

510

TEMPO

and
THE GLASS FOLKS
of
SOUTH
JERSEY

ROY C. HORNER

Published by Gloucester County Historical Society — 1985



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TEMPO

ROY C. HORNER _____ 1969

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IF YOU CAN USE ANY PART—BE MY GUEST R.C.H.

TEMPO AND THE GLASS FOLKS

Tempo was published in 1969---300 copies. These were soon gone and I have been getting requests ever since.

I decided to republish Tempo and add more material that I have acquired since the first issue.

The new material consists of items of interest from old ledgers of the Whitney Brothers Glass Works of Glassboro N.J. and the Isabella Glass Works of New Brooklyn N.J. plus more pictures and notes of other glass works.

IT IS OUR GREAT LOSS THAT ED. PFEIFFER NEVER GOT AROUND TO WRITING THE BOOK HE ALWAYS HOPED TO PUBLISH.

I'M SURE IT WOULD HAVE BEEN A CLASSIC.

Roy C. Horner
1985

Foreword :

" A little knowledge is a dangerous thing."

This is the quotation that kept running through my mind as I thought about doing the book.

Joe Bailey of Jefferson N.J. is interested in old pictures of N.J. and he contributed a lot of film and encouragement.

Edith Hoelle of Woodbury N.J. helped with pictures and information. She also twisted my arm a little, while suggesting I put my collection in book form.

Oscar and Doug Peterson of Review Printing in Pitman N.J. have been more than helpful. Oscar just took a two week vacation in Florida---his first in several years. I'll probably get blamed for driving him there with my many questions. Doug takes everything in stride and the book itself is really his work.

Sam Benson of Elmer N.J. talked me into taking pictures of Bob Dobson's IONA GLASS WORKS.

There were many others interested in having a book but the straw that broke the camel's back was a letter from my cousin, Marjorie Hammel of Somers Point N.J.

This Gal writes the kind of a letter that you read three or four times and then put away to read again later.

She was a book dealer in Ocean City for several years and assured me there were enough people interested in a book of this type to make the effort worthwhile.

I decided to do the book in hopes of getting another letter from her.

THIS----IS FOR YOU CUZ!

Please let it be understood---this is not a history of glass houses as such (I'll leave that to Eddie Pfeiffer of Pitman N.J. who really knows.) It is just a collection of pictures of some of the South Jersey Glass Houses and some of the things that were made either in regular production or on the blower's own time.

Any mistakes are purely mine---I would that I could do better.

TEMPO

This was the glassblower's name for what is now called coffee break. Times have changed----the glassblowers didn't get paid while on tempo---only for pieces made.

My mother Stella Quillan Horner had two half brothers (no-this doesn't make a whole brother) who were glassblowers and lived and worked in Bridgeton, Warren and Raymond Harding. Warren whose daughter Gladys still lives in Bridgeton was one of the fastest gaffers in the business. Her uncle Jonathan Quillan was a glass cutter of some repute and a couple of her brothers worked in some of the glass houses. I first heard about tempo from them. Some of the stories they told me wouldn't bear repeating here---see me at first tempo.

Tempo was a time for many things. A time to sit around and talk over the happenings of the day.

Maybe a hot discussion would develop on the glass house money and how it was discounted when you purchased something at the company store.

A time to make that fancy glass cane you had promised someone or to add a few links to the chain you were making for the Christmas tree.

What better time to make a whimsy for your wife---it's cold in that dog house.

Many a tempo was spent watching a fight between two apprentice boys. Most of these fights were promoted by the glassblowers. They would tell one boy that one of the other boys had been making some nasty remarks about him. Then they would tell the

other boy the same kind of story until it became an affair of honor.

Tempo was the time for a camptown-----taking up a collection for someone in need.

One of my uncles was working second shift in one of the glass houses and one of the other men got to work a little late. He was in pretty bad shape when he did arrive and was unable to work. He had stopped in at a saloon near the factory and got into a fight with a couple of other elbow benders. Word flashed through the plant---via the grapevine and everyone got the message----
OVER THE FENCE AT FIRST TEMPO!

This was BIG stuff and the apprentice boys who were too small to fight armed themselves with cluhs.

When the whistle blew for first tempo all hands went over the fence and headed for the saloon. (tap room in modern parlance)

They left the customers and the saloon in bad shape and were back over the fence before tempo was over---honor satisfied.

No one knows whether the two men who beat the glassblower were still in the saloon when the ruckus started or not.

My uncle who wasn't a fighting man at heart left the fighting to the others and and grabbed himself a couple of cold ones on the house. Some of my relations were smart people.

You may have heard some things differently---this is the way I heard them.

SEE YOU AT FIRST TEMPO.



THE FLIP FLOP

This is strictly a free hand piece. A novelty often made for the apprentice boy.

A gang of boys walking through town blowing on these things would frighten the bejabbers out of the most respectable horse.

In some respects I guess it was fortunate that they didn't last long. A little too much pressure and the bottom would shatter.

This one started out as a round, thin ball - like a Christmas tree ball. Then the bottom was flattened and slightly concaved. After the blowpipe was broken off a small hole remained in the top. A glass tube was fastened to this hole to complete the Flip Flop. A slight air pressure from the mouth would cause the bottom to bulge outward and releasing the pressure would

let it snap back, making the flip flop sound for which it is named.



SNAPPERS

This was another specialty item made solely to further the education of the apprentice.

Known also as Prince Rupperts drops or Dutch tears, They were made by dropping molten glass into a bucket of water.

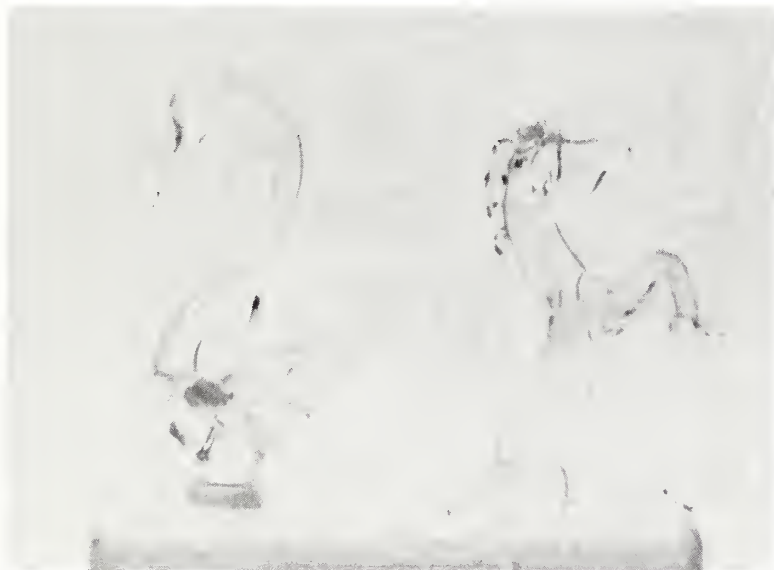
Most times the glass would shatter when it hit the water but quite often it would harden without breaking and this was the snapper or tear.

Looking like a big tear with a long tail these drops had a lot of internal stress that was only confined by the surface tension of the glass.

The trick was to hold one of these

drops by the tail and hand it to the new apprentice or anyone not versed in the black magic of the glass house. As soon as the uninitiated had the drop in his fingers you would snap the tail off and the tear would turn to powdered glass.

Another trick was to place a tumbler over one of these tears with the tail sticking out from under the tumbler. You would bet the apprentice you could break the tear without moving or breaking the glass. Simply breaking the tail with your fingers would win you the bet.



One of these handmade stoppers would make a perfume out of most any bottle.

A typical Tempo project.



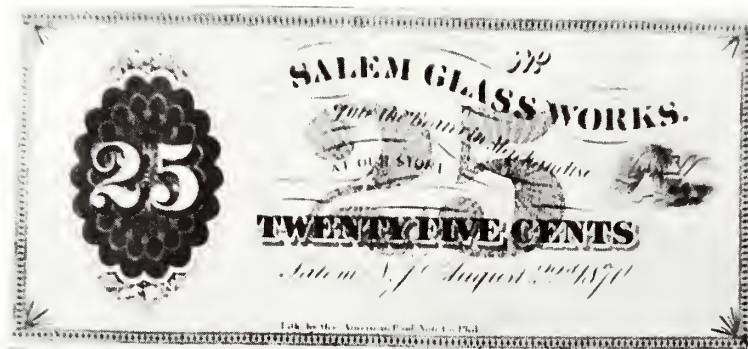
COMPANY MONEY

Most glass houses paid with company money. This was money that was printed or minted for the sole use of a particular glass company and was usually good only at the company store. Sometimes it was possible to sell this for cash but usually at quite a discount. Some of the workers didn't see any cash for months at a time.

One man who had started as a small boy at the Isabella Glass Works in New Brooklyn eventually broke away from the glass house and became involved in politics at the state level. In time he was able to use his position to promote legislation that eventually outlawed company money and made it mandatory for the glass houses to pay off in Uncle's money---THIS WAS GOOD ANYWHERE!

The two coins pictured are made of brass and are about the size of a penny. The Salem notes are about two inches by three inches and the New Brooklyn ones are about two and a quarter by six.





COMPANY RECORDS

Company records were kept about everything. Usually in big ledgers that would last for years. These records were all in longhand, some of it very beautifully executed.

The factory records embraced everything that had to do with the manufactured item be it bottles, window glass or drug ware.

One ledger had some very terse comments about the employees and their excuses for not showing up for work. Some of those I recall were---refused to work---sick-been drunk---grandmother died-----road to Williamstown closed-snow.

Records were kept of each mans production. Alongside one mans daily production was written---ALL BUSTED.

The records of the company store were actually life histories of the people concerned for as long as they worked for the company.

You were paid with company money, good only at the company store. You probably lived in a house that you rented from the company. What you ate, what you wore, how good your credit was etc. was duly noted in the store ledger, frequently supplemented by notes written in the margin of the ledger.

Prices in those days seem to amaze us as we read them today but many workers today get more for one days work than folks in those days made in a week.

These are some of the prices taken from an old Whitney ledger.

COMPANY STORE PRICES

Molasses-----38¢ a gallon
Butter-----17¢ a pound
Candles-----13¢ a pound
Salt----- 3¢ a quart
Plug tobacco----- 2¢ each
Eggs-----37½ ¢ a dozen
Coffee-----12½¢ a pound
Cranberries----- 6¼¢ a quart

for the sportsman

One pound of shot-----10¢
¼ lb. black powder----- 8¢
20 percussion caps----- 2¢

Some of the notes in the margins of the store ledger ran something like this.

Bije Blue got a broken leg---kicked by a horse.

Luke Magluke's wife pretty sick--doctor been there twice today.

Mrs. Jones in bad straits--husband left her.

No work today---seedy glass.

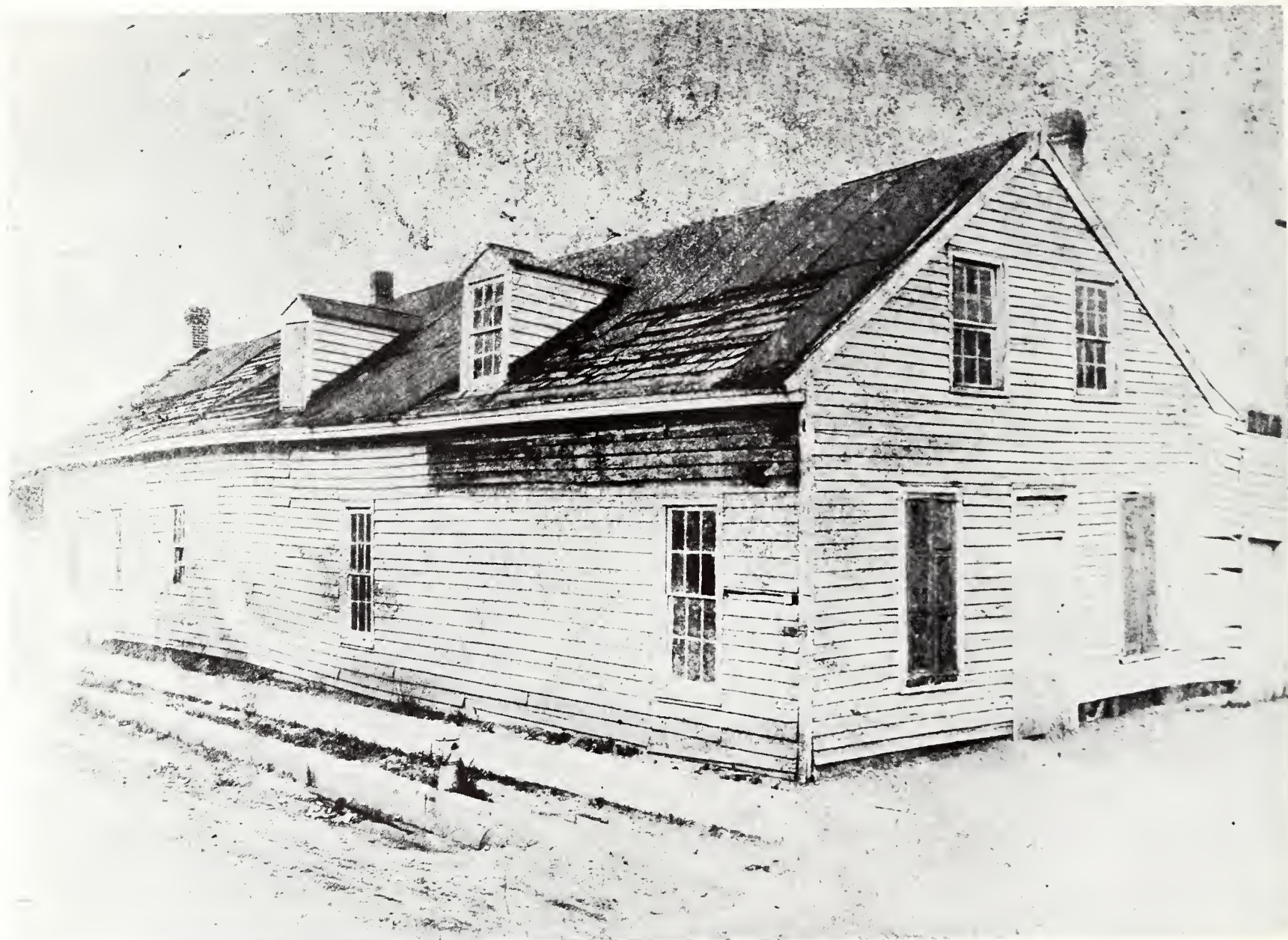
The Smith family moved out of the corner property---took four window glass.

Thomas Whitney died by suffocation by falling out of his wagon into a run of water while driving through woods near Glassboro. Supposed to be Epileptic fit.

etc. etc.--you didn't get away with anything in those days.

AND

YOU OWED YOUR SOUL TO THE COMPANY STORE!



Whitney Glass--Company store--N.E. Cor. Main and High Streets, Glassboro N.J.

THE DIGGERS

Bottles, once the main product of numerous South Jersey glass houses, have become one of the most popular collectors items in the country.

A big part of the fun of collecting bottles comes from digging them yourself.

Two of the most avid--and successful diggers in this part of the country are Earl Albright of Williamstown and Ray Lind of Thorofare. They usually work together and have located several good spots to dig.

I told them I would like to get some pictures so one night we got together at Earl's house. Bob Baum from Cross Keys came over and brought a handmade glass pipe and an amber bottle shaped like a ham.

I had been talking to Tom Geggenheimer, of Sewell, earlier in the day about Earl's collection of Williamstown glass and he showed up at the party with some old glass house pictures, Williamstown, Whitney, Larkin Glass of N.Y. and Western Maryland Glass of Baltimore.

An interesting thing was the fact that Tom's dad showed up in most of the pictures starting at Whitney's as a very young boy and moving around to the other factories.

In one picture taken at Larkin Glass in Greensberg N.Y. there are two Geggenheimers---Fred--Tom's father and John--Fred's father.

I had a new camera and had never taken any flash pictures with it but with a lot of help from the spectators such as---"It didn't flash because you forgot to put a new bulb in." or "Maybe your battery

is dead."-----You know how it is. We finally got the show on the road.

All this time I had a new tape recorder going-----trying to find out how to use it properly. I'm VERY THANKFUL the pictures turned out a lot better than the tape.

When Earl and Ray start to talk about bottles it sounds like a foreign language. I don't know how I manage to get tangled up with people like this. Every time I talk to Oscar and Doug Peterson at Review Printing they switch from English to their language and start talking about galleys and picas, paste ups, six point, eight point, etc. It would make you wonder where they got their education.

I'm going to brush up on my Pig Latin and just wait for a chance to get even.

These fellows don't just dig bottles for display. They aren't happy until they know when and where the bottle was made. Their main interest is in bottles made before the machine age although some of the earlier machine made bottles are very desirable.

The many types of closures used are a study in themselves and as these are usually missing it sometimes takes a little research to determine just what type of closure was used.

Jars used for home canning had a great variety of closures. Some of these were crude by our standards but they must have worked. Millions of them were used and many a family lived all winter on the stuff Mom had canned when it was available.

Now Mom just throws it in the freezer and hopes the electricity doesn't go off.

FIRST PICTURE

Earl Albright on the left and Ray Lind looking at frosted glass bottle, a bust of Grover Cleveland. The dark flat bottle in front of Earl is an amber bottle shaped like a clam. The little dark bottle with the light cap, in front of Ray's left hand, is an amber bottle made like a turkey just out of the oven.

The little amber bottle between the clam and the turkey is a real gem. Near the base on one side it says, "Made in Williamstown N.J." and on the other side it says, "Made at Williamstown Glass CO." Further up on the bottle is the old familiar trade mark---Coca Cola. This bottle is only three and a quarter inches high.

SECOND PICTURE

Here the girls discuss the merits of several types of home canning jars or fruit jars as they were commonly called.

Marge Albright on the left is holding a jar known as the Thomas jar. It was made in Williamstown at the Bodine Thomas Glass Co., one of the several names of the glass company in Williamstown.

The lid is held on by the three winged clamp. The three wings pivot in the center and the center presses on a little button in the middle of the glass cover. The ends of the metal fastener hook over a lip on the jar.

Lyal Lind is holding a jar that seals with a lug type cap like our present day mustard jar caps.

The third jar from the right has a

novel seal. Two metal plates with a gasket between. A small bolt through the plates and a wing nut on top completes the seal. When you tighten the wing nut the metal plates squeeze the gasket and expand it to seal the jar.

PICTURE THREE

Earl is showing Ray how the cork compressor ends the problem of the oversize cork. Corks were made a little bit oversize so they would compress a little when you pushed them in the bottle. Sometimes the bottle was just a little under sized and you couldn't force the cork in. That's when the little handy dandy cork compressor came into play. You simply rolled the cork between the wheel and the base and this would compress it to fit the bottle.

Just like stretch socks---one size fits many.

PICTURE FOUR

Bob Baum of Cross Keys with his glass pipe and an amber bottle shaped like a ham. Bob's dad worked at the Williamstown Glass Works and brought the bottle home one evening.

This is an appropriate bottle as Williamstown used to be called Hamtown by the glassmen.

This is the way I heard it-----
The glass workers were paid in money that was issued by the glass Co. This money was only good at the company store and at times this presented a problem.

Where there's a will there's a way.
When a fellow got a chance to go out with
the boys he found it imperative to have a
little hard cash in his pocket for drinkin'
liquor. He would go to the company store
and buy a ham with company money and sell
it to someone outside the company for cash.

One fellow arriving home rather late
after a night out with the boys was met at
the door by his wife. The minute she saw
him she knew where he'd been and what he'd
been doing. But--wife like --and really
not needing the answers--she still had to
ask the questions. Where have you been
and what have you been drinking?

"I've been out with a couple of fellows
from the glass house and they told me the
stuff in the bottle was HAM GRAVY."

PICTURE FIVE

Earl is holding an amber poison bottle.
note that the bottle is shaped like a
coffin and has raised diamonds over most
of it's surface,so you could tell it in
the dark.

The other bottles left to right are
amber-VINOL-chestnut bottle,FATHER JOHNS,
JOHANN HOFF whiskey, cobalt blue JNO.
WYETH and BRO. with glass -dose cap.

PICTURE SIX

Milks and inks---The milk bottles
left to right are-
1---Maple Shade Dairy-Pease,Cross Keys
2---Metal top pint
3---Barthold---Williamstown

4---Metal top quart
5---Hartmans store bottle--5¢ deposit
6---Tice--Williamstown

The dark inks are blue.The third ink
from the right in the front row was dug at
New Brooklyn.

PICTURE SEVEN

A part of the collection and they are
still digging.

PICTURE EIGHT

Marge Albright collects another pro-
duct of some of the glass houses--lamps.
She collects the smaller ones and started
with two from her family and two from her
husbands family. The fourth and fifth from
the left were in her family and she rememb-
ers using them when she was a child.

The lamp she has in her hand has a
round wick and a tin reflector and is
marked--THE LONDON LAMP.This one and the
one on the far right were in Earl's family.

Passing thought--Many people living
near glass houses used to build gardens
with lumps of glass obtained from the glass
house dumps. There were a lot of these in
Pitman Grove at one time.

Graves in some of the older cemeterys
were sometimes covered with crushed green
glass.

















THE WOODCUTTERS

These were the unsung heroes of the glass industry.

In order to have fuel to run their furnaces the glass companies bought up acres and acres of woodlands. As the timber near the plant was used up they had to go farther afield to get the necessary fuel.

Good woodcutters were a great asset to any glass Co. and there were some good ones in South Jersey.

One ledger told of one wood cutter who walked six miles to work every morning, cut wood until dark and walked six miles home again. He was rarely off from work and was one of the fastest cutters in the area. They were paid for the amount of wood cut and not the number of hours worked.

Things were different in those days and more than one rattlesnake was killed by a woodcutters axe or a limb he cut from a tree.

Sometimes two glass houses would own adjacent woodland and arguments would arise over the boundary lines. The arguments were usually verbal since each man had an axe in his hand.

POT MAKERS

These were in a class with the woodcutters, without them there would have been no glass industry.

Clay for the pots was mixed in large tubs. Powdered clay was used and crushed pieces of old pots were mixed in. The clay

was worked by the men in their bare feet.

When the clay was ready it was formed into long rolls and these were wound around one layer on top of another to form the pots. They were then put away for a year or more to season and great care had to be taken when they were put into service. A new pot was gradually brought to white heat before the first batch was put in.

Sometimes these pots would last for several months and other times not for several hours.

THE BLACKSMITH

His was another important job, and a good one was worth his weight in something or other.

He not only had to shoe the horses he also had to repair and make tools. Some of these men were real artists and would often make something for home use that he would swap for something he wanted made of glass.

Most of the glass workers tools were very simple but if not properly made were almost impossible to use. The spring tools such as the tongs and pucellas had to be tempered properly and shaped just right and this was the blacksmiths job.

I'll bet the blacksmith had more eye jobs to do than any other man in the plant.

100

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IN RE
JAMES M.
MAY

23

SQUIRE DINGEE CO.

PICKLES

TO
CUMBERLAND GLASS CO - BRIDGETON N.J.

Chicago,

C+1
3/29/06

Very y to yours 3/22
what price on 16 oz Phoenix
finest Chow

Lat 1st 1000. H. K.

SQUIRE DINGEE COMPANY

SQUIRE DINGEE CO.

PICKLES

TO-
CUMBERLAND GLASS CO
BRIDGETON N.J.

Chicago,

4/16/06

Your quotation on 1st Chow
does not interest us —
Too high —

SQUIRE DINGEE COMPANY

Gentlemen:-
Philadelphia May 8-1906.
We have your favor of 3rd to hand
it is exceedingly your misfortune in the
loss of your machine bottle factory. We
must you will soon have it in shape for
business again.

Kindly advise us just when we may
expect with regard to our supplies of cone-balls,
and 6-hole screw cap bottles (Bomades).
Awaiting prompt advice we are

Yours truly,
John Diamond.

TO
CUMBERLAND GLASS CO
BRIDGETON N.J.

After reading the above card we wonder if Squire Dingee would have received his bottles if he had ordered them?

AMERICAN STOPPER CO.

VERONA & DWIGHT STS.

BROOKLYN-NEW YORK.

DEAR SIR:-

We have entered and will promptly ship your
order of 7/16/13 No. A. 93 Dept. 191

Please accept our thanks for this order.

Yours truly,

AMERICAN STOPPER COMPANY.

American Can Company

Sales Department

Atlantic District

Bowling Green Building

New York, 3/22/06 190

Dear Sir:-

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your valued order
of 3/21/06 your No. 5 OZ. GOLD LACQ. SCREW CAPS.

Which has been entered for careful and prompt attention as our New York order
No. A=18035 AND 18049.

When referring to your order kindly mention the number we have assigned to it.
Thanking you for past favors and awaiting your further commands, we remain,

Yours truly,

American Can Company.

Form 324

THE HERO FRUIT JAR CO.

Gaul and Adams Streets.

Philadelphia, Pa. 190

Dear Sirs:—Your valued order of the instant reached
us on the above date and will receive immediate attention. All orders accepted
subject to Fires, Strikes and all contingencies beyond our control.

Your Order No. 242

Winnifred

RECEIVED
MARCH 22 1906
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Thanking you for above order and soliciting future favors, we remain,

Yours truly,

THE HERO FRUIT JAR CO.,

Per *N*

Gents.

Alb. N.Y. May 1/10

We have a sample
Honey # 525 from the
Williamstown Glass Co. if this
is your container put them in
for our order recently sent you
for 10 cases Rush shipment

300 cases 175 Resp. of course.
What is the rate?

Philada Oct 22 '07

Dear Sirs:

Some days ago we ordered
100 gross some Dicks but have
not heard from them yet - Let
them come forward at once
and oblige.

FACTORY
OCT 24 1907

Yours etc
John Diamond
317 Orchard

3/15/06

The Cumberland Glass

Co

Gentlemen

Will you kindly
rush the 603

Bottles as we
are waiting
for them

CARTER & WILLIAMS.

Resp

C. W.

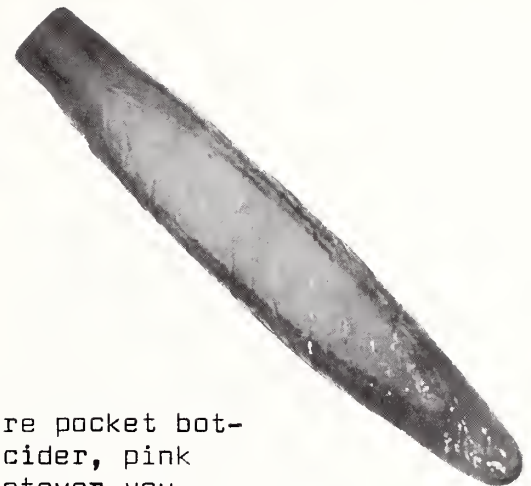
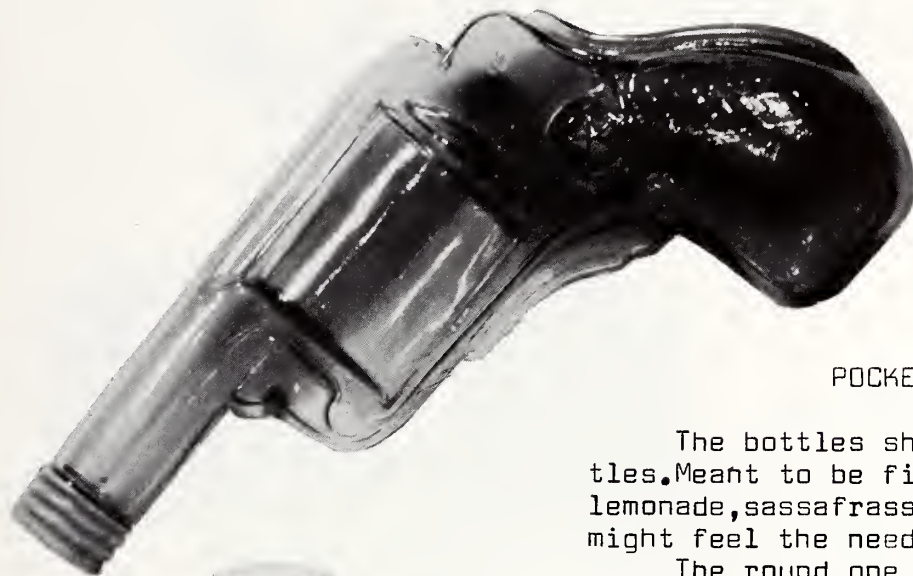
with remittance for

Please accept of thanks.

It is to be hoped with your future valued orders.

We have your favor of the instant

Philadelphia, Pa., 1904.



POCKET BOTTLES

The bottles shown here are pocket bottles. Meant to be filled with cider, pink lemonade, sassafrass tea or whatever you might feel the need of in an emergency.

The round one is marked Life Preserver and is of clear glass. A cork is held in place with a nickle plated screw cap.

The pistol is amber glass and has a zinc cap with a cork gasket. This holds enough ammunition to see you through most any emergency.

The bottle made like a white potato is of clear glass and has a heavy nickle plated cap and a cork gasket. I guess this is supposed to be an Irish Cobbler. It holds about a sniff and a snort of POP SKULL.

The cigar is amber and holds about a short snort. It was sealed with a cork.



PAPER WEIGHTS



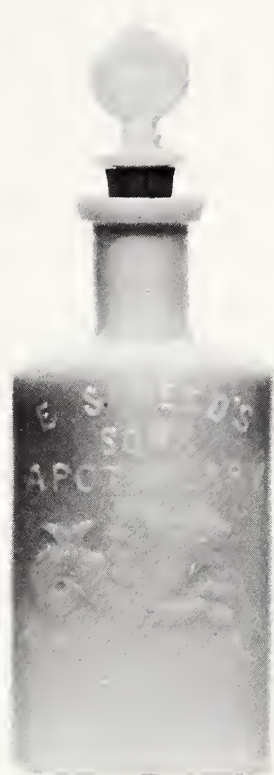
Frosted glass bust of Michael J.Owens.
Inventor of bottle machine or JERSEY DEVIL
as the glass men called it.



Ferrolite weight of dark,almost black,glass



Weight made in Millville N.J.



THE JERSEY DEVIL BOTTLE

A milk glass bottle with an opalescent stopper with a cork sleeve. Embossed E.S. Reed's sons Apothecary, Atlantic City N.J. It has a figure on the front that has been nicknamed The Jersey Devil. It looks to me like a cross between a sea horse and a mermaid.

THE LAST OF THE WHITNEY GLASS WORKS

A few years ago when the Glassboro plant of the Owens-Illinois Glass Co. decided to change from coal to oil fired boilers, the old boilers were scrapped.

There were two of these old boilers and on the front of each was a set of two cast iron plates reading WHITNEY GLASS WORKS. These had been painted so many times you could barely make out the wording.

I salvaged the plates and my friend Bob Baum of Cross Keys Metalcraft sand blasted and re painted them for me.

One set was given to The Glassboro Historical Society and the other set reposes over the doorway in my den.

The shield shaped plate is a beautiful bronze casting with the boiler maker's name and trade mark on it.

These boilers had probably seen a lot of service when the Owens Bottle Company acquired them in 1918.

THE OWENS BOTTLE MACHINE COMPANY WHITNEY PLANT #2

This was the name used right after the Owens Co. took over. Later it was called the Owens Bottle Machine Plant #8.

In 1929 the name was changed to the present Owens Illinois Glass Company.

There are probably a few of the old Whitney employees still around at this writing.

The following is a list of employees as of October 10th. 1918. Do you know any of them?

OWENS EMPLOYEES AS OF OCT. 2 1911.

H.R. LUKER	ARMIE PINTO
GEORGE GANZ	NEAL BURROUGHS
JOHN PATTERSON	CHARLES DANIELS
GEO. BAKELY	EARLE ABDELL
JOHN FRYE	HARRY BAKER
ANGELO WALTERS	BENJ. MORGAN
JOHN KEYBURTZ	JOS. WILSON
DOMINICO CIMAROSE	JAMES NOLL
ELMER DARR	LEON SAUL
SONY REALE	SUMMER CRIST
ABRAHAM L. FRY	ALBERT MILLER
HARRY LATNEY	(Albert was buying
BERT LEE	Liberty Bonds through
SALVATORE CARBONE	payroll deductions.)
WM. FRYE	W.F. STANGER
JOS. TURNER	RALPH CORSON
JOSEPH GATT	PETER SCHWOEBEL
WM. CRAMER	JOE. MARTELLI
ALBERT BRANDT	CHAS. STEPHENSON
HARRY BRANDT	NORMAN ELDRIDGE
DAN DELVECCHIO	BENJ. F. HARRISON
WILLIAM SHAW	ANGELO BUSCENNI
W.B. DAVIS	ABRAM LAYTON
WM. T. WILSON	J.H. OTTERSON
RAYMOND RYAN	THOS. CLEVANGER
RAYMOND WHITEHEAD	JOE WINIORZ
JOS. WRIGHT	JOE ISGARD
JOSEPH SHILLINGSFORD	ANGELO ISGARD
WM. ADAMS	MIKE ANFUSO
HARRY GOLLET	JOHN CANNISTRACI
JOHN RODGERS	STEVE WOTINSKI
CHAS. SOCKWELL	HARRY COSTANZO
JESSE WOOD	CARL BENFORD
EDW. YOUNG	JAMES WESLEY CAMP
HARRY YOUNG	TONY UREWEZ
ROBT. MONCRIEF	PAUL SERTO

JOHN PARZIN
 VASSEL HACKLER
 JOHN SCARPACI
 VINCENT TALIO
 GEO. DOBSON
 JOHN KATER
 MARTHA BROWN
 ANNA NOLTE
 DOROTHY BERGER
 CHARLES PALMER
 EVELYN RISLEY
 NETTIE JACOBS
 DOROTHY CRAMER
 JOE. FISHER
 CHAS. LLOYD
 MRS. MOOREHOUSE
 ANGELINA MORCHISE
 SARA A. GOODENOUGH
 EDNA LEDDON
 MRS. LANGLEY
 LAURA KNIGHT
 KATHERINE CECERO
 MABEL GROFF
 SADIE CARR
 MRS. MOORE
 BURTON CLARK
 STELLA SCOTT
 JESSIE BOGIA
 MRS. FERREL
 AMILOR YOESESTIOR
 GEO. MONCRIEF
 W.F. SHARP
 CHAS. CLIFF
 ELLA ROWAND
 JANE McKAY
 MARTHA C. HUSTED
 LOUELLA MOUNCE
 JENNIE MARCHESE

MURIEL CREAMER
 MAMIE BARTON
 EDDIA HOFMAN
 EMMA C. KELLY
 MRS. AMY E. BREWER
 MARGARET ENGLER
 GEO. WELCH
 HARRY DOLBY
 SAM COSTANZO
 JOHN COMESTRAASIE
 THOS. GRAHAM
 LOUIS FICCO
 MILDRED ARMITUCHE
 ANNA DARE
 THELMA SHAW
 ALOYSIUS RHEM
 WM. JACOBS
 CHARLOTTE DUTTON
 EMMA MacDONALD
 IRENE MOORE
 TILLIE SICERO
 MRS. BAHMAN
 GRACE PINTO
 BEULAH E. BUTCHER
 JENNIE McLEAN
 LUCY COX
 HANNAH DOWDY
 LENA UHL
 PATRICK DWYER
 CALVIN SHARP
 IDA MAY DENNELSBECK
 BERTHA DENNELSBECK
 RALPH NICKERSON
 SHIRLEY WILTZ
 BERTRAM PRESS
 E.C. NICKERSON
 FRANK DOBSON
 BUCK ROAN

ALLEN DILKS
BENJ. SCHAUBLE
MRS. LOWRIE
GEORGE MOOD
EDW. DAVIS
RICHARD ALLHOUSE
M. CAMPBELL
ELMER TURNER
WILLSON TROUT
TONY CUSSELO
GUISSEPE DAVEIO
HARRY ROBB
EVERETT HEWITT
ANTONIO VAZ
THOMAS ANDREWS
JOS. WRIGHT
GEO. C. DOBSON
RALPH CLEMENS
WM. HANBY
ROLAND MCGINNIS
CHAS. ROSE
BERT LEE
TONY VAZ
AUG. REHM SR.
FRANK GREEN
LAWRENCE SMITH
MANUEL SMITH
ANTON LEIBRECHT
HARRY LATNEY
NICOLA CANNAD
STEPHEN DOMOKOS
ROLAND POSTLER
ERNEST L. MARTIN
SAMUEL CURING
L.S. VanLIER
L. JONES
EARLE JONES
J.B. BOWEN

RUSSEL PATTERSON
MAMIE M. BAXTER
MRS. T. ZULKER
MARY MCKAY
TILLIE PATTERSON
BENJ. C. MILLER
JANE STEWART
HATTIE SCOTT
TILOA LEDDON
CHRIS. MEYERS
LEWIS PARKER
THELMA CREAMER
JOE RAMBONE
VITO ALAQUA
VITO RIZZO
FELICE SEROCUSA
PHILIP BARCA
WM. GREEN
JOHN GIBSON

list checked by-
GUS SOMMEVILLE

THE SEAGRAM'S BANK BOTTLE

I wrote to Seagram's to get the story on this bottle but received no reply.

THIS is the way I heard it.

These bottles were made for Seagram's by Clevenger in Clayton N.J. They are mold blown and very well made.

After they were blown they were sent out to be silk screened and to have the neck ground and a slot cut in the shoulder.

The finisher was having a bit of trouble with breakage when he was cutting the slots. It seems he wasn't having any problem getting rid of the broken bottles-----not a bit. He simply put them in the cases and sent them to Seagram's.

Now Seagrams are a very tidy bunch---not much on letter writing---but TIDY.

Not making any bottles on their own so not needing a cullet pile, Seagrams registered a complaint to the effect that if all parties concerned didn't mind they would just as soon not have any broken bottles shipped to them.

The finisher, not having any complaint department or any Seagram's seven to mellow his attitude, simply filed the epistle in file thirteen and kept right on breaking and shipping.

Now this was Seagram's idea and their money and all this extra letter writing was making them a little edgy.

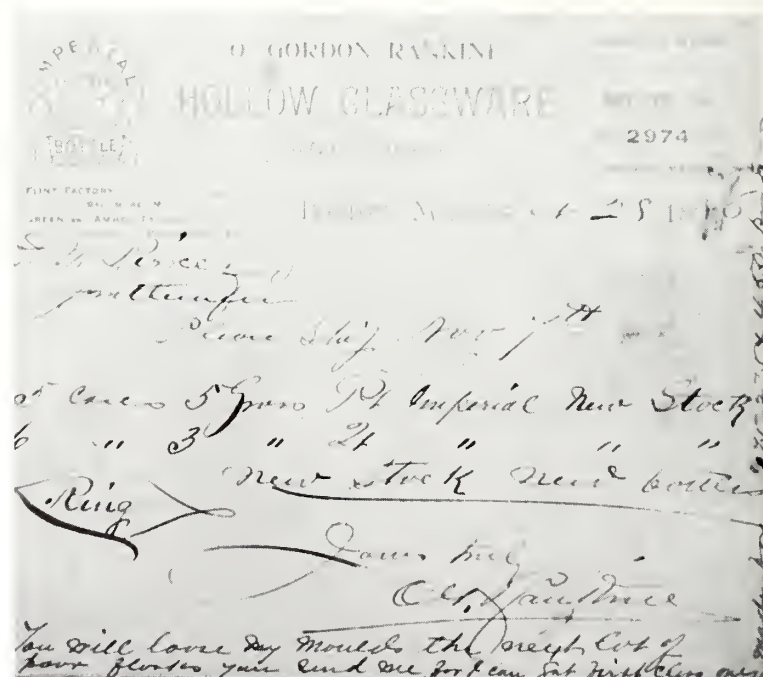
THEY CALLED A MEETING!

After a lengthy discussion one of the top brass decided that since the man liked

to break bottles they would meet him more than halfway and let him break them all. In fact they insisted on it, all the printed ones that is. The deal was called off.

I don't know where the fellow got the bottle he gave me but I do recall he used to carry one hell of a big lunch kettle. He also told me the story.

I don't know what Seagrams intended doing with the bottles but I have a standard (no slots--no breaks) Seagram's Seven bottle in the house and I know what to do with IT. CHEERS!



PROBLEMS! PROBLEMS!

Everybody has them as witness a letter from O. Gordon Rankine of Imperial bottle Co in Boston to F.M. pierce Glass Co. in Clayton N.J.

The little note at the bottom tells the story--"you will lose my moulds the next lot of bad flasks you send me for I can get first class ones for 1.75--2.75 & 4.50 per gross." end quote.

IT COULD HAVE BEEN YOU!

It is September of the year 1860 and you have just turned fourteen. Having finally finished eight grades of elementary or grammar school you should be ready to start high school with the rest of your friends. This is not to be.

Six children and two adults makes a large family to feed so Dad has signed your apprenticeship papers at the local (three miles) glass works and you are to start tomorrow.

Now Dad has been working for the glass Co. for a good many years and is now one of the best gaffers in the business. He gets you to one side and gives you some good fatherly advice about drinking, fighting, smoking etc.

Since you won't be working under him and he thinks you should learn some things the hard way he neglects to tell you about the tricks that all apprentices are subjected to.

Morning finally arrives and Mom calls you bright and early. Dad was up an hour ago and is out in the barn feeding the livestock. The small farm you live on helps to feed the family all summer and even in the winter now since Mom has been using these new fangled Mason jars they're making at the plant.

It's just starting to get light as you and Dad start down the road together. You really feel like a man of the world with your new work clothes and your lunch bucket. The three mile walk doesn't bother you as walking has been your main means of

locomotion since you were born.

As you get nearer the factory you see others on their way to work and one fellow is even riding a horse.

Your father introduces you to the gaffer or boss of the group you will work with and goes on to his place of work. You are now on your own.

The gaffer, a pretty smart fellow, knows that since this is all new to you you'll not be much good at doing anything until you have seen how things work. He very wisely tells you to keep out of the way and just watch the operation until after first tempo.

Things are going along nicely and you are really enjoying watching until the wise guy in the crowd decides to get in the first licks on the new apprentice.

He reaches over and hands you a little tear shaped blob of glass. Just as you take it in your fingers there is a faint snap and the blob turns to powdered glass. This is your introduction to the "SNAPPER" but your sense of humor comes to your aid as you laugh along with the rest of the gang.

You resolve to be wary from now on and not get taken by any more tricks.

The carrying in boy, who takes the finished ware to the lehr, seems like a friendly guy but is so busy you can't find time to talk to him. He makes a friendly gesture by picking up one of the hot bottles with a pair of tongs and placing it on the floor near you. He warns you that it will stay hot for quite awhile but that when it cools you can take it home for a souvenir. You are very pleased and feel that you have

made friends with one of the hands.

Sometime later one of the men happened to tap your bottle with a punty and and it simply exploded. You feel rather foolish until the carrying in boy tells you that this is a property of untempered glass and that is why he must take the bottles to the lehr.

The sharp blast of a whistle scares you for a moment but you realize this must be the first tempo. The men all put down their tools and grab their lunch buckets. You grab your bucket and find a place near the carrying in boy.

You find out his name is Albert and he's been working for two years although he's only a year older than you. He sees you have a bottle of coffee in your lunch bucket and shows you where to put it near the lehr so it will be nice and hot at lunch time.

It's soon time to go back to work and the gaffer tells you to help Albert for the rest of the day.

Time passes quickly and your Dad joins you for the walk home. You are so busy relating your experiences to Dad that you are home before you know it.

Dad explains about the snapper and the untempered glass but he doesn't warn you about other tricks that might come your way

The rest of the family hears your story at the supper table and a couple of times you think you see Dad winking slyly at mom.

You decide to go to bed early and it seems you haven't been there long when Mom starts calling you to get up.

You feel like an old hand now and are half tempted to try a chew of tobacco when it is offered to you. You decide to pass it up as you remember Dad's warning.

Everything goes fine until about the middle of the first break. You realize that something is wrong when Albert jumps up and gives his seat to a big boy from another part of the factory. As this boy seats himself alongside you, you realize that this must be the bully of the factory that Dad has warned you about. You know that he is going to try to start something since he's bigger than you. He only picks on kids that are smaller than himself.

You wonder what you will do if it comes to a showdown. Dad told you that if you started a fight and didn't get licked--he would give you a good one when you got home. He also told you that if someone else started the fight he expected you to do your best to lick him and he would be rooting for you.

Old bully boy started the ball rolling by making some remarks about your shoes and proceeded to christen them by scuffing his shoe on the toe of yours. This was almost too much and you knew the rest of the gang expected you to do something. Luckily the whistle blew to go back to work and bully boy left in a hurry.

Albert told you that the bully had given him a beating when he first started to work there and this was on your mind the rest of the day.

At quitting time Dad sent word that he was going to stay over for an hour or so but that you should go on home and feed the stock.

On the way home the mould boy from the next shop caught up with you and introduced himself as Joe Wilson. He said he worked for your Dad at one time and that he was a real fine boss.

John said he'd heard about the episode with bully boy and he was going to tell me how to lick him. This seemed impossible to you until John explained the whole thing.

He said that bully boy was just that--a bully. He only picks on kids he's sure he can lick. He assumes a stance like a prize fighter and reaches out with his left hand and gives you a push in the chest. One of his stooges is alerted beforehand and sneaks up behind you on his hands and knees so that you will go over backwards when you are pushed.

John explained that the bully had two weaknesses. First he kept his guard low because he was fighting someone smaller than himself. Second--he got sick at the sight of blood.

John said that if it should come to a showdown you should face him with one foot a little behind the other so that you could brace yourself for the push. After he pushes you and you don't go down there will be a second or two while he stands there wondering what to do next. This is your time to do something he least expects--throw a good punch right over his guard and aim right for his nose.

John left you at the next crossroad and said he would see you tomorrow. You thanked him and started mulling over his advice.

You went to bed early again but didn't sleep very well---you had things on your mind.

Things went along smoothly for a few days and you thought maybe the bully wouldn't bother you any more---wishful thinking.

A few days later you decided to go outside at second tempo and see if you just might see some geese flying. Albert decided he would go with you. You were both looking up at the sky and didn't realize until you looked down that bully boy had walked up to within a couple of paces of you. You knew this was it and began to get a funny feeling in the pit of your stomach.

Albert beat a hasty retreat into the factory and in short order everyone started coming out to see the fight. This suited old bully boy--he liked an audience.

True to form the bully put up his fists in what he thought was the proper pose for a fighter of his calibre. He didn't waste any time and as he started to push you, you realized you weren't braced. Taking a quick step back with your right foot you felt something crunch as you put your heel down. This was immediately followed by a loud howl as you let go a haymaker right over bully boy's guard. Your aim was true and bully boy's nose gave another crunch as you landed full on.

Bully boy put his hand to his nose and it came away covered with blood. He started to run back into the factory and all the men and boys hooted and hollered at him until he was out of sight.

It seemed hard to realize that it was all over, your stomach still felt kind of funny, but you soon felt better when the men

started to pat you on the back and tell you he got what was coming to him.

You found out later that bully boy had a broken nose and that when you had stepped back to brace yourself you had stepped on the stooges hand and broken one of his fingers.

You began to feel pretty good and decided to take advantage of the situation by letting word get back to the bully that the next time he picked on someone smaller than himself you were going to give him more of the same. This was too much for him to take and a few days later he quit to take a job on a farm.

Dad was proud of you that night and was real pleased when you told him about your talk with John Wilson. Dad decided you'd better not say anything about the fight in front of Mom but you could tell the others about it when she wasn't around.

You didn't find out until years later that Dad could hardly wait to tell Mom all about it himself.

The next day every body in the shop seemed extra friendly and at first tempo

the gaffer asked you to step over near the furnace and he would show you an old glass blowers trick.

He proceeded to make a small gather on the end of a blow pipe. This he then blew into a small thin bubble about two inches in diameter. He used a wooden paddle called a battledore to flatten the bottom of the bubble and make it slightly concave. He told you that the concaved bottom was the most important part of the whole thing. He removed the bubble from the pipe and proceeded to attach, to the little hole remaining, a piece of tubing he had made beforehand by twisting together three or four strands of glass. He set it aside to cool and said he would show you what it was for a little later.

Albert couldn't wait until later and had to tell you all about it beforehand.

You never let on you knew when the gaffer later explained that this was a toy called a flip-flop and derived it's name from the noise it made when you gently blew into the stem. The bottom would bulge out when you puffed into the stem and then it

would snap back when you released the pressure. He gave it to you and said he was going to show you some other things when he had time. He also said he was glad you were working in his shop.

It rained on the way home that night and you got soaking wet. You didn't mind though because the other kids got a thrill out of the flip-flop and you had the kind words of the gaffer to remember the rest of your life.

One day shortly after your shop has started to work you notice several fellows from another shop carrying their lunches and leaving the factory. The grape vine is not long in bringing word that they have gone home because of -seedy glass. This batch will have to be dumped and another batch melted before they can work again.

Pay day finally arrives and the boss informs you that what little bit of money you had coming has been given to your Dad under terms set up in your apprenticeship agreement. This takes some of the fun out of the day as you had been looking forward to your first pay.

On the way home Dad gives you half the money he received as your pay and told you he would keep the other half for board.

This makes you feel a lot better since it's the most money you've ever had at one time even if it isn't U.S. currency. This is the kind of money you are used to seeing Dad use to pay his bill at the company store. Since these shin plasters and little brass coins are only good at the company store that's where you'll have to spend them

One day after work when Dad didn't show up at the usual time, you walked around to his shop to see what was the hold up. You found him talking to the owner of the factory and they were looking at something and both seemed to be in high spirits. Dad saw you standing there and called you over to meet the owner and to show you what they were looking at. Dad and the owner each got hold of this thing and when they stretched it out you saw that it was a red, white and blue chain about ten feet long. You thought it the most beautiful thing you had ever seen. Your Dad had made it for the owner to give to his wife at Christmas and the owner

was very pleased with it. After the owner had left to go back to his office,Dad said he had something else to show you. He reached down in back of one of the benches and pulled up something that was all wrapped up in rags. When he unwrapped it you saw a beautiful glass cane. It was made from red, white and blue glass twisted together with a coating of clear glass on the outside.Dad said he and another man had made it to give to the owner and they didn't want anyone to know about it until Christmas.

You finally finished your training and became a full fledged gaffer .Now you were making fair wages and putting some of it away for a rainy day,hoping that if you had children of your own someday they would be able to finish school and maybe get a better job than glass blowing.

"Bije Blue"



HEY MOM!

I quit school and got me a job in the glass house.



WHITNEY GLASS WORKS.

WHITNEY GLASS WORKS

(from History of Gloucester Salem, and Cumberland Counties, New Jersey. By Thos. Cushing, M.D. and Charles E. Sheppard Esq. Published in 1883.)

The pioneer glass-works at what is now Glassboro were erected in 1775 by Jacob Solomon, John, Christian, Adam, Francis and Philip Stanger, seven brothers, who had been working at Wistar's glass-works, on Alloways Creek, in Salem County. They brought with them an only sister, Sophia. A piece of land was purchased by the Stangers from Archibald Moffitt, the timber was taken off, the necessary buildings were erected, and in the fall of the same year they made their first melt. A bottle now in possession of Philip's descendants is said to be the first bottle blown. Wistar's works were abandoned about this time, and a number of the employees found work at the new factory in Gloucester County.

The Stangers continued the business for about five years, when they were compelled to make an assignment on account of

the depreciation in the value of Continental money, which they had received in payment for large quantities of glass sold. Congress, in session at Philadelphia, by resolution passed March 20, 1780, made one dollar, gold or silver, to be equal to forty dollars of Continental money. The unfortunate originators of the glass-works were sent to a debtor's prison at Gloucester, the then seat of justice of Gloucester Co. In 1781 the property was sold under the sheriff's hammer to satisfy their creditors, and purchased by Thomas Heston, who was just from campaign duty, and then residing at Cooper's Point, opposite Philadelphia, and Thomas Carpenter, of Carpenter's Landing now Mantua. Heston made his residence at the works and personally superintended them. The former proprietors were released from prison, and, with others, employed at the new works. Carpenter remained at the Landing, receiving the products of the factories sent down by teams, and forwarding the goods to Philadelphia by small sloops, or flats, as they were then called. He also attended to the purchasing of material for the factor-

ies and supplies for the workmen. After Heston removed to and took charge of the works they were known as Heston's glass-works, until at the suggestion of a member of the celebrated Gloucester Fox-Hunting Club, of which Col. Heston was a member, the place received its present name at a banquet at his house after a hard day's ride and the capture of Reynard. It was suggested to the host that as the place had grown into a respectable-sized village, it ought to have some other name than that which only designated a single industry in it. Glassboro was proposed as its future name, and approved by the colonel and those present; it was accordingly so named, with appropriate ceremony for the occasion.

During the proprietorship of Heston and Carpenter the works were enlarged and their capacity increased. Flint glassware and window-glass manufactures were added to that of bottles, with very successful results. Col. Thomas Heston died in 1802, and his widow and Edward, son of Thomas Carpenter, carried on the business under the firm name of Edward Carpenter and Co. After

three or four years Mrs. Heston was succeeded by Peter Wycoff. March 22, 1816, Peter Wycoff conveyed his one half, and July 25, 1817, Thomas Carpenter, administrator to the estate of Edward Carpenter, deceased, conveyed the other half to David Wolf, of Woolwich township. Joshua Paul and wife (Mrs. Paul was the third daughter of Thomas and Hannah Heston), about the same time, conveyed to Wolf a lot of ground on which he erected a new store house, which is now occupied by a descendant on his mother's side of Sophia, the sister of the original settlers. Wolf conveyed to Daniel Focer (originally spelled Pfozter), a son of Sophia Stanger, who married Valentine Pfozter, the one-fourth part of the Olive Glass-Works, at that time so called, with one-fourth part of the new storehouse and the lot whereon it stands. Aug. 21, 1818, Wolf conveyed a one-fourth part of the above named property to Isaac Thorn, of Glassboro. About the same time, or soon after, Focer conveyed to Thorn his one-fourth interest. Sept. 12, 1821, Wolf conveyed to Thorn his remaining half. March 10,

1824, Isaac Thorn conveyed to J.J. Foster the store-house lot with other lands. This transaction completes the history of the glass-works upon the original site.

The workmen had been gradually been transferred to and the business merged in the works owned and carried on by Thomas H. and Samuel A. Whitney, under the firm name of Whitney Brothers. Thomas H. and Samuel A. Whitney were the grandsons of Col. Thomas Heston and Hannah, his wife, who was a descendant of an old Bucks County, Pa., family, whose name was given to Hestonville, now within the limits of Philadelphia, his wife having been a Clayton, whose ancestors, the Tonkins, came over in the first ship that sailed up the Delaware as far as Burlington, N.J. Capt. Eben Whitney, of Castine, Me., father of Thomas H. and Samuel A. Whitney, was a descendant of John and Elina Whitney who embarked at London in April, 1635, and settled at Watertown Mass., the following June. On his voyage from the island of Madeira to Philadelphia, in 1806, he was wrecked off Cape May, losing his vessel and cargo. On his way between the wreck and

Philadelphia he became acquainted with Bathsheba T., second daughter of Thomas and Hannah Heston, at her mother's house in Glassboro, and afterwards married her, and, with the exception of five or six years resided in Glassboro till his death, Feb. 3, 1823.

The works of Whitney Brothers are located about four hundred yards south of the original site. The first furnace was put in blast in 1813. It was erected, together with the necessary buildings, by the sons of the original settlers, and others who had been in the employ of Heston and Carpenter and their successors, and John Rink of Philadelphia. According to a record of a meeting of the shareholders, held Aug. 9, 1813, the following persons were elected to serve for one year, viz.: Daniel Focer, manager; Levi L. Campbell, cashier and clerk; John Rink, agent.

The firm name was Rink, Stanger and company and the works were named "Harmony Glass-Works."

Focer was a practical glass blower; Campbell had been store and book keeper

for Heston and Carpenter and Edward Carpenter and Co. at the old works; Rink resided in Philadelphia, and had charge of the sales the purchasing of supplies, and the financial part of the business generally; Stanger whose name appears in the firm was Lewis Stanger.

Rink died in 1822, and was succeeded by Daniel H. Miller, of Philadelphia, proprietor of the Franklin Window-Glass Works at Malaga, N.J., ten miles south of Glassboro, which were erected in 1814. After the death of Mr. Miller, in 1831, his son, Jacob S. Miller, succeeded to his interest. In 1834, Lewis Stanger retired from the firm, and, with his brother Jacob and his son George, erected and started new works, about five hundred yards south of the "Harmony Glass-Works".

In 1835, Thomas H. Whitney, then the senior partner in the firm of Whitney Bros. purchased a third interest in the business and two years later purchased the entire works, since which period they have been owned and carried on by the brothers, who, in 1842, changed the name to the Whitney Glass-Works.

Since 1835 the furnaces have been enlarged to three or four times their capacity, and the number of them doubled, so that the present productions are eight times greater than in 1835, and are now the most extensive, best equipped, and produce the greatest variety of styles and colors of any works of their class in the country.

The furnaces are constructed of Pennsylvania sandstone, and fire-clay dug in this state. The works are in every particular of a very superior order, and bear the unmistakable evidence of having been erected under the supervision of practical glass manufacturers. A very interesting fact is that one of the oldest and most reputable houses in Philadelphia, that handles a large amount of glassware, commenced the purchase of hollow-ware made at these glass-works in 1781 (as the books of that date, still in their possession, show), and the proprietors have continued, from father to son to the third generation, to give all their orders, without exception, to the successors of those from whom the founder of their house purchased his first

supply in this country. The grandfathers in the two houses dealt together over one hundred years ago; the grandsons, their successors, are still dealing with each other, and in the same line of goods.

The monthly consumption of materials used in the manufacture of glass is about as follows: 300 tons sand; 100 tons English soda ash; 2000 bushels oyster-shell lime; 75 bushels salt; 700 tons coal; 300 cords of wood; 80,000 feet of boards, for packing-boxes; 400 tons of hay; 15 tons of German clay for pots; 500 tons of glass packed for shipment.

Connected with the glass-works is a flour and feed mill, steam saw mill, planing mill, with all the necessary machinery for cutting lumber for packing boxes, for building, and other purposes; the blacksmith-shop has three forges for the manufacture and repair of tools, etc. A number of farms, aggregating one thousand acres, are cultivated, the products of which are consumed by the employees of the works. A ready market is found there, at the window-glass works, and in the village for all farm products

for miles around.

The employees of the Whitney Brothers number about four hundred, and occupy one hundred dwellings belonging to the works, many of the workmen, however, own the houses which they occupy.

Thomas H. Whitney, of Whitney Brothers, died May 5, 1882, since the foregoing sketch was written.

TEMPERANCEVILLE GLASS-WORKS

This glass-factory is located in the south part of the village of Glassboro, situated on Grove, between Main and Academy Streets, and was built in 1834 by Lewis Stanger, who had in that year retired from the old firm and took in as partners his brother Jacob and son George. The locality was named "Lewisville," but the proprietors, being ultra temperance men, would employ none but those who belonged to the Temperance Society, and a wag of a clerk in employ of the old firm dubbed the place Temperanceville, which name that portion of Glassboro still retains, and probably always.

will.

In 1841 the Stangers, after a number of changes in partners, failed in business, when the property was sold to satisfy mortgage holders, and purchased in 1842 by Whitney & Warrick, of the old glass works, and Temperanceville became part of the Whitney Glass-works. The business was carried on by the old firm until 1849, when Whitney & Warrick divided property, or dissolved partnership, Mr. Warrick taking the Temperanceville property for his share. Mr. Warrick then sold the property to Eben Whitney who conducted the business till 1856, when Mr. Warrick purchased Mr. Whitney's interest, and took in as partner Thomas Stanger, when the firm name became Warrick & Stanger

Up to that time the Temperanceville factory made hollow-ware exclusively, and was then changed to a window-glass factory, and in 1860 another glass-house was built, which doubled the former capacity of these works.

The firm-name continued Warrick & Stanger until July, 1883 when Mr. Stanger died, since which time Mr. Woodward Warrick

has conducted the entire business.

The present capacity of the works is two hundred boxes of glass per day, and consumption of material six tons of sand and twelve tons of coal per day, thirty-five tons of soda ash per month, besides large quantities of wood for fuel and lumber for boxes. The saw mill for the manufacture of lumber for boxes is connected with the glass-works, and is operated by steam power

Mr. Warrick employs in and around the works one hundred and twenty-five men, and owns a large store well stocked with goods for the accommodation of his men and the public generally.

In 1893 the Warrick Glass-Works was conveyed to John P. Whitney by William Brookfield and wife.

(see copy of agreement)

Whereas, by deed of even date herewith, William Brookfield and wife have granted and conveyed unto John P. Whitney, the Warwick Glass Works, near Glassboro, N. J. for and in consideration, among other things, of the sum of Twenty two thousand dollars, of which three thousand dollars is cash in hand paid, and nine thousand dollars is represented by three promissory notes of Three thousand dollars each, payable on the first days of September, October and November, Eighteen hundred and ninety three respectively, and the said John P. Whitney has executed and delivered a purchase money bond and mortgage upon said premises for fifteen thousand dollars, payable in one year from the date thereof, with lawful interest thereon:

And Whereas, the said mortgage of fifteen thousand dollars includes ten thousand dollars balance of the purchase money for said premises and five thousand dollars, represented as follows: Two thousand dollars of the note of three thousand dollars payable on the first of October, Eighteen hundred and ninety three, and three thousand dollars represented by a note payable November 1st Eighteen hundred and ninety three:

Now, Therefore, I, William Brookfield do hereby acknowledge and declare that the said purchase money mortgage of fifteen thousand dollars includes the sum of Five thousand dollars ~~and~~ represented ^{by} note for three thousand dollars payable November first and

such part of the note payable October first as will amount to said Five thousand dollars; and I also declare that by the payment to me of the note of Three thousand dollars, payable ~~November~~ 1st, October Two thousand dollars will be paid on account of said mortgage, and ~~that~~ by the payment of the note of three thousand dollars, payable November 1st, the additional sum of three thousand dollars will be paid upon said mortgage, so that upon payment of the notes October 1st, and November 1st, Eighteen hundred and ninety three, Five thousand dollars will have been paid upon said mortgage, leaving due thereon the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Dated this *First* day of June, 1893.

witness



THOMAS H. WHITNEY, ET UX. ET ALS.,

THIS INDENTURE, Made this

TO

Third day of December in the
year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and sixty nine.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

BETWEEN Thomas H. Whitney of Clayton township, Gloucester County, State of New Jersey and Josephine his wife and Samuel A. Whitney of the first part, AND the West Jersey Railroad Company of the second part. Whereas by an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey entitled "an act to incorporate the West Jersey Railroad Company" approved February 5, 1853 said Company is authorized to survey lay out and construct a railroad from the city of Camden in the County of Camden, to run through the counties of Camden, Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland and Cape May, terminating at or near the city of Cape Island in the County of Cape May with all the powers necessary and expedient for that purpose and more particularly with power to acquire the land necessary or expedient for the object of the said incorporation. Now this indenture Witnesseth, That the said party of the first part for and in consideration of the premises, and of the sum of one dollar well and truly paid to the said party of the first part, by the said party of the second part the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged have and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, release and confirm unto the said party of the second part their successors and assigns. ALL that certain tract or strip of land, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point where the middle line of the Ellis Mill road intersects the centre line of the branch rail road from Glassboro Station to Whitney Brothers Glass-works (said centre line being produced from a line running on a tangent course along a street called New Street? about seven (7) feet from the southwesterly fence thereof as now standing) and running thence with a uniform width of twenty (20) feet ten (10) feet on each side of the centre line, on a line curving to the Northwestward with a radius of twenty eight hundred and sixty five (2865) feet six hun-

dred and fifty (650) feet; thence with the same width as before South seventy three degrees forty minutes east (S. 73° 40' E.) eighty three (83) feet; thence with the same width of twenty (20) feet on a line curving to the Southward with a radius of five thousand seven hundred and thirty (5730) feet; two hundred and forty three (243) feet; thence with the same radius and with a uniform width of sixteen (16) feet that is eight (8) feet on each side of the centre line two hundred and three (203) feet thence with the same width of sixteen (16) feet and on a tangent line South sixty nine degrees eighteen minutes East (S. 69° 18' E.) twelve (12) feet to a point said point being the commencing point of a turn out hereinafter described thence with a uniform width of twenty (20) feet, ten (10) feet on each side of the centre line on a line curving to the Northward with a radius of four hundred and ten (410) feet, five hundred and ten (510) feet to the Southerly side of the Williamstown Road, also a turn out beginning the point above mentioned and running thence with a uniform width of twenty (20) feet (10) feet on each side of the centre line South sixty nine degrees eighteen minutes East, (S. 69° 18' E.) three hundred and twenty (320) feet to the end of the track, said tract or strip of land being for the use and purpose of building upon said land a branch railroad, tracks and turn outs by the said party of the second part; The said conveyance being subject nevertheless to the right of the said party of the first part to pass over and upon said lands and railway tracks their own freight and merchandise free of expense and charge for the same. Together with the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging and all the estate of the said party of the first part of in and to the same. To have and to hold the same unto the said party of the second part their successors and assigns for the use of the said railroad. And the said Thomas H. Whitney and Samuel A. Whitney do for themselves their heirs, executors and administrators covenant with the said party of the second part their successors and assigns that they the said Thomas H. Whitney and Samuel A. Whitney have not done or suffered to be done any act or thing to

charge, alter or encumber the estate and interest hereby granted but that the same is hereby granted and conveyed as full, free and entire to the said party of the second part their successors and assigns as ever it was vested in the said party of the first part their heirs and assigns. IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said party of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Sealed and delivered	Thos. H. Whitney	(Seal)
in the presence of	Josephine Whitney	(Seal)
Chas. F. Jones.	S. A. Whitney	(Seal)

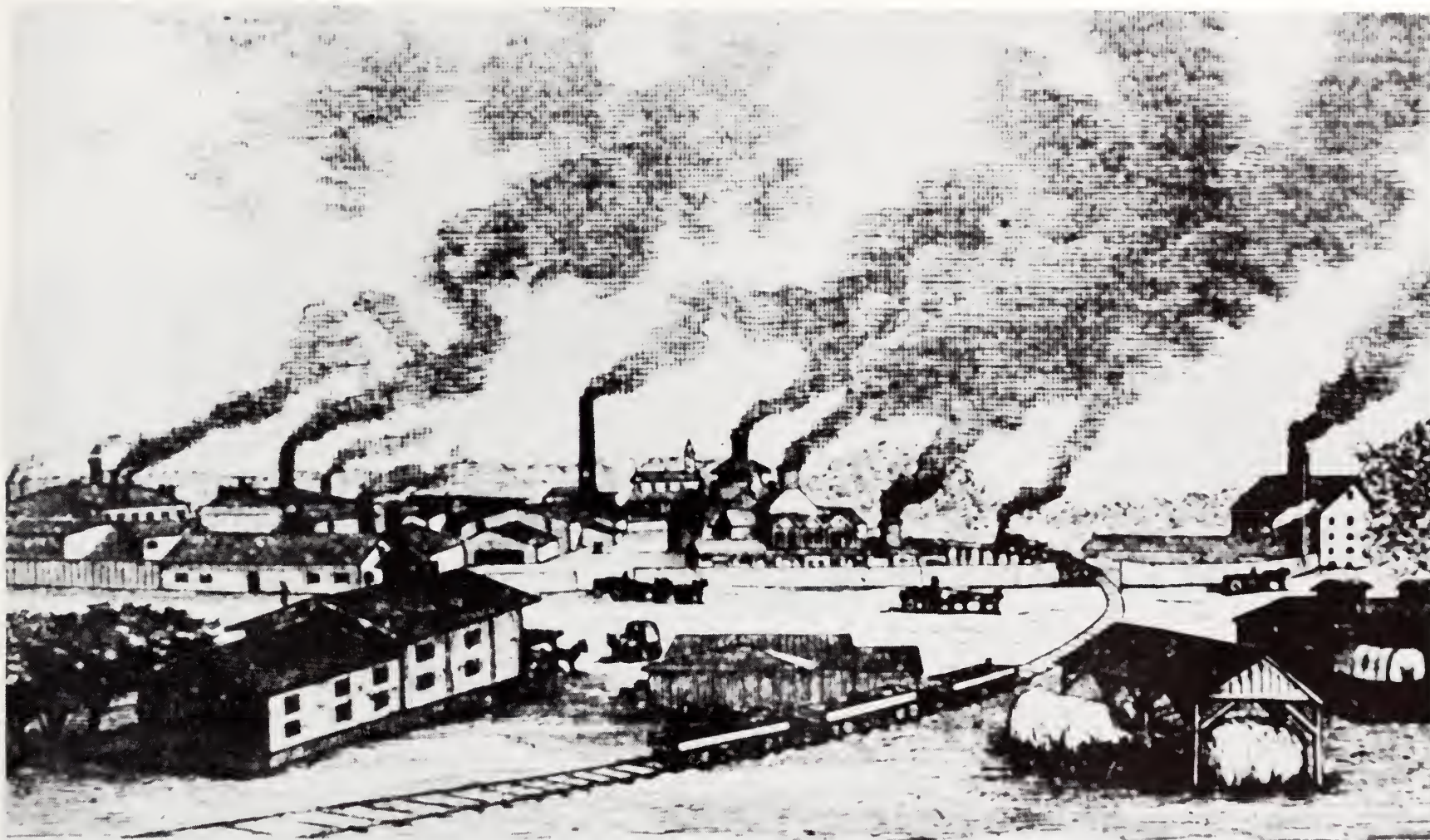
State of New Jersey,)
) SS.
Gloucester County.)

Personally appeared before me the subscriber of said estate Thomas H. Whitney & Josephine his wife and Samuel A. Whitney who I am satisfied are the grantors named in the foregoing deed of conveyance and I having first made known the contents thereof to them did acknowledge that they signed, sealed and delivered the same as their voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein expressed.

Chas. F. Jones,
Commissioner &c. for Gloucester
County, State of New Jersey.

Recorded January 10th., 1870,

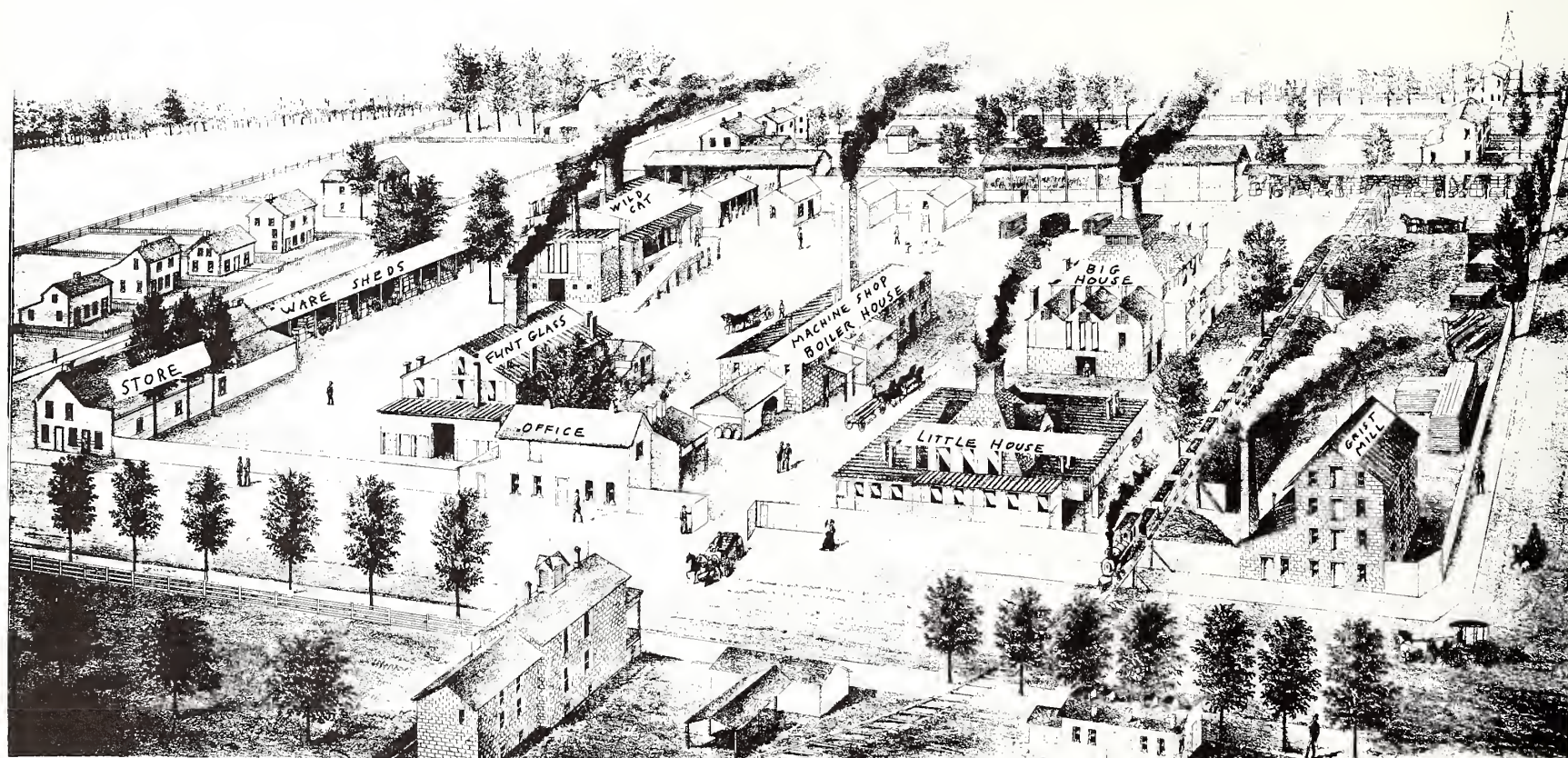
J. S. Franklin, Clk.



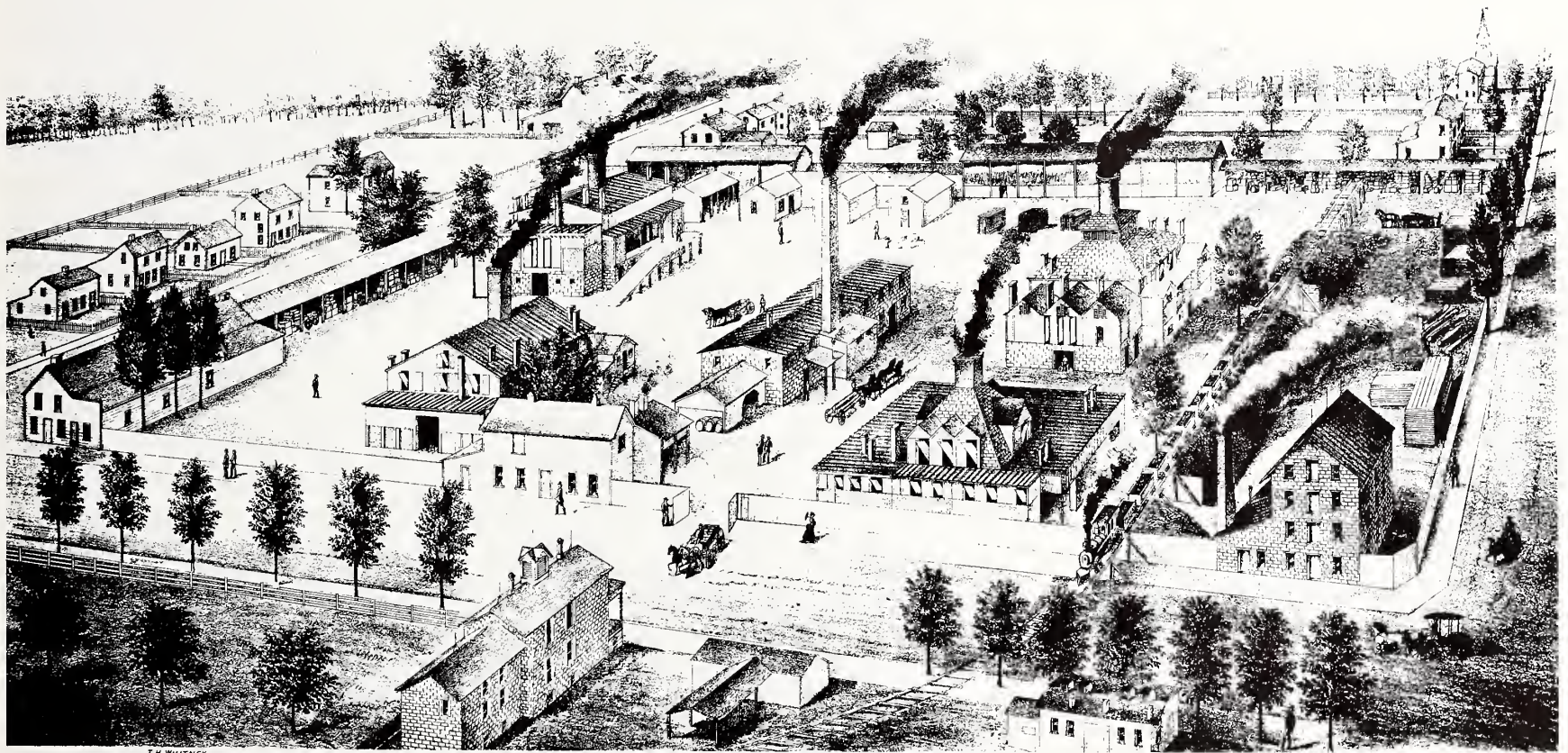
THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF HOLLOW WARE IN THE U. S.

Picture from Whitney Glass Company letterhead.

THE WORKERS HAD NAMES FOR ALL OF THE BUILDINGS
THE NAMES HERE WERE GIVEN TO ME BY THE LATE —
HARRY (HAP) ROBB OF GLASSBORO



WHITNEY GLASS WORKS, GLASSBORO, N. J.
ESTABLISHED IN 1775



T. H. WHITNEY

WHITNEY GLASS WORKS, GLASSBORO, N. J.
ESTABLISHED IN 1775.

S. A. WHITNEY



APPRENTICES TO WHITNEY BROS. GLASS WORKS, GLASSBORO N.J., 1909

Top L to R--Wm. Shaw, John Wood, Forrest Tomlin, Calvin Craemer, John Cake, Ed. Vanaman, Sam Warren,
Wm. Jarrel.
Middle-----Allen Ray, Wm. Richards, Del Elkins, Wm. Dill, James Boaw, Chester Johnson, Amos Carter,
John Simmerman.
Bottom-----Allen Tweed, Horace Henderson, Charles Dill, Joseph McCarron, Pete Jones, Benny Miller,
Charles Parker.



Whitney Glass Works---fire, October 26, 1895.



Whitney Glass Works---fire, October 26, 1895.



GLASSBORO

Here in 1775 glassworks were erected by seven Stanger brothers, workmen from the Wistar works. In 1781, Col. Thomas Heston and Thomas Carpenter became the owners. Under their successors, the business was carried on until about 1824.

THE NEW JERSEY COMMISSION ON HISTORIC SITES



Rosario Donato and Santo Piri ---Whitney Glass Works.
(picture, courtesy of Sam Raffa, Glassboro N.J.)



Whitney Glass shop group---second from right back row---Harry Daley, Ewan N.J.



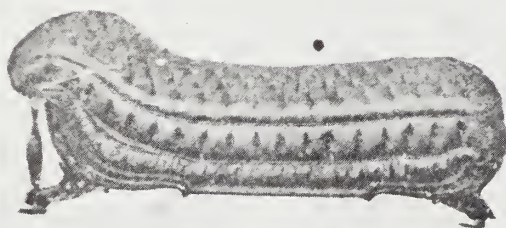
Whitney Flint House gang---fourth from left back row---Fred Geggenheimer.

FURNISH YOUR HOME FROM ———

WHITNEY'S

BIG THREE FLOOR

Home Furnishing Establishment.



We sell Reliable Furniture.



CARPETS.

RUGS.

MATTING.

A FEW POINTERS

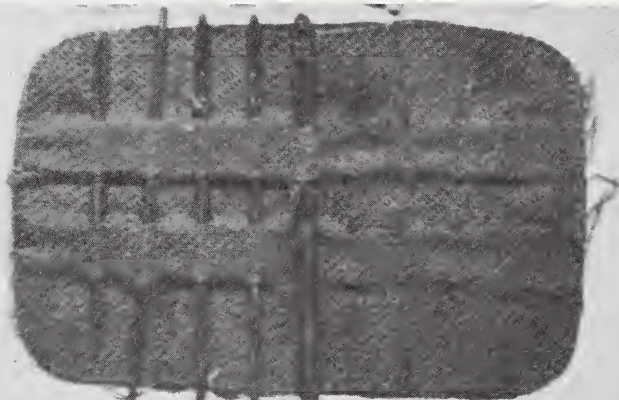


We are showing all the latest Novelties in
Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery
at popular prices.

FROM

Whitney's Department Store,

GLASSBORO. N. J.



17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Feb.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mar.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Apr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jun.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

- CONTENTS
- 1. Cotton Needle
 - 2. Worsted Needle
 - 3. Silk Darning Needle
 - 4. Barn Darning Needle
 - 5. Wool Darning
 - 6. Steel Tape Needle
 - 7. D. L. Fine Barner
 - 8. Wool Darning Needle
 - 9. Carpet Needle
 - 10. Shoe Button Needle



03	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Aug.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sep.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nov.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dec.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

WHITNEY'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

GLASSBORO. N. J.

DRY GOODS. NOTIONS. MILLINERY
Furniture Carpets Stoves



Chinaware Hardware Groceries

BOOTS AND SHOES

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS

We Furnish Homes Complete.

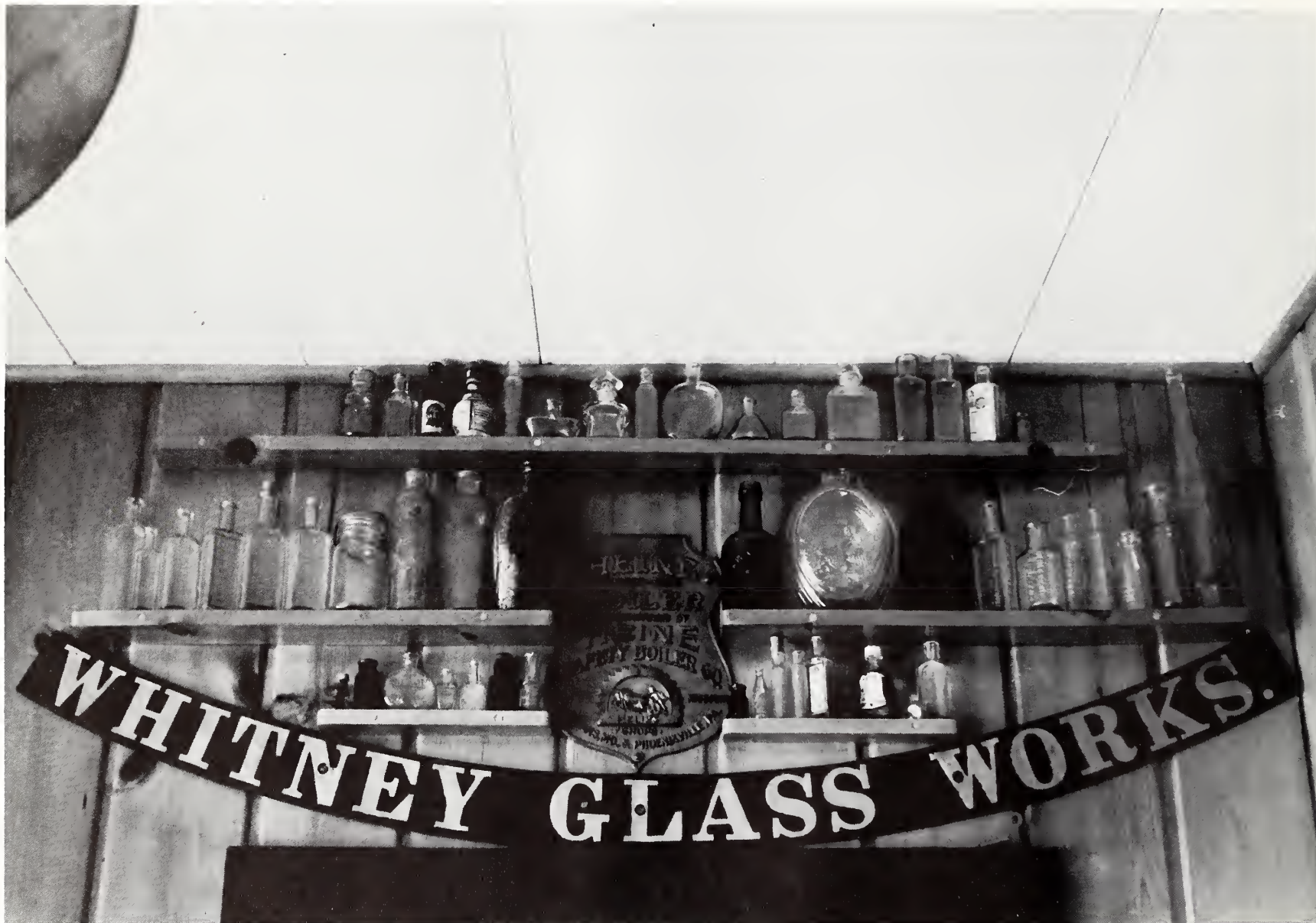
J. A. Huntington, 125 West 11th Street, N. Y.



Junior Mechanics Building---N.W. corner of Main and High Streets Glassboro N.J.
Destroyed by fire,Sunday,December 31, 1944.(picture loaned by Mrs. Lucinda
Hurff, Ewan N.J.)



Whitney store in Junior Mechanics Building, Glassboro N.J.
(picture loaned by Mrs. Lucinda Hurff, Ewan N.J.)



Last of the WHITNEY GLASS WORKS. Nameplates from the old boilers.

Owens Began Work at Ten, Ended Child Labor in Glass Industry

Teamed With Libbey To Try Mass Methods, Brought Precision To Bottle Manufacturing

The glass industry will pay special tribute this year to a man whom "God permitted to see some things in a different way."

The man was Michael J. Owens, born one hundred years ago on January 1. The things he saw in a different way were sand and lime and potash — and the things machines could do with those raw materials when they were heated white-hot.

This ability of Mike's to see glass differently (Edward Drummond Libbey called it "an amazing logical ability") was nothing as dramatic as a revelation or a dream.

No Hint of Destiny

Indeed, it was by coincidence that he got into the glass industry at all (a slate fall in a West Virginia hillside coal mine ended a mining career) and if Mike ever thought he was destined one day to revolutionized glassmaking there is no record of it. In fact, the most incredulous of all the thousands who later stood spellbound before Mike's tremendous bottle making machine was Mike Owens himself.

Certainly there was no hint of destiny about the boy who asked for a job in 1869 at the Hobbs & Brokunier Glass Co. in Wheeling

West Virginia. If there was one thing unusual about him it was the fact that he had only one shoe; there was nothing unique about a 10 year old boy's asking for work in a glasshouse, because, after all, there were 6,000 children in the nation's glasshouse at that time.

Started Shoveling Coal

The boss told Mike to come back when he had two shoes. Within hours Mike was back—fully shod. The extra shoe he had found on a rubbish heap neither fit the foot nor matched its mate, but the boss had specified number—not style.

For a year Mike shoveled coal into the furnaces. He was a "carry out boy," a "carry in boy," and a "mold hold boy." He worked the "glory hole," an opening in the side of the furnace where handblown ware was reheated for finishing.

And then one day he was 15 and a fullfledged glass blower—the top job in the industry.

Met Libbey in 1888

It was 1888 and Mike was 29 when he first met—and tried to bluff—Mr. Libbey. Mike was an organizer for the American Flint Glass Workers Union by that time, one of the best they had. He was sent to Cambridge, Massachusetts, to demand higher pay for the workers in Mr. Libbey's New England Glass Co.

"If you strike, those gates will never reopen," Mr. Libbey said. "We'll strike and they'll reopen," Mike replied, but history shows how wrong he was. Mr. Libbey pulled his fires and moved to Toledo, establishing the Libbey Glass Co.

Pair of Opposites

It was typical of Mike to appear in Toledo six months later to ask Mr. Libbey for a job. It was typical of Mr. Libbey that he hired the young hothead who had helped drive him from New England.

It would be hard to find anywhere a more illogical pair of associates. Mike had no formal education, was outspoken and impatient. Mr. Libbey was a cultured man, a diplomat, and a patron of the arts. Yet they complemented one another in one essential area that was to make possible a revolution in glassmaking.

Mike demanded a complete autonomy in the development of the machines that would soon bear his name. He could work no other way, and the growing mountain of scrapped machines behind the plant alarmed more than one company director.

Mr. Libbey, on the other hand, was content to leave engineering and mechanical matters to someone else. He trusted Mike implicitly—and on more than one occasion backed Mike's judgement with personal funds when he felt his directors would not.

Confused by Blueprints

The relationship between Libbey and Owens was to make possible an even stronger one, between Mike and a mechanical genius named Emil Bock.

For Mike was no inventor in the usual sense. He was neither machinist, designer, nor engineer. For many years blueprints would only confuse him, and at a time when his bottle machine was astounding the world Mike was to ask a friend if he'd see if he couldn't fix his front door latch—because Mike couldn't.

But Mike knew glass. He knew the capabilities and the limitations of glass, and how it behaved under different conditions. He could not "see" the machine he needed, but Mike could tell Emil Bock exactly how that machine had to operate and what it had to do.

Worked with Emil Bock

He had the ability to describe what he wanted with such photographic clarity that other men with talent for machinery could readily understand it. It was just luck that Mike should become associated with Mr. Libbey, perhaps the one man on earth willing to give him the freedom he demanded. It was doubly fortuitous that Mike en-

countered Bock, perhaps the one designer in the country who could make that freedom pay off.

Mike's first invention was a modest one—a device that permitted the glass blower to release a bottle mold by means of a foot pedal. Significantly, however, the simple mechanism put more than 1,200 children out of hot, smokey confines of the industry's furnace rooms, for the "mold hold boy" was no longer needed.

In 1913, the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics would comment that "child labor in the glass industry has now become almost a thing of the past, and credit for this is due in no small part to Owens."

Mechanical Monster Created

Mike perfected a semi-automatic machine for making light bulbs in 1894, and two years later adapted it to make lamp chimneys and tumblers.

It was 1899 when Mike first met Bock. Mike had an idea for sucking glass from the furnace into a mold that would hold the glass while a piston forced air into it to blow a bottle. Their "bicycle pump" marked the start of Mike's major accomplishments.

From it grew a series of machines—each an improvement on the preceding one. Within 10 years the bicycle pump had grown into a mechanical monster weighing 100,000 pounds, containing 10,000 parts. And capable of making 400,000 bottles in a 24-hour period.

The revolution Mike and his machines wrought in the glass industry was a snowballing thing. By 1913, most of the industry's 6,000 children had disappeared from the glasshouses.

Precision Introduced

For the first time, in the industry, Mike's machines could produce unlimited quantities of bottles of precise measurements—making possible the development of highspeed

bottling and filling lines in other industries that depended upon glass containers.

In turn, this precision of manufacture made possible the enactment of laws by the Pure Food and Drug Administration establishing standards for packaging foods, drugs, and beverages.

The machines brought the 8-hour day to the glass industry. They made it necessary for Mike's engineers to mass-produce parts for them—setting a precedent that was to be picked up by other industries.

Mike brought automation to the glass industry years before the word had any meaning—25 years before Detroit ever heard of it.

Mike's revolution in glassmaking touched off a chain reaction among other inventors. Each new machine Mike brought out spurred others on to keep pace; their activity spurred Mike on to even greater efforts to stay ahead.

Bock left the company in 1910. He was succeeded by Richard LaFrance, a protege of Bock's, and a man with Bock's genius for putting Mike's ideas into iron. The efficiency of the machine Bock started and LaFrance perfected is best illustrated by this fact: the Owens machine, as it exists today, is substantially their same machine.

On December 27, 1923, Mike was at a board meeting, trying to persuade his directors to mass produce the "CA" machine, his latest. During his arguments he suddenly paused, said "Excuse me for a moment," and left the room. As he passed the switchboard operator in the hall he said "Call Father Dean." Twenty minutes later Mike Owens—the man who told a friend that "God permitted me to see some things in a different way" was dead at 64.

Ceremony Here

Public recognition of the Michael Owens Centennial Year will be appropriately observed on Thursday, September 3. At 10 A. M. on that date, all O-I Plants will hold ceremonies honoring the inventive genius who revolutionized the glass industry.

All possible operations in the Glassboro Plant will be shut down for a short period and our men and women will gather on the front lawn. A plaque honoring the memory of Mr. Owens will be unveiled and brief remarks will be made by Plant Manager R. H. Langdon and Mayor Joseph Bowe of Glassboro.

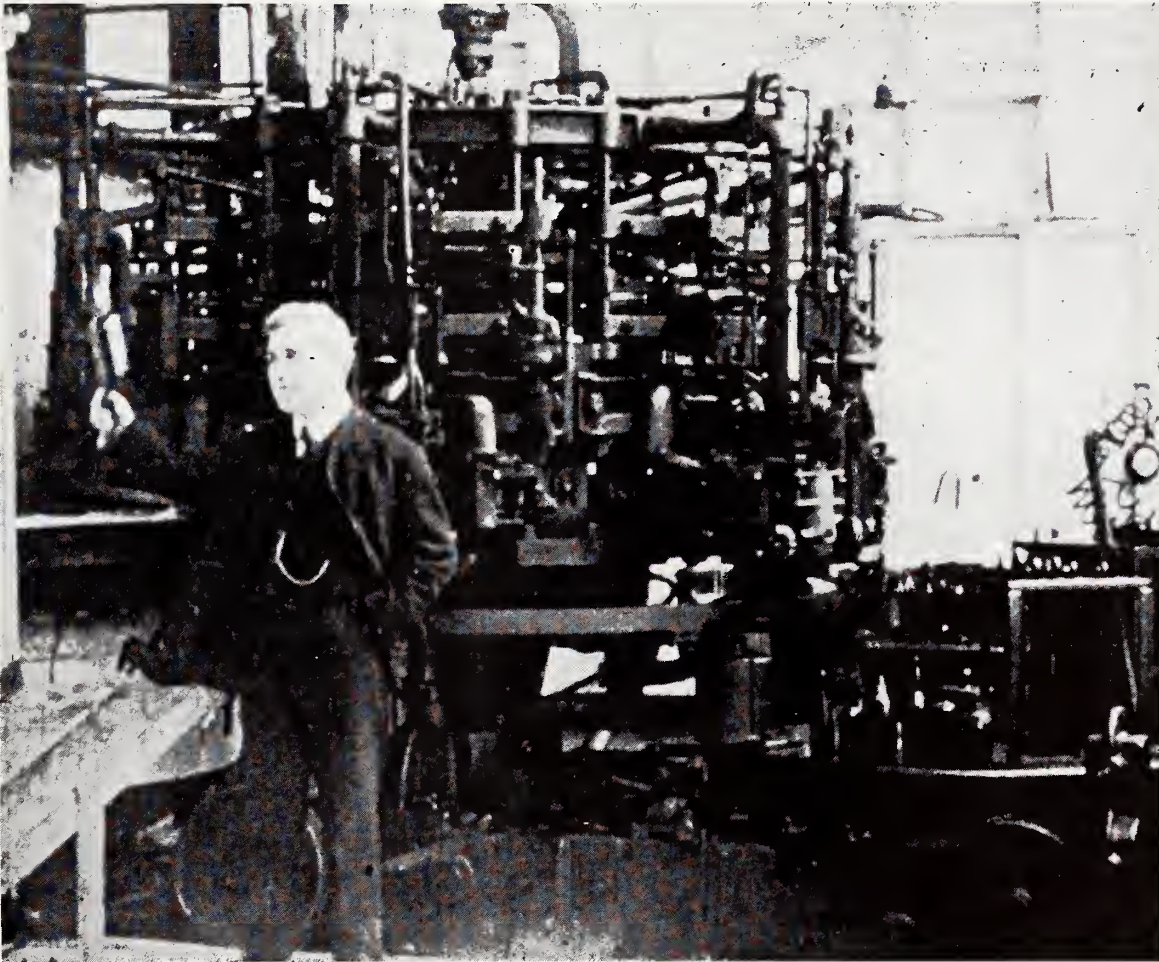
The Glassboro Plant has a close association with the Owens name. Prior to 1929 when Owens-Illinois was formed, the Glassboro operations were known as the Owens Bottle Company.

100 Years Ago

In 1859, when Mike Owens was born:

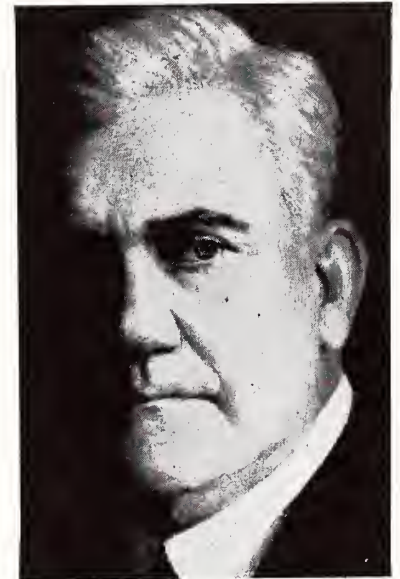
- There were 33 states in the Union.
- Population of the U.S.A. was 31 million.
- James Buchanan was President.
- Dickens' *Tale of Two Cities* was published.
- Darwin's *Origin of Species* was published.
- Whitney Glass Works, predecessor of Owens Bottle Company and Owens-Illinois, was Glassboro's thriving industry.
- John Brown, the abolitionist, was hanged.
- The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. was founded.

Rare Photo Of Mike And His Mechanical Monster



This is one of the rare photos showing Michael J. Owens. It was taken at the Libbey plant in Toledo, probably shortly after the turn of the century.

Glass Genius



MICHAEL J. OWENS

This likeness is from the oil portrait in the Directors' Room of the O-I Building in Toledo. It was painted by F. W. Wright in 1922.

A MOLD BLOWN QUART MILK BOTTLE

Milk bottles in general are not as a rule very pretty and although desirable as a collector's item are usually kept in the background in many collections.

The one shown here is one of my prized bottles.

Leila and Ed. Hill of Sicklerville N.J. found it and a lot of other old milk bottles in an old general store in Sicklerville. The store had belonged to Leila's parents and was left to Leila. They were kind enough to give me the bottle for my collection.

It is a mold blown bottle with a hand finish. It was finished in a snap case as there is no pontil mark. The bottle is a typical "Jersey Green" and has no mark of identification on it. The bottom is indented and rough. There are quite a few bubbles in the glass. The finish is beautiful and must have been done by a master "gaffer".

The inside of the finish is tapered and may have used a plain cork closure.

Two different bottle collectors told me they were---pretty sure---they knew the glass house that had made this bottle. Now I have two different---pretty sures!

I DON'T KNOW!





Station and Glass Works---Williamstown N.J.

THE WILLIAMSTOWN GLASS-WORKS

(Cushing and Sheppard History-1883)

The Williamstown Glass-Works.

Williamstown is located on the Squankum Branch of Great Egg Harbor River, and was for a number of years known by the name of Squankum. In 1800 there were but four houses in the village and they widely separated. The town progressed slowly until the glass-works were established and the railroad constructed, since which it has advanced rapidly in population and importance, until now it contains about eleven hundred inhabitants. A railroad nine miles in length, built in 1872, connects Williamstown with Atco, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

In the year 1835, Israel Ewing, Richard H. Tice, and J. De Hart selected the locality of Squankum for a glass-works, and in that year erected one furnace. Benjamin Smith, Jr., of Philadelphia, and Woodward Warrick, now of Glassboro, subsequently became associated with William Nicholson in the ownership of the works, the firm being Nicholson, Warrick & Co. About this time Williamstown was substituted for that of Squankum as the name of the village. In 1839, Mr. Joel Bodine purchased the interest of Mr. Smith, and associated with him Gabriel Iszard, the two gentlemen assuming the interests of all previous owners. After one or two intermediate changes, Mr. William Coffin, Jr., then of Winslow, purchased an interest in the concern, and the business was conducted

for a year or two under the firm-style of William Coffin Jr., & Co., when Mr. Joel Bodine became possessed of Mr. Coffin's interest, and from 1842 to 1846, Mr. Bodine was the sole owner of the works. In the latter year Mr. Bodine admitted his three sons, John F., William H., and Joel A. Bodine, to an interest in the business, and the firm-style became Joel Bodine & sons. In 1855, Mr. Joel Bodine withdrew, and the sons continued the business as Bodine Brothers. In 1866 and 1867, Joel A. and William H. Bodine withdrew, and the firm of Bodine, Thomas & Co. was organized, under which the business is carried on at the present time.

The Williamstown Glass Works cover six acres, comprising three large furnaces, the second of which was erected by Mr. Joel Bodine in 1848, -batchhouse, leach buildings, a large pot house, twenty by eighty feet, two stories high, with wing twenty by forty feet; packing house, five large sheds for storage purposes, steam saw mill and grist mill combined, blacksmith and machine shops, large general store and offices, and fifty dwelling houses. In addition to these, thirty of the employees of the works own their own dwelling houses and farms. A railroad spur runs through the glass works proper, delivering supplies at every part of the yards directly from the cars.

The works turn out bottles ranging from half-ounce in size to two gallons, comprising the usual varieties of druggists' glassware, patent medicine bottles, fruit bottles, pickle bottles, and various styles in German flint, such as mustards, ketchups, etc. About three hundred and

seventy-five hands are employed, men and boys, as blowers, shearers, packers, engineers and machinists, day men, farm hands, and tending boys. It is estimated that fully one thousand persons are dependent on the works for support.

There are consumed and used at the works, five thousand tons of coal, two thousand eight hundred tons of sand, one thousand tons of soda ash, eight hundred sacks of ground salt, four thousand cords of wood, twenty-three thousand bushels of lime, and one million five hundred thousand feet of box boards per year. The pay-roll calls for ten thousand dollars per month. The annual business from all sources reaches in the aggregate three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The value of the glass produced yearly is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The glassware manufactured by this firm is shipped to all points in the United States and Canada, but principally to New York, Pennsylvania, and the New England and Southern States. Shipments of considerable value are also made to California and other parts of the far West. The firm holds farm interests in three hundred acres, also owns timber tracts, and does a large country trade in building materials, farm implements, fertilizers, etc. The office is connected by telegraph with the Western Union Telegraph office at Philadelphia, Pa., and telephone wires also run from the office to all parts of the works.

GROUP OF WILLIAMSTOWN GLASS CO. MEN

Front row---left to right

- 1---Bob Ross
- 2---Harry Tice
- 3---John Alley
- 4---Joe Channel
- 5---Wade DeHart

Back row---left to right

- 1---Bert Taylor
- 2---Sumner Krist
- 3---George Hand
- 4---Harry Hillyard
- 5---Elmer Surran
- 6---Tom Hewitt
- 7---Harold Krause



WILLIAMSTOWN GLASS WORKS.

WILLIAM BURGER,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Nos. 50 and 52 Courtlandt Street, New-York.

DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE WOODS, PAINTS, WINDOW GLASS,
OILS, AND DYERS', FULLERS' AND HATTERS' ARTICLES.

WHOLESALE AGENT for every variety of GLASS WARE made at the above Establishment,
which is warranted equal (if not superior) to any made in the United States. It is offered for sale in
quantities to suit purchasers, and on as fair terms and at as fair prices as by any Glass Manufacturers
or Agents. *Particular attention paid to Private Moulds.*

All kinds of Bottles, Vials, &c. made to order on reasonable terms.

COMMON VIALS.

Assorted, in 1, 2 and 3 gross boxes.....	\$3.00 gross
Assorted, in 5 gross boxes.....	2.50 "
1 and 2 drachm.....	3.00 "
1 and 1 ounce.....	2.00 "
1 and 2 ounce.....	2.25 "
3 ounce.....	2.50 "
4 ounce.....	3.25 "
6 ounce.....	4.00 "
8 ounce.....	4.50 "

PRESCRIPTION VIALS.

Assorted, in from 2 to 5 gross boxes.....	\$3.50 gross
1 and 1 ounce.....	3.00 "
1 and 2 ounce.....	3.25 "
3 ounce.....	3.50 "
4 ounce.....	4.00 "
6 ounce.....	4.50 "
8 ounce.....	5.00 "

COMMON AND PRESCRIPTION VIALS, (Wide mouth.)
50 CENTS ADVANCE ON THE ABOVE PRICES.

PATENT MEDICINE VIALS.

Bateman's Large.....	\$2.25 gross
Bateman's Small.....	2.25 "
British Oil.....	3.50 "
Balsam Honey.....	3.50 "
Bears' Oil, large.....	4.50 "
Bears' Oil, small.....	3.50 "
Cayenne.....	3.00 "
Cephaic Stuff.....	3.50 "
Calced Magnesia.....	3.50 "
Dally's.....	2.50 "
Euc. Mustard.....	5.00 "
Godfrey's.....	2.00 "
Harlem Oil.....	2.00 "
Inks, 1 ounce.....	2.75 "
Inks, 2 ounce.....	3.00 "
Inks, 4 ounce.....	3.50 "
Inks, 6 ounce.....	5.00 "
Inks, 8 ounce.....	6.00 "
Inks, Durable.....	3.00 "
Inks, Mordant's.....	3.50 "
Inks, Red.....	3.00 "
Jessup's.....	3.00 "
Lemon Acid.....	3.00 "
Messias Oil.....	3.50 "
Mustard, London.....	3.25 "
Mustard, Plain.....	3.25 "
Opodeldoe, Steers'.....	3.25 "
Opodeldoe, Liquid.....	3.50 "
Preston Salts.....	3.50 "
Peppermint.....	2.12 1/2 "
Stoughton's.....	2.25 "
Turlington's.....	2.25 "

ACID BOTTLES.

1 pint Ground Stopped.....	\$1.50 Doz.
1 pint.....	1.75 "
Quart.....	2.00 "
1 gallon.....	3.00 "

COLOGNES.

Acorn.....	\$0.50 Doz.
Barrel.....	50 "
Barrel, Large.....	75 "
Barrel, Small.....	37 1/2 "
Bellows.....	50 "
Bellows, Large.....	62 1/2 "
Cathedral.....	62 1/2 "
Dragon.....	75 "
Diamond.....	62 1/2 "
Fluted.....	50 "
Fountain.....	50 "
Flower Basket.....	50 "
Flower Pot, Large.....	75 "
Flower Pot, Middle.....	75 "
Flower Pot, Small.....	50 "
Fancy, 4 ounce.....	62 1/2 "
Fancy, 5 ounce.....	62 1/2 "
Fancy, 7 ounce.....	75 "
Harp.....	62 1/2 "
Lion.....	62 1/2 "
Lyre.....	62 1/2 "
Panelled, 3 ounce.....	50 "
Panelled, 4 ounce.....	50 "
Panelled, 5 ounce.....	62 1/2 "
Panelled, 7 ounce.....	75 "
Panelled, 10 ounce.....	87 1/2 "
Panelled, 14 ounce.....	1.25 "
Panelled, 18 ounce.....	1.50 "
Rose.....	44 "
Square Flower.....	50 "
Urn.....	62 1/2 "

FANCY PUNGENTS.

American Shield.....	\$0.50 Doz.
American Eagle.....	50 "
Acorn.....	50 "
Coriuncopia.....	50 "
Diamond.....	50 "
Dolphin.....	75 "
Grapes.....	50 "
Harp.....	50 "
Magnolia.....	50 "
Oak Leaf.....	50 "
Oval Belt.....	50 "
Plain.....	50 "
Pine Apple.....	50 "
Rose.....	50 "
Strawberries.....	50 "
Urn.....	50 "

DRUGGISTS' PACKING BOTTLES.

1 pint.....	\$7.50 gross
1 pint.....	10.00 "
1 1/2 pint.....	12.00 "
Quart.....	14.00 "
3 pints.....	18.00 "
4 gallons.....	30.00 "
3 quarts.....	36.00 "
Gallon.....	48.00 "
2 gallon.....	84.00 "

CASTOR OILS.

1/2 pint Round Small.....	\$6.00 gross
1 pint " Large.....	6.00 "
1/2 pint " Small.....	7.50 "
1 pint " Large.....	7.50 "
1 pint " Small.....	9.00 "
1 pint " Large.....	9.00 "
Quart " Small.....	12.00 "
Quart " Large.....	12.00 "

CONCAVES.

1/2 pint Concave Small.....	\$6.00 gross
1 pint " Large.....	6.00 "
1/2 pint " Small.....	7.50 "
1 pint " Large.....	7.50 "
1 pint " Small.....	9.00 "
1 pint " Large.....	9.00 "

MAGNESIA.

1 pound or 1 1/2 pint.....	\$1.00 Doz.
1/2 pound or 3 pints.....	1.50 "
1 pound or 3 quarts.....	3.00 "

ARTICLES AT NETT PRICES.

PLACKING OR VARNISH.	
Round.....	\$3.00 gross
4 ounces Square.....	3.00 "
6 ounces Square.....	3.50 "
Bottles, quarts.....	75 Doz.
Bottles, 1/2 gallon.....	1.50 "
Wine-bottles.....	5.00 gross
Claret-bottles.....	8.00 "
Sweet-oil Bottles.....	8.00 "
CARBOYS, NAKED.	
Carboys, 8 gallon.....	75 each
Carboys, 10 gallon.....	90 "
DEALBOINS, COVERED.	
Quart.....	\$2.50 Doz.
1/2 gallon.....	3.50 "
1 gallon.....	4.50 "
2 gallon.....	6.50 "
3 gallon.....	7.50 "
5 gallon.....	10.00 "
FLASKS.	
1/2 pint.....	\$0.45 Doz.
Pints.....	.55 "
Quarts.....	.75 "
INKSTANDS.....	3.50 gross
JARS.	
1 pint.....	.50 Doz.
1/2 pint.....	.62 1/2 "
Quarts.....	.75 "
1 gallon.....	8.00 "
2 gallons.....	8.00 "
LEMON SYRUPS.	
Lemon Syrup, Extra.....	6.00 gross
MUSTARDS, 1/2 pound.....	7.50 "
Mustards, 1 pound.....	7.50 "
SNUFFS.	
1 pound.....	6.00 "
1 pound.....	7.50 "



Glass House employees---Williamstown N.J..



Small amber Coca Cola bottle belonging to Earl Albright of Williamstown. The picture is a quarter of an inch shorter than the bottle.

WILLIAMSTOWN GLASS WORKS
UPPER HOUSE
FLINT GLASS
1904

Chas. Williams (middle row--extreme right)still lives in Williamstown and has a very keen memory of this picture taken sixty four years ago.

According to Chas. there were 12 flint glass shops----2 amber (called Merry-Go-Rounds)---1 green glass shop (lower house) and one flint glass furnace they called a dingy.

Chas. Errig was a batch maker and Raphael Lee was a water boy.

No work during July and August.

As a young boy you started to work in the glass house at fifty cents a day for a year. The second and third years you received sixty cents a day. Then followed two years at seventy-five cents a day and three years at a dollar a day.

After all this---if you were lucky---your Dad would sign you up for five years as an apprentice. You received half wages and fifty cents a month was held back and paid at the end of your term.

This was considered a very good set up until the JERSEY DEVIL (blowers name for the bottle machine) came along and put an end to hand blown ware.

The upper or flint glass house had thirty five blowers.

Raphael Lee the water boy is said to have been the first Italian in Ham Town.



Williamstown--Upper House--flint glass 1904 as remembered by Charles Williams in 1968.

Back Row L to R 1-Joe Dilks 2-Chas.Errig 3-Joe Giberson 4-? 5-Bill Ritter 6-Bill Albertson
7-Raphael Lee.

Middle Row 1-Bill Mingin 2-Eugene Batchelor 3-? 4-Ed.Dilks 5-Harry Marshal 6-Chas.Williams.

Bottom Row 1-Marvin Nichols 2-Constance Ford 3-Frank Hbgan 4-Dick Hillman 5-? 6-Marshall
Trout.



Glass House employees---Williamstown N.J.



Hand finished--green glass--Brown
Stout bottle. S. Erven & Co. bottlers Phila. Pa



Turtle Ink---J & I E M Pat. 1865

STANDARD WINDOW GLASS WORKS (LIMITED)
WOODBURY N. J.

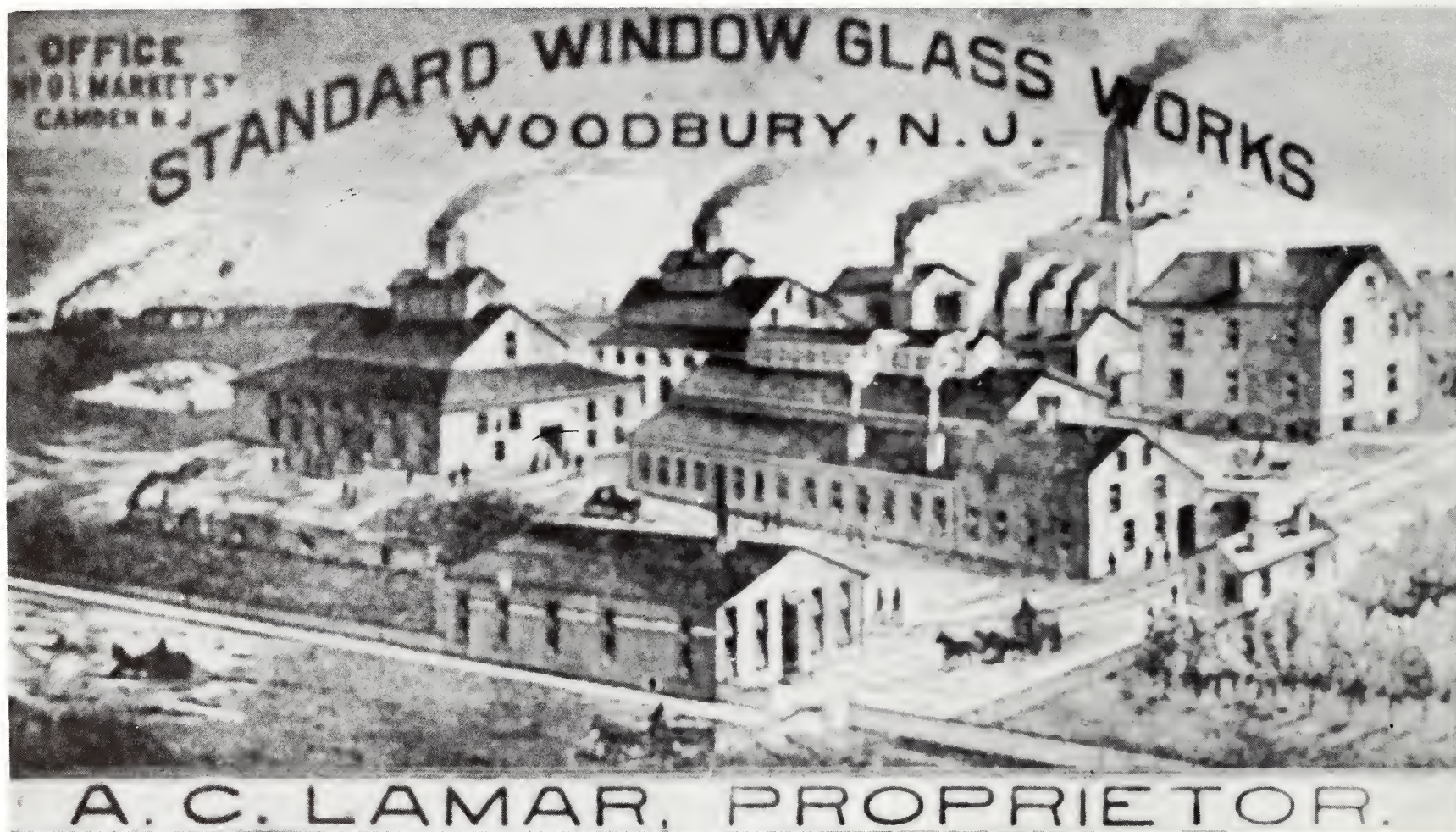
(Cushing and Sheppard History 1883)

These works are located in that portion of the city known locally as North Woodbury. The company that built and that are now operating the works was organized April 20, 1882, and comprises the following named persons as stock holders: George G. Green, John I. Estell, S. Paul Loudenslager, Benjamin C. Brown, and H. C. Loudenslager.

The first glass-house with buildings attached for carrying on the business was built in 1882, and in 1883 a second furnace was built a few yards from the first, the whole works costing nearly forty thousand dollars.

The first officers of the company were George G. Green, chairman; S. Paul Loudenslager, vice-chairman; John I. Estell, general manager and treasurer.

The capacity of the works is fifty-five thousand boxes of glass (all sizes) per annum, which gives employment to sixty men. The officers for 1883 are the same as for 1882.





Glass Works in Woodbury N.J.

May 11, 1967

JOS. SCHLITZ BREWING COMPANY

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, 53201

Mr. Watson M. Lohmann
330 Pitman Avenue
Pitman, New Jersey 08071

Dear Mr. Lohmann:

Thank you for your recent letter inquiring about our ruby red bottles.

This was a bottle we tested prior to World War II; and because of a shortage of an essential material during the war, we discontinued its manufacture. A small amount of these was made in throw-away bottles about two years ago for test purposes, and again the production was discontinued indefinitely.

At the present time we have none in stock. To the best of my knowledge, there are none available except through antique dealers, as they apparently have an antique value of a few dollars per bottle.

I sincerely hope that this answers your questions regarding this subject.

Cordially,

JOS. SCHLITZ BREWING COMPANY

Wm. H. Stipich
Wm. H. Stipich
Director of Marketing Services

WHS:hl





Top left

Liberty Bell Bank. Four inches high and four inches wide at the base.

Bottom left

Breast button or breast pump. Three inches in diameter and one inch deep. The hole in the center is about half an inch in diameter and a small hole is ground through the edge. The pontil mark has been ground smooth. These were sold by doctors, druggists and apothecaries.

Top right

Small TAK-A-BOOST bottle. A popular beverage in the twenties. Very much like the present day Drink-A-Toast.



PRICE LIST

No.		
1	Large Bowls	\$1.50
1A	Medium Bowls	1.00
2	Water Bottles (Plain)	1.00
3	Water Bottles (Footed)	1.25
4	Water Bottles (with Foot Handle and Lip).....	1.25
5	Rose Jar .....	.75
6	Finger Bowls .....	.50
7	Turtles (Small) .....	.50
8	Turtles (Large) .....	.60
9	Goblet .....	.50
10	Water Glass .....	.50
11	Medium Hat .....	.50
11A	Miniature Hat .....	.50
12	Sugar Bowls .....	.75
13	Pitcher or Creamer (will match Sugar Bowl No. 12) .....	.75
14	Pitcher (Large)	1.00
15	Pitcher (Extra Large, Good Beer Pitcher).....	1.25
16	Pitcher (Miniature) .....	.75
17	Sugar Bowl (Miniature, will match Pitcher No. 16)..	.75
18	Small Vase (Plain) .....	.75
19	Small Vase (Two Handles, No Foot).....	1.00
19A	Small Vase (Two Handles and Footed).....	1.00
20	Lily Curtain Tie Backs (or Ash Trays).....	.50
22	Witch Balls (Large, Small, Medium).....each	.50
23	Vase (Large, Plain)	1.00
24	Vase (Large, Two Handles, No Foot)	1.25
24A	Vase (Large, Two Handles and Footed)	1.25
25	Bull Frog (used as Paperweight).....	.50
26	Sherberts .....	.60
27	Beer Mugs (Good Size).....	.60
28	Hat (Extra Large) .....	.75
30	Deserts .....	.50
31	Chicken (Solid Glass, used as a Paperweight).....	.50

These pieces are made in three colors: Blue, Green, Amber.

These prices are net and all orders under \$15.00
there is a charge for shipping.

CLAYTON ANTIQUE SHOP
FINE REPRODUCTION GLASS
226 DELSEA DRIVE - CLAYTON, N. J.

SOUTH JERSEY GLASS

Glass that is the same in color, texture and workmanship as the Early South Jersey Glass that is found in Museums and highly prized by Collectors of Early American Glass. In no sense of the word is this Glass Reproduction. It is Absolutely Genuine "South Jersey Glass." It is being made in South Jersey by these skilled old Glass Blowers—some of the prized pieces decades ago that are now in the hands of Collectors. When these skillful men, the last of their type, pass on with the art and secrets handed down to them by their Forebears, this Glass will increase in value from year to year—as there are no young Glass Blowers to follow in their footsteps.



Regular size amber "Coke".



Fancy pack

QUINTON GLASS-WORKS

(Cushing and Sheppard History-1883)

Quinton Glass-Works.-The above mentioned is the principal and nearly the only noteworthy industrial interest in the township. It was established in 1863 by Messrs. D.P. Smith, George Hires, Jr., John Lambert, and Charles Hires. The firm continued as originally organized only one year, Mr. Smith retiring from the concern in 1864. In 1868 Charles Hires sold his interest to George R. Morrison. In the next year Mr. Lambert also retired, followed by Mr. Morrison in 1870, Mr. George Hires purchasing the interest of the latter. In 1871, Mr. Charles Hires again became a member of the firm, which then became known as Hires & Brother. In March, 1874, the firm-name was changed to Hires, Prentiss & Co. In 1876, William Plummer, Jr., was admitted to membership, and the firm has since been styled Hires & Co.

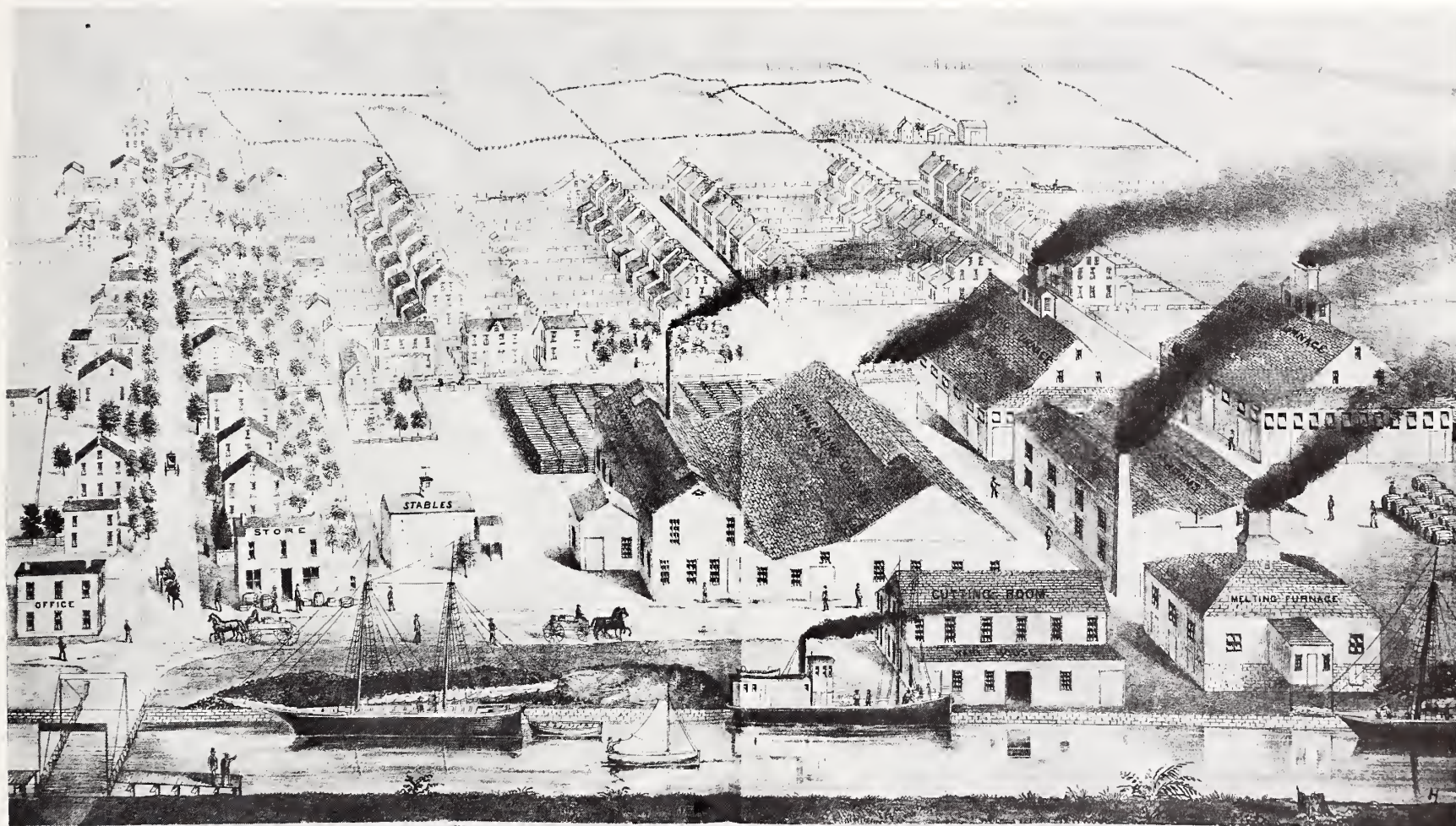
The Quinton Glass-Works, with the dwelling houses occupied by employees, cover an area of about seven acres, and are conveniently situated on the south bank of Alloways Creek, thus enjoying unsurpassed facilities for the transportation of products and material; and the company own a steamer, which plies between Philadelphia and Baltimore and Philadelphia and New York, as the exigencies of their business may demand.

Window-,coach-,and picture-glass are made, and the works have an annual capacity of three million feet of glass.

One of the most prominent features of the establishment is a Belgium oven, the entire castings of which were imported from Europe, and which produces a quality of glass nearly equal to the French plate, and certainly superior to any other of American manufacture. Throughout the works are admirably arranged, and every detail of the business is under the supervision of the firm, who are well versed in the intricate and multiform processes attendant upon glass making; and the products of the Quinton Glass-Works find a ready market in nearly every state in the union, the California trade being particularly extensive. The company furnished much glass for use in the erection of the Centennial buildings in Philadelphia in 1876.

About one hundred and fifty hands are employed, most of whom live in neat cottages belonging to the company. In addition to the glass-works proper, Messrs. Hires & Co. have a steam grist mill, an extensive general store, and other convenient auxiliaries to their immense business. The different departments of the factory are two melting-furnaces, flattening houses, a "pot room" (where the pots for blowing purposes are manufactured of imported clay), an engine house, containing a twenty horse power engine, which propels the blowing apparatus, and a packing box manufactory.

The proprietors are gentlemen well and favorably known in Salem and neighboring counties. Hon. George Hires Jr. was sheriff of Salem County, and he is the present State senator from his district.



QUINTON GLASS COMPANY
QUINTON, N. J.

CLAYTON N.J.- GLASS HOUSES
(Cushing and Sheppard History-1883)

Moore Brothers' Glass-Works were started in the year 1850 by Jacob P. Fisler and Benjamin Beckett, the first named being a great grandson of Felix Fisler. These two purchased about seventy-five acres of land on the east side of what is now known as the Glassboro and Malaga turnpike, and after laying the same out in four squares, erected the necessary buildings for the establishment of the glass business and began operations under the firm name of Beckett & Fisler. They built a store, a few dwelling houses, and a barn, besides the buildings for the business, and these constituted the beginning of what is now a large glass making concern. In 1851 after conducting the works less than a year, the firm dissolved by Benjamin Beckett withdrawing. Mr. Fisler then associated with himself a Mr. Edward Bacon, the new firm assuming the name of Fisler & Bacon. From 1851 till 1856 the firm continued in business, when, by the death of Mr. Bacon, who was killed by a railroad accident at Burlington, N.J., in that year, it was dissolved, and Mr. Fisler, the surviving partner, sold the business to Mr. John M. Moore who rented the factory.

In a short time Mr. Moore purchased the real estate, and conducted the business until April, 1859, when he associated with him George C. Hewitt, the present manager of the works, and Jeremiah D. Hogate, under the firm-name of John M. Moore & Co.; Mr. Moore and Mr. Hewitt managing the making and

selling of the glass, and Mr. Hogate running the store. The firm continued thus until 1863, when Mr. Hewitt sold his interest in the business to D. Wilson Moore, a brother to John M., and the firm-name was changed to Moore Brothers & Co. The following year viz., 1864, Mr. Hogate sold his interest to the other two members of the firm, and the firm of Moore Brothers was established. The two brothers conducted successfully the business from 1864 until 1880, when they associated with them three young men, viz., Francis M. Pierce, Harry Steelman, and Charles F. Fisler, and the firm took the name of Moore Brothers & Co. In the latter part of 1880, Mr. Fisler withdrew, and the present firm of Moore Brothers was formed. Their works cover an area of about twenty acres, and include four large factories for making bottles and one small one for making either bottles or stoppers, steam saw-and grist-mill, machine-shop, blacksmith-shop, elevated coal-track and bins, and a number of other necessary buildings, including a large three-story store building with offices attached. A railroad track runs entirely through the yards and connects with the West Jersey Railroad track, about a quarter of a mile distant from their works. When in full operation they employ about five hundred hands.

The other firm is
FISLER & MORGAN COMPANY

In 1880, Mr. Charles F. Fisler, having withdrawn from the firm of Moore Brothers associated with him Mr. Albert S. Fisler, Mr. HENRY MORGAN, and Mr. Walter Morgan,

under the firm-name of Fisler & Morgan Co., and began operations in the north end of town. They built a large factory, office, steam-mill, blacksmith-shop, and other buildings, costing about twenty thousand dollars. After conducting the business for some months, Mr. Walter Morgan withdrew. They have in connection with the business a large store. Their works cover about ten acres of land, and when in full operation they employ about one hundred hands.

CLEVENGER BROTHERS

In 1930, three brothers, Tom, Reno and Allie Clevenger, who had all been apprentices at Moore Brothers Glass Works, decided to put Clayton back on the map as a glass town.

They started in a stable in back of their property at East Linden and Vine.

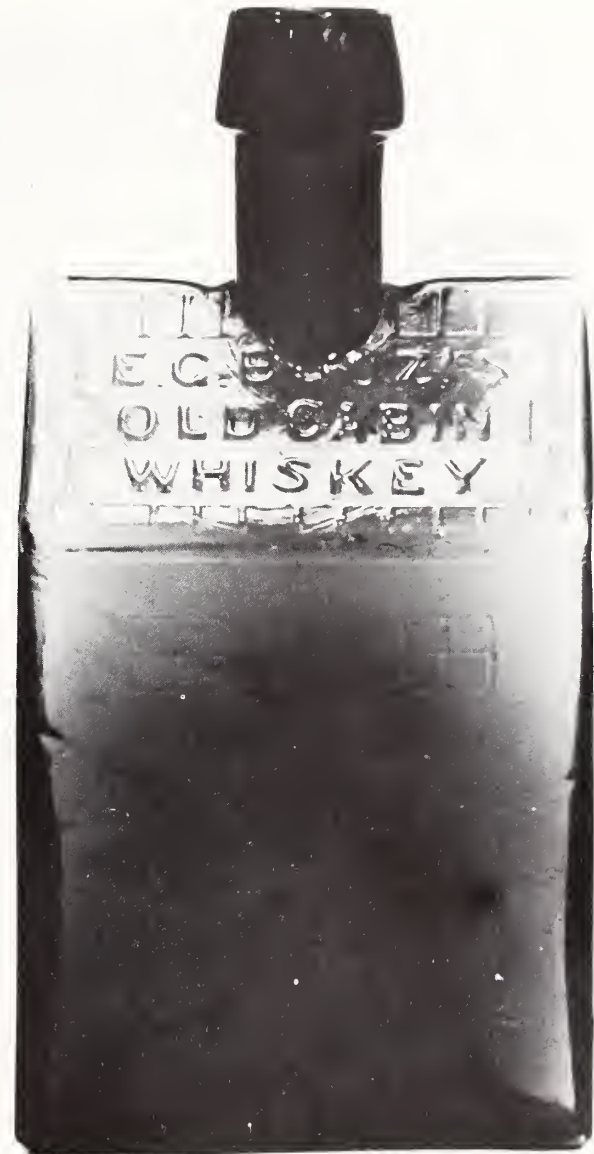
At first everything was made free hand and later they acquired quite a collection of molds.

The cantaloupe pitcher is strictly a Clevenger design.

Tom died in 1934, Reno in 1950, and Allie in 1960.

One of the last glass blowers to work for the Clevengers was Harry (Hap) Robb of Glassboro N.J. He passed away November 12, 1965.

The picture on the right is an early Clevenger Booz bottle. It is amber colored and has full ridge.

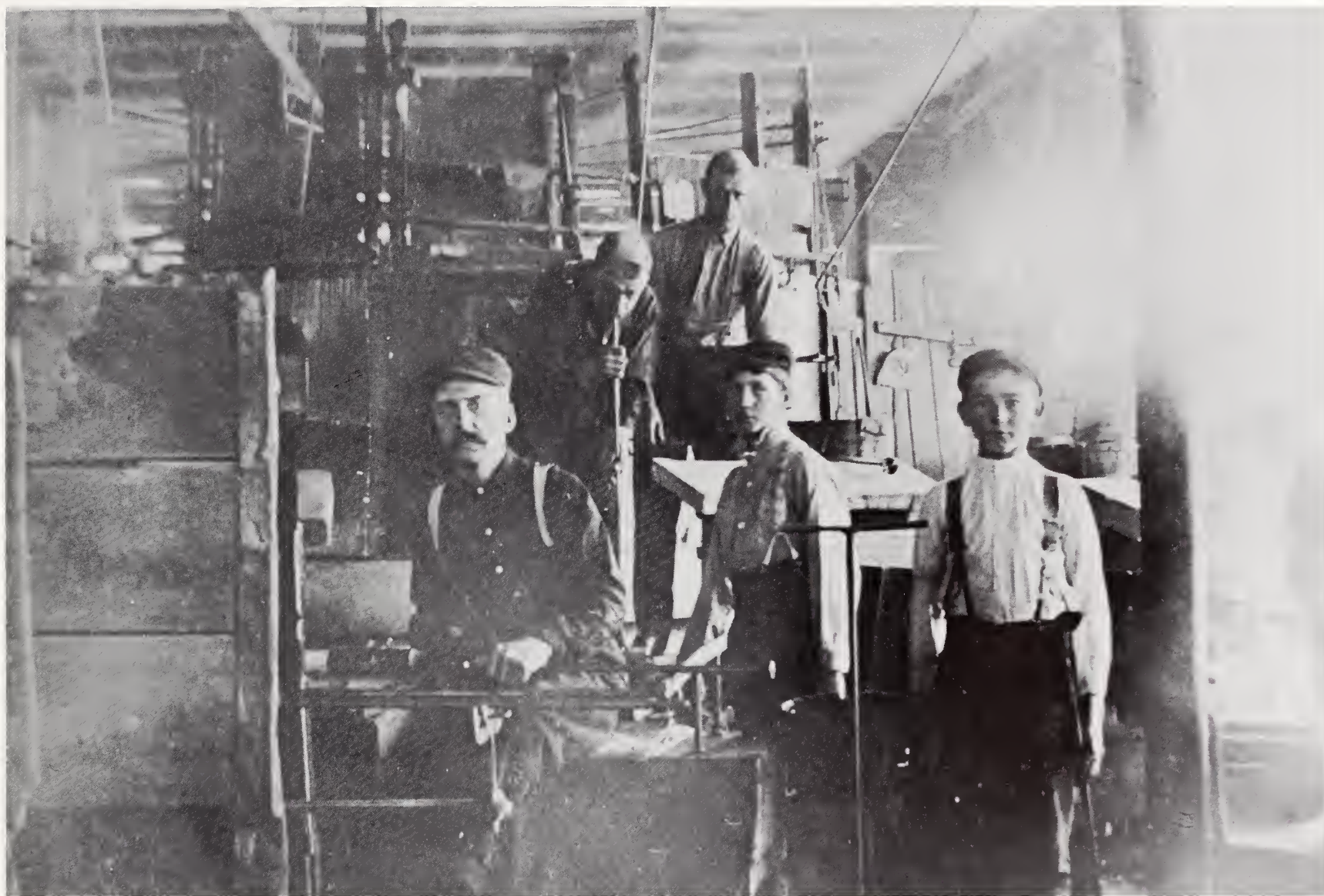




Moore Bros. Clayton N.J. early 1900's-----In front of ware shed.



Moore Bros. Clayton N.J. early 1900's-----In front of Blacksmith Shop.



Moore Bros. Clayton N.J. early 1900's.



Moore Bros. Clayton N.J. early 1900's.

MOORE BROTHERS GLASS WORKS-CLAYTON N.J.
(Industries of N.J.-part 2 Historical
Publishing Co.-1882)

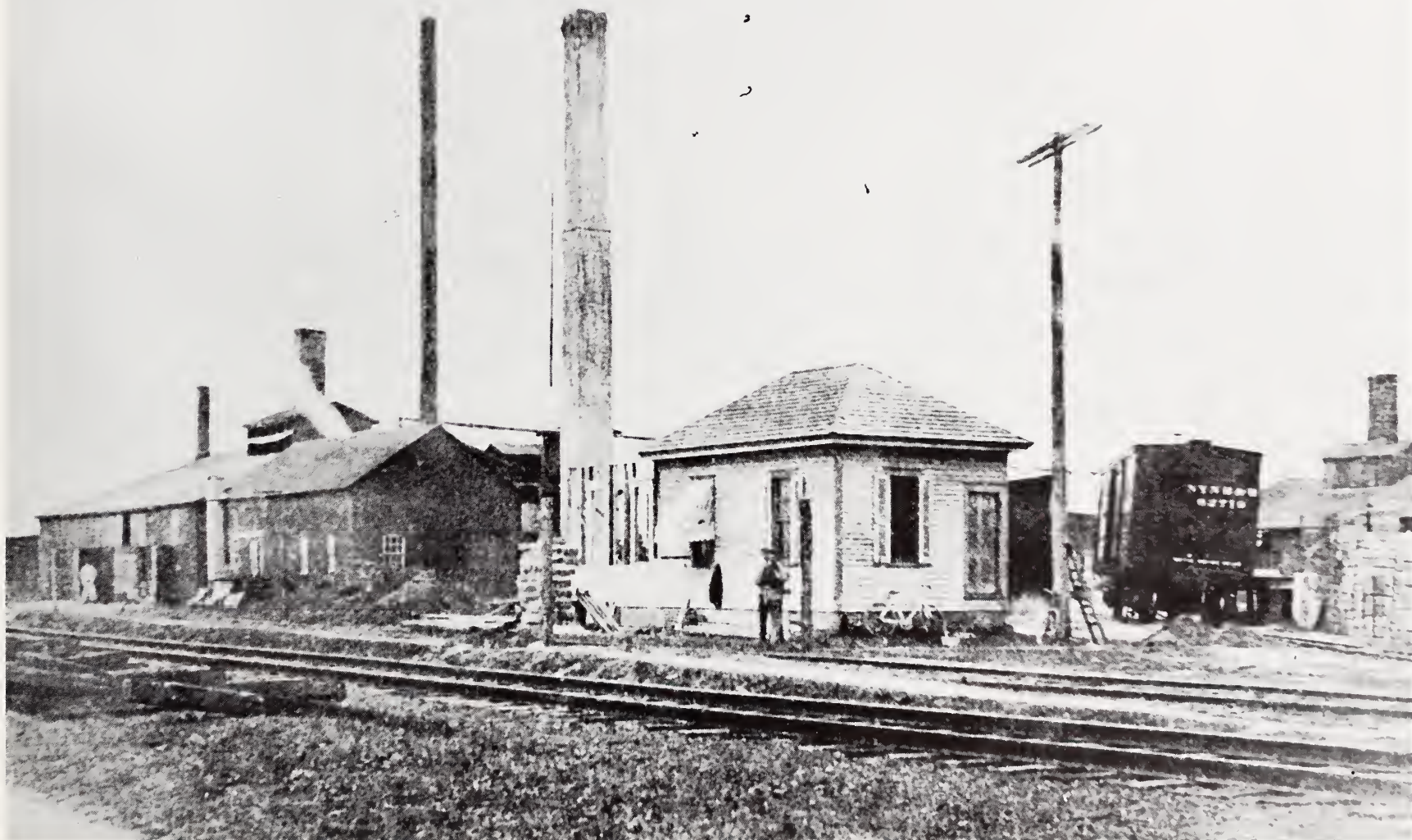
This great industry was first started by Jacob p. Fisler and Benjamin Becket in 1850, and they were succeeded by John M. Moore, and in 1862 the present firm took possession, and have conducted it ever since most successfully. There are about twenty acres of ground upon which is erected four glass factories, ample and substantial buildings for their varied departments. The capital invested will amount to between \$300,000 and \$400,000, and giving employment to about three hundred and fifty hands. There are two engines and two boilers, with an aggregate of fifty-five horse power. This firm manufactures glass hollow ware, from the smallest vials to the largest bottles, and their works are said to compare favorably to any of its kind in the country. The trade of the concern extends throught the United States, and they have already exported to foreign countries. Since this enterprising firm have had possession there have been some very valuable improvements in reference to their manufactory, and the works stand unexcelled for turning out the finest green glassware. The business done by them every year will amount to \$300,000, which trade has been principally been gained by their superior business facilities. They have in proximity to their works, and owned by them, a general store for the accommodation of their employees, and where can be purchased any article of general merchandise. The firm consists of

John M. Moore, D. Wilson Moore, Francis M. Pierce and Harry Steelman, all natives of New Jersey. Mr. John M. Moore is also Associate Judge of the County Court, and all the members of the firm are entirely worthy of their great success.

(The Industrial Directory of New Jersey published in 1912 lists Moore Bros. as employing 600 hands.)



Cape May Glass Company, Cape May Court House, N. J.



WHITALL TATUM & Co. GLASS WORKS
MILLVILLE N.J.
(Cushing and Sheppard History 1883)

About 1806 James Lee and others started a window-glass factory on the bank of the river where are now the Glasstown Works of this firm. The works passed into the control of Gideon Scull, who managed them for a while, and then Nathaniel Solomon was manager for a company of blowers, who occupied the works, but who made a failure. They then passed to Burgin, Wood and Pearsoll, who sold them to Scattergood, Haverstick & Co., and they, in 1834, sold them to Whitall & Brother. In 1849 the firm was changed to Whitall, Brother and co., and in 1857 to Whitall, Tatum & Co., which has remained the title to the present time. When Whitall and Brother bought the works there were six furnaces there, and there are only five at present, but at that time they were very small, the production of all of them not equalling two of the present ones. Glass bottles were originally made in clay moulds but iron moulds were almost entirely substituted between 1855 and 1860. The glass now manufactured at these works consists entirely of green-glass bottles, the ordinary ware. Between five and six hundred hands are employed at these works, producing annually about six million pounds of glass, of an approximate value of \$300,000.

In 1832, Fredrick Shetter came from Baltimore, and built glass-works about one third of a mile below the town. The village which grew up about the works was called Schetterville for many years, but of later

years the neighborhood is called South Millville. The intervening space between here and the town has been mostly built up and the two towns are practically one. Mr. Shetter owned them until 1844, when he failed, and Lewis Mulford, in connection with Messrs. William Coffin and Andrew K. Hay, comprising the glass manufacturing firm of Coffin & Hay, of Winslow, bought them, and carried them on under the management of Mr. Mulford until 1854, when they were sold to Whitall, Tatum & Co. At that time the works consisted of two green-glass factories. In 1862 the firm began the manufacture of flint-glass, but with only partial success. In 1864, Mr. John H. Sixsmith took charge of flint glass making, and a new flint glass house was built, and in 1869 the firm had only two factories of that kind. The making of flint glass became a success, and since 1870 the progress in that branch of the business has been quite rapid, so that at the present time there are ten flint-glass furnaces, and one tank furnace for the manufacture of colored glass. Between eleven and twelve hundred men are employed at the glass-works, and the annual production of flint-glass is about twelve million pounds, of an estimated worth of about one million dollars. The products of these works consist principally of chemists', druggists', and perfumers' glassware. They are the largest works of the kind in the United States, and will well repay a visit to them.



New Jersey Clay Pot Company, Inc., Vineland



Interior View of one of the Construction Rooms, which covers floor space of 1,500 square feet

GLASS FORMULAE FROM GEORGE BACON'S ERA.

(George Bacon was plant manager for
Whitall Tatum for years.)

LEAD GLASS

500 Lbs. of batch

Sand-----323 pounds
Soda Ash-----48 "
Sodium Nitrate-----16 "
Lead Oxide (red lead)--65 "
Potassium Carbonate-----48 "
Manganese Dioxide-----10 ozs.
 (pyrolusite)
Antimony Oxide-----10 ozs.

Approximate temperature---2400 Deg. F.

10 to 15 percent of cullet can be add-
ed after first batch is made.

LEAD GLASS

Sand-----100 pounds
Potash-----36 "
Lead-----40 "

Nitre-----5 pounds.
Borax-----5 oz.
Arsenic-----8 oz.
Manganese-----4 oz.

RUBY RED GLASS

Sand-----100 pounds
Potash-----25 "
Red Lead-----50 "
Nitre-----5 "
Cuprous Oxide-----1 "
Tin Oxide-----1½ "
Cream of Tartar-----5 "



BOB DOBSON

Owner of-IONA GLASS WORKS-Iona, New Jersey.

THE IONA GLASS WORKS

Bob Dobson, of Leonard Cake Road in Iona N.J., doesn't quite believe that the day of hand blown glass is coming to an end and in order too make sure it doesn't he built the -Iona Glass Works.

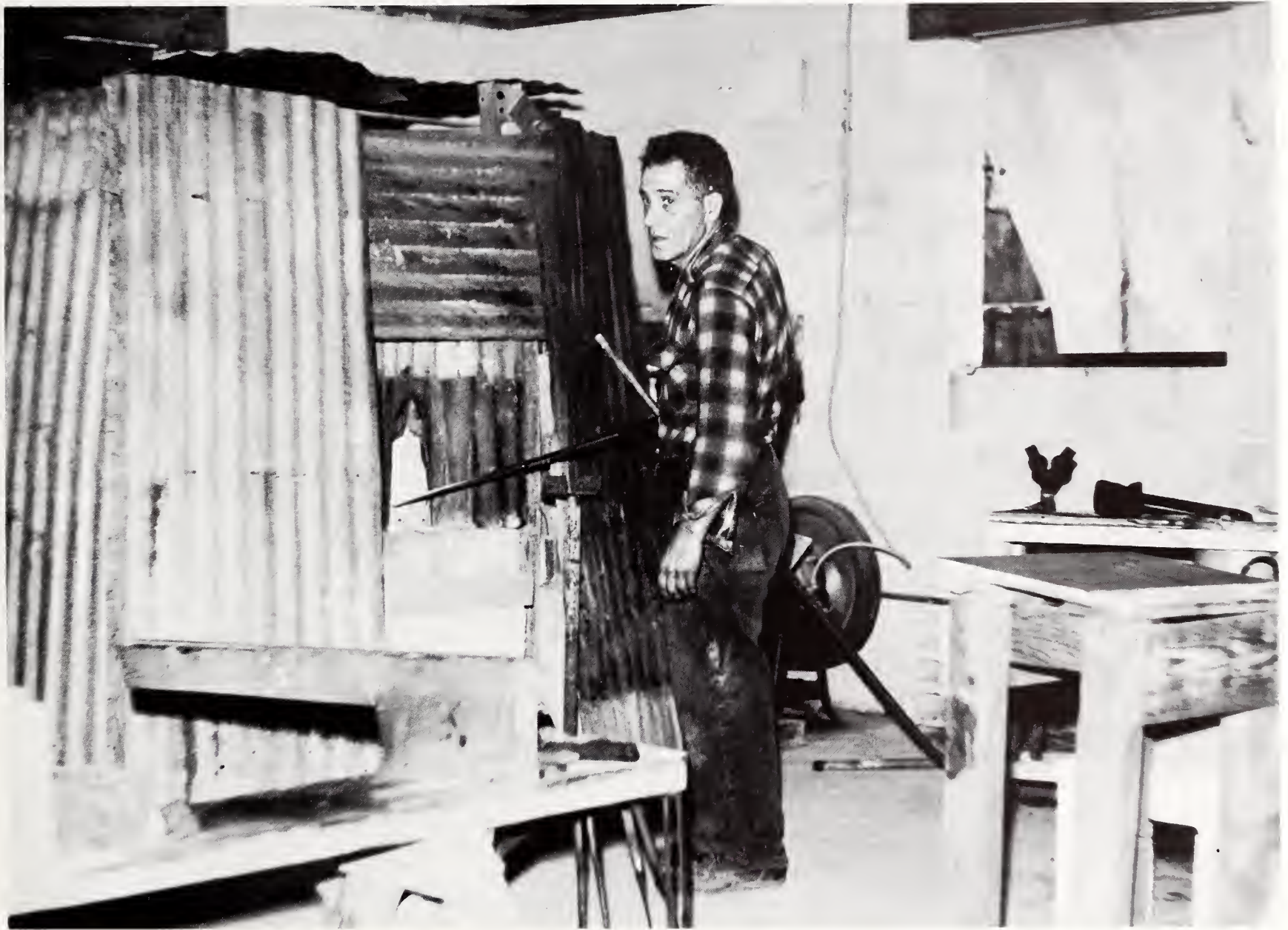
He has a very nice set up with a modern, oil fired furnace, glory hole and a lehr for tempering the glass.

Like any other new business, Bob had a lot of problems at first, but finally got most of them straightened out and is now getting some nice pieces of glass.

Bob gave me permission to take some pictures and I did get a few although I would much rather have watched.

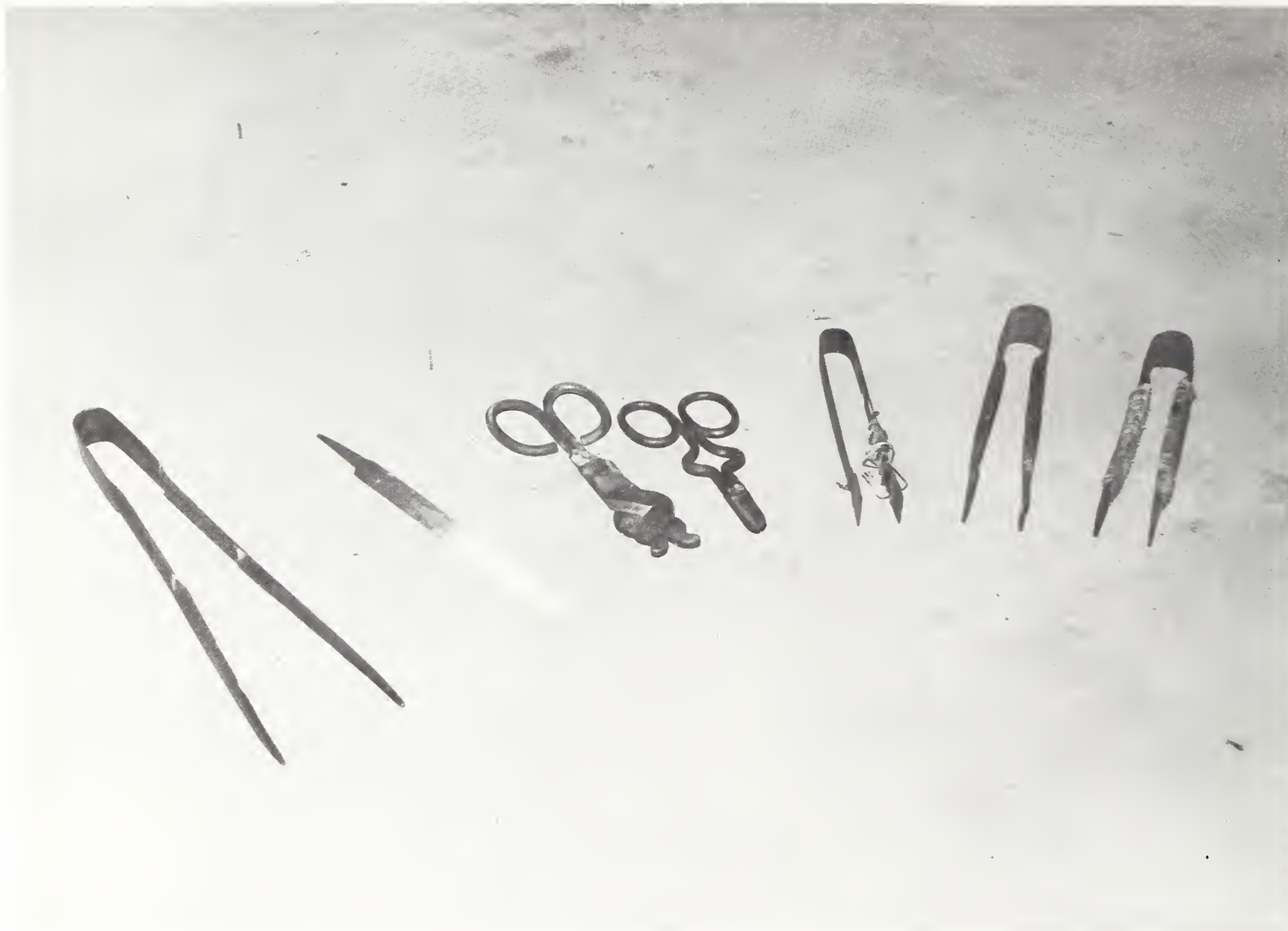
I hope someday to go back and watch a piece being made from start to finish.

Good luck with the new venture Bob.



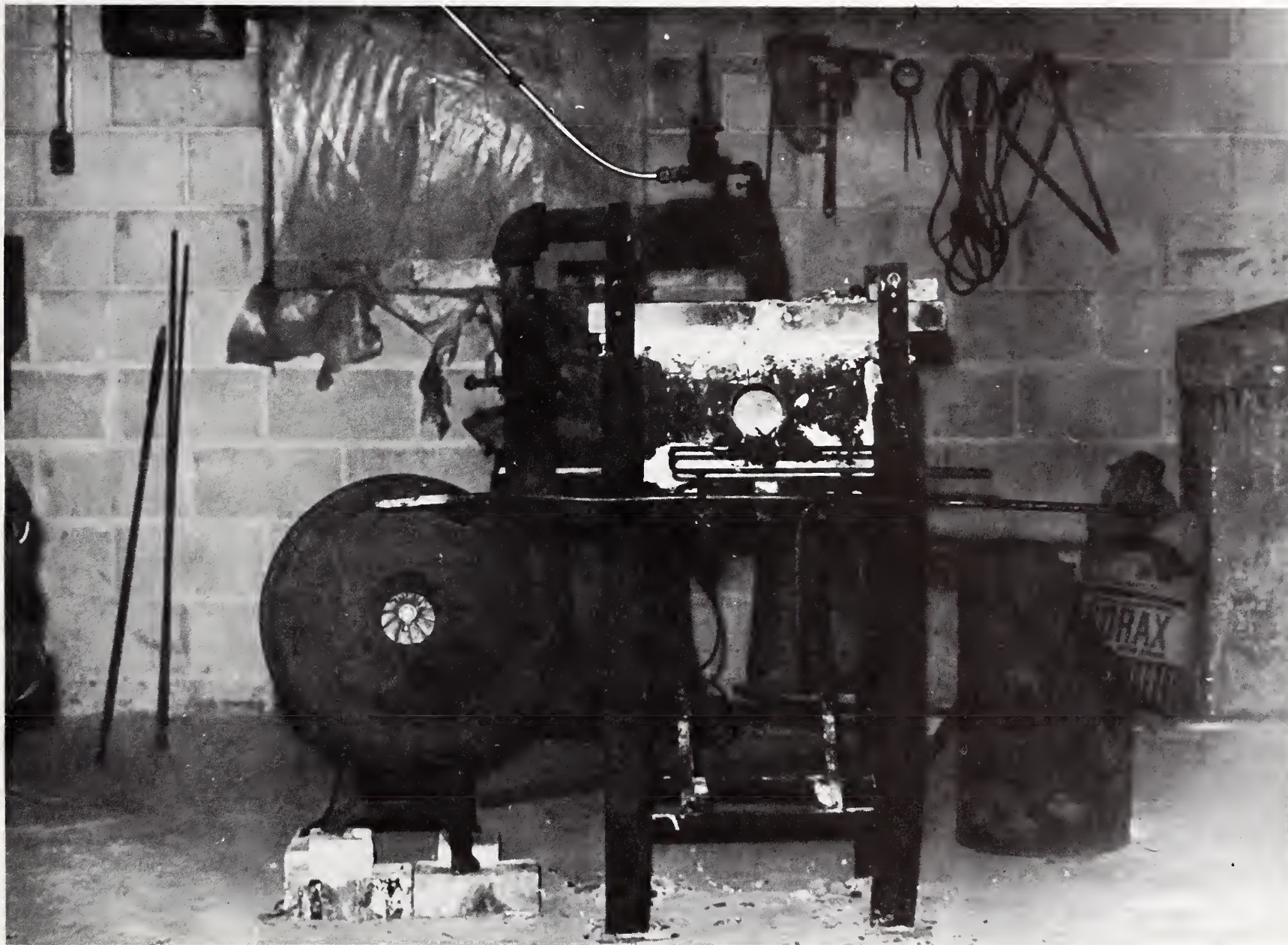
Bob Dobson's IDNA GLASS WORKS, Iona N.J., 1969.

Pat Naples making a gather on the pipe.



Bob Dobson's IONA GLASS WORKS, Iona N.J., 1969.

Tools that will be used to work the metal. Starting at the left, 1- pucella, 2- file
3- cut and pull shears, 4- regular shears, 5-6-7- various tongs.



Bob Dobson's IDNA GLASS WORKS, Iona N.J., 1969.

"THE GLORY HOLE", where the metal is kept soft enough to work.



Bob Dobson's IONA GLASS WORKS, Iona N.J., 1969.

Pat Naples and Tom Price shaping a gather in a wet "block".



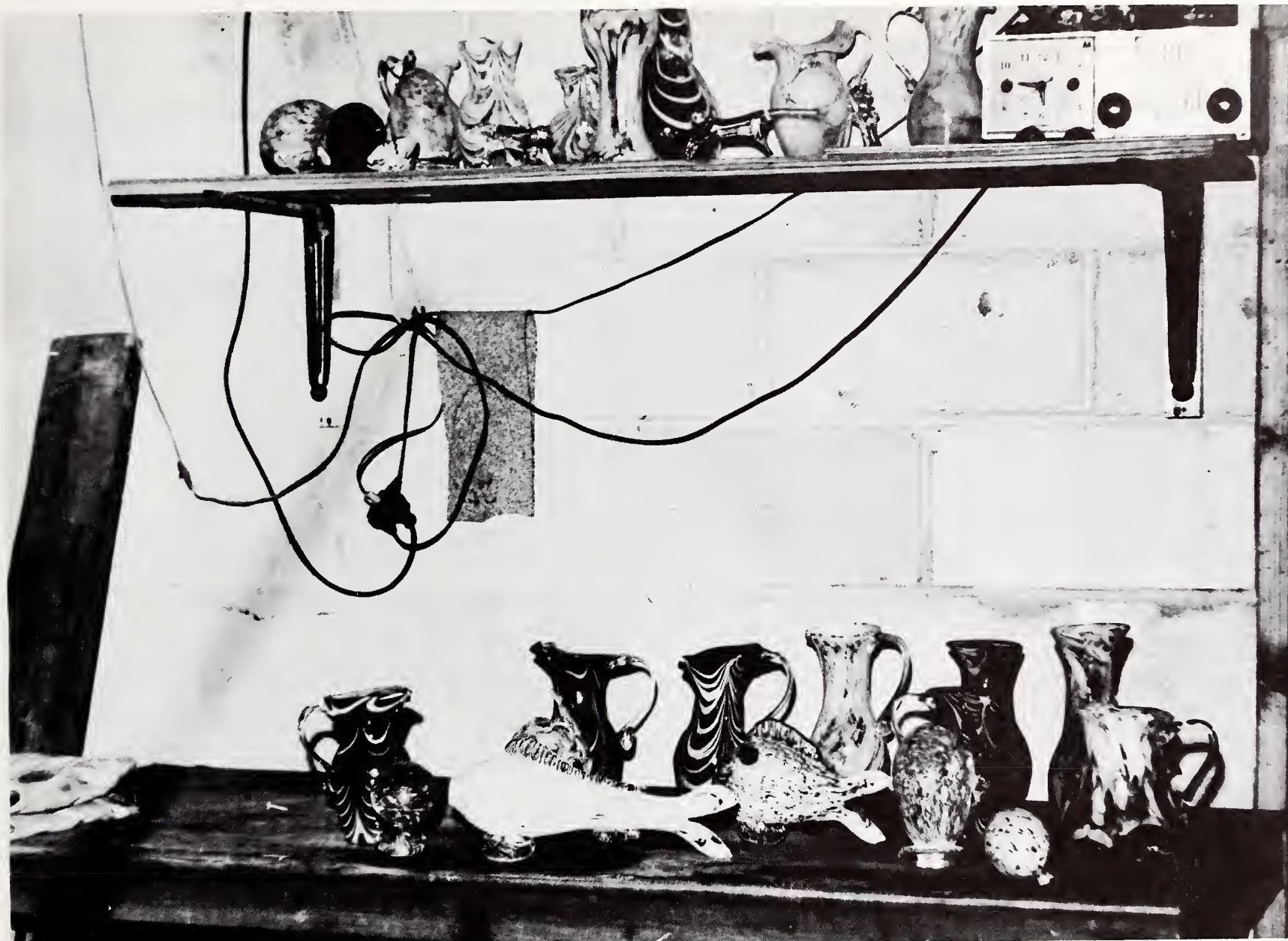
Bob Dobson's IONA GLASS WORKS, Iona N.J., 1969.

Pat Naples in the "GAFFER'S CHAIR". The pipe rests on the chair arms and is rolled back and forth with the hand and forearm while tools in the other hand shape the piece.



Bob Dobson's IDNA GLASS WORKS, Iona N.J., 1969.

Tom Price (rear) and Pat Naples adding "metal" to a piece they are making.



Bob Dobson's IONA GLASS WORKS, Iona N.J., 1969.
Some of the finished pieces, ready for a lucky collector.





STAR-BLANK
MEDFORD N

LOWER PLANT



UPPER PLANT

GLASS WORKS, SALEM NEW JERSEY---Est.---1862.



SALEM GLASS WORKS ABOUT 1879 ---Wagon load of Salem Fruit Jars.



ONE OF THE KIMBALL GLASS CO.'S FACTORIES





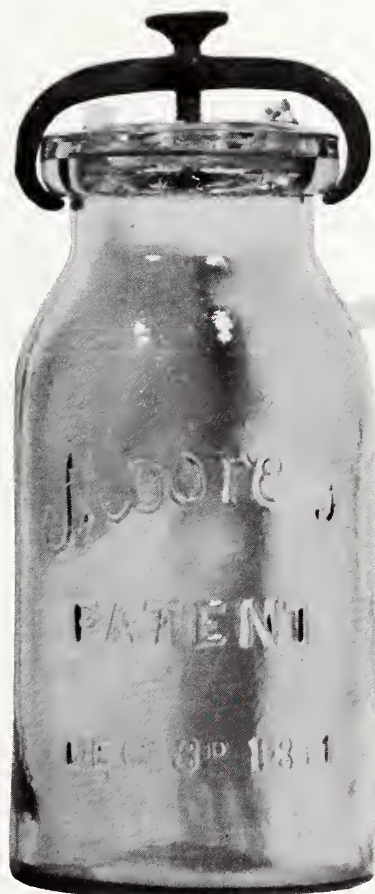




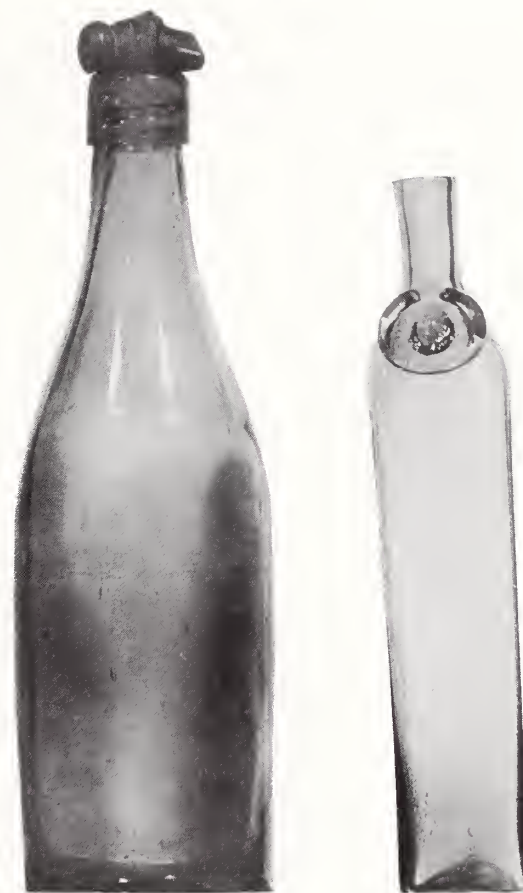
Vineland Flint Glass Works, Vineland, N. J.
Victor Durand, Jr., Proprietor



WITCH HAZEL
(applied label
and bulldog
glass stopper)



FRUIT JAR
(MOORE PAT. and is
owned by PAT MOORE)



INTERNAL THREAD BOTTLE
and STOPPER -----
CROOKED BASE SQUARE
with PRUNT

Egg Harbor City Souvenir



Liberty Cut Glass Works.

and so -----

There were many other glass houses in New Jersey and perhaps someday I'll have enough for another go round.

I left out the Wheaton Glass Works as I understand Wheaton has a book in the making and it may even be out by now.

The Isabella Glass Works in New Brooklyn N.J. will be well taken care of by Ed Pfeiffer of Pitman N.J. when he gets around to it. He is an authority on old N.J. glass and glass houses. He has a lot of material on Isabella.

There are many others in N.J. who are well informed on the legends and lore of the old glass houses and the products that were made in them before "Mike" Owens' "Jersey Devil" made it's appearance.

There are probably lots of pictures of old glass houses and groups of workers, still tucked away in attics etc. If you have any of these ---PLEASE----- mark on them anything you might know about them. This helps to make history.

Just as, "Great oaks from little

acorns grow.", so does the history of the glass industry in New Jersey. Every picture or piece of information helps.

-----and now it's time to draw the fires and take a long TEMPO-----

WHITNEY BROTHERS 1840 DAY BOOK.

Entries in these ledgers were made by various people who received \$20.00 a month for--clerking the store.

Some amounts were written 4\$37¢.

The writing sometimes left a lot to the imagination but the figures were always--SHARP!

Spelling was phonetic and I had no trouble figuring out that 1 pain of glass should have been pane or that 1 w.millon was 1 water mellon.

One thing I didn't understand was the item listed as--1 peck, 1 bushell, or whatever of SHIP ????

The store was, along with everything else, a kind of banking institution.

Glassblowers didn't see much hard money. If you earned money blowing glass it was credited to your account at the end of the month. If you needed cash for something not handled by the store you could get the cash from the clerk and he would charge it to your account.

Board bills, taxes, money owed to others was all handled by the clerk at the store.

Blowers didn't usually work on Sunday but the store was open every day of the year.

Another item I couldn't conjure up a meaning for was 1 bot. apodildock??? Fish and game were sometimes available in season.

Gardens were a must and surplus crops could be sold to the store.

Opium and laudanum were available over the counter but no liquor----- I'm not so sure about that Taylor's Balsam--at 2 bucks a bottle???--(and knowing some of the Taylors.)

Among the items listed were papers of pins, papers of needles, papers of seeds, papers of tacks, papers of chewing tobacco, papers of smoking tobacco, but--no--papers of Outhouse.

One customer must have believed in the old saying--one for a man two for a horse--on the same day he bought castor oil, laudanum and Taylors Balsam. I just hope he didn't take the castor oil RIGHT AFTER the laudanum.

The ledgers have notes written in the margins of the pages and on full pages in the back. Some notes were fastened to pages with straight pins and one note was sewn to a page to confirm a note written there.

At the rate we are going now we may soon reach another stage of no hard cash--everything will be taken care of electronically.

It is interesting to look back and I am old enough that I can look back to the time when it was n't--sparrows in the treetops but sparrows in the roadways----hundreds of them!

Glahbori--Sept 8th 1840

	Jacob S. Gungor	Dr	\$	cts
	To a vest - pattern		1	00
	" 1 1/2 yd. - Linen		2	2
	" 10 oz. of cotton		0	3
	" 1 lb. - cotton		0	1
	" 3 yd. Muslin at 16 ^{cts}		4	8
	" 3 B. - pattern		0	3
	" 1 Doz pearl button		0	6
			<u>1</u>	<u>83</u>
	Zebac Bafton	- Dr		
	By 4 cut. of wet flower	\$3	12	00
	" 2 " " eye	2	4	00
			<u>16</u>	<u>00</u>
	Grace Misk	- Dr		
	By 27 th of - Gandy at 16 ^{cts}		4	32
	John B. Wood	Dr		
	To 1 th of shot		10	
	" 1/4 " " - shot		0	8
	" 1 Pair of socks		0	8
	10 th		3	6
	Samuel Lovelison	- Dr		
	By balance of Shingles		7	4
	Beckett & Whitney	Dr		
	To 2 th of - Gandy at 13		2	6
	" 1 paper of Matches		0	6
	" 2 quills		0	6
			<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>
	Benny - Gungor	Dr		
	To 1 pair of boots		3	00

ITEMS LISTED IN WHITNEY STORE BOOK, --1840.

1 comfertable		45	1 bot.vermifuge		37½		
Braneretts pills		25	chewing tobacco		31		
1 earthan pot		31	2 weeks board	9	50		
sticking plaster		06	1 wheel grease		35		
2 oz. cream tartar		06	1½ bu.turnips		85		
1 shaving cup		45	oysters		70		
1 " brush		12	9 segars		02		
2 gal.turpentine		125	2 linen collars		50		
1 wash bord		37	1 oz.camphor		15		
Steelings balsam		37½	copper wire		10		
1 pr. scales	1	50	clams		70		
1 set weights	1	00	2 lb.fish		20		
1 pr. slippers	1	10	1 qt.cranberries		10		
2 memo books		12	2 pheasant		50		
1 bed cord		20	1 perfumery		15		
2 qt.h.berries		20	1 string fish		20		
48 corsett rings		25	1 axe	2	00		
½ yd.table diper		13	molasses bbl.	1	50		
1 knob latch		31	1 wood saw	1	25		
1 pt.peas		12	fine tooth comb		15		
post on letter		16	1 pocket knife		80		
1 pen knife		25	1 gal.syrup		35		
2 cabbage heads		08	1 Turlingtons		20		
1 jug		18	1 buckle		15		

ITEMS LISTED IN WHITNEY STORE BOOK --1840.

1 pr socks		18	4 qts.cranberries		25	2 qts.indian meal		05
2 lbs.candles		26	1 pr.shuse	1	20	2 bu. salt	1	14
3 quills		06	1 pease tape		02	1 oz.nutmeg		14
1 pr.boots	3	00	$\frac{1}{2}$ paper pins		06	3 sticks lickrish		03
1 pitcher		16	1 pr.suspenders		38	2 lbs.candy toys		50
1 lb.lard		14	1 box for stove to			1 toothbrush		12
7 eggs		07	stand in		40	2 pr.lge.stockings	2	00
1 spool cotton		06	1 tin kittle		25	1 pr.boys nives	1	00
1 lb.shoe thread		65	1 paper needles		08	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.saltpeter		06
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.black tea		25	1 lb.crackers		08	1 padlock		16
1 pease paper		01	$\frac{1}{2}$ gal.molasses		19	1 shue brush		20
8 lbs.shugar		64	1 lb.chocklot		19	1 axe helve		10
4 lemons		16	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.canny		06	1 almanack		10
1 comb		04	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.indego		08	4 qt.dried apples		19
1 file		08	1 ivory comb		10	6 nives & forks	1	00
1700 shingles	17	85	1 silver comb		25	1 pr.cotton hoes		15
$\frac{1}{2}$ gal.vinegar		12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 pencil		02	1 pr.short stocking		56
1 pr.gloves		40	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.nails		04	7 lbs.beef		57
6 lbs.pork		60	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.soap		04	25 lbs.flower		81
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.raisins		05	1 cap for John		75	1 box matches		06
8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.honey	1	06	1 bot. sweet oil		20	3 pecks walnuts		37
1 lb.butter		22	$\frac{1}{2}$ yd.canvas		10	1 cape	1	75
23 yds.quilling		69	paper stove black		05	1 spelling book		15
2 lbs.coffee		28	100 Spanish segars		45	1 bot.apodildock		10

ITEMS LISTED IN WHITNEY STORE BOOK 1840.

yds.bed ticking	1	80	2 yds.lace	22	cash lent	100
1 raiser & strap		87	pr.small stockings	16	1 oz.camphor	12½
1 silk hat	3	00	½ cord wood	1 00	1 bot.embrocation	25
tin cup		05	1 lb.white lead	50	1 w.millon	10
bombazine stock		90	8 prs.B hinges	48	2 corset laces	04
pr.shue strings		02	1 bot.mint	08	½ oz.opium	20
48 pains glass	1	92	bot.castor oil	25	1 bot.laudanum	08
2 lbs.strong chease		21	bot.ink	10	1 pocket book	20
1 ink stand		19	1 pc.curtin paper	45	paper tooth poder	25
1 bench		65	12 lbs.mackrall	102	1 box salt of lemon	12½
1 yd.fringe		10	1 lb.rice	06	1 candle stick	15
1 garding rake		62½	3 glased paper	180	1 flour barrell	20
1 silk hankichiff		75	sundry on slate	87	20 percussion caps	02
1 horse brush		85	1 palm leaf hat	50	3 yds.ribbon	42
¼ lb. peper		10	½ doz.tumblers	150	1 pr.cisors	25
2 cafe skins		90	75 clams	19	1 yd.flaniel	14
pr.shoose for sis.	1	20	box hooks & eyes	05	¼lb.snuff	06¼
bot.Taylors balsam	2	00	6¼ lbs.rags	19	2 yds musland	60
1 yd.silk vesting	1	00	2 pie plats	12	32 screws	32
qt. lard oil		25	1 iron stand	18	1 horse line	100
string of beads		03	3 nutmeg	09	1½ yds chince	22
31 lbs.hameat	3	87	5½ lbs.dried beef	68	12 pearl buttons	06
4 yds.crash		45	1 bu. oats	90	1 lb.shot	10
paper of tacks		10	1 bot.cordial	08	¼ lb.podre	08

NAMES LISTED IN WHITNEY 1840 STORE BOOK.

THOMAS H.WHITNEY
 SAMUEL WHITNEY
 EBENEZER WHITNEY
 LEWIS STANGER
 JACOB H.STANGER
 CHRISTIAN STANGER
 DANIEL STANGER
 THOMAS W.STANGER
 RICHARD H.STANGER
 RICHARD G.STANGER
 ANN STANGER
 JOHN STANGER
 SOLOMAN STANGER
 DAVID STANGER
 WOODWARD WARRICK
 JOHN G.WARRICK
 JOHN BROWN
 ISAAC CHAMPON
 ELIGE LEDDON
 JONATHON HERITAGE
 JOSEPH CORSON
 ABRAHAM SIMMERMAN
 MARY CAMPBELL
 JAMES ABBOTT
 JOSEPH TOZOUR
 THOMAS BURDIN
 ANDREW LONG
 JAMES WATSON
 ANN LUTZ
 MRS.ANN HEWITT
 JOSEPH ALBERTSON
 ISAAC SHARP
 WILLIAM HUNTER
 GAUDLOUPE WOLF
 JOHNSON BECKETT

CHARLES F.KIER
 JOSEPH DENNEY
 JACOB SCHAFER
 JOHN RHINER JR.
 DANIEL CORSON
 SIMON DUFFIELD
 BENJAMIN BRAMAN
 JOHN OSGOOD
 BENJAMIN HARDING
 JONATHON ULING
 FISLER FOCER
 JOHN GRINER
 JOHN ASGOOD
 DANIEL SIMMERMAN
 NATHANIEL SMITH
 RICHARD HINES
 WILLIAM TOLEN
 JOHN WALKER
 JONATHON PETERSON
 JAMES WATSON
 BENJAMIN C.DOWNS
 H.B.ANDREWS
 N.T.STRATTON
 PETER DUNE
 JOSIAH DILKS
 MRS.SIMPKINS
 MARY PAUL
 AMOS MORGAN
 NATHAN CASTLE
 GEORGE PYLE
 RICHARD SKINNER
 WESLEY BECKETT
 ISAAC CARNEY
 ZEBLON BATTEN
 THOMAS LIPPINCOTT

JACOB HEWITT
 THOMAS HAINES
 JAMES GRIFFE
 JACOB FISLER
 JAMES LEACH
 PAUL BOWERS
 MIZEAL CORSON
 JOHN NEWBURN
 GEORGE ALFORD
 CHARLES LEARY
 GEORGE C.HEWITT
 EPHRIAM BARNS
 JEPHTHA ABBOTT
 JOHN COOK
 JOHN HUFFSE
 WILLIAM HUNTER
 JOHN CARR
 JAMES D.TIMBERMAN
 MICHAGY DILKS
 LACY CAMPBELL
 DANIEL ROBSON
 JOHN W.WALKER
 LETIA DUFFIELD
 PETER MORGAN
 JEFFREY PARKER
 JACOB SWOPE
 ADDAM ZANE
 BENJAMIN CRAIN
 WILLIAM STEEL
 JACOB HILLIARD
 WESLEY EARLY
 JOB CUNNINGHAM
 ISAAC SHARP
 SAMUEL LONG
 SAMUEL DILKS

ANDREW GARNER
 HORACE BIDWELL
 ARCHABLE HEWITT
 MICHAL TURNER
 JOHN W.LAMB
 MADARA WARRICK
 JAMES IRELAND
 JOHN COOK
 FELIX FISLER
 ISAAC BOONE
 ELEM BROWN
 JOHN CLEVINGER
 MARK HHORNER
 SAMURL BRINT
 HENRY BROWN
 JAMES BERRY
 CONRAD SCHAFER
 JOHN JOHNSON
 JOHN GRINER
 SAMUEL PIERCE
 MRS.WM.FISLER
 IRA GIBSON
 WILLIAM SCOTT
 JOSIAH ABBOTT
 RICHARD GANT
 ASA GARWOOD
 JOHN LIBBOT
 ISAAC CRAMME
 FREDRICK LUTZ
 JACKSON RICHMOND
 WILLIAM LUMMIS
 THOMAS YOUNG
 HOSEA B.ANDREWS
 JAMES FEIVAL
 WILLIAM STRING

LENORD ABBOTT
 JOHN PIERSON
 WALTER DONLEVY
 THOMAS FOX
 DANIEL STANTON
 PATRICK FLANAGAN
 JAMES FARNAILL
 GARRET S.ALLEN
 ISAAC MOFFET
 JOSEPH D.FRAMBERS
 JAMES B.COX
 ABLE HOLLAND
 MATILDA HOLLAND
 JAMES FEARRELL
 JAMES CLEMING
 RICHARD BIRTE
 THOMAS H.STONE
 AARON HEWS
 JOSEPH FISLER
 DAVID WILSON
 PETER ELLET
 ENOCH SMITH
 JOHN C.SHEETS
 BARKLEY RENEAR
 URIAH SMITH
 GILBERT FLICH
 AMOS SWEETEN
 JAMES EDWARDS
 MICHAL DEWALL
 RICHARD MC.CALLY
 JOHN W.DUNHAM
 JOSIAH LUTZ
 JOHN FOCER
 SUSAN SIMPKINS
 DAVID CARNEY

MARTEN MADDEN
 HARRY DEHART
 JOSEPH IZZARD
 ISAAC KISH
 JOHN B.WOOD
 SAMUEL TOMLESON
 BENJ.ANGELOW
 WM.MICHTAL
 WARD PIERCE
 LEVI STRING
 WILLIAM DEHART
 JOHN GRINER
 MIZEAL CORSON
 JUSTIN MILLARD
 JOHN SHEETS
 WM.BECKETT
 SAMUEL LEDDEN
 BENJ.TURNER
 JONATHON DUFFIELD
 JOSIAH DUFFIELD
 PAUL B.LEDDEN
 RICHARD SHARP
 ELIZABETH KELLEY
 JEFFREY C.BARKER
 GEORGE FOCER
 JOHN PEDRICK
 JAMES LOCK
 ISAAC DUFFIELD
 SARAH ALBERTSON
 JACOB NEWBURN

SOME NOTES FOUND IN WHITNEY LEDGER

Benjamin Simpkins accidentally happened to say that he bought of T.Marshall-six saw logs at the saw mill and he believed them to be out of the same logs that come off of our property wich was to pay the Knight and Haines bondat the ruinous rate of fifty cents for the whole six logs.Which goes to show that they were waisting the lumber and intended to do as they boasted that they would have all the timber for the bond. June 15/57

Benj.Simpkins also say that T.M. took away from the saw mill a lot of boards out of my logs that Jacob carted in from the so called eighty acres tract saying to George Marshall that they ought to belong to us. this was done in the presence of John Marshall (Georges brother)and Benjamin Simpkins.

SOME WARE MADE AT WHITNEY'S 1855-57

pyd.inks
dim.jons
1 oz.ovl
4 oz.castor oil
1 oz.ovl cologne
lyre cologne
turlington's balsam
rose 1 oz.fluted
3 oz.rose
2 oz.fancy
Clarks shery bitters
 $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.flasks
Wood's inks
3 oz.Free Soil
Cecil mineral
Langly qt.bitters
Hay ovls
Knights ovls
Steeling's linament
croup syrup
British oil
demijon cologne
mustang
Jeny Lind-----5 doz.paid 55¢
Davis panel

Put out the fire the 16 day of
May 1857.

Run from 9th.of March.

BLOWERS REASONS FOR NOT WORKING

went to father's moving to Millville
sick-been drunk
neglect to work
left the place
went to Milford
quit work
went to Philadelphia-took sick
no boy
not at work-went hunting
tooth ache
bad glass
went home
sore hand
kill hogs
all bursted
went to chop at Tansboro
learning lo make qt.P.B.can't do
not at work-mad about oven
snow storm-couldn't get to work
block fire-no soda
lame knee
choken
pot broke

This Indenture, made the first day of May,
 A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety three, between John M. Beyer
 and Whitney of So. Orange in the county of Princeton and State of New
 Jersey party of the first part, and Whitney of So. Orange of the second part and
Whitney of So. Orange in the county of
 and State of New Jersey party of the third part.

WITNESSETH, that the said party of the first part has of his own free will and accord, with-
 out the consent of his said father and mother, testified by their being parties to and signing and sealing this
 Indenture, bound himself as an apprentice to said party of the third part in the art, trade and occupation of
 a glass-blower with him to serve as an apprentice until the said party of the first part shall attain the
 age of twenty-one years during which term, the said apprentice, his master faithfully shall serve, his
 secrets keep, his lawful commands and the lawful commands of his agent, manager and employee every-
 where they may. He shall do no damage to his said master nor one it done by others, but he, to the utmost of
 his power, shall forthwith give warning to his said master of the same. He shall not waste the goods of
 his said master nor lend them unlawfully to any. He shall not absent himself from his said master's
 service unlawfully. He shall not during said term, join or become a member of any labor organization.
 At all times and in all things as a faithful, industrious and obedient apprentice he shall behave and
 demean himself towards his said master, and his said agent, manager and employee.

And the said party of the third part in consideration of the faithful services of the said apprentice
 in the art of glass-blowing shall give said apprentice during said term an opportunity of perfecting
 himself in the art of glass-blowing, as said art is carried on in the glass factories in New Jersey, and dur-
 ing said term find and provide for the said apprentice or furnish him with the means to find and provide
 for himself good and sufficient clothing, diet and lodging, the moneys to be advanced therefore not to
 exceed one third the wages of an ordinary workman for the same class of work, but subject in all respects
 to the stipulations herein after mentioned to which said party of the first part hereby assents and agrees.

And this Indenture also Witnesseth that in consideration of the premises the said parties of the
 second and third parts hereby covenant and agree with each other as follows that is to say: The said
 parties of the second part covenant and agree to and with the said party of the third part:

1.—Whereas the services of the said party of the first part for and during the said term, while
 he is acquiring the art and trade of glass-blowing is an inadequate return for his tuition, clothing, diet
 and lodging or advances therefore to be made as aforesaid, and for his waste of metal; that the said party
 of the first part shall continue with the said party of the third part to serve as a glass-blower for the
 term of five years making with said term of apprenticeship a period of five years, upon
 the same terms as provided during said apprenticeship.

2.—That in case said party of the first part shall absent himself from the service of the said
 party of the third part without previous written permission from him or his authorized agent or manager,
 except only in case of sickness of said party of the first part, when a regular physician's certificate of his
 said illness is produced if requested, or shall join any labor organization during his term of service, the
 said party of the third part may cancel this Indenture, discharge said apprentice and retain any funds in
 his hands agreed to be paid to said party of the first part and not paid to him, as a compensation to the
 party of the third part for the tuition of the said party of the first part and his waste and damage to the
 property of said party of the third part.

3.—That the said party of the first part shall and will in all things, do, keep and perform all
 things in this Indenture mentioned on his part to be done, kept and performed, and shall serve the said
 party of the third part during the full term of said five years.

And the said party of the third part hereby covenants and agrees that he the said party of the
 third part will at the expiration of said entire term of five years, if the said party of the first part shall
 have faithfully done, kept and performed all duties, services and agreements by him or by his said father and
 mother agreed that he shall do, keep and perform, and shall not have absented himself from the service of
 the party of the third part without the previous written permission from him or his authorized agent or

At all times and in all things as a faithful, industrious and obedient apprentice he shall behave and
 demean himself towards his said master, and his said agent, manager and employee.

And the said party of the third part in consideration of the faithful services of the said apprentice
 in the art of glass-blowing shall give said apprentice during said term an opportunity of perfecting
 himself in the art of glass-blowing, as said art is carried on in the glass factories in New Jersey, and dur-
 ing said term find and provide for the said apprentice or furnish him with the means to find and provide
 for himself good and sufficient clothing, diet and lodging, the moneys to be advanced therefore not to
 exceed one third the wages of an ordinary workman for the same class of work, but subject in all respects
 to the stipulations herein after mentioned to which said party of the first part hereby assents and agrees.

And this Indenture also Witnesseth that in consideration of the premises the said parties of the
 second and third parts hereby covenant and agree with each other as follows that is to say: The said
 parties of the second part covenant and agree to and with the said party of the third part:

1.—Whereas the services of the said party of the first part for and during the said term, while
 he is acquiring the art and trade of glass-blowing is an inadequate return for his tuition, clothing, diet
 and lodging or advances therefore to be made as aforesaid, and for his waste of metal; that the said party
 of the first part shall continue with the said party of the third part to serve as a glass-blower for the
 term of five years making with said term of apprenticeship a period of five years, upon
 the same terms as provided during said apprenticeship.

2.—That in case said party of the first part shall absent himself from the service of the said
 party of the third part without previous written permission from him or his authorized agent or manager,
 except only in case of sickness of said party of the first part, when a regular physician's certificate of his
 said illness is produced if requested, or shall join any labor organization during his term of service, the
 said party of the third part may cancel this Indenture, discharge said apprentice and retain any funds in
 his hands agreed to be paid to said party of the first part and not paid to him, as a compensation to the
 party of the third part for the tuition of the said party of the first part and his waste and damage to the
 property of said party of the third part.

3.—That the said party of the first part shall and will in all things, do, keep and perform all
 things in this Indenture mentioned on his part to be done, kept and performed, and shall serve the said
 party of the third part during the full term of said five years.

And the said party of the third part hereby covenants and agrees that he the said party of the
 third part will at the expiration of said entire term of five years, if the said party of the first part shall
 have faithfully done, kept and performed all duties, services and agreements by him or by his said father and
 mother agreed that he shall do, keep and perform, and shall not have absented himself from the service of
 the party of the third part without the previous written permission from him or his authorized agent or
 manager except only in case of sickness of said party of the first part when a regular physician's certificate of
 his said illness is produced when requested, not be a member of any labor organization during his
 term of service, pay to the said party of the first part one half the full wages of a skilled workman of
 the same class of work to be computed from the commencement of the term of service until the expiration
 of said five years, deducting what may have been previously advanced and paid to the said party of
 the first part or to his use for clothing, diet, lodging or otherwise.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said parties of the first, second and third parts have here-
 unto set their hands and seals. Dated the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered
 in the presence of

Bank McWhorter

John M. Beyer

J. P. Whitney



This is to certify that John M. Beyer has served
 his full term of apprenticeship to the said party of the third part
 and we have no further claim on him.
 J. P. Whitney

New Brooklyn October 3rd 1865

2	Daniel Watson To 24 Hrs Flour	10	\$1.33
4	Robert Taylor To 2 Hrs Soap 32 Paper Shacco 10 " Chewing Shacco	42	31.73
6	John M ^r Rea To 25 Hrs Flour 138 = 2 Bus Indian 240 " 1 Broom 53 = Flour 127	3.78	1.82 \$5.60
8	Giles Lorison To 1 Hr Coffee 25 Paper Shacco 10 Pass Butter 25	60	
10	Lewis Nescoatt To 1 Day Moving with two Horses & one Horse Team 6.00 " Peck Indian	82	\$6.42
12	James Ellison To 2 Hrs Bus Indian 300 = 1/2 " Ship 30 " 50 Hrs Flour For 1/2 Carting Bricks & 1 Load Lime 5.00 " " 1/8 C 44 Wood	3.30	2.75 \$6.05 306 8.26
14	Mark N. Lize To 1 1/2 Bus Ship 80 Paper Shacco 10 = 24 Hrs Flour 133	2.33	
16	William James To 31 Hrs Flour 171 Paper Shacco 25 " 1 " Soap 16 = 1 Hr Candles 25 Paper Shacco 10	1.96	57 \$2.47
18	Abram Jones To Moving with two Horses & one Horse Team 6.00 " 1 Hr Soap 16 Paper Shacco 10 = 1/2 C Wood 20	2.26	\$8.26
20	Hugh Moore To 46 Hrs Flour 253 Paper Shacco 25 " Cash 300 Paper Shacco 10 Pass Butter 25 " 1 Window Glass 54 Load Slates 150	2.78	3.35 \$8.13

NEW BROOKLYN(ISABELLA)GLASS CO. 1865-66.

Names found in store book.

Daniel Watson	Mathias Simmerman	Joseph Mingie	Charles Norcross
Robert Taylor	Peter Fox	Joel Mc.Intyre	George Stafford
John Mc.Kalip	Joseph Grosscup	Garret Tilton	Joseph Buzby
Lewis Wescoatt	Charles Hartman	Joseph Myers	Samuel Haywood
James Ellison	Joseph Parker	James Boyer	Fredrick Shultz
Mark N.Tice	John E.Llyod	Benj.Turner	Elias Russel
William Zanes	Jermiah Hilyard	Thomas Rogers	Obadiah Eldridge
Abram Jones	Joseph Doughty	Harrison Strang	James Casto
Hugh Moore	Samuel Crist	Frank Bates	Henry Casto
Phillip Souders	E.S.Ireland	Thomas Scott	Phillip Souders
Elizabeth Stanger	Thomas Tyler	John Kindle	Elias Clark
Benjamin Hays	William Cobb	Wm. Maxwell	A.Jones
Silvanous Doughty	William Stout	Hannah Tice	Jacob Gandy
Daniel Glenn	James Hemphill	John Lippincot	Charles Ware
Daniel Llyod	Anthony Dixon	George Dixon	Mark Brown
Andrew Long	Benj.Weatherby	Michael Eldridge	William Stout
Bodine Simpkins	John Sharp	Jonathon Hewlings	John P.Veach
Mahlon Marshall	Giles Urisan	John Pratt	Wesley D.Barton
Thomas Casto	Smith Simpkins	David Barber	Charles Curtis
Jacob Davis	Daniel Llyod	Lewis Ireland	John Sickler
Andrew Long	Jacob Rinkle	James Carvin	Thomas J.Campbell
Mrs.Souders	Wm.W.Robinson	Levi Prickett	Jacob Davis
John Lutz	John Thompson	Thomas Heines	M.E.Church

NEW BROOKLYN(ISABELLA)GLASS CO. 1865-66.

Names found in store book.

Wm.Robinson	George Green	Henry Besser
Benj. Ulings	Hugh Moore	Sickler & Souders
Charles D.Bevoise	James Boogan	Benjamin Shinn
John Goff	Gottlieb Mahr	Ann Mc.Laughlin
Godlupe Mahr	Jacob Kahnel	Chatten Zane
Elijah Burdsell	John M.Holston	William Zane
Joseph Myers	George W.Voight	D.M.Stout
Hudson Cramer	Gideon Albertson	Thomas Andrews
Robert Tyler	Hudson Cramer	Aaron Albertson
Wm.Runnels	Wm.Mc.Ilvain	
Samuel Vanneman	James Ellison	
Joseph Tidmarsh	Mrs.A.Story	
Jefferson Cade	J.M.Holston	
Wm.Sigfried	Jacob Rupell	
Wm.Stout	Samuel Taylor	
Wm.James	Aaron Daniels	
Daniel Watson	James Parks	
Archable Mc.Kalip	Peter Strang	
Charles Marshall	George Lashley	
Mathew Gressell	Edward Cooper	
Charles F.Tice	R.F.Kennedy	

VARIOUS ITEMS FROM NEW BROOKLYN GLASS CO. STORE BOOK 1865-66.

1 milk strainer	85	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. epsom salts	04
1 dusting pan	38	1 box Brights pills	25
1 drudge box	18	2 qts. ice cream	1 00
1 pudding pan	35	1 bot. Spauldings glue	25
1 thimble	04	1 primer	22
1 qt. onion sets	25	1 bots. citrate magnesia	76
1 bot. James expectorant	1 00	100 lbs. pearl lead	13 25
1 sheet sand paper	02	15 boxes burnt umber	3 75
1 M.E. Hymn book	1 50	5 boxes raw sienna	1 25
1 box ambrosia	1 00	7 boxes drop black	2 10
1 Bible	4 00	2 scythe stones	24
1 paper sack	08	1 scythe snath	56
1 box lozengers	25	1 pr. gaiters	2 50
lock & key for M.E. Church door	2 50	1 bot. Bonsall drops	40
1 arithmetic book	40	1 first reader	48
1 box worm lozengers	25	1 post stamp	03
kneedles & pins	22	1 mackeral tub	25
1 whet stone	15		
2 bu. screenings	1 00		
1 paper collar	05		
1 hogs snout	50		
to Sunday School Library	25		
1 box Uphams hair dye	50		

VARIOUS ITEMS FROM NEW BROOKLYN GLASS CO. STORE BOOK 1865-66

1 bottle tomatoes	20	1 bot.ess of ginger	40
1 box hair dye	50	1 neck tye	95
1 qt. goose berries	10	2 prs.half hoes	85
1 watch key	06	carrige hire	1 50
1 bushell ship	60	1 horse collar	2 50
1 gal coal oil	26	1 news paper	03
½ lb. candles	13	1 cast teal soap	13
1 bot.hair oil	30	suit of clothes	36 00
1 lamp chimney	10	½ yd.gumlastic cord	03
1 lamp wick	03	1 paper Sculls coffee	25
1 butter kettle	65	1 bottle spiced rhubarb	12
3 yds.pants stuff	3 75	1 bottle soothing syrup	35
2 wks.board with Mrs.Souders	9 50	1 yankee pail	40
1 clock cord	12	2 linnen bosoms	76
1 sett harness	32 50	tax bill	2 36
1 bedstead & matars	13 00	1 oz.gum camphor	15
1 pair draws	1 75	½ doz.sheets fools cap	12
1 months house rent	1 50	1 bottle no.6	13
1 box collars	45	1 slate pencil	01
3½ yds.jean	2 73	1 Herricks plaster	25
goods per wife	1 28	1 manure fork	1 10
1 head halter	1 50	1 bu.clover seed	2 70

CREDITS

There were various ways to increase your credit at the store. You could do work around the plant or you could supply needed items to the store.

The following are some credit items found in the store books of the New Brooklyn Glass Co. for the years 1865-66.

carting bricks& 1 load of lime	\$5.00
5 cords 4 foot wood	17.50
carting poles	.25
sawing 39 3/4 cords wood	19.87
ranking wood	.12
shearing for Urison	1.12
12 cord shiders @\$2.00	24.00
550 lbs broken glass	5.50
moving Joe Mingin	4.00
shearing up pots	3.75
cleaning wells	1.50
1 day tending	1.50
1943 lbs. salt hay	12.00
1 trip to town	5.00
7 days carpenter work	14.00
11 1/2 days cleaning out factory	17.25
by blowing in October	59.21
wood drying	5.02
picking pot shells	.75
4 1/2 bu. turnips	2.25
making 672 boxes @7 1/2¢	50.40
strapping 24 boxes @3¢	.72

CREDITS

500 ft. inch boards	\$13.75
work for self and boys	48.59
500 poles	3.75
mend clock-papering-putty-etc.	17.16
1 mo. driving team	35.00
mending shaft	.90
3 days carting glass	12.00
cleaning out ash hole	4.00
1 month packing	45.00
mending boots for J. Thompson	1.20
10 bu. potatoes	7.50
1 axe--bent and brought back	2.00
carting 30 loads lumber	7.50

NOTES

A loose note in one Of the books reads as follows.

12 bu. ears of corn @45¢	\$5.40
1 spicket for vinegar	.19
bording Irish man	1.50
3 bushells potatoes	2.00

NOTES FOUND IN NEW BROOKLYN LEDGERS.

Simon Ramsul said-"do you know that Williams is cutting your poles?"

On the afternoon of the 23 Feb. 1877 I went in woods and William Hillman and Charles Williams their on my land with two horse team loading up what looked like hoop poles. I stood looking at them untell they finished their load and started the team to go out of the woods. I was afraid to go to them because Hillman had run me out once before with his axe-threatened me--saying --I will cut you down.

That was the first day of March 1876.

I then left the woods and went across the field of Mahlon Marshal to the broad lane road and down to Mr. Hillman and their saw Mr. Wesley Bartose and his son John B. Bartose. I asked where Mr. Hillman was. He said he had gone in woods for load of poles. I asked them wich woods. He said out their and pointed towards my timber. I said, yes I saw he and Charles Williams out their by Mahlons place in my timber and they have got a load of my poles on and I wish you take account of them when team comes in. He said I mind my own business and have nothing to do with yours.

I talk with Wesley Sep. 15/77 in the pressence of Jacob Dilks and John B. Bartose in the road near my house. Wesley said when Hillman come with the poles he told him I had been their to see him. Hillman said yes he

Stanger in woods.

I asked John B. Bartose if he took notice of the load when Hillman come in. He said yes it was a full load.

This conversation was had in the pressense of Jacob Dilks.

A. Stanger, widdow of Jacob Stanger, died 23 of June 1875 and was buried at Glassboro in old yard with her husband on 26.

Frank Tidmark & W. Seedy--to 1 watch on Nov. 5/76 = \$8.00 for wich they traded an old horse said to be good and sound but wich proved to be entirely useless as it could not get up when down.

Wesley Smith moved in house by Souder at 3\$ per month.

Joseph Emmet stop work several several times during summer going and coming whenever it suited his convenience until Saturday 22 July when I discharged him for the second time as he would not work enough to pay his board.

John Powell traded the grey mare Dolly to Daniel Quin living at the Powell stone Quarry near little Gloucester. The horse cannot get up and has bad soar leg. ---died Oct. 18.

Elizabeth Stanger departed this life Tuesday evening January 23, 1877

at $\frac{1}{4}$ to 8 o'clock aged 80 yrs. 3 months and 3 days. Buried at Glassboro on Saturday 27th., Applegate preached. Robert Warren was undertaker.

Josephine P. Stanger died Feb. 14th. 1877. Buried at Glassboro in the M.P. church yard on 17th.

James Doughty moov away Sept. 11, 1877 --paid no rent.

Mrs. Emiline Ware moved away Sept. 21, 1877 owing for two years & 3 months rent.

Samuel Garrison family moved away on Sept. 15, 1877. He being sent away to state prison for cutting timber and other things for six months from 13th.

James Hemphill told me to-day that David Marshall told him that Elizabeth Stanger owned one half part with J. Marshall of the seventy acre tract on the old Chews Landing road and wanted me to buy it of Elizabeth Stanger--- and that afternoon he made me a warrantee deed for the SAME LAND.

This the land James Hemphill admitted to me in conversation about the land this 27th. day of Oct. 1877.

James Lafferty rented house Dec., 15th., 1877 and gave his household goods as security for rent.

Isaac Ireland and Dave Albertson ran away leaving rent unpaid.

Charles Williams a colored man broke in barn & took away the horse on Wed. night the 9th. of January 1878. He carried off the bridal reins(?) & a new strap used to keep the blanket on & destroyed the blanket. Same week as the quarterly meeting & that was Sat. 12th. That day I went to have him arrest.

The act of seven percent interest revealed Feb., 26th., 1878 and substituted six percent instead, approved Feb., 26th., 1878 to take effect on July 4th., 1878.

In 1877 I had sweet potatoes to sell by the last of July at 1\$ per basket and think 4000 will yield 100 baskets. Straw berrys pays well--transplant in Oct. or fall best time.

The church people had a supper 15-16 of March 1878 at which there was a riot.

Simon W. Stanger died 13th., March 1878 buried 16th.

James Lafferty found stealing wood and carrying away by George Cosson and himself on 26th. day of March. Jerry Ford and myself caught him with the poles of wood or saplings and made him leave it at the old field this 28th., of March 1878.

Traded to Frank Mossop a mule for bay horse wich he warrented to be sound and right every way except a little heaves.If not so he would give her.She cannot get up without a great deal of help.

James Lafferty moved away Sunday night 19th.of May and took the goods he gave me as security for rent.

Mrs.Lydia Smith seen taking rails from the fence & cutting them up for firewood on Monday 27th.,May,1978.

Some person took out and stole one whole window from the house near the Church--night of 2nd.,Oct.,1878.

Lorenzo Dow Clark moved away Feb. 28th.,1879 and took window away.

William Hagerman got blind and could do nothing.Paid no rent and moved away Dec.,28th.,1878.

Sold William Tidmark one old car-rege body for wich he agree to make me a pair of boots.I received the boots as agreed.

Bought of Peter DeHart
1 horse wagon \$15.00,1 scratch harrow \$2.00,1 cultivator \$3.00,1 swingle tree \$0.50,1 set of chains \$0.75, 1 grind stone \$0.50 total \$21.75.
His note \$21.19 plus 5 yrs. interest \$6.35 total \$27.54.Called it square.

Nov.6th.,1879 the first snow fell of the season -about 2 to 3 inches.

Thomas H.Whitney died by suffa-cation on falling off of his wagon into a run of water while driving throu woods near Glassboro.Supposed to be a appelectic fit.

Thomas Stanger Jr. of Glassboro died July 25th.,1883 at White Sulphur Springs,Montana with cholera morbus accompanied with apolectisey.Aged 62 years 5 and 1/3 months leaving widow and 4 children.

Commence blast to-day December 11, 1876.

1880--The tenth of December one of the coldest days of the season.I fell on frozen ground and hurt my knee wich lamed me for several days.

In pencil and different hand writing under this entry was this little gem----Yes! about two months.

January 28th.,1882.This has been a cold stormy week.It has rained and snowed with high winds.

Feb.,4th.,1882.The heaviest snow storm this season.

PAPER FOUND IN NEW BROOKLYN BOOK.

1901-Industrial directory of N.J.

Janvier-Gloucester County N.J.

Another very striking industry and one that promises to grow rapidly in extent and importance, is the manufacture of a beautiful gold-spangled glass called "Adventurine". It is a reproduction of glass made in olden times by the Venetians for jewelry purposes, their glass makers never having found it possible to produce it in any but small quantities, its use was limited to rings, studs and brooches. The firm, Walsh Brothers now manufacturing the glass at Janvier have discovered or invented a process by which it is made in slabs sixteen inches square and they see no reason why it should not be made in pieces double or treble that size.

The use for which it is intended in its new form is table tops, jewel cases, lamp stands, clocks and all purposes for which onyx to which it is superior in beauty is put. Another important valuable peculiarity of this beautiful glass is that no two articles made of it can ever by any possibility be alike, each piece is a design in itself, which, owing to the process of manufacture, cannot be duplicated.



CLAYTON GLASS WORKS.

JOHN W. MOORE.) MOORE BROTHERS, CLAYTON, GLOUCESTER CO., NEW JERSEY.
 & WILSON MOORE.

Old engraving of Moore Brothers plant.



Samuel C. Crowley and wagon Clayton N.J.
 (Ward Campbell's grandfather.)



The crew--Moore Bros.Glass Co.,Clayton N.J.
(courtesy of Doodles Dare)



Men and boys-Moore Bros.Glass Co.,Clayton N.J.
(courtesy of Doodles Dare)



Early 1900's
top row--4th from left--Sam Fry. 8th Charles Warner.



Part of Whitney warehouse, N.E. Cor. Main and High Sts. 1880's.
Man at top of picture-in suit-is Lewis Stanger--the Boss.



Whitney Mach. shop-Academy and High Sts. Glassboro N.J.
early 1920's.1 to r--1 Walter F.Stanger,8 James Still-
well,9 William Warner.



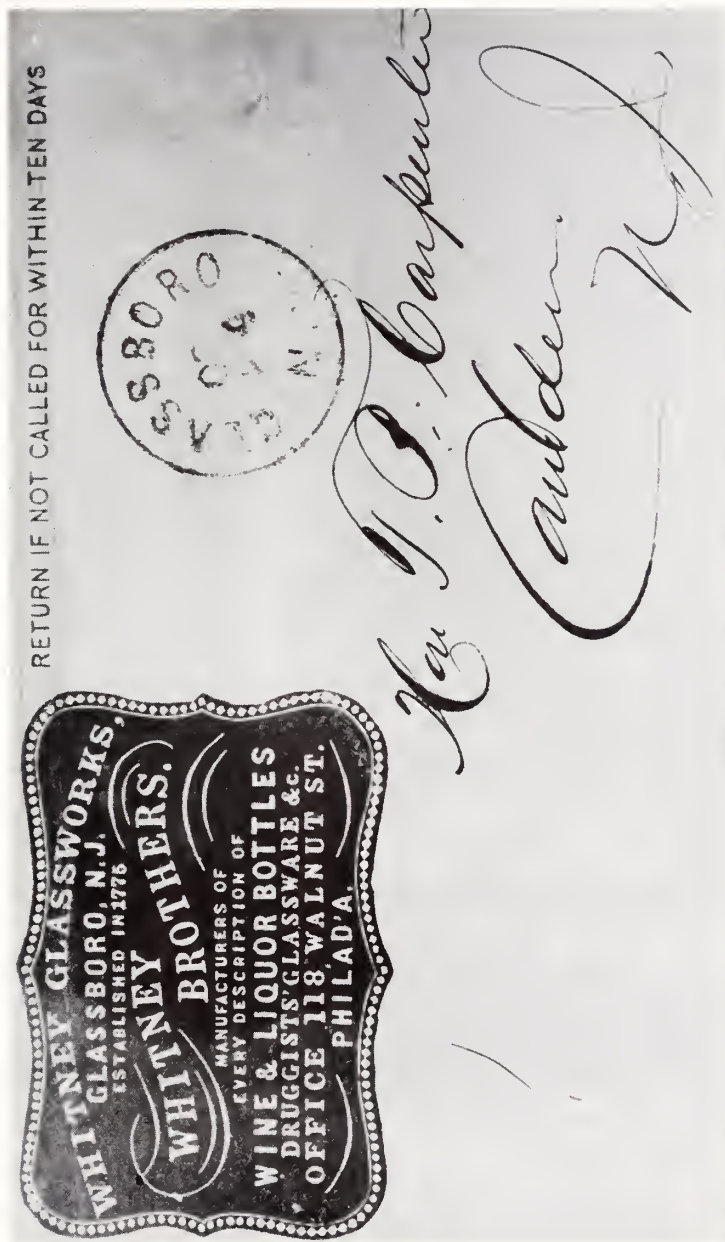
Whitney Glass about 1895. Back row L to R 3-Walter
Stanger,4-William Stanger, Bottom row L to R 1 ----Uhl.



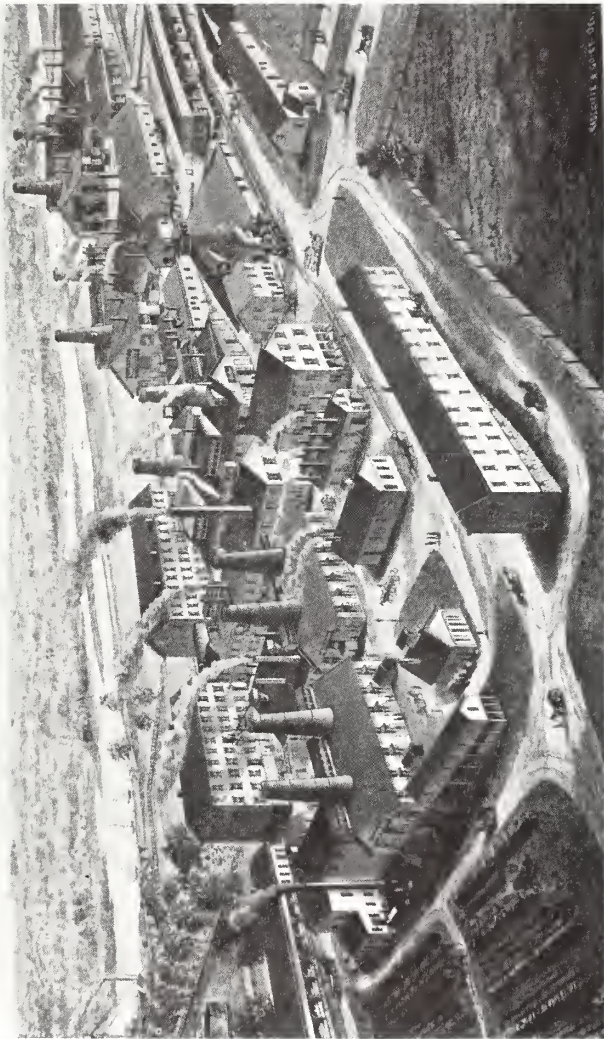
O.I.Glass Co.(old Whitney)Sewell St. Glassboro N.J.
Big man with hands on knees is Walter F.Stanger.



Whitney Glass, Glassboro N.J., 1921. From Academy St.

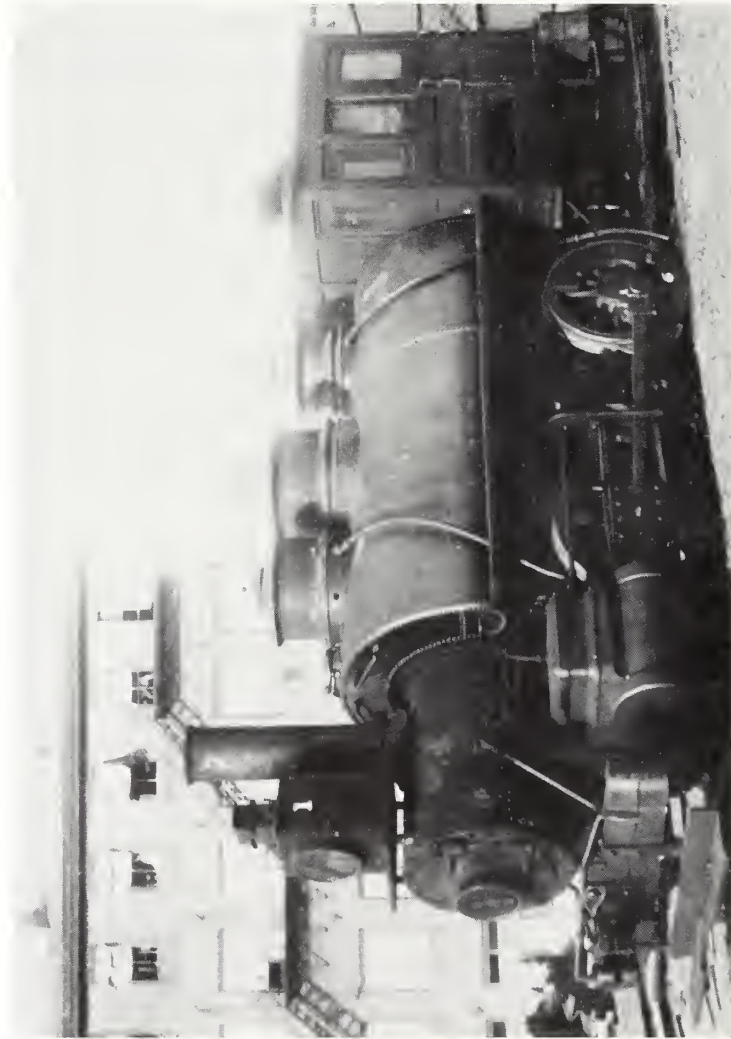


Whitney Brothers envelope.

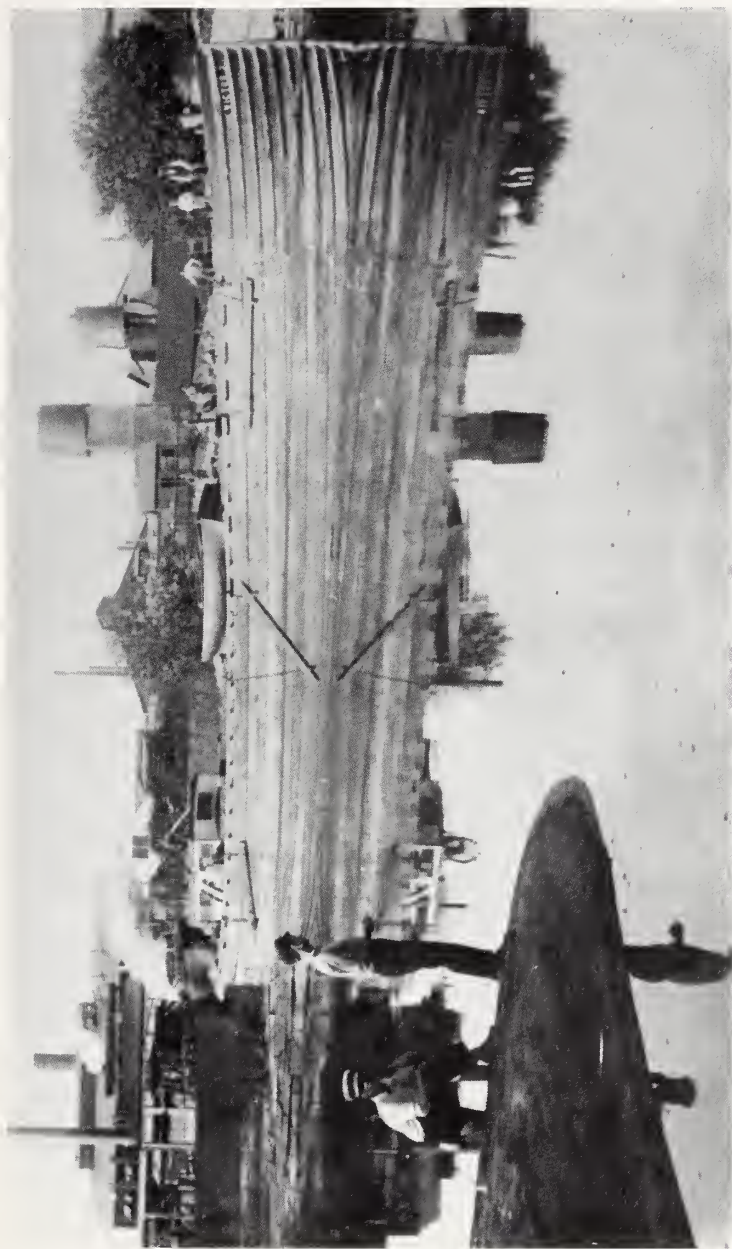


PLANT-GLASS PHOTOGRAPH
WHITALL, TATUM & CO.,
SOUTH MILLVILLE, N. J.

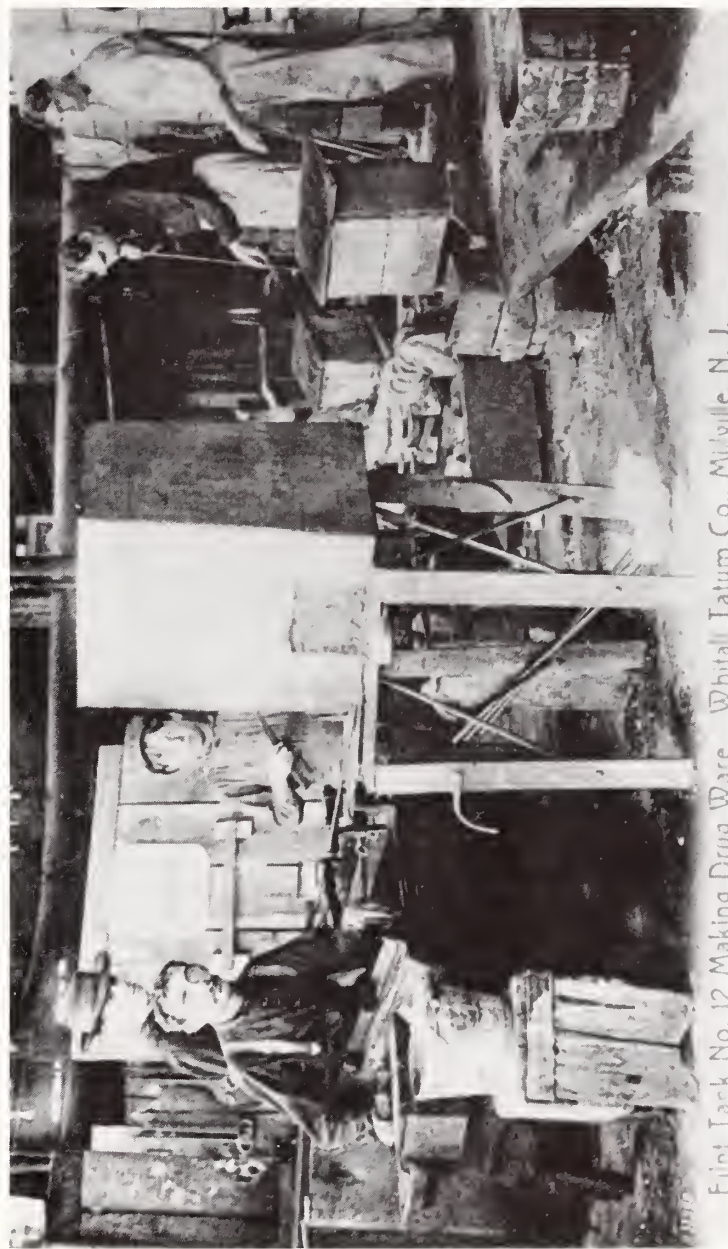
Picture from Cushing and Shennard History--1883.



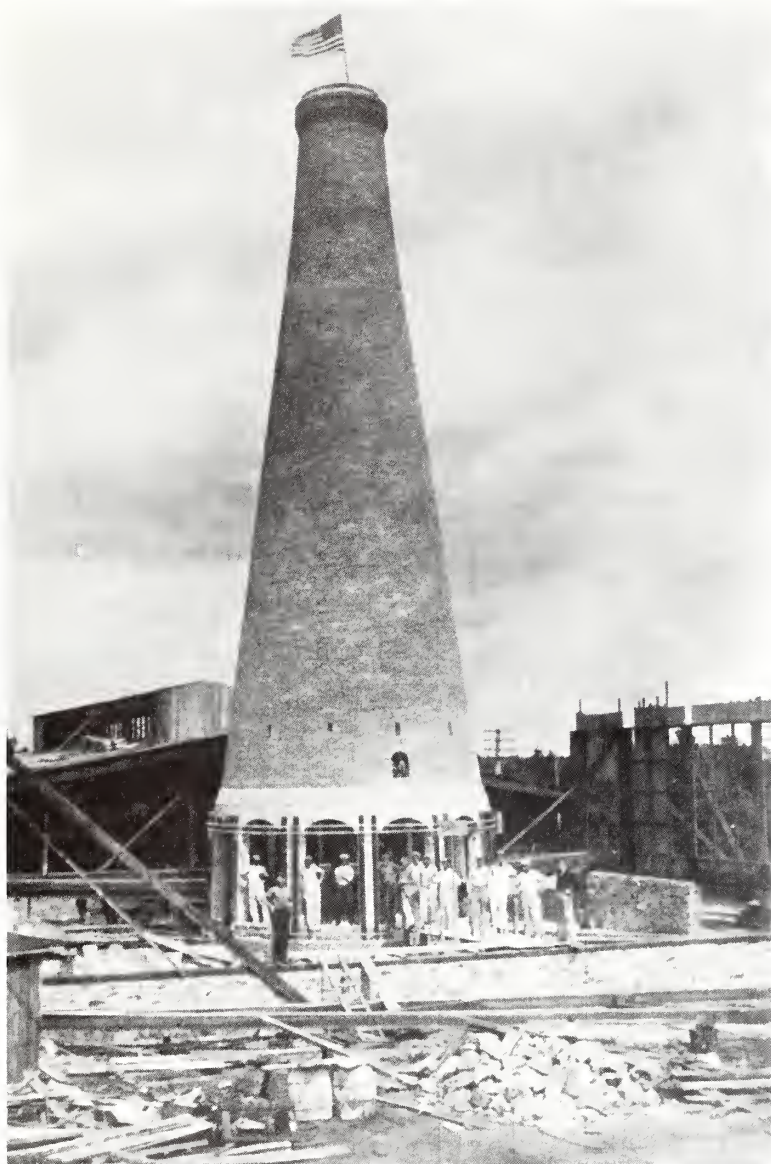
Whitall, Tatum yard engine.



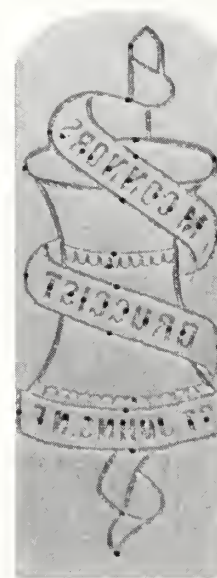
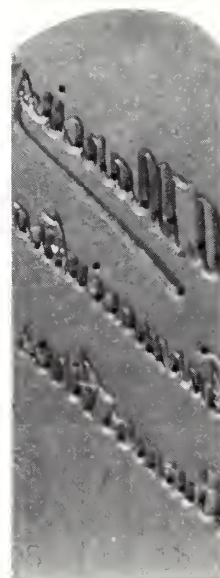
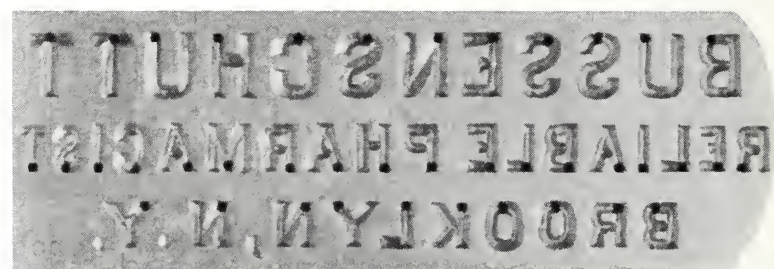
Water scene Whitell, Tatum, Millville N. J.



Flint Tank No. 12 Making Drug Ware. Whitell Tatum Co., Millville, N. J.
Flint tank No. 12, Whitell, Tatum, Millville N. J.



Stack and furnace Whitall, Tatum,
Millville N.J.



Slugs for Whitall, Tatum slug molds.

WHEATON VILLAGE



Our Factory in 1888
1½ Acres of Ground

To-day the Plant Covers
(1917)
20 Acres

T. C. Wheaton Co.
Expert Bottle Blowers

1917 ad. using picture from 1888.

This is a typical glass town of the period--the late 1800's. Located in Millville N.J. it is easy to get to from most anywhere.

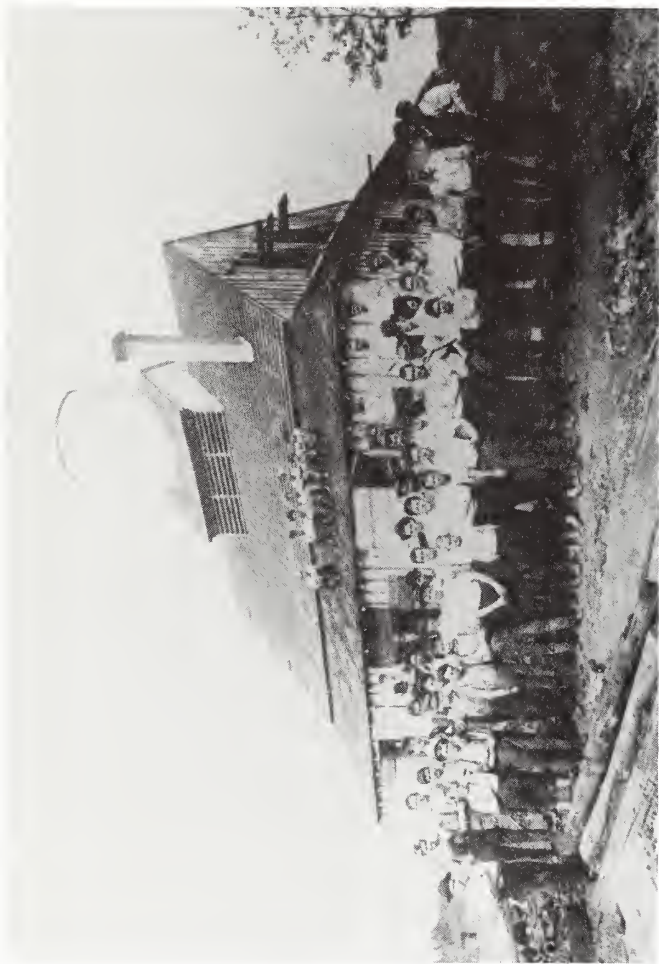
Various gift and craft shops give an idea of how things were done in years past.

The General Store is a museum in itself. You will find things for sale there that you won't find elsewhere.

The museum of glass is a must and **exhibits** some of the finest glass ware in the world.

The glass factory is a typical working factory of the period and is one of the few places in the country where you can watch the glass blower make a piece from start to finish.

If you have never been to the Village---NOW IS THE TIME!



T.C.Wheaton glass works-Millville N.J.--1888.
 (from a glass negative)
 Ad. on roof reads--Clothing-Wanamakers- Phila.



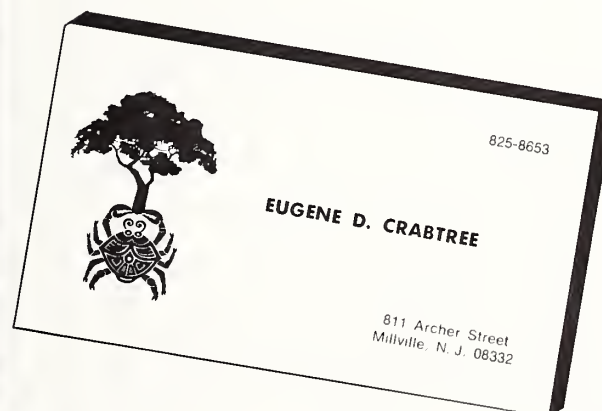
Wm.J.Valla looking at Gene Crabtree's whatsit.



Wm.J.(Goat)Valla's birthday 1973 at Wheaton Village Millville N.J.Cake by Kass Ternay--goat by R.C.H.



Gene Crabtree's birthday 1973 at Wheaton Village Millville N.J.Cake by Ternay Hound Dog by R.C.H.



Cards for Wm.J.(GOAT)Valla and Gene Crabtree while they were working at Wheaton Village.

The Jersey Bog Glass Works is a cedar slab building located on the e/s of the White Horse Pike, Elwood, Mullica Township, Atlantic County, opened for glass blowing with primitive furnace and tools about 1964. Tom Messina was the sole owner and builder, as well as part owner of the nearby Messina Glass and China Shop, along with his brother Kenneth who tended shop while Tom took care of the glass works.

Shortly after the Bog Glass Works went into production, the public and loads of school children visited the primitive works en masse.

Bill Valla, master glass blower, and Tom Messina were the heart of the works. Occasionally other blowers took part in the operation. This set up lasted for about 2 years.

In 1966, one of the last of the old-time glass blowers, August V. "Pop" Hofbauer was enticed out of retirement at age 84.

"Pop" Hofbauer was born in Czechoslovakia on 2 February 1882 and beginning at age 12, spend the rest of his active life in the glass works. He earned the enviable reputation as being "one of the best." After coming to America, he became associated with the famous Durand works and others in the Vineland-Millville area until retirement.

Hofbauer had always been very careful about his health and just sitting around was not his idea of keeping healthy - consequently he accepted Messina's invitation to blow glass at the Jersey Bog Glass Works.

The first thing that "Pop" did upon arrival at the cedar wood glass works was to revert the glass working tools to suit his old-time convenience. He also made most of his molds; invariably of cherry wood. The use of wood for molds enabled the glass to cool down more evenly and slowly than iron molds. The Messina family still has many of Hofbauer's tools and molds.

During Hofbauer's short time at the Bog Glass Works, he, Bill Valla and Tom Messina produced hundreds of beautiful vaseline and milk glass "Jersey Loop" pitchers and vases that are and always have been treasured items sought for by glassware collectors.

Tragedy struck "Pop" Hofbauer after about two years at the Bog Glass Works. He was accustomed to take frequent evening walks in his Vineland neighborhood.

He often went out for a snack or a newspaper or to say an infrequent "hello" to an acquaintance. "Pop" was very much a loner and rarely spoke unless spoken to. Even at work he had very little to say, although he got along very well with Valla and Messina. One rainy Saturday evening in 1968, "Pop" went out for a walk - no one will ever know why, because "Pop" either had a seizure or slipped and fell into a rain-water filled gutter where he was found lifeless the next day; he was in the 86th year of his age.

The Bog Glass Works lay idle for about two years following "Pop's" death, from 1968 through 1969.

Tragedy also struck Tom Messina who had a long history of diabetes. First he lost his left leg and then suffered a stroke. Shortly thereafter his right leg was amputated.

The Bog Glass Works resumed operation on a more-or-less periodic basis from 1970 through 1973 with Donald Goldstein and others blowing glass. Tom Messina could no longer be of assistance.

In 1973, Tom Messina turned the Messina Glass and China Shop over to his daughter and his son-in-law, Robert J. Ravelli.

The Glass Works' doors closed forever.

Ailing Tom spent his last few years in a wheelchair - cheerful in spite of his adversity. He was always happy to display and discuss his beautiful collection of Hofbauer's glass which included some fine paperweights. Financial problems, created by astronomical expenses ^{from his} ~~incurred by her~~ terminal ailment, forced him to sell off a large part of the collection. At the time of his demise in 1976, only a representative collection of "Pop" Hofbauer's prime pieces remained.

Carol and Bob Ravelli continue to operate the Messina Glass and China shop, and entertain hopes that, at some future date, the treasures can be tastefully and securely displayed for the benefit of the public.



AUGUST V. HOFBAUER BLOWING ONE--TOM MESSINA MOLD BOY.



WM. J. VALLA ROLLING THE IRON AS "POP" HOFBAUER
MAKES A THREAD WRAP.



"POP" HOFBAUER FEEDING A GATHER FOR A HANDLE
TO WM. J. VALLA.

PEOPLES GLASS CO._MULLICA HILL N.J.

I heard that at one time there was a glass house in Mullica Hill but was never able to get any information about it.

One evening I was hunting for information on another story and happened to be talking to a man who had spent most of his life in Mullica Hill and I asked him where the glass house had been located. His reply was "Never WAS a glass house in Mullica Hill."

This took the wind out of my sails and I decided to look a little deeper. I started asking everyone I talked to where was the glass house in Mullica Hill?

If I had a map of Mullica Hill and marked on it every location where people thought the glass house had been---everyone in Mullica Hill and part of Jefferson would have known where it was---they would have been living in it.

Finally Sam Benson of Elmer came up with an application for stock in the company.

This application was made out to Joseph Rogala of Elmer and Joe was subscribing for one unit which consisted of two shares of preferred and one share of common stock. Joe agreed to pay \$25.00 on Feb. II, 1927 and \$75.00 more before May 10.

I don't know wether Joe ever got the stock or not but I'd like to swap him one share in the Delling Steam Automobile Co. for one share of stock in Peoples Glass.

I understand the stock didn't sell well and a Mr. Green who was one of the larger investors, withdrew his support and the company went out of business. This was the beginning of a few rough years for everyone.

Lew Kirby of Bridgeton had some more information. Warren Powell one of the original owners of the glass works was Lew's uncle and lived in Haddon Heights N.J.

Lew went to see his uncle and brought back a picture of a glass lily Warren had made when the glass house was working.

Warren liked to make all kinds of whimsys such as canes, jacobs ladders, lillys etc.

James, Warren and Raymond Powell along with Paul Voeckler decided to start the glass works as a stock Co.

A Mr. Green put up \$5000.00 and machinery was ordered from West Virginia.

The output of the factory was to be glass for the automobile trade--head and tail lights, windshields etc.

William Powell and his son Warren had patented a fire polished or French plate glass and figured the product would be in great demand.

All the machinery arrived except the lehr which was necessary to anneal the glass.

Stock sales didn't meet expectations and the operation was forced to close. A few glass cylinders were made but that was about the extent of the operation.

William and Warren tried to sell their patent to Pittsburg Glass Co. but they just waited until the patent ran out and used it for free.

At the time the glass house was forced to close it was well equipped with three tanks, a flattening oven, cutting tables and all other necessary equipment except the lehr. They were getting good glass and made three or four hundred rollers as the glass cylinders were known before they were cut and flattened.

This was the beginning of a rough time for the whole country or the Peoples Glass Co. of Mullica Hill N.J. might have become one of the industrial giants of the country.

The buildings are now (1973) being used by the state highway department.

MEMORIES

The last item on the New Brooklyn store list---one mackerel tub--takes me back---way back.

During the depression I worked in a grocery store.

We sold salt mackerel and they were packed in heavy brine in waxed wooden tubs-----real stinkers!

A local farmer asked us to save a tub and the brine. He wanted to use it to treat a sore leg on his horse.

He got one and put it by the side of his house until he was ready to use it.

A car stopped suddenly in front of his house and a man jumped out. He ran up and grabbed the bucket and ran back to his car. He opened the rear door and sloshed the contents on something that was smoking in the back. He threw the tub on the lawn and took off down the road.

We saved another tub for the farmer.

We never did hear how the horse made out or or what kind of story the man told about his car.

R. C. H.

FARRABELLA GLASS WORKS MILLMAY N.J.

Matt Farrabella has a real nice glass works in Milmay N.J. The furnace is oil fired and has a separate glory hole with two or three openings. The building has a modern kitchen and a long table on the sun-porch where meals are served to the blowers.

In the fall of 1974 my wife Frances and I, at Valla's suggestion took Kass Ternay, an antique dealer from Glassboro, down to look at some glassware that Matt wanted to sell. We all liked the glass and Kass bought over 1000 pieces.

Matt hadn't had a melt for a long time and decided to use the glass money to run a heat.

The help worked for the fun of it and the great meals.

The crew consisted of Farrabella, Wm. Valla, Gene Crabtree, Leo Naprava, Butcher Boy-Lou Geri, Louie Giacomelli, Francis Sorague, Bud Detrick, Larry Jones, Al Mainhart and the cooks that made it all worthwhile.

Kass Ternay and I did a lot of kabitzing and I took a lot of pictures.

I wouldn't have missed it for anything!



Matt Farrabella holding a small gather for Bill Valla to make a spiral wrap around a piece.



Gene Crabtree warming a piece in the glory hole.



Bill Valla-sticking one up-Larry Jones (mold boy) watching.



Louie Giacomelli making one of his famous animals.



Louie Giacomelli and Valla watching Farrabella blow one. Bud Detrick-mold boy.

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