

ANCHOR MASON'S PATENT (dot) Embossed, Bead Seal Jars

by Barry L. Bernas

What Firm Made These Jars?

Both *The Fruit Jar Works* and *The Standard Fruit Jar Reference* attribute the ANCHOR MASON'S PATENT (dot) smooth lip, bead seal jar series to the Anchor Glass Company of Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania.¹ Although plausible, I'm not convinced this was the case.



Information I've acquired seems to indicate workers for the L. E. Smith Glass Company, the successor to Anchor Glass, may actually have made these jars for several years after Mr. Smith purchased the former Anchor plant. Since I haven't been able to find any advertisements or Company literature showing these jars being offered for sale by L. E. Smith, my statement is pure conjecture based on some facts and some assumptions. The pieces of my theory fit together to my satisfaction. Once you've seen why I think my hypothesis is valid, you can decide if you also agree with it.

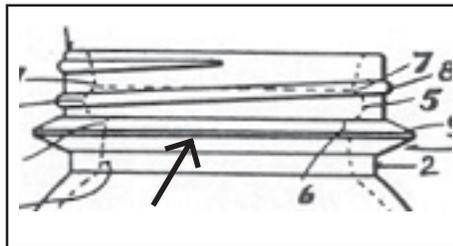
Bead Seal Introduced

Glass companies began to introduce the bead as a sealing mechanism on threaded finish jars in 1909. The Greenfield Fruit Jar & Bottle Company of Greenfield, Indiana may have been one of the first ones to do so. The BOYD PERFECT MASON pictured on the right above came from a circa-1909 Greenfield trade blotter. As the solid line arrow points out, the bead was prominent on this fruit jar. By November 1909, the Ball Brothers Glass Manufacturing



Company of Muncie, Indiana had purchased Greenfield. Thereafter, BALL PERFECT MASON embossed, bead seal jars began to be produced by employees from that concern.²

In addition to this trend, records show John Schies submitted an application on August 23rd, 1909 to patent a jar closure that had an interior and exterior sealing means. On the jar's exterior, a rubber ring rested on an annular ledge or bead at the base of the thread. The drawing below, taken from Mr. Schies' request, clearly shows the bead feature. The arrow points at it. This patent was the first one I could find that used a bead on a threaded jar to at least help seal the contents.



Mr. Schies' submission was approved on November 30th, 1909.³ Later, an undated promotion from the Pennsylvania Glass Company of Anderson, Indiana showed a jar with a finish made to the above patent. The *Standard Fruit Jar Reference* stated this bead seal container (embossed *Mason* with a looped underscore) was made in the decade of the 1910s.⁴

As I've shown both glass company marketing pamphlets and patent records indicate the bead seal started to come into prominence during 1909. In succeeding years, several glass makers began to put this innovation on their fruit jars. Now let's look at what was happening at the Anchor Glass Company during the same periods. Could workers in its factory have been making the ANCHOR MASON'S PATENT (dot) marked jars with this closure before their compatriots at Greenfield, Ball or Pennsylvania? If so, then Anchor Glass hands pioneered the introduction of the bead sealing concept throughout the fruit jar industry.

1908 - Anchor Glass in Receivership

The last half-year in 1908 was not a kind one for Anchor Glass Company management or plant workers. Under Westmoreland County Court receivership since April 1908, two separate receivers could not make Anchor profitable. The Company's factory operated on a sporadic basis between May and December according to *Commoner and Glassworker*, the *Greensburg Daily Tribune* and other reports. By late December, the second receiver had had enough. They decided to close the Anchor factory for good and sell the firm. The plant was closed on New Year's Eve 1908.⁵

1909 - L. E. Smith Buys Closed Anchor Works

The New Year didn't change things for Anchor's receiver. The works sat idle for all of 1909 until it was sold to L. E. Smith on October 30th. In the purchase, Mr. Smith was representing his firm, the L. E. Smith Glass Company of Jeannette, Pennsylvania. After the sale, the former Anchor Glass plant was reopened under L. E. Smith auspices in late January 1910.⁶

Did Anchor Glass Hands Make the ANCHOR MASON'S PATENT (dot) Bead Seal Jar?

The possibility exists this container could have been manufactured in 1908 by Anchor factory employees. However, the likelihood of that occurring was remote at best. If this jar was turned out, it was done without any fanfare or notice that another sealing technique was being debuted. Also, it would have been before officials at the Greenfield Fruit Jar & Bottle Company advertised containers with this feature or John Schies had thought to patent the concept. Considering all of the other problems Anchor Glass officials were having during 1908, the introduction of something new in either a line of fruit or packer's ware wouldn't have been a sound move. If jars were produced at all during this year, the shoulder seal model would be my choice for the style that was made.

As employees for Greenfield began making fruit jars with a bead seal in 1909, Anchor workers were leaving the Company in the first quarter for jobs elsewhere. Court records and newspaper coverage didn't indicate that any glass making operations occurred in 1909 at the Anchor plant before it was sold. Based on these facts, I'm forced to conclude bead seal jars were not made by hands at the Anchor Glass Company when the firm was in business between May 1907 and December 1908.

If not Anchor Glass, Who Made the ANCHOR Bead Seal Jars?

I think workers for the L. E. Smith Glass Company, the successor to Anchor Glass, could have produced these jars. My thought was developed from several pieces of factual information and other circumstantial data. These certainly imply L. E. Smith was the manufacturer but don't conclusively prove this firm was the producer.

Glass Factory Directories

The natural place to start to see if the L. E. Smith Glass Company made the ANCHOR bead seal, fruit or packing vessel would be in the *Glass Factory Directories* for the early years of the firm's presence in Mount Pleasant Township. Unfortunately, these were of marginal help for my cause. The 1910 through 1914 *Directories* stated L. E. Smith manufactured only novelties in flint glass (AL). Separate listings for 1915 showed the same firm making novelties in clear glass along with vault lights and machine made bottles and jars (AL7X).⁷ Other than 1915, the *Directory* entries didn't carry any mention of fruit or packer jars being turned out by Company workers. Since the information on what the concern was making came from L. E. Smith officers, one would think they would have provided a comprehensive input. But it seems they didn't for some reason.

Newspaper Article Contradicts Glass Factory Directories

To the contrary, I have received information from Dick Wible of Rector, Pennsylvania that shows the L. E. Smith Glass Company probably did manufacture fruit jars during the first years the firm was operational on the Duncan Plan of Lots.

Mr. Wible's grandfather was Charles M. Wible, one of the original shareholders in the L. E. Smith Glass Company of Jeannette. From family records, he provided a 1969 newspaper article about

L. E. (Lewis or Louis) Smith.⁸ In the column, the reporter wrote,

"Surprisingly enough, old-timers around Mt. Pleasant will tell you, Lew turned out to be a good glass man. He started out making fruit jars for home canning, and did better than meet expenses."⁹

When L. E. Smith purchased the Anchor plant in October 1909,

"...everything in the factory including machinery and implements of all kinds were included in the sale."¹⁰

If the Pittsburgh newspaper article was accurate and L. E. Smith did make fruit jars, he had to get the fruit jar molds from somewhere. Anchor would have been the most logical and ready source. I don't know if this occurred as a result of the sale. On the other hand, I don't know it didn't happen either.

The *Pittsburgh Press* article also indicated that after Mr. Smith left the Company in 1911, Charles Wible reorganized the concern and continued to make fruit jars among other products for some years. This would mean these containers could have been made from about 1910 until 1914 or beyond.

Other Information Contradicts the Glass Factory Directories

The December 4th, 1909 edition of *Commoner and Glassworker* carried the following.

"The L. E. Smith Glass Co., having acquired the concern formerly owned by the Anchor Glass Co., are making arrangements to commence operations at Mt. Pleasant, Pa. about the middle of January. Mr. Smith was in New York this week in the interest of his concern. The plant will likely be devoted to making mustards, olives, jars and other similar lines, including some souvenir ware. A mustard manufacturing department is being annexed."

About a month and a half later, a reporter for *Crockery and Glass Journal* wrote,

"Machine-made salt and pepper shakers are being made a specialty by the L. E. Smith Glass Co., Mt. Pleasant, Pa., the line being shown by C. W. {sic - M.} Wible at the Seventh Avenue hotel. Sodas, tumblers and packers' goods are other productions of this concern."¹¹

In January 1912, a columnist for *Crockery and Glass Journal* penned the below account.

"It's reported that L. E. Smith has withdrawn from the management of the L. E. Smith Glass Co., at Mt. Pleasant, Pa., and that he has located in Chicago with a number of lines as manufacturers' representative. The Weible {sic - Wible} Brothers now have the active management of this plant. Specialties are made for the packers' trade, together a line of souvenir goods. The firm was formerly in the decorating business at Jeannette, Pa., and removed to Mt. Pleasant over a year ago."¹²

Ten days later the same weekly carried the next entry.

"Smith Glass Co., Mt. Pleasant, Pa. – represented by Swaney Hall. A small line of glass specialties for the general trade and a number of new items for special trade purposes are displayed. Packers' goods are also made by this concern."¹³

As these reports substantiate, hands in the Duncan Plan factory for the L. E. Smith Glass Company were making more than just flint glass novelties during the initial three years that the organization was operating a Mount Pleasant Township plant. Although there was no mention of fruit jars, there was mention of packer's ware being turned out.

More Information

About ten years ago, on one wall of the outlet store for the L. E. Smith Glass Company in Mount Pleasant, there was a picture of an early football team from that firm. The photograph was dated 1911. See a copy below.¹⁴



I didn't think much about this item until I later ran across comments in *The Mount Pleasant Journal* about a football team, known as the Anchors, playing games in October 1913. For some reason, the name Anchors and the photograph from 1911 reentered my mind. When I looked closely at the football and jerseys of the players in the picture, there was an anchor on the football and a slanting emblem of the same design on the player's jerseys.



The above resized extracts from the L. E. Smith picture seem to indicate that the nickname of this organization's football team in 1911 had something to do with an anchor.

Well, what does this association have to do with the ANCHOR MASON'S PATENT (dot) bead seal version of a fruit or packing jar?

If my sleuthing is accurate, the name ANCHOR was affiliated with the L. E. Smith Glass Company for several years after the demise of the Anchor Glass Company. Perhaps, a reason for this was that one or more products with that name were being made by workers in the Smith factory. This would be one explanation; albeit hypothetical, for the use of an anchor logo on the football and uniforms of the L. E. Smith team during the 1911 era.

In addition to this iffy correlation of data, I've located two subsequent reports which seem to validate the 1969 *Pittsburgh Press* account. At the very least, these fragments show L. E. Smith Glass was capable of making fruit jars. In 1916 and 1917, the Commonwealth produced two descriptive reviews of industrial development within Pennsylvania. Each document stated the Borough of Mount Pleasant had large tableware, glass and fruit jar plants.¹⁵ The tableware firm was undoubtedly Bryce Brothers Company. This leaves only the L. E. Smith Glass Company as the one having a glass and fruit jar plant.

Besides the picture, newspaper account and Commonwealth documents, I've come across another clue as to when the threaded, bead seal packing jars, the ones embossed with ANCHOR MASON'S PATENT (dot) on the front, were being used. To no surprise, it wasn't while the Anchor Glass Company was operating!

The tip-off came to me via Frank Sternad of Fulton, California. His information concerned the wording for food labels which resulted from the Pure Food and Drugs Act of 1906.

Section 9 from the above legislation established provisions for a manufacturer's guarantee. It read in part as follows,

"That no dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this Act when he can establish a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer, or other party residing in the United States, from whom he purchases such articles, to the effect that the same is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, designating it..."¹⁶

According to Mr. Sternad, the implementing instructions for Section 9 stipulated that

"...a general guaranty could be filed with the Secretary of Agriculture by the manufacturer and be assigned a serial number. The serial number was to appear on each and every package of goods sold under the guaranty along with the words, 'Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906.'" ¹⁷

The phrase requirement became effective on January 1st, 1907.¹⁷

Subsequently, the above direction was amended by Food Inspection Decision (FID) 99 on December 8th, 1908. The new guidance became effective on January 1st, 1909. It provided

"A general guaranty may be filed with the Secretary of Agriculture by the manufacturer or dealer and be given a serial number, which number shall appear on each and every package of goods sold under such guaranty with the words 'Guaranteed by (insert name of guarantor) under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906.'" ¹⁸

Once again, the 1909 directive was modified by FID 153 issued in early May 1914. This change read as follows.

"...The guaranty legend 'Guaranteed by _____, under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906,' or any similar guaranty legend, should not be used on products packed or labeled on or after May 1, 1916. On or after November 1, 1916, no such guaranty legend should appear on any article of food or drugs while in the channels of commerce described in the Federal Food and Drugs Act..."

This regulation was supplemented by FID 155 on May 29th, 1914. It read

"...The last-mentioned decision (155) postpones the effective date of the new regulation until May 1, 1916, except that, as to goods packed and labeled prior to May 1, 1916, in accordance with law and with the regulations in force prior to May 5, 1914, it further postpones the effective date of the regulation until November 1, 1916..."

Curiously, FID 153 also stated, "...No objection, however, would be made by this department to a statement, if true, that the guarantor himself guarantees the contents of the package to be pure, wholesome, or free from adulteration; nor, in the opinion of the department, would it constitute a violation of the regulation if it were stated, in substance, that the article is warranted by the manufacturer, or other designated person, to comply with the requirements of all State laws, or of the laws of certain named States."¹⁹

I used these regulations to date two labeled, ANCHOR embossed containers. Ironically, both of the jars held cocoa. One carried a label from the Hooton Cocoa Company of Newark, New Jersey.²⁰ The other came from The Holbrook Marshall Company of Nashua, New Hampshire.

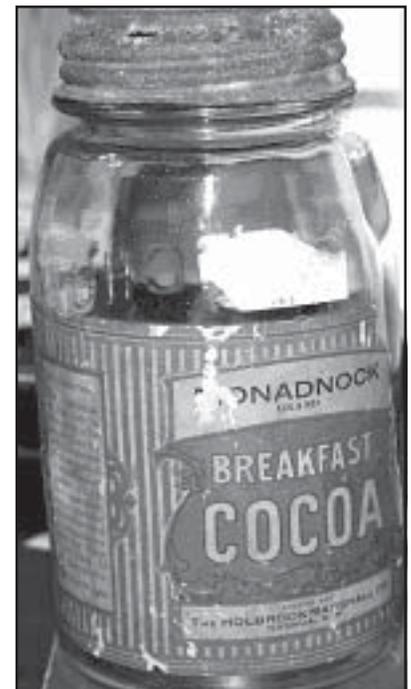
The former had the following wording on the paper promotion -

"Guaranteed by Hooton Cocoa Co., Newark, N. J. Under Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906, Serial No. 151."

Per the prior information, this style of verbiage was required to be on a food label for an item packaged or labeled between January 1st, 1909 and May 1st, 1916. After November 1st, 1916, it wasn't to appear anywhere on the label.

The latter jar is from my collection and can be seen below. Its label carried the following guaranty -

"Guarantee The contents of this can is {sic - are} absolutely pure cocoa with the excess of oil extracted by mechanical



means only. The manufacturers warrant it to be packed in compliance with the Pure Food Law of all the states.”

While not in strict compliance with the wording required by FID 153, this style of verbiage did meet the overall directive’s objective.

The empirical data from the two labeled ANCHOR jars indicates these containers were filled with cocoa and/or labeled between January 1st, 1909 and November 1st, 1916. The full time span was possible for the first jar. However, the swath of time was reduced for the second container to between May 1914 and November 1916.

Regardless of the period, neither one of these containers were filled while the Anchor Glass Company was in business. Also, it is extremely likely they were manufactured at some distant point after January 1909 but before November 1916. Again, this period was outside of the window of opportunity for any involvement by employees from the Anchor Glass Company. However, this span of time puts these bead seal jars well within the period when hands at the L. E. Smith Glass Company were said to be making fruit jars and packer’s ware.

Equipment

Did L. E. Smith Glass have the requisite machinery to manufacture either fruit or packing jars during the 1910 to 1915 timeframe? The answer is yes.

While in operation, the former Anchor Glass factory had at least four semiautomatic glass pressing and blowing machines installed.²¹ As we have seen when L. E. Smith purchased the idle works on the next to the last day in October 1909, all of the machinery in the plant came along with the sale.

Subsequent accounts in glass trade periodicals or newspapers mentioned machines being used to produce glass items in the Smith factory. For example, reports appeared in the January 20th, 1910 edition of *Crockery and Glass Journal*; the February 19th, 1910 version of *Commoner and Glassworker* and the April 9th, 1913 copy of *The Mount Pleasant Journal*. In addition, other notices contained references to packer’s ware being made by Company employees up to 1915. These items along with novelties were undoubtedly being blown on the same semiautomatic machines.

What We Know So Far

The Pittsburgh tabloid column which stated fruit jars were made at the L. E. Smith Glass Company’s plant; glass trade journal accounts mentioning packer’s ware being manufactured in the same works; a Company football team with anchor insignias; label wording from the Pure Food and Drugs Act of 1906 and the availability of glass pressing and blowing machines in the Smith works all create the impression that some kind of Anchor product could have been turned out by hands at Smith Glass from 1910 to about 1915 or longer. Since the ANCHOR MASON’S PATENT (dot) threaded, bead seal jars were probably product containers that could function also as a fruit jar, these vessels may have been one of the items made under the rubric of “packer’s ware” at the L. E. Smith Glass Company. Speculative, yes but the attractiveness of my conjecture is too good to ignore.

Smith Moves On

I’d like to close out my speculation with another fact. Below, I’ve reproduced the top of a letterhead from L. E. Smith that was hand dated February 2nd, 1917 on the rear side.²²



You will notice fruit jars or packer’s ware were not listed among its product lines. Perhaps, L. E. Smith Glass Company only made fruit and/or packing jars from 1910 to 1916 and then stopped for one reason or another. The above extract infers none of these containers were still being made at this point in time. But once again, were these being turned out and company officials not mentioning them? Who knows for sure.

Did Ball Make the ANCHOR Bead Seal Jars?

There is one style of ANCHOR MASON’S PATENT (dot) embossed, bead seal jar with an unthreaded vice threaded finish. Dick Roller first reported this example in the December 1988 edition of his *Fruit Jar Newsletter*. In the article entitled - *A Very Special ANCHOR MASON’S PATENT Jar* - Mr. Roller posed

the following questions:

“...What is this supposedly Pennsylvania-made jar doing with a Ball packer finish? Was the jar made for the Anchor Glass Co. by Ball? Or was it made by the Anchor Glass Co., using a 1902 E. B. Ball semi-automatic machine purchased from Ball?”

Mr. Roller’s musings were turned into a statement of fact in *Red Book No. 9*. Under number 85-3 in that document, the below comment was appended.

“...Circa: 1902 Made on E. B. Ball machine; BALL MADE”²³

The implication I’ve drawn from the *Red Book* extract is that this jar was made by the Ball Brothers Glass Manufacturing Company around 1902. By association, the other ANCHOR MASON’S PATENT (dot) threaded, bead seal containers would be lumped into the same maker’s bin and timeframe of manufacture.

Mr. Roller had unprecedented access to Ball company records. In none of his reviews of their files did he find any reference to Ball making ANCHOR embossed jars. Likewise during my detective work concerning the ANCHOR MASON’S PATENT (dot) bead seal containers, I uncovered no evidence to support any Ball Brothers involvement. Quite the opposite was found. It seems these vessels were made after 1909 most likely between that date and November 1916. The maker remains uncertain; however, a possible candidate is the L. E. Smith Glass Company.

Summation

The question I posed in the title of this article remains partially unanswered. Maybe we will never get an acceptable answer. Nevertheless, I have crafted a theory about where the ANCHOR MASON’S PATENT (dot) embossed, bead seal jars were made. I’m firmly convinced hands from the Anchor Glass Company didn’t make them. But if L. E. Smith did, empirical vice circumstantial confirmation of that fact awaits discovery.

I’d enjoy a further discussion of my postulation. If you have information to share or just want to talk about the issue in more detail, please don’t hesitate to contact me. BLB

Endnotes

¹ *The Fruit Jar Works Volume II*, Alice Creswick, copyright by Douglas M. Leybourne, Jr., P.O. Box 5417, North

Muskegon, Michigan, 1995, page 5 and *The Standard Fruit Jar Reference*, Dick Roller, Acorn Press, Paris, Illinois, 1983, page 46. The following magazine article also stated the ANCHOR MASON'S PATENT (dot) embossed jars were made at the Anchor Glass Company between 1907 and 1909. *The Label Space*, Tom Caniff, *Antique Bottle & Glass Collector*, May 2002, page 46. For the sake of accuracy, the Anchor Glass Company was actually located in Mount Pleasant Township adjacent to the Borough of Mount Pleasant.

² *The Standard Fruit Jar Reference*, Dick Roller, Acorn Press, Paris, Illinois, 1983, pages 47 and 71-72.

³ *Fruit Jar Patents Volume III 1900-1942*, Dick Roller, Phoenix Press, Chicago, Illinois, 1996, pages 276-278.

⁴ *Fruit Jar News Clearing House*, Dick Roller, *Old Bottle Magazine*, July 1975, page 37 and *The Standard Fruit Jar Reference*, Dick Roller, Acorn Press, Paris, Illinois, 1983, page 209. *John Schies - King of the Packer Patents*, Tom Caniff, *The Guide To Collecting Fruit Jars Fruit Jar Annual*, Volume 7 - 2002, Jerome J. McCann, 5003 W. Berwyn Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, pages 20-21. This article also mentions the Mason with looped underscore marked jar.

⁵ Westmoreland County Equity Book, Volume 4, Equity 647, pages 93, 95, 331 and 313; *Greensburg Daily Tribune*, April 17, 1908; *Ibid*, May 4, 1908; *Ibid*, August 8, 1908; *Ibid*, October 16, 1908; *Ibid*, December 29, 1908 and *Ibid*, January 1, 1909; *Crockery and Glass Journal*, May 7, 1908, page 21; *China, Glass and Lamps*, May 9, 1908, page 7; *Commoner and Glassworker*, May 9, 1908, page 4; *Ibid*, June 25, 1908, page 4 and *Ibid*, December 12, 1908; *The Mount Pleasant Journal*, August 13, 1908; *Ibid*, September 3, 1908; *Ibid*, October 29, 1908 and *Ibid*, December 30, 1908; *The Scottdale Independent*, December 24, 1908 and *National Glass Budget*, December 26, 1908, page 1.

⁶ *Greensburg Daily Tribune*, April 15, 1908; *Ibid*, December 21, 1908, *Ibid*, January 1, 1909; *Ibid*, November 1, 1909 and *Ibid*, February 12, 1910; *The Mount Pleasant Journal*, January 20, 1910 and *The Anchor Glass Company, A Southwestern Pennsylvania Corporation*, Barry L. Bernas, 239 Ridge Avenue, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, 2003, pages 51-71.

⁷ *1910 American Glass Trade Directory*, Commoner Publishing Company, Box 555,

Pittsburg, Pa., page 25; *American Glass Trade Directory 1911*, Commoner Publishing Company, Pittsburg, Pa., page 25; *American Glass Trade Directory 1912*, Commoner Publishing Company, Pittsburg, Pa., page 25; *American Glass Trade Directory 1913*, Commoner Publishing Company, Pittsburg, Pa., page 25; *American Glass Trade Directory 1914*, Commoner Publishing Company, Pittsburg, Pa., page 25; *American Glass Trade Directory 1915*, Commoner Publishing Company, Pittsburg, Pa., page 25 and *Glass Factory Directory*, compiled by *National Glass Budget*, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1915, page 20.

⁸ In glass trade journals, Mr. Smith's first name was usually listed as Louis. However, in the same publications and other accounts I've run across, it spelled as Lewis. I presume Louis vice Lewis was his correct given name.

⁹ *The Man Who Cooked With Glass*, George Sweetness, *The Pittsburgh Press*, February 2, 1969, page 8.

¹⁰ *Greensburg Daily Tribune*, November 1, 1909 and *The Jeannette Dispatch*, November 4, 1909.

¹¹ *Crockery and Glass Journal*, January 20, 1910.

¹² *Crockery and Glass Journal*, January 4, 1912, page 23.

¹³ *Crockery and Glass Journal*, January 14, 1912, page 14.

¹⁴ A copy of the photograph was provided by an employee of L. E. Smith in response my request.

¹⁵ *Historical, Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Review of Pennsylvania*, George F. Cram Company, 107-119 North

Market Street, Chicago, Illinois and 130 Fulton Street, New York, New York, 1916, page 135. The same publication was republished in 1917. It contained the same reference to a fruit jar plant in Mount Pleasant.

¹⁶ United States Statutes at Large, 59th Congress, Session I, Chapter 3915, pages 768-772.

¹⁷ *THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT GUARANTY*, Frank A. Sternad, 2005. The reference for the quotation came from the *United States Department of Agriculture, Circular #21*, US Serials, 59th Congress, 2nd Session, Senate Document 252, page 10.

¹⁸ *American Pure Food and Drug Laws*, James Westervelt, M. A., Vernon Law Book Company, Kansas City, Missouri, 1912, page 34.

¹⁹ *Dunn's Food and Drug Laws, Federal and State (Annotated)*, Charles Wesley Dunn, M. A. Volume 1, United States Corporation Company, 150 Broadway, New York, 1927-28, page 108.

²⁰ *The Label Space*, Tom Caniff, *Antique Bottle & Glass Collector*, May 2002, page 46.

²¹ *The Anchor Glass Company, A Southwestern Pennsylvania Corporation*, Barry L. Bernas, 239 Ridge Avenue, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, 2003, page 38.

²² This piece of ephemeron was given to me by Dick Wible of Rector, Pennsylvania.

²³ *The Collector's Guide to Old FRUIT JARS*, By Douglas M. Leybourne, Jr., P. O.. Box 5417 North Muskegon, MI 49445, page 10. The number 85-3 was the entry for the ANCHOR MASON'S PATENT (dot) unthreaded finish jar.