

# Have You Seen A Scalloped Flange Tumbler? Part Two of Two

By Barry L. Bernas

## Introduction

The last edition of *Bottles and Extras* carried Part One of this article. In this segment, I will continue to introduce models of scalloped flange and flange-less tumblers. These examples were either advertised or have survived to this day. In addition, I will end with a series of comments about this uniquely crafted piece of glassware.

## More Tumbler Advertisements

The Perfection Glass Company of Washington, Pennsylvania sponsored the next two sales promotions. Appearing in *Crockery and Glass Journal*, these focused on the expanded line of separating ware available from that organization.<sup>1</sup> **Figure 7** shows the August 20, 1903 edition.

At the approximate four o'clock position, a scalloped flange tumbler of the No. 40 C style from Perfection

Manufacturing was illustrated. As you can see, no further comment about it was contained within the text of this ad.

One week later in the same glass trade journal, the outer shell of the enticement in **Figure 7** was carried once again. In this instance, the recycled framework was accompanied by a different center insert.<sup>2</sup> As was the case with the previous sale's

enticement, a No. 40 C type of scalloped flange tumbler was carried in the same clock setting.

During the August to October 1903 timeframe, a product booklet, touted in the initial advertisements by the Perfection Glass Company, was published. This catalog of sorts was called *The Evolution of Table Glass*.<sup>3</sup> In it, all or some of the Corporation's scalloped flange and flange-less tumbler series was either described or depicted. See **Figure 8**.

On the left, the electrotype resembles the profile of the previously introduced No. 40 C style of scalloped flange tumbler. Unlike its earlier counterpart, this example had a handle attached to its outer side wall. This model and others like it were marketed as the container in an iced tea set consisting of a glass and a matching drip tray.

Accompanying the drawing of this item in the Perfection Glass catalog was a descriptive text that had a running commentary about its advantages. Within this write-up, the first set of measurements was given for a scalloped flange tumbler. The handled container on the left in **Figure 8** was listed as being 4 ½ inches tall with a twelve fluid ounce capacity.

Also, the same textual component identified the style numbers that went along with this vessel and others similar to it that were in the iced tea sets from Perfection Glass. Here are those listings. Style 380 consisted of a plain angled outer side wall tumbler without a handle or scalloped flange. Next was Style 381. This iced tea set had a similarly profiled glass. Like its previous mate, it was unhandled. However, similarities between 380 and 381 ended at

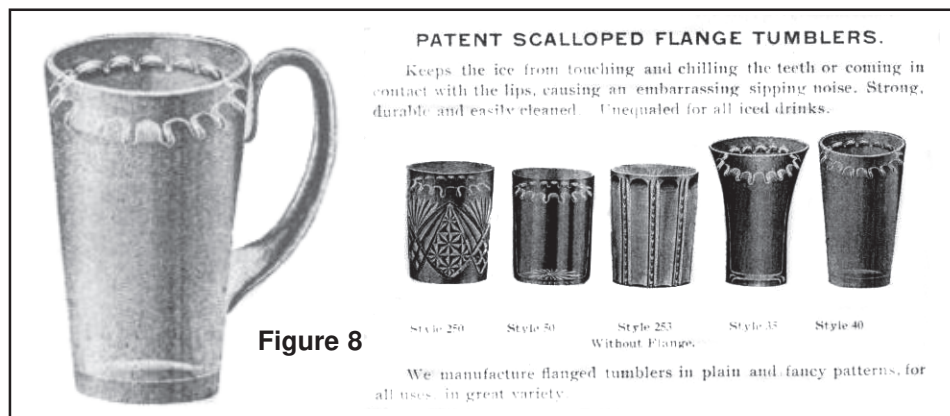


Figure 8

**MILLIONS SEE US!**

**Figure 7**

**AN IDEAL ACHIEVED!** "If it separates it's perfection"

**Sparkling Crystal Separating Glass.**

The pride and glory of the housewife. Gives an air of refined elegance to the table or sideboard because of its originality and dainty gracefulness.

Rich in Design  
Beautiful in brilliancy of finish.  
Sensible in its separating features  
Thoroughly sanitary - cleanliness unsurpassed  
Easily filled and cleaned  
Locked by handsome nickel ring  
More economical than the ordinary kind and sold at same price.

Made in an endless variety of Water Bottles, Water and Claret Sets, Cruets, Syrups, Butter Dishes, Sugar, Cream and Spoon Holders, Bitters, Phosphate, Cologne and Barbers' Bottles, Decanters and Chilling Bottles, etc.

Handsome booklet, "Evolution of Table Glassware," tells all about them - mailed free for your dealer's name.

**WATER BOTTLE**  
No. 293  
At your dealer's or sent direct  
Prepaid for 75c.

**PERFECTION GLASS CO.,**  
Franklin and Maiden, Washington, Pa.

The above is a fac-simile of one of our half-page advertisements now appearing in Munsey's, McClure's, Ladies' Home Journal, Saturday Evening Post and other leading periodicals.

A first edition of 50,000 copies of our handsome two-color booklet, "Evolution of Table Glass," is rapidly being distributed.

Inquiries from the consumer for Perfection Separating Glass are being referred to the nearest dealer handling same. **ARE YOU ONE OF THEM?**

Large catalogue showing goods full size, together with our liberal terms to dealers, mailed on request.

**PERFECTION GLASS CO., WASHINGTON, PA.**



this point because this container had a scalloped flange around its inner surface. The third edition of a tumbler within a Perfection Glass iced tea set carried the designation - Style 382. This version had the same plain and unembossed outer surface as other models entered into this section. The difference between this flange-less sample and specimen 380 was the handle on its exterior. And finally, the design shown on the left side in Figure 8 was known as Style 383.<sup>4</sup>

The opposite illustrations in Figure 8 are the other scalloped flange and flange-less tumblers marketed by the Perfection Glass Company. On the far left is a glass with the Royal pattern formed onto its outer surface. Identified as Style 250, this new example had a scalloped flange around its inner side wall. Next to it on the right is a clear, straight side walled edition with a scalloped flange inside of it. In Perfection Manufacturing ads, a similarly profiled and equipped model carried the identifier No. 52 C. This version, which also has a circular petal design on its base, was

inexplicably labeled Style 50. In the center spot is the flange-less specimen with a Colonial pattern on its exterior. As was the case in prior Perfection Manufacturing promotions, this sample still carried the No. and/or Style 253 designation. Style 35 occupied the second from the right slot. This clear flared side wall variety shows a scalloped flange just below its inner lip. The fifth model on the far right was identified as Style 40. This edition was clear in color and had angled inward side walls. On the inside surface just below the mouth, a scalloped flange was present. This rendition closely resembles if not matches the prior No. 40 C model as well as the Style 381 example.<sup>5</sup>

**Figure 9** depicts the final advertisement I could find that showed a scalloped flange tumbler from Perfection Glass. This promotion was carried in the November 1903 editions of *Ladies' Home Journal* and *The Munsey*. Clearly visible in this illustration is the Style 250 scalloped flange tumbler. It appeared as part of a matching lemonade set, comprised of a Royal

patterned jug and six glasses.

### Preparatory Comments

In the tumbler sections that follow, I will show pictures of scalloped flange editions that resemble the advertised examples in Figures 7-9. Along with the photograph, a description of the actual specimen will be provided.<sup>6</sup>

Please keep in mind that I only have the aforementioned ads and a product catalog to use as a guide for comparing the promoted illustration to the actual model. Because of this limitation, there may be instances when an exact determination can't be made as to which surviving tumbler corresponds to which electrotype diagram. Since precise details are lacking, any alignment I present is based solely upon my visual correlation.

### Sources

As was the case for the tumbler sections in Part One, the photographs of scalloped flange editions and their accompanying data sets that follow were either furnished

**SANTA CLAUS KNOWS**

*It's a Revelation in Table Glass*

**SPARKLING DIAMOND SEPARATING CRYSTAL GLASS**

*It's the reigning Success of the Season*

**SET 4**

**SET 5**

**SET 6**

**SET 7**

**SET 8**

**NO. 1. Sugar . . . . . \$0.50**  
**" 2. Salt . . . . . .25**  
**" 3. Pepper . . . . . .25**  
**" 4. Table Set . . . . . 1.75**  
**" 5. Lemonade Set . . . . . 1.50**  
**" 6. Bottle (254) . . . . . .75**  
**" 7. Cruet (253) . . . . . .35**  
**" 8. Syrup (253) . . . . . .50**

Prepaid east of Mississippi River, north of Tennessee. Equalized beyond.

There is health, luxury, comfort, and economy in **Sparkling Separating Glass**, because of what it does and the way it does it. It's easy and quick to clean and fill, giving it the highest sanitary qualities.

**ROYAL PREPAID 50¢**

For table, side-board or banquet it's **perfection itself**, and adds a charm all its own. Moderate in cost—its artistic beauty and exclusiveness, combined with its dainty gracefulness and brilliancy of finish, make it the world's standard of excellence, the delight of the housewife, and the pride of the maid.

**Look for the Ring; ask the dealer "if it separates" and take no other.** Made in over one hundred choice pieces. *Our handsome booklet, "Evolution of Table Glass," tells all about them. Mailed free for your dealer's name.*

**PERFECTION GLASS CO., DEPT. A, WASHINGTON, PA.**

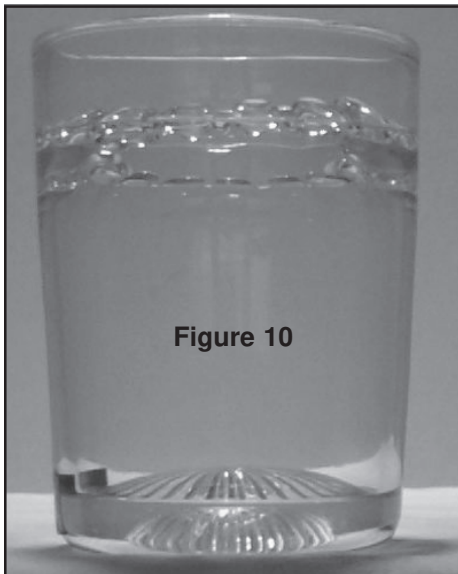
**Figure 9**



by me or Adele and Orrin Klitzner of Andover, New Jersey.

#### Tumbler Four

As you can see, the clear tumbler in **Figure 10** has no discernable pattern on its outer surface. Weighing twelve and three-fourth ounces, this glass shows a  $\frac{3}{16}$  of an inch thickness and is  $4\frac{1}{16}$  inches tall. The opening at its top has an outer diameter of  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inches. The side wall on this version angles slightly inward from the lip to the base. Approximately one-fourth inch above the bottom section, the outer body curves inward until the bearing surface is reached. The width of the base at this point is  $2\frac{7}{16}$  inches.



**Figure 10**

This model rests on a segment of glass that is  $\frac{7}{16}$  of an inch in thickness. The first feature you come to on the underneath region is a  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch wide flat bearing surface. Directly following this trait is a circular concaved depression that has a  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inches diameter to it. Within this area is a design

molded into the cupped impression.

This pattern is comprised of thirty petal shaped objects that are  $\frac{7}{8}$  of an inch long. These facets are aligned side by side in a circular fashion. Each profile is debossed in a v-shaped indentation throughout its length. All of the geometric forms have four exterior sides. For the top portion of this figure, two lines angle up and inward, coming to a point. Conversely, the two longer bottom lines angle inward and down, coming to a point at the latter end. The intersection of the first two lines with their lengthier counterparts resembles two triangles, one short and one long, facing in opposite directions. If you draw an imaginary line between both, the horizontal separation would be  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch. At their farthest end, all of the adjoined petals meet at a fixed location in the center of the concave surface on the base of the tumbler.

On the inside of this example, a  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch plain circular surface is just under the lip. Immediately thereafter, there are fifteen finger tip shaped projections that angle upward and out into the inner central region of the tumbler. When filled to the overflow mark, this edition holds eleven ounces of liquid.<sup>7</sup> This sample could be the actual model of a scalloped flange tumbler marketed under the Style 50 designation.

#### Tumbler Five

The next clear glass scalloped flange tumbler can be seen in **Figure 11**. This specimen is  $4\frac{1}{16}$  inches in height. It weighs nine and one-half ounces and has a thickness of  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch. Around the top, the measurement of the distance across this region is  $2\frac{7}{8}$  inches. Its side wall descends from the lip at a slight inward angle. About  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch above the bottom edge, this feature curves inward. At this point, the

outer diameter is  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

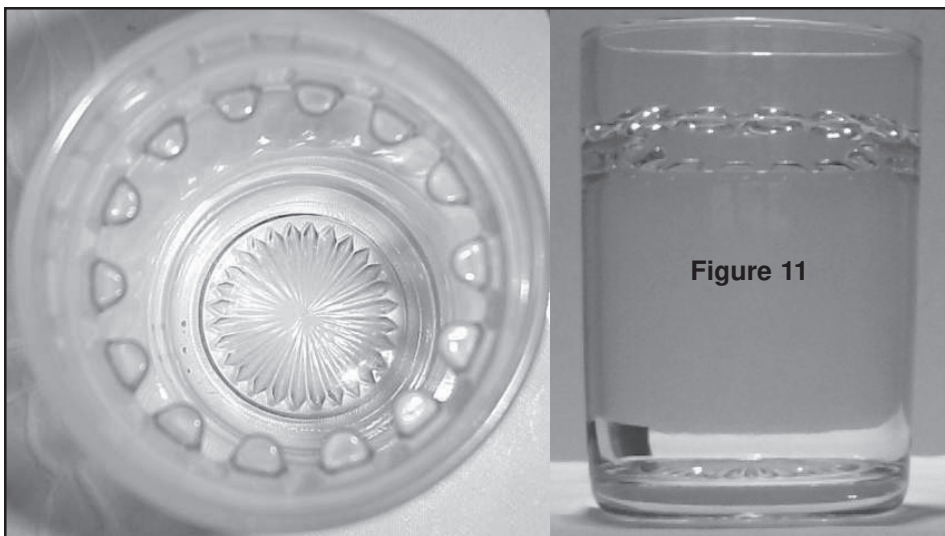
The under side of the base consists of a flat  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch wide bearing surface; a slanted  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch long depression and a flat circular surface with a  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches outer diameter. On the central segment, a circular twenty-eight petal design is present. Each decorative object in this floral pattern is  $\frac{13}{16}$  of an inch in length. These are shaped and aligned like the ones described for Tumbler Four.

As you look down into this sample, a  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch long plain circular surface is encountered. Next, the flange is seen along the interior side wall. It is constructed of fourteen finger tip shaped forms which angle out and upward. This particular example can hold eleven fluid ounces when filled to the top.<sup>8</sup> Figure 11 also has a picture of the inside of the glass, showing the scalloped flange motif and base pattern. This is the second candidate for the Style 50 container shown in *The Evolution of Table Glass*.

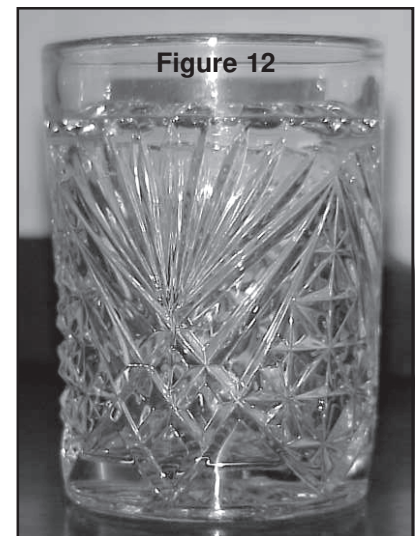
#### Tumbler Six

The last style of scalloped flange tumbler that I've encountered carries the Royal motif pressed onto its outer surface. It can be viewed in **Figure 12**. Perfection Glass Company ads identified this edition as Style 250.

Of the eleven actual examples that I've been able to inspect, four height ranges were noted among the individual pieces. These were  $4\frac{1}{8}$ ,  $4\frac{1}{16}$ , 4 and  $3\frac{15}{16}$  inches. For the outer diameter of the mouth on the same models, a swath of measurements was also witnessed. Under this category, the three figures were  $3\frac{1}{8}$ , 3 and  $2\frac{7}{8}$  inches. Since the glass for this version was hand gathered, you would expect to find varying weights for each of the eleven Royal



**Figure 11**



**Figure 12**

scalloped flange tumblers. This expectation was met. The high and low end points came in at eleven and one-half and nine and one-half ounces, respectively.

Side walls on the samples I've seen either slant slightly inward from the tip of the lip to the bottom edge of the base or have a minute convex outer profile along the same distance. Regardless of the version, an inward curve is seen just above the nadir of the glass.

Besides the Royal pattern around the exterior circumference, all of the Style 250 specimens that I've examined were made in a three piece mold. Seams along the body of the vessel bear out my observation. Some even extended into the plain circular surface above the design panels, indicating a poor job of fire polishing by Perfection Glass workmen.

This edition of a scalloped flange tumbler rests on a  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch wide bearing surface. At the innermost point of this feature, an angled down and inward smooth plane descends to a secondary circular surface. A debossed pattern is pressed into this central region. The design is comprised of multiple petals that are similarly shaped. These depressed outlines were described under Tumbler Four and seen again on Tumbler Five. However, in this case, there were only twenty forms making up the circular arrangement instead of thirty or twenty-eight.

When you look down into this style of Perfection tumbler, the first trait that is encountered is a plain circular area just above the outwardly and upwardly projecting flange. This segment of the inner body is either  $\frac{3}{4}$  or  $\frac{11}{16}$  inch in length. Each of the eleven samples had fourteen finger tip-like objects making up the distinctive border feature on the interior side wall of the container.

### Introductory Comments

Now that the promoted and known examples of a scalloped flange or flange-less tumbler have been presented, I want to talk briefly about other aspects related to this stunning set of glassware.

### Comment One

As I've pointed out in prior sections of this article, the Perfection Manufacturing Company was the first firm to advertise the scalloped flange tumbler. Did this organization also manufacture the same article? If you look to the 1903 *Glass Factory Directory* for an answer to this

question, you will find no reference to this concern.<sup>9</sup> So which Washington, Pennsylvania glass maker did produce this item?

The *Washington Directory* for 1903-04 provides a probable response to my latter query. On separate pages of this document, both the Perfection Manufacturing Company and the Sterling Glass Works are listed as occupying the same piece of real estate. Not by any coincidence, the same Sterling business was also entered into that year's *Glass Factory Directory* as a glass maker.<sup>10</sup>

Using the same references along with one other, the Commonwealth's *State Gazetteer* for 1903-04, officers for the Perfection Manufacturing Company were identified as William B. Fenn, Russell Uhl and Benjamin F. Roberts. While for Sterling, its leadership team consisted of Charles S. Caldwell, William B. Fenn, George L. Caldwell and Benjamin F. Roberts.<sup>11</sup>

As you can see from this set of facts, both firms occupied the same land within the then Borough of Washington. Each had similar officers but only one produced glass. Since Perfection Manufacturing advertised scalloped flange tumblers for sale, I deduced from this fact that this firm was the marketing agent for glassware produced in the Sterling Glass Works. Another way of phrasing my first comment would be that Perfection was a jobber for Sterling ware.

### Comment Two

What happened to this arrangement when the Perfection Glass Company started to promote their scalloped flange and flange-less tumblers? This is a much less trickier question to address.

The Perfection Glass Company was granted corporation status in July 1903 to conduct a multifaceted glass related business in Washington, Pennsylvania. This organization was formed to finance upgrades to the Perfection Manufacturing and Sterling Glass concerns and then consolidate the operations of both under a single corporate entity.<sup>12</sup>

Thus, my second comment is as follows. The Perfection Glass Company, a direct successor to both the Perfection Manufacturing Company and the Sterling Glass Works, continued to manufacture and market scalloped flange and flange-less tumblers formerly accomplished by the aforementioned two concerns.

### Comment Three

Why are finger tip shaped projections within the flange referred to by the term scallop?

Originally, I presumed Company personnel applied this name to their product because the glass extensions on the inner surface of the scalloped flange tumbler were formed to resemble the profile of a scallop's shell. An inspection of any actual example of this protrusion quickly dispelled this thought. Instead of a fan shaped exterior, these curved and angled upward interior extensions looked more like the tip of my little finger.

So then why was the word – scalloped – used to identify this piece of glassware? In discussing this dilemma with my wife, she pointed out that the term – scalloped – is also used to describe certain patterns seen on clothing and jewelry.

Off to the dictionary I went. Sure enough, there was such a definition for this word. It follows.

"...Any series of variously carved projections forming an ornamental border, as on fabrics or lace..."<sup>13</sup>

Thanks to my spouse, I can make a third comment. The word - scalloped – refers to the outward appearance of the entire arrangement around the flange vice the individual profile of each member.

### Comment Four

How was a scalloped flange tumbler made? I don't know but let me hypothesize at bit about the process. With a high degree of certainty, I can state that the surviving clear and patterned (Royal) scalloped flange tumblers were pressed in one and three piece molds, respectively. However, what I can't say with the same level of confidence is whether the flange formation on these models was part of the same process.

When you inspect a scalloped flange tumbler, you know right away that a plunger head coming down into and through the center of the cavity couldn't have formed the collar of glass with its extensions at the same time it pressed the molten glass towards the outer reaches of the mold. Therefore, another step or two were likely required to form this vessel. These additional production stages probably involved a separate mold and other special devices or tools.

I've found a trade journal report that indicated a finisher was involved in completing the work on each tumbler.<sup>14</sup> His labor could have entailed fire polishing the

outer surface of the glass for a brilliant sheen or removing any unsightly seams throughout the body or both. Also, this function could have required the fitting together of the tumbler that was formed in two or more different molds.

I guess another job of his could have been to apply the flange by hand and then finish sculpting and elevating the individual protrusions. If this was the case, I think some kind of special tool was needed. I say this because the glass objects that comprise the flange on the models I've examined all are remarkably similar in outer profile and their angle of inclination.

I can continue to speculate endlessly about the "how" of the process but doing so seems pointless. My fourth comment is a plea for assistance. It is my sincere hope that a mechanical engineer or someone of a similar skill/experience rating will step forward to resolve this issue. Maybe he or she can furnish us with a laymen's explanation of the pressing methodology and the equipment necessary to accomplish this task.

#### Comment Five

I could find no patent paperwork at the United States Patent and Trademark Office for a scalloped flange tumbler. When I was searching through the records of this Federal agency, I was sure something would turn up under William B. Fenn's sponsorship. But this wasn't to be the case.

Nonetheless, in another place, I did find a hint that he may have tried to secure a patent, design or otherwise, for this item. But his effort, if he did go this route, proved to be a failure for some reason or another.<sup>15</sup>

Even though a patent trail hasn't been uncovered, one more source suggested this kind of glass was conceived by Mr. Fenn. After reading the subsequent excerpt, see if you agree with me.

"...W. B. Fenn seems to have struck a popular chord with the public in the invention and manufacture of separating glassware and his flanged tumblers..."<sup>16</sup>

These two fragments of information bolster my fifth comment. Although he wasn't granted a patent for his work, I'm nearly convinced that William B. Fenn came up with the original idea for a scalloped flange tumbler.

#### Comment Six

It might be useful to state why I aligned the first set of scalloped flange tumblers

(Figures 4-6) with the Perfection Manufacturing Company and those that followed (Figures 10-12) with the Perfection Glass Company. My rationale for this assignment was simple.

I direct your attention back to the ads in Figures 1 through 3. Closely inspect the electrotypes therein. You'll notice in the first two Perfection Manufacturing ads that the bottom side of each example of a scalloped flange tumbler was unembossed. By itself, this factor doesn't mean there wasn't embossing of some sort on the underneath surface. Unfortunately, a similar determination can't be made for the No. 253 Colonial patterned flange-less tumbler in Figure 3.<sup>17</sup>

In my way of thinking, the presence of embossed patent related information or an unembossed bottom side on a scalloped flange or flange-less tumbler is the key indicator that this item was Sterling made and Perfection Manufacturing marketed.

While not having a sampling large enough to support a final empirical judgment, the small number of actual examples listed in Figures 4-6 will have to suffice for the purposes of my analysis. Let's review the relevant data on these specimens to see if my theory could be plausible.

The descriptions that accompanied the photographs for the examples in Figures 4-6 stipulated that the phrase – PAT APD FOR – was prominently inscribed on the base of each model.<sup>18</sup>

My interpretation of this important information is as follows. The abbreviated phrase – PAT APD FOR – was most likely placed on the base of a scalloped flange tumbler right after its debut. The same verbiage should have remained in that location until a patent was issued either for its design or its method of production. Thereafter, the word PATENTED or some similar abbreviation style, signifying the issuance of United States Patent Office protection for the concept, should be embossed on the base of the scalloped flange tumbler. Of course, there could be a period both before and after the above process when nothing at all would be on the underneath side of these models.<sup>19</sup>

If my contention is correct, a Sterling-Perfection scalloped flange tumbler can be recognized by either the presence or absence of a patent related inscription on its base. Keep one thing in mind, when it comes to the No. 253 or Colonial patterned lemonade or water glasses in Figure 3, my methodology for the clear models of

Sterling-Perfection tumblers may not apply.

Now, go back to the next set of promotions and product catalog listings that came from the Perfection Glass Company. These are contained in Figures 7-9.

The initial two advertisements contain a picture that resembles a clear No. 40 C style of scalloped flange tumbler. The image of it in either sales ploy doesn't show anything on its base. I would expect this to be the case because an unembossed under side would be the final step in the patent process that I discussed previously. Moreover, the transition just occurred from separate Sterling-Perfection operations to consolidated Perfection Glass run production and sales. Thus, any tumbler profiles shown in an ad from this new company would still be depicted with the older style of base.

Once Perfection Glass management took hold, another style of underneath was seen on the scalloped flange tumblers in the Company's product catalog. See the right-hand set of glasses in Figure 8. The model positioned second from the left and designated Style 50 has a circular pattern molded into its base. In my opinion, the presence or absence of a pattern in this area is the key factor, which is indicative of a Perfection Glass manufactured and marketed glass.

As we have seen, the actual example of a Style 250 scalloped flange tumbler, pictured in Figure 12, has a debossed circular petal pattern on its base. The probable Style 50 versions in Figures 10 and 11 have a similar design in the same spot. When a Style 253 model is discovered, I'm betting it also will carry another kind of insignia on its under side. Likewise, I'd expect the actual specimens of Style 35, 40 and 380-383 scalloped flange or flange-less tumblers to have either a circular petal impression or an unembossed base.

With the prior hypothesis as my guide, I can now make my last comments. The majority of scalloped flange and flange-less tumblers from the Sterling-Perfection period of manufacture and sale should have embossed patent information on their bases.<sup>20</sup> The remainder could be unembossed in the same region. For those from the Perfection Glass era, either an unembossed or distinctive petal pattern should be present on the underneath side.

#### Summary

How many different styles of scalloped flange and flange-less tumblers were made



and sold? Regrettably, I don't know.

The absence of a Perfection Manufacturing Company product booklet severely hinders my quest to know for sure which types came from the Sterling-Perfection organizations. On the positive side of the same coin, the presence of a Perfection Glass Company brochure of wares helps to document what styles were made and sold by that firm. Coupling the above source with discovered advertisements and surviving examples, I've been able to document a sizeable number of scalloped flange and flange-less tumblers that came from these three companies. But I've got a feeling that many versions have successfully evaded capture and are still running free throughout the wilds of hobby-land.

If my notion is correct, there probably are more unlocated examples in different sizes and shapes. These undiscovered plain or patterned models could have a scalloped flange or no flange at all. They may be adorned with a handle or come without this feature. Additionally, there may be ones with different engraving on the outer surface or even with ruby, green or gold staining on their exteriors.

I've presented all of the information I have about this series of fascinating tumblers. I'm now turning to the readers of this article for help in cataloging other models. If you have corralled such a critter, I humbly request that you contact me directly so that I can record your find and add your trophy to my case of growing data on scalloped flange tumblers.

BLB

#### Endnotes:

<sup>1</sup> *Saturday Evening Post*, August 15, 1903, pg. 17; *Ibid*, August 29, 1903, pg. 18; *Ibid*, September 19, 1903, pg. 28; *Ibid*, October 3, 1903, pg. 16; *McClure's*, October 1903; *Ladies' Home Journal*, September 1903; November 1903; *The Munsey*, October 1903; *Ibid*, November 1903; *Crockery and Glass Journal*, September 3, 1903, pg. 40; *Ibid*, September 10, 1903, pg. 40; *Ibid*, September 17, 1903, pg. 40; *Ibid*, September 24, 1903, *Ibid*; October 1, 1903; *Ibid*, October 8, 1903 and *Ibid*, October 15, 1903. The above sources contained other advertisements by the Perfection Glass Company during the August 15 through December 1, 1903 period. However, none of these contain any reference to scalloped flange tumblers.

<sup>2</sup> *Crockery and Glass Journal*, August 20, 1903, pg. 40 and *Ibid*, August 27, 1903, pg. 40. The complete text of the first ad follows directly here. "MILLIONS SEE US! AN IDEAL ACHIEVED! "If it separates it's perfection" Sparkling Crystal Separating Glass. The pride and glory of the housewife. Gives an air of refined elegance to the table or sideboard because of its originality and dainty gracefulness. Easily filled with ice. Rich in Design Beautiful in brilliancy of finish. Sensible in its separating features Thoroughly sanitary – cleanliness unsurpassed Easily filled and cleaned Locked by handsome nickel ring More economical than the ordinary kind and sold at same price. Made in an endless variety of Water Bottles, Water and Claret Sets, Cruets, Syrups, Butter Dishes, Sugar, Cream and Spoon Holders, Bitters, Phosphate, Cologne and Barbers' Bottles, Decanters and Chilling Bottles, etc. Handsome booklet, 'Evolution of Table Glassware {sic- Glass},' tells all about them – mailed free for your dealer's name. WATER BOTTLE No. 253 At your dealer's or sent direct Prepaid for 75¢. PERFECTION GLASS CO., Franklin and Maiden, Washington, Pa. The above is a fac-simile {sic- facsimile} of one of our half-page advertisements now appearing in *Munsey's*, *McClure's*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Saturday Evening Post* and other leading periodicals. A first edition of 50,000 copies of our handsome two-color booklet, 'Evolution of Table Glass,' is rapidly being distributed. Inquiries from the consumer for Perfection Separating Glass are being referred to the nearest dealer handling same. ARE YOU ONE OF THEM? Large catalogue showing goods full size, together with our liberal terms to dealers, mailed on request. PERFECTION GLASS CO., WASHINGTON, PA." The text of the promotion in the second reference is basically the same. The only significant difference is in the center insert. It has a depiction of a No. 253 Colonial patterned cruet and vertically ribbed stopper instead of a Colonial patterned water bottle. The complete cruet sold for 35 cents.

<sup>3</sup> *Perfection Glass Company, One of Many Glass Houses in Washington, Pennsylvania*, Barry L. Bernas, 239 Ridge Avenue, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania 17325, 2005, pgs. 9, 62-63 and XLIII. The text of the two Perfection Glass ads in *Crockery and Glass Journal* indicated there was a "two-color" booklet that showed the Company's ware in full size. The two known Perfection

Glass Company catalogs titled *The Evolution of Table Glass* didn't show the product line in full size. Thus, there may be another brochure awaiting discovery.

<sup>4</sup> The full textual description follows on Perfection's iced tea sets. "ICED TEA SETS – A long felt want at last supplied. An iced tea glass with a handle and drip tray to match. The tray is so constructed as to catch the drip (caused from glass sweating). We make the tumbler with handle and without. The flange keeps the ice from touching and chilling the teeth; strong, easily cleaned and unequaled for all iced drinks. Size of tumbler 4 1/2 in. high, capacity 12 ozs. The iced tea glass has become as {sic much a} staple as a cup and saucer, and our new iced tea set is absolutely perfect in all its appointments. Style 380. Tumbler plain with drip tray to match. Style 381. Tumbler with flange and drip tray to match. Style 382. Handled Tumbler plain and drip tray to match. Style 383. Handled Tumbler with flange and drip tray to match."

<sup>5</sup> The text that accompanied the sketches of this set of scalloped flange and flange-less tumblers is provided here. "PATENT SCALLOPED FLANGE TUMBLERS. Keeps the ice from touching and chilling the teeth or coming in contact with the lips, causing an embarrassing sipping noise. Strong, durable and easily cleaned. Unequaled for all iced drinks. Style 250 (drawing of this tumbler) Style 50 (drawing of this tumbler) Style 253 Without Flange. (drawing of this tumbler) Style 35 (drawing of this tumbler) Style 40 (drawing of this tumbler) We manufacture flanged tumblers in plain and fancy patterns, for all uses, in great variety."

<sup>6</sup> In the case of the Colonial patterned tumbler (No. 253), I haven't located an actual example.

<sup>7</sup> I have a similar model to the one shown in Figure 10. It has the same measurements as the one described in the text except for the outer diameters of the mouth and base. These are 3 3/16 and 2 3/8 inches, respectively. Also, the circular plain region just inside the lip on this version is 1 1/16 of an inch in length.

<sup>8</sup> There is another example to match this sample of a scalloped flange tumbler. It is 3 15/16 inches tall with a topside opening of 2 13/16 inches across the center.

<sup>9</sup> *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Washington Directory 1903-04*, R. L. Polk & Co. Publishers, Pittsburg, Penna., pg. 274; *Fruit Jar News Clearing House*, Dick Roller, *Old Bottle*

*Magazine*, March 1976, pg. 16 and *Complete Directory of Glass Factories and Potteries of the United States and Canada*, Commoner Publishing Co., Box 555, Pittsburg, Pa., 1903, pg. 18. Oddly, the first two references from above listed the Perfection Manufacturing Company as a glass manufacturer and bottle manufacturer, respectively.

<sup>10</sup> *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Washington Directory 1903-04*, R. L. Polk & Co. Publishers, Pittsburg, Penna., pgs. 274 and 318 and *Complete Directory of Glass Factories and Potteries of the United States and Canada*, Commoner Publishing Co., Box 555, Pittsburg, Pa., 1903, pg. 18. The following source also puts the Perfection Manufacturing Company on the same plots of land as the Sterling Glass Works. *Fruit Jar News Clearing House*, Dick Roller, *Old Bottle Magazine*, March 1976, pg. 16.

<sup>11</sup> *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Washington Directory 1903-04*, R. L. Polk & Co. Publishers, Pittsburg, Penna., pgs. 274, 292 and 333; *Fruit Jar News Clearing House*, Dick Roller, *Old Bottle Magazine*, March 1976, pg. 16 and *Complete Directory of Glass Factories and Potteries of the United States and Canada*, Commoner Publishing Co., Box 555, Pittsburg, Pa., 1903, pg. 18. The last reference had Mr. Fenn listed as W. P. Fenn instead of W. B. Fenn. I believe the letter "P" was a typesetter's error.

<sup>12</sup> *Perfection Glass Company, One of Many Glass Houses in Washington, Pennsylvania*, Barry L. Bernas, 239 Ridge Avenue, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania 17325, 2005, pgs. 5-9.

<sup>13</sup> *NEW COLLEGE EDITION THE AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE*, William Morris, Editor, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Massachusetts (and other cities within the United States), 1976, pg. 1158.

<sup>14</sup> *Commoner and Glassworker*, February 14, 1903, pg. 2.

<sup>15</sup> Docket 2339, District Court of the United States, for the Western District of

Pennsylvania, December 1903. The reference indicated Mr. Fenn filed some type of a patent request on January 26, 1903. However, the exact nature of the innovation wasn't recorded. Either the Patent Office denied his request or the approval paperwork wasn't recorded. Since the filing time corresponded to the introductory period for the scalloped flange tumbler, a slight circumstantial case can be made for the argument that William B. Fenn attempted to gain a patent for this unique piece of glassware.

<sup>16</sup> *Crockery and Glass Journal*, April 30, 1903, pg. 27.

<sup>17</sup> The No. 253 style of tumbler may have a pattern debossed on its base. I say this because all other examples of separating ware with the pressed Colonial outward design that I've seen have the same distinctive insignia on their underneath side. When an example or two of this style of glass are found, I'll be able to determine whether my hunch is valid.

<sup>18</sup> The phrase – PAT APD FOR – could have: 1) a period after each abbreviation or word; 2) a period only after the abbreviations PAT and APD or 3) no periods after any abbreviation or word.

<sup>19</sup> In my experience, the presence of the phrase – PAT APD FOR – normally precedes or directly follows the submission of paperwork to patent the applicable innovation. In addition to this abbreviation on the base of clear Sterling-Perfection scalloped flange tumblers, the use of the word – PATENT – in Perfection Manufacturing ads suggested that the patent process was either in progress or was completed with approval to follow. Of course, the word – PATENT – could also carry the alternative definition "plain" or "of high quality."

<sup>20</sup> The exception to this rule may be the No. 253 or Colonial patterned flange-less tumbler. It could have had a design on its base from the start. We'll have to wait until one turns up to know for sure.

## Monterey — An Enigma Bottle

By Harvey Teal

Continued from page 44.

explore, but authorities soon revoked it. In 1856, Fremont ran for the U.S. presidency. No connection for the 1760 date in the ad and Monterey is known.

The enigma is this: why should a patent medicine with a western name and a western advertising theme have been produced and sold in South Carolina? O'Reardon states in his letter, "The stuff from which we manufacture grows abundantly in this state and no where nearer the great centers of population." However, he never identifies by name the plant or herb. The newspaper ad suggests by the following phrase that the plant or herb being used grew in a swamp: "The poison of the swamp has its antidote in the swamp." One label said Monterey was a vegetable extract.

O'Reardon does not reveal any real specifics about Monterey's contents. It likely was somewhat like the group of "cure-alls" known as bitters which usually contained an abundant portion of alcohol, some laxative and perhaps some plant or herb with limited medicinal value.

Other questions abound. Was Monterey a nationally distributed medicine? The newspaper ad states O'Reardon and Wagner & Co., were state agents for Monterey. Was Monterey a franchised operation? One or more of these bottles have shown up in western auctions. Has any western or other collector seen or know of a "Monk's Remedy" bottle?

Preliminary contacts did not answer any of these questions about Monterey.

Although only having the shape of a stomach and not having the glamour of some figural bottles like Indian queens, ears of corn, log cabins or flasks with eagles and famous Americans, Monterey is a 19<sup>th</sup> Century South Carolina colored figural medicine and, as such, is quite desirable and collectible. In fact, it is the only colored figural medicine known from the state.

The author would like to hear from others having information about Monterey, or owning one of the bottles. Please write to him at 2337 Terrace Way, Columbia, SC 29205.

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