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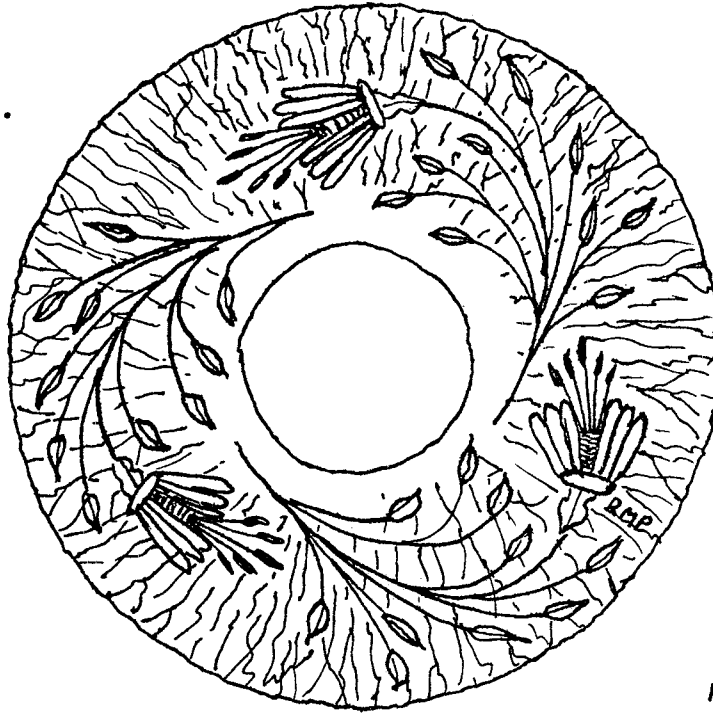
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STRETCH GLASS SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

April 1979

A message from your President . . .

Midst all the excitement and "hoopla" of preparing for the Convention, I came near to forgetting the "message." Considering the fact that an election will be held at that aforementioned Convention, this may well turn out to be a farewell address. So be it. I have "enjoyed" my year in office and the fellowship and communication resulting from it, but I sincerely wish there were some way to increase membership interaction. I'm sure that more input from you would have had the corollary of more output from me.

Some progress has been made toward naming patterns in Stretch Glass and some guidelines established concerning the publishing of a price guide and the role of the Stretch Glass Society in both ventures. Considerable progress has been made toward assuring that the upcoming Convention will be "super." Alma Magenau has been coordinating committees, Paul Miller and Jabe Tarter have been finalizing arrangements at the Imperial House Motel, and I have been doing all the "important" stuff such as wringing my hands, pacing the floor, lying awake nights, and nagging others to hurry

Steps have been taken to obtain some sample "stretch glass" souvenirs and we are trusting that we will be able to offer one at the Convention. We are striving for an item in the \$10-\$15 range, but will be quality glass.

All of us in Ohio truly hope that you will be able to join us here for what will certainly be a good time: renewing old friendships, making new ones, buying, selling, trading, or simply admiring beautiful glass, sharing information, sightseeing and, perhaps best of all, hunting (occasionally finding) a rare piece of stretch. We are planning entertainment at the banquet: there are many points of interest nearby (Football Hall of Fame, William McKinley's Monument and the Stark County Historical Museum, hopefully Flea Markets, Goodyear's Zeppelin Air Dock, Seiberling's Stan

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Hywet Hall (Tudor style mansion given to the City of Akron by the Seiberling family), and more. We are attempting to compile a list of antique shops, points of interest, and so on. However, we are sure that Convention activities will keep you fairly busy and entertained.

We do hope to see you there. Until then - may the Good Lord take a liking to you.

Ken

CONVENTION DATES ARE JUNE 28, 29, and 30, at the IMPERIAL HOUSE MOTEL, 4343 Everhard Road, N.W., Canton, Ohio 44718. I-77 EXIT 109 - Whipple Avenue & Everhard Road - from North or South.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Thursday, June 28

9:00 AM and all day - Check in and registration - (in second lobby)
Set up displays in the Display Room
Hospitality corner open
Afternoon and Evening - Room visiting, shopping or sightseeing in Area.

Friday, June 29

9:00 AM - Breakfast as a Group (Souvenir, hopefully)
10:00 AM - Business Meeting (A new President & Secretary-Editor to be elected)
PM - Open for trips and-or sightseeing, etc.
6:30 PM - Banquet
8:00 PM - Entertainment

Saturday, June 30

9:00 AM - Display Room and Hospitality Corner open
12:00 PM - Check in glass for Auction and take down glass displays
2:00 PM - Auction
5:00 PM - Room MUST be vacated by SGS

Ed. We have a problem of sorts on the last day of the Convention. Room check-out time is 2:00 PM which is also the time for the Auction. You will have to decide whether to check out before the Auction starts or stay over another night (Saturday night). We feel quite lucky to have gotten this much time from the Motel as it is already booked, almost solidly through 1981. Others in the Area are equally as filled. The gas situation in the US may make some differences here but we don't know what the problems will be for this Summer, nor in the future. It is getting critical in this Area right now as many, if not all, gas stations are closing on Sundays. From the last report, all stations on the Turnpikes have plenty of gas. Just keep your tank full and pray. We should all make it this year anyway. See Reservation Slip enclosed to be returned by June 15, 1979.

Now, to continue with the rest of the story "Indiana Glass Works and Its Ware by William W. Hassler" given you in part in the last Newsletter.

When World War I shut off imported glassware from Austria and Bohemia, the demand for American glass zoomed. The Diamond Glassware Company shared in this prosperity running at full capacity to fill orders booked months in advance. During this prosperous period the local firm enjoyed peaceful labor relations. The work week was five days, most of the workmen now belonging to the union. The plant was shut down during the month of July each year during which period the employees enjoyed a month's vacation without pay.

After the War the plant resumed normal operations under General Manager H. Wallace Thomas and

Superintendent John Richards, Jr. Then on Saturday afternoon, June 27, 1931, tragedy struck the company. Early that afternoon residents in the vicinity observed smoke curling over the roof of plant followed shortly by raging flames which burst through the roof above the decorating room. Firemen rushed to the scene and were able to confine the damage to the frame section of the plant which housed the stock room, decorating room, and office. Although the origin of the fire was never satisfactorily determined, several theories were advanced. One attributed the fire to sparks from a passing train, a second ascribed it to the spontaneous combustion of oily rags while still another postulated that a smoldering spark from a freak lightning storm the previous day was the culprit.

In an interview on the day following the fire, Manager Thomas and Superintendent Richards indicate that the company's plans for the future were indefinite, but they believed that the plant would be rebuilt. However, the sections destroyed by fire were not reconstructed nor did the plant ever resume production. The decision to discontinue operation doubtless was dictated by a combination of factors including a lackluster profit record, the loss in the fire of \$30,000 worth of stock, increasingly sharp competition from West Virginia and Ohio firms, and the generally dismal economic outlook at the height of the Great Depression.

After standing idle for years, the main glassworks building was razed thereby drawing down the curtain on the company which had been Indiana's leading industry for 40 years. But though the manufacturing facilities are gone, the objects of quality craftsmanship survive and command high prices at auctions. And Harry "Jack" Lytle, a skilled decorator of Indiana glass for two decades, recently reported coming across one of his own hand-painted pieces in an antique shop. Such are the rewards of personalized labor which unfortunately seem doomed in our increasingly computerized society. THE END.

 T^{PM} BEGINNING. Reprinted below are news items on the beginning of the glass plant in Indiana, Pa., from the University. Printed again by permission from the University.

The first references regarding the new glass plant which appeared in The Indiana Democrat with their dates are as follows:

January 21, 1892 - The Glass Works Assured

The Committee on Manufactures of the Board of Trade wound up their canvass for subscriptions to the capital stock for the Glass Works on Saturday evening, with \$35,000, a sufficient amount, with more promised if necessary. The stock holders will meet in a few days, organize and take the necessary steps to secure a charter. It is said that Mr. Neville, who was to take charge of the plant, and whose patents were to be adopted in the works, has signed a contract with a new company at Blairsville, Whether this is true or not it will not affect the Indiana Glass Company, as they mean business, and will get some competent man to take charge of their business. This world and the glass business are both too large to depend on one man, and the glass works is a go.

January 28, 1892 - ORGANIZED. Indiana's Glass Company Getting Ready for Business. Carry the News to "Dick Wehrle" and "Bob Davis," the Blowers.

The Committee on Manufactures, who have canvassed this town for subscriptions for a Glass Manufacturing Co., were entirely successful and all the capital required was secured Monday of last week. On Monday evening the stockholders met and organized by calling Judge White to the chair, as temporary chairman, and W. H. Jackson as secretary.

Judge White stated the object of the meeting, and said that for one he was in favor of going ahead with the glass works, and intimated that if any more capital was required it would be forthcoming.

On motion of J. H. Young, it was resolved that it was the sense of the meeting that the construction of glass works be proceeded with all possible despatch.

On motion of J. W. Sutton, a committee of seven were appointed to prepare by-laws and make an

application for a charter. The committee to report on Thursday evening at a meeting of the stockholders, to be held in the Court House at 7:30 o'clock.

On motion the Chairman, Judge White, was requested to act as chairman of the committee.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen on the committee, viz: H. W. Wilson, Griffith Ellis, W. B. Marshall, J. H. Hastings, Delos Hetrick and Thomas Sutton, Esq.

On motion adjourned.

February 4, 1892 - The Glass Works.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Glass Company on Thursday evening, the Committee on By-Laws announced that they were not ready to report, but would be ready by Monday evening. On motion it was resolved that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet on Monday evening at 7:30 p.m. The capital stock was then fixed at \$50,000, and the shares at \$50 each. The Company will be chartered as the Indiana Glass Company. The following gentlemen were then elected Directors with the power to choose the officers of the Company, viz: Hon. Harry White, Thomas Sutton, Esq., W. B. Marshall, John S. Hastings, Griffith Ellis, Delos Hetrick, Harry W. Wilson, to serve one year. A resolution was adopted requiring 15 per cent of the capital stock to be paid into the treasury within 10 days, and the secretary was directed to publish the notice of application of a charter.

The Directors of the Company held a meeting on Monday morning and elected Hon. Harry White, President; H. W. Wilson, Vice President; Griffith Ellis, Treasurer; Thomas Sutton, Secretary.

Monday Evening. The meeting was called to order by Judge White. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The by-laws were read. On motion of Dr. Hosack the report was received and on motion of Mr. Wilson the by-laws were unanimously adopted.

After a report from the President regarding the further organization and official acts of the Board of Directors the meeting adjourned sine die. (Without a day fixed for future action. Ed.)

The selection of the site for the works will be made in a few days.

April 21, 1892 - The Glass Works.

The ground for the Glass Company has been surveyed and work will commence about the first of May.

A donation of three acres along side of the railroad was made by the owners of the old experimental farm, Messrs. Clark, Sutton and Wilson. The company also purchased two acres adjoining for building purposes.

The old Exposition buildings are almost gone; the track leveled down, new streets laid out, and the fine building plot so long cut off by the fair ground will soon be for sale.

We hear of another five acre deal on hand for a new enterprise in the same neighborhood as above.

The charter for the Indiana Glass Company was granted on Thursday. Capital \$50,000.

April 28, 1892 - SURELY A GO. Work Will be Commenced on the Glass Works This Week.

On Tuesday the Board of Directors of the Indiana Glass Company, met and signed contracts with Messrs. Kelm and Vandersole, formerly of the Pittsburgh Glass Company, for the erection and management of the Indiana Glass Works. The plans for the buildings have been approved and the contracts will be let this week. The works will be in operation by July 1st and salesmen with samples of ware made in Indiana will be on the road by July 15th. The Board of Directors are to be congratulated in securing the company to transfer their business to this place. It is not a new business in the market, but an old established company whose wares have already a place in the markets, with lines of wares for which they have their own designs and trade marks. Messrs. W. F. Kelm and S. D. Vandersole, who will be the managers of the new company, were formerly interested in the Pittsburgh Glass Company, and had their works at Beaver Falls. In February these works, which they operated under lease, burned down, and the owners declined rebuilding, which forced them to look for a new location. This they have found in Indiana.

Thursday, November 17, 1892 - IN OPERATION. The Indiana Glass Company Fires Its Furnaces. And Starts With a Procession and a Speech from Judge White.

The Glass Works have started, and the store room of the factory already commenced to look like business, its shelves are covered with beautiful wares.

On Monday afternoon, November 14, 1892, the Superintendent, J. C. Vandersaal, notified the Directors that they were ready to commence work. Apple's City Band was engaged and about two o'clock the band headed a procession of the directors and stockholders and marched to the works. Upon arriving there Judge White, as President of the Company, delivered a short address, giving the history of the glass industry, ancient and modern, and incidentally gave a brief outline of the business operations of Indiana, which he declared amounted to \$3,000,000 a year. Referring to the progress of this century the Judge attempted to describe the surprise Moses would feel if he were to come back into the streets of Jerusalem and see a long train of loaded freight cars, pulled by a Pennsylvania freight engine, passing through its streets. As Moses was never in Jerusalem, Judge White's description caused a broad smile to spread over the crowd at his knowledge of Bible history. The large crowd of visitors were then given an opportunity, by invitation of Judge White, to witness the operation of making and finishing glassware.

The plant starts out with J. C. Vandersaal as superintendent, Mr. Shearer, decorator, J. O. Bauer foreman of the glass blowers, W. F. Kelm, has charge of the finishing department. The works will employ 150 men, boys and girls when in full operation.

December 15, 1892 - A FINE LINE OF WARES - Now Being Manufactured at Our Glass Works.

Through the kindness of Mr. S. W. Vandersaal, the Superintendent of the Indiana Glass Works, we were conducted through every department of the works, and were delighted and surprised at the quality of the ware now being placed on the shelves ready for the trade. The works are turning out some of the finest decorated ware in the country consisting of lamps, shades, sugar and salt pepper dusters, syrup jars, cream and dressing pitchers and bowls, etc. After being decorated by the artists under Mr. Shearer's control, the ware is fired in a kiln, specially constructed for that purpose. The fixtures, tops, etc., in either nickel or fine gilt (sic) are then attached, after which the ware is ready for shipment.

A large amount of plain and ornamented glassware is made in an almost endless variety of designs. We noticed a very fine assortment of goblets and water glasses with pitchers and bowls to match. The line of samples now being made up goes to the Glass Manufacturers' meeting, which convenes in Pittsburgh about the first of the year.

Mr. Vandersaal takes great pride in the production of his workmen, and has a firm and abiding faith in the success of the company in building up a good trade for its wares.

After January 1st, the hum of industry about the plant will be largely increased by the employment of enough hands to run the works to their full capacity.

Ed. Note the change in Mr. Vandersaal's initials - could be a typographical error as all the others listed them as J. C.

FROM THE INDIANA EVENING GAZETTE, VOLUME III - Monday, November 14, 1892

CRYSTAL PRODUCT - Now Being Turned Out at the Indiana Glass Works. THE START MADE MONDAY. Interested Crowds Watch the Work the First Day. A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.

The Indiana glass works are in operation. The first glass made in the new factory was turned out on Monday afternoon in the presence of a crowd of about 250 citizens of Indiana. Superintendent Vandersaal had invited the public to be present, and they kept coming at all hours of the afternoon. What they saw was interesting enough to pay well for the walk of a mile or more that most of them had to take to reach the works.

Preparations for making glass have been in progress for some days. As announced in the Gazette, the fires were started Tuesday, November 1, 1892. Last Friday the pots were set - a difficult

and somewhat warm operation. A Gazette reporter went down and witnessed it. Two crews of men were at work; or rather one crew bore the heat and burden of the toil while the other rested and got ready to face a fire that would make anyone not accustomed to furnaces will merely to look on. When all was in readiness a few deft strokes of the workmen brought the wall that concealed the pot down, and bricks at a white heat lay around in uncomfortable proximity to tender feet. Then a two-wheeled carriage of iron was brought into use, backed up to the furnace and the projecting ends shoved under the pot. The latter was lifted to the desired height, and quick hands placed substantial supports to keep it in position. Then the fire bricks were put in position one by one each requiring several men to handle, at the end of long tongs until the wall stood solid and firm again, and only the mouth of the furnace could be opened. This operation - which is far less easy than the telling - was repeated successively with each of the ten pots. It will not have to be repeated until a pot chances to break. The novice naturally wonders why the pots don't break often or melt; but they don't. Still they are of apparently fragile material, being made from an imported clay.

THE STARTING

All was in readiness for the starting of the works, at the appointed time, last Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Judge White made a brief but pointed speech to the assembled spectators, telling of the benefits likely to accrue to this community from the establishment of this new industry. Then, at a given signal, the different employees took their places and in a few minutes admiring groups of ladies and children were standing as near as they dared to the workmen who were dexterously fashioning the molten material from the furnace into lamp shades, 10 and 14 inches in size; molasses jugs, salt and pepper bottles, tumblers, goblets, wine glasses, etc. These are only a few of the many articles that will be manufactured when the works are in full operation. It is not the intention to manufacture a full line of tableware, but handsome specialties that when decorated will be both ornamental and serviceable.

In addition to the articles already enumerated it is the intention to manufacture sewing lamps library, parlor and banquet lamps, which will be trimmed in brass, nickel and silver; mucilage bottles, lantern globes, sugar bowls, cream pitchers, spoon holders, sugar shakers, salt and pepper shakers, large ale and soda glasses, etc. For the decorative department, in which the patterns are all new, a number of fine designs were received from Paris on Monday. The best colors will be used in decorating, and these also are imported.

THROUGH THE WORKS

A Gazette reporter made a tour of the new establishment, finding it very complete in all its appointments. Even the uninitiated can see that careful provision has been made for economizing and facilitating the work to be done. The building, now complete, is 80 x 240 feet, with a basement. On the lower floor are the blacksmith's shop, boiler house, engine room and sand bin. On the main floor the most striking object is the big 10-pot furnace in which the material for making the glass is melted. To the right and left are the "glory holes," used for finishing the glass. Extending up and down the center of the room are four 65-foot leers (sic), for annealing or tempering the ware. These have a movable platform or pan, as it is called, that extends from one end to the other. When the ware is first placed in the leer it is subjected to a very high degree of heat, which gradually lessens, the minimum being reached at the end where the ware is drawn out by the leersman. For running the pans back to the end of the leer near the furnace there is an elevated railroad. The leersman knows how fast the pan must be moved, and when the ware reaches his end of the leer, the tempering is done. Thence the glass goes to the sorting tables beyond the leers. Thence after being sorted it is taken to the decorators, for whom two rooms are provided. In their department is also a special decorating kiln for firing the ware and fixing the colors. The ware is returned from the decorating room to the packing room, where it is again sorted, packed and made ready for shipment. Two sliding doors open from this room to the railroad track, and the goods are there loaded upon the cars.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Downstairs in the mold room there is a good deal of interesting machinery. Here will be found

an iron turning lathe, a wood turning lathe, scroll saw, drill press and shaper, the latter a device for planing iron, swivel vises, all of which are used in making molds for different articles. The mold room is one of the most important in the whole establishment, and its work cannot cease, if the managers would keep up with the times. There is a constant demand for something new and the mold room is there to give shape to the new ideas that are developed. Natural gas is used all through the works, except in the furnace. There coal is burned, but a Murphy gas producer, for generating gas direct from the coal, furnishes a heat that is constant, steady and easily regulated. The coal is consumed below and the gas ignited on reaching the mouth of the furnace. The device is a new and economical one.

To supply the works with water, of which great quantities are used, there is a well 150 feet deep from which the water is pumped into a holding tank located above the roof. From this point it is distributed to the different departments as desired. The building is heated throughout by steam. Commodious sample rooms and a pleasant, well-lighted office, are located at the northeast corner of the building. Of the force engaged for the works, 50 are now at work and this number will be increased to 75 within ten days. When running at full capacity the works will require 150 to 200 hands.

 Ed. As stated in an earlier issue of the Newsletter, we found no microfilm on file which contained anything about the Northwoods taking over and running the Indiana Glass Company. However, there were quite a number of newspapers missing from the microfilm at about the time this was supposed to have taken place. There is plenty of evidence available in many publications to substantiate this as fact.

In the files of the Indiana Historical Society they have the following notes which are hand written and are evidently taken from a glass journal of that time:

GLASSWORKS

I Prog. - December 30, 1903

National Glass Company, Thomas E. A. Dugan, Manager - about 250 people employed. Secret of making colored glass is known only to Dugans and Northwoods.

Ind. Prog. - March 2, 1904

Dugan Glass Company held meeting last week and deed of plant was transferred from National Glass Company to Dugan Glass Company. Supt. Thomas E. A. Dugan; President, John P. Elkins, Indiana; 1st V.P., J. O. Clark, Glen Campbell; 2nd V.P., A.S. Cunningham, Indiana; Secretary, W. L. Allen, Indiana; Treasurer, Clarence R. Smith, Hillsdale.

From The Indiana Evening Gazette - Tuesday Evening, July 1, 1912

LOCAL GLASS COMPANY CHANGES ITS NAME -- Is Now Known as "DIAMOND GLASS COMPANY" and has Many Orders Booked -- MAY BUILD ANOTHER FURNACE

At a meeting of the Directors of the Dugan Glass Company on Monday, June 23rd, 1912, the name of the Company was changed to the Diamond Glass Company, with the following officers for the coming year:- Pres., Hon. John P. Elkin; Sec. H. Wallace Thomas; Treas., D. B. Taylor, and Manager Edward Rowland.

The company is enjoying the most prosperous business since its organization, eight years ago, having more orders booked at the present time than ever before at this time of year. If business increases as it has in the past they are contemplating building a new furnace, which will double production of the plant. The work for the same will not be started until next year.

 A. from The Indiana Evening Gazette dated Monday, February 5, 1912 is the following:

FIRE CAUSES \$20,000 LOSS -- Early Morning Blaze Devoured the Mold Shop and Large Quantity of Expensive Patterns at The Dugan Glass Factory -- COLD WORK FOR THE FIRE FIGHTERS

The shrill blowing of the siren on the Indiana Provisions Co., building at 1:30 o'clock this morning called the volunteer firemen to the Dugan Glass Works, where for the next two hours they were engaged in fighting a stubborn fire that destroyed the mould shop, together with all its equipment.

Various theories have been advanced as to the cause of the conflagration but so far none of them have been proven satisfactory to the owners of the manufactory. However, the fire had gained considerable headway when discovered and this, in connection with the time consumed in the arrival of the fire fighting apparatus, made the two story frame building a seething furnace.

Seeing that it was impossible to check the course of the flames in the mould shop, all the energies of the volunteer firemen were directed to the task of preventing the flames from spreading to the main factory.

Despite the fact that a strong breeze was blowing directly towards the factory and the sparks and small pieces of burning wood were carried to the roof of the factory proper, a good, strong pressure of water, assisted by the skilled management of the hose-men reduced the danger to a minimum.

It was fully 4 o'clock before the fire was finally conquered and the danger of the spreading of the flames to the factory and private residences nearby was over.

With the temperature below the zero mark and a stiff northwest breeze blowing, the firemen and other volunteers suffered much discomfort while performing their duties. The water froze as soon as it touched the clothing although the heat at close range was almost unbearable. The dense smoke also added to the difficulties of the fire fighters and several of the men were overcome by the nauseating fumes.

At all times the work of fighting the fire was in the hands of the firemen and the remarks and comments of the spectators was notable by their absence.

Today the managers of the factory are endeavoring to solve the mystery of the origin of the fire, but up until the present time, nothing definite as to the cause or causes of the conflagration could be learned. A conservative estimate by the Messrs. Thomas and Albert Dugan, place the loss at between \$20,000 and \$25,000. The majority of this amount includes the almost total destruction of the moulds, patterns and other valuable machinery. Insurance carried will cover a majority of the losses.

Only recently new machinery was added to the already fine equipment and this was also the prey of the flames.

Through the courtesy of the street car company, a car was run to the First Ward engine house and the ladder truck was hauled to the scene of the fire.

The lower floor of the mould room or pattern shop was used as a store room for paper boxes, barrels, and other factory equipment the loss on which, while not so much in money, will be felt severely in the packing and shipping departments.

In the mould shop there were but nine persons employed, all of whom will now be out of employment until the contemplated new mould shop is constructed and the machinery installed.

In fact, Mr. Albert Dugan stated this morning that the fire would probably mean the closing down of the entire factory until the variously complicated matters could be fully settled; the insurance collected and active work started on the proposed new buildings.

After the usual summer "shutdown," the factory opened up full in all departments last fall and with orders received and entered, work was assured to all the employes for an indefinite period. Advertisements have been run in this paper at various intervals throughout the past three months for additional help in the departments, all of which were running capacity.

It might be said in conclusion that the rule of three, as far as it concerns Indiana fires, was again proven this morning.

The Indiana Evening Gazette, Wednesday, February 7, 1912. TWO EMPLOYEES ARE HURT AT GLASS WORKS
Frank Gamble and Alonzo Miller Receive Painful Burns While Trying to Check Flames -- FACTORY
RUNNING IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

Frank Gamble and Alonzo Miller, two employes of the Dugan Glass Works, were painfully burned while fighting the fire that destroyed the mold shop of the company on last Monday morning. Mr. Miller had his face and hands scorched by the flames and is confined to his home.

Two men were about the first on the scene on the morning of the conflagration and after attaching a line of hose to the Company's private plug and seeing that the mold shop could not be saved, played the water on the bridge that separates it from the main building of the factory, thus preventing the fire from spreading to the latter building.

Following the one-day's "shutdown" after the fire, the factory has resumed active operations in twelve departments. Mr. Dugan stated this morning that they were fortunate in one respect in that they had enough molds on the factory floor to keep up the work in all of the departments. He further stated that more shops were running now and that the business was better than it had been for over two years.

The cause of the conflagration cannot as yet be definitely settled, there being so many different ways in which the fire could have originated. Spontaneous combustion is advanced as the most likely cause of the fire.

The insurance adjustors are busy at the factory, completing their survey and making estimates of the probable loss in money value. As soon as this can be determined and the weather permits, it is presumed that actual work will be begun on the building of a new structure for the mold shop.

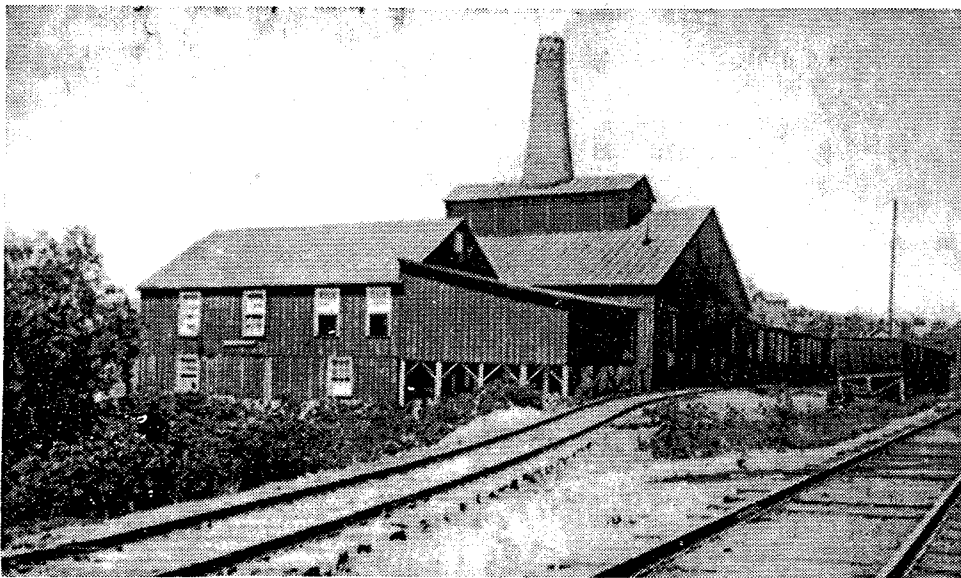
Another room in the factory contained a few molds for the casting of patterns for the less valuable ware and these are being used by the molders incapacitated by the fire.

Latrobe Hospital, Latrobe, Pa., March 22, 1979

Dear Paul: Bud and I were in a serious car accident March 12, 1979, at 9:00 AM. We were going to an early morning auction when we hit a patch of ice, crossed over into the other lane and hit a car head-on. The other driver had a broken leg, but Virgil received the brunt of the accident. He is still in intensive care with a broken neck, smashed right wrist and eight broken ribs. I have bad bruises, am black and blue, stiff and sore. I'm still shaking all over about it. I get down to see Bud 3 times a day and I'm hoping he's brought up to my floor this week.

Bud is in good spirits, has great faith, it will take about 8 weeks for him to heal since he is a diabetic. Thank God he didn't injure his good leg. I don't know if we will be able to make any conventions this year although Bud says, "don't cancel yet!" He's a great guy. Mary Henry

Ed. Mary is home now. We were so very sorry to learn of this accident. Such nice people don't deserve this kind of treatment. Both of you - hurry and get well. We'll surely miss you if you can't attend the convention. Blessings and best wishes from everyone in the SGS.



Indiana Glass Works Plant in West Indiana

**STRETCH GLASS
IN COLOR**

By Berry A. Wiggins

This is the first book on Iridescent Stretch Glass for immediate mailing. Who made Stretch and how to identify Stretch Glass are answered in this book. Articles on Fenton, Imperial and Northwood taken from original catalogs and old magazines.

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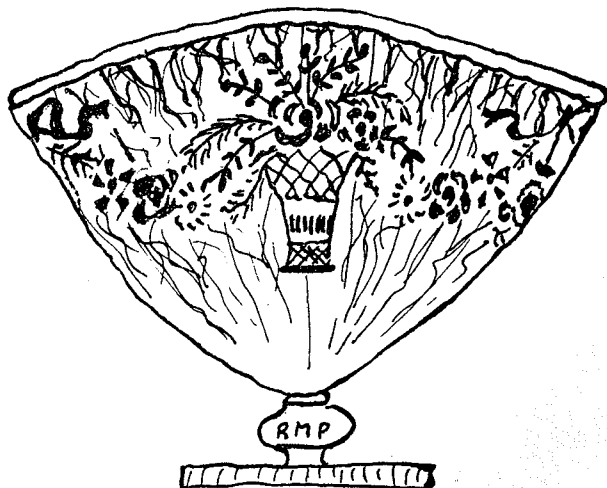
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