

# A Glass Act

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The Square PHX History Blog  
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## Did you know...

Next time you're at Rosson House, take a look at the windows – the one just to the left of the front door is easiest to get close to – and you'll likely notice that

the window isn't perfectly smooth or free of imperfections. That means the window you're looking at is original to the time when Rosson House was built, over 125 years ago. Some of the windows (including several of the interior transom windows and the large, beveled-edge plate glass window in the front of the house) are actually original to the home, and others were replaced with period-accurate windows during restoration, taking them from other turn-of-the-century buildings that were being torn down as Rosson House was being saved.



Before glass windows were readily available and affordable, windows were made of many things, including parchment, oilcloth, mica, or thin sheets of animal horn or animal skins. Sometimes they were simply window frames without anything in them, but with shutters to close against the elements or for security. Glassmaking in general is believed to have originated around 4,000 years ago in Mesopotamia. Glass was first used in windows – little more than small pieces of partially translucent glass set into walls – around 2,000 years ago in Roman bathhouses. As early as the 7<sup>th</sup> century CE, churches and monasteries in Europe were installing windows made of pieces of thick, flat, colored glass held together with iron and lead framework, like the antique square-shaped one you see here (which honestly reminds this author of something you might find in a Frank Lloyd Wright home...).



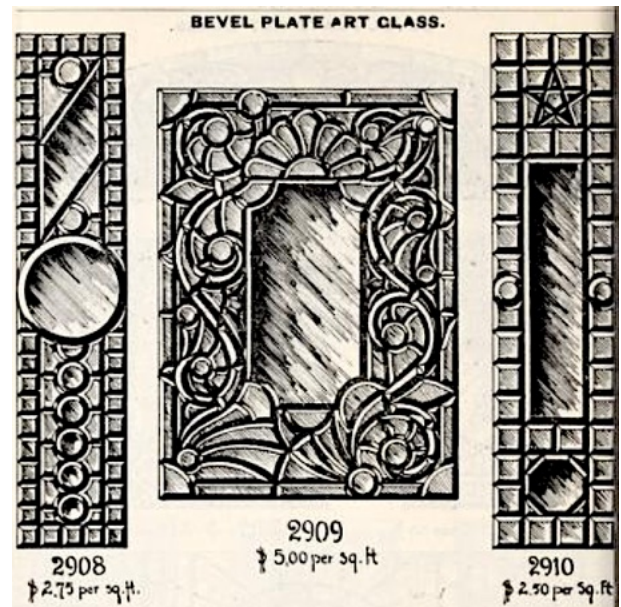
*A 7th century stained glass window from St. Paul's Monastery in Jarrow, England.  
Photo by Aidan McRae Thomson, 2019.*

It wasn't until the 16<sup>th</sup> century that glass windows became common in ordinary homes. Windows panes were created by blowing glass into a cylindrical shape, and then cutting the still-malleable glass into smaller pieces, or blowing it into a sphere that would be flattened into a glass disk, like in the window pictured at the top of the page. The windows themselves would then be made of these smaller, albeit thick pieces held together with metal framework. Glass windows like these were available in Colonial America, but if you wanted any kind of glass – mostly windows and bottles at this time – it had to be shipped across the Atlantic on a months-long trip. The first glasshouse in America was built in Jamestown, VA in 1608, but scholars don't think it stayed in business more than a couple of years. Though others tried and may have been successful on a

smaller scale, it wasn't until Caspar Wistar founded the United Glass Company in Alloway, NJ in 1739 that a large-scale glasshouse was successfully established in America.

Like the early American immigrants, people who lived in the Arizona Territory had to have materials like glass windows shipped to them. Instead of months, though, it would take about a week to have a window sent from J. D. Hicks & Company (Los Angeles) to Tucson on a stagecoach. They (and others) advertised in Arizona newspapers as early as 1866, selling everything from broomwire to beveled windows. When the railroad finally came to town, it changed shipping to take a mere fraction of that time. The Rossons likely had their windows sent from San Francisco and/or Chicago, whether through local hardware stores or via mail-order (their architect, A.P. Petit, was originally from the former, but many mail-order catalogs were headquartered in the latter). We know the Rossons ordered their door hardware from the Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. catalog (c1891, based in Chicago), and that windows were available for purchase from the catalog as well.

How expensive a window was depended on how big or how elaborate it was. For instance, something as big as the picture window at the front of Rosson House, though it only has a simple beveled edge, would have been very expensive. The largest readily available windows we've been able to find in period catalogs (so far) are 40"x60". The Rosson House picture window is about 72"x96" – definitely a custom order – and the shipping likely cost more than the window did itself. The expense of these kinds of windows created a demand for insurance based on protecting those purchases – the 1898 Phoenix City Directory listed the Frankfort Accident & Plate Glass Insurance Co., and the New York Plate Glass Insurance Co. We don't know if the windows at Rosson House were insured when it was first built, but they definitely are now!



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## Seeing Red:

Ruby or cranberry glass was popular, both before and during the 19th century. Why? Some may have liked the color, as rich, deep hues were considered fashionable at the time Rosson House was built in 1895, but others may have just seized the opportunity to show off. Because though glass is made up of a combination of silica sand, soda ash/potash, and limestone, if you want your glass to be a specific color, you have to add a certain powdered metal oxide or sulfide to it. The oxide you'd use to make red glass is gold, making it more rare and more expensive.



*An antique cut glass punchbowl on display at Rosson House.*



It's no accident that the only original red transom windows in the Rosson House face the most public rooms – the foyer, formal parlor, and dining room. The better to show off, my dear! But they aren't quite as expensive as they may seem – being either an example of ruby flashing, where a layer of colored glass is added to the outside of clear glass, or of staining, where glass is painted with a chemical and then fired, creating a color change. Both of these methods were used to create affordable glassware with the appearance of more expensive fully-colored glass. But we think they're beautiful, regardless!

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### In a Glass by Itself:

If it was 1910 and you were visiting the Higley family at Rosson House for a dinner party, or Mrs. Higley for afternoon tea, when you stepped into their elegant entryway it would have looked very different than it does today. An interview with Jessie Jean (Higley) Lane during restoration of Rosson House in the late 1970s revealed that someone (who she believed to be Whitelaw Reid) had installed “a multi-colored Venetian glass chandelier” in the foyer, instead of the everyday brass light fixture currently displayed there. A quick internet search reveals it may have looked similar to this unique and delicate, 19th century Murano Venetian glass lighting fixture pictured here to the right (via 1st Dibs).

Sigh – can you imagine how beautiful that would have been??

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Read more about the history of mail-order catalogs and building homes at the turn-of-the-century from our other blog articles: [Mail-Order Hardware & Houses](#), [Mail-Order Catalogues](#), [So Metal](#), and [Fancy Floors](#).

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Information for this blog article was found *all over* the Corning Museum of Glass website, including [The Origins of Glassmaking](#) and [About Medieval Glass](#), but probably many other places there as well; [The Met](#) and [My Modern Met](#) websites; [National Park Service Historic Jamestown website](#); [Engines of our Ingenuity](#); [Historynet](#); [the History of Stained Glass](#); the Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. catalog c1891; the Foster Munger Co. Catalog, c1895; and the Library of Congress [Chronicling America](#) digital newspaper archive.