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An item such as a cut glass Punch Siphon proves that even 150 years ago people were not entirely without ideas of hygiene. Dipping a punch cup into a bowl often meant that fingers and used glasses came into contact with the contents of the bowl. The Punch Siphon, which looks like a very small decanter, was used to fill the cup instead. It is open at the top and has a small hole in the base. The operation was simple. The Siphon was plunged into the bowl until the bulb was filled through the hole in the base. It was lifted out, with the thumb pressed to the hole in the top, and transferred to the cup; when the thumb was removed, the liquid ran out through the hole below, thus filling the punch cup.

Very rare punch siphon cut in the **Wheeler** pattern by Mt. Washington. 10" tall, 2 5/8" diameter.

"The Horror of the Figured Blank, Discussion of Figured Blanks—Article One," by LindaJo Hare. Both Libbey and Fry were involved in developing and using figured blank technology. Fry's figured blanks were used by Quaker City Glass Co. in the 1904 St. Louis Exposition. The quality of Quaker City's display won them prestigious awards.

The majority of Fry's own display the following year at the 1905 Portland Exposition was presented on their figured blanks. The Fry Company also won the highest award that year for the quality of their glass.

At least seven types of blanks were used in products sold as "cut glass" during the Brilliant era: 1) lead glass mouth blown blanks shaped by hand; 2) lead glass blown into molds that determined shape and provided consistency of size essential to the efficient hand cutting process; 3) plain pressed lead glass blanks that were then cut as other solid blanks; 4) a

figured blank created by being blown into a mold featuring the addition of some of the major-miter pattern outlines; 5) lead glass pressed and figured blank subsequently fire-polished to establish a high surface luster; 6) pressed, figured, and fire-polished blanks made with soda-lime glass. 7) pressed and figured blank made of soda-lime glass that was not fire-polished on the interior, but left as it came from the mold. Such items have a dull and even wrinkled look, but were sold in huge volumes as "cut glass" to unwary buyers.

"Three Eygabroat-Ryon Patterns," by Rob Smith and Karen Rasori. 1903 editions of *Glass and Pottery World* from the library at the University of Michigan picture and document three previously unknown patterns introduced during 1903 by Eygabroat-Ryon.



Carafe or water bottle cut by Eygabroat-Ryon during 1903.

"Its Crystal Clear," by Barbara Meek answers the question: Is it French Dressing or Vinaigrette?

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