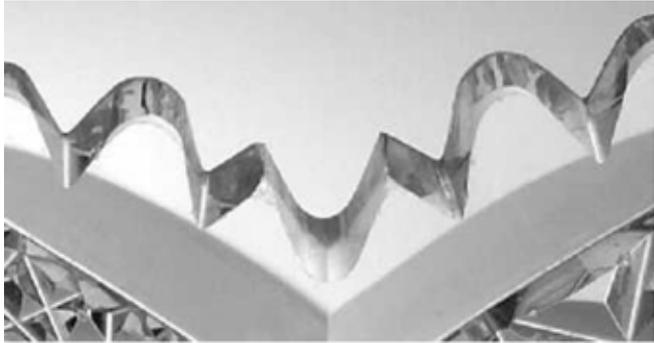


# Pattern Identification Tips

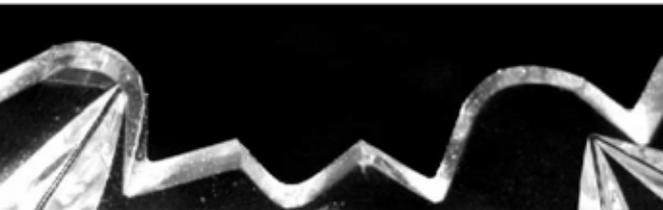
By Bill Evans

Presented at the 2006 Convention



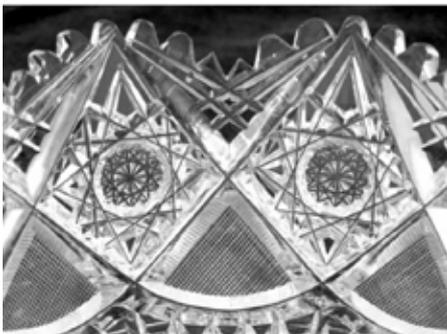
## Hawkes School Low "U"

The Hawkes School low "U" was used by Hawkes, Sinclair, and Eggington on most of their pieces that had scalloped rims with teeth. The low "U" always was cut between two scallops at the lowest part of the rim. Most often the inside end of the "U" is lower than the outside end. The bottom of the "U" is always rounded, never pointed.



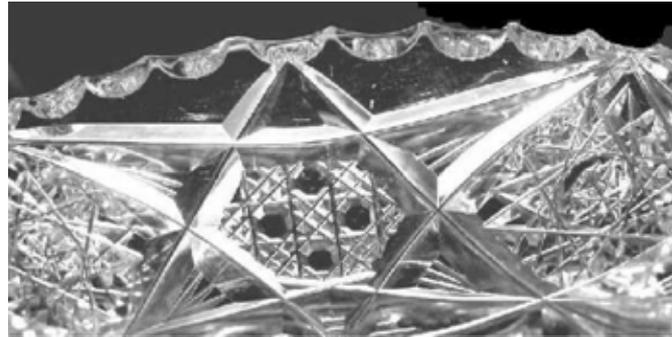
## Pairpoint Low "U"

Pairpoint also cut a low "U" on some of its pieces. As with the Hawkes School, the Pairpoint "U" normally occurs on pieces that have a scalloped rim with teeth and is positioned at the lowest point of the rim. In the Pairpoint low "U", the inside end and the outside end are the same height. The Pairpoint "U" is normally wider at the top than the Hawkes School "U".



## J. Hoare's Eyebrows

On many pieces of J. Hoare glass that have scalloped rims, you will find crossed miters above the pattern directly under the rim. These occur as single, double, or even triple crossed miters. They start at the top of a scallop, head down the slope and cross directly under the lowest notch on the rim.



## Pairpoint Ripple Rim

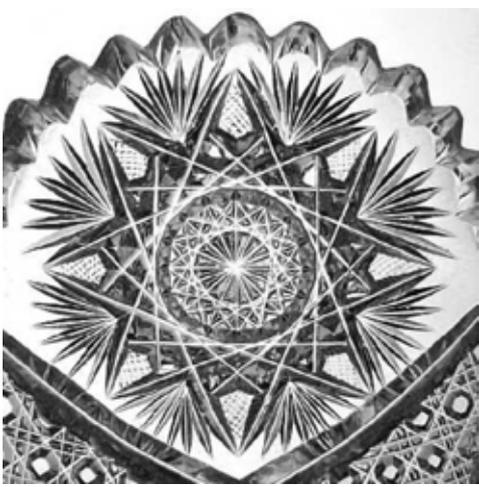
On many blanks, Pairpoint cut a series of crescent shaped scallops separated by sharp points that I call the ripple rim. Sometimes they added another shallow cut, to the outside of the rim between the points, that accentuates the ripple effect. The ripple rim is shown on many different shapes in the ACGA reprint catalog, including bowls, compots, bon bons, vases, etc.

The ripple rim may also be seen on some Tuthill pieces.



## Libbey (Anderson) Flat Stars

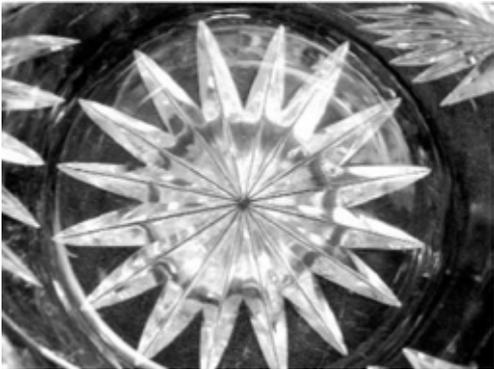
Shown on many Libbey patterns from the 1890's forward, these normally occur within 5 or 6 sided diamonds and contain 16 point flat stars with pyramidal star centers. There is always a lot of empty space at the edge of the diamonds on which these are cut that makes them stand out. Several William C. Anderson patterns also exhibit the Libbey flat star, which is not surprising as Anderson probably invented it when he was head designer for Libbey.



### **Meriden Fanned Hobstars**

The Meriden Fanned Hobstars occur on many of the later Meriden designs on many blanks and with little variation. All are 8-point stars with hob centers on which a flat star is cut. Almost all have crosshatched points (some have cross-hatching alternating with hobnail or another motif) and fans between the points. The number of fan rays is variable depending upon the size of the star.

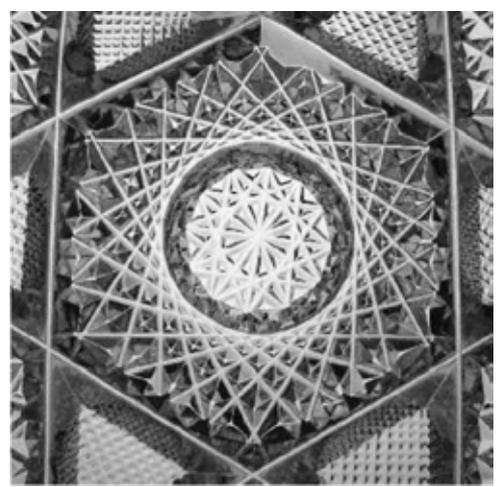
Example shown is from an unidentified Meriden pattern.



### **Tuthill Mirror Stars**

A fascinating cutting technique used by the Tuthill firm causes the single stars in the bottom of their tumblers, sugars and creamers, vases, etc. to act as mirrors. The cuts strongly reflect light back at you. Not sure what the actual technique was, but the effect is striking and can be relied on as an ID tip. Tuthill foliage also has this mirror effect. Perhaps that is why Tuthill floral engraving is so easily recognizable.

Example shown is from an unidentified Tuthill pattern.



### **Clark Hobstars**

In many later Clark works, the hobstars completely fill the diamonds on which they are cut, leaving the points unconnected or just barely connected. This technique is shown many times in the ACGA 1901 catalog on AU, Genoa, and others. Huyler has it in trumps. This normally occurs on 5 or 6 sided diamonds and the hobstar normally has 24 points.

Example shown is from Clark's Huyler.



### **Sinclair Moons**

The Sinclair moons are normally engraved slightly below the rim and are present on many of Sinclair's patterns in one form or another. They sometimes occur on both the top rim and on the edge of the foot, particularly on stemware. Sometimes the moons are separated by a set of two engraved lines aligned vertically. They can be used as a certain indicator of Sinclair work and definitely come in handy when the signature is missing or is hard to find.

Example shown is from Sinclair's Engraved #8.

### **Figured Blanks**

If the piece you are attempting to identify is cut on a figured blank, you can use that fact to drop several companies that we believe never used figured blanks. The companies that we feel never used figured blanks were Egginton, Sinclair, Dorflinger, Tuthill, and Pairpoint. We have seen a few Hawkes patterns on figured blanks, but, for the most part, Hawkes used only blown blanks. There may have been others, but these six clearly preferred blown blanks.