

Chapter 1 : Pewterers' Marks - ArtiFact :: Free Encyclopedia of Everything Art, Antiques & Collectibles

\$ \$ 22 77 Prime. Ceramic Cat Treat Cookie Jar - Sealable Kitchen Canister Orange pumpkin candy jar with lid adds a sweet touch of fall for the season.

You can see it, trapped within its glassy cave, taunting you with crisp, pickly goodness. Will a stuck jar lid really stand between you and pickle perfection? Here to the rescue are 11 ways you can open a stuck jar lid. The baby bum technique. Invert your jar, holding on to the glass part, and use your other hand to sharply slap the base. Get some leverage caution! The best way to do this is with a small butter knife. Carefully slide the knife between the lid and the jar and twist a little bit to break the seal. Do this cautiously to avoid breaking the jar; otherwise your pickles will be ruined with glass fragments! A banging good time. Another option involves gently striking the lid against a hard object at about a 45 degree angle. You can bang it against the sink or kitchen countertop , or hit it with something like a wooden spoon. Try running hot water over the jar for a minute, wiping it down, and then opening the lid; you may find it helpful to grab on with a towel for some extra traction. The heat can help the metal expand a bit, making it easier to break the seal as it loses its grip on the edge of the jar. You can also use a hair dryer or lighter carefully! Tools designed for people with physical or neurological impairments will reduce the energy needed to open the jar, and maximize the results of the effort put into it. One of these babies can help pop the lid of a stubborn jar right off, with a minimum of fuss and spills. Try using a rough towel, a damp sponge, rubber gloves, a silicone pad like those used for grabbing hot pans , a mousepad remember those? Twist firmly and carefully, maintaining pressure on the lid, and it might just give way under your patient attentions. You can use a bottle opener much like you would to open a beer to pry the lid away, or you can punch holes in the lid to break the seal so it will be easy to open. Try using a spoon, with the round body of the spoon against the neck of the jar and the edge inserted under the lid. Gently rock it, and the seal should pop. Put on your tap shoes. Try gently tapping on the lid to dislodge any stuck food before opening it; since it may still be stubborn, you might want to skip a struggle and go right for the traction method to get it open. DIY duct tape handle. Tear off about a foot of duct tape any color will do, if you feel like dressing up your makeshift jar opener , and partially wrap it around the lid, folding the duct tape down to create a tab attached to the lid, with a trailing piece of tape. Fold the trailing tape over to reinforce it and prevent it from sticking to everything and pull! It could help to wrap the business ends of the pliers in masking tape or electrical tape for a better grip. Ye olde trusty assistant. Feeling stuck when it comes to taking care of your honey-do list of home repairs? Hire a professional handyman to get you out of your pickle. This article was updated November 21,

Chapter 2 : Mason Jar Lid Snowman: transform metal circles into cute holiday decor!

Find great deals on eBay for cat cookie jar vintage. Shop with confidence.

Jar My father and I fought over this jar. Whenever we visit my grandmother, five miles outside of Wytheville, Virginia, she sends us off with whatever canned goods she has—usually jam, preserves, or apples. This particular trip we each received a jar of grape jelly and strawberry rhubarb jam. On the lid, in lettering faded so you can barely make it out: I cannot tell if it is the handwriting of my grandmother, Charlotte Mabe. The lid and band are gold-colored stamped steel, and perfectly rusted. The jar itself is light, but substantial. Its heft changes depending on what you put inside. It holds a pint. It is not perfectly circular. It is more of a square with rounded edges. The glass is clear, textured in places. Raised lines and numbers indicate measurements ounces and cups down one side. On the other an empty oval is surrounded by fruit—apples, pears, peaches. But jars by other makers can be found, Lamb, Avon, and even the one they are all mistaken for, Mason. The glass is cool to the touch. But it takes on the temperature of its contents and its surroundings. My friend Steve drinks his coffee from a Mason jar. He holds it at the top to avoid burning himself. Jam The jar came to me full of strawberry rhubarb jam, its contents different than the words handwritten on the lid. I prefer blackberry, raspberry, black raspberry or any combination of the three. During a visit one summer in college, I asked my grandmother to teach me how to make jam. I was sent into the mountains behind the house to pick what berries I could find. I came back with blackberries and a few black raspberries it was too early yet for red raspberries. I remember standing at the stove. I remember adding a shocking amount of sugar. But something went wrong—our jam came out a thin, dark, soupy mixture of berries and sugar. She and my father just take a spoon and scoop it out, and set the jar back on the table. This always embarrassed me. Not that there was anyone around except my family to worry about. But it made me embarrassed of my people. And a little queasy. Flowers Small, yellow flowers reside inside the jar. I acquired them on one of my wanderings last summer, my first summer in Chapel Hill. This South with hills, but no mountains, was new to me. So I did what I always do when I need to get to know a place: I went for drives. I went without a plan to see what I could see. I picked these flowers on the side of the road, in a swale on a road southwest of Chapel Hill. I took them home and put them in a small glass Martinelli apple juice bottle. I put them in without water and placed them at the edge of my desk. As they dried they curled down around the edge of the lip. Eventually I transferred the flowers to the Mason jar to await their purpose. Unscrewing the lid, I put my nose to the jar, and inhale deeply. But not bad, not sickening. I do not quickly pull away, the way you might if there was a lizard inside. But underneath the sweetness is a mixture of earth and decay. It smells like a wreath we had over the front door of our home in Florida when I was a child. I open the jar and inhale the scent—trying to find the words to get the description right. The more I do this the fainter the smell becomes. The jar not only contains the thing, in this case flowers, but it holds everything they have given off over time. Nails These nails will be grass in their next life. I remember as a little girl having my picture taken standing behind a deer carcass hung from the ceiling in the smokehouse. He uses the smokehouse as a woodworking shop. He makes flowerpots, signs like the one above his bedroom door that reads ETEP, and little pipes that he uses to smoke marijuana. Like my grandfather he uses it as a place to drink. Pete is what you might call a hoarder. He collects things most of us would call junk. A few years ago I was snooping around and wandered into the smokehouse—amazed by the sheer amount of stuff Pete had accumulated. I found a small plastic toolbox full of rusty nails of different shapes and sizes. I snuck it back inside the house and asked my father if I could keep it. The box now sits in my closet labeled: I pulled some of them out a couple of weeks ago when I was planning a mixed media project. The flowers, stored there previously, became flowers in the planter of a rusted cat food tin. Something had to take their place. The jar is heavier with the nails inside. The smell is still sweet, just like when the flowers were in there. The nails are more visible in the jar. Isolated inside the glass, they command attention. It alters their significance, making them more evident than they were in the toolbox, or lost in the smokehouse. Clearly homemade, they are struck from two metals. The body is rusty while the head is a silver color. They have been fused together and the heads have been melted every which way. The

context changes them, too. Water I want to know what the jar smells like on its own so I wash the jar. Drying it with a towel, I carry the jar onto the front porch. I take out the rag and hold the jar to my nose. But no sweetness remains. It smells like water. It smells like it does not miss the past. As a child I dreamed of a big farmhouse with beautiful rooms upstairs. These rooms had iron bedsteads and handmade quilts. I would wake up to the smell of breakfast every morning. Outside my window stood a tree. The room was full of antiques. I dreamed a picture I once read in books. I dreamed of a house at the end of a long dirt road, not on a busy two-lane highway. I dreamed of jam without mold. Butter that went back in the refrigerator when people were done with it instead of Blue Bonnet margarine left on the table indefinitely. I dreamed of hardwood floors instead of carpet of a different color in every room—blue, red, purple. I dreamed of plaster walls instead of wood paneling. In college, I spent more time in Virginia, getting to know my Grandmother. I made the seven hour trip from Philadelphia whenever I could. The mountains right behind a one-story brick building on a busy two-lane road. Hot milk cake, and red velvet cake, orange blossom specials, deer steak, biscuits, homemade sausage from Uncle Bill over in Fort Chiswell, cornbread and pinto beans with vinegar and onions, honey from Uncle Roy down Route 21, fried squash from the garden.

Find great deals on eBay for vintage avon jar. Shop with confidence.

Enclosed is a photo of the cookie jar that my aunt has had ever since I can remember, and I was born in . It does not have any markings on it. I know it is from the nursery rhyme: The little dog laughed to see such sport and the dish ran away with the spoon. The cow is on the lid. I have not found this cookie jar online. I would like to know its value. Robinson Ransbottom Pottery made your cookie jar around . They have been in business in Roseville, Ohio, since . Between the s and s, they made at least 25 different cookie jars. Not all Robinson Ransbottom Pottery cookie jars were marked; some had paper labels. There are recent imports that are on the market. I have a set of dishes that have the enclosed mark on the bottom of each piece. My aunt passed the set along to me, and I would like to learn more about their background. It is a set for eight and in perfect condition. The dishes are white, and the scalloped edges are fluted or swirled. What can you tell me about Johnson Brothers, the history of ironstone, and does my set contain lead? Johnson Brothers have made ironstone in Staffordshire, England, since . Their "Snow White Regency" pattern was made in the late s. There are several variations of the pattern in addition to the solid white. Some sets were decorated with gold trim or silver flowers and leaves. Ironstone was patented in Britain by Charles James Mason. It was strong and durable and a good substitute for the more expensive and delicate porcelain. White Ironstone or white granite was imported to the United States. In the mid s, United States potteries began producing ironstone. Food and Drug Administration established guidelines for maximum concentrations of lead in dinnerware in . There is much less lead used in current dinnerware produced in the U. Home test kits used to detect lead in dishes can be purchased at hardware stores. Cookie jar was made by Robinson Ransbottom Pottery around . Johnson Brothers has been located in England since . Address your questions to Anne McCollam, P. Box , Notre Dame, IN . Items of a general interest will be answered in this column. Due to the volume of inquiries, she cannot answer individual letters. To find out more about Anne McCollam and read features by other Creators Syndicate writers and cartoonists, visit the Creators Syndicate website at www.creatorsyndicate.com.

Chapter 4 : Marks on Chinese Porcelain

Find Bone Dry DII Ceramic Pet Treat Storage Canister with Air Tight Lid 4"(Dia) x " (H), Perfect Food and Treat Jar for Dogs and Cats-Nautical Blue Paw Lattice and more at calendrierdelascience.com

Below is an example of the marks of a pewterer who used four of these five types of marks touch mark, hallmark, quality mark and a label. However, it is not complete as many more marks have been recorded since it was written, and some of the information in the book is now known to be incorrect. In London and Edinburgh pewterers had to record their touch marks on special plates, and we know the names of most of those who did so. However, that practice was not followed elsewhere, and so whilst thousands of touch marks have been recorded, we do not always know the pewterers to whom they belong. Touch marks vary considerably in style and size. If a touch mark includes a date, this is the date on which the pewterer set up in business, not the date on which the article was made. Pseudo-hallmarks When brand new and highly polished, pewter looks very much like silver, and many pewterers stamped pseudo-hallmarks on their wares to mimic the hallmarks on silver. There are normally four hallmarks, but pewterers from Wigan often used five, whilst very occasionally other pewterers used just three. Sometimes all four hallmarks are the same. Quality marks The crowned rose was used on pewter from the mid 16th century to denote quality. Most pewterers had their own variation of the design. Later, pewterers also used a crowned X to indicate that the metal was of a certain standard, but by the 18th century all control over the use of the mark was lost and pewterers were using it indiscriminately. Before the introduction of the crowned rose, a crowned or uncrowned hammer was sometimes struck on sadware and this is also believed to be a quality mark. However, it is very rare. Labels In the 18th and 19th centuries many pewterers put various labels on their wares. This is because traditionally London pewter was considered to be superior. Catalogue numbers In the 19th and 20th century pewterers often produced catalogues of their wares and put the catalogue numbers on the articles themselves. They are normally simple stamped numbers of three, four or five digits, sometimes with a letter as well. They are most common on wares made of Britannia metal. New collectors learn by experience but it is useful to look out for: Condition The better the condition of any piece, the more desirable it is. This does not mean to say that there should not be signs of use or wear, which in themselves add to interest. It is more important to look out for damage and repairs, for example handles and lids in hollow-ware that have been repaired or replaced or holes that have been filled in on flatware. Again, repairs can be acceptable, especially on rare items but the collector should be aware and if possible show pieces to other collectors for more expert opinion. Pewter is frequently found without a single mark, top, bottom, inside or out. But much is laden with a wide variety of intriguing numbers, letters, words, and symbols that provides clues to maker, age, origin, and use. The following is an introduction to British pewter marks with references for pewter marks on pieces from mainland Europe and America. British pewter may carry one or more of the following types of marks: James Trew of London.

Chapter 5 : Glass Manufacturers' Marks on Bottles - Page 2 GLASS BOTTLE MARKS

Cookie Jar Stores Childhood Memories At the base of the moon are the figures of the dish, the spoon, the cat and the fiddle. The cow is on the lid.

On containers, sometimes this might be just a mold letter, but may stand for a specific glass company in certain cases. C highly stylized emblem seen on upscale tableware including tumblers C in a circle. C inside a diamond. C in a pentagon. Seen on base of glass figurines. C in a rectangle Pic courtesy of Darlu Littledeer C in a rectangle. The Crystal Glass Company, according to Toulouse he referring to contemporary glass manufacturer directory listings made glass tableware, both pressed and blown. C in a star. Coshocton Glass Company, Coshocton, Ohio c. Consumers Glass Company C in a triangle. Consumers Glass Company, Ville St. Pierre, Montreal, Quebec, Canada O-I in and is now known as O-I Canada. Cambridge Glass produced high-quality, handmade pressed and blown tableware, art glass and novelties, NOT utilitarian container glass. California on electrical insulators. Those jars date from the earlier years of the company, i. Canton is also known for having produced tableware in a variety of patterns which are sought after by some EAPG Early American Pattern Glass collectors. Canton joined the National Glass Company combine and operated under that umbrella company from to Canton moved to Hartford City in , and was reportedly still in business there as late as It is unclear exactly how much and what types of glassware were being produced during this later period. Seen embossed on the base of ink bottles. The earlier versions are most often found in aqua, later ones are commonly clear glass. Glass Works, Clayton, New Jersey Some examples can be difficult to distinguish from the originals, although there are always subtle differences upon close examination, especially concerning the exact appearance of the base pontil mark. Most of their earlier bottles and flasks were unmarked, as this mark was used beginning in Please see this page with more on these marks. It is unclear how late this company continued to operate. An old illustration showing this glassworks appears on the http: See next four entries. Mostly seen on tableware, especially on the bases of drinking glasses juice glasses, tea glasses, tumblers. Continental sold most of the H-A plants in Photo is of the mark as seen on base of small cobalt blue bowls. Conrad was not an actual glass company. Best guess for the time period during which bottles were made with this base marking would be from about to Most were made in a distinctive pale blue-aqua glass. Some specimens carry a glassmaker mark as well such as D. In it became part of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania. Consolidated did not make their own jars, but had other glass companies make them with their logo. Consolidated was primarily a distributor. This mark is confirmed on the heel of a clear soda bottle with a date code. CGC monogram, letters closely intertwined. If you have information on the proper attribution of this mark, please contact me! This mark was evidently used by four or more different glass companies. ALSO, please see the two following entries! California Glass Company, California, Pennsylvania c. Harvey Teal, a researcher and historian on South Carolina history, author of a published book on the SC Dispensary flasks reports that he has documents proving that some of the dispensary flasks dating from the c. Apparently, both glass companies made the dispensary bottles AND used a C. This particular Crystal Glass Company was started in c. Company, West Berkeley, California In some cases especially bottles found in the eastern U. Since it operated for less than four months, and Toulouse gives no information on why he believes this mark can only be attributed to Campbell other than the fact that the initials do fit , I am very skeptical that all bottles with this mark originate from that company, especially bottles and flasks with this mark found in the East. CH along the lower heel of soda bottles, preceded and followed by various numbers; embossing may be faint Graham Glass Company, at their Checotah, Oklahoma glass plant. I believe most, of not all, of those bottles were made in the s or very early s, but some may date later. The trademark is evidently still in use and appears on the Emhart punt marks data base. Exact beginning and ending dates of Castle-Hanson and Leone Industries operations are unclear anyone with solid info, please contact me! Seen on lower heel of a clear packer bottle, probably made for vinegar. Presumably this would date from the earlier time period at Cincinnati. Period of use of this particular Chattanooga mark is uncertain. I have personally seen it embossed

on the base of an amber machine-made medicinal flask, and just by general appearance, I would estimate that it dated from sometime in the s or s. More detailed information on this mark would be appreciated. Chess piece Pawn see Capstan Glass Company. These initials are confirmed to exist on at least one bottle courtesy of Bill Lockhart and are almost certainly that of the Chicago Heights concern. They appear to be typical of ales from the s period. This marking or a similar variation is seen embossed on many jars that held Vaseline brand of petroleum jelly. See this page for more information. CL C partially overlapping an L. Flaccus Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Occurs on the base of South Carolina Dispensary bottles. Seen on base of wax sealer fruit jar. Mark was used primarily before about Unknown Seen on base of fruit jar, c. Their Makers and Marks. Cohansey Glass Manufacturing Company c. Business offices in Philadelphia, PA. Any info would be appreciated! Also this mark has also been reported on the bases of prescription bottles from St. Stephen, New Brunswick, Canada. Thanks to Glen Phillips! Crisa, now a division of Libbey Glass, with three factories located in Monterrey, Mexico. Crounse-Hinds, manufacturer of traffic signal systems. Interesting site for more info on traffic lights: Crounse-Hinds Traffic signal collector site. Helens, Lancashire, England C. Seen on base of blackglass very dark olive green or olive amber ale bottles of British origin, which probably date circa s This mark may or may not have any relation to the following entry. Initials are seen on base of handmade blackglass ale bottles of British origin. Seen on base of amber strap-side flask circa period? D within a diamond. If anyone knows when this trademark was completely phased out on their glass items, please contact me. Dominion was the largest glass container manufacturer in Canada, produced huge quantities of many types of bottles and jars over a long period of time. For more information on Dominion and the marks and codes they used, this link supplies a more in-depth discussion: Parks Canada document on Dominion Glass Company bottle mould numbers. D in a heart. Seen on upscale handmade art and novelty glass such as salt cellars, toothpick holders, hen-on-nest dishes and figurines. Recent info submitted by Chad Fitzgerald indicates Dodson-Braun as the source of this mark. Seen on the base of a nurser bottle. Photo courtesy of Diana Manganaro. Deer Two deer facing each other, shown.

Chapter 6 : Mason Jar | Southern Things

Indy is so smart that he figured out how to unscrew the lid on the food jar and helps himself to a snack when he's hungry. His brother Bleu, also reaps the rewards of his clever cat trick.

Saturday, July 23, Vinegar Jar Break-Up Spell Vinegar jar spells or souring work are the opposite of honey jar spells or sweetening work. When we use sweetening work, we want to draw someone closer. When we use souring work, we want to separate people. Vinegar jar spells can be used to break up any relationship from love to business. One glass jar with metal lid Vinegar white or cider, not balsamic, which is too sweet Paper Black pen Black candle First write the name of one of the people in the relationship or partnership three times across. Then turn the paper and write the other name on top of that three times. It will look something like a tic-tac-toe grid. Then turn the paper over and write your petition on the back. It can be a simple, "Break up," or something more sophisticated such as "As this vinegar is sour, your relationship becomes sourer and sourer every day. Next fold each of the parts of paper with the name "back to back. Put the paper inside the jar. Fill the jar with vinegar, and then screw the lid on tightly. Next, shake the jar. While shaking it, repeat the words of your petition over and over and visualize what you want to happen. You can also talk to the targets, telling them that they cannot communicate, that they hate each other, etc. Take the black candle and anoint it with leftover vinegar. Light the candle, allow a few. When the candle has burned down, dispose of the remains at a crossroads or in running water. The Vinegar Jar Spell can also be used to get rid of someone in your own life, such as a roommate, neighbor, or co-worker. When you do this, be careful in how you state your petition so that you are not the one who ends up going away. Otherwise, the spell is performed in the same way. This is the simplest form of the Vinegar Jar Spell. Do you want that special man or woman of your dreams to finally start noticing you? Do you long for the affections and attentions of that particular person? Powerful Spells for Love and Lust has the right spell for you, even if you have never cast a spell before! To find out more, click [here!](#)

Chapter 7 : Antique Cookie Jars | Pottery & Porcelain Price Guide | Antiques & Collectibles Price Guide

Few kitchen items are as cheerful and welcoming as a cookie jar. Whether it's a rare McCoy Mammy jar kept behind glass or just a colorful clown container placed within easy reach for the kids, a vintage cookie jar is exactly the sort of thing you want to get your hand caught in!

Strangely enough the "pattern " are different but the bowls are identical. Early Peoples Republic period , probably s. Click here to see large picture Click here to see large picture. During the s to 70s this was a common mark on porelain made in China but decorated in Macao or Hong Kong. Inside the neck a sticker saying, Made in Hong Kong. Beside that the sticker indicates Hong Kong, this mark seems to be uniquely connected to Macau. See also "Macau Style" marks. Mark probably somehow related to Jingdezhen Zhi - Jingdezhen Make 8. Second half of 20th century. Underglaze blue and white eggshell bowl. Style of decoration consitent with a date around Click here to see large picture Jurentang Research indicates that "Juren Tang" in Zhongnanhai was the building where Yuan Shikai lived and where he had his office around Guo Baochang, an antique dealer with a good relation to the court, was appointed to arrange for imperial Hongxian wares being made in What really came out of this is still debated. One opinion is that no pieces bearing the Hongxian mark is of the period, the only possibly genuine mark of the period being "Jurentang", if any. Family tradition has it that this vase "was originally made for an imperial or high level government official". Interestingly enough the front page of the plate seems to be from while the foot rim and the flowers scrolls on the back side of the dish gives it away as s or later too. Kangxi For genuine marks of the period, see Qing dynasty page Kangxi marks are by far the richest group compared to all other period marks. Many also consider Kangxi porcelain the peak of Chinese porcelain and some Kangxi fakes are the most difficult of all to tell. Genuine marks from the period: There could also be used just two empty circles with no mark within, or even no mark at all, or 4 character hallmarks or other symbols or marks of commendation. Late in the period the order was rescinded and a 6-character reign mark was permitted. Some Imperial pieces decorated at the Palace Workshops that were made late in the reign had a four character reign mark, but they are always enclosed by a double square and are almost always written in over glaze blue enamel. Copies and later marks: As a general rule, all four character Kangxi Nian Zhi marks written inside double circles or without circles are from the end of the 19th century or later. Items made in the manner of or style of Kangxi in the 19th C many times do have four character reign marks. This makes it easy to tell at a glance in most cases whether the piece is really from the Kangxi period or not. Some of these pieces are very close in style to the originals but if you compare them to genuine Kangxi wares the paste, glaze, footrim and the blue is different. Crude attempts to mimic Imperial marks are sometimes found on minyao wares but generally this is not the case on export wares, as most bear no marks. Red four character Kangxi Nian Zhi marks within a square becomes particularly popular during the s.

Chapter 8 : The Paranormal Dimension: Vinegar Jar Break-Up Spell

Vintage Moon and Stars Compote, Amberina Compote, LE Smith Moon and Stars, Amberina Moon and Stars, Red Moon and Stars, Red Candy Dish by passedloves on Etsy Find this Pin and more on Etsy Shopping by Holly Childress.

Chapter 9 : Deals & Sales on Ceramic cookie jars

Brush Pottery Company made the first ceramic cookie jar and Nelson McCoy made the best-known cookie jars in the s. Listed here are examples by the less common makers. Major factories are listed under their own names in other categories of the book, such as Abingdon, Brush, Hull, McCoy, Metlox, Red Wing, and Shawnee.