

## Appendix 2

### Heisey Colors

*The following is a list of production colors and experimental colors known to have been made at the Heisey company. The dates given are the time period these appeared in Heisey catalogs and price lists. Comparison of these dates with the dates of some of the formulas listed by Olson vary considerably. Olson appears to have experimented with color during his entire career with the company.*

#### **Production Colors:**

**Alexandrite: 1929-1935.** *A dichromatic glass showing lavender with ruby tints under natural and incandescent light and a strange green-lavender under fluorescent light. Purportedly Heisey's most expensive production color.*

**Amber:** A pale shade of amber and also a deeper amber was produced on occasion from the 1920s on, primarily for the Fred Harvey Restaurants of the Santa Fe Railroad. In 1951 Heisey listed amber in their catalogs and called it Sultana. Sultana was a medium to deep amber.

**Canary:** ca. 1897 and ca. 1920s. Heisey first produced canary in limited quantities in 1897. Later it also made a limited quantity of pieces in a lighter shade of canary in the 1920s. The color was never listed in price lists or catalogs.

**Dawn:** 1955-1957. A charcoal or smoke colored glass with lavender tints. According to the Olson formulas it was most likely developed from "Swedish Smoke Glass."

**Emerald:** 1896, possible for a few more years. A deep, rich green.

**Flamingo:** 1925-1935. A pleasant pink with tints of orange. Very like the bird for which it is named. Color varies quite a bit from true pink to an orange-brown pink.

**Hawthorne:** 1927 only. Replaced by Alexandrite. A light purple or lavender shade. Varies quite a lot in tone. Apparently the company had trouble controlling the color, possibly due to their inability to control the flamingo color base.

**Ivorina Verde:** 1897-early 1900s. Commonly called custard glass today. A rich, yellow opaque color.

**Limelight:** 1956-1957. A turquoise blue-green. A reintroduction of variations of the old Zircon formula from the 1930s. From Olson's experimental formulas, it can be seen that he called them "green side" or "blue side." Pieces found today confirm these two shades.

**Marigold:** 1927-1928. A brassy, greenish yellow color, very like the marigold flower. A rather unstable glass that sometimes deteriorates. Because of production problems, it was eventually replaced by Sahara.

**Moongleam:** 1925-1935. A green which varies from almost emerald to a pleasant meadow green. Again, different formulas or color control seems to have been a problem for the company.

**Opal:** 1898-early 1900s. Commonly called milk glass. An opaque white glass. Heisey's exhibits a large amount of "fire" when held to the light.

**Sahara:** 1929-1937. A true, pleasant yellow. Often called topaz by other companies. According to trade journal accounts, Heisey made quite a stir in the glass-making world when it introduced the first true lead yellow glass.

**Stiegel Blue:** 1932-1941. Commonly called cobalt blue. Heisey's has exceptionally good color.

**Tangerine:** 1932-1935. An orange glass. The glass was struck (reheated) to produce deepening color. Because of this tangerine can look orange and sometimes almost red. Pressed pieces can exhibit an amberina-type coloration. While oral history indicates this was developed by Olson himself, his records indicate he did get some help!

**Zircon:** 1936-1939. A turquoise blue-green. The last color introduced before WW II curtailed the use of color. Revamped and reintroduced later as Limelight.

#### **Experimental Colors:**

The following are colors in which Heisey pieces have been found, although in limited quantities.

**Black:** This is probably developed from the Stiegel Blue formula since it is a cobalt-based glass.

**Canary Opalescent:** This is rarely found in the early patterns from the late 1890s.

**Clear Opalescent:** Again, rarely found today in early patterns ca. late 1890s or early 1900s.

**Dark Emerald:** A few emerald pieces are known in an almost-black shade.

**Experimental Blue:** A true pale blue, very like Cambridge's blue and reportedly made to compete with it. But this was never put on the market. Some former workers at Holophane and Heisey state that some pieces in this color were made at the Holophane plant (across the street from the Heisey factory).

**Gold:** A variation of Marigold. This fluoresces orange under black light while Marigold fluoresces bright green..

**Gold Opalescent:** Gold glass with opalescence. Only a few pieces are known.

**Ink Blue:** A teal blue lighter than cobalt and darker than sapphire. Made in a few pieces from the late 1890s to early 1900s.

**Moonstone:** A late experimental color. Known at this time only in a few stemware pieces in which the stems are moonstone. An opaline type glass.

**Red:** A true red was made, probably only in a monkey pot or two. But some beer mugs from the 1930s are known with red handles. This is not a variation of Tangerine.

**Rose:** In the late 1890s several pieces of this true pink glass were made, but pieces are elusive today.

**Ruby:** While at present only one piece of true ruby (cranberry) Heisey glass is known, Olson was apparently quite interested in this color as indicated by the formulas he acquired and analyses he had made of ruby glasses.