Hobstar Preview: May 2015

10 1/2" tall crescent vase cut in **Diana** pattern by Libbey. Also made in smaller and larger versions. Sold at the 3/21/15 Woody Auction for $57,500.

"Holy Moley!" by Fred Coveler reports on astonishingly high prices realized for the Ruth Maxwell collection sold by Woody Auction 3/21/15. Five lost sold for more than $10,000 each.

The 5/23/16 Woody Cut Glass Auction will be in St. Charles, MO, featuring the Meek collection. An advertisement shows 27 pieces to be sold, including a 30" Gladiola vase and a five part epergne in Harvard.

"William Anderson's Fern Pattern" by Elizabeth Jane Barber describes and illustrates the similarities and differences between the 1906-patented **Fern** and the later (1910) **Star and Feather** patterns designed for Libbey by William C. Anderson.

"Max Told Us" by Hal Gelfius, ACGA Ethics and Authenticity Chairman refreshes information published in a 1990 Hobstar article by Max Redden on how to distinguish between genuinely rare patterns of American Brilliant Period Cut Glass and fake or reproduced pieces. Both this article and the 1990 original are extremely important for any collector and cut glass lover.

The blank shape should be one known to have been used by the maker. Plates, trays and bowls that are either thicker or thinner than usual, or with a high spot in the center should cause concern. The most often reproduced patterns are listed, and it is noted that counterfeiters will not go to the trouble to reproduce inexpensive glass.

There have been reproductions in other patterns not on the original Redden list, including **Chrysanthemum** and **Arabian.**

Hal has recently seen and examined seven fakes that fluoresced light yellowish green, all cut in patterns on Max Redden's list. Protect yourself by learning all that you can about reproductions, and take every opportunity to see and handle known fake glass.

Beer mug cut in the Dorflinger **No. 293** pattern, not Hawkes **Yeddo 2.** The difference between these very similar designs is the configuration of the hobstar. In No. 293 Dorflinger used a fully developed hobstar with evenly distributed radiating points, as above. Hawkes' Yeddo 2 used a squared eight point hobstar with the points arranged in pairs on two perpendicular axes.

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