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# ***Queensware Direct from the Potteries***

U.S. Importers of Staffordshire Ceramics  
in Antebellum America  
1820-1860

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ILLINOIS STATE  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
PRAIRIE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

*By*  
**John A. Walthall**

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Studies in Archaeological Material Culture  
No. 1

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*Queensware Direct from the Potteries*

U. S. Importers of Staffordshire Ceramics  
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1820-1860

*By*  
*John A. Walthall*

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Roselyn J. Smith

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Thomas E. Emerson

The Illinois State Archaeological Survey's (ISAS) mission is to investigate, preserve, and interpret the archaeological heritage of Illinois within the context of long-term public needs and economic development through its scientific research, landscape preservation, public service, education, and outreach activities. To accomplish this mission, the Survey partners with public and private organizations as well as federal, state, and local government entities.

ISAS and the University of Illinois have enjoyed a more than half-century cooperative relationship with the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) focused on supporting the preservation, protection, and scientific investigation of the state's important archaeological resources. This relationship began under Charles J. Bareis with the newly created Illinois Archaeological Survey (1959–1980), continued when the statewide survey program was transferred to the Resource Investigation Program (1980–1993), and through the creation of the Illinois Transportation Archaeological Program (1994–2009) under Thomas E. Emerson. The establishment of ITARP was the result of IDOT's interest in developing a centralized program to facilitate its cultural resources protection efforts. In 2010, the IDOT archaeology programs were incorporated into the newly created Illinois State Archaeological Survey (ISAS). During this half-century, IDOT-sponsored research has transformed our understanding of Illinois's native and European inhabitants and put Illinois researchers in the forefront of North American archaeological practitioners.

One of ISAS's primary goals, as a state scientific survey and research unit of the Prairie Research Institute (University of Illinois) is the dissemination of information of archaeological and historical topics to both professional and public audiences. This series, Research Reports, is designed specifically to provide an outlet for the rapid production of reports covering detailed scientific analyses of interest primarily to archaeological researchers. To facilitate such a production schedule, normal editorial procedures have been abbreviated. The contents of this report reflect the view of the authors who are responsible for the facts and accuracy of the data presented herein. The contents do not necessarily reflect the official views or policies of the Illinois Department of Transportation.

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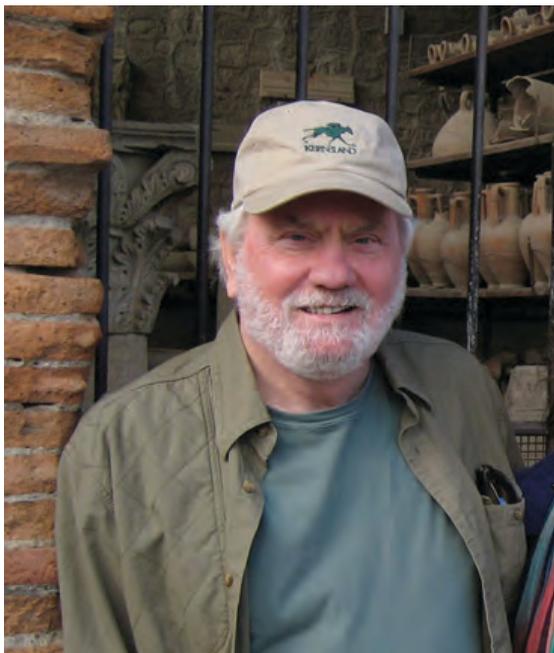
In Champaign at the University of Illinois Prairie Research Institute, I thank Thomas Emerson, Director of the Illinois State Archaeological Survey, for his friendship and patience, and for encouraging (aka abetting) my various research projects. Many thanks go to Michael Lewis, chief of all things technical in the realm of publishing and computer technology, for his support and energetic help. Roselyn Smith was assigned to work on this e-book and she has proven to be an efficient and enthusiastic colleague.

The Transferware Collectors Club, which grew out of the American Ceramic Circle founded in 1970 by J. Jefferson Miller III, an archaeologist then at the Smithsonian, was started in 1998 with a goal to serve as a medium for the exchange of knowledge and the enhancement of research into a popular area of ceramic studies, the development of transfer printed Staffordshire pottery. The organization has produced three types of publications, all of great interest to archaeologists, ceramic historians, and others: On-Line Exhibitions, such as the educational Patriotic America: Blue Printed Pottery Celebrating a New Nation (<http://www.americanhistoricalstaffordshire.com>), print serial publications (the quarterly Transferware Collectors Club Bulletin), books (such as the absolutely wonderful *India on Transferware: A Compendium of Indian Scenes on Transferware Together with Their Source Prints* by Michael Sack), and the Transferware Print Data Base, now documenting over 10,000 patterns used by Staffordshire potters. I would like to thank Loren Zeller, TCC President (a prime mover in the development of Patriotic America), Judie Siddall, Michael Weinberg, and Connie Rogers. I have extensively utilized the Transferware Print Data Base, as was intended by the organizers, and I owe a special debt of gratitude to Connie and Loren for their work on this wonderful research tool.

Ken Farnsworth and John Weir produced many of the photographs used in this volume and I thank them for their efforts. I owe a special debt to my friend Ken for helping me with this project for over 20 years.



## Author Biography



John Walthall at Pompeii 2010

John Walthall is an archaeologist specializing in the settlement of Eastern North America. His interests have been wide-ranging, from the initial settlement of the region by Native Americans during the last ice age some 13,000 years ago, to European colonization in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, and on through time down to the American Civil War era. He received graduate training at the University of Michigan (MA 1970) and at the University of North Carolina (PhD 1973). After teaching for a number of years at the University of Alabama, he moved to Illinois in late 1977 to take the position of Chief Archaeologist for the Illinois Department of Transportation. Working closely with archaeologists from the University of Illinois, Walthall managed some of the largest archaeology projects ever undertaken in advance of highway construction.

After a 34 year career with Illinois DOT, Walthall retired in 2011. He now maintains an office and laboratory at the Illinois State Museum Research and Collections Center in Springfield where he is a Research Associate, and is actively conducting research into the historical archaeology of the antebellum St. Louis market region, a huge area encompassing the central and northern Mississippi Valley drainage region, extending far westward into the Great Plains. Walthall's main area of research in historical archaeology has been the study of material culture, particularly European ceramics and American glass bottles, the two most ubiquitous types of artifacts excavated from 19th century settlements.

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Introduction  
American Importers of Staffordshire Pottery  
1820 - 1860

Compiling this data base has been a long term project. It began in 1982 when I encountered the first American importer mark I had seen on Staffordshire pottery. The site we were excavating was a Civil War era farmstead near the Mississippi River in western Illinois, and one of the plate fragments we recovered had a transfer print back-mark with an eagle and banner on which was written Manufactured for and Imported by E.A. & S. R. Filley, St. Louis. So, who were the Filleys and why did they have their names printed underglaze on a plate made in distant western England? Over the years I continued to add to the list of importers who had their names printed on Staffordshire vessels (I had found out in the interim that not all importers did this). The list grew over the years from both personal observations, such as a trip to Vicksburg and a visit to the Ironclad Cairo (white ironstone plate made for J. J. Brown, New Albany, Indiana, across the Ohio River from Louisville), a visit to Kansas City and the Steamboat Arabia Museum (another Filley mark), or during a working inspection of a dig at a former steamboat landing on the lower Wabash River (New Orleans and Philadelphia importers marks on plates and platters broken and discarded at an antebellum tavern) and also from letters and conversations with other archaeologists as they shared the results of their fieldwork. Finally, in 2011 I retired from my position with the State of Illinois and began to think about finishing up some of those projects I had begun and needed to complete.

This study was conceived by archaeologists and is biased towards our needs. We study material culture, human-made objects excavated from the earth, and therefore our main interest here are those importers who left us tangible evidence of their existence. In this case, the under glaze marks on ironstone, and other high-fired pottery, which is almost indestructible when buried.

Placing the name of American importers of Staffordshire earthenware in under glaze transfer print demonstrated to the buying public that these local merchants had special ties to the English manufacturers which, it was thought, would enhance the chances of the importers not only obtaining the latest fashions promptly but also comparatively cheaply. This strategy was successful decade after decade, until new technology and inexpensive rail transportation in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century allowed industrial potteries in Ohio and elsewhere in the United States to capture the ceramic tableware market from their British rivals.

While it is interesting to know that for every American importer who had pottery with his firm's name placed on some of the vessels he ordered, there were a dozen who, for whatever reason, did not. We have only one known importer's mark for pre-Civil War Illinois, yet from city directories, newspaper advertisements, and other sources, we know that at least 30 such firms existed, from Cairo, to Quincy, to Peoria and northward to emergent Chicago. A few weeks ago, I could have said (and often did lament) that there were no importers marks from Illinois. Thanks to a thoughtful amateur archaeologist who donated some of his finds to the Illinois State Museum, we now have at least one – hopefully with others yet to be discovered. Not only did few importers order pottery with their company name as a back-mark, even when they did, very few vessels in any shipment were so marked. We're not sure why, but it appears, based on some projected vessel counts, that maybe only one in a hundred vessels in an importers store may have had his back-mark. The same holds true for manufacturer's marks. Staffordshire potters appear to have marked only a fraction of the wares they produced. There are literally thousands of plates, saucers, cups, and even platters, recovered with recognizable transfer prints but with no back-marks of any kind. This doesn't seem logical to our current concepts of advertisement and "branding", but it was the norm in the period between the War of 1812 and the Civil War. Even so, the sheer volume of the Staffordshire pottery trade with American meant that literally thousands of vessels with importers marks were broken and discarded – thus entering the archaeological record.

The internet has developed into a wonderful research tool and I have added nearly twice the number of marks that we compiled during the PIE (Pre-Internet Era). Since the data base owes so much to the generosity of so many researchers, I think it fitting that we make it available as an Internet Publication which can be used by the widest audience of interested scholars. This also allows us to revise the data base as new information becomes available (and it surely will) and to correct errors in scholarship or miscalculations in judgment on my part.

### Chronological Summary

During the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, that is, from 1818 to 1830, dark blue pearlware vessels were popular in America and constituted a large share of the Staffordshire trade. Although whiteware with a range of color transfer prints began to be produced in Staffordshire in 1828, it was not until 1830-31 that it reached a commercial, and archaeologically recognizable, level of mass production. The first advertisement of this new transferware in brown, light blue, purple, red, black, and green, appears in St. Louis newspaper advertisements in 1830 (Mazrin and Walthall 2002). Major Staffordshire potters who placed the names of American importers on some of their wares during the 1820s, the "Dark Blue Era", included Adams, Clews, Davenport, Wood, Thomas Mayer, and Ralph Stevenson.

The thin, often scalloped-edge, and often ornately printed, whitewares of the 1830s exhibit a narrowly focused number of potters using importers marks, mainly Davenport in New Orleans and in the Ohio Valley region, the Jacksons in New York, and Ralph Hall along the east coast (Table 1). William Adams & Sons produced a huge number of patterns during this time (Furness et al 1999) and Adams-made vessels are common on eastern North American domestic sites from this period. Yet, Adams rarely appears to have used importer's marks during this time.

The 1840s, when ironstone became the most popular choice in table ware in America, witnessed the pinnacle of importer mark use. Such manufacturers as T. J. & J. Mayer, Joseph Clementson, the Alcocks, James Edwards and C. J. Mason widely and commonly used importers marks to demonstrate their ties to American dealers (see Table 2). Davenport appears to have ceased this practice before 1845 since no later ironstone wares produced by this potter have been recorded.

Charles J. Mason, the Mayers, James Edwards, F. Morley, and Wm. Ridgway began to make a specialized type of ironstone tableware during the 1840s – sets made especially for American hotels, often with a centrally placed print of the hotel (and also, in some cases, for restaurants aboard steamboats and steamships). Most of this durable high-fired ware was plain, with only a single small transfer print on the front of each flatware vessel (see Stefano 1977). The transfer print often also carried the name of the American importer. For unknown reasons, perhaps the lack of profitability for what were likely relatively small orders, the last of these Staffordshire hotel wares was made around 1850 by Morley. At the Smith Mansion Hotel in Nauvoo (DeBarthe 1979) Illinois large quantities of plain, undecorated ironstone tableware were recovered with Mayer and Filley backmarks – indicating that cheap and durable, but generic, sets took the place of the more expensive transfer wares. In the late 19th century, American potteries began to produce thick ironstone hotel and restaurant wares, often decorated with under glaze decals. Such commercial grade pottery wares reached their peak of popularity in the 1950s. This real china was largely replaced in many areas during the following decades by plastic disposable tableware.

## Directory of American Importers

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Table 1. Staffordshire Manufacturers and Their American Importers.

<b>MANUFACTURER</b>	<b>IMPORTER</b>	<b>CITY</b>	<b>STATE</b>
WM. ADAMS	MITCHELL & FREEMAN	BOSTON	MA
WM. ADAMS & SON	F. H. STEVENS & CO	HUDSON	NY
J & G ALCOCK	N. G. BASSETT	NEWBURYPORT	MA
	JAMES TAMS & CO	PHILADELPHIA	PA
	HECTOR SEARS	NEW YORK	NY
	THOMPSON & PARRISH	NEW YORK	NY
	WRIGHT & PIKE	PHILADELPHIA	PA
	WRIGHT & WHARTON	PHILADELPHIA	PA
S. ALCOCK & CO.	B. BROWER & CO.	NEW ORLEANS	LA
	CLINTON LEVERING & CO	BALTIMORE	MD
T & R BOOTE	T. SWEENEY & SON	WHEELING	WV
CALLANS	J. W. JONES	LIMA	NY
E. CHALLINOR	ROBERT H. MILLER & CO.	ST. LOUIS	MO
	ROBERT H. MILLER	ALEXANDRIA	VA
J. CLEMENTSON	J. H. BILLS & SONS	BOLIVAR	TN
	F. J. BLAIR	MILWAUKEE	WI
	BLAIR & PERSONS	MILWAUKEE	WI
	DAVENPORT & BROTHERS	NEW YORK	NY
	JOHN DEMUTH	YORK	PA
	EVANS & HILL	CONCORD	NH
	S. FAHNESTOCK	GETTYSBURG	PA
	J. C. FAIRCHILD	MADISON	WI
	A. S. GARDNER	CLEVELAND	OH
	KENT & McMILLAN	MIDDLEBURY	OH
	KERR'S	PHILADELPHIA	PA
	SMALLEY & NELDEN	NEW YORK	NY
J & R CLEWS	JOHN GREENFIELD	NEW YORK	NY
DAVENPORT	P & J CHAMBERLIN	LOUISVILLE	KY
	C. C. GAINES	NEW ORLEANS	LA
	HENDERSON & GAINES	NEW ORLEANS	LA

## Directory of American Importers

Table 1, continued. Staffordshire Manufacturers and Their American Importers.

<b>MANUFACTURER</b>	<b>IMPORTER</b>	<b>CITY</b>	<b>STATE</b>
	HILL & HENDERSON	NEW ORLEANS	LA
	HENDERSON, WALTON & CO	NEW ORLEANS	LA
	ROBERT LAWRENCE	CINCINNATI	OH
	NEFF, WANTON & CO.	LOUISVILLE	KY
	PEPPARD & CALLAN	PITTSBURGH	PA
	W. & E. SMITH	MOBILE	AL
	J. M. THOMPSON & CO.	WHEELING	WV
	WETMORE & HAVENS	PITTSBURGH	PA
THOMAS DIMMOCK	N. E. JANNEY	ST. LOUIS	MO
	TOWNSEND HARRIS	NEW YORK	NY
JAMES EDWARDS (& SONS)	E.A. & S.R. FILLEY	ST. LOUIS	MO
	WM. GRANGE & SON	PHILADELPHIA	PA
	JAMES MASTERSON	ST. LOUIS	MO
	ROBERT H. MILLER & CO.	ST. LOUIS	MO
	ROBERT H. MILLER & SONS	ST. LOUIS	MO
	MOTT, SCHOBBER & CO.	PHILADELPHIA	PA
J. FURNIVAL & CO.	BALDWIN, POND & CO	WOONSOCKET	RI
	J. C. HUNTINGTON & CO	CINCINNATI	OH
	HUNTINGTON & BROOKS	CINCINNATI	OH
J. & T. FURNIVAL	PETER WRIGHT & SONS	PHILADELPHIA	PA
T. GOODFELLOW	BABCOCK BROTHERS	EVANSVILLE	IN
JOHN GOODWIN	VAN HEUSEN & CHARLES	ALBANY	NY
R. HALL	ENOS BRIGGS	BOSTON	MA
	LEWIS & WILKES	LOUISVILLE	KY
	THAYER & DEAN	PHILADELPHIA	PA
J. HEATH	WILLIAM EVERHART	WEST CHESTER	PA
	H. P. MERRILL	SANDUSKY	OH
	ROBERT H. MILLER & CO.	ST. LOUIS	MO
	ROBERT H. MILLER & SONS	ST. LOUIS	MO
HENSHALL, WILLIAMS & CO.	JOHN R. LUDLOW & CO.	CHARLESTON	SC

## Directory of American Importers

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Table 1, continued. Staffordshire Manufacturers and Their American Importers.

<b>MANUFACTURER</b>	<b>IMPORTER</b>	<b>CITY</b>	<b>STATE</b>
J. & J. JACKSON	JOHN GREENFIELD	NEW YORK	NY
	J. V. GREENFIELD	NEW YORK	NY
LIVESLEY, POWELL & CO.	J. B. SHERIDAN & CO.	LOUISVILLE	K Y
C. J. MASON	G. CAMERON	CHARLESTON	SC
	H. HIGBY	PITTSBURGH	PA
	HOLLINGSWORTH & HUGHES	EVANSVILLE	IN
	N.E. JANNEY & CO.	ST. LOUIS	MO
	T. T. KISSAM	NEW YORK	NY
	GEORGE PECK	ROCHESTER	NY
	CHARLES E. WIGGINS	BOSTON	MA
THOMAS MAYER	TOWNSEND HARRIS	NEW YORK	NY
T J & J MAYER	E.A. & S.R. FILLEY	ST. LOUIS	MO
	GILES F. FILLEY	ST. LOUIS	MO
	GREGORY & CO.	ALBANY	NY
	JOHN J. JENNESS	DETROIT	MI
	JENNESS & MATHER	DETROIT	MI
	A. E. MATHER & CO.	DETROIT	MI
	HECTOR SEARS	NEW YORK	NY
	VAN HEUSEN & CHARLES	ALBANY	NY
MAYER BROS & ELLIOT	CHAUNCEY I. FILLEY	ST. LOUIS	MO
C. MEIGH (& SONS)	ADOLPH HEINICKE	ST. LOUIS	MO
	A. REEVES & CO.	LOUISVILLE	KY
FRANCIS MORLEY	HOLLINGSWORTH & HUGHES	EVANSVILLE	IN
	JOHN Y. RUSHTON	PHILADELPHIA	PA
	TYNDALE & MITCHELL	PHILADELPHIA	PA
	F. WETMORE & CO.	DETROIT	MI
GEORGE PHILLIPS	PETER WRIGHT & SONS	PHILADELPHIA	PA
PODMORE, WALKER & CO.	EVANS & HILL	CONCORD	NH
	TAYLOR & WRIGHT	NEW YORK	NY

## Directory of American Importers

Table 1, continued. Staffordshire Manufacturers and Their American Importers.

<b>MANUFACTURER</b>	<b>IMPORTER</b>	<b>CITY</b>	<b>STATE</b>
POWELL & BISHOP	A. WITHMAR & CO.	ST. LOUIS	MO
JOHN RIDGWAY	I. BAUMGARDNER	LANCASTER	PA
	PETER HALDEMAN	COLUMBIA	PA
W. RIDGWAY (SON & CO)	WM. H. GLENNY	BUFFALO	NY
	CLINTON LEVERING & CO	BALTIMORE	MD
	LEVERING, CLARK & CO.	BALTIMORE	MD
	JAMES MASTERSON	ST. LOUIS	MO
RIDGWAY & MORLEY	TYNDALE'S	PHILADELPHIA	PA
	JOHN Y. RUSHTON	PHILADELPHIA	PA
ANTHONY SHAW	J. L. ALTENBAUGH	TIFFIN	OH
	CAREY & KILBOURNE	KEOKUK	IA
	HENRY LE CLAIRE	SPRINGFIELD	IL
R. STEPHENSON	SAMUEL MILLER	NICHOLASVILLE	KY
	MITCHELL & FREEMAN	BOSTON	MA
J. WEDGWOOD	WM. F. BOKEE	BALTIMORE	MD
	J. J. BROWN	NEW ALBANY	IN
	JOHN W. BULL	HARTFORD	CT
	JOSEPH GENELLA	SAN FRANCISCO	CA
	N.E. JANNEY & CO.	ST. LOUIS	MO
	JAMES TAMS & CO	PHILADELPHIA	PA
	CHRISTOPHER WHALLEY	SACRAMENTO	CA
	PETER WRIGHT & SONS	PHILADELPHIA	PA
ENOCH WOOD & SONS	P & J CHAMBERLIN	LOUISVILLE	KY
	FIELD & CLARK	UTICA	NY
	HARRIS & CHAUNCEY	NEW YORK	NY
	PETER MORTON	HARTFORD	CT
WOOD & CALDWELL	HENSHAW & JARVES	BOSTON	MA
Importer Unknown	S. E. MOORE	NEW ORLEANS	LA
	C & M NOONAN	ST. LOUIS	MO

Directory of American Importers

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Table 1, continued. Staffordshire Manufacturers and Their American Importers.

<b>MANUFACTURER</b>	<b>IMPORTER</b>	<b>CITY</b>	<b>STATE</b>
	S. TAMS & CO.	PHILADELPHIA	PA
	TAMS, ANDERSON, & TAMS	PHILADELPHIA	PA

**Table 2.** Pre-Civil War Hotel China.

<b>Hotel</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Manufacturer</b>	<b>Importer</b>
Planters House	St. Louis	C. J. Mason	N. E. Janney*
Monogahela House	Pittsburgh	C. J. Mason	H. Higby*
Patterson House <sup>1</sup>	Baltimore	C. J. Mason	T. T. Kissam*
Ruddocks Hotel	New Orleans	C. J. Mason	T. T. Kissam
Naquag House	Barre, MA	C. J. Mason	C. E. Wiggins
Eagle Hotel	Buffalo	C. J. Mason	George Peck
Charleston Hotel	Charleston	C. J. Mason	G. Camero
St. Louis House	St. Louis	James Edwards	James Masterson
Planters House	St. Louis	James Edwards	James Masterson
Planters House	St. Louis	Wm. Ridgway	R. H. Miller
Exchange Hotel	New Orleans	Davenport	Henderson & Gaines
Biddle House <sup>2</sup>	Detroit	Francis Morley	F. Wetmore & Co.

\*Data taken from C. K. Mason Crest Book (1842-1848 section) See Ewins 1997:60. Ewins and I worked out the dates in an email exchange in November 2000. For example, I provided local dating through such observations as Janney moving from No. 80 Main Street, St. Louis (as depicted on the Planters House transfer print) to No. 23 Main Street, in April 1847, prior to Morley taking over the pottery after Mason's 1848 bankruptcy.

<sup>1</sup> Mason's Crest Book lists the address as No. 11 Elm Street

<sup>2</sup> White Ironstone Notes, 1996 (Summer), Volume 3, No. 1, pg. 10  
See Stefano 1977 for an overview.

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## Directory of American Importers

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### Index by Importers (Listed Alphabetically by Importer Name)

#### U. S. Importers of Staffordshire Pottery 1820 – 1860

*(Importers with Underglaze Marks)*

\*Listed by Kowalsky 1999 as an importer with an underglaze mark

<b>IMPORTER</b>	<b>CITY</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
J. L. ALTENBAUGH*	TIFFIN	OH	241
BABCOCK BROTHERS*	EVANSVILLE	IN	133
BALDWIN, POND & CO.*	WOONSOCKET	RI	128
N. G. BASSETT*	NEWBURYPORT	MA	22
I. BAUMGARDNER	LANCASTER	PA	84
J. H. BILLS & SONS*	BOLIVAR	TN	321
F. J. BLAIR*	MILWAUKEE	WI	262
BLAIR & PERSONS	MILWAUKEE	WI	267
WM. F. BOKEE	BALTIMORE	MD	5
ENOS BRIGGS*	BOSTON	MA	10
B. BROWER & CO.	NEW ORLEANS	LA	274
J. J. BROWN	NEW ALBANY	IN	137
JOHN W. BULL*	HARTFORD	CT	1
G. CAMERON	CHARLESTON	SC	316
CAREY & KILBOURNE	KEOKUK	IA	139
P & J CHAMBERLIN*	LOUISVILLE	KY	141
DAVENPORT & BROTHERS*	NEW YORK	NY	37
JOHN DEMUTH	YORK	PA	125
EVANS & HILL*	CONCORD	NH	25
WILLIAM EVERHART*	WEST CHESTER	PA	123
S. FAHNESTOCK	GETTYSBURG	PA	83
J. C. FAIRCHILD*	MADISON	WI	258
FIELD & CLARK*	UTICA	NY	79
CHAUNCEY I. FILLEY*	ST. LOUIS	MO	180
E.A. & S.R. FILLEY*	ST. LOUIS	MO	170
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## Chapter 1 – The Northeast

### CONNECTICUT

*Hartford*

**John W. Bull**

ADDRESS: 70 State Street

DATES: 1830-1849

MANUFACTURER: J. Wedgwood (1845-1857)

COMMENTS: John W. Bull founded a Hartford china and crockery retail and wholesale business in 1830. An advertisement in the *Connecticut Courant*, dated April 10, 1831, states that Bull's store was located at 70 State Street at the "Sign of the Large Pitcher". He built a two-story house, now on the National Register of Historical Places, on Trumbum Street in 1841. Prior to his retirement from business in 1857, he formed the partnership of Bull & Sage, crockery merchants, between 1851 and 1856. John W. Bull is listed by Kowalsky in 1999 as an importer with an underglaze mark. This mark has not been seen by the author.



**BOTTLES, &c.**  
**JOHN W. BULL,**  
*No 70, State Street, Sign of the Large Pitcher, offers  
for sale*  
**50** Gross Porter, Wine, and Champaigne Bottles,  
quart and pint ; part have been in use, at less  
price.  
Also, a complete assortment of **CHINA, GLASS,  
AND EARTHEN WARE**, a variety, new patterns,  
and colors. Merchants and others in want at whole-  
sale or retail, will please examine the stock, and prices  
will be as low as New York and Boston.  
50 Boxes Pipes, large and small.  
40 Reams Writing and Wrapping Paper.  
15 Boxes Clocks, *cheap*, to close sales.  
March 17. 6w17

John W. Bull advertisement in the March 17, 1838 *Connecticut Courant*.

**Peter Morton**

DATES: 1823-1831

MARK: Stamped: **PETER MORTON / HARTFORD**

MANUFACTURER: Enoch Wood &amp; Sons (1818-1845)

PATTERN: *New York, Castle Garden*

COMMENTS: The backmark of this importer appears on 1820s dark blue transferware vessels. Morton was in business in Hartford from 1823 to 1831, when he moved to New York (McKnight 1906; McCauley 1944). Peter Morton was the proprietor of a store at 68 Front Street, Hartford, Connecticut. In 1823 Morton bought the shop and stock of well-known Hartford importer and retailer, William Imlay, selling china, glass and earthenware on Main Street just across from the State House. In 1826 he moved his warehouse to the corner of State and Front streets, where he acted as agent for the New England Glass Company. At his store Morton sold groceries, lime, cement, and a range of other goods in addition to crates of china and earthenware. He remained in business as a direct importer for Enoch Wood & Sons and possibly other potters from 1823 through early 1832, when he sold his stock to Bergh and Boughton. Morton relocated his business to New York City to concentrate on his role as an agent for the New England Glass Company (McKnight 1906).



From the *Connecticut Courant*, March, 41823.  
**PETER MORTON,**  
 Importer of China, Glass and  
 Earthen Ware.  
 Respectfully informs his friends, the Ladies  
 and Gentlemen of Hartford, and the public in  
 general, that his assortment of  
 China, Glass and Earthen  
 Ware  
 Is now opened, which with the Stock he pur-  
 chased of William H. Imlay, Comprises almost  
 every article in his line, and which is now offered  
 by him for their inspection, and for sale Whole-  
 sale and Retail,—and he can say it with truth,  
 that his assortment for patterns, newest shapes,  
 and quality of Ware, is not surpassed by any in  
 the United States.  
 He respectfully solicits a share of their patron-  
 age, and invites them to call, view and judge for  
 themselves, at his Ware-house in Main-street  
 nearly opposite the State-house, late Mr. Wm. H.  
 Imlay's store. For the accommodation of the  
 inhabitants of Hartford and its vicinity, his store  
 will, for the present, be kept open evenings.  
 N. B. He informs the Country Merchants,  
 who purchase Ware in this City, that he has con-  
 stantly on hand, Earthen Ware, etc., in the origi-  
 nal package, and solicits them to call, before  
 they purchase elsewhere.

Peter Morton's first advertisement, 1823 (McKnight 1906:354).

From the *Connecticut Courant*, September 13, 1831.  
 Earthen, China and  
 Glass Ware.  
 300 Crates and Hhds. of Earthen  
 and China Ware (part assorted  
 Crates )  
 160 Hhds. and Cases of Cut, Moulded,  
 Flint, Tale, Enameled, and Tor-  
 quoise Glass. In the  
 original  
 package.  
 The above, with an extensive assortment  
 opened on the shelves, is offered to Merchants  
 either by the package, or repacked to answer  
 their orders on as liberal terms as the Boston and  
 New York Merchants will afford, and at prices  
 that will afford a strong inducement to pur-  
 chasers. The subscriber imports his Earthen  
 and China ware direct from the Manufactory in  
 Staffordshire, England, and being agent for the  
 New England Glass Company, for the sale of  
 their glass at factory prices, is thereby enabled  
 to supply Merchants with new patterns and  
 good ware, on as favorable terms as any other  
 regular Earthen Ware Dealer in the United  
 States.  
 Merchants are respectfully invited to give me a  
 call, and they may depend upon having their  
 orders well packed and with good ware.  
**PETER MORTON,**  
 South-east corner of State and Front-street.

Peter Morton's last advertisement in Hartford prior to his move to New York (McKnight 1906:354).



*New York, Castle Garden Battery, by Enoch Wood & Son found with a Peter Morton importer's mark. (TCC Pattern 2031)*

MARYLAND

*Baltimore*

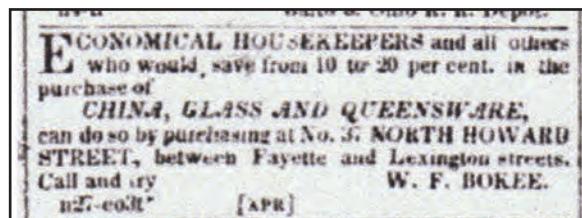
**Wm F. Bokee**

ADDRESS: 8 Harrison & 37 N. Howard Street

DATES: 1842-1859 (Afterwards Wm F. Bokee & Co.)

MARK: WM F. BOKEE / IMPORTER OF / CHINA & QUEENS WARE / BALTIMORE

MANUFACTURER: John Wedgwood (1841-1860)



Advertisement by William Bokee in the November 29, 1843 *Baltimore Sun*.



*Singane* transferware plate by John Wedgwood with William Bokee importer's mark.  
(TCC pattern 1258)

**Levering, Clark & Co.**

ADDRESS: 90 Hanover (1845), 118 & 120 Lombard Street (1845-1851)

DATES: 1845-1851

MANUFACTURER: Wm. Ridgway & Co. (1830-1854)

COMMENTS: McCauley (1944:295) states that the base of an Odd Fellows pitcher has an importers mark which reads: CLARK LEVERING & CO. / IMPORTER / BALTIMORE (see mark illustrated below). The Baltimore City Directories never list such a firm and I suspect that this was a mistake on the part of the Staffordshire printer. The name given in all of the sources I have found is Levering, Clark & Co. or Levering & Clark, a partnership that included as its principles Clinton Levering and Charles H. Clark. This company was succeeded in 1852 by Levering Brothers, and later, Levering & Brothers, who maintained the store at 118-120 Lombard.



Advertisement for Staffordshire figurines placed by Levering & Clark in the December 23, 1845 in the *Baltimore American and Commercial Daily Advertiser*.





Odd Fellows pitcher with Clark, Levering & Co. (**Levering, Clark & Co.**) importer's mark.

**C. Levering**

ADDRESS: 118-120 Lombard

DATES: 1855 – 1860+

MANUFACTURER: Samuel Alcock &amp; Co. (1826-1859)

COMMENTS: Ewins (1997:116) illustrates a platter specially made for Clinton Levering (ca. 1856) in the collections of the Winterthur Museum. The vessel has a Samuel Alcock & Co. backmark. Depicted in transfer print are pottery and glass vessels of a range of forms and the caption: C. LEVERING / IMPORTER, CHINA / GLASS/ QUEENSWARE / LOMBARD STREET / BALTIMORE.



Display platter made by Samuel Alcock & Co. for Clinton Levering. Winterthur Museum, Delaware.

MASSACHUSETTS*Boston***Enos Briggs**

DATES: 1839 – 1850

MARK: (eagle atop a wreath) ENOS BRIGGS / IMPORTER OF EARTHENWARE / BOSTON

MANUFACTURER: R. Hall (1822-1849)

COMMENTS: According to the Boston city directories, Enos Briggs joined his brother Robert in the earthenware trade in 1836. Three years later the partnership was dissolved and each brother opened his own retail store, Enos at 71-73 Broad. In 1851 the firm became Enos Briggs & Company when Bodwell Sargent joined as a junior partner. Briggs died at his home in Boston in 1870. The importer's mark discussed here dates to the period 1839-1849 when Enos Briggs was sole proprietor of the business.





*Chapoo* platter ca. 1840 made by R. Hall and imported by Enos Briggs of Boston. (TCC Pattern 10319)



Brown transferprint dinner plate with the Enos Briggs importer's mark.

**Henshaw & Jarves**

ADDRESS: 20 Broad Street

DATE: 1816-1817

MARK: HENSHAW &amp; JARVES / Importers of / Earthen &amp; China Ware / Boston / from Wood &amp; Caldwell's / Manufactory / BURSLEM, STAFFORDSHIRE

MANUFACTURER: Wood &amp; Caldwell (1793-1818)

COMMENTS: Joseph B. Henshaw and Deming Jarves were first listed in 1816 in the Boston City Directory as partners in a crockery ware store at 20 Broad Street. Jarves left the firm the following year to found the New England Glass Company (McCauley 1944:295). A widely illustrated pearlware pitcher, in the collections of the Sandwich Glass Museum, with pink and grey lustre bands, has the transfer print Henshaw & Jarves mark on the vessel body under the spout (see Arman 1997b:40). The same mark has been reported on the front of a pitcher with a portrait of Fisher Ames and an American eagle (McCauley 1944:295).



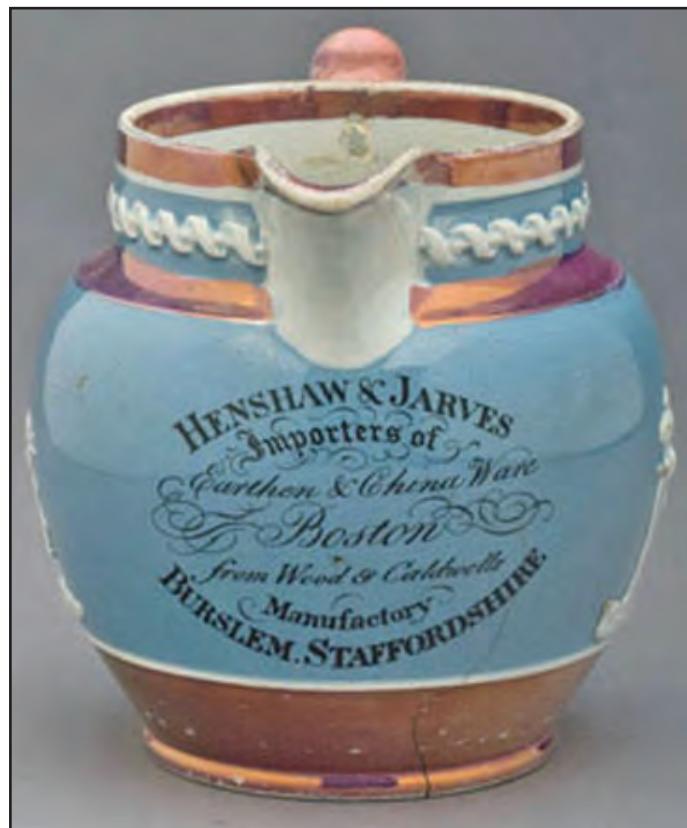
Henshaw &amp; Jarves Pitcher #1: white with black transfer prints and lustre edging.



Henshaw & Jarves Pitcher #1, with dedication from Wood & Caldwell.



Henshaw & Jarves Pitcher #1, close-up of dedication from Wood & Caldwell.



Henshaw & Jarves Pitcher #2, decorated with lustre and molded figures, 5" high.

**Mitchell & Freeman**

DATES: 1823 - 1832

MARK: MITCHELL & FREEMAN / CHINA & GLASS WAREHOUSE / CHATHAM ST. BOSTON

MANUFACTURER: Wm. Adams & Son (1819-1829)

COMMENTS: Nathan Mitchell, Jr. and Watson Freeman formed a partnership in Boston in 1823 to trade in queenware (Halfpenny and Zeller 2011). The firm was closed in 1832 after financial setbacks led to a bankruptcy sale.





William Adams & Son plate depicting Mitchell & Freeman's  
China & Glass Warehouse, Boston. (TCC Pattern 5452)

**Thayer & Dean**

ADDRESS: 18 Elm Street

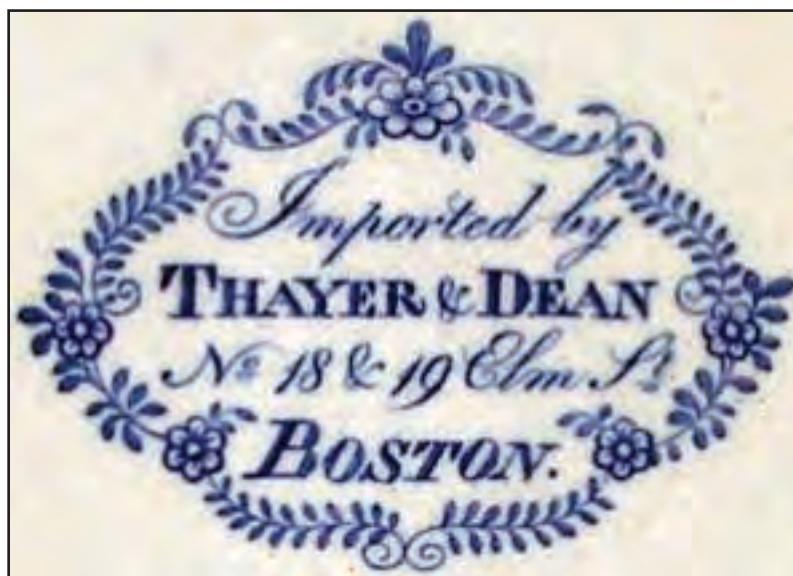
DATES: 1833-1835

MARK: **IMPORTED BY / THAYER & DEAN / NO. 18 & 19 ELM ST / BOSTON**

MANUFACTURER: Ralph Hall (1822-1849)

PATTERN: *Parisian Chateau*

COMMENTS: William Thayer opened a “crockerware” shop at 18 Elm Street in Boston in 1831. Two years later he took Charles A. Dean as a junior partner in the firm. The last listing for the Thayer & Dean partnership was in the 1835 directory.





*Parisian Chateau* plate by R. Hall with a Thayer & Dean backmark. (TCC Data base # 5764)

**Charles E. Wiggin**

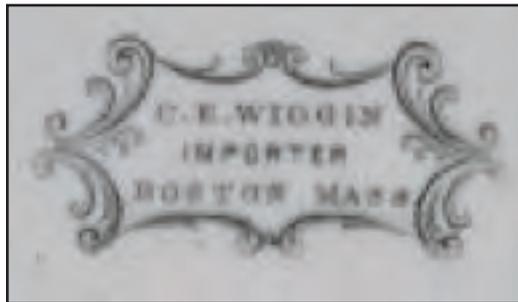
ADDRESS: 4 Marshall, later 151 Hanover, corner Marshall

DATES: 1835-1860+

MARK: C. E. WIGGIN / IMPORTER / BOSTON MASS.

MANUFACTURER: C. J. Mason

COMMENT: Arman (1997c:30) illustrates a dish with a Wiggin backmark and an obverse with an eagle and an advertisement for the New England Oyster House. The TCC Data Base Pattern #7561 illustrates a vessel with the Wiggin backmark and on the obverse an eagle and the caption: **NAQUAG HOUSE**, a well-known 19th century hotel in Barre, Massachusetts.



Central transfer print on the Naquag House chinaware with a C. W. Wiggin importers mark.



Naquag House serving bowl with a C. E. Wiggin importer/s backmark. (TCC Pattern 7561)



Naquag House chinaware, soup bowls, plates and saucers.  
(*Skinner Auctioneers*)

*Newburyport***N. G. Bassett**

ADDRESS: 38 Market Square

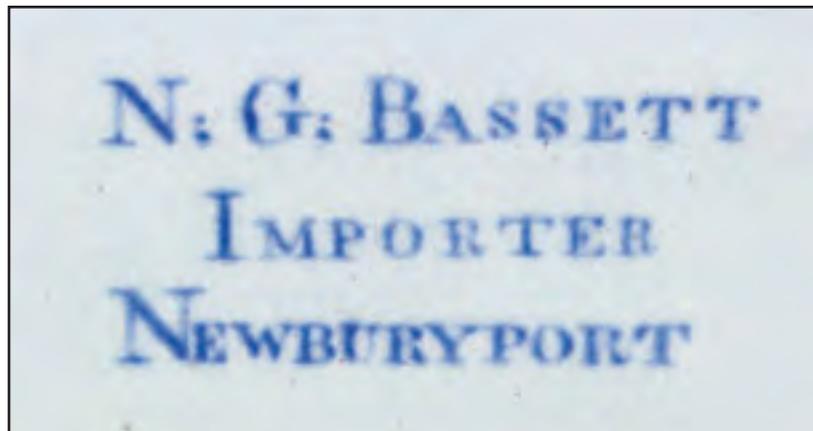
DATES: ca. 1845-1870+

MARK: N. G. BASSETT / IMPORTER / NEWBURYPORT

MANUFACTURERS: G. Phillips (1834-1848); J. &amp; G. Alcock (1839-1848)

PATTERN: *Parisian, Park Scenery* (Phillips)

COMMENTS: Nathaniel G. Bassett opened a crockery store in the coastal town of Newburyport at 38 Market Square in the mid-1840s. He continued his business (with the addition of furniture, hardware and cutlery) into and beyond the Civil War era. He is listed in both the 1850 and 1860 USC as a "crockery dealer". Louis Richardson (2009) has written about the Phillips Pottery at Longport and mentions the relationship between Bassett and George Phillips.





*Parisian* transferware plate by George Phillips (TCC Pattern 8000).



*Park Scenery* platter by George Phillips found with a N. G. Bassett importer's mark.  
(TCC Pattern 7157)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

*Concord*

**Evans & Hill**

ADDRESS: 165 Main Street

DATES: 1845-1864

MARK: **EVANS & HILL / CONCORD NH / IMPORTERS**

MANUFACTURERS: J. Clementson (1839-1864); Podmore, Walker & Co. (1834-1859)

PATTERN: *Palermo* (Clementson); *Corean, Manilla, Minerva, Warwick* (PW & Co.) see Snyder 1997:45

COMMENTS: In 1845 Franklin Evans and Joseph C. A. Hill became partners in a dry goods business at 165 Main Street in Concord. They continued to operate the store until Hill's departure for California in 1864. The version of the Warwick pattern by Podmore, Walker & Co. is illustrated in Williams & Weber 1986 (p.269).





*Warwick* (TCC Pattern 7581) plate by Podmore Walker & Co. with a Evans & Hill mark.



*Minerva* plate made by Podmore, Walker & Company found with an Evans & Hill importer's mark.  
(TCC Pattern 5427)

NEW YORK*Albany***Gregory & Company**

DATES: 1840s

MANUFACTURER: T. J. &amp; J. Mayer (1842-1855)

PATTERN: M.C. R. R. C<sup>o</sup> STEAMER *MAY FLOWER*

COMMENT: David E. Gregory and Peter Bain began business in the china and crockery trade at a store on north Market Street, in Albany in 1814. By the 1840s Gregory was principal partner in the firm of Gregory & Company. This company imported ironstone tableware, from the Mayer Brothers in Staffordshire, which had a central transfer print of the Michigan Central Railroad Company's Lake Erie steamer, *May Flower*, for use aboard the ship, until it sank in 1854.



**Van Heusen & Charles**

DATES: 1843-1863

MANUFACTURER: T. J. & J. Mayer (1842-1855); John Goodwin (1841-1851)

PATTERN: M.C. R. R. C<sup>o</sup> STEAMER MAY FLOWER; *Rousillon* (Goodwin)

COMMENTS: Theodore Van Heusen and D. D. T. Charles formed a partnership and opened a china and crockery business in Albany in 1843. In 1856 they built a new store on Broadway. During the Civil War, in 1863, they took George W. Pierce as a third partner, and the firm became Van Heusen, Charles, & Co. They imported ironstone tableware with a central transfer print of the Michigan Central Railroad Company's steamer, *May Flower*, for use aboard the ship. The *May Flower* had a brief existence, built in 1849, the ship sank off Point Pelee in Lake Erie in November 1854 after striking ice which pierced the hull (Krammes 1997:52).



Importer's mark and registry date of December 16, 1846 on the reverse of a blue John Goodwin *Rousillon* ironstone plate.



The Great Lakes ship *May Flower*, built 1849, sank 1854.  
Great Lakes Maritime Database, University of Michigan.



J. Goodwin *Rousillon* pattern plate. (TCC Pattern 9062)

*Buffalo***William H. Glenny**

DATES: 1842-1860+

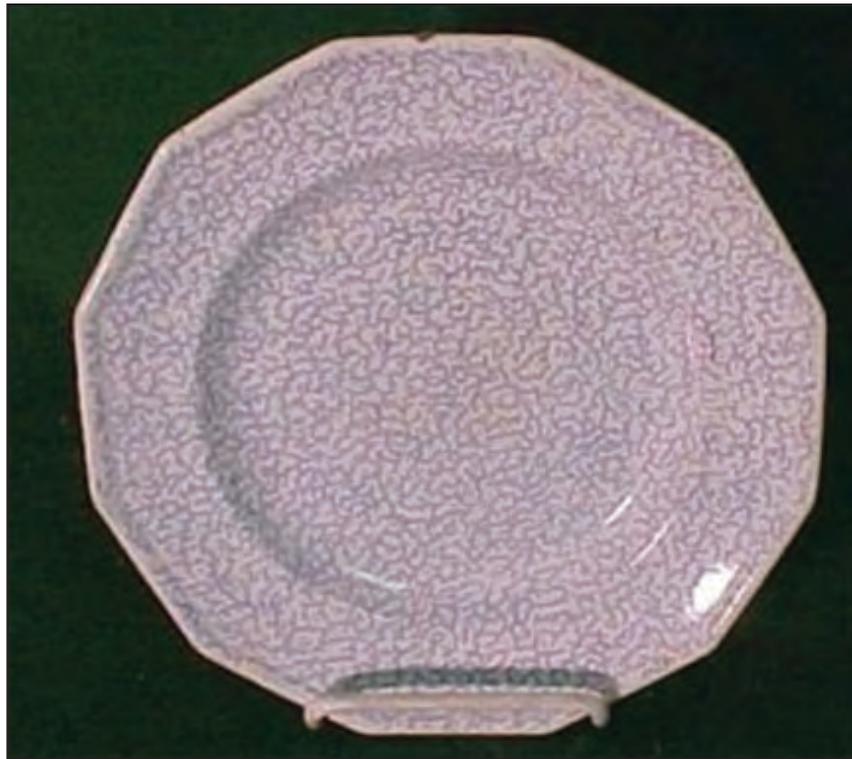
MANUFACTURER: W. Ridgway (1830-1854); F. Morley &amp; Co. (1848-1858)

PATTERNS: *Vermicelli*, *Catskill Moss*. McCauley (1944:295) states that Glenny's backmark appears on plates in two different views of the Catskill Moss series, including "The Narrows from Fort Hamilton" and "Little Falls, NY". Also, the steamship *Southern Michigan* (Morley).

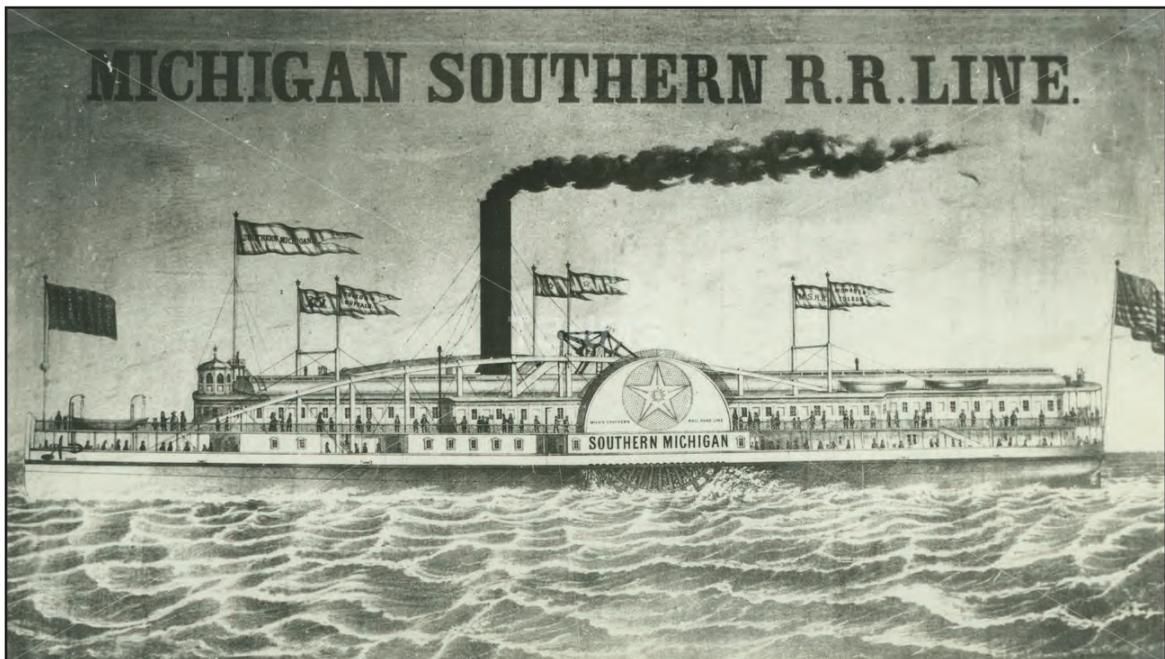
COMMENTS: William H. Glenny opened his crockery store in Buffalo in 1842 at 192 Main Street. Glenny later moved to 162 Main where he continued business into the Civil War era. He imported white ironstone tableware from F. Morley with a transfer print of the side-paddle steamship, *Southern Michigan*, during the period 1852 to 1857, when the ship was associated with the Michigan Southern Railroad (Krummes 1997:54).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT: Several *Vermicelli* plates with Wm. Glenny importer's marks were recovered in a privy vault at the Astor Site (47-BR-243) in Green Bay, Wisconsin (James Yingst, Personal Communication, November 15, 1993).





"Crackle-glazed" *Vermicelli* transfer print plate by Francis Morley.



Great Lakes steamship *Southern Michigan*, 1852. Great Lakes Maritime Database, University of Michigan.

*Hudson***F. H. Stevens & Co.**MARK: (In Script) Imported by / F. H. Stevens & C<sup>o</sup> / Hudson NY

MANUFACTURER: Wm. Adam (1804-1829)

PATTERN: *Visit to My Lady's Bower*

COMMENT: Stevens' importers mark appears on a dark blue transferware tea set (*Visit to My Lady's Bower*) made by William Adams at Stoke (1804-1829). The pattern likely dates between 1825 and 1829 (Furniss *et al* 1979). The Adams pottery rarely added importer marks to their export wares.



Imported by  
F. H. Stevens & Co.  
Hudson N.Y.



*Visit to My Lady's Bower* teapot with F. H. Stevens importer's mark.

*Lima*

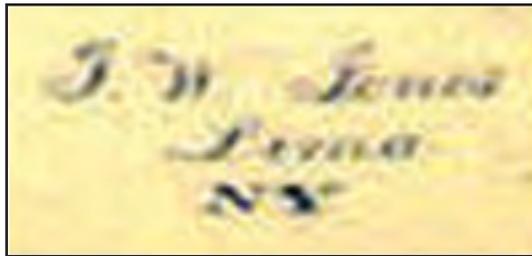
**J. W. Jones**

DATES: 1850s

MARK : J. W. JONES / LIMA / NEW YORK

MANUFACTURER: Callans, Wales (1852-1856)

PATTERN: *Sirius*





*Sirius* transferware plate made by the Callans Pottery in Swansea  
(TCC data base, Pattern 2239)

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*New York City***Davenport & Brothers**

DATES: 1855-1860+

MARK:           1- (eagle on shield) MANUFACTURED / FOR / DAVENPORT BROS. / 203 Greenwich St. / N.Y.  
                  2- (within wreath) MANUFACTURED / FOR / DAVENPORT BROS. / 203 Greenwich St. / N.Y.

MANUFACTURER: J. Clementson (1839 – 1864)

The importer's name is frequently accompanied by a pattern registration mark dating to June 30, 1856 by Joseph Clementson.

PATTERN: *Claremont* in lilac, blue, black, or gray (Mark #1); *Sydenham* (Mark #2)

COMMENTS: Thomas, James S. and Samuel W. Davenport became partners in the earthenware importing and retail business in 1855 at 203 Greenwich. Earlier, two of the brothers, Thomas and James were partners in a china and crockery store located, in 1853, at 174 Washington. The Davenport Brothers continued in business into the Civil War era. (See Earls 1996; Snyder 1997:46, Miller and Earls 2008:73).





*Claremont* plate by Joseph Clementson with a Davenport Bros. importer's mark.  
(TCC Pattern 6337)



*Sydenham* platter by Joseph Clementson with Davenport Bros. Mark #2.  
(TCC Pattern 2728)

**John Greenfield**

ADDRESS: 77 Pearl Street

DATES: 1824 – 1835

MARK: Printed: J. GREENFIELD'S / CHINA STORE / NO. 77 / PEARL STREET / NEW YORK  
Impressed stamp: JOHN GREENFIELD IMPORTER OF CHINA & EARTHENWARE / NO. 77 PEARL STREET / NEW YORK

MANUFACTURERS: James & Ralph Clews (1817-1834); Job & John Jackson (1831-1835)

PATTERNS: Dark Blue: Clews: *Death of the Bear; Driving a Bear out of the Sugar Canes; Landing of La Fayette; Dr. Syntax: Star Gazing; Dr. Syntax Returned from his Tour; Blue Bell Border, Remains of the Church, Thornton Abbey* (Sack 2009:69; Sheppard 2005:15). Jackson: *Florentine Villas* (Arman 1999:6)

COMMENTS: John D. Greenfield, Merchant, 77 Pearl Street (1825 - 1835 City Directories),





Impressed stamp John Greenfield importer's mark.





Clews plate with Greenfield stamped importers mark.



Clews *Dr. Syntax Returned from his Tour* with a John Greenfield importer's mark.



Reverse of Clews *Dr. Syntax* plate.

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KASKASKIA STORE FROM GREENFIELD & SON NEW YORK  
STE. GENEVIEVE 10 JUNE 1835

20 doz	Edged plates		3/6	4/		11.57
16 doz	printed plates	15/10	10/6			15.76
½ doz	dishes		(1) 2/6, (1) 2/, (2) 2/4, (1) 6/, (1) 8/			3.44
1 Gross	Coffees	8 4/				10.50
3 1/3 Gross	Teas		36/			15.00
5 Gross	Enameled (teas)	12/				7.50
½ Doz	Bakers	(2) 1/9, (2) 2/3, (2) 3/9				1.69
1 Doz	CC Chambers	(1/3) 15/, (1/3) 18/, (1/3) 24/			2.38	
½ Doz	Mocha chambers	30/				1.88
3 Doz	Jugs (mocha)		(2) 10/, (1) 14/, (1/2) 24/, (1/2) 36			6.75
1 ½ Doz	Jugs (printed)	(1/2) 18/, (1/2) 24/, (1/2) 36/			4.88	
3 Doz	Tea sets (printed), ea	6/6, 7/6				5.25
1 Doz	Peppers	12/				1.50
10 Doz	Bowls		8/			10.50
21 Doz	Bowls (mocha)	(15) 4/, (6) 5/				11.25
½ doz	Basins	24/				1.50
1 doz	Basins (CC)		(1/2) 18/, (1/2) 24/			2.63
1 doz	Glass salts					1.25
		Package & Cartage				<u>2.50</u>
						\$117.23

Note in left margin adjacent to entry for coffees & teas:

6 Setts

17 Setts

30 Doz saucers

25 ½ doz cups

Note at bottom of inventory:

Missing on the above bill

4 doz Common Cups at 12 ½      1.50

12 doz printed      36/-1 3 ½      4. –  
tea cups

3 doz printed coffee cups 84/, 87 1/2      ----- (ink blot)

\$8.63

Note above crossed out: "all found in a Barrel"

---

1835 Bill of Sale from Greenfield to a merchant in Ste. Genevieve, MO  
(ms. Missouri Historical Society)

**J. V. Greenfield**

ADDRESS: 77 Pearl Street

DATES: 1835 - 1843

MARK: (In script): J. V. Greenfield &amp; Co. / 77 Pearl St / N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS: Job &amp; John Jackson (1831-1835)

PATTERN: *Sulphur Springs Hotel*, Delaware, Ohio

COMMENTS: TCC Data Base Pattern #4702. John V. Greenfield carried on the china and crockery business after his father's death in 1835. John V. Greenfield died in 1843 and the firm was closed (McCauley 1944: 296).





*Sulphur Springs Hotel* plate with a J. V. Greenfield & Co. importer's mark.  
(TCC data base, Pattern 4702)

**Townsend Harris**

ADDRESS: 86 PEARL STREET, LATER 83 PEARL STREET

DATES: 1828-1837

MARK: 1- IMPORTED BY / TOWNSEND HARRIS / PEARL STREET / NEW YORK  
2- 83 PEARL STREET NEW YORK / T. HARRIS / IMPORTER (Royal Garter Belt)

MANUFACTURERS: Thomas Mayer (1826-1838); Thomas Dimmock (1828-1859)

PATTERNS: *Arms of the states* (Mayer); *Neapolitan* (Dimmock)

COMMENTS: Townsend Harris, China Store, 86 Pearl Street (1830), 83 Pearl Street (1835).



Townsend Harris importer's mark with the Seal of the State of New York found on Thomas Mayer transferware and likely adopted from Mayer's *Arms of New York* pattern.



A version of the New York State Seal from Thomas Mayer's 1820s *Arms of the States* plate.



Second style of Townsend Harris importer's mark.



Thomas Mayer plate with the Harris New York State seal backmark (see Laidacker 1951:59).



*Neapolitan* vegetable bowl by Thomas Dimmock with a Townsend Harris importer's mark.  
(TCC data base, Pattern 11544)



Thomas Dimmock mark on the Neapolitan bowl shown above.

**Harris & Chauncey**

ADDRESS: 70 Wall Street

DATES: 1823-1830

MARK: **HARRIS & CHAUNCEY / 70 WALL ST / NEW YORK**

MANUFACTURER: Enoch Wood & Sons (1818-1845)

PATTERN: *La Fayette at Washington's Tomb*

COMMENTS: William Chauncey & John W. Harris, Merchants, 63 Wall Street, New York City (1830 City Directory). The store was located at 70 Wall Street between 1823 and the 1830 move to the 63 Wall Street address (McCauley 1944:297).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT: A plate fragment with a variation of this importer's mark was recovered during University of Missouri excavations at the Hyrum Smith House in Nauvoo, Illinois on the banks of the Mississippi River (Waselkov et al 1975).





*La Fayette at Washington's Tomb* platter by Enoch Wood & Son found with a Harris & Chauncey importer's mark (Halfpenny & Zeller 2011) (TCC Pattern 2338)



Sketch of a whiteware plate fragment from Nauvoo, Illinois showing part of a Harris & Chauncey importer's mark with a design that differs from the one shown above (from Waselkov et al 1975).

**IMPORTATIONS.**

**Liverpool.**—Ship Roman: 2 crates 1 hhd P Morton, 1 do 2 crates Vail & Siason, 15 do 3 hhd J Gray, 6 do 27 crates J Wright, jun. 14 do 9 hhd B Caldwell; 6 bales Buchanan, Calder & Co. 57 crates 1 hhd Harris & Chauncey, 14 boxes W Wheelwright, 10 cases Brown, Brothers & Co. 15 do 17 bales S Sherman; 5 do 1 case J Walker, 83 do T Dixon & Co. 900 boxes tin plates Phelps & Peck, 1 case A Thompson & Co. 5 boxes A Mitchell & Co. 16 crates Bach & Braddish, 10 cases J Taylor & Son, 5 bales Hoggs, Thompson & Co. 5 boxes Brooks & Humphreys, 22 hhd 3 crates J Greenfield & Son, 5 casks 1 case 39 bare 68 bids iron 100 girdles 72 spiders 1067 pots 180 kettles, 65 camp ovens and covers Green & Wetmore, 200 tons salt 150 do coals T Buckley & Son, 10 bales 43 cases order.

**Port au Prince.**—Brig Constance: 16 tons logwood L Decasse, 665 hides 13 tons Lignumvita A C Rossiere 85 hides J Jenkins, 50 do Meyer & Hupeden.

*Shipping News* section of the December 1, 1828 New York City *National Advocate* announcing that several Staffordshire importers had recently received shipments of earthenware from Liverpool. Harris & Chauncey's order consisted of 57 crates and one hogshead of pottery.

**T. T. Kissam**

DATES: 1844-1848

MARK:           1- IMPORTED BY / T. T. KISSAM & CO. FOR / RUDDOCKS HOTEL / NEW / ORLEANS  
                  2- IMPORTED BY / NEW YORK / T. T. KISSAM & CO.  
                  3- IMPORTED BY / T. T. KISSAM / 145 MAIDEN LANE / NEW YORK

MANUFACTURER: Charles J. Mason (1845-1853)

COMMENTS: Timothy Treadwell Kissam, is listed in the New York city directory as a merchant from 1829 through the early 1840s principally at 99 Water. He is not listed at all in 1843 (in England?), then in 1844 he opened a crockery store at 145 Maiden Lane. The last entry in the directory is in 1848 when his son P. B. Kissam became a partner (see 1848 advertisement). From 1845 to 1848 Kissam was the major U. S. importer for C. J. Mason's ironstone, particularly services made for hotel use (Weinberg 2006). Although Mason had some success in the production of white ironstone with small central transfer prints for hotels (see Janney, St. Louis entry), he did not cater to American tastes. Instead, he exported purely British styles of transferware to Kissam to try to sell on the American market (see photographs below). The Mason-Kissam partnerships' lack of success in marketing these wares was one factor behind both firms going out of business in 1848, after only four years in the American market. Mason's successor, Francis Morley was an experienced exporter to the United States. Morley made only wares in the American taste for this market and, for over a decade, was highly successful.



Large tureen with a foo dog finial in the *Willow* pattern. Base mark for Ruddock's Hotel New Orleans and imported by T. T. Kissam (see Weinberg 2006).

**TIMOTHY T. KISSAM,**  
*IMPORTER*  
and Wholesale Dealer in  
**CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE,**  
*No. 145 Maiden Lane,*  
**BETWEEN WATER AND FRONT STREETS,**  
**NEW-YORK.**

Advertisement for T. T. Kissam in the 1845 *Sheldon & Co.'s Business Or Advertising Directory*.



Mason's Ironstone platter made for Ruddock's Hotel. New Orleans and imported by T. T. Kissam.

**TIMOTHY T. KISSAM & SON,**  
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**CHINA, GLASS & EARTHENWARE,**  
**No. 145 Maiden Lane,**  
[BETWEEN WATER AND FRONT STS.]  
TIMOTHY T. KISSAM. }  
P. BETTS KISSAM. } **NEW YORK.**

Timothy Kissam & Son advertisement in the 1848 New York City Directory.



Mason / Kissam Importer's mark #2.



Transferware plate by C. J. Mason for T. T. Kissam. Mason / Kissam Importer's mark #2.



Mason's / Kissam mark #3 on the back of the blue clobbered plate and also on the the Imari-style plate.



Transferware plates with Masons / Kissam #3 backmark above.





C. J. Mason Platter with T. T. Kissam importer's mark (Mason/Kissam Mark #3).

**Hector Sears**

ADDRESS: 226 Greenwich

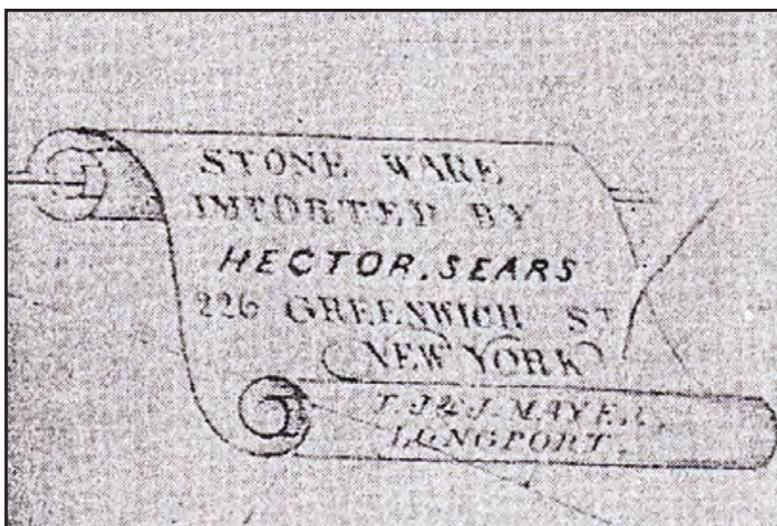
MARK: (text on a scroll) STONE WARE, / IMPORTED BY / HECTOR SEARS / 226 GREENWICH ST / NEW YORK /  
T. J. & J. MAYER / LONGPORT

MANUFACTURERS: J. & G. Alcock (1839-1848); T. J. & J. Mayer (1842-1855); J. Wedgwood (1845-1857)

PATTERN: *Rhone* (Mayer)

COMMENTS: The design of the Sears' importers mark is similar to that produced by the Mayers for Giles Filley in St. Louis. Mayer products were second in number only to Davenport at this site: 12 vessels are Rhone cups and saucers and 2 are white granite plates. Hector Sears is listed in the New York City directory in 1844 at 226 Greenwich; Sears relocated his business up the street to 238 Greenwich in 1851. The last directory listing for Sears is 1858. Ewins (1997:98) indicates that Hector Sears was listed in 1855 as a customer of John C. Jackson, then New York agent for John Wedgwood.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT: An archaeological example of this importers mark was found on a plate fragment recovered from the Diaz House in Monterey, California (Felton and Schulz 1983:21).





*Rhone* plate made by T. J. & J. Mayers for Hector Sears (TCC Pattern 1187)

**Smalley & Nelden**

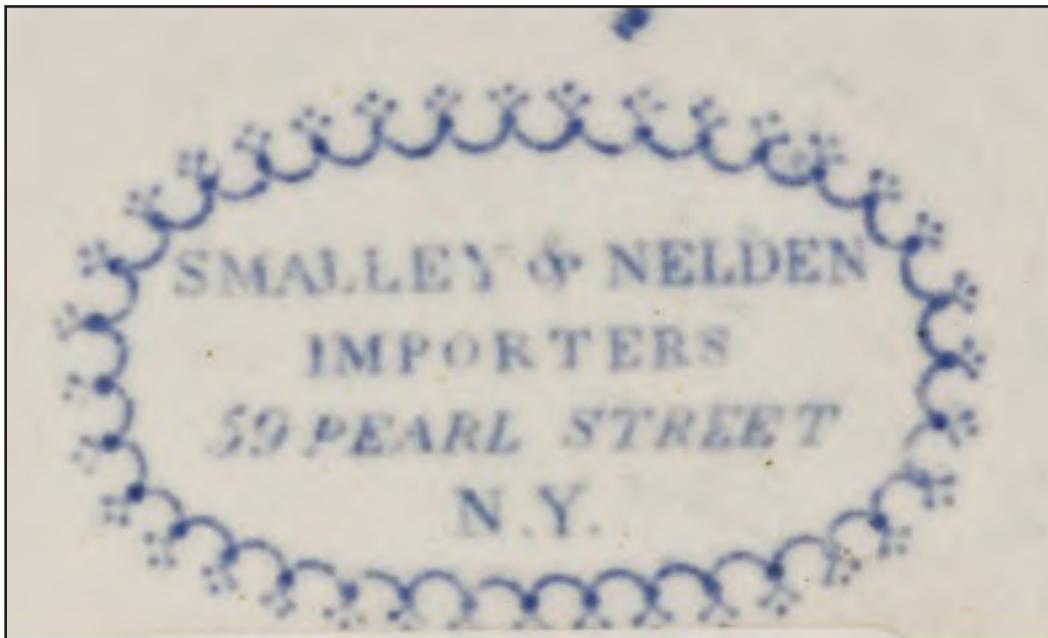
ADDRESS: 59 Pearl Street

DATES: 1841-1846

MANUFACTURER: J. Clementson

PATTERN: *Lucerne*

COMMENTS: In the 1841 New York City directory the partnership of George C. Smalley and George H. Nelden is listed, with a crockery store at 59 Pearl. By 1847 the partnership had dissolved and the business was solely owned by Smalley.





*Lucerne* sugar bowl with Smalley & Nelden backmark.

**SMALLEY & NELDEN,**  
*IMPORTERS*  
and Wholesale Dealers in  
**GLASS, CHINA, AND EARTHENWARE,**  
*No. 59 Pearl-street,*  
**TWO DOORS ABOVE BROAD-STREET,**  
**NEW-YORK.**

**GEO. C. SMALLEY.**                      **GEO. H. NELDEN.**

Advertisement for Smalley & Nelden in the 1845 *Sheldon & Co.'s Business Or Advertising Directory.*

**Taylor & Wright**

DATES: 1850-1851

MARK: TAYLOR & WRIGHT / Importers / 62 Pearl St / NEW YORK

MANUFACTURER: Podmore, Walker & Co. (1834-1859)

PATTERN: *Ivanhoe*

COMMENTS: Joseph W. Taylor and James B. Wright are listed in the 1850 New York City directory as partners in a crockery retail business located at 62 Pearl Street. In 1849 the firm was listed as Taylor, Wright & Kemp, crockery, 62 Pearl Street. By 1852 Wright had dropped out of the firm, leaving Taylor in sole ownership of the Pearl Street store.





Importer mark and Podmore, Walker & Co impressed stamp.



*Ivanhoe* plate by Podmore, Walker & Co. with a Taylor & Wright importer's mark.

**Thompson & Parrish**

DATES: 1843-1849

MARK:           1- THOMPSON & PARISH / 10 PEARL STREET / NEW YORK  
                  2- THOMPSON & PARISH / 79 PEARL STREET / NEW YORK

MANUFACTURER: J. &amp; G. Alcock (1839-1848)

PATTERN: *Pompeii*

COMMENT: William B. Thompson and Jacob Parish are first listed in the 1843 New York City directory as crockery merchants with stores at 79 Pearl and 46 Stone. In this directory "Parish" is spelled with a single "r". In 1850 the firm is listed as Thompson & Lyon, crockery, 79 Pearl Street. Thompson & Parish are never listed at 10 Pearl Street, so this is likely a manufacturer's printing error. See also Kowalsky (1999:91).



*Pompeii* plate by J. & G. Alcock found with a Thompson & Parish importer's mark.  
(TCC Pattern 1256)

*Rochester***George Peck**

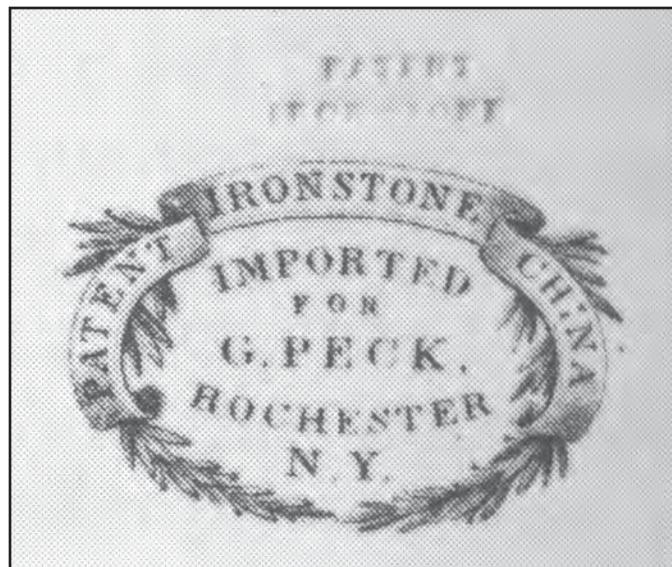
DATES: 1845-1854

MARK: **IRONSTONE / IMPORTED / FOR / G. PECK / ROCHESTER / N. Y.**

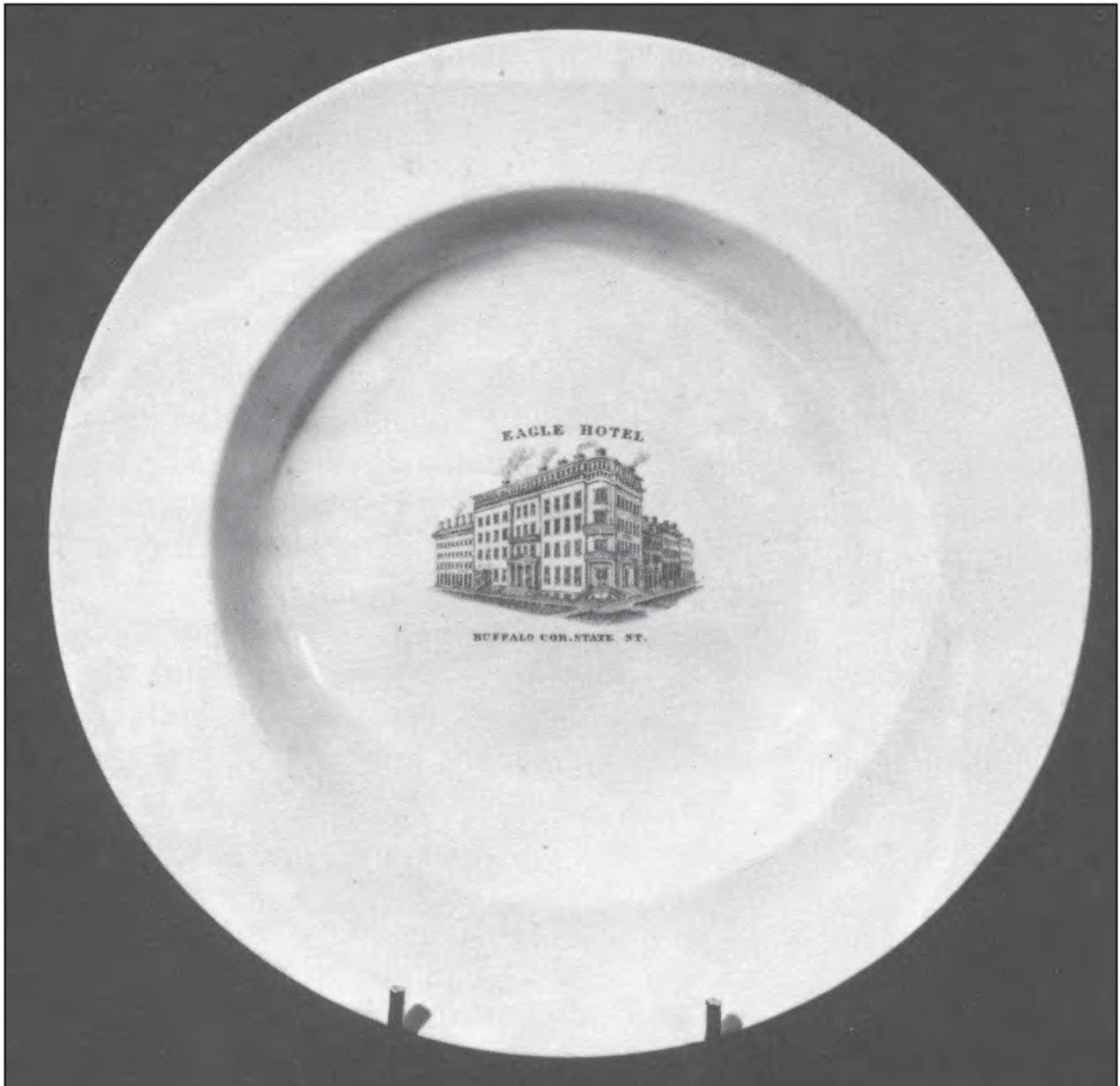
MAUFACTURER: C. J. Mason (1849-1853)

PATTERN: *Eagle Hotel*

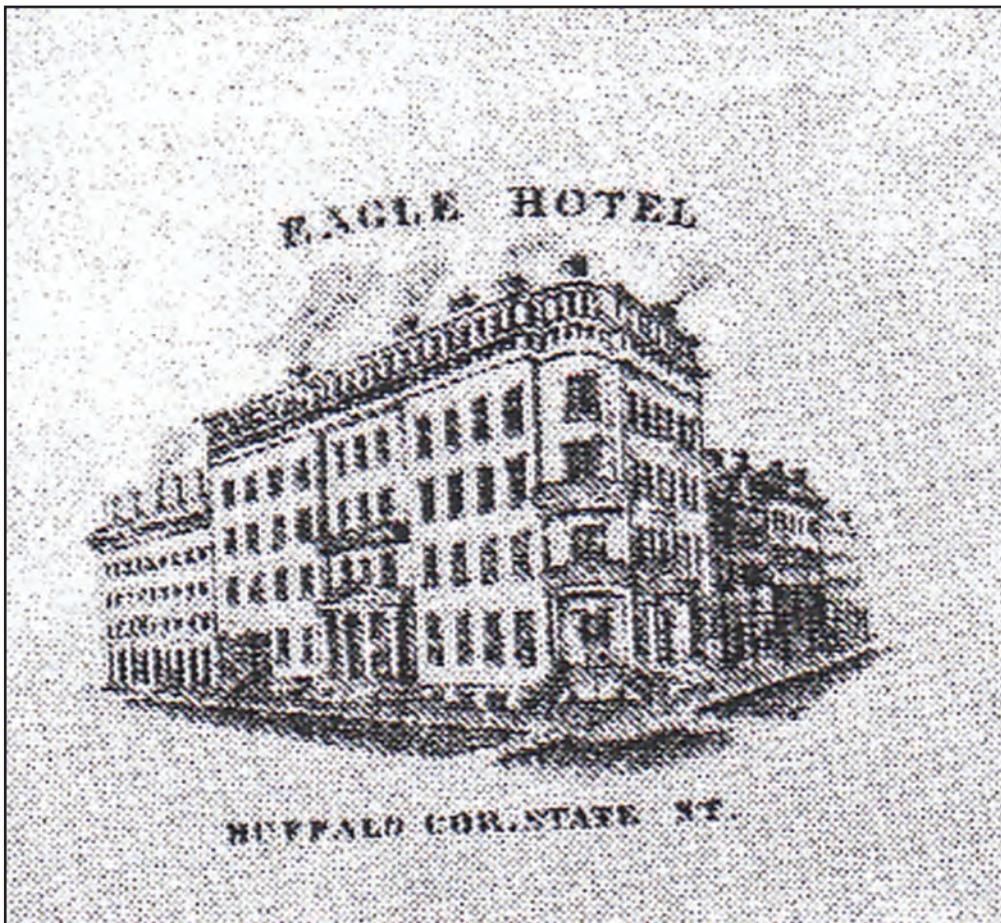
COMMENTS: A white ironstone soup plate with an engraving of the Eagle Hotel, Buffalo, New York and a George Peck backmark is illustrated by Stefano (1977:276). Mason also produced similar tableware for the Planters Hotel in St. Louis in the 1840s (see entry for James Masterson, St. Louis).



George Peck importer's mark. Above, stamped Mason's mark: **PATENT / IRONSTONE**



*Eagle Hotel* ironstone plate by C. J. Mason with a G. Peck importer's mark (after Stefano 1977).



Central Transfer Print on *Eagle Hotel* Ironstone Table Service.

*Utica***Field & Clark**

DATES: 1824-1828

MARK: Impressed stamp: **FIELD and CLARK / IMPORTERS OF EARTHENWARE / UTICA**

MANUFACTURER: Unknown

PATTERN: *DeWitt Clinton/Erie Canal*

COMMENTS: Thomas F. Field opened a china and earthenware store in Utica in 1822. By 1824 he was joined by Clark as a partner. In the 1829 City Directory is the listing "Thomas F. Field & Co., crockery merchants, 85 Genesee Street" (McCauley 1944: 297). Newspapers of June 1824 refer to Messrs. Field & Clark having presented De Witt Clinton with "a pair of pitchers and one dozen plates, of Staffordshire ware, having upon them suitable inscriptions" in commemoration of the opening of the Erie Canal (Halfpenny and Zeller 2011).





Field & Clark *Erie Canal* plate and pitcher (Photo courtesy Cottone Auctions, Geneseo, NY).

PENNSYLVANIA

*Columbia*

**Peter Haldeman**

DATES: ca. 1835-1860

MARK: P. HALDEMAN / IMPORTER

MANUFACTURER: John Ridgway (1830-1841)

PATTERN: *Rhone*

COMMENTS: Peter Haldeman was a long time general merchant in Columbia, PA. He was born in 1801 and died in 1868. He was succeeded in business just prior to the Civil War by his two sons. The plate illustrated came from an estate sale in nearby Strasburg. (see entry for Demuth, York, PA for more information)



Peter Haldeman importer's mark. TCC Pattern 2058, *Rhone* #1. See similar mark for J. Baumgardner.



*Rhone* pattern plate with Haldeman importer's mark.

*Gettysburg*

**S. Fahnestock**

DATES: 1839-1855

MARK: S. FAHNESTOCK / IMPORTER

MANUFACTURER: Joseph Clementson (1839-1864)

PATTERN: *Lucerne*

COMMENTS: Miller & Earls (2008:73-75) illustrate this importer's mark and state that it belongs to Samuel Fahnestock, a china and crockery dealer in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania during the period from 1839 to 1855. Samuel was succeeded in the business by his sons in 1856, who formed the firm of Fahnestock Brothers.



*Lancaster***I. Baumgardner**

DATES: ca. 1845-1857

MARK: **I. BAUMGARDNER / IMPORTER**

MANUFACTURER: Attributed to John Ridgway (1830-1841) (Williams &amp; Weber 1986)

PATTERN: *Rhone*

COMMENTS: John Demuth and Jacob Baumgardner were owners of a dry goods and grocery store in York, Pennsylvania in 1841. After a few years, the partnership was dissolved, and Jacob Baumgardner moved to nearby Lancaster where he opened a hardware and crockery retail business. He lived in Lancaster from the mid-1840s until his death at age 46 in 1857. See entry for Peter Haldeman. See also the listing for John Demuth, York, PA.





*Rhone* covered vegetable bowl with Jacob Baumgardner importer's mark.  
(TCC Pattern 2058)

*Philadelphia***William Grange & Son**

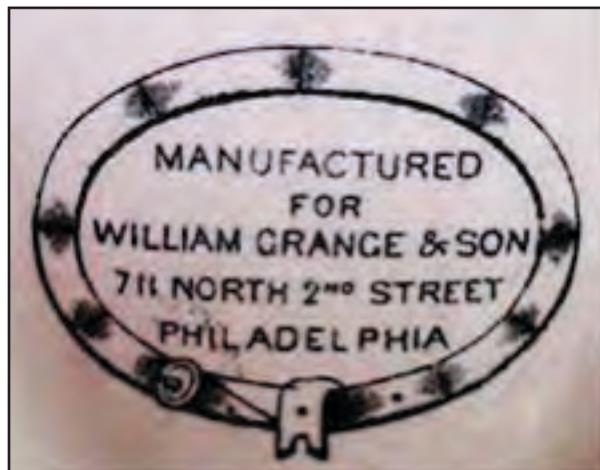
ADDRESS: 711 North 2nd Street

DATES: 1857-1859

MARK: MANUFACTURED / FOR / WILLIAM GRANGE & SON / 711 NO. 2ND STREET / PHILADELPHIA

MANUFACTURER: James Edwards & Sons

COMMENTS: William and his son, Thaddeus, were partners in a chinaware store at 211 No. 2nd in Philadelphia for three years, 1857-1859. William had been in business as sole proprietor of a chinaware store at 429 No. 2nd since 1845. The Grange importer mark was found on a white ironstone vessel (see James Edwards website).



**Kerr's Old China Hall**

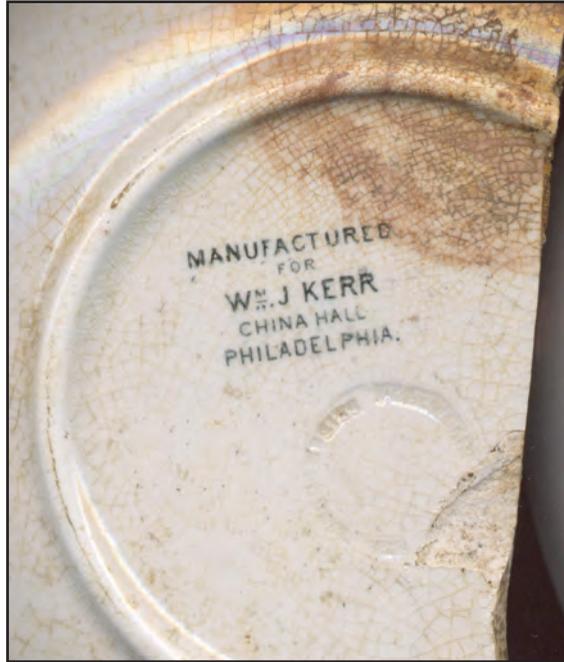
DATES: 1850-1860+

MARK:           1- (stamped) KERR'S / OLD CHINA HALL / PHILA.  
                  2- MANUFACTURED / FOR / WM J. KERR / CHINA HALL / PHILADELPHIA  
                  3- KERR'S / OLD CHINA HALL / PHILADELPHIA

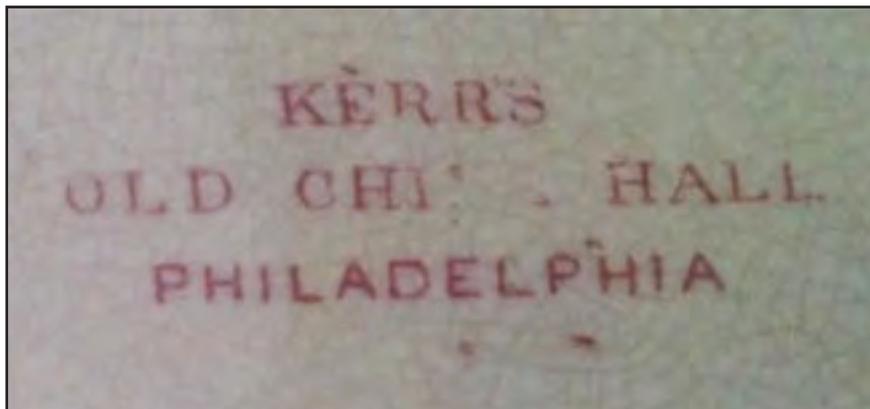
MANUFACTURER: J. Clementson

COMMENT: In the 1840s, Joseph Kerr and his son, William Joseph Kerr, were partners in a crockery and chinaware store at 191 Chestnut. During the early 1850s Joseph retired and William continued to run the business, the Old China Hall, for over a quarter of a century (Miller & Earls 2008).





Ironstone plate fragment from urban St. Louis.



Kerr's mark on the base of a *Lucerne* platter made by Joseph Clementson.

<b>CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE.</b>	
<b>Kerr &amp; Son.</b>	<p><b>CHINA HALL,</b>  <b>191 Chestnut-street,</b>            (Directly opposite the State House.)  <b>PHILADELPHIA.</b></p> <p><i>Merchants, Families, Hotel Keepers, and others, will find at the above establishment one of the largest stocks of well assorted, newest shapes and patterns of QUEENSWARE, GLASS, and CHINA, to be found in the United States. Constantly on hand all kinds of Queensware, Common White, Edged, Colored, Granite and Stone Ware suitable for the country trade. Iron Stone Ware for the use of Hotels. Also a large assortment of Rich China Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets. Merchants should not fail to give this establishment a call during their visits to the Eastern cities.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>KERR &amp; SON.</b></p> <p>All wares packed at this establishment are warranted to go safe.</p>

Advertisement for Kerr's China Hall in the 1845 *Sheldon & Co.'s Business Or Advertising Directory*.

**Mott, Schober & Co.**

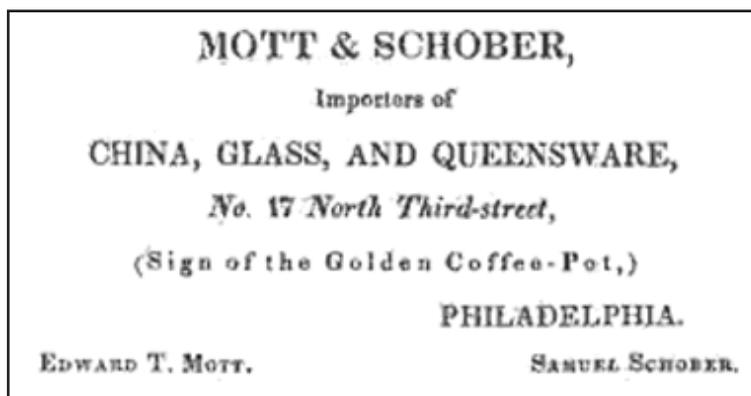
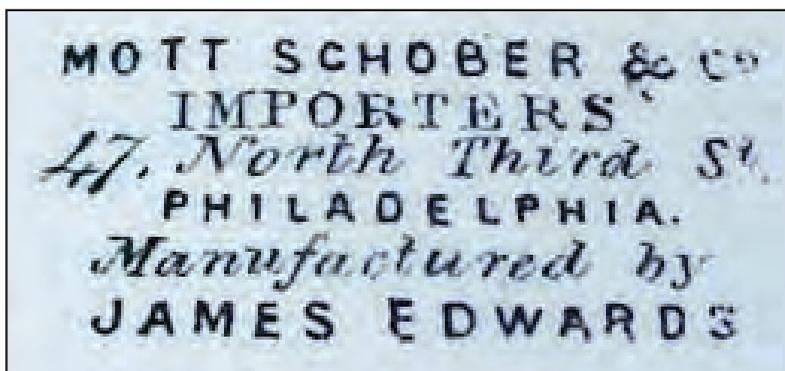
ADDRESS: 47 No. 3rd Street

DATES: 1838-1851

MARK: MOTT SCHOBER & CO. / IMPORTERS / 47 North Third St / PHILADELPHIA. / Manufactured by / JAMES EDWARDS

MANUFACTURER: James Edwards

COMMENTS: Edward T. Mott and Samuel Schober were partners in a Philadelphia for 13 years. After the partnership was dissolved in 1851 Mott continued to operate the store, which moved up 3rd street every 3 or so years, first at 47, then at 72, and finally at 120 No. 3rd. Mott died in 1858.



Advertisement for Mott, Schober, & Co. in the 1845 Sheldon & Co.'s Business Or Advertising Directory.

**John Y. Rushton**

ADDRESS: 245 Market Street

DATES: 1843-1856

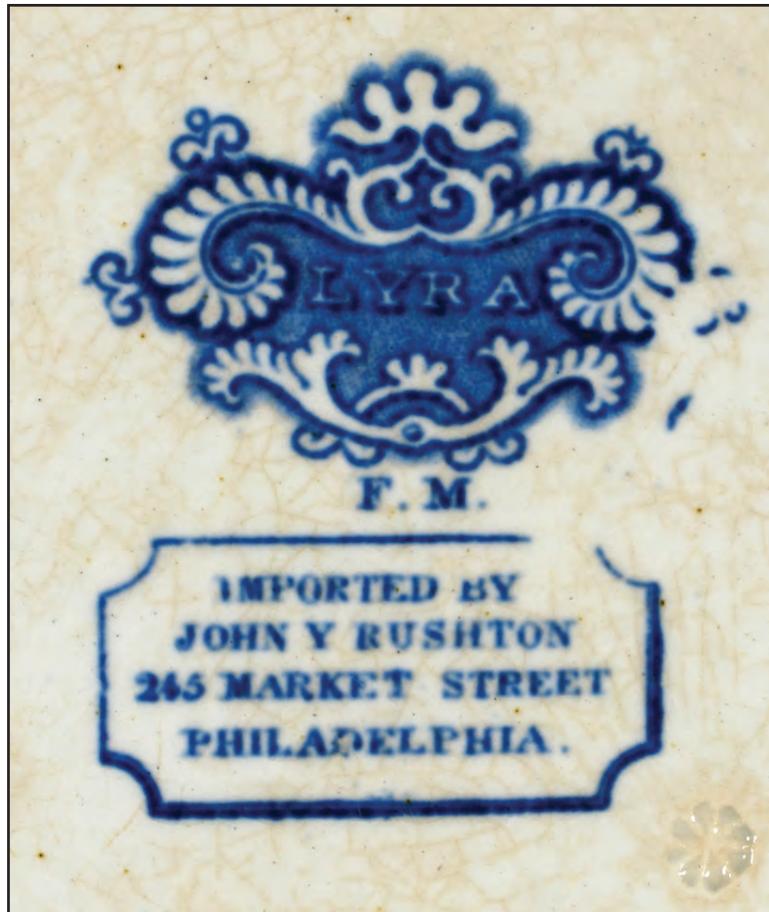
MARK: **IMPORTED BY / JOHN Y. RUSHTON / 245 MARKET STREET / PHILADELPHIA**

MANUFACTURER: Ridgway & Morley (1842-1845); Francis Morley (1845–1858)

PATTERNS: *Pantheon* (R&M), *Lyra* (Morley)

COMMENT: In the early 1840s John Y. Rushton was the principle partner in the firm of Rushton & Chambers. By 1843 Alexander Chambers withdrew from the firm and Rushton continued as sole owner until he took on associates in 1856, when the firm, by that time a wholesale only dealer of queensware and glass, became Rushton & Co. Williams and Weber (1986:615) illustrate the printed backmark for this pattern: **PANTHEON / OPAQUE / CHINA / R & M.**





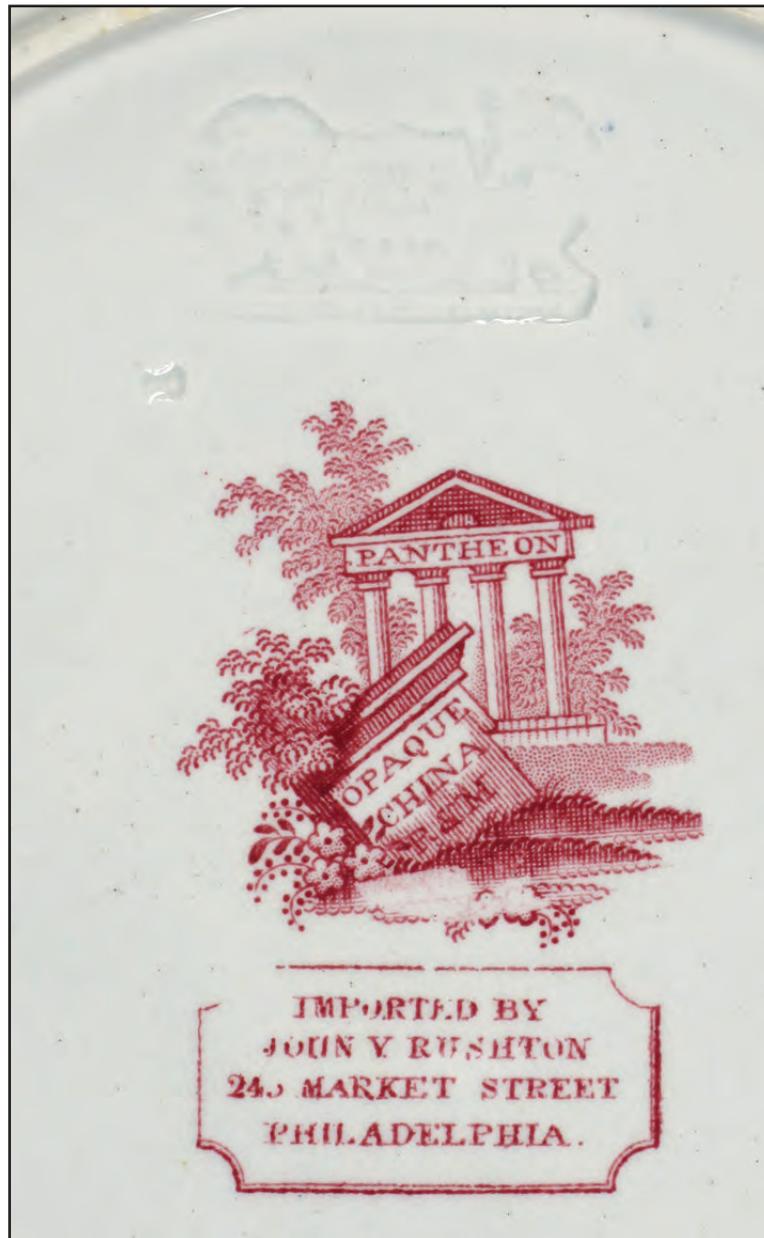
Rushton importer's mark with a Francis Morley mark for the pattern *Lyra*.



*Lyra* plate by Francis Morley with a John Y. Rushton importer's mark.



*Pantheon* pattern plate by Ridgway & Morley with a Rushton Philadelphia backmark.  
(TCC Pattern 8517)



Reverse of *Pantheon* plate showing impressed Ridgway & Morley stamp (top), pattern cartouche, and importer's stamp.

**James Tams & Co.**

ADDRESS: 227 High Street

DATES: 1840-1850

MARK: 1- JAMES TAMS & CO / PHILADELPHIA  
2- JAMES TAMS & CO. / IMPORTERS / PHILADELPHIA

MANUFACTURERS: J. & G. Alcock (1839-1848); J. Wedgwood (1841-1875)

PATTERNS: *Pompeii, William H. Harrison, Henry Clay, Log Cabin*

COMMENTS: Ellesin (1975:1185) illustrates a light blue *Pompeii* plate by J. & G. Alcock with the James Tams & Co. backmark. Arman (1997a:36) discusses a saucer with the second version of the James Tams & Company mark:

...illustrated..is a totally "new" view view/series by the J. Wedgwood factory and bears the identical James Tams, Philadelphia Importer's mark found on the rare "General Wm H. Harrison" series and the extremely rare "Henry Clay - Star of the West" pieces...the little saucer...is titled on the reverse "Log Cabin / North Bend / J. Wedgwood". Obviously made for the 1840 Presidential campaign of William Henry Harrison, since it features a log cabin, cider barrels, and the yeoman farmer plowing his fields.





*Pompeii* plate by J. & G. Alcock with a James Tams importer's mark.  
(Ellesin 1975; TCC data base, Pattern 1256)



*General W.H. Harrison Hero of the Thames 1813 plate with a James Tams importer's backmark.  
(TCC Pattern 4835)*



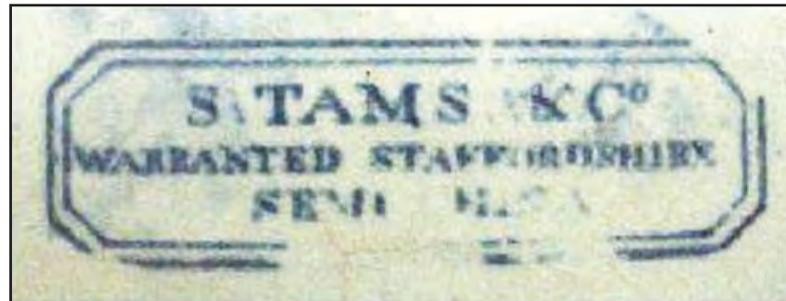
William Henry Harrison pitcher 1840 (see also entry for Miller, Alexandria, VA.)



TAMS & BROTHER, manufacturers and Importers of China, Glass, and Queensware, Corner of Market and Sixth streets, offer for sale, at their wholesale warehouse, a full and general assortment of CHINA, GLASS, and QUEENSWARE, at the very lowest prices, to country merchants.

-Packing carefully attended to and merchants are invited to call and examine the above assortments.

Goods can be imported, to order, direct from England to New Orleans, by which means they will come much lower to purchasers. (November 17, 1829)





S. Tams & Co. plate and backmark.

**Tams, Anderson, & Tams**

DATES: 1824-1827

MARK:           Stamped: TAMS ANDERSON & TAMS / POTTERY  
                      Printed: TAMS, ANDERSON & TAMS / WARRANTED / STAFFORDSHIRE

MANUFACTURER: Unknown

COMMENTS: Sampson Tams formed a partnership with his brother James, newly arrived in Philadelphia from the family home in Staffordshire, and Frederick Anderson. The china and crockery store was located at 183 High Street (see Halfpenny and Zeller 2011).





Dark blue transferware plate with a Tams, Anderson & Tams importer's mark.  
(TCC Pattern 11730)



Edged Pearlware Plate with Painted Decoration. On the reverse is a stamped Tams, Anderson & Tams importer's mark, 1824-1827. Photo courtesy of *The Pottery Bank, Dieke Collection*.

**Tyndale's**

ADDRESS: 219 Chestnut Street

DATES: 1840-1846

MARK: **RIDGWAY & MORLEY'S / IMPROVED GRANITE CHINA / MANUFACTURED / for and / IMPORTED BY / TYNDALE'S / PHILADELPHIA / N<sup>o</sup> 219 CHESTNUT ST<sup>r</sup> ABOVE 7<sup>th</sup>**

MANUFACTURERS: Ridgway & Morley (1842-1845); W. Ridgway Son & Co. (1838-1845)

PATTERN: *Feathered Flowers, Nankin Jar*

COMMENTS: Robinson Tyndale relocated his china and crockery store to 219 Chestnut in 1840. After his death, his wife Sarah retained ownership and managed the business. She brought her son, Hector, into the firm in 1845. The company became Tyndale & Mitchell in 1847.

SOURCE: Williams and Weber 1986: 356.





*Nankin Jar* plate by Ridgway & Morley imported by Robinson Tyndale.  
(TCC Pattern 5154)

**TYNDALE'S**  
**IMPORTERS**  
OF  
**FRENCH, CHINESE AND ENGLISH**  
**FANCY CHINA AND GLASSWARE,**  
NO. 219 CHESNUT ST. ABOVE SEVENTH,  
PHILADELPHIA :

Where they offer for sale a large and general assortment of rich French, Chinese and English China and Glassware, of splendid patterns and latest fashion.

They have also on hand, an extensive and well assorted stock of

**China, Glass and Queensware,**

Suitable for country trade, which they will dispose of on the most liberal terms. Orders will meet prompt attention. Packing warranted to any part of the Union.

**Tyndale & Mitchell**

ADDRESS: 219 Chestnut Street

DATES: 1847-1857

MARK: **(on an urn)** BEST QUALITY / TYNDALE & MITCHELL / 219 CHESTNUT STREET / PHILADELPHIA / FM & CO.

MANUFACTURER: Francis Morley (1845-1859)

PATTERN: *Lake Series, Aurora*

COMMENTS: Hector Tyndale and Edward P. Mitchell were partners in a chinaware store at 219 Chestnut from 1847 to 1857. The 1858 Philadelphia city directory indicates that Tyndale & Mitchell had relocated their business to 707 Chestnut. In 1870 James T. Wolf joined the original partners and the firm became Tyndale, Mitchell & Wolf at 707 Chestnut.





*Lake series platter by Morley found with a Tyndale & Mitchell mark.  
(TCC Pattern 5515)*



*Aurora* clobbered plate by Francis Morley & Company with a Tyndale & Mitchell importer's mark.  
(TCC Pattern 1310)



*Aurora* clobbered cup and saucer by Francis Morley & Co. with a Tyndale & Mitchell importer's mark.  
(TCC Pattern 1310)

**Peter Wright & Sons**

ADDRESS: 259 High Street

DATES: 1839-1860+

MARK: **PETER WRIGHT & SONS / IMPORTERS / PHILADELPHIA**

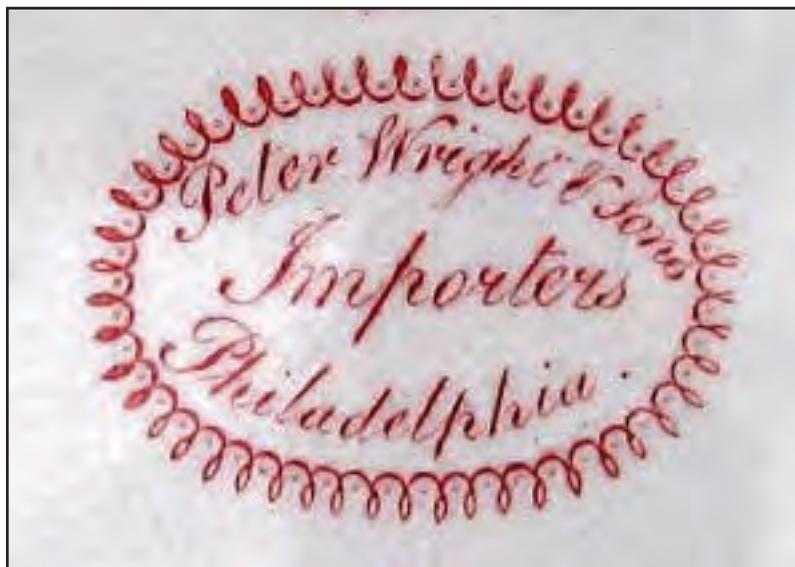
MANUFACTURERS: Jacob & Thomas Furnival (1843); J. Furnival & Co. (1845-1870); T. Furnival & Co. (1844-1845); George Phillips (1834-1848); J. Wedgwood (1841-1875)

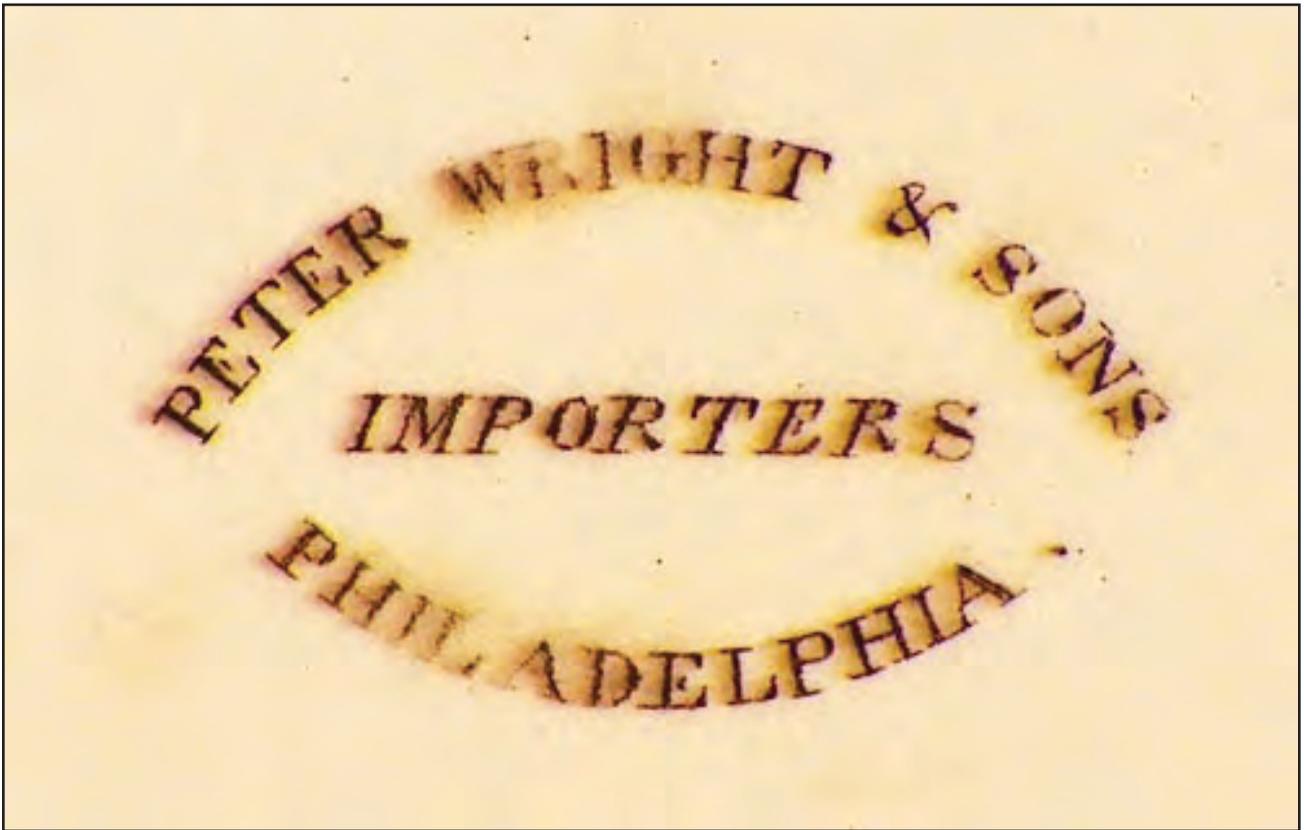
PATTERNS: *Pastoral* (Furnival); *Tropick* (Wedgwood); *Marino* (Phillips)

COMMENTS: Peter Wright & Sons are first listed in 1839 in the Philadelphia city directory at 259 High Street. The 1861 entry for the firm states that the principals of the firm were James A. Wright, Edward N. Wright, and Thornton Pike, importers of chinaware at 115 Walnut Street. Ewins (1997:96, Plate 16) illustrates the reverse of a transferware Marino plate bearing both the Wright & Sons and George Phillips backmarks, ca. 1840.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT: At the site of the first U. S. Mint in Philadelphia transferware plates and bowls were found with the Wright & Sons backmark, including a plate marked **PASTORAL / J. & T. F.** and a bowl with the mark **TROPICK / J. WEDGWOOD.**

(Cotter *et al* 1992:214-215).





Second version of Wright & Sons mark.



*Marino* plate by George Phillips with a Peter Wright & Sons backmark.  
(TCC Pattern 7010)

**Wright & Pike**

ADDRESS: 29 N. Third, later 205 High Street

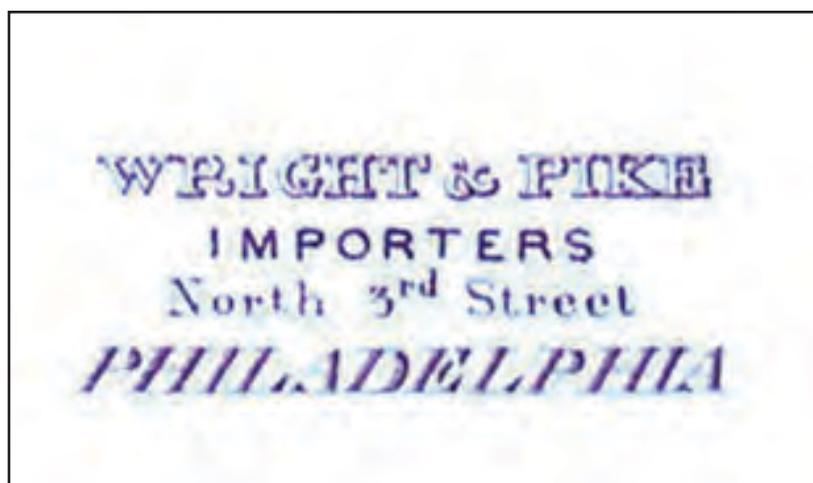
DATES: 1847-1856

MARK: 1- WRIGHT & PIKE / IMPORTERS / NORTH 3RD STREET / PHILADELPHIA  
2- WRIGHT & PIKE / IMPORTERS / PHILADELPHIA  
3- WRIGHT & PIKE / IMPORTERS / PHILADELPHIA / Manufactured by / JAMES EDWARDS

MANUFACTURERS: J. & G. Alcock (1839-1848); James Edwards

PATTERN: *Cologne*

COMMENTS: TCC Data Base Pattern #8044 and #10570; Ellesin (1975: 1185) illustrates a Cologne platter with the second Wright & Pike importers backmark. Robert K. Wright and Thornton Pike were the principles in the partnership, which had a store at 29 North 3rd Street between 1847 and 1850, and at 205 High Street between 1851 and 1856 (Ellesin 1975:1185).



WRIGHT & PIVE,  
IMPORTERS.  
PHILADELPHIA,  
*Manufactured by*  
JAMES EDWARDS.



*Cologne* pattern plate by J. & G. Alcock with a Wright & Pike importer's mark.  
(TCC Pattern 10570)

**Wright & Wharton**

ADDRESS: 29 N. Third, later 205 High Street

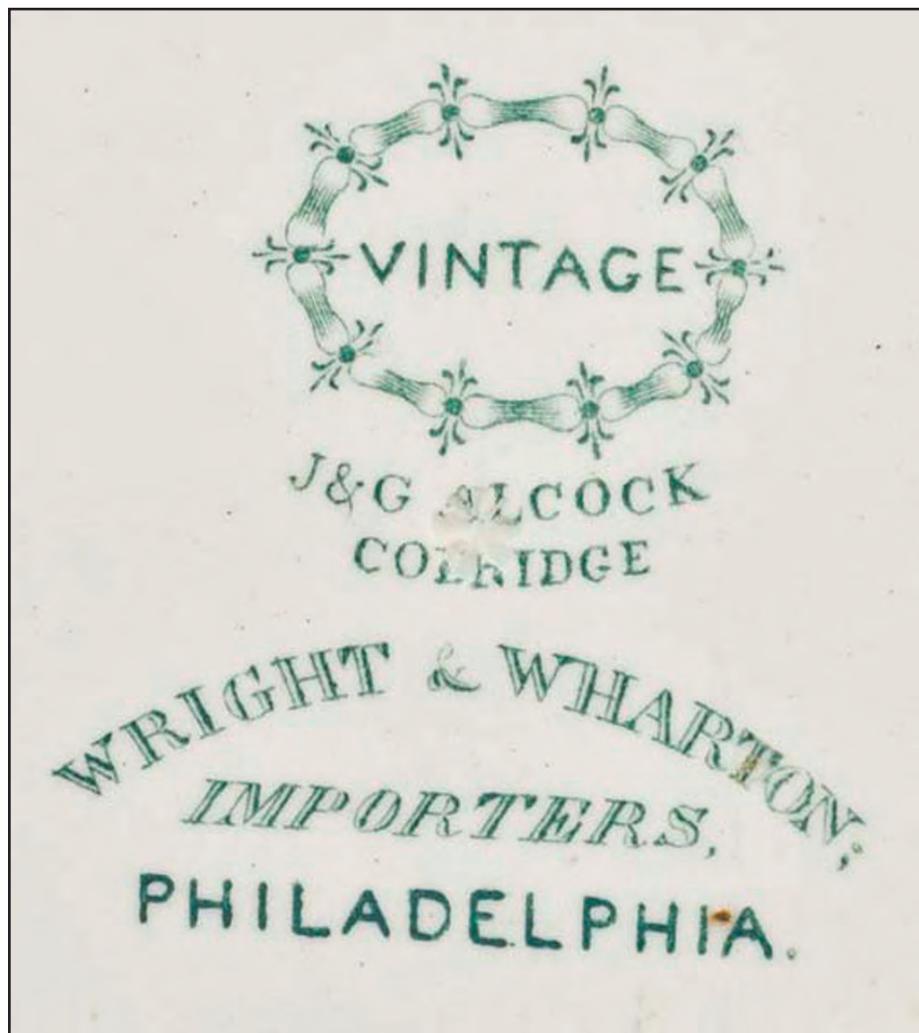
DATES: 1845-1846

MARK: **WRIGHT & WHARTON / IMPORTERS / PHILADELPHIA**

MANUFACTURERS: J. & G. Alcock (1839-1848)

PATTERN: *Vintage*

COMMENTS: Beginning in 1845 Robert K. Wright and Charles W. Wharton became partners in the retail crockery trade with a store at 29 N. 3rd. In 1847 the partnership was dissolved and Wright went into business with Thornton Pike at the same address on North Third.



Wright & Wharton importer's mark on the back of a *Vintage* plate by J. & G. Alcock.



*Vintage plate with a Wright & Wharton backmark, made by J. & G. Alcock.*

**WRIGHT & WHARTON,**

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

**CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,***No. 29 North Third-street,***PHILADELPHIA.****ROBERT K. WRIGHT.****CHARLES W. WHARTON.**

Advertisement for Wright & Wharton in the 1845 *Sheldon & Co.'s Business Or Advertising Directory*.

*West Chester***William Everhart**

ADDRESS: Gay Street (beginning 1824)

DATES: 1824-1853

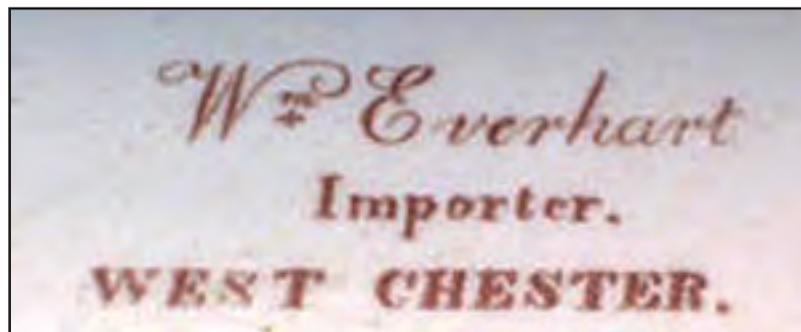
MARK: **Wm Everhart / Importer, / WEST CHESTER**

MANUFACTURER: Joseph Heath (1845-1853)

PATTERN: *Belvoir*

COMMENTS: The Transferware Collectors Club pattern database lists a platter with the Belvoir pattern in pink by Joseph Heath which has a Wm. Everhart importer's backmark. William Everhart (1785-1867) was a prominent West Chester merchant and land developer. He was elected to Congress in 1853.

In order to stock his planned store, Everhart travelled to England in 1822. In route, he was the only passenger aboard the packet ship Albion to survive when it sank in a storm off the coast of Ireland. Everhart continued on to England to make purchases from manufacturers, including Staffordshire potters, and, on his return to the United States, he was a general merchant in West Chester from 1824 to 1853.





*Belvoir* plate by Heath found with the Everhart Importer's mark.  
(TCC Pattern 7799)

*York*

**John Demuth**

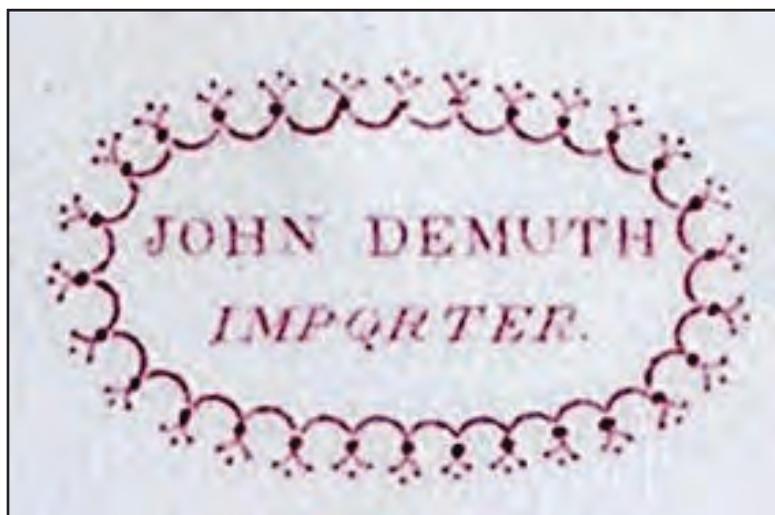
DATES: 1844-1858

MARK: JOHN DEMUTH / IMPORTER

MANUFACTURER: Joseph Clementson (1839-1864)

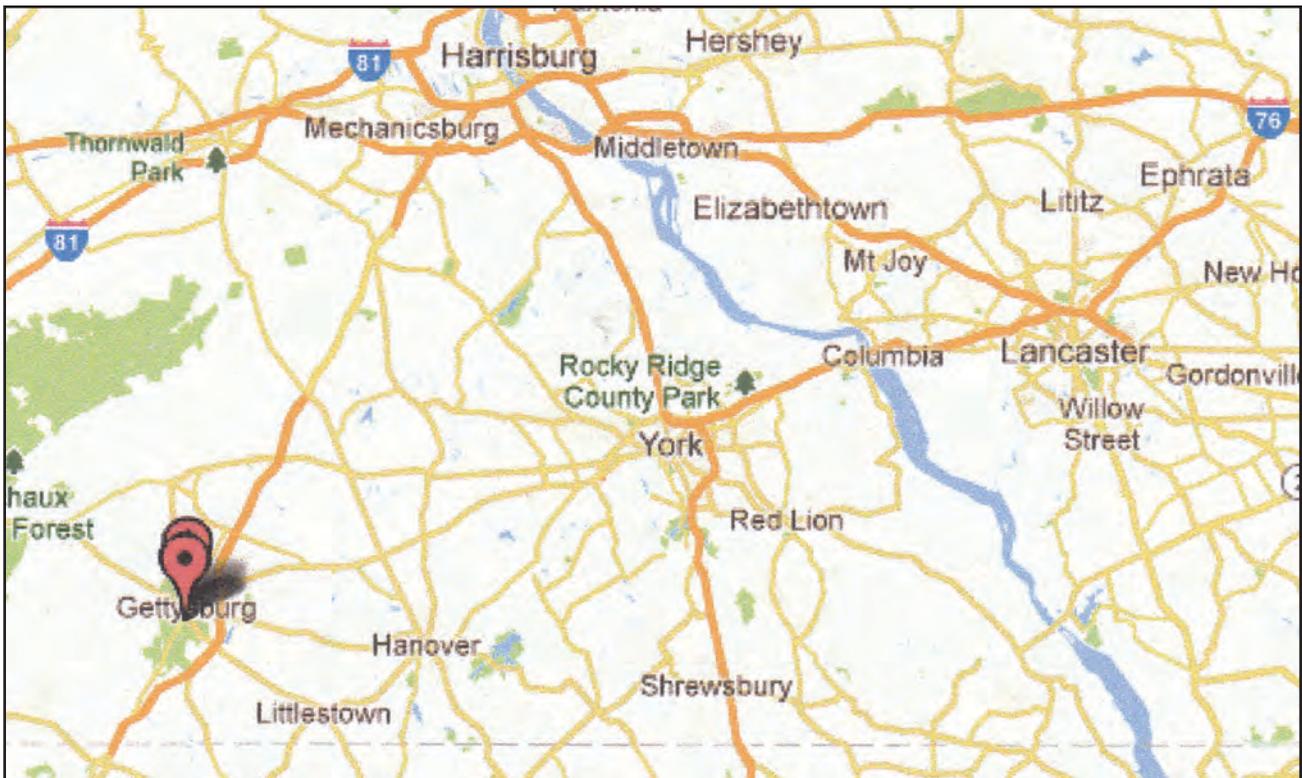
PATTERN: *Lucerne*

COMMENTS: John Demuth and Jacob Baumgardner were owners of a dry goods and grocery store in York, Pennsylvania in 1841. After a few years, the partnership was dissolved, and Jacob Baumgardner moved to nearby Lancaster where he opened a hardware and crockery retail business. John Demuth continued to run the York store for a number of years until he moved to Iowa to open a new retail business. Before the Civil War he moved once again, this time south into Missouri. The style of the Demuth back mark is stylistically diagnostic for Clementson (see the mark for S. Fahnestock, Gettysburg).





*Lucerne* pattern plate by Joseph Clementson with Demuth importers mark (TCC Pattern 4081).



Courtesy of Google Maps.

Locations of four Pennsylvania towns, all along a major 19th century stage road, now U. S. 30, where merchants sold Staffordshire table ware with their importers marks:

SW to NE

Gettysburg	S. Fahnestock	J. Clementson
York	John Demuth	J. Clementson
Columbia	Peter Haldeman	J. Ridgway
Lancaster	Jacob Baumgardner	J. Ridgway

All of the Staffordshire patterns with these importers marks date to the early 1840s. None of these importer's marks have business addresses or city names, suggesting small town settings where the dealers and their store locations were well known.

RHODE ISLAND

*Woonsocket*

**Baldwin, Pond & Co.**

DATES: 1840s

MARK: IMPORTED / BY / BALDWIN, POND & CO / WOONSOCKET, / R. I.

MANUFACTURER: Jacob Furnival & Co. (1845-1870)

PATTERN: *Medina*

COMMENTS: The firm of Baldwin, Pond & Co. is listed as an importer of china and queensware in Woonsocket in the 1849 Rhode Island business directory.





*Medina* plate by J. Furnival with the Baldwin Pond & Co. importer's mark. (See *TCC* Pattern 594).



## Chapter 2 – The Middle West

### ILLINOIS

#### *Springfield*

#### **H. LeClaire**

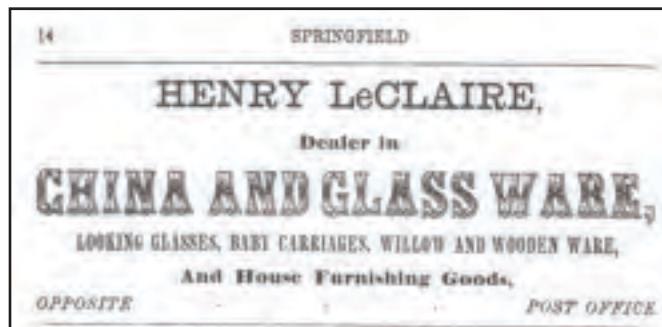
DATES: 1860-1870+

MARK: IRON STONE / MANUFACTURED / BY A. SHAW / FOR / H. LECLAIRE

MANUFACTURER: Anthony Shaw

COMMENTS: Henry LeClaire opened a china and glassware store on Monroe between 4th and 5th, across from the Post Office, in downtown Springfield prior to the Civil War in 1860. His business was successful and continued into the 1870s.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT: A white ironstone plate fragment with the LeClaire importers mark was recovered from a privy on Springfield's near-west side, in the vicinity of LeClaire's Addition, which ran eastward along Edwards Street from Walnut, and which was platted by Henry and Nancy Jane LeClaire in 1865.



LeClaire advertisement in the 1864 Springfield, IL City Directory.

**QUEENSWARE, & C.**

**S P R I N G T R A D E I**

1860. 1860.

QUEENSWARE, CHINA, GLASSWARE,  
ETC., ETC., ETC.

**HENRY LECLAIRE**  
(Successor to James G. Hull,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER,  
*East Side Square, under Cook's Hall, Springfield, Ill.*  
Has put down the prices lower than ever sold in the we .

**HENRY LECLAIRE**

Is the only Queensware dealer in Springfield who imports his  
Goods

**DIRECT FROM EUROPE,**  
and can and will compete with any market east or west.

NEW GOODS, NEW PATTERNS, AND LOW PRICES

Just receiving the largest and cheapest stock ever brought to  
this market.  
Keeps constantly on hand a large and general assortment o

Glassware, Looking-Glasses,  
Chandellers, Lamps, Trays, etc.

Table Cutlery,  
Brittania. Silver Plated,  
Hotel and Boarding House Ware, etc.

Cash and prompt time buyers will find it to their interest to  
examine his stock.  
The best of Kerosene and Coal Oils, and Lamps always on  
hand.  
Churches and Public Halls lighted at short profit.  
apr24-daw

Advertisement for Henry LeClaire's China Shop in the September 1860 *State Daily Journal*.

INDIANA

*Evansville*

**Babcock Brothers**

DATES: ca. 1850-1862

MARK: IMPORTED BY / BABCOCK BROTHERS / EVANSVILLE / INDIANA

MANUFACTURER: Thomas Goodfellow (1828-1859)

PATTERN: *Alleghany*; also molded white ironstone

COMMENTS: Charles and Henry O. Babcock are listed in the 1858 Evansville City Directory as hardware and queensware dealers. Both brothers were born in New York, Charles in Utica in 1812 and Henry in Troy in 1822. By 1863 the Babcocks were involved in other businesses, Charles in harness and saddlery sales and Henry in wholesale groceries.



*Alleghany* platter imported by the Babcock Brothers from the Thomas Goodfellow Pottery.  
(TCC Pattern 1257)

**Hollingsworth & Hughes**

DATES: 1844-1855

MARK: HOLLINGSWORTH &amp; HUGHES / IMPORTERS / EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

MANUFACTURERS: Charles J. Mason; Francis Morley

COMMENTS: By 1858, when the first Evansville City Directory was published, the partnership of Hollingsworth & Hughes had been dissolved. At that time, John W. Hughes is listed as a Queensware merchant on Second Street between Vine and Division, and the Queensware store of William Hollingsworth & Brother (W. E. & T. J.) was located at 26 North First. This firm is listed in the Mason / Morley crest book dating between 1842 and 1848 (Ewins 1997:60).

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 15.—Colonel William E. Hollingsworth, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Evansville, died Monday morning after a short illness. He was born in Kentucky in 1822 and came to this city in 1844 and founded a queensware house, which he had ever since conducted successfully. He was married in 1853, and his widow and nine children survive him. He served as captain in the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Indiana during the war. Colonel Hollingsworth was a Mason of prominence and had filled every office in the local lodge, and he will be buried with all the honors of the order. Mr. Hollingsworth organized the first fire department of the city and was for years the chief, until advanced years compelled him to retire.

Obituary for William Hollingsworth, *Elkhart Daily Review*, March 15, 1892.

GAZETTEER AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY. 85

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**CHINA, GLASS, QUEENS WARE.**

---

 **J. W. HUGHES,**   
(Successor to Hollingsworth & Hughes.)

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

**QUEENS WARE, CHINA,**  
AND  
**GLASS WARE,**  
Looking Glasses, Knives and Forks, Tea Trays,  
Tea and Table Spoons, Britania Ware, &c.,

**NO. 11 MAIN STREET, NEXT TO OLD BANK,  
EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.**

---

 Crates, assorted to suit the Country Trade, always on hand. Also, **STONE WARE** of every description.

Advertisement in the 1858 *Indiana Gazetteer* for J. W. Hughes, "Successor to Hollinsworth & Hughes".

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*New Albany***J. J. Brown**

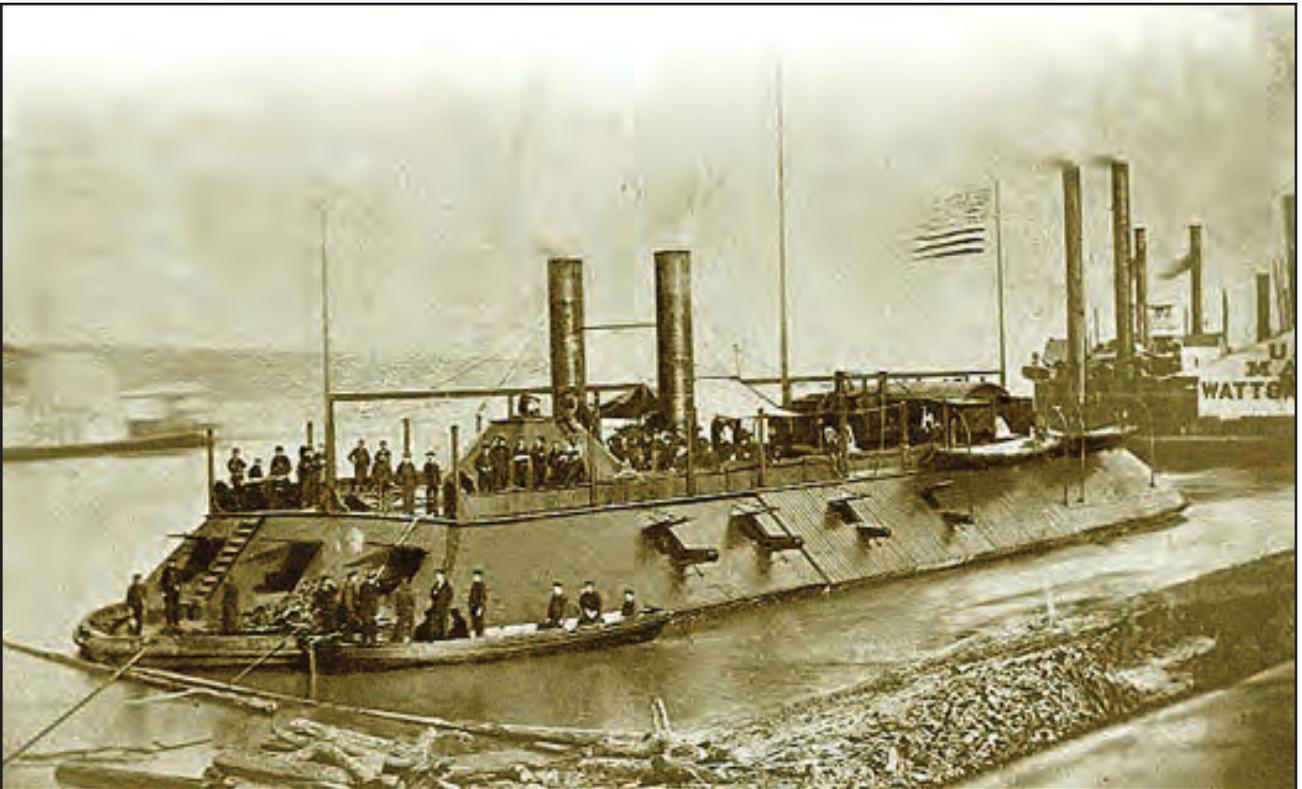
DATES: 1861-1862

MARK: **J. J. BROWN / IMPORTER / NEW ALBANY, IND.**

MANUFACTURER: J. Wedgwood (1841-1875)

COMMENTS: John J. Brown is listed in the 1859 New Albany city directory as the principal partner in the firm of "Brown, Johnson, & Crane, importers and dealers in queensware, hardware, and glassware, No. side Main, between Pearl and Bank". The following year, 1860, the firm was a partnership between Brown and John E. Crane, "Brown & Crane, Hardware & Crockery, 304 Main". J. J. Brown is not listed in the 1863 city directory.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT: A white ironstone plate with the J. J. Brown importers mark was recovered from the wreck of the Civil War ironclad, the *Cairo*, which sank on December 12, 1862 in the Mississippi River near Vicksburg (Bearass 1980).



Photograph of the U. S. Ironclad *Cairo*, ca. 1861(National Park Service; Bearass 1980).

IOWA

*Keokuk*

**Carey & Kilbourne**

DATES: 1854-1858

MARK: CAREY AND KILBOURNE / IMPORTERS / KEOKUK IOWA

MANUFACTURER: Anthony Shaw (1851-1900)

PATTERN: *Peruvian Horse Hunt*

COMMENTS: Samuel E. Carey and George E. Kilbourne owned a china and crockery store at 51 Main in Keokuk during the mid- to late 1850s. By 1859 the partnership had broken up and Kilbourne alone managed the china store, while Carey became a grocer and commission merchant. The Carey and Kilbourne backmark has been seen on several vessels from non-archaeological contexts. One, a mulberry transfer print plate with a floral pattern, also has an impressed stamp for Anthony Shaw.



Base of *Peruvian Horse Hunt* sugar bowl with a Registration date for August 8, 1850 by Anthony Shaw.



*Peruvian Horse Hunt* sugar bowl with Carey & Kilbourne base mark.

KENTUCKY  
(Ohio Valley)

*Louisville*

**P. & J. Chamberlain**

DATES: ca. 1828 -1836

MANUFACTURERS: Davenport; Enoch Wood & Sons (1818-1845)

PATTERN: *American Cities Series, Chillicothe* (Davenport)

COMMENTS: Brothers Purly & Joseph Chamberlain are listed in the 1832 City Directory as hardware and Queensware merchants, with a store on south Main, corner 5<sup>th</sup> Street. By 1837 the partnership had dissolved – Purly is listed in the city directory as having a hardware store at 38 West Main and Joseph is listed as owning a hardware store down the street at 14 West main.



*Chillicothe* platter in Davenport's *Cities Series* found with a Chamberlain importer's mark.  
(TCC Data Base, Pattern #9678)

**P. & J. CHAMBERLIN,**  
Direct Importers and Wholesale Dealers in  
**Hardware and Cutlery, Queens-**  
**ware, Combs, &c.**  
LOUISVILLE, (KENTUCKY.)

Chamberlain advertisement in the 1832 Louisville City Directory.

**Lewis & Wilkes**

DATES: 1844-1848

MARK: STONE CHINA / Manufactured for / & Imported by / LEWIS & WILKES / LOUISVILLE KY

MANUFACTURER: R. Hall & Co, (1841-1849).

COMMENTS: In 1844 Charles J. Lewis and William Wilkes became partners in a Queensware business with a retail store at 192 Main in Louisville. By 1848 William Wilkes had dropped out of the partnership to form Wilkes & Brothers Queensware store at 626 West Main.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT: The only example of this backmark which has been published is shown below. This hollow-ware base was recovered from a pre-Civil War privy, located behind a brick tenement in urban St. Louis. The house was razed for development in in the early 1990s (Mazrim 2013).



**LEWIS & WILKES,**  
 IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**CHINA, GLASS**  
 AND  
**QUEENSWARE,**  
 No. 492 Main, between 4th and 5th Sts  
 18\*

Lewis & Wilkes Advertisement in the 1845 Louisville City Directory.

**CHINA, QUEENSWARE AND GLASS.—**

 We are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of the above Goods, of all the various qualities, suitable for hotels, private families, steamboats, and country trade, and our arrangements are such that we shall constantly keep on hand a full and desirable stock of all articles appertaining to our business.

Our stock of Waiters, Castors, Spoons, Knives and Forks, Candlesticks, fancy articles, Flower Vases, Mottled Cups and Saucers, is very complete.

We have a new article of Goods, resembling Gold-band French China, which we sell at a very low price, being a fine article of Stoneware with a gilt band.

Jc21 WILKES & BROS., Market st.

Wilkes & Bros. advertisement in the 1851 *Louisville Daily Courier*.



*Chapoo* pattern platter by R. Hall & Co, found with a Lewis & Wilkes importer's mark.  
(TCC Pattern 10319)

**Neff, Wanton & Co.**

DATES: 1822-1839

MANUFACTURERS: Davenport (1794-1869)

PATTERN: *American Cities Series* (Columbus, Ohio); Man & Two Dogs

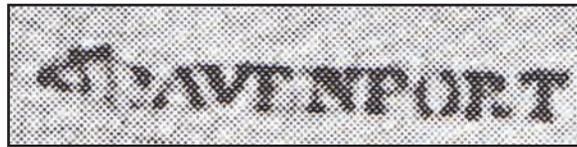
COMMENTS: John R. Neff and William R. Wanton became partners in a shipping and mercantile business in 1822 (Neff 1986). When the first Louisville city directory was published in 1832 they were listed as merchants at 37 North Water Street. They were listed as hardware retail and wholesale merchants in the 1836 directory. The last entry for Neff Wanton & Company was the 1839 city directory. The firm had direct ties to southern ports such as Savannah and New Orleans and established branches of their mercantile and shipping business in Cincinnati and St. Louis.

For a century or more, students of historical Staffordshire pottery have been puzzled by the Cities Series, a dark blue transferware pattern which depicts landscapes from several American and foreign cities. Although collectors and curators searched diligently, not a single piece was found with a potters mark. Based purely on stylistic grounds and ceramic body, the Cities Series should date to 1826 - 1829, before the light color whitewares came into popularity in the early 1830s.

David Arman (1999:3-5) compiled a body of research over the years which pointed to Davenport as the manufacturer. Mainly, his attribution was based upon importers marks found on the series. Five importer's marks are known (Larsen 1950:205-211), all tied to firms located in riverine cities with New Orleans as the port of entry:

<u>FIRM</u>	<u>PATTERN</u>
1. Neff Wanton, Louisville	<i>Columbus, Louisville, Chillicothe, Sandusky</i>
2. Hill & Henderson, New Orleans,	<i>Louisville</i>
3. P. & J. Chamberlain, Louisville,	<i>Chillicothe</i>
4. J. M. Thompson & Co., Wheeling	<i>Columbus</i>
5. Robert Lawrence, Cincinnati	<i>Quebec</i>

Hill & Henderson were long-time Davenport importers and their firm's mark is found on a wide range of Davenport patterns, both dark blue and the later light color transferwares. The cartouche enclosing the Hill & Henderson logo was designed by Davenport and is repeated from pattern to pattern – and it is the very same mark as found on the City Series pieces. The final piece to the puzzle was provided by archaeologists. Arman's theory was proven valid once and for all by the "smoking gun" of ceramic researchers: a marked specimen! A one paragraph note, published in the next issue of the TCC Bulletin (Winter 1999, pg. 13), announced that a Quebec pattern sugar bowl fragment with a clear DAVENPORT mark in dark blue had recently been recovered during archaeological investigations at the site of Velasco, on the Texas coast (see Pollan et al 1996).



DAVENPORT mark from an archaeological fragment of a *Quebec* sugar bowl in the Cities Series (Pollan et al 1996:19).





*Sandusky* pattern platter by Davenport found with a Neff, Wantion & Co. importer's mark.  
(TCC Pattern 3096)



Backmark on the *Sandusky* platter in the *Cities Series*.



*Man & Two Dogs* plate with a Neff Wanton & Co. importers mark.  
(TCC Pattern #3655)

**A. Reeves & Co.**

DATES: 1842-1850

MANUFACTURER: Charles Meigh (1832-1850)

PATTERN: *American Cities and Scenery series*

COMMENTS: The firm of Abner Reeves & Company had a Queensware and glassware retail store at 192 Main from 1842 to 1850 in Louisville.



*City Hall, New York* plate in the *American Cities and Scenery* series by Charles Meigh found with an A. Reeves importer's mark. (TCC Pattern 2801)

**J. B. Sheriden & Co.**

DATES: 1850-1857

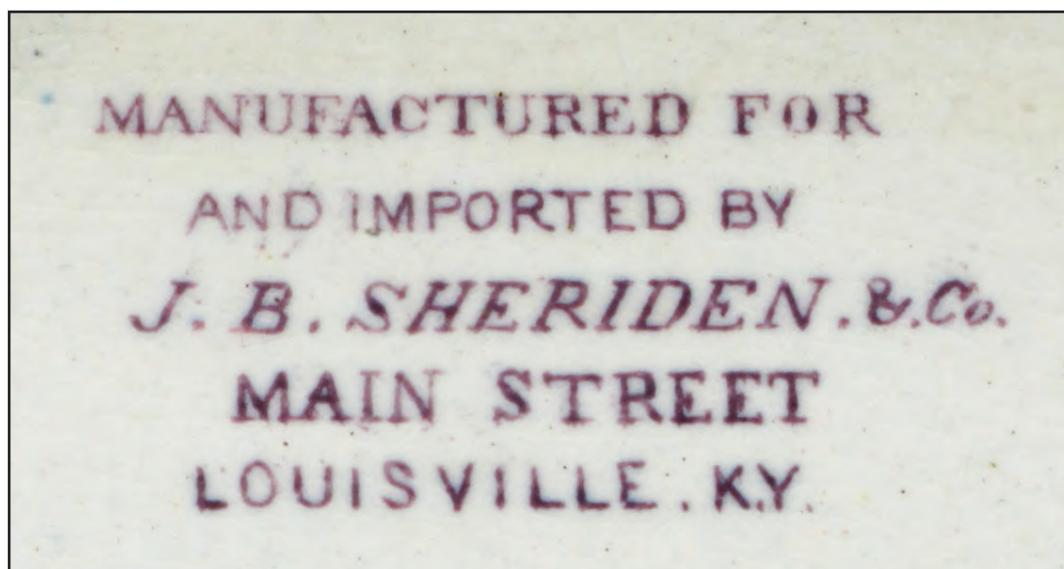
MARK: MANUFACTURED FOR / J. B. SHERIDEN &amp; Co. / MAIN STREET / LOUISVILLE, KY

MANUFACTURER: Livesley, Powell &amp; Co. (1851-1866)

PATTERN: *Indian* (TCC Pattern1552)

COMMENTS: Jacob B. Sheriden (also at times spelled Sheridan) opened a China, Queensware & Glassware store at 81 Fourth Street in Louis in 1850. He placed advertisements in the *Louisville Daily Courier* in 1851 and 1852 for French China as well as earthenware.

Williams and Weber (1986:201) illustrate an 1850s style transferware platter in light purple with a floral design. It bears no maker's mark. Other pieces in this have pattern and manufacturers marks for Livesley, Powell & Co, and their *Indian* pattern (TCC Pattern 1552).





*Indian* platter with a Sheriden & Co. importer's mark. (see also Williams & Weber 1986:201).



Mark found on some *Indian* pattern vessels.  
(TCC Pattern 1552)

*Nicholasville*

**Samuel Miller**

DATES: early 1830s

MARK: **(Impressed stamp) SAMUEL MILLER / NICHOLASVILLE / KENTUCKY**

MANUFACTURER: Ralph Stevenson (1810-1835)

PATTERN: *Manhattan*

COMMENT: TCC Data Base Pattern #7350. Nicholasville is located a few miles southwest of Lexington and due south of Cincinnati.





*Manhattan* plate by Ralph Stevenson with a Samuel Miller impressed backmark.  
(TCC Pattern 7350)

MICHIGAN*Detroit***John J. Jenness**

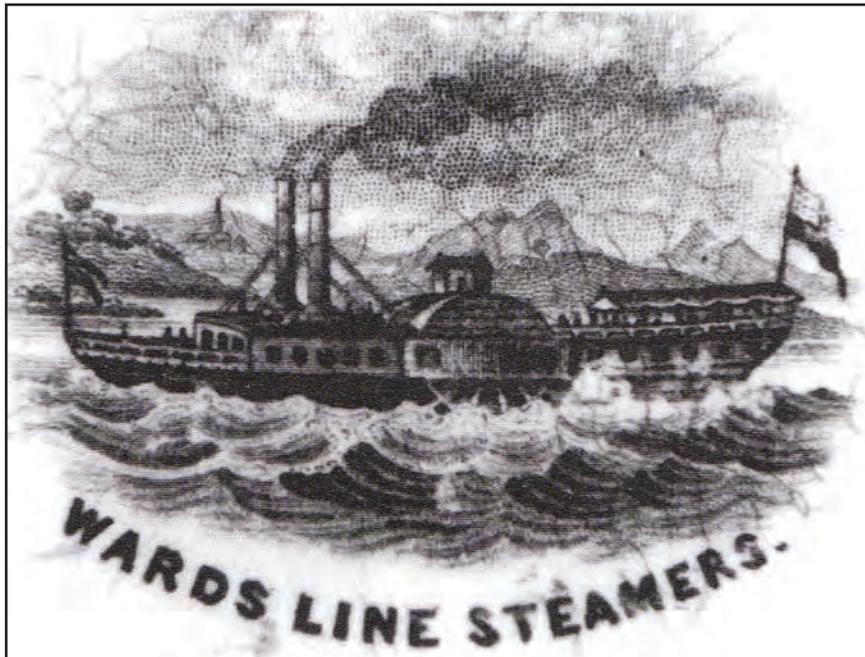
DATES: 1853-1862

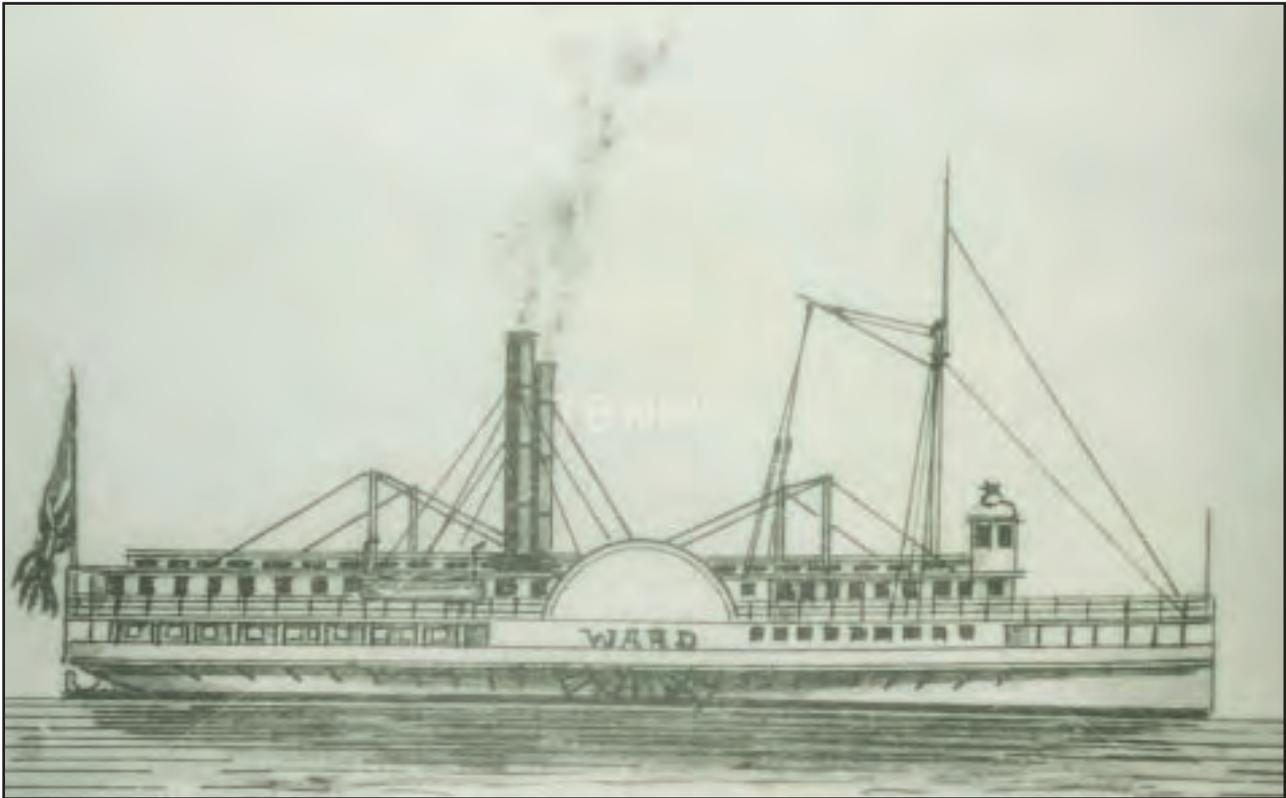
MARK: MAYER'S REAL IRONSTONE / OFFICE 81 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK/ PRIZE MEDAL1851 / IMPORTED BY / JOHN J. JENNESS / DETROIT

MANUFACTURER: T. J. & J. Mayer (1842-1855)

PATTERN: *Ward's Steamers* (2nd variety; see Krummes 1997:91))

COMMENTS: John Jenness began his career in the china and crockery business in Detroit in association with the Mather family, long time china dealers in the city. After his partnership with S. J. Mather dissolved in 1852, Jenness retained ownership of the Woodward Avenue store from 1853 into the Civil War era. During the mid-19th century, the Mayer Brothers, like many other Staffordshire manufacturers, kept an office on Pearl Street in New York City (see Ewins 1997).





*A Ward's Side-paddle Great Lakes Steamship, ca. 1850.*

**Jenness & Mather**

ADDRESS: 111 Woodward Avenue

DATES: 1851-1852

MARK: **IMPORTED BY / JENNESS & MATHER / DETROIT**

MANUFACTURER: T. J. &amp; J. Mayer (1842-1855)

PATTERN: *Ward's Steamers* (1<sup>st</sup> variety)

COMMENTS: This crockery and glassware business, located at 111 Woodard Avenue in the 1852 Detroit City Directory, was owned by the partnership of John S. Jenness and Samuel J. Mather. By 1853 Mather had dropped out of the partnership and Jenness continued to operate the store through the Civil War era. Prior to this, in 1850 the firm of Jenness, Mather & Co. was formed with A. E. Mather, Jr. as the partner. At that time Samuel J. Mather was in business with his father, long time china merchant, Atla Mathers. Arman (1997a:34) illustrates an ironstone platter with a small central brown transfer print of a sailing steamship with the caption: **E. B. & S. WARD'S STEAMERS**. The reverse has two marks, one, that of Jenness & Mathers and, second, a garter and crown mark of T. J. & J. Mayer with the "Prize Medal 1851" logo. Eber B. Ward and his uncle, Samuel, owned the largest steamship line on the Great Lakes during the mid-19th century. The steamship company was based in Marine City, on the St. Clair River north of Detroit. Prior to his death in 1875, E. B. Ward, with his steamship line, and interests in Great Lakes timber and steel, became Detroit's first millionaire (Leake 1912).



**A. E. Mather & Co.**

DATES: 1835-1849

MARK: Imported By / A. E. MATHER &amp; CO / DETROIT

MANUFACTURER: T. J. &amp; J. Mayer (1842-1855)

PATTERN: *Wards Steamers* (1st variety; See Krummes 1997:90)

COMMENTS: Atle E. Mather opened a crockery wholesale and retail store in Detroit in 1835. By 1845 he had moved to Woodward Avenue where he continued business until his retirement in 1851. In 1850 he took his son, S. J. Mather on as a partner in A. E. & S. J. Mather, crockery and lamp store on Jefferson Avenue.





T. J. & J. Mayer's backmark from *Wards Plate* showing New York branch address.



Ward's steamers platter.



Central Image on *Wards Steamship Plate* with Mathers importer mark.

**Frederick Wetmore & Co.**

DATES: 1842-1870+

MARK: MASON'S / PATENT IRONSTONE / CHINA / BIDDLE HOUSE / DETROIT / IMPORTED BY F. WETMORE

MANUFACTURER: Francis Morley, ca. 1845-1850

PATTERN: Plain ironstone

COMMENTS: Frederick Wetmore and his brother and partner, Charles, relocated from Pittsburgh to Detroit in 1842. They moved their retail store several times over the years, from 125 Jefferson in 1845, to 165 Jefferson in 1852, and then to 68 Woodward Ave. by the Civil War.





The Biddle House in Detroit in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century (Detroit Public Library).

MISSOURI*St. Louis*

## The Filley Family

The Filleys were an old New England family centered in the Hartford, Connecticut area. Several of the sons of this family took part in the Western Migration and settled in St. Louis during the Jacksonian Era. Oliver Dwight Filley, a tinsmith and merchant, who set up shop in St. Louis in 1832, was the first. He was followed by several brothers and cousins, including Giles, Samuel, Edward, and Chauncey. Two of the Filleys, Oliver and Chauncey, were elected mayor of St. Louis, and all became successful businessmen and well-known citizens. The Filleys were strong abolitionists and staunch supporters of the Union cause in Missouri, which in the Antebellum era was a sharply divided state (Southerton 2005).

Giles was the first merchant in the family to enter the Staffordshire pottery trade. As is common in life, this move was more serendipity than planned – Giles had no burning desire to enter the pottery business. He became a partner with his brother Oliver in the tinsmith business, but soon realized that the shop did not generate enough income to support two families. In 1841 Giles traveled to New York to buy trade goods to barter for furs with Indian tribes up the Missouri River, a then flourishing area of commerce for young men on the western frontier. Instead, by chance, he was offered a shipment of Staffordshire pottery at a good price. He took the offer and shipped the crates and hogsheads of pottery back to St. Louis. There he rented a store and established a retail business (Southerton 2005:82-83).

In 1844 Giles travelled to England to the Staffordshire pottery district and met Thomas, James, and John Mayer, who owned an established and successful pottery manufactory and who were well acquainted with the American ceramics trade. Giles became the Mayer's western U. S. importer and wholesaler, a relationship between the two families which continued for over two decades. Giles also brought back to St. Louis skilled workmen from the potteries in an attempt to manufacture pottery from Missouri clay. While this venture demonstrated that good quality white ware could be made locally, the attempt failed on a commercial basis and was halted after a few years.

In 1849 Giles decided to start an iron foundry to produce stoves for the ever expanding St. Louis market. He sold the pottery business to his cousins, Edward A. and Samuel R. Filley, who had worked for him in the chinaware store, and with the proceeds established the Excelsior Stove Works, an enormously successful business that made him a millionaire by the time of his death in 1901. Edward and Samuel, in turn, brought their younger brother, Chauncey (born in 1829) into the business. Edward and Samuel added glassware, Britannia ware, and lighting fixtures to their inventory and were highly successful, so much so, that in 1857 Chauncey left the firm to establish his own separate business in the city. Edward and Samuel, who used James Edwards & Son as their primary Staffordshire supplier after the Mayer firm bankruptcy of 1854, continued their partnership to the end of the Civil War, when Samuel retired. Chauncey developed a close working relationship with the re-born Mayer partnerships (Mayer Bros. & Elliot, 1855-1858; Mayer & Elliot, 1858-1860, and worked closely with Staffordshire potters particularly during the war years (Ewins 2001). After the war, Edward and Chauncey continued their separate Staffordshire pottery and chinaware businesses.

IMPORTER'S BACKMARKS:

**Giles F. Filley**

DATES: 1842-1849

MARK: **Scroll (no eagle) MANUFACTURED / FOR / G.F. FILLEY/ST. LOUIS, MO / BY T J & J MAYER/LONGPORT**

MANUFACTURER: T. J. & J. Mayer (1842-1855)



*Table 3.* Archaeological Ceramic Vessels with Giles Filley Importer's Mark.

Site	Location	Site Type	Pottery	Vessel	Source
Civic Center	Quincy, IL	Urban house	TW*1	Plate	This paper
Hyrum Smith	Nauvoo, IL	House privy	TW	Saucer	Waselkov et al 1975
Hyrum Smith	Nauvoo, IL	House privy	TW	Plate	Waselkov et al 1975
Smith home	Nauvoo, IL	Summer Kitchen	TW	Plate	Bray 1972
Smith Store	Nauvoo, IL	Basement	TW	Plate	Bray 1973
Campbell	Scott Co. IL	Farmstead	TW	Bowl	This paper (11-ST-161)
Grant Farm	St. Louis Co. MO	Farm	WG	Plate	Noble 1997
Stadium	St. Louis	Urban Privy	WG	Saucer	This paper
Fort Ridgely	Nicollet Co. MN	Military Post	WG	Plate	Springstead n.d.

\*WG = White Granite (Plain or mold-decorated ironstone); TW: transferware (vessel decorated with added transfer print).

<sup>1</sup>Garden Scenery pattern.



Mayer transferware plate with the Giles Filley backmark (Thurston Hahn).

E. A. & S. R. Filley

DATES: 1849-1865

MARKS:

A. Two types of transfer printed backmarks by Mayer: Eagle/Scroll and Eagle/Flowing Banner:

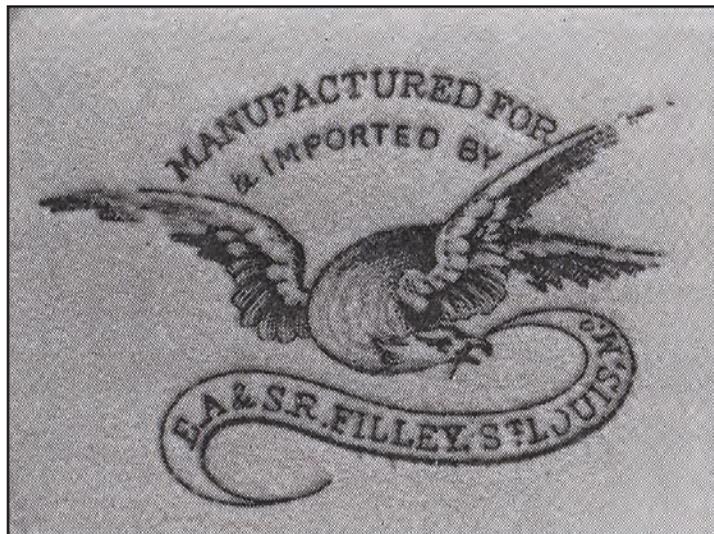
**Eagle/Scroll:**

MANUFACTURED / FOR / EA & SR FILLEY / ST LOUIS, MO / BY T J & J MAYER / LONGPORT



**Eagle/Banner:**

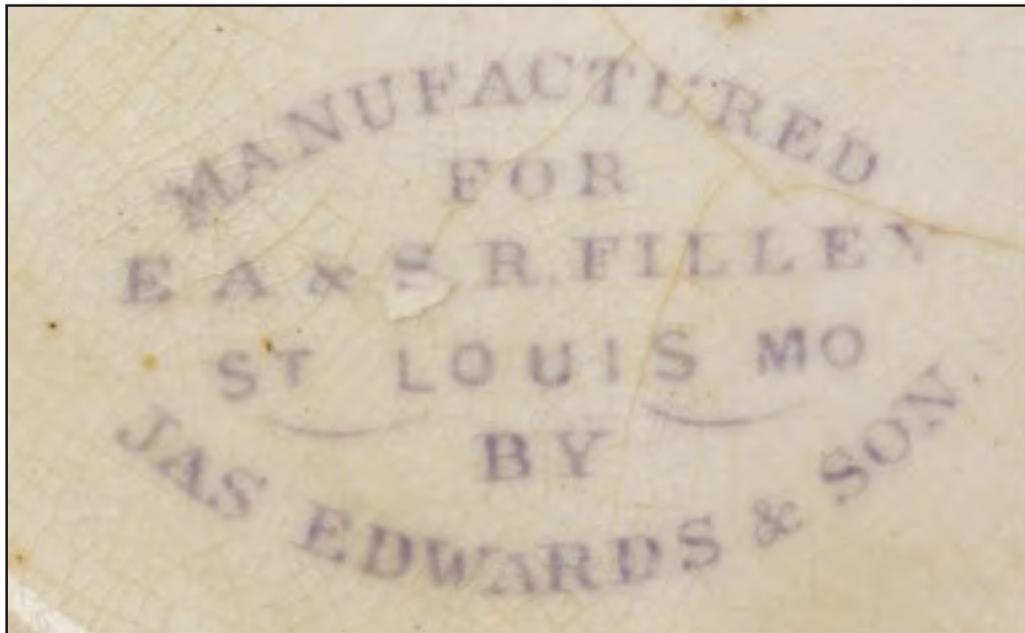
MANUFACTURED FOR / AND IMPORTED BY / EA & SR FILLEY ST LOUIS MO



B. James Edwards & Sons:

MANUFACTURED / FOR / E. A. & S. R. FILLEY / ST LOUIS MO / BY / JAS. EDWARDS & SON

MANUFACTURER: T. J. & J. Mayer (1842-1855); James Edwards (1856-1864)





*American Birds Cup & Saucer by James Edwards & Sons with Filley backmark.*



Base of *American Birds* Saucer.



*Rural Scenery* plate by T. J. & J. Mayer for E. A. & S. R. Filley.  
(TCC Pattern 7739)



Filley importer's mark on *Rural Scenery* plate above.

[ 31 ]

**E. A. & S. R. FILLEY,**  
**No. 149 Main Street,**  
 [4 doors North of Bank Missouri,]  
**IMPORTERS OF**




**CHINA**  
 AND  
**QUEENSWARE,**  
 IN ALL ITS VARIETY,

Consisting of—WHITE, LUSTRE AND GOLD BAND SETTS; Mulberry, Indian, Black, Flowing, Blue, White Iron Stone, C. C. and Edg. Ware,  
**OF LATEST SHAPES AND PATTERNS,**  
 and warranted of equal quality to any imported. GLASSWARE in all its variety; Solar Lard Lamps, Chandaliers, Girandoles, Hall Lanterns, Side and Suspending Lamps, Silver Plated Britannia Castors, Coffee and Tea Pots, Castors, Laidles, &c. Waiter and Tea Trays.

Advertisement from the 1850 St. Louis City Directory, pg. 31.



*Garden Scenery* plates in blue and green made by the Mayers for the Filleys.  
(TCC Pattern 589)

**Table 4.** Archaeological Ceramic Vessels with E. A. & S. R. Filley Importer's Marks.

Site	Location	Site Type	Mark	Ware	Vessel	Source
Hartford	Adams Co. IL	Village	ES**	WG*	Plate	Mansberger 1998
Civic Center	Quincy, IL	Urban house	ES	TW* <sup>1</sup>	Plate	This paper
Civic Center	Quincy, IL	Urban house	ES	TW* <sup>1</sup>	Plate	This paper
Civic Center	Quincy, IL	Urban house	ES	WG	Saucer	This paper
Civic Center	Quincy, IL	Urban house	ES	WG	Saucer	This paper
Smith Hotel	Nauvoo, IL	Hotel privy	ES	WG	Plate	DeBarthe 1979
Smith Hotel	Nauvoo, IL	Hotel privy	EB***	WG	Pitcher	DeBarthe 1979
Hyrum Smith	Nauvoo, IL	House privy	ES	TW	Plate	Waselkov et al 1975
Hyrum Smith	Nauvoo, IL	House privy	ES	TW	Saucer	Waselkov et al 1975
Speckhart	Adams CO. IL	Farmstead	EB	TW	Plate	Smith et al 1982
Campbell	Scott Co. IL	Farmstead	ES	TW	Bowl	This paper (11-ST-161)
McCaleb	Scott Co. IL	Farmstead	EB	WG	Plate	Mansberger (Site File)
Smith-Grosney	Monroe Co. MO	Farmstead	ES	TW	Plate	Majewski & O'Brien 1984
Smith-Grosney	Monroe Co. MO	Farmstead	EB	TW	Plate	Majewski & O'Brien 1984
S. L. Smith	Monroe Co. MO	Farmstead	ES	WG	Plate	Majewski & O'Brien 1984
S. L. Smith	Monroe Co. MO	Farmstead	ES	WG	Plate	Majewski & O'Brien 1984
S. L. Smith	Monroe Co. MO	Farmstead	ES	WG	Saucer	Majewski & O'Brien 1984
Harvel-Jordan	Monroe Co. MO	Farmstead	EB	WG	Pitcher	Majewski & O'Brien 1984
Mappin	Monroe Co. MO	Farmstead	ES	WG	Saucer	Majewski & O'Brien 1984
Fort Smith	Sebastian Co. AR	Military Post	ES	WG	Plate	Coleman 1990
Fort Smith	Sebastian Co. AR	Military Post	EB	WG	Saucer	Coleman 1990
Fort Ridgely	Nicollet Co. MN	Military Post	EB	WG	Chamber	Springstead n.d.
Fort Washita	Bryan County, OK	Military Post	ES	WG	Plate	Lewis 1975
Stadium	St. Louis, MO	Urban privy	EB	WG	Sugar	This paper
Lincoln Library	Springfield, IL	Urban privy <sup>2</sup>	EB	WG	Plate	Mansberger 2009
Lincoln Library	Springfield, IL	Urban privy <sup>3</sup>	EB	WG	Plate	Mansberger 2009
Jake Wolf	Mason Co. IL	Farmstead	ES	TW	Plate	Knight 1998
Davis Mansion	Bloomington, IL	Urban house	ES	WG	Plate	Mansberger 1992
Wm. Miller	Dwight Co. IL	Farmstead	EB	TW1	Plate	Mansberger 1991
Arabia	Platte Co. MO	Steamboat	EB	TW	Platter	Hawley 1998
Site F	St. Louis, MO	Urban privy	EB	TW	Saucer	See Mazrim 2013
Site F	St. Louis, MO	Urban privy	ES	TW	Saucer	This paper
Site G	St. Louis, MO	Urban privy	ES	WG	Plate	This paper
Site J	St. Louis, MO	Urban privy	ES	WG	Plate	This paper
Site J	St. Louis, MO	Urban privy	EB	WG	Saucer	This paper
Site J	St. Louis, MO	Urban privy	EB	WG	Plate	This paper
Site L	St. Louis, MO	Urban privy	EB	WG	Saucer	This paper
Site L	St. Louis, MO	Urban privy	EB	WG	Pitcher	This paper

*Table 4, continued.* Archaeological Ceramic Vessels with E. A. & S. R. Filley Importer's Marks.

Site	Location	Site Type	Mark	Ware	Vessel	Source
Site L	St. Louis, MO	Urban privy	EB	WG	Platter	This paper
Sacramento	CA	Urban privy	EB <sup>4</sup>	WG	Plate	Praetzellis et al 1983
Sutter's Fort	Sacramento, CA	Civilian post	EB <sup>5</sup>	WG	Plate	Broadbent 1961

\*WG = White Granite (Plain or mold-decorated ironstone); TW: transferware (vessel decorated with added transfer print).

\*\*ES = Eagle/Scroll mark

\*\*\* = Eagle / Banner mark

<sup>1</sup>Garden Scenery pattern.

<sup>2</sup>East Half Parking Lot, Feature 63

<sup>3</sup>Presidential Library Museum Complex, Feature 25

<sup>4</sup>This plate also had a registration mark for October 22, 1853

<sup>5</sup>This plate also had a registration mark for September 2, 1851

St. Louis, *Dec 18* 1850

*M. M. Phelps*

Importers & wholesale dealers in  
**CHINA, GLASS**  
 AND QUEENSWARE,  
 Cornelius' Solar Lard Lamps,  
 CHANDELIERS, &c.

**Bought of E. A. & S. R. FILLEY,**  
 No. 149 Main Street,  
 (Four doors North of the Bank of the State of Missouri.)

<i>1/2 d Granite Bowls</i>	600	1 50
<i>50 Silt tray</i>	20	1
<i>4 d Granite Plates 1/2 deep</i>	90	3 60
<i>10 d Glass Vase</i>		1 25
<i>1/2 d " " dishes</i>	200	1
<i>1/2 " " " " "</i>	250	1 25
<i>2 " Yellow Bowls</i>	50	1
<i>1 " Granite Jug</i>		1 75
<i>6 Silt Painted tray</i>	20	1 20
<i>1 d Yellow Nappies</i>	100 125	2 25
<i>1/2 " " " "</i>	250	1 25
	<i>Bank</i>	50
		17 55

*Rec'd by E. A. & S. R. Filley  
 J. M. Brant*

E.A. & S.R. Filley Bill of Sale, December 18, 1850.

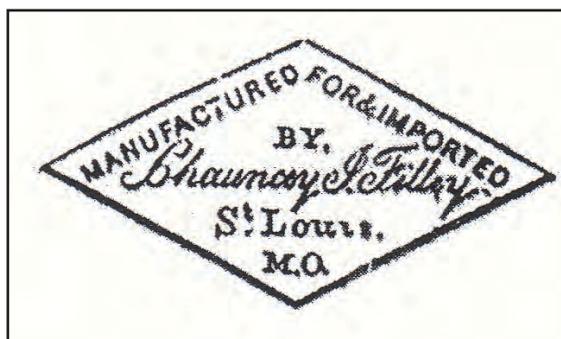
**Chauncey I. Filley**

DATES: 1857-1873

MARK: (within a diamond-shaped outline): MANUFACTURED FOR &amp; IMPORTED / BY / Chauncey I. Filley / St Louis / MO.

MANUFACTURERS: Mayer Bros. &amp; Elliot (1855-1858); Mayer &amp; Elliot (1858-1860)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS: Majewski and O'Brien (1984:70) state that they have recorded a vessel with a C. Filley backmark and a registration mark for 1856. Several C. Filley marks were reported from the Nebraska collections examined by Steinacher and Carlson (1978) – one from the territorial town of DeSoto and another from a cistern near the Kennard house in Lincoln.

**Table 5.** Ceramic Vessels with Chauncey Filley Importer's Mark.

Site	Location	Site Type	Pottery	Vessel	Source
Fort Ridgely	Nicollet Co. MN	Military Post	WG <sup>1</sup>	Plate	Springstead n.d.
Kennard House	Lincoln, NE	Urban cistern	WG	Bowl	Steinacher & Carlson 1978
DeSoto	Washington Co. NE	House privy	TW	Saucer	Steinacher & Carlson 1978
Beaver Trail	Seward Co. NE	Ranch	WG <sup>2</sup>	Bowl	Kirkley 2009
Galbraith	Lafayette Co. MO	Farmstead cellar	WG	Saucer	Naglich 2003
Galbraith	Lafayette Co. MO	Farmstead cellar	WG	Saucer	Naglich 2003
Galbraith	Lafayette Co. MO	Farmstead cellar	WG	Plate	Naglich 2003
Galbraith	Lafayette Co. MO	Farmstead cellar	WG	Bowl	Naglich 2003
Civic Center	Quincy, IL	Urban house	TW <sup>*1</sup>	Bowl	This paper

\*WG = White Granite (Plain or mold-decorated ironstone); TW: transferware (vessel decorated with added transfer print).

<sup>1</sup>Impressed mark for Mayer & Elliot

<sup>2</sup>Several ironstone vessels were recovered with the molded Berlin Swirl pattern. This vessel was also marked Mayer & Elliot

**LARGE STOCK**  
OF  
COMMON WARE AND WHITE GRANITE.

**CHAUNCEY I. FILLEY,**  
IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF



**QUEENSWARE, CHINA AND GLASS.**  
A LARGE STOCK OF COAL OIL GOODS.  
108 MAIN STREET,  
SAINT LOUIS.

WHITE GRANITE. COMMON WARE AND

Advertisement in the *St. Louis Daily Evening News*, March 7, 1861.

*Chauncey I. Filley*

DIRECT  
IMPORTER  
Jobber and Retailer  
OF  
**CHINA,**  
GLASS  
AND  
QUEENSWARE,

Silver Plated Ware,  
BRITANNIA WARE,  
Looking Glasses,  
Coal Oil Lamps, Wicks,  
Lanterns, &c. Table  
Cutlery, &c. Hotel and  
Steamboat Ware.

108  
MAIN ST.  
MARBLE ROW,  
*bet. Locust and Vine,*  
ST. LOUIS.

Advertisement in the 1864 St. Louis City Directory, pg. 392.

**Adolphe Heinicke**

DATES: 1857-1865

MARK: IMPORTED BY ADOLPHE HEINKE, ST. LOUIS MO. / (Royal Arms) / IRON STONE / C. MEIGH & SON

MANUFACTURER: Charles Meigh & Son (1850-1861)

COMMENTS: During the Civil War era Heinicke took on a junior partner and the firm became Heinicke & Estel, China, Glass & Queens Ware, 26 N. Main.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT: A white ironstone saucer was excavated in the 1990s from a privy vault in urban St. Louis with the A. Heinicke importers mark (Collections of the Illinois Archaeological Survey, Champaign).



**N. E. Janney & Co.**

ADDRESS: 80 Main Street

DATES: 1835-1847

MARK: **IMPORTED / BY / N. E. Janney & Co. / SAINT LOUIS**

MANUFACTURER: C. J. Mason (1826-1848), Thomas Dimmock & Co. (1828-1859), John Wedgwood (Neil Ewins, email 12/20/2000. Wedgwood's ledger book indicates that he sold pottery to Janney between 1844 and 1846).

PATTERN: *Coral Border*

COMMENTS: Robert H. Miller, a prominent member of an old Alexandria, Virginia family, opened a successful chinaware store there in 1822 (see Magrid 2008 for a detailed summary of Miller's career). In order to expand his business and take advantage of the emerging western markets, Miller sent his brother-in-law, Nathaniel E. Janney, to establish a branch in St. Louis. From 1835 to 1847 the business was known as N. E. Janney & Co. Miller's oldest son, Warwick, moved to St. Louis in 1843 to work in the store there. In 1848 Janney retired from the firm and Warwick Miller became the principal partner in Robert H. Miller & Company. Janney moved to a store at 23 Main Street and John Ford, a resident of the Planters House, became a partner.

Janney & Co. supplied ironstone tableware manufactured by C. J. Mason to the Planters House, a famous 19th century St. Louis hotel (where "Planter's Punch" is said to have been first concocted). On the obverse of these pieces is a drawing of the hotel and the following caption:

**IMPORTED BY / N. E. JANNEY & CO. / NO. 80 MAIN STREET / ST. LOUIS / FOR THE PLANTERS HOUSE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS: The only known Janney & Co. back mark was found during salvage excavations of an urban house in Mobile, Alabama in a late 1840s context. The plate has both a Thomas Dimmock mark for the Coral Border pattern and the Janney importers mark (Mazrim & Walthall 2002:10). Three fragments of Janney & Co. Planters House plates have been recovered in domestic contexts in urban St. Louis (Mazrim 2013; Harl 2006: Features 31 and 35).



Detail of the backmark shown above.



Close-up of C. J. Mason central transfer print for Planters House chinaware imported by N. E. Janney & Co. Janney & Co. moved from No. 80 Main St. in 1847.

Text reads:

**IMPORTED**  
**by**  
*N. E. Janney & Co*  
**No. 80 MAIN ST**  
**S<sup>T</sup> LEWIS(sic)**  
*For the Planters House*



Mason's ironstone plate imported by Janney & Co. for the Planters House. Excavated from Feature 35 in the Cochran Gardens urban St. Louis archaeological project area (Harl 2006).

Impressed back-mark bottom left reads: REAL / IRONSTONE / CHINA

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE

N. E. Janney & Co., No. 80 Main Street, have received from the English Potteries, by recent arrivals, 337 crates and barrels China and Earthenware which added to their previous large stock, forms one of the best, most extensive and complete assortment ever offered in this market. These goods are selected and imported with a view to the wants of this country, and are adapted to the wholesale and retail trade, and will be sold at reasonable prices, to punctual customers and low to cash. Purchasers generally are solicited to call and examine our stock in which they will find nearly every article in the business.

(Submitted June 6, 1842)

Janney & Co. advertisement in the July 7, 1842 Missouri Republican

Like many chinaware merchants in pre-Civil War St. Louis, Janney supplied table and bar wares to steamboat companies. An advertisement in the early 1840s was directed towards this market:

*Missouri Republican* (7-20-1842) :

STEAMBOAT WARE

We are now opening a beautiful and new style of ware, gotten up expressly for the western boats, from patterns and drawings sent off to the manufacturers by us.

The views represent the exterior and interior of boats of the best model, and the ware is the granite of a good strong quality, and of best shapes, admirably adapted in every respect to steamboat tables.

This lot contains plates and dishes, of all sizes; coffees and teas, of all sizes; tureens; salads; bakers; butters; covered dishes, fruit baskets; pitchers; pickles; teapots; sugars and creams, etc., all of which will be sold low by

N. E. JANNEY & CO., 80 Main St.

(adv. Submitted June 6, 1842)

Janney's reference to "views of the exterior and interior of boats of the best models" likely is describing ironstone table ware made by James Edwards. The *Keokuk Packet* saucer illustrated in the Miller & Sons entry below was made by Edwards and it is likely that this is a later example of Janney's steamboat ware. James and Thomas Edward's *Boston Mails* was first made as a bordered transferware series and was registered September 2, 1841. Later, James Edwards reused the central transfer prints on white ironstone – these are the "interior" of "boats of the best model" Janney describes in his advertisement (see figure below). Several of these ironstone vessels with small black central transfer prints have been recovered in 1840-1850s archaeological contexts in urban St. Louis. None of these St. Louis pieces have the *Boston Mails* backmark; most are stamped with an impressed James Edwards logo.



White ironstone plate with a central print adopted from the *Boston Mails Gentlemen's Cabin* pattern. This is one of Janney's interior scenes in his Steamboat Ware advertised in 1842. (TCC Pattern 7534)

**James Masterson**

DATES: 1847 - 1849

MANUFACTURERS: James Edwards (1842-1854); W. Ridgway Son &amp; Co. (1838-1848)

COMMENTS: James Masterson and his brothers opened a china and queensware business in Mobile, Alabama in 1840. This venture was successful and James decided to move to the rapidly growing city of St. Louis in 1844 to expand the business. In St. Louis he joined Cornelius Noonan in a queensware business with a store at 168 N. First. By 1846 the partnership had dissolved and each partner joined a brother to form new companies: Cornelius & Michael Noonan and James and Hugh Masterson. In 1847 the Mastersons placed the following advertisement in the St. Louis City Directory:

<p>MASTERSON &amp; BROTHERS</p> <p>JAMES MASTERSON LUKE MASTERSON HUGH MASTERSON</p> <p>IMPORTERS &amp; DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF</p> <p><b>QUEENSWARE CHINA &amp; GLASS</b></p> <p>NO. 165 MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS</p> <p>&amp; 34 WATER STREET, MOBILE, ALA.</p>
---

The following year Hugh moved back to Mobile to work with his brother Luke in the branch store there. James continued to manage the St. Louis store and built a large and growing clientele for his wares. The year 1849 looked to be a huge one for St. Louis retailers as tens of thousands of "Forty-niners" came to the city to provision their journey westward to the California gold fields. While business that year broke all records, grim events darkened the mood of St. Louis citizens. A large fire burned almost the entire waterfront district and dreaded cholera struck, driving over 30,000 people from the urban area into the countryside (Adler 1991:87). On July 23, 1849 there appeared in the *St. Louis Daily Republican* a one sentence statement that 32 year old merchant James Masterson had been among the hundreds who had died of cholera (see figure below). James Masterson was succeeded in the family business by R. A. Masterson who successfully managed the store for nearly a decade. For some time I was puzzled by this, since none of the brothers or other known family members' names matched these initials. Then, while researching James Masterson's probate, I saw that his widow was named Rose Ann, and the mystery was solved. R. A. (Rose Ann) Masterson, a mother of four small children, was a successful merchant at a time when women rarely ran their own businesses.

James Masterson's probate, which includes an inventory of his entire stock of merchandise, remains on file with the St. Louis Civil Court and a copy, along with transcriptions, are on file in the Anthropology Department of the Illinois State Museum in Springfield. The sheer magnitude of the ceramics trade in mid-nineteenth century St. Louis is revealed by this probate inventory. Besides a large and varied stock of table and bar glassware, lamps, and metal kitchenware, Masterson's showroom and warehouse held over 71,000 ceramic vessels! These include Staffordshire transferware, white ironstone, painted and sprig decorated tea wares, mocha bowls and

pitchers, and children's miniature pieces (including 5,000 toy mugs or cans), French and English porcelain, and yellow-ware from Britain and Ohio (Table 1).

Masterson's probate also contains information concerning his customers, including the extent of his marketing region. He sold to 39 retail merchants in 25 Illinois towns (as far north as LaSalle), 10 towns in Iowa, 1 town in Indiana, a sutler at a Kansas fort, a retailer in New Orleans, and even to a customer in California. Among the 20 towns and cities in Missouri where he had customers, there were 121 in St. Louis. These included 6 hotels, 2 hospitals, and 10 steamboats. The Missouri governor in Jefferson City was even a customer. As can be imagined, river towns accessible by steamboat, were major markets for the fragile Staffordshire pottery. He sold bar ware (tumblers, shot glasses, pitchers, etc.) and china to the Steamboats *Montana*, *Tempest*, *Eclipse*, *Constitution*, *Globe*, *Prairie Bird*, *Galena*, *St. Joseph*, *Falcon*, and *St. Paul*. James Masterson's probate clearly depicts the reliance that Antebellum St. Louis merchants had on steamboat transportation, both to bring bulky, and often fragile, merchandise to them through a truly global economic system, and to deliver these goods out to their customers.

James Masterson's name appears on the front of ironstone plates with a black transfer print advertisement for the Planters House Hotel, St. Louis. On the reverse is a royal arms mark with "IRONSTONE CHINA / JAMES EDWARDS". There is also an impressed mark: "JAMES EDWARDS" (used 1842-1851).

A second style of the Planters House print is known from St. Louis. The obverse is a depiction of the Planters House in brown. On the reverse, also in a brown transfer print, is an elaborate manufacture's mark depicting a large building under which is a banner with the caption "E PLURIBUS UNUM". Under the banner is "IRONSTONE CHINA / W.R. & S CO." The W.R. & S CO. mark is for William Ridgway and Sons, Hanley, 1838-1848 (Godden 1964:538). Masterson also imported transfer print chinaware for another hotel in the city, the St. Louis House. Masterson's name again appears on the front transfer print depicting the hotel. A James Edwards mark appears on the reverse of the platter fragment illustrated.

#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS:

- 1- St. Louis Football Stadium . Ironstone plate.
- 2- Vandalia, Fayette County, Illinois. Ironstone plate.
- 3- Kaskaskia village, Randolph County, Illinois. Demitasse cup

**China, Glass and Queensware.**

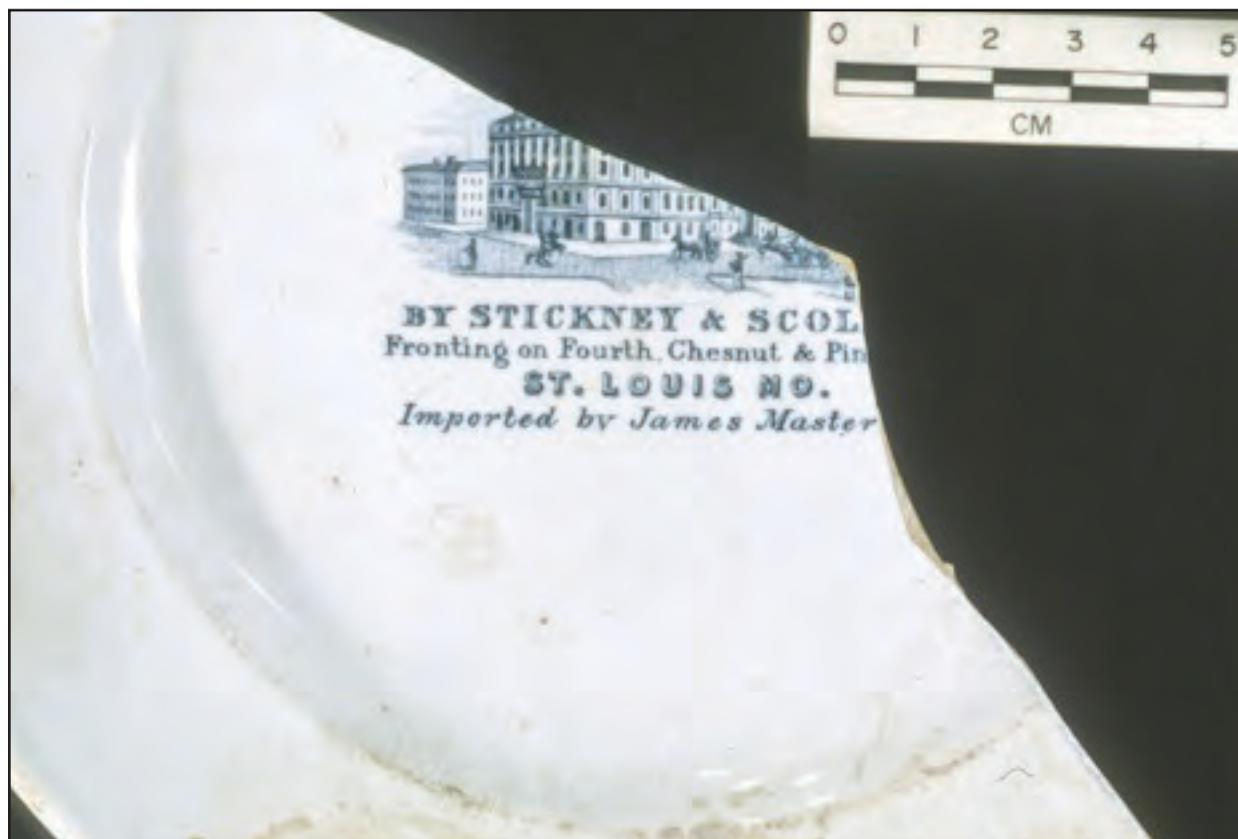
THE undersigned, successor to JAMES MASTERSON, No. 165 Main street, St. Louis, is daily receiving additions to the already extensive stock, which has been selected expressly for this market with great care, and imported direct from the manufactories. The stock embraces every article connected with the trade, from the finest and most costly, to the plainest and most economical, which will be disposed of on as liberal terms as they can be procured in or brought to this market.

**R. A. MASTERSON.**

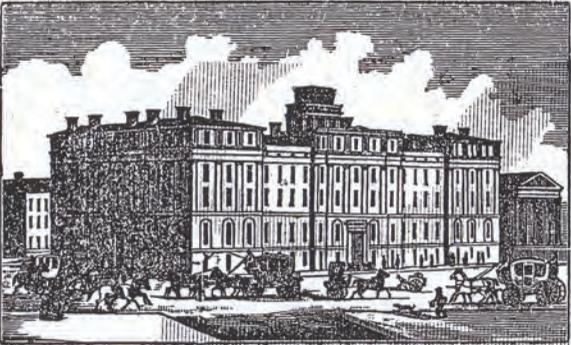
N. B. Mr. John Byrne, jr., is my legal attorney, with full power to transact all business in my name. R. A. M.

[sep28]

Announcement that R. A. Masterson was the successor to James Masterson.  
(*St. Louis Reveille*, November 18, 1849)



Planters House plate imported by James Masterson, with a James Edwards back mark.



**PLANTER'S HOUSE.**

St. Louis, \_\_\_\_\_ 1843.

Mr. *J. A. [unclear]*

**T. BENJAMIN STICKNEY, D.**

1842

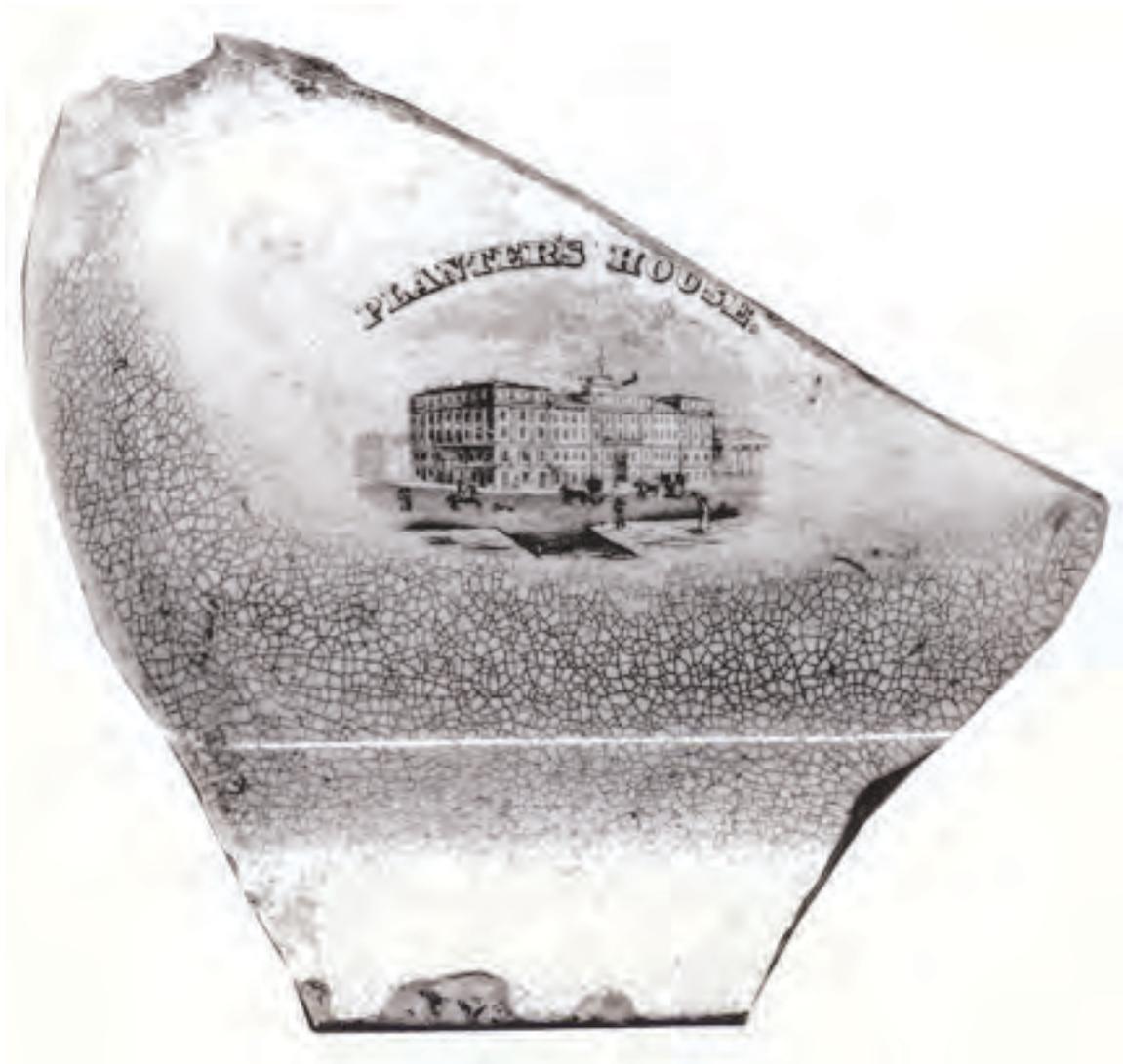
Sept 2. Paris and \$1.00 h. Manages for 71; Dec. 1842 \$1.50 19. do \$1.00	4.00
" 20. Manages for 27. do \$1.00 Oct 18. Manages 1.00	3.00
Jan 12. Ala Beef 1.50 & bank. Ground 2.00	3.50
" " 2 board [unclear] 0/2	4.00
	<u>15.00</u>

Recd Pay  
*[Signature]*  
*[Signature]*

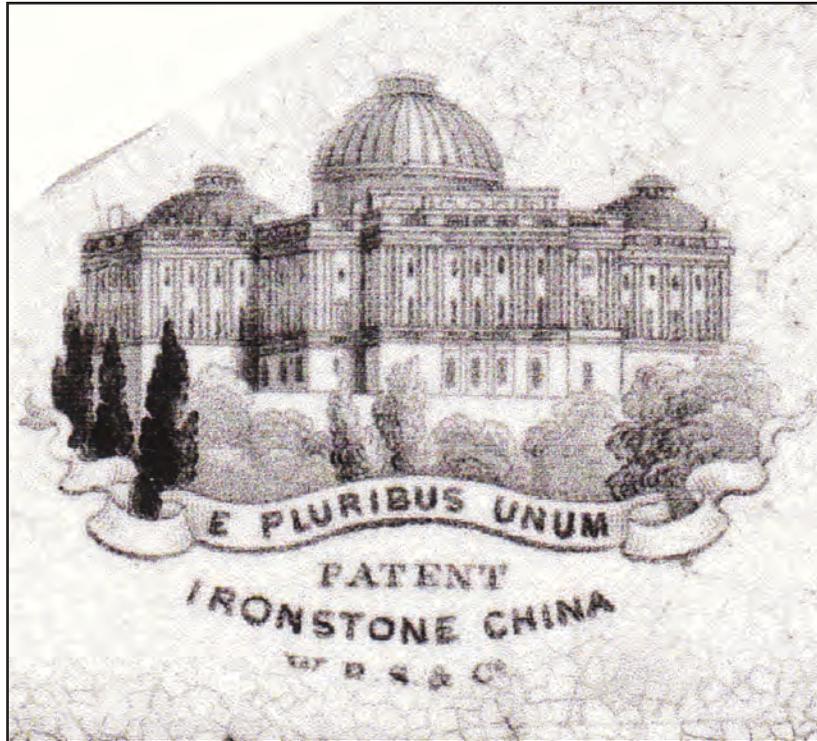
1843 Receipt from the Planters house with an illustration of the hotel.  
(Missouri Historical Society Collections, St. Louis)



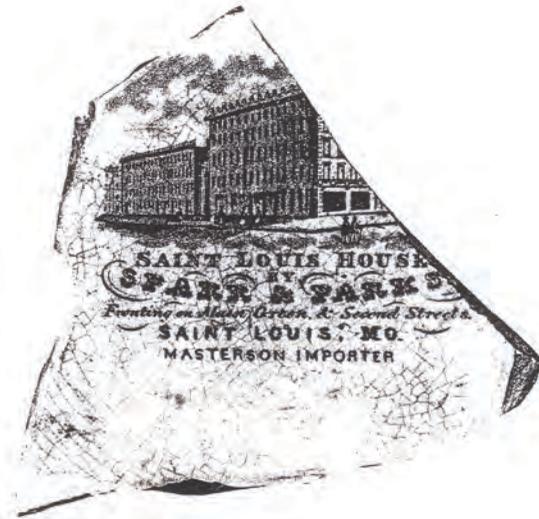
Planters House plate found at the Vandalia, IL Courthouse.



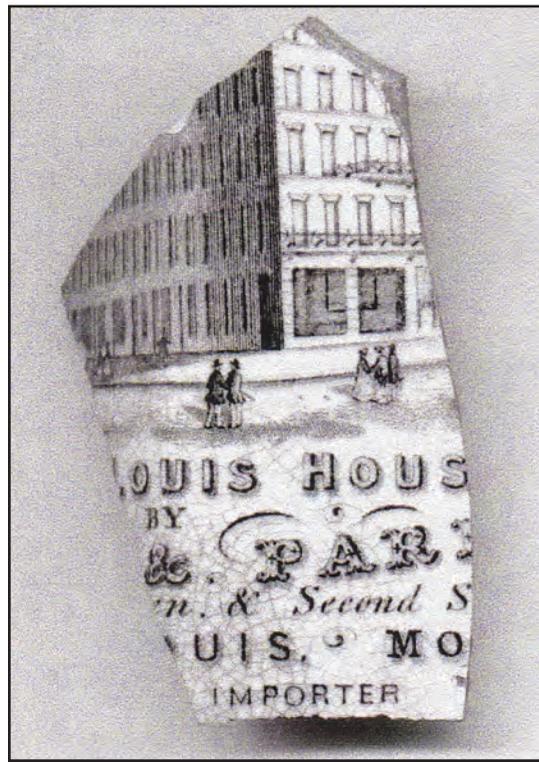
Fragment of a large Planters House platter manufactured by Wm. Ridgway, Son & Co.



Wm. Ridgway, Son & Company back-mark on the Planters House platter above.



Fragment of a large platter made by James Edwards and imported by James Masterson for the St. Louis House. At that time, the hotel was managed by Sparks & Parks.



Fragment of a St. Louis House cup.

**JAMES MASTERSON,**



IMPORTER AND DEALER IN  
**CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, CUTLERY, &C.**  
NO. 34 WATER STREET,  
**MOBILE, ALA.**

Advertisement for James Masterson in the 1844 Mobile city director.

**JAS. MASTERSON IMPORTER**

**OF ALL KINDS OF QUEENSWARE, CHINA, GLASS, &c.**

No. 165 Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

Merchants, Steam Boat owners, and others, are invited to examine the stock of Queensware, &c. at 165 Main street.

It has been selected by the proprietor, in person, from the best manufactories in Europe, and embraces every style, from the most costly ornaments to the plainest ware.

Every new quality, or shape, of ware issued from the manufactories, may be found upon the shelves of this establishment.

The goods having been purchased for cash; enables the proprietor to sell on better terms than any other house in the west.

Bills made in the east, with respectable houses in his line, will be duplicated, and any goods packed at his establishment are warranted to go free of breakage.

Call and examine the stock.

James Masterson Advertisement in the *St. Louis Daily Reveille*, July 18, 1848.

Feb 20 4 1849

**CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.**

I AM now receiving my supplies for the spring trade, which, together with the stock previously on hand, renders my assortment the most complete in the west.  

The attention of families, hotel keepers and steamboat owners, is respectfully requested to examine my stock of retail goods, which embraces every thing pertaining to the trade, viz:

White granite, breakfast, tea, dinner and toilet sets,  
 Flowing blue do do do do;  
 Liverpool do do do do;

**FRENCH CHINA**—White and gold band breakfast, tea and dinner sets; French artificial flowers, with shades; China vases; candle sticks, and other mantel ornaments, richly ornamented coffees, &c.

**GLASSWARE**—In every variety, cut plain and pressed; looking glasses, all sizes.

**BRITANNIA WARE**—Tea and coffee sets; casters; candlesticks; French mugs; spoons, &c.

**GERMAN SILVER**—Ger. silver and silver plated ware. Cornelius & Co.'s lard lamps; chandeliers; girandoles, new style, with looking-glasses attached; suspending and stand bouquet holders, &c., &c., all of which I am determined to sell as low as they can be possibly procured in or brought to this market. Country merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing their supplies.

N. B.—All goods packed at this establishment warranted to go free of breakage. **JAMES MASTERSON,**  
 Importer, No. 165 Main street, St. Louis, near Washington Avenue. Feb 20

James Masterson's last advertisement before his death. (*Daily Missouri Republican*, May 8, 1849)

### DIED

On Sunday morning, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of Henry B. Belt, Rev. **ALEXANDER VAN COURT**, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, of this city, aged 32 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and the members of his congregation, are requested to attend his funeral from his church, corner of Eighth and Locust streets, This Morning, at 8 o'clock.

On Sunday morning, at 5 o'clock, Miss **MARY CATHARINE BELT**.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the same time and place as that of the Rev Mr. Van Court.

On Friday, at 10 o'clock, **FRANCES**, daughter of Luna and William Postal.

In this county, yesterday morning, at 5 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Sam'l Conway, **HARRIET MANSFIELD BAY**, aged 4 years, 5 months, and 12 days, second daughter of the late S. M. Bay and Virginia Bay.

Yesterday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of the prevailing epidemic, Mr. **JAMES MASTERSON**, aged 32 years, formerly of Mobile, Ala., and for some years past merchant of this city.

On Saturday the 21st inst., at the City Hospital, where he was resident Physician, **MARCELLUS B. EDWARDS**, aged about 21 years. To a superior mind he united all that renders man attractive and noble.

Death notice for James Masterson. (*Daily Missouri Republican*, July 23, 1849)

*Table 6.* James Masterson Probate Inventory, 1849 – Total Ceramic Vessels in Store and Warehouse.

WARE GROUP	NUMBER OF VESSELS	WHOLESALE VALUE
Transfer Printed	12,909	1,128.24
White Granite	10,875	1,593.65
C.C.	8,073	890.12
Blue Edged	6,621	556.26
White Glazed	6,165	672.44
Fancy Toy Cans	5,508	160.75
Flowing Blue	5,071	1,196.67
Sponged	3,073	126.42
French China	2,946	1,093.05
American Yellow Ware	2,796	186.28
Painted	1,921	340.74
Rockingham	1,372	586.06
Dipt	1,505	141.95
English China	909	232.90
Raised Figured	733	95.66
English Yellow Ware	668	55.00
Lustre	503	107.17
Earthen Tea Sets	12	4.50
Wedgwood	3	2.25
TOTALS	71,663	\$9,375.31

NO. 165 MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

*Ms<sup>r</sup> Moore* Bought of

**R. A. MASTERSON,**  
Successor to James Masterson,  
 IMPORTER AND DEALER IN  
**CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, &C.**

*2<sup>nd</sup>* day of *October* 18*50*.

---

1 Soup Tureen		14	00
1 Gravy Bowl	for <i>Miss Ann Masterson</i>	37	1/2
2 Plates		75	
2 covered Dishes		250	
2 Dinner Plates		15	
1/2 4 1/2 Soup Plates		1150	75
1 " Dinner plates		150	
1/2 " bumpers		75	38
2 Engin Bowl		50	100
1/2 4 1/2 bumpers		110	50
1 " bumpers		125	
1 " bumpers	125		
1/2 " coffee	75		
1/2 " cups	60		
1 Cover & Tray	75		
<i>Freight &amp; Amoyage</i>		16	50
		75	
		<u>117</u>	<u>25</u>

Rose Ann Masterson invoice dated October 2, 1850. (Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis)

**R.H. Miller & Co.**

DATES: 1848-1857

MARK:           1- MANUFACTURED FOR R. H. MILLER & CO. ST. LOUIS MO. (Royal Arms) / IRONSTONE / J. HEATH  
                   2- R. H. MILLER & CO. / ST LOUIS  
                   3- IRONSTONE CHINA / MANUFACTURED FOR / AND / IMPORTED BY / R. H. MILLER & C<sup>o</sup> / ST LOUIS

MANUFACTURERS: James Edwards (1842-1854); J. Heath (1845-1853); Challinor & Co. (1853-1862)

COMMENTS: In 1848 N. E. Janney retired and his former partner and financial backer, R. H. Miller, appointed his eldest son, Warwick, to take over the St. Louis branch. The company moved a block down the street at this time to more spacious quarters. During this time the Miller & Company added Joseph Heath and Edward Challinor to their Staffordshire pottery suppliers.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS:

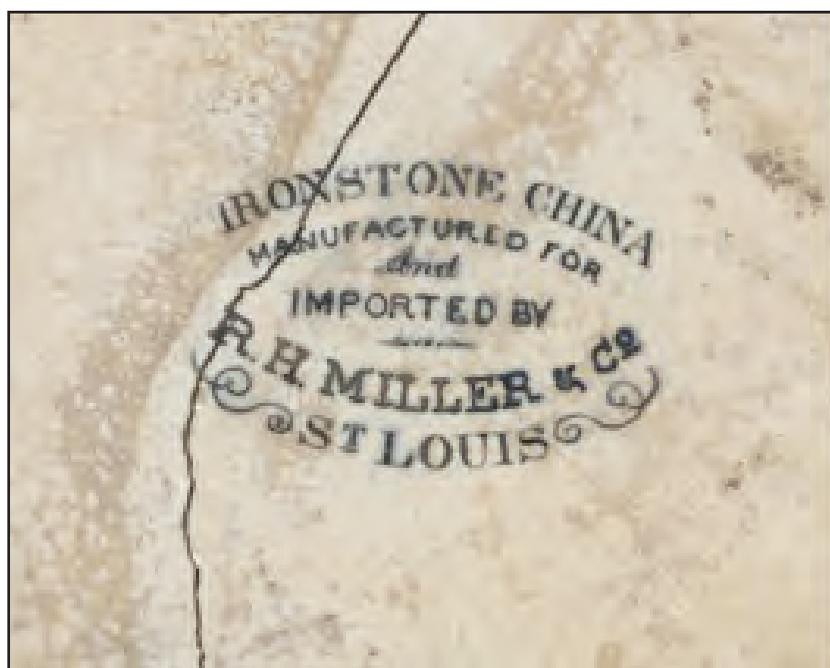
R.H. Miller & Co. (1850-1856)

1- Hartford, Adams County, IL (Mansberger 1998) Ironstone plate, relief decoration, "Twin Leaves" pattern. Includes mark of James Edwards. Another fragment of a similar plate has the James Edwards mark and a registration date of 9-29-1851.

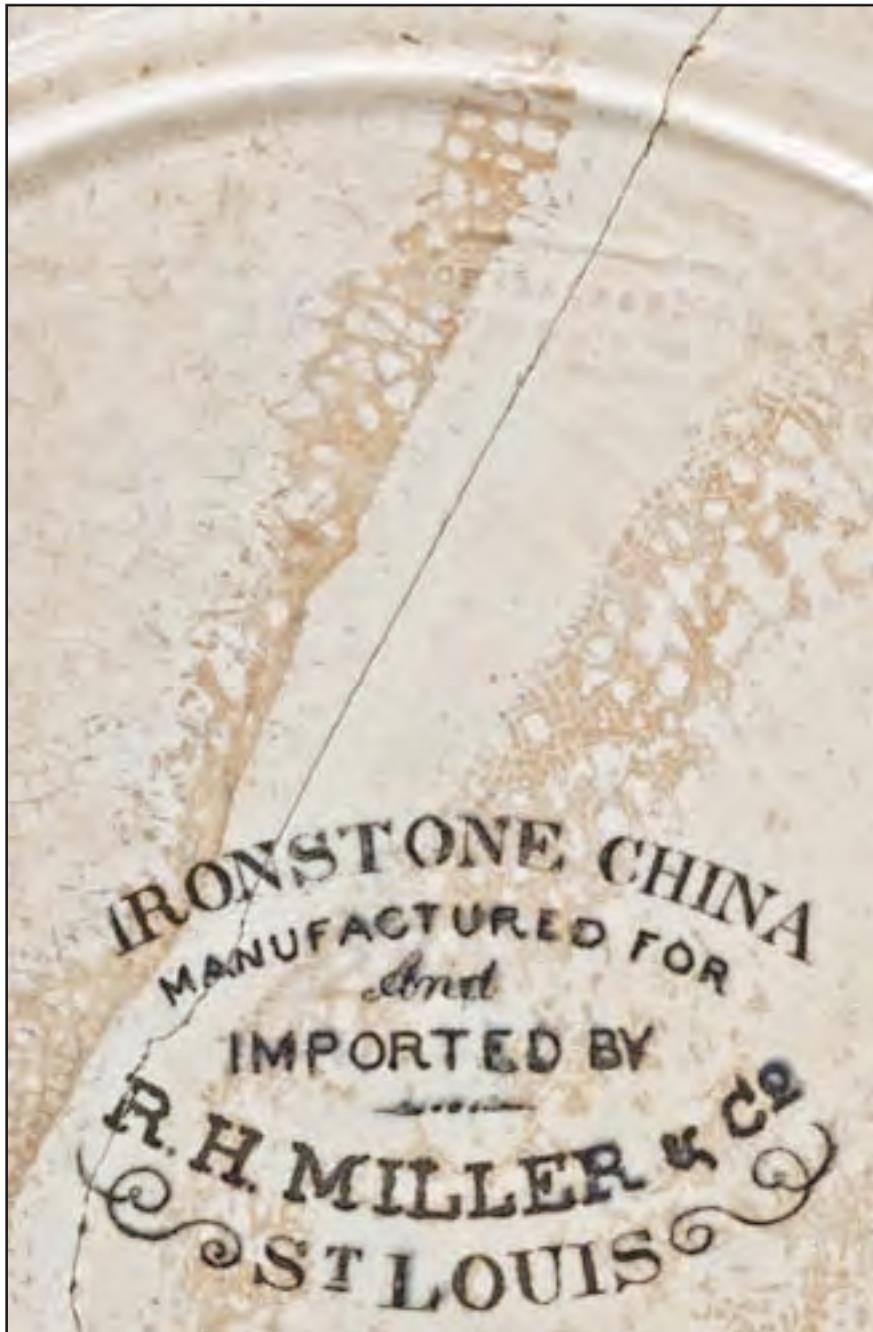
2- Fort Ridgely, Minnesota (B. Springstead 1980). Ironstone chamberpot.

3- Urban house in Springfield, IL (Collections of the Illinois State Museum)





Miller backmark from an urban house site in Springfield, IL.



Ironstone plate base found in Springfield, IL with a Challinor & Co. impressed mark above the importers name.

R.H. Miller & Co. Advertisement - St Louis newspaper, 1852

R. H. MILLER & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO N. E. JANNEY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS,  
AND EARTHENWARE

No. 34 Main street, between Chestnut and Pine, St. Louis, Mo.

The subscribers once more call the attention of their friends and all who are in want of goods in their line, to the fact that they are prepared to receive them on the most liberal and accomodating terms, and have on hand, and now arriving, a very large and well selected stock of goods, ordered expressly for their Market, comprising the usual varieties, and many other articles not to be met with elsewhere in the city.

The long experience of our principal (having been thirty years an importer of Earthenware) enables us to offer unusual inducements as to variety and quality of stock. Our stock consists in part of

C.C. blue edged, dipt, painted, white granite, fawn,  
blue and mulberry earthenware;

Pure white, enamelled, lustre, blue figured and gold leaf,  
English china;

White, gold band, and decorated French china;

All the varieties of American cut, and pressed glassware  
of Eastern and Western manufacture;

German and Bohemian glassware, a great variety;

English T. D. pipes; American pipes and pipe heads;

A large assortment of looking glasses, elegant japanned tea  
trays of our own importation;

Britania coffee and tea pots, ...., pitchers, etc, a great  
variety of first rate quality;

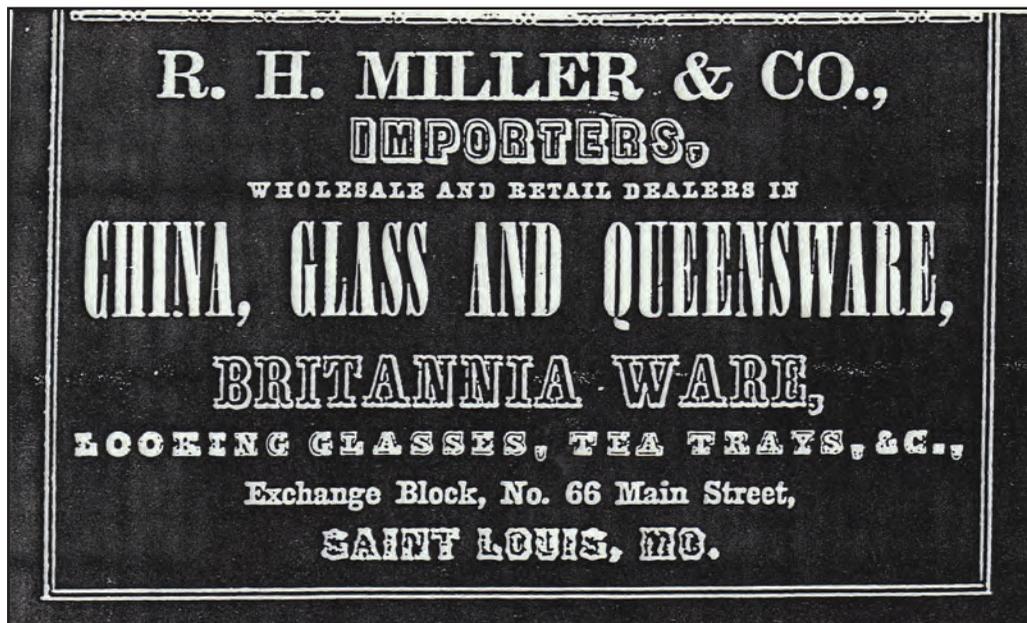
A large and elegant assortment of Cornelius & Co.'s celebrated  
solar lard lamps, chandeliers, .....etc, gilt, olive,  
and damask;

Together with a large variety of articles not usually imported  
for this market.

Assorted crates packed for the country trade, in the best manner,  
kept constantly on hand.

Our goods are put up in the best manner, by careful and experienced packers, and may be transported any distance by wagon or otherwise, without risk of breakage. We take pride in referring to our old customers as to our package and the good Condition in which our goods are generally received. Call and see.

R. H. MILLER & CO.



Advertisement in the 1850 St. Louis City Directory, pg. 30.

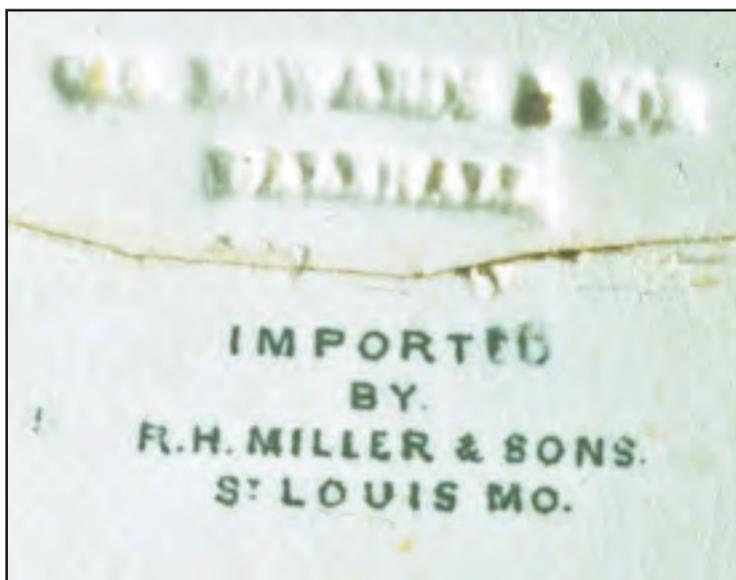
**R.H. Miller & Sons**

DATES: 1857-1864

MARKS: IMPORTED / BY / R. H. MILLER & SONS / ST. LOUIS, MO.

MANUFACTURERS: James Edwards

COMMENTS: In 1857 Charles and John Miller joined older brother Warwick in St. Louis and, along with G. W. Berkley, formed the firm of R. H. Miller & Sons (Magrid 2008:147). This partnership continued until 1864 when R. H. Miller, still living in Alexandria, retired. Out of the re-organization that resulted, the St. Louis branch was re-named Miller & Brother. See also the entry from the 1858 Sketch Book of St. Louis below.

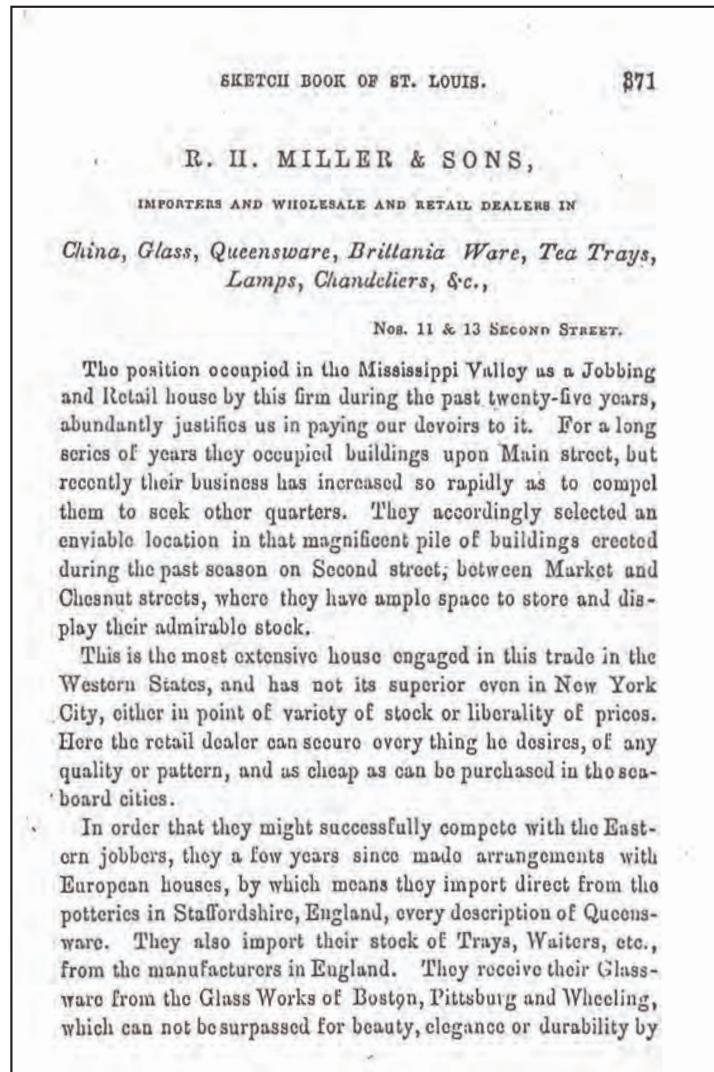


R. H. Miller & Sons mark on a Keokuk Packet saucer.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS:

R.H. Miller & Sons (1857-1864)

1- St. Louis. Ironstone plate. Obverse: Black transfer print of a steamboat underway with the caption "KEOKUK PACKET CO." Reverse: Impressed mark of "J. Edwards & Co. / Dale Hall" and a black transfer print mark "Imported / by / R.H. Miller & Sons / St. Louis Mo."



Entry for R. H. Miller & Sons in the 1858 *Sketch Book of Saint Louis* by Jacob N. Taylor and M. O. Crooks. G. Knapp Printers, St. Louis.

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SKETCH BOOK OF ST. LOUIS.

any manufactured in the world. The importers of New York furnish them with supplies of French China ware, upon terms equally as favorable as they could obtain them were they to go to the fountain head. The world-renowned manufacturers, Messrs. Cornelius Baker & Co., (who by the way are the largest and most extensive manufacturers in the world,) furnish the Lamps and Chandeliers. The terms upon which their purchases are made are such as to render them capable of meeting the views of their customers in an accommodating spirit.

This house was established in May, 1835, by Messrs. N. E. Janney and R. H. Miller, and met with flattering encouragement until 1848, when Mr. Janney retired from the firm. The business was then conducted by Mr. Miller under the style of R. H. Miller & Co., until January, 1857, when he admitted his sons—Charles Miller, John S. J. Miller, and Mr. G. W. Berkeley—under the style of R. H. Miller & Sons. Ever since this house offered itself as a candidate for a share of public patronage, it has received a large portion of the trade of our city, and under the flattering success that has attended their efforts and the admirable tact with which the business affairs have been managed, they have won an enviable reputation throughout the West, and of which they may well feel proud.

The arrangement of their wares could not be better, and presents to the visitor an imposing appearance. The basement and third and fourth stories contain their crates and unopened stock; the first and main business floor, the white and glass-ware and chandeliers; the second, the colored and heavier articles of crockery, candlesticks, etc. The first floor, which is devoted to the retail trade, contains every thing that could be desired, and arranged in a style well calculated to show the articles to good advantage. The room is about twelve feet high, thirty feet front, with a depth of over one hundred feet. Here

SKETCH BOOK OF ST. LOUIS.

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are a corps of attentive clerks to attend to the wants of all who may wish to inspect or purchase their wares. Messrs. Miller & Sons have devoted particular pains to selecting wares for hotels and steamboats, and we would recommend our river friends to give them a call.

To country merchants we would also commend them. Give them a call before you make your purchases, as you may find it to your advantage to make connections with them. Of one thing we are certain: no better men to deal with can be found in the United States than the gentlemen composing the firm of R. H. Miller & Sons.



Miller & Sons letterhead from an 1859 Bill of Sale (Missouri Historical Society) .



Central transfer print on a James Edwards & Son ironstone saucer made for the Keokuk Packet Company based in Iowa.



Reverse of Keokuk Packet saucer. With an impressed JAMES EDWARDS & SON / DALE HALL mark.

**R. H. Miller & Sons**

**IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE**  
**&**  
**Detail Dealers**  
**CHINA GLASS**  
**QUEENSWARE**  
**BRITANNIA WARE, LAMPS.**

*Looking - Glasses &c.*

**N<sup>OS</sup> 11 & 13 NORTH 2<sup>ND</sup> STREET,**  
**Between Market & Chestnut Streets.**

**ST. LOUIS, MO.**

Half Mapother & Co. Lith. N<sup>o</sup> 16 1/2 Main St.

Advertisement in the 1859 St. Louis City Directory.

**C. & M. Noonan**

ADDRESS: 74 N. First (1846), 166 Main (1847)

DATES: 1846-1852

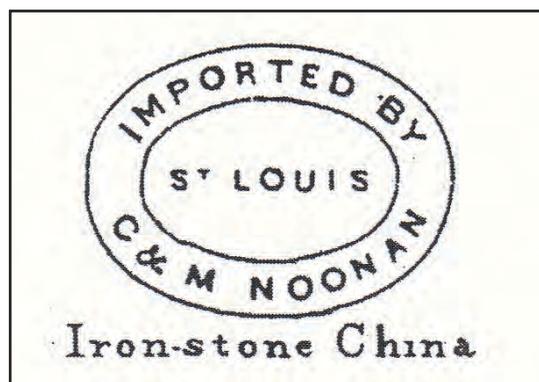
MARK: **IMPORTED BY / C & M NOONAN / ST LOUIS / IRONSTONE CHINA**

MANUFACTURER: Unknown

COMMENTS: Cornelius Noonan and James Masterson became partners in a St. Louis queensware business in 1844 at 168 N. First. By 1846, the firm had dissolved and each partner joined a brother to form new companies: Cornelius & Michael Noonan and James and Hugh Masterson. The Noonans moved their store to 74 N. First, and then, by 1847 to 166 Main Street. The brothers themselves parted ways in 1852 and Cornelius then joined John W. Tooley as a wholesaler of queensware at 53 Main. In an advertisement in the *St. Louis Reveille*, dated April 30, 1846, C. & M. Noonan state: "We are now receiving, per ships Swatara, Mantea, and others, from Liverpool, our first spring shipments of Queensware, manufactured under the direction of one of the partners, while in Staffordshire, the past winter..."

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS:**

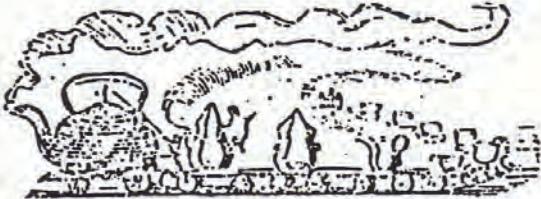
- 1- Quincy Civic Center, Adams County, IL. Mansberger 1993.



BUSINESS CARDS. 157

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**C. & M. NOONAN & CO.**  
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN



**CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, & C., & C.,**  
No. 166 Main Street,  
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

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Advertisement from the 1847 St. Louis City Directory, pg. 157.

**A. Withmar & Co.**

DATES: 1860-1879

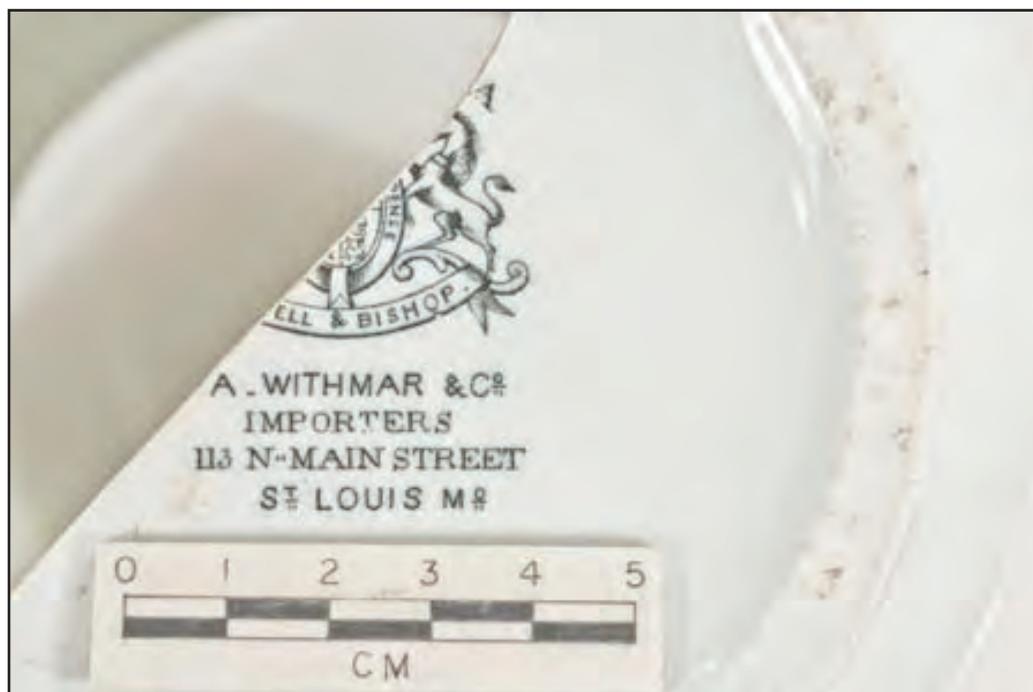
MARK: A. WITHMAR & CO. / IMPORTERS / 113 N. MAIN STREET / ST LOUIS, MO

MANUFACTURER: Powell & Bishop (1866-1878)

COMMENTS: Arnold Withmar & Co. was listed in the St. Louis city directory at 113 N. Main in 1866. Prior to that time Withmar's china store was at 56 Market.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS:**

- 1- St. Louis, urban tenement site. A mold-decorated pitcher was recovered from a privy at this site which had the Withmar importers mark and an impressed stamp for Powell & Bishop.
- 2- An ironstone saucer with the Withmar back stamp was recovered from the Twiss Hill site (11-S-634), a coal miner's cottage near Belleville, St. Clair County, Illinois.



224 ST. LOUIS BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.



**CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,**  
**Silver Plated and Britannia Ware, Table**  
**Cutlery, Spoons, Tea Trays, Lanterns, &c.**

Coal Oil Lamps and fixtures. Packing done with care and dispatch.  
Goods delivered to all parts of the City free of charge.

56 Market St., bet. 2d and 3d Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

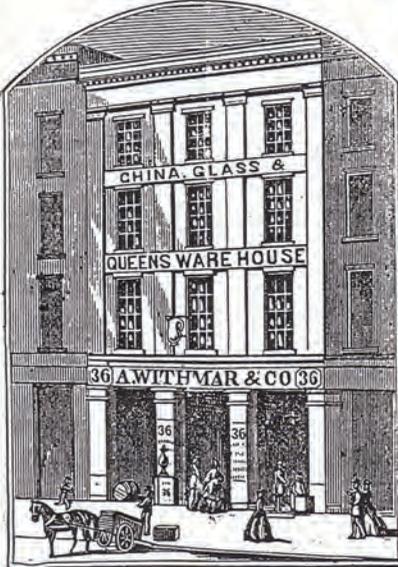
Withmar advertisement from the 1863 St. Louis City directory.

THREE NEW AND HANDSOME PATTERNS OF WHITE  
GRANITE WARE FOR SPRING AND FALL TRADE OF  
1866.

A. WITHMAR. H. CAMPEN.

**A. WITHMAR & CO.,**

38 North Main Street,  
Bet. Chesnut and Pine sts.,  
Direct Importers of and Wholesale  
Dealers in



C H I N A ,

GLASS AND  
QUEENSWARE

Yellow and Stone Ware,  
COAL OIL LAMPS,  
Looking Glasses,  
Table Cutlery, &c.

Original Crates always on hand at  
Eastern Prices.  
Sign of Large White Pitcher.

Withmar advertisement from the 1866 St. Louis City Directory.

OHIO*Cincinnati***J. C. Huntington & Co.**

ADDRESS: 162 Main Street

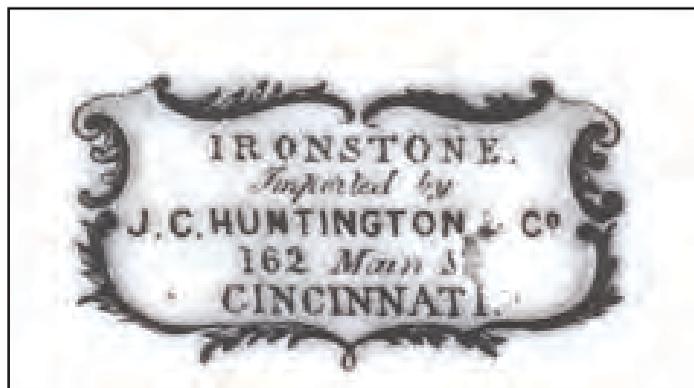
DATES: 1848-1856

MARK: IRONSTONE / Imported by / J.C. HUNTINGTON & C<sup>o</sup> / 162 Main St. / CINCINNATI

MANUFACTURER: J. Furnival &amp; Co. (1845-1870)

PATTERNS: *Gothic*

COMMENTS: John C. Huntington is first listed at 162 Main Street in the 1848 Cincinnati City Directory. By 1850 he had moved his business to 102 Main. In 1857 the firm was reorganized as Huntington Brothers & Company. A mulberry transfer printed plate with this backmark is in the comparative collection of Fever River Research, Springfield, Illinois. A fourteen sided dish 8" in diameter is illustrated by Williams and Weber (1986: 190-191). This vessel was made by J. Furnival and is decorated with the Gothic pattern transfer print in blue. It is also known in flowing dark blue and mulberry.





*Gothic* pattern platter by Jacob Furnival & Co. found with a Huntington & Co. importer's mark.  
(TCC Pattern 2469)

**Huntington & Brooks**

ADDRESS: 235 Main, between 5th & 6th, later south side of Pearl Street, west of Walnut

DATES: 1844–1860+

MARK: HUNTINGTON & BROOKS / 235 MAIN STREET / CINCINNATI

MANUFACTURER: J. Furnival & Co. (1845-1870)

COMMENTS: Henry D. Huntington and Oliver A. Brooks first opened their china and crockery business in Cleveland in 1841 at 5 Superior Street. The 1845 Cleveland City Directory lists "Oliver A. Brooks – Importer of and Dealer in Glass, China, Earthenware, Huntington & Brooks, 5 Superior Street". A notice in the March 31, 1845 edition of the *Cincinnati Daily Gazette* concerning river commerce, lists among the recent imports from New Orleans brought aboard the steamboat *James Madison*, four hogsheads and 52 crates of earthenware for Huntington & Brooks. In 1844, Henry Huntington moved to Cincinnati and opened a branch store on Main between 5th & 6th. Both stores continued in operation into the Civil War era.



## Crockery at Wholesale.

**HUNTINGTON & BROOKS** are now receiving at the old stand, *NO. 5 SUPERIOR STREET*, their Fall stock of **CROCKERY**, which they offer at Wholesale at New York prices. We have at all times a supply of the following articles:

Flowing Blue Ware, a complete assortment;			
Light Blue	do	do	do
Pink	do	do	do
Bourbon Spig	do	do	do
White Granite	do	do	do
Blue Raised Figure	do	do	do

In common Ware we shall keep on hand a good assortment of all leading articles, such as—

Common Teas,	C C Chambers,
Edged Plates,	“ “ Bowls,
do Dishes and Bakers,	“ “ Jugs,
C C Nappies,	Dipped Bowls & Jugs, &c.

Tumblers and other articles of Glass Ware we will sell by the package at Factory prices. Merchants in want of Goods in our line are invited to give us a call.

HUNTINGTON & BROOKS.

Advertisement in the November 12, 1846 *Cleveland Plain Dealer*.



*Castle Scenery* plate by J. Furnival & Co. found with a Huntington & Brooks importer's mark.  
(TCC Pattern 7095)



Ironstone plate with a Huntington & Brooks importer's mark.

**Robert Lawrence**

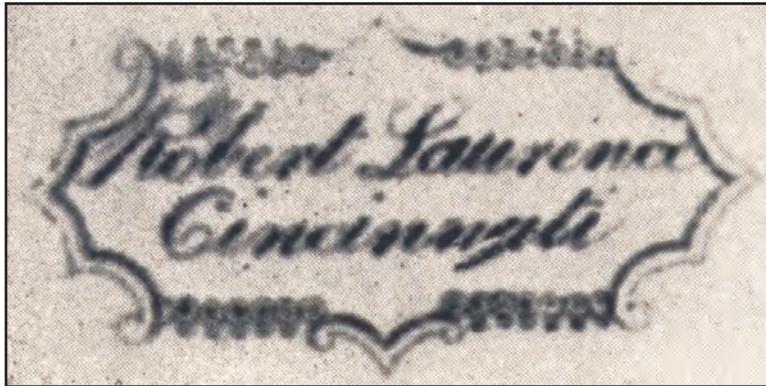
DATES: ca. 1827-1833

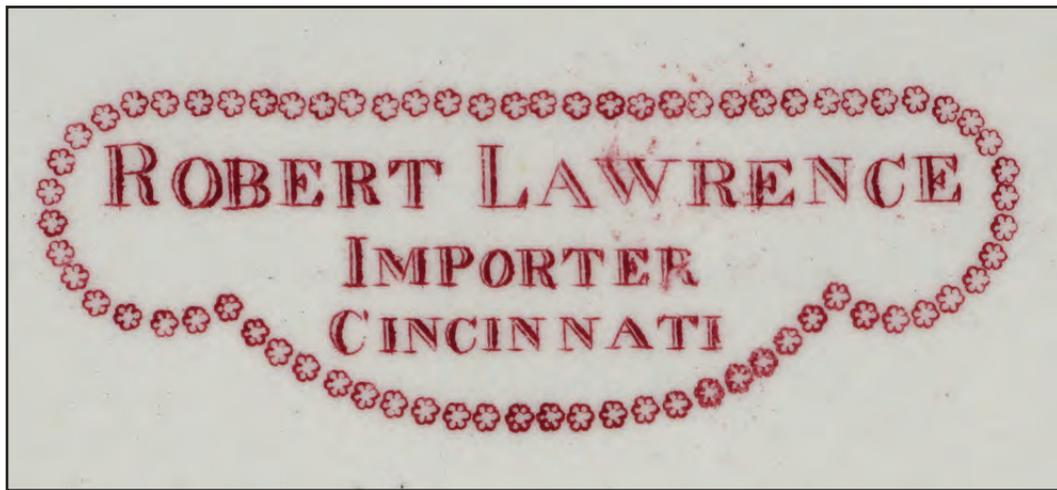
MARK: ROBERT LAWRENCE / IMORTER / CINCINNATI

MANUFACTURERS: Davenport

PATTERN: *American Cities Series* by Davenport. *Belle Vue Series*, Carstairs on the Clyde (TCC Pattern #3262), purple and polychrome brown/red plates recorded. (See Peppard & Callan, Pittsburgh)

COMMENTS: Robert Lawrence is listed in the 1831 City Directory as a Queensware merchant with a store on Longworth Street between Race and Elm.

R.Lawrence mark from a *Quebec* plate by Davenport, ca. 1828.



R. Lawrence mark from a *Belle Vue Series* plate, Davenport ca. 1831.



Quebec plate in Davenport's *Cities Series* Found with a Robert Lawrence importers mark.  
(TCC Data Base, Pattern #6165).

*Cleveland***A. S. Gardner**

ADDRESS: 149 Prospect, later 220 Superior

DATES: 1841-1860+

MARK: A. S. GARDNER / CLEVELAND, O.

MANUFACTURER: J. Clementson, Phoenix Works

PATTERN: *Siam* in blue (Collection of the Milwaukee Public Museum).

COMMENTS: Alonzo S. Gardner is listed in the 1850 Cleveland Directory as “China, Glass, Queen’s Ware Dealer and Importer, 149 Prospect Street”.





*Siam* platter by Joseph Clementson with a Gardner & Co. importer mark.  
(TCC Pattern 926)

 **FOR PORT STANLEY—CANADA WEST.**

The staunch and fast sailing sloop EMMA, Capt BARROW, will make regular weekly trips during the season; clearing at this port on Thursday, and at Port Stanley on Monday of each week.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board or to WM. WELLS, under the Custom House.

Cleveland, April 13, 1848. ap26wfs

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**Crockery.**

**A. S. GARDNER** offers at Wholesale or Retail, a general assortment of Crockery direct from the Potteries.

Flowing Blue  
Light do. 3 patterns  
White Stone  
Barbon, sprigged,  
and a large variety com. Ware.

Which will be sold low, by **A. S. GARDNER,**  
and **No. 134, Seneca Block.**

---

**GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE.**

**T**HE subscribers are now receiving a choice and well selected stock of

**G R O C E R I E S,**

which they are disposed to sell at a small advance from cost. All those engaged in the trade will do well to call and examine the goods, previous to going further east.

**D. G. BRANCH & CO.,**

A. S. Gardner advertisement in the August 25, 1848 Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

*Middlebury***Kent & McMillan**

MARK: KENT & M<sup>c</sup>MILLAN / MIDDLEBURY / O.

MANUFACTURER: J. Clementson (1839 – 1864)

PATTERN: *Lucerne* (TCC Pattern #4081)

COMMENTS: Roswell Kent and Reuben McMillan became partners in a general store in Middlebury in 1840. Williams and Weber (1986:283) illustrate a transferware *Lucerne* dish with the Kent & McMillan importers mark and an impressed backmark reading: STONE WARE / J. CLEMENTSON / SHELTON. Apparently, pieces to a complete set of *Lucerne* table/tea ware in red, including plates, bowls, and cups and saucers, were marked with this importers name since several such vessels have been advertised in antique auctions in the past few years.





ROSWELL AND ELIZA KENT.

**ROSWELL KENT.** born in Leyden, Massachusetts, May 18, 1798; removing with his parents to Hudson, Ohio, about the year 1812; educational advantages quite limited; at majority entered store of his brother Zenas (father of Hon. Marvin Kent, of Kent), at Ravenna. About 1820, he established a store in Middlebury, (now Akron, Sixth Ward), for his brother and Capt. Heman Oviatt, of Hudson, buying out the concern about 1826, and continuing the business on his own account for several years. He then engaged in the manufacture of woolen machinery, as a member of the firm of Irish, Kent & McMillan, afterwards Irish, Kent & Baldwin, later changed to Kent, Baldwin & Co., which he followed until his death, July 19, 1871. Mr. Kent was married to Miss Eliza Hart, daughter of Joseph and Annie (Hotchkiss) Hart, the first settlers in Middlebury (1807), who was born August 6, 1808, being the first white child born within the present limits of Akron and the third born in Tallmadge township. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kent, three of whom, only, are living—Ella K., now Mrs. Finley McNaughton, of Youngstown; Russell H., Secretary and Treasurer of the Akron Stoneware Company; and Flora K., now Mrs. T. S. Page, of Toledo. Mrs. Kent is still living in the enjoyment of reasonably good health, at the ripe age of over 83 years.

Entry for Roswell Kent in the 1892 *Fifty Years and Over of Akron and Summit County* [O.] by Samuel Alanson Lane.



*Lucerne* platter by Joseph Clementson (see also J. Demuth, York, PA).  
(TCC Pattern 408)



*Lucerne* cup and saucer by Joseph Clementson with a Kent & McMillan importer's mark.  
(TCC Pattern 408)

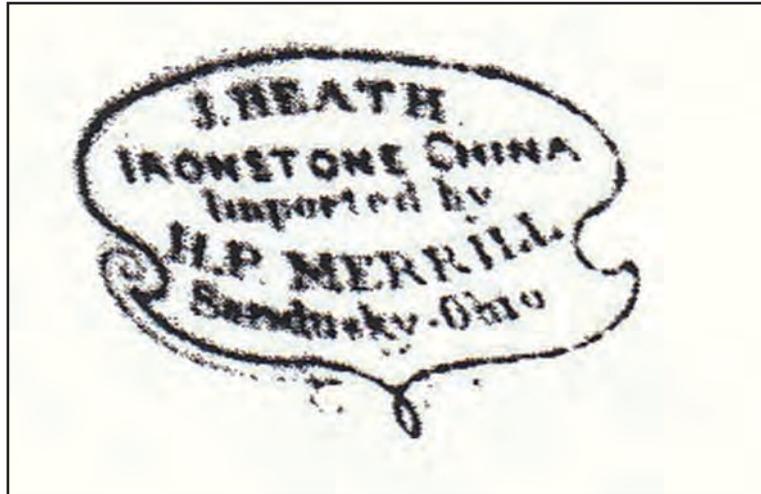
*Sandusky***H. P. Merrill**

MARK: J. HEATH / IRONSTONE CHINA / Imported by / H. P. MERRILL, / Sandusky, Ohio

MANUFACTURER: Joseph Heath (1845-1853)

PATTERN: *Ontario Lake Scenery*

COMMENTS: H. P. Merrill is listed in the 1855 Sandusky city directory as a crockery merchant with a store located at 169 Water Street. A blue transferware rectangular bowl decorated with the Ontario Lake Scenery pattern with the Merrill mark was reported by Albert Peckham (1997:12).



Wholesale and Retail Crockery Store.



~~H. P. MERRILL,~~

*L. M. Brooks & Co.* IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

**CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS-WARE, &c.**

OUR STOCK COMPRISES AMONG OTHER ARTICLES ALL KINDS OF

French China Vases and Fancy Ware;  
 French China Dinner and Tea Setts;  
 Stone China Dinner and Tea Setts;  
 Common Crockery;  
 Rockingham and Queensware;  
 Glassware and Window Glass;  
 Looking Glasses;  
 Looking Glass Plates;  
 Planished Coffee Urns;  
 Planished Chafing Dishes;  
 Planished Oyster Stewers;  
 Japanned Toilet Ware;  
 Wire-Covers & patent Nutmeg-Graters;  
 Chandeliers;  
 Table, Suspending and Hand Lamps;  
 Signal Lamps and Lanterns;  
 Girandoles and Candle-Sticks;  
 Table Cutlery--Ivory and Common Handles;  
 German Silver and Silver Plated Ware;  
 Castors--Silver Plated and Common;  
 Britannia and Japanned Wares;  
 Parian Ware,  
 Ivory handled Nut Picks;  
 Table Mats;  
 Waiters and Trays;  
 Feather Dusters, Brushes, &c.;  
 Mouldings of all sizes.

**A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FURNISHING GOODS.**

**100 West's Block, Water St., Sandusky.**

Merrill advertisement in the 1853 Ohio Business Directory  
 (this page is from a marked and edited copy used by the publisher to prepare the next edition).



*Ontario Lake* plate by Joseph Heath and imported by H. P. Merrill.  
(TCC Pattern 1189)

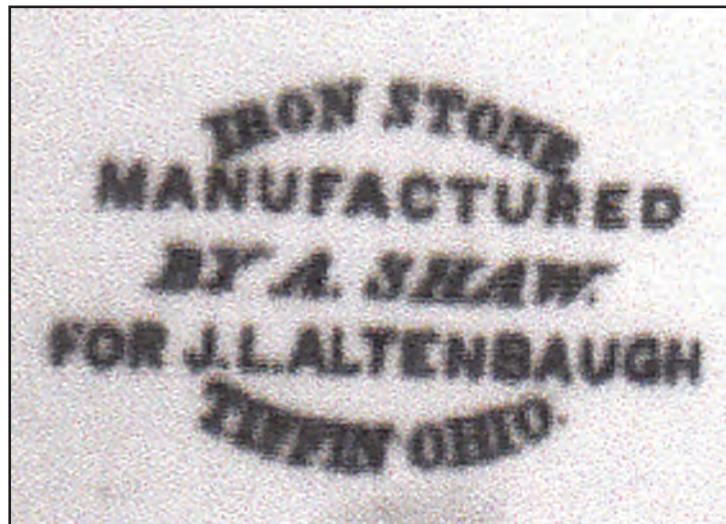
*Tiffin***J. L. Altenbaugh**

MARK: IRONSTONE / MANUFACTURED / BY A. SHAW / FOR J. L. ALTENBAUGH / TIFFIN OHIO

MANUFACTURER: Anthony Shaw (1851-1900)

PATTERN: (White Ironstone) *Bordered Fuchsia*

COMMENTS: In 1860 John L. Altenbaugh was a dealer in China, Glass and Queensware on Washington Street and owner of a Photography Gallery in Tiffin, Ohio. He was born in 1830 and died in Tiffin in 1879. See Weatherby 1980:97.





Anthony Shaw *Bordered Fuchsia* plate with J. L. Altenbaugh importer's mark.  
White Ironstone China Association

PENNSYLVANIA  
(Ohio Valley)

*Pittsburgh*

**H. Higby**

ADDRESS: 37 Wood Street, later 122 and 127 Wood

DATES: 1832-1861

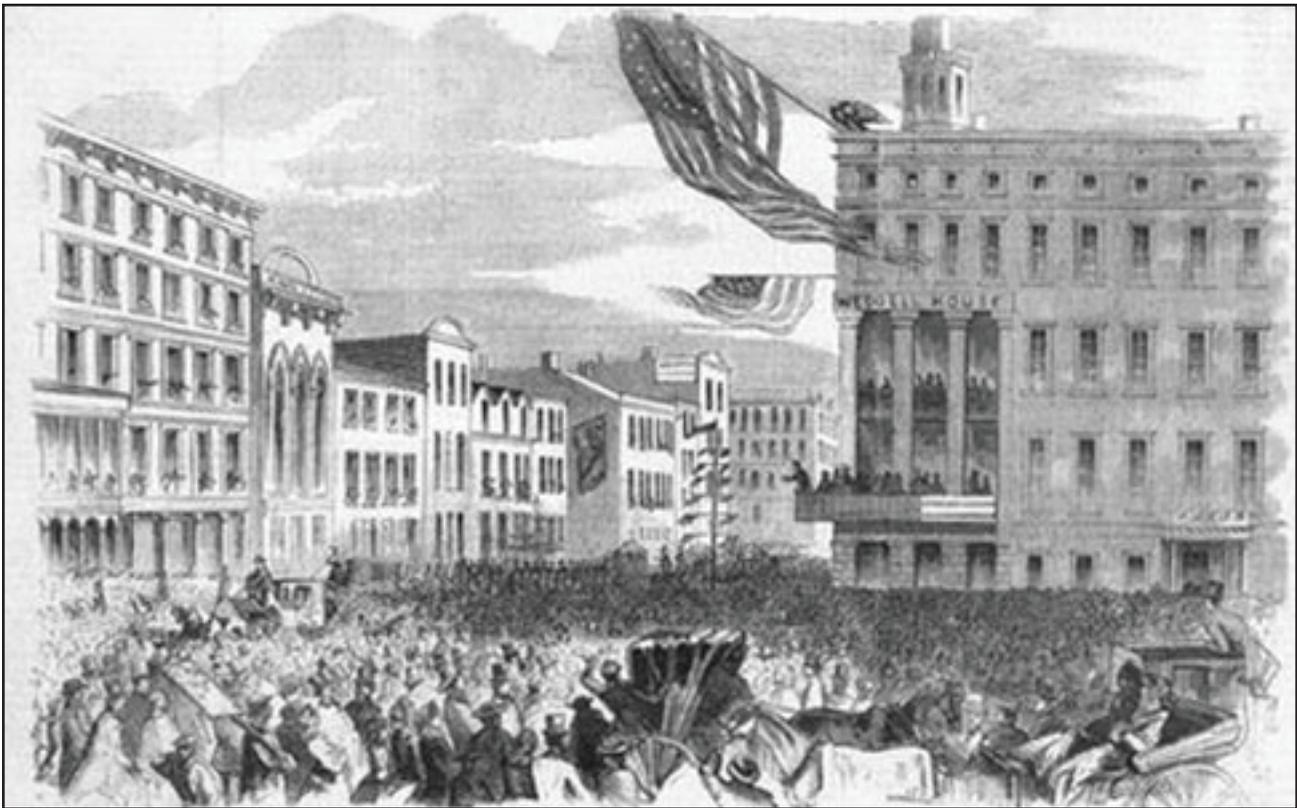
MARK: IMPORTED BY / H. HIGBY / FOR / MONONGAHELA HOUSE / PITTSBURGH

MANUFACTURER: C. J. MASON (Ewins 1997: 60).

COMMENTS: The 1837 Pittsburgh city directory lists Henry Higby as an "Importer of, and wholesale & retail, dealer in China, Glass, & Queensware, 37 Wood St."

**HENRY HIGBY,**  
Importer and Dealer in  
**China, Glass & Queensware,**  
*No. 37 Wood street, near 2d, Pittsburgh.*

Advertisement in the 1835 *Western Gazetteer*.



Abraham Lincoln speaking to a gathering of over 5,000 people on February 15, 1861 from the balcony of the Monongahela House in Pittsburgh, where he had spent the night.

**Peppard & Callan**

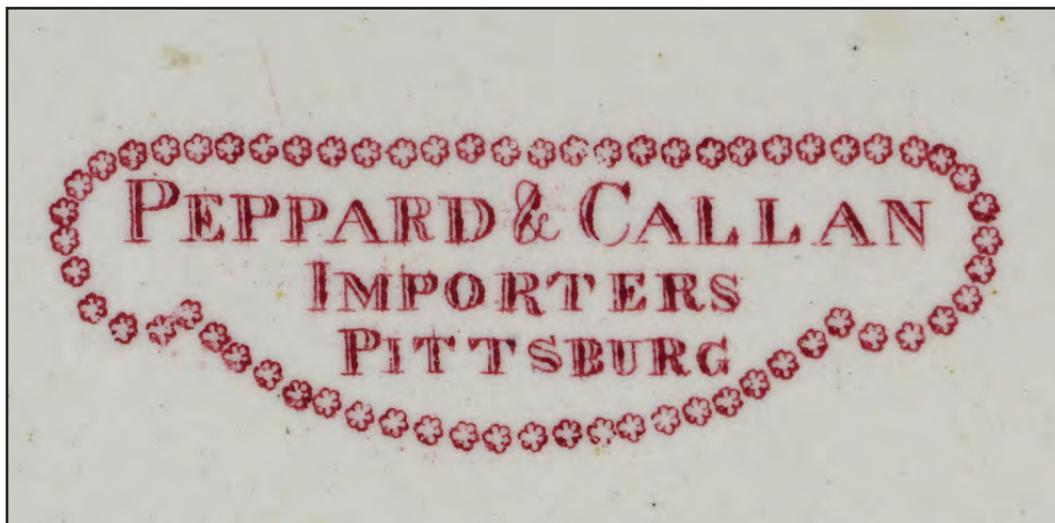
DATES: ca. 1831-1833

MARK: PEPPARD & CALLAN / IMPORTERS / PITTSBURGH

MANUFACTURER: Davenport

PATTERN: McCauley (1944:297) reports a Peppard & Callan back mark on a plate with the *Allegheny Scenery* pattern.

COMMENTS: Neither McCauley (1944) nor I could find a city directory listing for this firm. In January, 2013 an inquiry was submitted to the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Their reply stated that the partnership is not listed as a firm in Pittsburgh city directories, 1819 - 1866. But, in an announcement published in the Pittsburgh *Christian Herald*, dated August 31, 1833, it was stated that the "...partnership existing under the firm of Peppard and Callan has this day (Aug. 21, 1833) been dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted are requested to make payment to Standish Peppard. The business in the future will be conducted by Standish Peppard." Peppard was listed in the 1826 Pittsburgh directory as a grocer, and James Callan was listed as a teacher. At that time, Callan's residence was located a block away from Peppard's store.





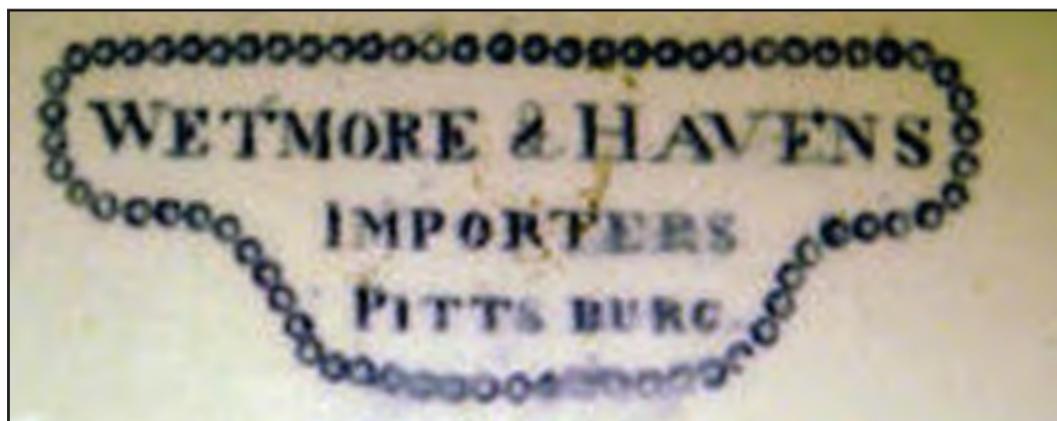
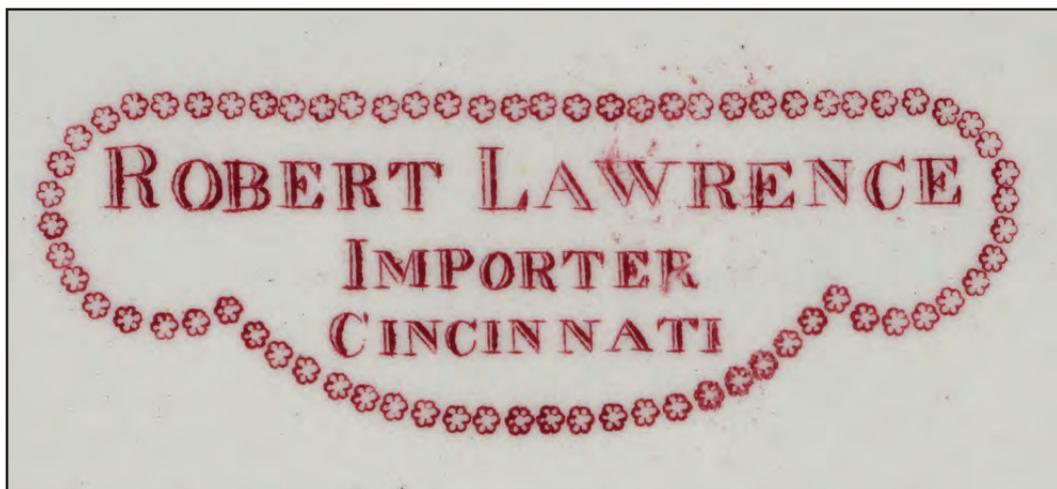
*Allegheny Scenery* plate showing a scene of Pittsburgh imported by Peppard & Callan ca. 1831.  
(TCC Pattern 8927)



Backmarks on the *Allegheny Scenery* plate.



Two *Carstairs on the Clyde* (TCC Pattern #3262) plates made for Peppard & Callan, Pittsburgh and Robert Lawrence, Cincinnati, ca. 1831.



Importer's marks for the *Belle Vue* and associated patterns.



Blue transferware plate with the Peppard & Callan importer's mark.

**Wetmore & Havens**

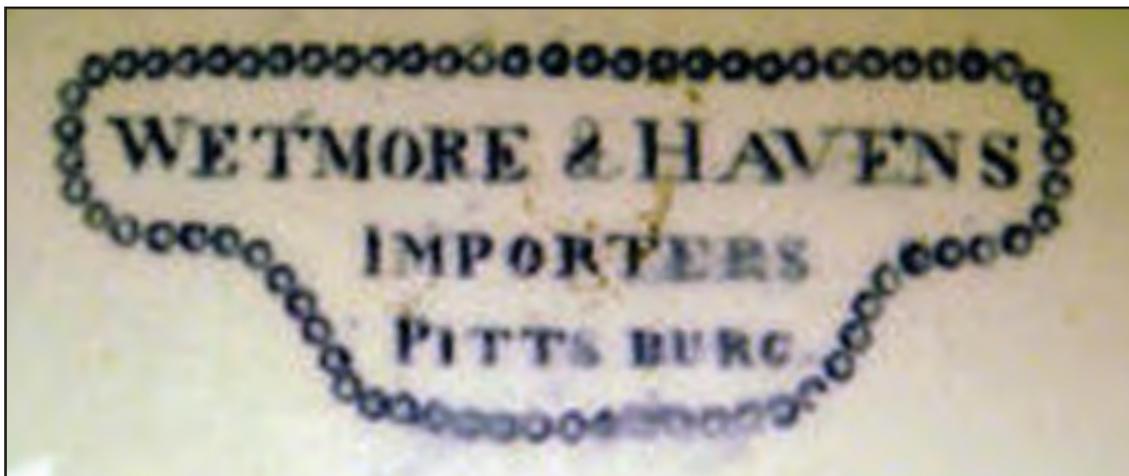
DATES: 1831-1838

MARK: WETMORE & HAVENS / IMPORTERS / PITTSBURG (sic)

MANUFACTURER: Davenport

PATTERN: *Gondola* (see TCC Pattern 8752) in purple, black

COMMENTS: This is another elusive Pittsburgh firm which must have been short lived. Between 1839 and 1841 there are listings in the city directories for Charles and Frederick Wetmore as grocers and forwarding agents. In 1841 Frederick is shown as having a wholesale grocery business at 23 Wood, near the corner Front Street, the same address as the china and crockery store of long term Staffordshire importer, Henry Higby. At this same time R. N. Havens appears in the directory on Front Street. It is likely that the firm of Wetmore and Havens dates to ca. 1831-1838. No Wetmores are listed in succeeding city directories after 1841. Vessels with this pattern are known with the impressed Davenport anchor logo.





*Gondola* platter with a Wetmore & Havens importer's mark.  
(TCC Pattern 875)

WEST VIRGINIA  
(Ohio Valley)

*Wheeling*

**T. Sweeney & Son**

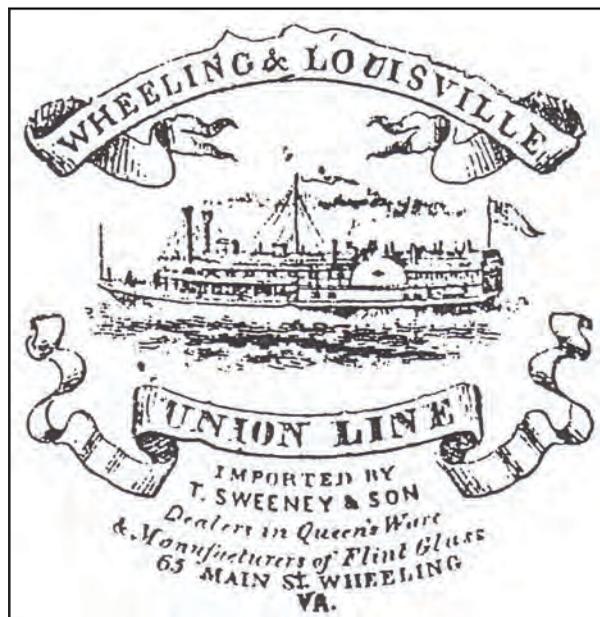
DATES: 1851-1858

MARK: 1- **(On the front-center of a white ironstone tureen or platter): IMPORTED BY / T. S. SWEENEY & SON / Dealers in Queen's Ware / & Manufacturer of Flint Glass / 65 MAIN ST. WHEELING / VA.**  
2- **IMPORTED BY / T. SWEENEY & SON / Dealers in Queen's Ware / & Manufacturers Of Flint Glass / 65 MAIN ST. WHEELING / VA<sup>A</sup>**

MANUFACTURER: T. & R. Boote (1842-1906)

PATTERN: *Wheeling & Louisville (steamboat) / Union Lines* on a Boote 1851 Octagon platter.

COMMENTS: Thomas Sweeney & Son, importers of china and Queensware, and manufacturers of flint glass, began their business in 1851. In the 1855 Virginia Gazeteer (page 382) there is an advertisement by T. Sweeney & Son for their china and glassware store located at 65 Main Street, Wheeling. In 1858 A. J. Sweeney was admitted to the firm which then became T. Sweeney & Sons. A white ironstone lidded bowl with the Wheeling & Louisville Union Line / T. Sweeney transfer print on the side of the lid has also been reported at a recent auction.



1853. **UNION LINE!** 1853.  
**GREAT THROUGH LINE**  
 TO THE  
**WEST AND SOUTH!**  
*Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis*  
*daily Steam Packet Line.*  
**The cheapest, quickest and most direct**  
**route between the above Cities.**

 THE Steamers of this line are a new and of the most improved modern construction, having been carefully  built expressly for this route. They are all of the largest class, and all have the same unsurpassed accommodations—their rooms and tables being on a par with the best hotels in the country. Their names are as follows, with their days of leaving Wheeling:

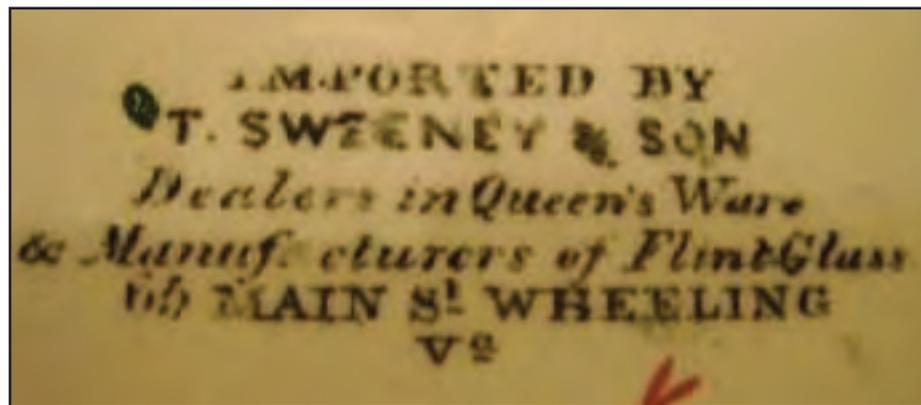
Monday,	VIRGINIA,	Capt. Charles V. Wells.
Tuesday,	FALLS CITY,	‘ Sam. Mason.
Wednesday,	THOS. SWANN,	‘ Jno. McClure, Jr.
Thursday,	FOREST CITY,	‘ A. Murdock.
Friday,	DAVID WHITE,	‘ Wm. McClain.
Saturday,	BALTIMORE.	‘ Wm. Clarke.
Sunday,	ALVIN ADAMS,	‘ Geo. W. Norton.

These boats will leave Wheeling regularly, on the arrival of the cars from Baltimore.

For freight or passage, apply to  
 C. BAKER & Co., or  
 J. M. HAMILTON, Agents.

ap29-1y

Advertisement for the Union Line steamboat company in the 1853 *Wheeling Register*.



T. Sweeney & Son importer's mark on a gold luster banded ironstone plate.

**J. M. Thompson & Co.**

DATES: 1826–ca. 1836

MANUFACTURER: Davenport

PATTERN: *City Series, Columbus*

COMMENTS: James M. Thompson was a commission merchant and forwarding agent in Wheeling from 1826 to the mid-1830s (McCauley 1944:297). He was among the half dozen or so interior riverine merchants who received Staffordshire tableware in the Cities Series by Davenport. He had a warehouse near the steamboat landing at the corner of Main and Union Streets. In 1828 he expanded his business and opened a retail store near his other property.



J. M. Thompson importer's mark from the reverse of a *Columbus* platter in Davenport's *Cities Series*.



*Columbus* platter in Davenport's *Cities Series* found with a Thompson importers mark.  
(TCC Pattern 2780)

WISCONSIN*Madison***J. C. Fairchild**

DATES: 1846-1862

MARK:           1- J. C. FAIRCHILD / MADISON, / WIS.  
                  2- J. C. FAIRCHILD / MADISON, / MICH.

Mark 2 is the result of a geographical error on the part of the Staffordshire potter.

MANUFACTURER: J. Clementson

PATTERN: *Udina*

COMMENTS: Jairus Cassius Fairchild came to Madison in 1846 and opened a general store on Main Street. He became the City of Madison's first mayor. Fairchild married the sister of Milwaukee chinaware importer and dealer Franklin J. Blair. Fairchild sold his successful business early in the Civil War era and retired. He died at his home in Madison in 1871 (1880 *History of Dane County, Wisconsin*).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT: A plate fragment (vessel #98) with a Madison importer's mark was recovered from a southern Wisconsin mid-nineteenth century farmstead (47-DA-910; Dane County) in the early 1990s by archaeologists from the University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee (Porubcan & Benchley 1995).



Fairchild Mark 2 (see the *Wisconsin Decorative Arts Database*, Object PC052).

**NEW GOODS.**  
**J. C. FAIRCHILD,**  
Is now receiving at his new Brick Store, a very large and general assortment of Goods for the Spring and summer trade, consisting of every variety of  
**Dry Goods, Groceries, Crokery and Glass Ware, Wooden Ware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Fancy Articles.**

To those who have heretofore traded with the subscriber it is only necessary to say that his increased facilities enable him to give his customers better bargains than heretofore; and to others he would say, that he does business on the *ready pay* system, and hence has no assessment to make upon paying customers for bad debts. All persons wanting goods are invited to call and examine his stock, and particularly the prices.

Madison, June 8, 1849. n179tf

J. C. Fairchild advertisement from the June 15, 1859 Madison Wisconsin Democrat.



Platter with a J. C. Fairchild importer's mark *TCC* Pattern 6116  
(see also Object #PC053, on-line Wisconsin Decorative Arts data base).

*Milwaukee***F. J. Blair**

ADDRESS: Corner, Wisconsin & Water Streets

DATES: 1843-1856

MARK: F. J. BLAIR / MILWAUKEE / WIS

MANUFACTURER: J. Clementson, Phoenix Works

PATTERN: *Siam* in blue (collection of the Milwaukee Public Museum); *Udina* (Williams and Weber 1986:256), *Chusan* in flowing blue (see the on-line *Wisconsin Decorative Arts Database*, Objects PD049-051).

COMMENTS: Franklin J. Blair came to Milwaukee in 1843 and was listed in the Milwaukee City Directory as a dealer in china and glassware on East Water. In 1856 Blair took Edmund R. Persons as a partner in the business, then known as Blair & Persons, located at 163 East Water Street (Buck 1876: 1858-59).





*Udina* plate by Joseph Clementson illustrated by Williams and Weber (1986) with a Blair importer's mark. (TCC Pattern 6116).

**Crockery & Glass Ware.**

**J**UST received at the Crockery Store, a splendid assortment of Crockery & Glass-Ware, consisting of White, Blue, Black, Pink & sprig ware. Also a large lot of common ware, 100 doz. Tumblers, 20 do Sauce Plates, 20 do Cruets, 12 gross pt. Flasks, Cut Glass, Lamps, Lanterns, Specie Jars, Candle Sticks, Castors, Inks &c. &c. All of which will be sold at the *Lowest* prices.

**F. J. BLAIR.**

**Milwaukie. Nov. 27, 1844.**

Blair advertisement in the 1844 *Milwaukee Sentinel*.



*Siam* platter by Clementson with a Blair with importer's mark.  
(TCC Pattern 9262)

**Crockery! Crockery! Crockery!**

**F. J. BLAIR,**  
Keeps constantly on hand an extensive assortment of

*Flowing Mulberry, Flowing Blue, White Iron Stone, White Granite, Light Blue and*

**COMMON CROCKERY.**

Also, a great variety of  
**French and English China**

**TEA AND DINNER SETTS.**

**Glass-Ware, Looking Glasses and Plates,**  
**Cornelius & Co.'s Patent Parlor, Church and Store Lamps.**

**TABLE CUTLERY.**

**German Silver, Plated and Britannia Spoons;**  
**Plated, Brass and Steel Knives and Trays;**  
**Tea Trays and Waiters; Plated and Britannia Castors, Candlesticks, Lamps and Lanterns, Fancy Vases, Cologne, &c. &c.**

Having imported his Crockery, China, Cutlery, Waiters, &c, direct from the English manufactories, and purchased his Glass Ware, Britannia Ware and other Goods, from the factories in this country, paying cash in all cases where cash will purchase cheaper than credit, he feels confident that a better assortment or lower prices, cannot be found at any other store west of Buffalo

No. 141 East Water street,  
Sign of the Big Pitcher, Milwaukee  
October 10, 1850

F. J. Blair advertising "Flowing" blue and mulberry transferware and white ironstone in the October 10, 1850 *Milwaukee Sentinel*.



Flowing blue sugar bowl with a Blair importer's mark advertised in the 1850 newspaper advertisement above. *Wisconsin Decorative Arts Database, Object DC051.*

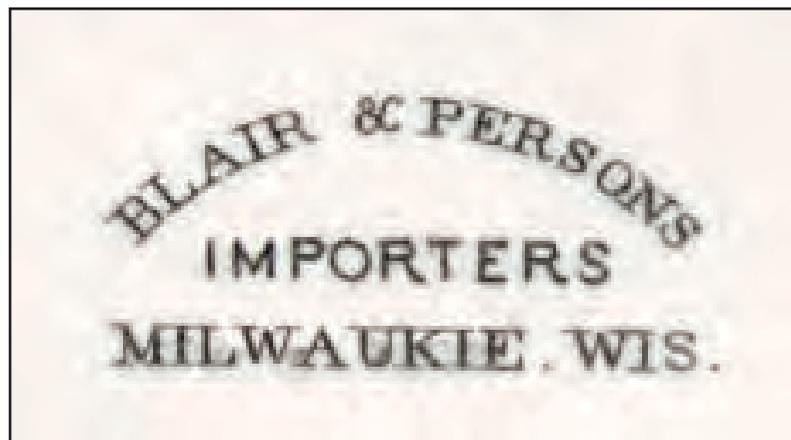
**Blair & Persons**

ADDRESS: 163 East Water

DATES: 1856 – 1881

MANUFACTURER: J. Clementson

COMMENTS: The *Wisconsin Decorative Arts Database* illustrates a white ironstone plate with the F. J. Blair and Edmond R. Persons importer's mark. The plate, decorated with a molded wheat rim motif, is unmarked but was likely obtained through the firm's relationship with the Clementson pottery (see *Object PC048*).



**CROCKERY, CHINA.**

**HOLIDAY GIFTS!**

— FOR —

**CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR!**

**BLAIR & PERSONS**

**H**AVE a splendid stock of Fancy Goods selected with great care, expressly for the approaching Holidays which they will sell at low prices—consisting in part of—

Gold Band China Dinner Sets;	Terra Cotta Vases;
White China Dinner Sets;	Terra Cotta Card Stands;
Gold Band Tea Sets;	Rich Bohemian Decanters;
Decorated Tea Sets;	Rich Bohemian Goblets;
White Tea Sets;	Rich Bohem'n Champagnes;
Rich Gilt and Decorated Gift Cups;	Rich Bohem'n Wine Glasses;
Rich Gilt and Decorated Vases;	Fine French Tea Trays;
Rich Gilt Card Stands;	Silver Plated Tea Sets;
Rich Gilt and Jewel Boxes;	Silver Plated Cake Baskets;
Rich Gilt Cigar Vases;	Silver Plated Fruit Baskets;
Rich Gilt Fruit Baskets;	Silver Plated Waiters;
Rich Gilt Toilet Sets;	Silver Plated Candle Sticks;
Parisian & Bisquet Vases;	Silver Plated Forks & Spoons;
Parisian & Bisquet Pitchers;	Ivory handled Dessert and Dinner Knives, with or without Forks;
Parisian & Bisquet Figures;	Ivory handled Carvers and Forks;
Parisian Butter Dish;	Ivory hand. Butter Knives;

And a great variety of other articles, useful and ornamental.

dec 17 163 East Water Street.

Blair & Persons advertisement in the December 1856 *Milwaukee Sentinel*.



Molded ironstone plate with a Blair & Parson importers mark.  
*Wisconsin Decorative Arts Database, Object DC048. 8 3/4" in diameter.*



## Chapter 3 – The South

### ALABAMA

#### *Mobile*

#### **W. & E. Smith**

ADDRESS: 32 St. Francis Street

DATES: 1839-1841

MARK: **MANUFACTURED / FOR / W & E SMITH / MOBILE**

MANUFACTURER: Davenport

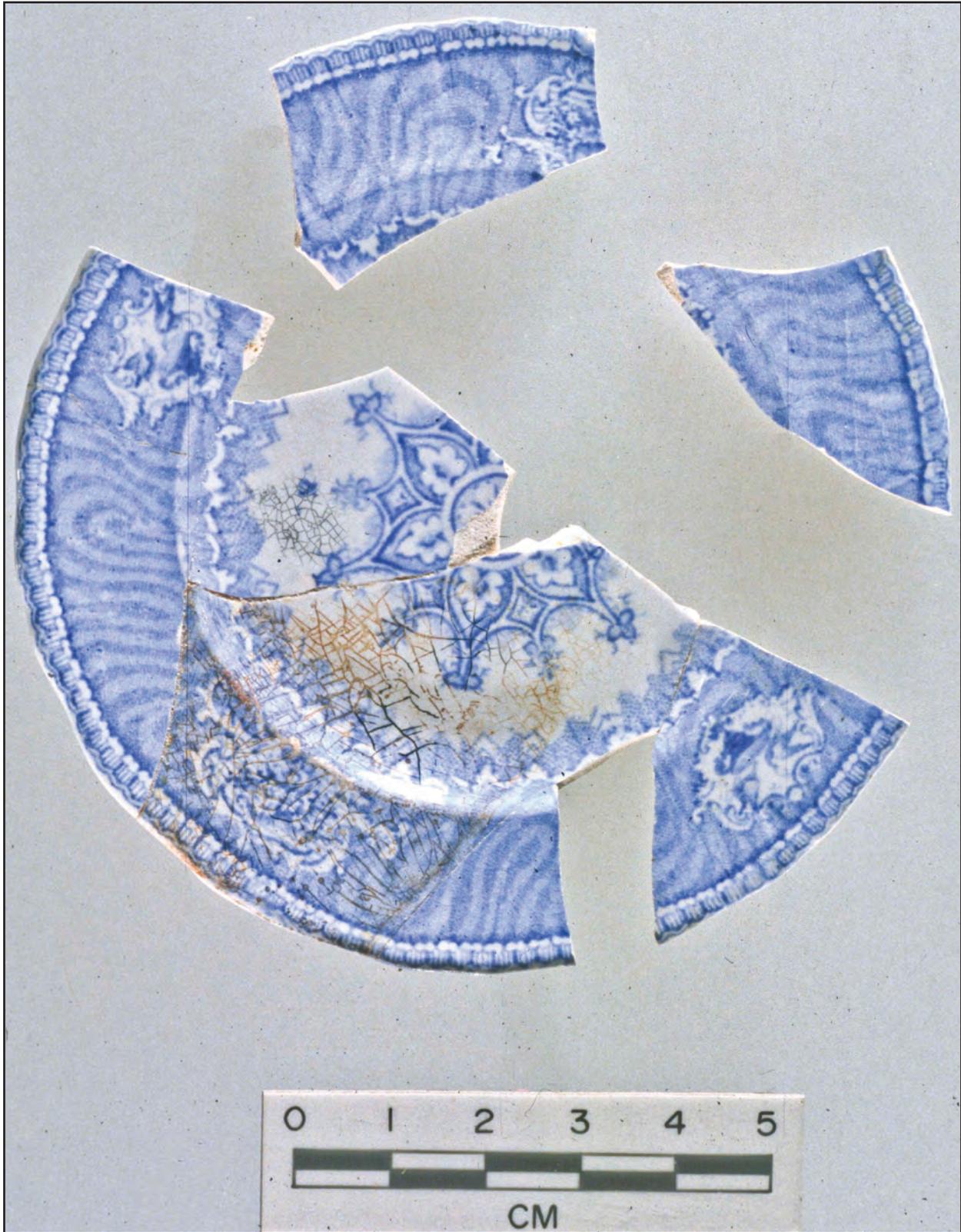
PATTERN: Blue transfer print, *Hydrographic* (TCC Pattern 2236)

COMMENTS: The Staffordshire pottery importers, William and Edward Smith, are first listed in the *Mobile City Directory* (Robert R. Dade's Printing Office, Mobile) in 1839 (pg. 93) as dealers in chinaware with a store and warehouse at 32 St. Francis Street. The Smith's partnership was short lived and they appear in the city directory in different trades by 1842, Edward as a partner in a grocery store and William as a druggist.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT: A cup plate was recovered from a privy vault in the back of a large antebellum house on Belle Street in Alton, Illinois, some 20 miles up the Mississippi River from St. Louis. (Walthall, 2013).



Smith importer's mark on the reverse of a *Hydrographic* transfer print cup plate by Davenport.



*Hydrographic cup plate by Davenport with the Smith, Mobile importer's mark.*

LOUISIANA*New Orleans***B. Brower & Co.**

ADDRESS: 17 Camp Street

DATES: 1845-1855

MARK: **B. BROWER & CO / IMPORTERS / NEW ORLEANS**

MANUFACTURER: Samuel Alcock &amp; Co. (1826-1853)

PATTERN: *Pearl* in black, red, blue, brown, green or purple.

COMMENTS: The 1846 New Orleans City Directory lists B. Brower & Co., Crockery & Glassware, at 17 Camp Street. By 1851 the company had begun dealing largely in household furnishings and in January, 1855 the Brower & Co. partners announced in the Daily Picayune that they were liquidating their stock to go into another line of business.





*Pearl Florentine China platter by Samuel Alcock & Co. with a Brower New Orleans importer's mark.  
(TCC Pattern 7530)*

**HOUSE FURNISHING STORE**  
**B. BROWER & Co** have constantly on hand at their extensive establishment, No 17 Camp street, and 84 Common street, a very large assortment of House-Keeping articles, consisting of  
**EARTHENWARE, CHINA AND GLASS;**  
**BRASS & STEEL FIRE SETS AND FENDERS;**  
**KITCHEN UTENSILS;**  
**IRON, TIN, WOOD WARE AND BASKETS;**  
**Silver, Plated, Britannia and Japanned Goods;**  
**LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS;**  
**KNIVES & FORKS, and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS**  
**IN GENERAL,**  
 which they are prepared to supply at *reduced prices* to Private Dwellings, Boarding Houses, Hotels, Ships, Steamboats, &c. n8

1851 Brower & Co. advertisement in the *New Orleans Commercial Bulletin*.

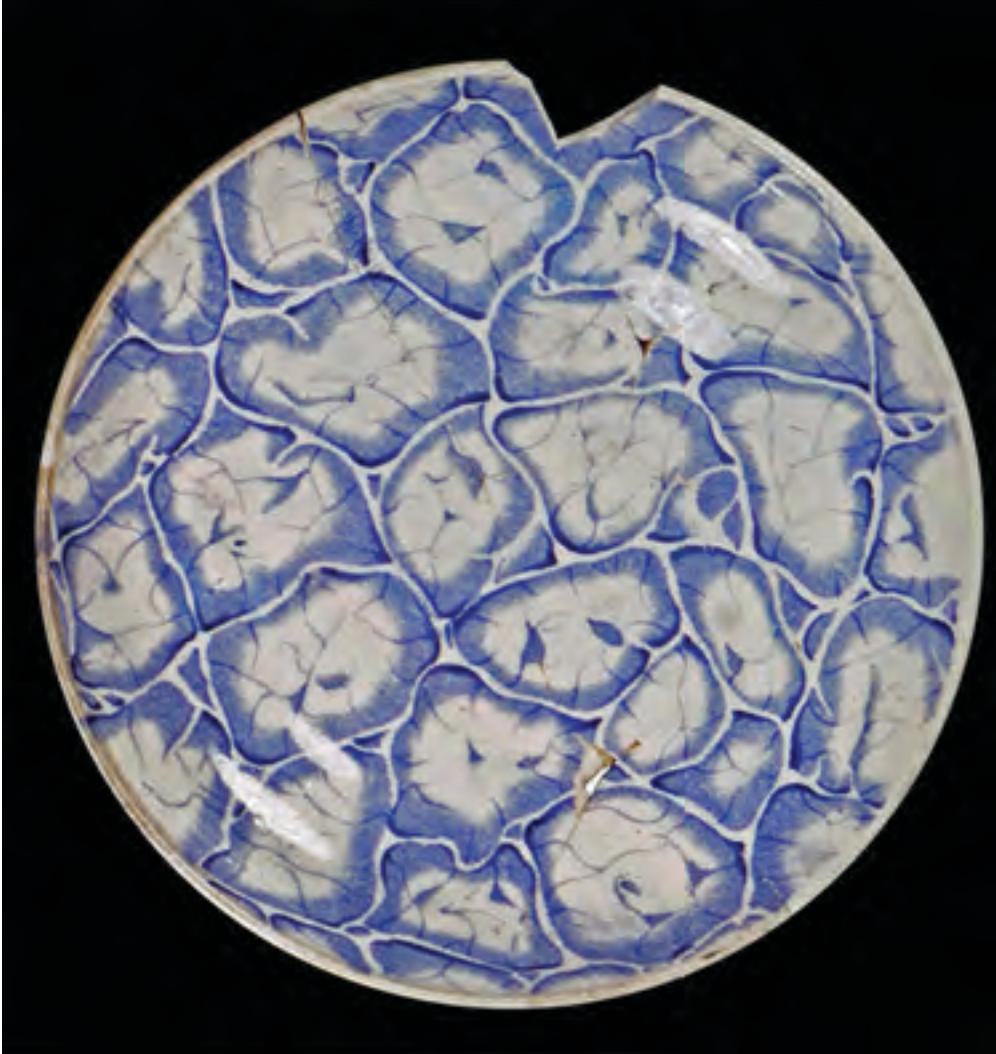


Plate with Bower importers mark from an urban New Orleans archaeological site (S. Hahn 2012).



Reverse of plate above with Bower importer's mark. (S. Hahn 2012)

PRICE LIST

**HOUSE FURNISHING STORE**

**B.** BROWER & Co have constantly on hand at their extensive establishment, No 17 *Camp street*, and 84 *Common street*, a very large assortment of House-Keeping articles, consisting of

**EARTHENWARE, CHINA AND GLASS;**  
**BRASS & STEEL FIRE SETS AND FENDERS;**  
**KITCHEN UTENSILS;**  
**IRON, TIN, WOOD WARE AND BASKETS;**  
*Silver, Plated, Britannia and Japanned Goods;*  
**LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS;**  
**KNIVES & FORKS, and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS**  
**IN GENERAL,**  
 which they are prepared to supply at *reduced prices* to Private Dwellings, Boarding Houses, Hotels, Ships, Steamboats, &c.

28

1851 Brower & Co. advertisement in the New Orleans *Commercial Bulletin*.

**House-Furnishing Goods**  
**SELLING OFF TO CHANGE BUSINESS**  
 At 17 Camp street.

The subscribers, having resolved to make a change in their business, are selling their stock of Goods at such a great reduction of prices as to insure sales to all who will take the trouble to call. Their splendid assortment consists in part of

China, Glass and	Moderator and
Earthen-ware.	Solar Lamps.
Iron, Tin and	Hall Lamps
Wood-Ware.	Hat Racks.
Black Tin.	Brooms.
Japaned	Baskets.
Britannia	Fenders.
Plated Ware.	Audirons.
Cooking Stoves.	Chandeliers.
Knives and Forks.	Shovels and Tonga, &c.

Comprising as fine and extensive a stock as can be found in the city. They avoid the use of the often abused phrase "selling off at cost," but purchasers may rely on finding Goods so much below market prices as to render it an object to examine them. Goods for the country packed carefully.

dig--2dptf B. BOWER & CO.

Bower & Co. closing announcement in the New Orleans *Daily Picayune*, January 3, 1855. (S. Hahn 2012).

**C. C. Gaines**

ADDRESS: 45 Canal Street

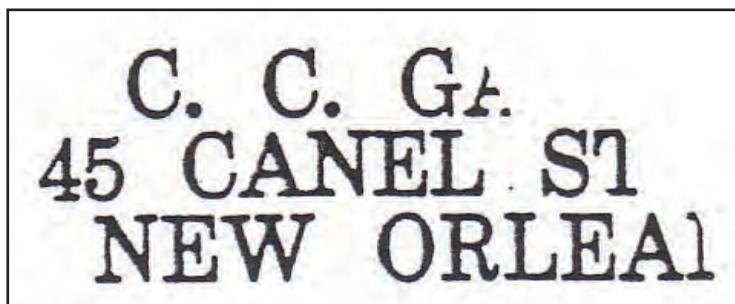
DATES: 1843-1846

MARK: C. C. GAINES / 45 CANEL (sic) ST / NEW ORLEANS

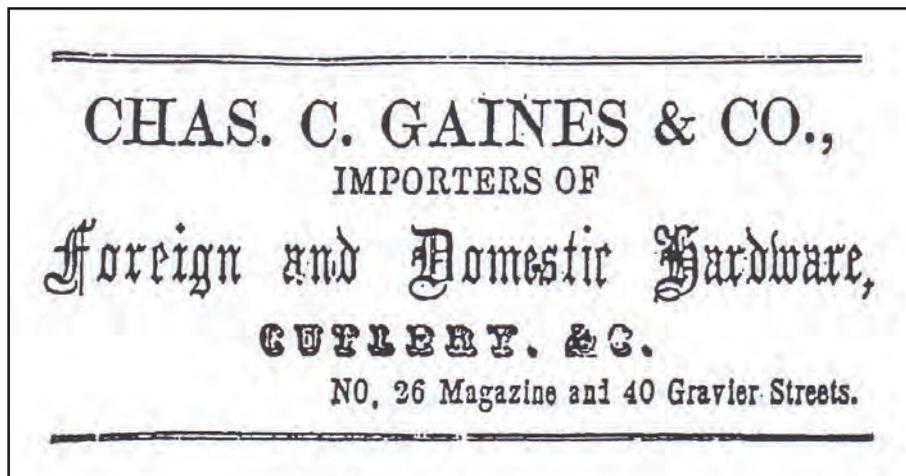
MANUFACTURER: Davenport

COMMENTS: The 1846 New Orleans city directory lists Charles C. Gaines, crockery & glassware store, at 22 Magazine. For a time, C. C. Gaines used the business address, 45 Canal Street, of his brother, John G. Gaines and his partner Henry Henderson.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT: A transfer printed plate fragment with the C. C. GAINES mark and an impressed Davenport with anchor stamp was recovered from Feature168 during excavations at the town of Hudsonville on the Wabash River in southeastern Illinois. The date mark associated with the impressed anchor appears to be 1844.



C. C. GA.  
45 CANEL ST  
NEW ORLEA



CHAS. C. GAINES & CO.,  
IMPORTERS OF  
*Foreign and Domestic Hardware,*  
CUTLERY, & C.  
NO, 26 Magazine and 40 Gravier Streets.

**C. C. GAINES,**  
 No. 22, MAGAZINE STREET, NEW ORLEANS,  
*Importer and Dealer, wholesale and retail, in*  
 **CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS**   
**WARE.**

**Also—Plated Castors, Britannia Ware, Jap.**  
*and other articles of the same quality, as well as* **Table Lamps, Ta-**  
**ble Cutlery, and best quality German Silver**  
**Spoons and Forks.** [d3

 **Goods packed to order, in the best manner.**

Advertisement in the March 1846 New Orleans *Weekly Advocate*.

**John Gauche**

DATES: 1843 - 1868

MARK: 1- MANUFACTURED / FOR / JOHN GAUCHE / NEW ORLEANS / BY / CLEMENTSON & YOUNG  
2- IMPORTED / BY / JOHN GAUCHE / NEW ORLEANS

MANUFACTURER: Clementson &amp; Young (1845 – 1847)

COMMENTS: John Gauche, originally from Alsace, France, was a wealthy and well-known resident of New Orleans. He was an importer of English and French pottery and porcelain and store owner. John Gauche died on April 1, 1868 of fever and dysentery, which plagued 19th century New Orleans.. His large home at 704 Esplanade Street is on the National Register of Historic Places.



Vessel fragment with A Gauche Importer's mark on a plate made by Clementson & Young.  
(Sara Hahn 2012).



Fragment of a plate with a second style of John Gauche importer's mark (Sara Hahn 2012).

**Glass and China.**

**J**OHN GAUCHE, Importer and Dealer, Wholesale and Retail, in China, Glass, and Earthen Ware, Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery, German Silver Ware, Waiters, Solar Lamps, Girandoles, clocks of all kinds, &c. &c., 116 Chartres-st., N.O.

1851 John Gauche advertisement in De Bow's *Commercial Review*.



Portrait of John Gauche. (Tennessee Portrait Project)

**Henderson & Gaines**

ADDRESS: 45 Canal Street

DATES: 1836-1866

MARK:           Printed: 1- HENDERSON & GAINES / Importers / NEW ORLEANS  
                       2- HENDERSON & GAINES / 45 / CANAL ST // NEW ORLEANS  
                       3- HENDERSON & GAINES, IMPORTERS / 45 CANAL ST. / NEW ORLEANS  
                       4- MANUFACTURED FOR / HENDERSON & GAINES / 45 CANAL ST. / NEW ORLEANS

                  Stamped: 1- DAVENPORT / (anchor) / IRONSTONE / HENDERSON & GAINES  
                       2- HENDERSON & GAINES / IMPORTERS / NEW ORLEANS

MANUFACTURER: Davenport

PATTERNS: *Mulleeters; Scott's Illustrations, Legend of Montrose; Bride of Lamermoor, Chinese Pastime, Chinese Birds, Italian Veranda.*

COMMENTS: In late 1836 Henry Henderson began a long-term partnership with John G. Gaines. In August of 1842 Henderson & Gaines placed the following advertisement to run for nine months in the St. Louis newspaper, the *Missouri Republican*:

<p>HENDERSON &amp; GAINES          45 Canal Street, N. Orleans</p>	
<p>KEEP constantly on hand, a complete assortment of</p>	
China	Glass
Earthen	Plated
Britannia	Japanned, and
Tin	Wooden Ware
<p>A complete assortment of household articles;          Assorted crates common ware for country trade.          Hotels, private families, and steamboats supplied          At the lowest cash prices.</p>	

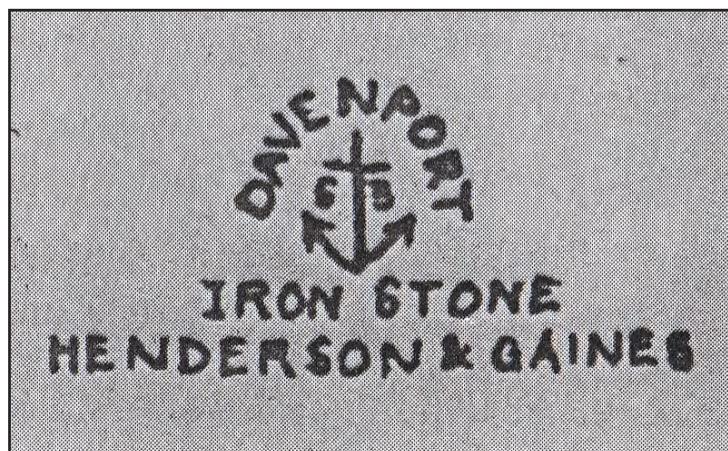
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS: Quantities of Davenport transferware with Henderson & Gaines backmarks have been reported from Florida to California, north into the Ohio Valley, and south to the Texas coast ( Sandra D. Pollan, *et. al.*, Blake and Freeman 1998 ). Henderson & Gaines backmarked pottery has also been reported up the Mississippi Valley in Arkansas and Illinois (Earls and Miller 2005). See: *An Inquiry into the Location and Characteristics of Jacob Bright's Trading House and William Montgomery's Tavern*, by Patrick E. Martin, Research Series 11, Arkansas Archaeological Survey, Fayetteville, 1977, and *The Davis, Baldrige, and Huggins Sites: Three Nineteenth Century Upland South Farmsteads in Perry County, Illinois*, by Mary R. McCorvie, Preservation Series 4, American Resources Group, Carbondale, IL, 1987.



Printed mark #1.



Printed Mark #2.



Stamped back mark found on White Ironstone.



Stamped backmark #2 found on a blue feather edge plate.



Henderson & Gaines importer's mark #4 on a Davenport *Chian* pattern plate. (T. Hahn 2012).



Davenport two-color transferware plate, *Legend of Montrose* with Henderson & Gaines backmark.  
(Thurston and Sara Hahn)



Marks on reverse of *Legend of Montrose* plate.



*Chinese Pastime* platter by Davenport with a Henderson & Gaines backmark.



Base of *Chinese Pastime* platter with Davenport and Henderson & Gaines marks.



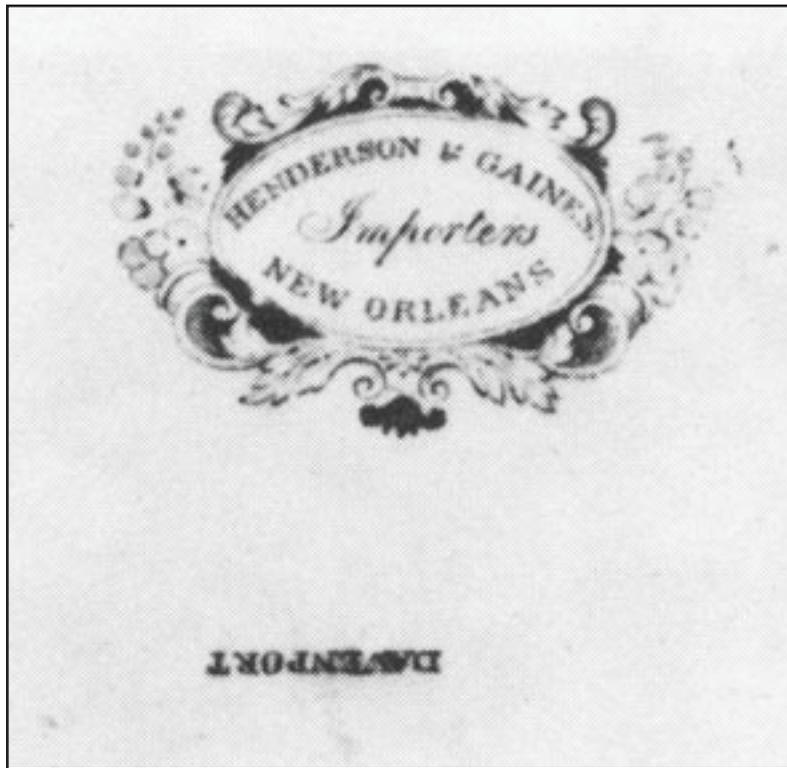
*Chinese Birds* plate by Davenport with a Henderson & Gaines importer's mark.  
(TCC Pattern 868)



Exchange Hotel, New Orleans plate manufactured by Davenport with a Henderson & Gaines importer's mark (after Stefano 1977).



Exchange Hotel plate central transfer print.



Henderson & Gaines and Davenport marks on the back of the Exchange Hotel plate.



Blue edged plate with Davenport and Henderson & Gaines stamped marks on the reverse. Recovered from a pit cellar at the Seibert site (11S801) in St. Clair County, IL. *Illinois State Archaeological Survey*.



Reverse of the blue edged plate from the Seibert site with Davenport and Henderson & Gaines stamped marks.



Close-up of the Henderson & Gaines stamped mark.

**Henderson, Walton & Co.**

DATES: 1834-1836

MARK: Printed: **HENDERSON WALTON & CO. / Importers / NEW ORLEANS**  
Impressed: **HENDERSON WALTON & CO. / IMPORTERS / NEW ORLEANS**

MANUFACTURER: Davenport

PATTERN: *Franklin's Morals, Chinese Pastime*

COMMENTS: After Hill retired from the firm, Henderson took on a new partner for a short time. The firm increasingly became involved in the wholesale trade and pieces of Staffordshire china with their importer's mark became widely distributed in a huge area, from the Texas coast to southern Illinois.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS: Wilson (1968) has reported that an early 19th century American Indian burial found in northeastern Oklahoma contained a number of Staffordshire vessels as grave goods, including 3 edge-decorated plates, a white wash basin, a painted covered tureen, 4 mocha bowls, and 3 painted cups. One of the edge-decorated plates had an importer's backmark from Henderson, Walton & Company.





Henderson & Walton impressed mark on the *Persian-style* painted plate shown below (Earls & Miller 2005).



Henderson & Walton *Chinese Pastime* platter by Davenport (see a platter from the same series imported by Henderson & Gaines above).



Henderson & Walton backmark on the purple *Chinese Pastime* platter.



Davenport mark on the purple Henderson & Walton platter.



*Persian-style painted plate with an impressed stamp for Henderson & Walton (Earls & Miller 2005).*

**Hill & Henderson**

ADDRESS: 14 Canal Street

DATES: 1822-1834

MARK: Hill & Henderson / IMPORTERS / New Orleans

MANUFACTURER: Davenport

PATTERNS: *Don Quixote* (Arman TCC); *Fruit & Flowers* (Sidall 20--:4); *Florentine Fountain*

COMMENTS: Alexander Hill and Henry Henderson became partners in 1822 as the proprietors of an earthenware, china, and glass store on Canal Street in New Orleans (Black & Brandimarte 1987:1). Over the next five years they began to serve as wholesalers to an increasing number of small stores in the countryside. To better supply their customers they became importers for William Davenport's Staffordshire pottery factory. Many pieces of Davenport's dark blue *Cities Series* of the late 1820s carried the Hill & Henderson importer's mark.

Earls & Miller (2005) state that an unmarked *Millenium* pattern plate with an importers mark for Hill & Henderson exists.



Hill & Henderson mark from the base of a *Louisville* platter.



Hill & Henderson mark on the base of an early 1830s brown transfer print *Florentine Fountain* tureen (see *TCC Pattern 7577*).



Hill & Henderson stamped importer's mark on a blue edged plate.



Front and back fragments of a blue edged plate with a stamped Hill & Henderson mark. (T. Hahn 2012)



*Louisville* platter in Davenport's *Cities Series* found with a Hill & Henderson backmark.  
(TCC Data Base, Pattern #9777)

**E**ARTHENWARE FOR EXPORTATION.—  
350 crates Earthenware, now landing fr ship  
Wm. Neilson, composed of articles suitable for the  
Spanish Market. In store—380 crates well calcu-  
lated for city or country dealers, comprising a gene-  
ral assortment of blue, printed, painted, mocho and  
edge ware, for sale on reasonable terms by  
june 20-2w HILL & HENDERSON, 14 Canal.

Hill & Henderson advertisement in the July, 1827 *Louisiana Advertiser*. (T. Hahn 2012)

**S. E. Moore**

ADDRESS: No. 37 Camp Street

DATES: 1840s-1850s

MANUFACTURER: Unknown

COMMENTS: Black & Brandimarte (1987:7) illustrate an advertisement for Samuel E. Moore, importer of china, crockery and glassware, which appeared in the 1851 New Orleans City Directory.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT: A plate fragment with a Moore importer's backmark was excavated at the site of the Brazos Santiago Depot on Brazos Island off the south Texas coast. This military occupation dates from 1845 to 1867 (Black & Brandimarte 1987:6).



**S. E. MOORE,**  
IMPORTER OF  
CROCKERY, CHINA, AND  
GLASS-WARE,  
*No. 37, Camp st., New Orleans,*  
Supplies country merchants,  
planters, families, steam-boats,  
hotels, &c. &c., on the most  
reasonable terms. Ware  
carefully packed—also sent to  
any part of the city. Feb 24 3m

Advertisement by S. E. Moore in the February, 1841 *Daily Picayune*.

**W. M. Sergeant & Co.**

ADDRESS: 17 Camp Street

DATES: 1837-1840

MARK: MANUFACTURED / FOR / W. M. SERGEANT J C<sup>o</sup> / NEW ORLEANS

MANUFACTURER: W. Ridgway (1830-1854)

PATTERN: *Constantinople*

COMMENTS: The New Orleans City Directory lists W. M. Sergeant and Robert B. Shepard as partners in the firm of W. M. Sergeant & Co., Crockery & Glassware.. By 1840 the company had desolved and Sergeant moved to Galveston.





*Constantinople* platter by Joseph Clementson found with a W. M. Sergeant importer's mark. (Sara Hahn 2012)

**CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN WAREHOUSE,**  
36 Chartres street. New Orleans.

**W** M SERGEANT & CO, importers of French and English China and Earthenware, are now opening new and rich patterns of breakfast, dining and tea services; toilet sets; pitchers; tea and coffee cups; teapots; sugars, creams; bowls; plates; dishes; turreens; wash basins and ewers; foot baths, etc. etc.

*Rich Cut and plain French and American Glassware—* Goblets, champagnes, lemonades, jellies, clarets, wines, cordials, centre bowls, decanters, tumblers, preserve dishes, celeries, pitchers, lamps, lamp shades and glasses, candle shades, salt cellars, etc.

*Silver Plated, Bronzed and Britannia Ware—* Castors liquor stands, cake baskets, candlesticks, branches, spoons, ladles, coffee and teapots, sugars, creams, lamps, japanned trays, astral, stand, and hanging lamps, fine cutlery, German silver spoons and forks, together with a great variety of articles for family use. Merchants, planters, hotels, and steamboats, furnished with goods at the most reasonable prices, and packed so as to be conveyed with safety to any part of the country.

Also—Apothecaries' Glassware

1839 W. M. Sergeant advertisement in the New Orleans *Commercial Bulletin*.

SOUTH CAROLINA*Charleston***G. Cameron**

ADDRESS: 145 Meeting Street

DATES: 1830 – 1845

MARK: MASON'S/(*crown*)/PATENTED IRONSTONE/CHINA/IMPORTED BY/G. CAMERON/CHARLESTON, S.C.

MANUFACTURER: C. J. Mason (1826-1848)

PATTERN: Plain white ironstone. On reverse is a separate cartouche which has within it: CHARLESTON/HOTEL (see *White Ironstone Notes*, Winter 2008, Vol. 14(3): p. 5).

COMMENTS: George S. Cameron is listed in the 1850 USC as a 40 year old merchant sharing a house with his 35 year old brother and partner, Henry P. Cameron. In the 1849 Charleston City Directory both brothers are listed separately, and then together with Daniel Moore, as G. & H. Cameron & Co., Crockery Dealers, at 145 Meeting Street. The Camerons are last listed in the 1852 directory. By the 1860 USC, George S. Cameron was the president of a bank in Chester, South Carolina.

**NOTICE.**—The subscribers having this day associated with them Mr. H. P. Cameron, the business will in future be carried on under the firms of G & H CAMERON & CO., at 21 Hayne street and 237 King street; and CAMERONS & MOORE, at 115 Maiden Lane, New York.      GEO. S. CAMERON & CO.  
 Jun 24      6

An announcement published in the June 26, 1845 *Charleston Courier* indicating that George Cameron took his brother into his business that year and that he had a New York City partnership as well as his store in Charleston.



**'TO THE PUBLIC.**

I hold it quite unnecessary to bandy words with Mr. Page in relation to my late lawful and successful effort to recover my money, under legal process, against the Charleston Hotel Company, and thus obtain payment for my crockery, which Mr. Page has in daily and profitable use; and his unlawful and riotous resistance, in person, and by servants, armed with iron bars, knife and broad axe, to the peaceful execution of civil process. A plain narrative of facts has been laid before the public, and I am ready to prove every title of it to be strictly true—both parties have appealed to judicial tribunals, and I am willing to abide the issue, conscious of the justice of my cause. As to “the infamy” of the late proceedings, I repel the charge as inapplicable to myself, and hurl it back on those whose declared purpose was “resistance” in civil process, “even unto bloodshed,” and whose purpose would perhaps have been accomplished had not the City Guard disarmed the perpetrators of ruffian violence, and preserved the peace.

“Absurd” and “silly” as it may now seem to Mr. Page, that I should hold myself entitled to take out the price of my crockery in my board at the Hotel, mine was the only debt for furniture of the Hotel, which had not been paid or settled, either by the Company or by Mr. Page himself, through board at the Hotel—and moreover, Mr. Page himself stated publicly, while the levy was in progress, that my bill for board was due, not to him, but to the Company.

GEORGE S. CAMERON.

An advertisement in the March 12, 1841 *Charleston Courier* concerning a dispute between George Cameron and the Charleston Hotel Company over the Mason's ironstone service supplied to the Hotel by Cameron. This document suggests that Mason manufactured the table service and shipped this order to Charleston sometime in 1840.

**John R. Ludlow & Co.**

ADDRESS: Corner, King & Wentworth Streets

DATES: 1825-1831

MARK: IMPORTED / BY / JN<sup>O</sup> R. LUDLOW / & C<sup>O</sup> / CHARLESTON S<sup>O</sup> C<sup>A</sup>

MANUFACTURER: Henshall, Williams, & Co. (1800-1830)

PATTERN: Dark blue *Fruit and Flower* border series

COMMENTS: John R. Ludlow first appears in the Charleston directory in 1825 as J. R. Ludlow & Co., Glass & Crockery Store, corner King & Wentworth streets. In the 1831 Charleston City Directory is the listing: "John R. Ludlow, china and crockery, 233 King St." (McCauley 1944:296), indicating that Ludlow's partners (the "& Co.") had retired from the firm.





Henshall, Williams, & Co. *Fruit & Flowers* border plate imported by Ludlow & Co.  
(TCC Pattern 1103)

TENNESSEE*Bolivar***J. H. Bills & Sons**

MANUFACTURER: J. Clementson

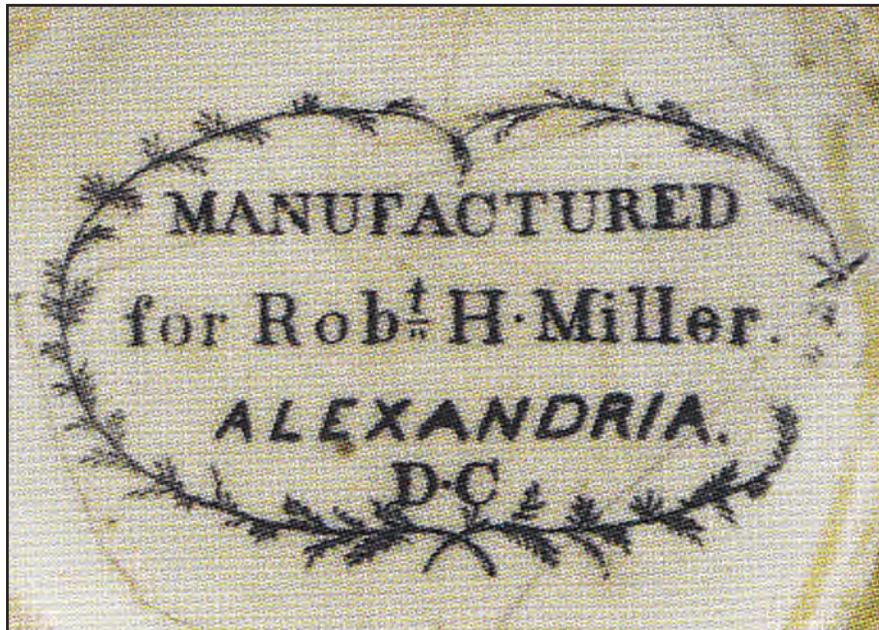
COMMENTS: John H. Bills, a planter and timber owner, ran a long term and successful general store in the town of Bolivar, Hardeman County, in southwestern Tennessee, some 40 miles west of Memphis. In 1837 he was appointed Post Master for Bolivar. Bills is listed in the 1850 and 1860 USC as the owner of a large number of slaves. This importer is contained on Kowalsky's (1999) list as one with an underglaze mark. No further information is available at this time.

VIRGINIA*Alexandria***Robert H. Miller**

MARK: MANUFACTURED / FOR / ROB' H. MILLER / ALEXANDRIA / D-C

MANUFACTURER: E. Challinor

COMMENTS: Robert H. Miller, the son of an old and prominent Virginia family, opened a chinaware store in Alexandria in 1822, which he continued with his sons' help, until his retirement in 1864 (Magid 2008:141). In 1835 he and his brother-in-law, Nathaniel E. Janney, expanded the business by opening a branch in St. Louis. The St. Louis firm was known as N. E. Janney & Company until 1847 when Janney withdrew from the partnership. Robert Miller's oldest son, Warwick, then took over the business, which became R. H. Miller & Company (see St. Louis entry). Robert Miller traveled several times to Staffordshire and worked closely with a number of potters. Like Townsend Harris in New York and James Tams in Philadelphia, Miller was active in the presidential campaign of 1840 and ordered special William Henry Harrison commemorative ware from Staffordshire.





William Henry Harrison Pitcher with a Robert Miller importer's mark (5" high).



Reverse side of Miller's Harrison pitcher showing log cabin motif.

## Chapter 4 – The West Coast

### CALIFORNIA

#### *Sacramento*

#### **Christopher Whalley**

ADDRESS: 14 J Street; 116 J Street

DATES: 1849 – 1853

MARK: *(within an oval)* C. WHALLEY / Importer / SACRAMENTO

MANUFACTURER: J. Wedgwood

COMMENTS: The firm of C. Whalley later became Whalley & Co. (1853-1855) and then Whalley & Pershbaker (1855-1857). In 1860 Pershbaker was Joseph Genella's Sacramento agent and the Whalley firm may have been acquired by Genella at that time (Praetzelis et al 1983).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS: An example of this backmark was found on a plate fragment recovered during the 1970s in Old Sacramento (Praetzelis et al 1983).



*San Francisco***Joseph Genella**

ADDRESS: Broadway, later 182 Montgomery Street

DATES: 1850-1862

MARK: 1- (*garter belt*) J. GENELLA BROADWAY SAN FRANCISCO  
2- FROM / JOSEPH GENELLA / SAN FRANCISCO

MANUFACTURER: J. Wedgwood

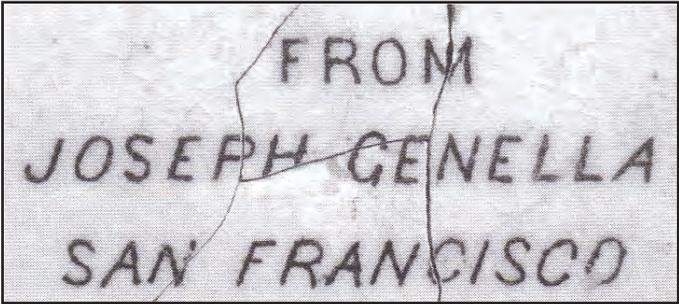
COMMENTS: Genella had branch stores in Maryville from 1853 and on J Street in Sacramento from 1857. An advertisement placed in the 1860 Sacramento Bee states:

JOSEPH GENELLA, Importer and wholesale dealer in Crockery and Glassware, No. 136 J Street, Sacramento and 180 and 182 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. China Ware, Dinner, and Teaset; Vases; Cologne Bottles; Motto Cups and saucers, Candlesticks; Toilet sets, etc. Plated Goods. Cake baskets, Castors; Pitchers; General Assortment constantly on hand. A large stock of Common Crockery and Glass Ware suitable for country dealers. All of the above will be sold cheap.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT: An example of this backmark was found on a plate fragment recovered during the 1970s in Old Sacramento (Praetzellis et al 1983).



Genella backmark with a royal garter belt motif.



Second style Genella backmark (see Gibson 2010:80).



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