

CERAMIC MARKS FROM OLD SACRAMENTO

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INTRODUCTION

Research for this directory began in 1978, when my husband Adrian and I worked with the California Department of Parks and Recreation, identifying historic period ceramics recovered from archeological excavations in Old Sacramento. We examined over 1,000 marks, the majority referring to potteries in Staffordshire, England. Few of these marks, however, were illustrated in Godden (1964), the standard reference for British ceramic marks. In 1979, I compiled a descriptive listing of the marks we had studied from Old Sacramento.

Since that time, additional ceramic marks have been recovered from excavations conducted in Old Sacramento State Historic Park and nearby sites, including the Golden Eagle Hotel site (Praetzellis, Praetzellis and Brown 1980), the IJ56 block (Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1982), and the Enterprise Hotel site (David Abrams, Cosumnes River College, personal communication). Many of the sites whose ceramic assemblages were studied for this directory are summarized in overviews of historical archeology in Sacramento which have been compiled by Schulz, Hastings and Felton (1980) and by Schulz (1982).

For this directory we have included all the printed and impressed marks, found on Euroamerican dinner and utility wares, known to have been recovered from archeological sites in Sacramento. (We have made no attempt to include Chinese potters' marks or those on ceramic bottles or other retail containers.) The total of 238 marks included represents 103 manufacturers and importers. Of these firms, 79 are British, 15 American (including five located in California), 3 French, 2 German, and 4 unknown. Although the majority of the marks date from the second half of the nineteenth century, they represent a possible time span of 1811-1935.

The directory of these marks has been compiled with three objectives. The first is to simplify the accurate identification of ceramic marks found at archeological sites. Each mark is described; all printed marks have been photographed (see note preceding figures). Time and funding constraints precluded the illustration of impressed marks, with the exception of four marks representing Davenport (Fig. 18). These are difficult to describe clearly, and are among the few impressed marks which are not simply the name of the firm or duplicates of printed designs.

Second, reference to specific marks, rather than to manufacturers, should provide greater accuracy in dating archeological deposits. The temporal range of a ceramics manufacturer may span more than a century, but the use-life of a mark can be as short as a few years.

Two common misconceptions concerning the dating of British ceramics should be noted here. The word "England" on a mark does not always indicate manufacture from 1891 or later (see Marks 117 and 184). Also, the date on a Registry Diamond must be used with some caution. The vessel forms and patterns patented on these dates could have been in use before the patenting, or pirated after, and they were at times employed by more than one manufacturer (see Mark 41). New owners of a pottery could also continue to use the Registry Diamond of the previous owners (see Mark 191).

In addition to providing a reference for identifying and dating ceramic marks, it is hoped that the directory will contribute to the growing study of historic ceramics on the West Coast. To this end, it is suggested that the directory be used as a workbook. Additional marks, manufacturers, references, and site information can be added, mistakes corrected, and date ranges changed to reflect new data. Answers to questions about the British ceramic trade, the emerging American ceramic industry, product distribution, and trends in ceramic fashion lie partly in an increasing knowledge of these small proprietary designs.

---- Mary Praetzellis

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A

WILLIAM ADAMS

Place of origin: Tunstall, Staffordshire

Date: 1853-1865

Subsequently: W. & T. Adams

Factory: Greenfield Works

Wares: "Greenfield principally produced useful wares, including enamel and gilt dessert services, black basalt tea services, and green glazed ware. During Adams' ownership no highly decorated work was produced, and the factory's output included sanitary and plain-printed wares" (Mankowitz and Haggar 1957:6).

MARK 1

Design: Printed. Victorian Royal Arms (seated) above "William Adams" and "Ironstone China" in a festooned ribbon above "Tunstall." This is the same mark, except for the different name, as William and Thomas Adams, Mark 12 (see below).

Figure: 1

MARK 2

Design: Impressed. "Ironstone China" above "William Adams" above "Tunstall."

MARK 3

Design: Impressed. Oval. "William Adams Staffordshire" around "Tunstall."

Reference: Jewitt 1883:563

MARK 4

Design: Impressed. Registry Diamond above "Adams." Occurs in conjunction with Mark 1.

Patent No.: 113903

Date: May 31, 1858, Parcel 4

Reference: Cushion 1980:177

WILLIAM ADAMS & SONS (W. Adams, W. Adams & Co., W. Adams & Son)

Place of origin: Tunstall and Stoke, Staffordshire

Date: 1769-present

Wares: "This well-known firm produced a wide range of good quality ceramics: basalt, jasper, creamware, parian, porcelain, and standard earthenware, as well as Ironstone-type ware" (Godden 1980b:205).

Note: "The Adams family had potteries in Staffordshire as early as 1650. At that date two brothers, William and Thomas, had separate ventures in Burslem. Such family activity has continued until the present William Adams & Co., with large potteries in Tunstall, is managed by members who are of the eleventh and twelfth generations in direct descent from the original seventeenth century Adams of Burslem." In the latter part of the eighteenth to the early nineteenth centuries, three William Adamses were operating separate concerns in Staffordshire; two of these were succeeded by sons also named William (Ormsbee and Allen 1962:18). Due to the number of potters in the family, care must be taken in assigning dates to pieces marked "Adams."

MARK 5

Design: Printed. "Superior" in a festooned ribbon above an eagle with a shield for a body holding a branch in one claw and four arrows in the other, above "White Granite" in a festooned ribbon, above "W. Adams & Sons."

Date: 1819-1864

Reference: Godden 1964:21

Figure: 1

MARK 6

Design: Printed. "Imperial" in a festooned ribbon above the same eagle device as that of Mark 5 (see above), above "French Porcelain" in a festooned ribbon, above "W. Adams & Sons."

Date: 1819-1864

Reference: Godden 1964:21

Figure: 1

MARK 7

Design: Printed. Identical to Mark 6 (see above), except that the name is simply "Adams."

Date: 1819-1864

Reference: Godden 1964:21

Figure: 1

MARK 8

Design: Printed. "No. 56978" above Registry Diamond above "Athens" above "W. Adams & Sons."

Patent No.: 56978

Date: January 3, 1849, Parcel 2

Reference: Cushion 1980:174

Figure: 1

MARK 9

Design: Printed. Ornamental tent with figure. "Damascus" lettered near top of tent; "...ams & Sons" below (fragmentary).

Date: Ca. 1840

Reference: Freeman 1954:85

Figure: 1

MARK 10

Design: Printed. "Ironstone China" above Royal Arms (standing) above "Adams" above "Tunstall" above "England."

Date: 1896-1914

Reference: Godden 1964:22, Mark 35

Figure: 1

WILLIAM AND THOMAS ADAMS

Place of origin: Tunstall, Staffordshire

Date: 1866-1892

Formerly: William Adams

Factory: Greenfield Works

Wares: "The trade is entirely confined to foreign markets, the principal trade being with the Brazils, Cuba, Central America, Java, Manila, Singapore, the United States, &c., the first six of which are the special trade of this firm. The earthenware is noted for the richness and variety of its coloured and sponged patterns, the bright fancy character of which is much admired in the out-markets of the world which have been named. The goods consist of tea, toilet and table services, besides other articles. White granite (or ironstone china) is also made for the American and other markets, some of the raised patterns -- as, for instance, the 'Dover' -- being remarkably good, and the forms of the pieces faultless. Transfer printing is much used, and is judiciously combined with 'sponged' patterns with good effect" (Jewitt 1883:563-564).

MARK 11

Design: Printed. Eagle with a shield for a body, above a wreath surrounding "(Impe)rial Porcelain" and a Registry Diamond (fragmentary).

Patent No.: 360954

Date: January 21, 1881, Parcel No. 11

Reference: Godden 1964:23; Cushion 1980:196

Figure: 1

MARK 12

Design: Printed. Victorian Royal Arms (seated) above "W. and T. (Adams)" and "Ironstone (China)" in a festooned ribbon above "Tunstall" (fragmentary). This is the same mark, except for the difference in name, as William Adams, Mark 1 (see above).

Reference: Godden 1964:23

Figure: 1

HENRY ALCOCK & CO.

Place of origin: Cobridge, Staffordshire

Date: 1861-1910

Formerly: John Alcock

Subsequently: The Henry Alcock Pottery

Factory: Cobridge Pottery

Wares: "...manufacture white graniteware, under the names of 'Ironstone China' and 'Parisian porcelain,' exclusively for the American markets, and also the common descriptions of printed wares" (Jewitt 1883:478).

MARK 13

Design: Impressed. Oval. "Ironstone" above "Henry Alcock & Co." above "Cobridge" above "China."

Date: 1861-1891

Reference: Godden 1964:26-27; Wetherbee 1980:93

MARK 14

Design: Printed. "Imperial Parisian Porcelain" above a bird in a draped shield above "Henry Alcock & Co." in a festooned ribbon. Also an impressed mark, "Oxford."

Date: 1861-1891

Reference: Godden 1964:26-27

Figure: 2

MARK 15

Design: Printed. "(W)hite Gr(anite)" above Victorian Royal Arms (standing) above "Henry Alcock & Co." above "Cobridge England" (fragmentary).

Date: 1891-1900

Reference: Godden 1964:26-27

Figure: 2

MARK 16

Design: "Royal" above "Warranted Best Iron(stone China)" above the Victorian Royal Arms (seated) above "H. Alcock & (Co.)" above "England" (fragmentary).

Date: 1891-1900

Reference: Godden 1964:26-27

Figure: 2

JOHN ALCOCK

Place of origin: Cobridge, Staffordshire

Date: 1853-1861

Subsequently: Henry Alcock & Co. (see above)

Wares: "John Alcock made a good range of Ironstone wares including registered shapes" (Godden 1980b:206).

MARK 17

Design: Printed. Victorian Royal Arms (standing) above "Imperial" above "Ironstone China" above "John Alcock" (fragmentary).

Reference: Godden 1964:27; Wetherbee 1980:62

Figure: 2

MARK 18

Design: Impressed. "Ironstone" above "John Alcock" above "Cobridge" above "China."

Reference: Godden 1964:27; Wetherbee 1980:73

MARK 19

Design: Impressed. Registry Diamond above "John Alcock" above "Cobridge."

Patent No.: 91121-4

Date: May 7, 1853, Parcel 5

Reference: Cushion 1980:176

RICHARD ALCOCK

Place of origin: Burslem, Staffordshire

Date: 1870-1882

Subsequently: A. J. Wilkinson

Factory: Central Pottery

Wares: Improved earthenware.

MARK 20

Design: Printed. Victorian Royal Arms (seated) above "Imperial" above "Ironstone China" above "Richard Alcock."

Reference: Jewitt 1883:467

Figure: 2

MARK 21

Design: Printed. "Royal Patent" below Victorian Royal Arms (standing) above "Ironstone" above "Richard Alcock" above "Burslem England."

Reference: Jewitt 1883:467; Godden 1980b:206

Figure: 2

MARK 22

Design: Impressed. Circular. "Richard Alcock Burslem."

Reference: Jewitt 1883:467; Godden 1980b:206

SAMUEL ALCOCK & CO.

Place of origin: Cobridge and Burslem, Staffordshire

Date: 1828-1859

Formerly: Ralph Wood

Subsequently: Sir J. Duke & Nephews

Factory: Hill Pottery

Wares: Samuel Alcock made "earthenware and china... semi-porcelain tableware, including teapots" (Hughes 1960:175-176). "The productions of Alcock & Co. were china and the finer descriptions of earthenware, one of their specialities being semi-porcelain of fine and durable quality" (Jewitt 1883:459). "...manufactured good quality porcelain, bisque figures modelled (some by Protat) from historical subjects and parian vases and figures...." (Mankowitz and Haggart 1957:6). Also, Samuel Alcock produced a "Fig" pattern similar to that made by Davenport.

MARK 23

Design: Printed. Victorian Royal Arms (standing) above "Imperial" above "Ironstone China" above "Saml Alcock & Co."

Reference: Godden 1964:28

Figure: 2

B

W. BAKER & CO.

Place of origin: Fenton, Staffordshire

Date: 1839-1932

Factory: Fenton Potteries

Wares: "The goods produced are of the commoner class of printed, sponged, and pearl-white granite wares suitable for British North America, United States, West Indian, African, and Indian markets. None are produced for the home trade." The company exhibited at Paris in 1867, winning a medal (Jewitt 1883:554).

MARK 24

Design: Impressed. "Opaque" above "China" above "W. Baker & Co."

Date: 1839-1893

Reference: Godden 1964:51

MARK 25

Design: Printed. An eagle standing on a bar above "W. Baker & Co."

Date: 1839-1893

Reference: Godden 1964:51

Figure: 2

MARK 26

Design: Impressed. Circular. "W. Baker..." around "Fenton" (fragmentary).

Date: 1839-1893

Reference: Godden 1964:51; Wetherbee 1980:94

MARK 27

Design: Printed. "Ironstone China" above Victorian Royal Arms (standing) above "Baker & Co." in a festooned ribbon.

Date: 1839-1893

Reference: Godden 1964:51

Figure: 2

MARK 28

Design: Impressed. Cartouche containing the words "Stone China" above "W. Baker & Co."

Date: 1839-1893

Reference: Godden 1964:51

BARROW & CO.

Place of origin: Fenton, Staffordshire

Date: 1853-1856

Wares: "Ironstone wares" (Godden 1980b:212).

MARK 29

Design: Impressed. Victorian Royal Arms (standing) above "Ironstone China" above "Barrow & Co." Also an impressed Registry Diamond.

Patent No.: 101229-31

Date: August 27, 1855, Parcel 2

Reference: Cushion 1980:177; Godden 1980b:212

J. & M. P. BELL & CO.

Place of origin: Glasgow, Scotland

Date: 1842-1928

Factory: Glasgow Pottery

Wares: "J. & M. P. Bell & Co., Glasgow, made stone china dinner services... Many of these were decorated with blue transfer-printing" (Hughes 1960:163). "Particular attention was from the first paid not only to the excellence of the body of the ware, but to improvement in form and style of decoration. In these particulars they were eminently successful.... Later on the manufacture of china was commenced, and later still the fine, white and pearl granite wares, and white and decorated sanitary wares." The firm received honorable mention at the Great Exhibition in London, 1851 (Jewitt 1883:617). Hughes (1960:215) quotes the list of wares which they displayed.

MARK 30

Design: Printed. Eagle above "Triumphal Car" in a scroll above "J. & M. P. B. & Co."

Date: Ca. 1850-1870

Reference: Jewett 1883:Fig. 812; Godden 1964:66

Note on Triumphal Car pattern: "Roberts, Sir David, R. A., began his career as a potter's copper plate engraver, employed by Bell & Co., Glasgow Pottery. His best selling transfer was 'Triumphal Car', an oriental scene depicting a chariot drawn by two leopards against a background of temples, palaces, and palm trees. The border was panelled with chariots drawn by other wild beasts, the whole design being full of movement" (Hughes 1960:217).

Figure: 3

T. & R. BOOTE

Place of origin: Burslem, Staffordshire

Date: 1842-1906

Factory: Waterloo Potteries

Wares: "All these decorative classes of goods have been discontinued by Messrs. Boote, who now confine themselves to the production of ordinary white granite ware for the American markets, and encaustic and other glazed and unglazed pavement tiles." This firm patented a process by which 100 dozen plates or small dishes could be made in a day by means of one press alone (Jewitt 1883:444-447). The firm displayed their wares at the Great Exhibition in London, 1851 (Art Journal 1851:218-219) and at the New York Exhibition of 1853 (Greeley 1853).

MARK 31

Design: Impressed. Circular. "T. & R. Boote Ironstone."

Reference: Godden 1964:84; Wetherbee 1980:113

MARK 32

Design: Impressed. Ornamental square containing the words "Porcelain" above "Opaque" above "T. & R. Boote."

Reference: Godden 1964:84

MARK 33

Design: Printed. Victorian Royal Arms (standing) above "Royal Patent" above "Ironstone" above "T. & R. Boote."

Reference: Thorn 1947:48; Kovel and Kovel 1972:Fig. 155h; Godden 1964:84

Figure: 3

MARK 34

Design: Impressed. "T. & R. Boote" above "Warranted."

Reference: Godden 1964:84

MARK 35

Design: Printed. Shield device above "Royal Premium" above "Semi-Porcelain" above "T. & R. Boote" above "England."

Date: 1890-1906

Reference: Godden 1964:84

Note: This mark resembles Godden's (1964:84) Mark 439.

Figure: 3

MARK 36

Design: Printed. Identical to Mark 35 (see above) except for "Trade Mark" above shield device and size of lettering.

Date: 1890-1906

Figure: 3

MARK 37

Design: Printed. "Trade Mark" above a talbot couchant above "T. & R. Boote" above "Royal Pate(nt)" above "Ironsto(ne)" (fragmentary).

Date: 1890-1906

Reference: -Godden 1964:84; Wetherbee 1980:113

Note: This mark resembles Godden's (1964:84) Mark 440

Figure: 3

MARK 38

Design: Impressed. Registry Diamond above "T. & R. Boote & Co."

Patent No.: 80913

Date: October 10, 1851, Parcel 6

Reference: Wetherbee 1974:34; Cushion 1980:175

MARK 39

Design: Impressed. Circular. "T. & R. Boote" and "Union Shape" around a Registry Diamond.

Patent No.: 105955-9

Date: August 22, 1856, Parcel No. 4

Reference: Cushion 1980:177; Wetherbee 1980:63

MARK 40

Design: Impressed. Circular. "T. & R. Boote & Co. Sydenham Shape" around a Registry Diamond.

Patent No.: 96926

Date: July 18, 1854, Parcel 2

Reference: Cushion 1980:176; Wetherbee 1974:8

GEORGE FREDERICK BOWERS

Place of origin: Tunstall, Staffordshire

Date: 1842-1868

Subsequently: F. T. Bowers

Factory: Brownhills Works

Wares: "George F. Bowers attained a fair reputation for china goods, and gained a medal at the Exhibition of 1851. Subsequently he commenced the manufacture of earthenware, which he continued until his death, when he was succeeded by his son, Frederick...." (Jewitt 1883:470).

MARK 41

Design: Impressed. Circular. Registry Diamond. "G. F. Bowers Baltic Shape."

Patent No.: 102325

Date: October 25, 1855, Parcel 3

Reference: Godden 1964:93; Cushion 1980:177; Wetherbee 1980:55

Note: Wetherbee (1980:55) records specimens of this shape with three different names: "J. Clementson called his 'Dallas Shape'; T. Hulme, J. Meir, G. Bowers, and G. Wooliscroft marked their round and octagonal plates 'Baltic Shape'; E. Pearson, a Derbyshire potter, stamped his 'Mississippi Shape'." The present example, marked "Bowers" and bearing the 1855 code, was not registered in that year or, indeed, in that decade by Bowers. The patent represented by this Registry Diamond was issued to D. Chetwynd, who may have been the potter, David Chetwynd (see Robert Cochran, below).

BRIDGWOOD & CLARKE

Place of origin: Burslem, Staffordshire

Date: 1857-1864

Subsequently: Edward Clarke (& Co.)

Factory: Churchyard Works

Wares: "...Ironstone or 'Granite' ware mainly for the American market" (Godden 1980b:216).

MARK 42

Design: Impressed. "Bridgwood & Clarke."

Reference: Godden 1964:101

MARK 43

Design: Printed. Victorian Royal Arms (seated) above "Bridgwood & Clarke" above "Porcelain Opaque" above "Burslem."

Reference: Godden 1964:101; Wetherbee 1980:82

Figure: 3

SAMPSON BRIDGWOOD & SON

Place of origin: Longton, Staffordshire

Date: Ca. 1805-present

Factory: Anchor Pottery

Wares: "In china all the usual tea, breakfast, and dessert services are made, partly for the home, but principally for the United States and Canadian markets. In earthenware, white granite is made for the United States, Australian, and Canadian trades. The speciality is what is technically called 'Parisian granite' [Porcelaine Opaque]...." (Jewitt 1883:552).

MARK 44

Design: Printed. "(Porcel)aine Opaque" above a draped shield above "(Bridg)wood & Son" (fragmentary).

Date: Ca. 1870-1885

Reference: Jewitt 1883:552; Godden 1964:101-102, 1972:104-105, 1980b:216

Figure: 3

BURFORD BROTHERS

Place of origin: East Liverpool, Ohio

Date: 1879-1904

Subsequently: Standard Pottery Co.

Wares: Ironstone and semi-porcelain. The firm "offered consumers the typical fare of dinner, tea, and toilet sets as well as spittoons, punch bowls, and accessory pieces" (Gates and Ormerod 1982:24).

MARK 45

Design: Printed. "Hote(l)" in distinctive type.

Date: 1881-1904

Reference: Barber 1976:116; Gates and Ormerod 1982:29

Figure: 3

HENRY BURGESS

Place of origin: Burslem, Staffordshire

Date: 1864-1892

Formerly: T. & R. Boote

Factory: Kiln Croft Works

Wares: "The goods purchased are the usual quality of white graniteware in services and various articles for the United States and Candian markets" (Jewitt 1883:466).

MARK 46

Design: Printed. Victorian Royal Arms (standing) above "Ironstone China" above "H. Burgess Burslem" (fragmentary).

Reference: Godden 1964:116

Figure: 3

BURGESS & GODDARD

Place of origin: Longton, Staffordshire

Date: Active 1870s, 1880s

Note: By the late 1870s, Burgess & Goddard was an importing as well as a manufacturing firm. An advertisement in 1884 lists the company as "Representatives in the United States of some of the most celebrated Manufacturers of White Granite, Semi-Porcelain, Printed Ware and English China, including such names as John Edwards, Wedgwood & Co., S. Bridgwood & Son, Burgess & Goddard, G. W. Turner & Sons, Dunn, Bennett & Co., J. F. Wileman, Blair & Co." Addresses are given for the firm's outlets in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore (Kamm 1951:74, 186).

MARK 47

Design: Printed. (Victorian Royal Arms) above "Royal Pate(nt)" above "Ironstone" above "Burgess & Goddard" (fragmentary).

Reference: Kamm 1951:74; Wetherbee 1980:27, 117, 118

Figure: 4

C

E. & C. CHALLINOR

Place of origin: Fenton, Staffordshire

Date: 1862-1891

Formerly: E. Challinor & Co.

Subsequently: C. Challinor & Co.

Factory: Fenton Pottery

Wares: "The goods produced are white granite, printed, sponged, and common earthenware, for the American, Australian, and other foreign and colonial markets. In these tea, coffee, breakfast, dinner, toilet, and other services, and the usual useful articles, are largely produced. In jugs, Messrs. Challinor produce the Ceres or Wheat, Paris, Garland, Barbary, Lily, Missouri, Florence, Versailles, Lotus or Cora, and other shapes, both plain and embossed. The earthenware is of the ordinary common quality, specially designed and well adapted for the various markets to which it is sent" (Jewitt 1883:554).

MARK 48

Design: Impressed. Wreath surrounding "Ironstone" above "China" above "E. & C. Challinor." Occurs in conjunction with Mark 52. Except for the difference in name, Mark 48 is the same as E. Challinor & Co., Mark 57 (see below).

Reference: Godden 1964:137-138; Wetherbee 1974:16

MARK 49

Design: Printed. Victorian Royal Arms (seated) above "Stone China" above "E. & C. Challinor" above "England."

Reference: Godden 1964:137-138

Figure: 4

MARK 50

Design: Printed. Victorian Royal Arms (standing) above "Stone China" above "(E. &) C. Challinor" above "(En)gland" (fragmentary).

Reference: Godden 1964:137-138

Figure: 4

MARK 51

Design: Printed. Victorian Royal Arms (seated) above "E. & C. Challinor" above "Stone China" above "Fenton."

Reference: Godden 1964:137-138

Figure: 4

MARK 52

Design: Printed. Victorian Royal Arms (seated) above "E. & C. Challinor" and "Ironstone China" in a festooned ribbon above "Fenton."

Reference: Godden 1964:137-138; Wetherbee 1980:96

Figure: 4

MARK 53

Design: Impressed. "E. & C. Challinor" above "Fenton."

Reference: Godden 1964:138, 1972:49

E. CHALLINOR & CO.

Place of origin: Fenton, Staffordshire

Date: 1853-1862

Subsequently: E. & C. Challinor

MARK 54

Design: Impressed. Circular. "Ironstone" above "China" above "E. C. & Co."

Reference: Godden 1964:137; Wetherbee 1974:68

MARK 55

Design: Printed. Victorian Royal Arms (standing) above "Ironstone China" above "E. Challinor & Co." (fragmentary).

Reference: Godden 1964:137

Figure: 4

MARK 56

Design: Impressed. "Challinor & Co." above "Stone China." This mark may belong to another firm, but has been placed here because it occurs on vessels of the same molded rim patterns as those bearing Mark 55.

Reference: Godden 1964:137

MARK 57

Design: Impressed. Wreath surrounding "Ironstone" above "China" above "E. Challinor & Co." This mark, with the exception of the difference in name, is the same as E. & C. Challinor, Mark 48 (see above).

Reference: Godden 1964:137

MARK 58

Design: Printed. Eagle above a flowered garter containing the words "E. Challinor & Co." surrounding "Pearl Ironstone China." This mark resembles T. J. & J. Mayer, Mark 165 (see below).

Reference: Godden 1964:137

Figure: 4

MARK 59

Design: Printed. Eagle with a shield for a body holding a ribbon which encloses the words "E. Pluribus Unum" above "Pearl" in a rectangle above "Ironstone" in a rectangle above "E. Challinor & Co."

Reference: Godden 1964:137

Figure: 4

MARK 60

Design: Impressed. Registry Diamond in a circle; "E. Challin..." (fragmentary).

Patent No.: 105492

Date: July 28, 1856, Parcel 3

Reference: Cushion 1980:177

EDWARD CLARKE

Place of origin: Tunstall and Burslem, Staffordshire

Date: 1865-1887

Formerly: Bridgwood & Clarke

Subsequently: A. J. Wilkinson

Factory: Phoenix Works, Churchyard Works

Wares: "The productions of the Churchyard Works, while carried on by Mr. Clarke, were opaque porcelain or 'white granite,' for the American market; ordinary earthenware in the usual services; artists' goods (palettes, tiles, slabs, saucers, etc.); and door furniture. His goods are and have ever been in high repute in the United States, to which they are mostly consigned" (Jewitt 1883:440).

MARK 61

Design: Impressed. "Edward Clarke."

Reference: Godden 1964:147

MARK 62

Design: Impressed. "E. Clarke."

Reference: Godden 1964:147

MARK 63

Design: Printed. Victorian Royal Arms (seated) above a festooned ribbon, labelled "Edward Clarke" above "Porcelain" and "Opaque," with "Tunstall" centered between the folds of the ribbon.

Date: Ca. 1865-1877

Reference: Rhead 1910:74; Godden 1964:147, 1980b:218-219

Figure: 4

MARK 64

Design: Printed. Victorian Royal Arms (standing) above "Opaque Porcelain" above "Edward Clarke" above "Tunstall."

Date: Ca. 1865-1877

Reference: Godden 1964:147, 1980b:218-219

Figure: 5

MARK 65

Design: Printed. "Trade Mar(k)" above twin shields above "(Ed)ward Clarke Tunstall" in a festooned ribbon above "(O)paque Porcelaine" (fragmentary).

Date: Ca. 1865-1877

Reference: Godden 1964:147, 1980b:218-219

Figure: 5

MARK 66

Design: Printed. "Edward Clar(ke)" above "Tunstall" above "Trade Mar(k)" above twin shields above "Stone China" (fragmentary).

Date: Ca. 1865-1877

Reference: Godden 1964:147, 1980b:218-219

Figure: 5

MARK 67

Design: Printed. "Trade (Mark)" above twin shields above "Stone (China)" above "Edward (Clarke)" above "Burslem (England)" (fragmentary).

Date: Ca. 1880-1887

Reference: Godden 1964:147, Mark 895, 1980b:218-219

Figure: 5

JOSEPH CLEMENTSON

Place of origin: Shelton, Hanley, Staffordshire

Date: Ca. 1839-1864

Formerly: Reed & Clementson

Subsequently: Clementson Bros.

Factories: Phoenix and Bell Works

Wares: "...make largely the white granite and common painted ware for American and Candian markets" (Jewitt 1883:499).

MARK 68

Design: Printed. "Ironstone" above Phoenix rising from the flames above "Hyson" above "J. Clementson." A variant contains the word "Tillenbe(rg)" instead of "Hyson."

Reference: Godden 1964:150

Figure: 5, Mark 68a, b

MARK 69

Design: Printed. "Ironstone" above Phoenix rising from the flames above "Siam" above "J. Clementson" above Registry Diamond.

Patent No.: 68720

Date: April 8, 1850, Parcel 1

Reference: Cushion 1980:175

Note: The Phoenix mark, as represented by Marks 68 and 69, occurs only on vessels with printed decoration.

Figure: 5

MARK 70

Design: Printed. Circle containing "Joseph Cleme(nton)" in a festooned ribbon above "Iron(stone)" (fragmentary).

Reference: Godden 1964:150

Figure: 5

CLOSE & CO.

Place of origin: Stoke, Staffordshire

Date: 1855-1864

Formerly: William Adams & Sons

Wares: Earthenwares.

MARK 71

Design: Printed. "Close & Co." above the Victorian Royal Arms (standing) above "Stone China" above "Stoke upon Trent."

Reference: Godden 1964:153

Figure: 5

MARK 72

Design: Impressed. Oval. "Close & Co." above "B 12 F" above "Late" above "Wm Adams & Sons" above "Stoke upon Trent." This mark occurs in conjunction with Mark 71.

Reference: Chaffers 1946:728; Godden 1964:153

J. T. CLOSE & CO.

Place of origin: Stoke, Staffordshire

MARK 73

Design: Impressed. Registry Diamond on "Athenia Shape" vessel form.

Patent No.: 194194

Date: January 3, 1866, Parcel 6

Reference: Cushion 1980:181; Wetherbee 1980:106

ROBERT COCHRAN

Place of origin: Glasgow, Scotland

Date: 1846-1918

Factories: Verreville Pottery, Britannia Pottery

Wares: In 1856, Cochran ceased the manufacture of china, and devoted the whole of the works (Verreville) to the manufacture of earthenware. He "devoted great attention, and spared no expense, in promoting the introduction of labour-saving machinery.... The goods manufactured consists of white, sponged, printed, and enamelled ware" (Jewitt 1883:615). "Britannia Pottery was established in 1857 by Robert Cochran, who installed a modern plant and mass-produced thick, hard-fired ironstone china and white granite in forms and decorations resembling those of the heavy, white hard porcelains which had for long predominated in the American market.... Cochran's best selling pattern was Ceres, modelled by David Chetwynd, Hanley, in about 1865.... Blue printed ware was also made, three best-selling patterns being Syria, Damascus, and Oriental in clear pale blue lines" (Hughes 1960:211).

MARK 74

Design: Printed. Victorian Royal Arms (seated) above "Warranted Stone China" above "R. Cochran & Co. Glasgow."

Reference: Godden 1964:157-158

Figure: 6, Mark 74a, b

MARK 75

Design: Impressed. "Ironstone China" above "R. Cochran & Co." This mark occurs in conjunction with one variant of Mark 74 (see above).

Reference: Godden 1964:157-158

MARK 76

Design: Impressed. Crown containing "R. Cochran & Co." above "Glasgow."

Reference: Godden 1964:157-158

MARK 77

Design: Printed. "Rob(ert C)ochran & Co. Glas(gow)" around Victorian Royal Arms (standing) above "Imperial" above "Ironstone C(hina)" (fragmentary).

Reference: Godden 1964:157-158

Figure: 6

MARK 78

Design: Printed. "Warranted" above the Victorian Royal Arms (standing) above "Stone China" above "R. Cochran & Co." above "Glasgow."

Reference: Godden 1964:157-158

Figure: 6

MARK 79

Design: Printed. "Warranted Stone China" above Victorian Royal Arms above "R. Cochran & Co." above "Glasgow."

Reference: Godden 1964:157-158

Figure: 6

W. T. COPELAND

Place of origin: Stoke, Staffordshire

Date: 1847-1970

Formerly: Copeland & Garrett

Factory: Spode Works

Wares: "Of the productions of the present firm it is manifestly impossible to give a resumé; the bare enumeration of the different articles in porcelain and earthenware would occupy many closely printed pages" (Jewitt 1883:381-393). Charles Dickens (1852:17-21) described a visit to Stoke-on-Trent and Copeland's works.

Note: "...the present firm of W. T. Copeland...continued to 1970, when the style Spode Ltd. was adopted to underline the continuous link with the original Spode works and traditions..." (Godden 1980b:252).

MARK 80

Design: Impressed. "Copeland" above "9."

Date: 1847-1867

Reference: Godden 1964:171

COPELAND AND GARRETT

Place of origin: Stoke, Staffordshire

Date: 1833-1847

Formerly: Spode

Subsequently: W. T. Copeland

Factory: Spode Works

Wares: See W. T. Copeland, above.

MARK 81

Design: Printed. (Crown) above wreath surrounding "Copeland (and Garret)t" (fragmentary).

Reference: Godden 1964:173, Mark 1091

Figure: 6

CORK, EDGE & MALKIN

Place or origin: Burslem, Staffordshire

Date: 1860-1871

Formerly: Cork & Edge

Subsequently: Edge & Malkin

Factory: Newport Pottery

Wares: "Cork and Edge, in their ordinary earthenware, many years ago introduced a process of inlaying patterns in the ground-body, but of different colours. These were intended for the cheapest markets, but were produced in good taste; two teapots and an ewer, shown in the Great Exhibition in 1851, are engraved [here]. The productions of this firm at the present time are dinner ware; jet, enamelled, lustre, and other fancy goods; and all the ordinary wares for the home and foreign markets" (Jewitt 1883:450).

MARK 82

Design: Printed. Garter containing "Cork, Edge, & Malkin" surrounding "Burslem."

Reference: Godden 1964:174

Figure: 6

EDWARD CORN

Place of origin: Burslem, Staffordshire

Date: 1853-1864 (uncertain)

Subsequently: W. & E. Corn

Factory: Navigation Road

Wares: "...exclusively devoted to the production of white graniteware for the United States and other foreign markets" (Jewitt 1883:466).

MARK 83

Design: Printed. Lion and unicorn (standing) flanking an eagle and a shield above "Ironstone China" above "Edward Corn."

Reference: Jewitt 1883:466

Figure: 6

D

DAVENPORT

Place of origin: Longport, Staffordshire

Date: Ca. 1793-1887

Formerly: John Brindley

Factory: Davenport's

Wares: "Mr. Davenport at first confined his operations to the manufacture of white, cream-colored, and blue-printed ware, and these were of good substantial quality. Later on, china was commenced, and formed an equally extensive branch with the earthenware. In both of these, all the usual services and miscellaneous articles were produced, from the plain to the most elaborately decorated, for the home and foreign markets. The china is of remarkably fine and good quality in body, in glaze, and in make; and in all these particulars, it ranks among the best produced in the district" (Godden 1972:37).

Note: Davenport vessels in the Sacramento collection often each bear two to three of these marks. The relationship of these dating devices to each other is not so close as would be expected if they did, indeed, all represent dates. For a discussion of discrepancies in the dates indicated by these different codes, see Praetzellis (n.d.).

MARK 84

Design: Printed. Victorian Royal Arms (seated) above "Iron Stone" above "Davenport" (fragmentary).

Date: Ca. 1830-1887

Reference: Godden 1964:189-191

Figure: 6

MARK 85

Design: Printed. Crown above garter containing "Ironstone" surrounding "Friburg" above "Davenport."

Date: 1825-1860

Reference: Godden 1963:130, 1980b:221; Lockett 1972:Fig. 32

Note: Godden (1963:130) dates this pattern from 1825-1850, while Lockett (1972:52) dates it from 1850-1860. We have combined the two ranges.

Figure: 7

MARK 86

Design: Printed. "Ruins" in a cartouche above "Davenport."

Date: 1820-1860

Reference: Godden 1964:190

Figure: 7

MARK 87

Design: Printed. Cartouche above "Davenport" above "O" (fragmentary); ware has an oriental pattern.

Date: 1820-1860

Reference: Godden 1964:190

Figure: 7

MARK 88

Design: Impressed. "Davenport" in a half circle around an anchor. Occurs in conjunction with Mark 93.

Date: Ca. 1830-1860

Reference: Godden 1964:189 (cf. Mark 1181a); Lockett 1972:110, Mark 4

Note: There are often numbers above "Davenport" and on either side of the anchor in this mark. The anchor numbers are believed to represent the year of manufacture, and the number above may represent the month (cf. Praetzellis n.d.).

Figure: 18

MARK 89

Design: Impressed. "Davenport" in a half circle around an anchor above "Granite." Numbers occur which represent dates, as noted for Mark 88.

Date: Ca. 1830-1860

Reference: Godden 1964:189

Figure: 18

MARK 90

Design: Impressed. "Figure Eight" (authors' designation) containing the words "Davenport Ironstone China" surrounding an anchor.

Date: Ca. 1850-1887

Reference: Godden 1964:189-191; Wetherbee 1974:21

Note: Numbers occur on either side of the anchor, as in Marks 88 and 89, and probably indicate the year of manufacture, as for those marks. A number occurring below the anchor may represent the month (cf. Praetzellis n.d.).

Figure: 18

MARK 91

Design: Impressed. A one-digit number followed by a two-digit number, possibly representing month and year.

Date: Ca. 1850-1887

Reference: Godden 1964:190 (cf. Mark 1189)

MARK 92

Design: Impressed. "Davenport" in a half circle around an anchor above "Iron Stone" above "Henderson & Gaines." Anchor dates of 4-66 and (?) -63 noted on specimens.

Date: 1836-1866

Note: By 1836, Davenport was marking wares with the name of the firm's American agent, Henderson and Gaines, ceramic and glass wholesalers, located on Canal Street, New Orleans (Lockett 1972:19, 110, Mark 1). The American firm's final directory listing was in 1866; it was succeeded the following year by Gaines and Relf (Gardner 1866, 1867).

Figure: 18

MARK 93

Design: Printed. "Amoy" in an ornamental border above "Davenport."

Date: Ca. 1844-?

Reference: Lockett 1972:Fig. 33 ("Amoy" pattern illustrated)

Figure: 7

MARK 94

Design: Impressed. Registry Diamond on vessel with "Decagon" molded pattern.

Patent No.: 87219

Date: October 23, 1852, Parcel 4

Reference: Wetherbee 1974:21; Cushion 1980:176

MARK 95

Design: Impressed. Registry Diamond.

Patent No.: 88987

Date: January 14, 1853, Parcel 3

Reference: Cushion 1980:176

MARK 96

Design: Impressed. Registry Diamond on vessel with "Fig" molded pattern.

Patent No.: 107038

Date: November 14, 1856, Parcel 9

Reference: Cushion 1980:177; Wetherbee 1980:46

MARK 97

Design: Impressed. Registry Diamond on vessel with "Fig" molded pattern.

Patent No.: 118303-4

Date: February 3, 1859, Parcel 2

Reference: Cushion 1980:178

MARK 98

Design: Impressed. Registry Diamond on vessels with "Sharon Arch" and "Fig" molded patterns.

Patent No.: 139714-5

Date: April 12, 1861, Parcel 3

Reference: Cushion 1980:178

THOMAS DIMMOCK & CO.

Place of origin: Shelton and Hanley, Staffordshire

Date: 1828-1859

Subsequently: John Dimmock & Co.

Factory: Albion Works

Wares: "...important producers of a large range of earthenware" (Godden 1980b:222).

MARK 99

Design: Printed. "Kaolin Ware" above leaves surrounding "Rhine" above the letter "D" in a shield above a Registry Diamond.

Patent No.: 18207

Date: May 7, 1844, Parcel 4

Reference: Godden 1964:208; Cushion 1980:173

Figure: 7

E

JAMES EDWARDS

Place of origin: Burslem, Staffordshire

Date: Ca. 1842-1851

Subsequently: James Edwards and Son

Factory: Dale Hall Pottery

Wares: "James Edwards was an entirely self-made man, and was one of those bright examples of indomitable perseverance, unflinching rectitude, steadiness of purpose, and genuine benevolence which crop up every now and then among our most successful manufacturers.... To him the white granite ware which has become so important a feature in the Pottery district mainly owes its excellence, that made by him being considered to be all that could be desired by our transatlantic brethren, and to be the standard of perfection to which the aims of other houses were directed." At the Great Exhibition, London, 1851, the company won a medal "with an additional certificate of merit for beauty of form and excellence of goods exhibited" (Jewitt 1883:456-457).

MARK 100

Design: Printed. Victorian Royal Arms (standing) above "Ironstone China" above "James Edwards."

Reference: Godden 1964:230, 1972:17; Wetherbee 1980:40

Figure: 7

MARK 101

Design: Impressed. "James Edwards."

Reference: Godden 1964:230, 1972:17

JAMES EDWARDS & SON

Place of origin: Burslem, Staffordshire

Date: 1852-1882

Formerly: James Edwards

Subsequently: Knapper & Blackhurst

Factory: Dale Hall Pottery

Wares: See James Edwards, above. The firm displayed at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition in 1876, where they were listed as making Ironstone Whiteware (McCabe 1876; Philadelphia International Exhibition 1876:155).

MARK 102

Design: Impressed. "Jas. Edwards & Son" above "Dale Hall."

Reference: Godden 1964:231, 1972:17

MARK 103

Design: Printed. Victorian Royal Arms (seated) above "Stone China" above "James Edwards & Son" above "Dalehall."

Reference: Godden 1964:231, 1972:17

Figure: 7

MARK 104

Design: Printed. Victorian Royal Arms (seated) above "Stone China" above "James Edwards" above "& Son, Dalehall" (fragmentary).

Reference: Godden 1964:231, 1972:17

Figure: 7

MARK 105

Design: Impressed. "James Edwards" above "Dalehall." Occurs in conjunction with Mark 104.

Reference: Godden 1964:231, 1972:17

MARK 106

Design: Impressed. Oval. "Felspar" above "J. Edwards" above "Dale Hall" above "Opaque China." Often occurs in conjunction with Mark 103 (above).

Reference: Godden 1964:231; Wetherbee 1980:40

JOHN EDWARDS

Place of origin: Fenton, Staffordshire

Date: 1847-1900

Factory: King Street Works

Wares: "The goods now produced are semi-porcelain and white granite for the American markets. Until 1856 Mr. Edwards produced china in addition, but this has since been discontinued. Mr. Edwards is a patentee of a process for making thimble pins...." (Jewitt 1883:556). John Edwards displayed wares at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition in 1876, where he was listed as a manufacturer of Ironstone China and Porcelaine de Terre (McCabe 1876; Philadelphia International Exhibition 1876:155).

MARK 107

Design: Printed. "Trade (Mark)" above Maltese Cross containing an eagle which is surrounded by the words "Honneur et Patria" above "Semi Porcelaine" above "John Edwards" (fragmentary).

Reference: Godden 1964:231

Figure: 7

MARK 108

Design: Printed. "Warranted" above "(Ir)onstone China" above Prince of Wales' Feathers above "(Trade) Mark" above "(John) Edwards" (fragmentary).

Reference: Godden 1964:231; Wetherbee 1980:113

Figure: 8

MARK 109

Design: Printed. "Warranted" above "Ironstone China" above Prince of Wales' Feathers above "Trade Mark" above "John Edwards" above "England."

Date: 1880-1900

Reference: Thorn 1947:56; Godden 1964:231, Mark 1451

Figure: 8

MARK 110

Design: Printed. "Porcelaine de Terre" above "Trade Mark" above a complex shield with an eagle in the center, above "John Edwards" above "England" above "Ophir."

Date: 1880-1900

Reference: Thorn 1947:56; Godden 1964:231 (cf. Mark 1452).

Figure: 8

ELSMORE & FORSTER

Place of origin: Tunstall, Staffordshire

Date: 1853-1871

Subsequently: Elsmore & Son

Factory: Clayhills Pottery

Wares: Improved earthenware.

MARK 111

Design: Printed. "Warranted Ironsto(ne China)" in a festooned ribbon above Victorian Royal Arms (standing) above "Elsmore (& Forster)" (fragmentary).

Reference: Godden 1964:235

Figure: 8

F

E. A. & S. R. FILLEY (IMPORTERS)

Place of business: St. Louis, Missouri

Date: Established by 1850

Reference: Charles and Hammond 1850

MARK 112

Design: Printed. "Manufactured for" above "& Imported by" above a bird holding in its beak a festooned ribbon labelled "E. A. & S. R. Filley, St. Louis, Mo." Occurs with T. J. & J. Mayer, Mark 171 (see below).

Figure: 8

HENRI FOUQUE

Place of origin: Valentine, near St. Gaudens, France

Date: Ca. 1849-1860

Wares: Porcelain and earthenwares (Haggar 1960:176, 478).

MARK 113

Design: Printed. Circular. "Demi Porcelaine St. Gaudens" around "Henri Fouque."

Reference: Ernould-Gandouet 1969:187

Figure: 8

"FURNIVAL"

Place of origin: Staffordshire

Date: Mid-nineteenth century

MARK 114

Design: Impressed. "Furnival."

Reference: Godden 1964:262-263

Note: According to Jewitt (1883:476), this was the mark of T. Furnival & Sons from 1871 to 1890. According to Hughes (1960:172), it was this house's mark from the late 1840s. A number of other firms could also be represented by the mark: Jacob and Thomas Furnival, ca. 1843; Thomas Furnival, ca. 1844-1846; Jacob Furnival, ca. 1845-1870.

"J. F."

Possibly Jacob Furnival

Place of origin: Cobridge, Staffordshire

Date: Ca. 1845-1870

MARK 115

Design: Printed. Victorian Royal Arms (standing) above "Ironstone China" above "J. F."

Note: According to Godden (1964:262-263), Jacob Furnival used "J. F. & Co."

Figure: 8

THOMAS FURNIVAL & SON(S)

Place of origin: Cobridge, Staffordshire

Date: 1871-1890

Subsequently: Furnivals

MARK 116

Design: Printed. "T. Furnival & Son" above "Cobridge" above "Staffordshire." Also, "P. G.," impressed.

Reference: Godden 1964:263

Figure: 8

MARK 117

Design: Printed. "Thomas Furnival & Sons" in a festooned ribbon above Victorian Royal Arms (seated) above "Trade Mark" and the Furnival Crest above "England" in a festooned ribbon. The crest was registered in 1878.

Date: 1878-1890

Reference: Godden 1964:263 (cf. Mark 1649), 264

Note: This mark was found at Fort Walsh, Canada in a trash pit definitely known to have been deposited between 1875 and 1883 (Hamilton 1979:28).

Figure: 8

G

J. GENELLA, IMPORTER

Place of business: Broadway, later Montgomery Street, San Francisco. Genella had branch houses from 1853 near the Plaza in Marysville and from 1857 on J Street in Sacramento (Bogardus 1850:2; Colville 1855:XV; Irwin 1857:38; Langley 1863:67).

Date: 1850-1862

Advertisement: "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 Teasets; Vases; Cologne Bottles, Motto cups and saucers, Candlesticks; Toilet sets, etc. Plated Goods. Cake Baskets; Castors; Pitchers; Teasets; Knives; Forks; Spoons; Wine stands, etc. Cut Glassware. A General Assortment constantly on hand. A large stock of Common Crockery and Glass. Wares suitable for country dealers. All the above will be sold cheap" (Sacramento Bee:January 4, 1860:3; see also April 1, 1860:3; May 1, 1860:3; December 25, 1860:2). In 1857, Genella may have taken over a business formerly run by C. Whalley (Mark 233).

MARK 118

Design: Printed. Garter containing "J. Genella, Broadway, San Francisco."

Date: 1850-1852

Reference: Bogardus 1850:2; Parker 1852:56

Figure: 9

THOMAS GOODFELLOW

Place of origin: Tunstall, Staffordshire

Date: 1828-1859

Factory: Phoenix Works

Wares: Improved earthenware.

MARK 119

Design: Printed. Victorian Royal Arms (standing) above "Ironstone China" above "T. Goodfellow."

Reference: Godden 1964:280

Figure: 9

MARK 120

Design: Impressed. Oval with an anchor in the center. This mark occurs in conjunction with Marks 119 and 122.

MARK 121

Design: Printed. Bird above a flowered garter containing the words "Patent Ironstone China T. Goodfellow," surrounding a ship.

Reference: Godden 1964:280

Figure: 9

MARK 122

Design: Printed. Garter containing the words "Patent Ironstone Chi(na) T. Goodfellow," surrounding a ship (fragmentary).

Reference: Godden 1964:280

Figure: 9

MARK 123

Design: Impressed. Oval. "T. Goodfellow Ironstone China" around an anchor. Occurs in conjunction with Mark 121.

Reference: Godden 1964:280; Wetherbee 1980:56

J. GOODWIN

Place of origin: Seacombe, Liverpool

Date: 1852-1871

Wares: "Mr. Goodwin, a potter of Land End, in Staffordshire, in 1851 established a pottery at Seacombe, on the opposite shore of the Mersey from Liverpool. He brought his workmen from Staffordshire, and fired his first oven in June, 1852. At this pottery, now closed, blue and colour printed and parian was made" (Jewitt 1883:329). In 1856, the Seacombe Pottery ("Goodwin & Co.") -- "Manufacturers and Importers of Earthenware, Glass and China" -- opened a "wholesale warehouse" in Quebec (Collard 1967:84).

MARK 124

Design: Impressed. "Goodwin & Co."

Reference: Jewitt 1883:329; Collard 1967:84; Godden 1968:117

MARK 125

Design: Printed. "Liver" bird above a garter containing "J. Goodwin" surrounding "Porcelaine a la Francais" above "Seacombe Pottery" above "Liver(pool)" (fragmentary).

Reference: Jewitt 1883:329; Collard 1967:84; Godden 1968:117

Figure: 9

GOODWIN BROS., GOODWIN POTTERY CO.

Place of origin: East Liverpool, Ohio

Date: 1872-1913

Formerly: John Goodwin

Factory: Broadway Pottery

Wares: "...pearl-white, cream-colored, and decorated wares of an excellent quality" (Barber 1971:200).

MARK 126

Design: Printed. "Goodwin's" above "Hotel Chin(a)" (fragmentary).

Date: 1893-ca. 1906

Reference: Ramsay 1939:75, 216; Barber 1971:38, 200, 1976:105-106;
Gates and Ormerod 1982:54

Figure: 9

GREENWOOD POTTERY CO.

Place of origin: Trenton, New Jersey

Date: 1868-1920s (closing date, Fitzgerald 1920; Fitzgerald Directory Co. 1935)

Formerly: Stephens, Tams & Co.

Wares: "Until 1876 they made white granite or stone china ware, since which date they have been making a specialty of the manufacture of vitrified and translucent china for hotel, steamship, and railway uses.... The experience of this company, in introducing their vitreous hotel china, reveals the extent of that deep-seated prejudice which existed in this country some years ago against everything made in America, but the superior merits of the ware were finally recognized, and it has now [1893] largely taken the place of imported china" (Barber 1971:226-228).

MARK 127

Design: Impressed. "G. P." above "Co."

Date: Ca. 1875-

Reference: Ramsay 1939:182; Barber 1976:46

MARK 128

Design: Impressed. "Greenwood China" above "Trenton, N. J."

Date: Ca. 1886-

Reference: Ramsay 1939:182; Barber 1976:46

W. H. GRINDLEY & CO.

Place of origin: Tunstall, Staffordshire

Date: 1880-present

Factory: Newfield Works, Woodland Pottery

Wares: "Large exporters to America, and widely known for excellence of pottery, material, and decoration" (Rhead 1910:137).

MARK 129

Design: Printed. "Royal Ironstone China" above Royal Arms (standing) above "W. H. Grindley & Co." above "England."

Date: 1891-1925

Reference: Godden 1964:294, 1972:140; Wetherbee 1980:121

Figure: 9

H

"S. H. & CO."

Place of origin: Probably Staffordshire

Date: Nineteenth Century

MARK 130

Design: Printed. Wreath containing the pattern name "Statue" above "S. H. & Co."

Reference: Godden 1964:731

Figure: 9

C. & W. K. HARVEY

Place of origin: Longton, Staffordshire

Date: 1835-1853

Formerly: Hulme & Hawley

Subsequently: Holland & Green

Factory: Stafford Street Works

Wares: Common and useful earthenware, as well as china and gold lustre ware. The latter were later discontinued, and the firm devoted itself to printed goods and white graniteware, chiefly for the North and South American and Continental markets (Jewitt 1883:542-543).

MARK 131

Design: Printed. Victorian Royal Arms (seated) above "Real" and "China" in a festooned ribbon above "Ironstone" above "C. & W. K. Harvey."

Reference: Godden 1964:314

Figure: 9

MARK 132

Design: Printed. "Flore(ntine)" above Registry Diamond above "C. & W. K. Harvey" (fragmentary).

Patent No.: 70364

Date: July 16, 1850, Parcel 5

Reference: Cushion 1980:175

Figure: 10

HAVILAND & CO.

Place of origin: Limoges, France

Date: 1842-present

Wares: "French porcelain for the American market" (Haggar 1960:221). The firm displayed wares at the Paris Exhibition, 1867 (Chaffers 1946:621).

MARK 133

Design: Printed. "H. & Co." above "L."

Date: 1876-1889

Reference: Le Duc and Curtil 1970:51

Figure: 10

HOLLAND & GREEN

Place of origin: Longton, Staffordshire

Date: 1853-1882

Formerly: C. & W. K. Harvey

Subsequently: Green, Clarke & Clay

Factory: Stafford Street Works

Wares: Improved earthenwares.

MARK 134

Design: Printed. Victorian Royal Arms (seated) above "Real" and "China" in a festooned ribbon above "Ironstone" above "H. & G. Late Harvey" (fragmentary).

Reference: Godden 1980b:233; Wetherbee 1980:102

Figure: 10

HOPE AND CARTER

Place of origin: Burslem, Staffordshire

Date: 1862-1880

Subsequently: G. L. Ashworth & Bros.

Factory: Fountain Place Works (Rhead 1910:147)

Wares: The firm displayed wares at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition of 1876, and was listed as manufacturing ornamented and printed earthenware and white granite (McCabe 1876; Philadelphia International Exhibition 1876:155).

MARK 135

Design: Printed. "Stone China" above Victorian Royal Arms (seated) above "Hope & Carter" above "Burslem."

Reference: Godden 1964:334; Wetherbee 1980:100

Figure: 10

MARK 136

Design: Impressed. "Hope & Carter" above "Burslem." Occurs in conjunction with Mark 135.

Reference: Godden 1964:334

MARK 137

Design: Impressed. Registry Diamond above "Hope and Carter." On "Western Shape" vessel form.

Patent No.: 155220-2

Date: September 26, 1862, Parcel 1

Reference: Cushion 1980:179; Wetherbee 1980:101

THOMAS HUGHES

Place of origin: Burslem, Staffordshire

Date: 1860-1894

Subsequently: Thomas Hughes & Son

Factory: Waterloo Road Works, Top Bridge Works

Wares: "Thomas Hughes produced 'GRANITE' and 'IRONSTONE CHINA' largely for the American market" (Godden 1980b:233).

MARK 138

Design: Printed. "Imperial" in a festooned ribbon above an eagle with a shield for a body above "French Porcelain" in a festooned ribbon above "Thos. Hughes."

Reference: Godden 1964:339

Figure: 10

MARK 139

Design: Printed. "Ironstone China" above Victorian Royal Arms (standing) above "Thomas Hughes."

Reference: Godden 1964:339

Figure: 10

MARK 140

Design: Printed. Crown above a lion in a shield above "Trade Mark" above "Thomas Hughes" above "England."

Reference: Godden 1964:339

Figure: 10

MARK 141

Design: Impressed. "Thomas Hughes" and a wreath.

Reference: Godden 1964:339

MARK 142

Design: Impressed. "Thomas Hughes" in a crescent above "Burslem." This mark, which occurs in conjunction with Mark 139, often has numbers above and below the name. The number "77" has been noted above the name, and numbers "1" through "10" below.

Reference: Godden 1964:339

MARK 143

Design: Printed. Victorian Royals Arms (seated) above "Thomas Hughes" above "Burslem" (fragmentary).

Reference: Godden 1964:339

Figure: 10

MARK 144

Design: Printed. "Sitk(a)" in a festooned ribbon above "T. Hughe(s)" above "Burslem" above "England" (fragmentary).

Reference: Godden 1964:339

Figure: 10

MARK 145

Design: Impressed. Oval. "Thomas Hughes" above "Ironstone China."

Reference: Godden 1964:339, 1972:38

J

"J. & T. L."

We have been unable to locate any data on this firm.

MARK 146

Design: Printed. Victorian Royal Arms (seated) above "J. & T. L." in a festooned ribbon.

Figure: 11

GEORGE JONES (& SONS)

Place of origin: Stoke, Staffordshire

Date: 1861-1951

Factory: Trent Potteries

Wares: "...produce all descriptions of ordinary earthenware, from the gaily-decorated articles required in Africa and in South America, and white granite for the United States, to stoneware, and printed, enamelled, and gilt wares, for home use and for the Colonies" (Jewitt 1883:418). A San Francisco store advertised their wares for sale in 1873 (Sacramento Union, Sept. 6, 1873:6).

MARK 147

Design: Printed. Victorian Royal Arms (standing) above "Royal Patent" above "Ironstone" above "George Jones."

Date: 1861-1873

Reference: Godden 1964:359

Figure: 11

MARK 148

Design: Printed. Victorian Royal Arms (standing) above "Royal Patent" above "Ironstone" above "George Jones & Sons."

Date: 1873-1891

Reference: Godden 1964:359

Figure: 11

K

KERR & CO.

Place of origin: Worcester, England

Date: 1852-1862

Factory: Royal Porcelain Works.

Wares: "In the ordinary useful classes of goods these works produce every possible variety, from the simple gold and white to the most highly decorated tea, coffee, dejeuner, dinner, toilet, and other services, in large quantities" (Jewitt 1883:147). Jewitt (1883:130-153) provides a history of the factory and a discussion of the firm's wide range of products.

MARK 149

Design: Printed. Garter containing "Royal Vitrified (China)" around "Kerr & (Co)." above "Worcester)" above "Eng(land)" (fragments from two vessels).

Reference: Rhead 1910:294; Godden 1964:696

Figure: 11, Mark 149a, b

KNOWLES, TAYLOR & KNOWLES (CO.)

Place of origin: East Liverpool, Ohio

Date: 1870-1929

Formerly: Isacc W. Knowles

Wares: "...in 1872 they commenced the manufacture of ironstone china, or white granite ware...their vitreous-translucent hotel china is made for the trade and is of a superior quality" (Barber 1971:202).

MARK 150

Design: Printed. "K. T. & K." above a line above "China."

Date: 1890-1910

Reference: Barber 1971:203; Gates and Ormerod 1982:125

Figure: 11

MARK 151

Design: Printed. "K. T. & K." above "S-V" above "China."

Date: Ca. 1905-1929

Reference: Gates and Ormerod 1982:126

Figure: 11

MARK 152

Design: Printed. "(Warranted)" above eagle in a badge above "K. T. & K." above "Granite" (fragmentary).

Date: 1890-ca. 1907

Reference: Ramsay 1939:265; Barber 1971:39, 203-204; Gates and Ormerod 1982:119

Figure: 11

L

HOMER LAUGHLIN CHINA CO.

Place of origin: East Liverpool, Ohio; Newell, West Virginia

Date: 1896-present

Formerly: Homer Laughlin

47

Wares: "The products of this factory have been mainly white granite, although in later years (to 1904) semi-vitreous china and higher grade wares have been manufactured to some extent" (Barber 1976:110). "The Homer Laughlin China Company continues to manufacture huge quantities of domestic and commercial wares to the present day. The company still retains its prominent position as one of the largest potteries in the world" (Gates and Ormerod 1982:128).

MARK 153

Design: Printed. Circular. "Homer Laughlin China" around "Hotel."

Date: Ca. 1901-1915

Reference: Barber 1971:39, 1976:110-111; Gates and Ormerod 1982:128, 135

Figure: 11

MARK 154

Design: Printed. Monogram "HL" above "Homer Laughlin" above "11 9 1."

Date: November 1909

Reference: Barber 1976:110-111; Gates and Ormerod 1982:128-129, 136

Figure: 12

LYMAN, FENTON & CO.

Place of origin: Bennington, Vermont

Date: 1849-1852

Formerly: Lyman, Fenton & Park

Subsequently: United States Pottery

Wares: "In addition to common white crockery, yellow earthenware, the flint-glazed wares, and Parian porcelain, Fenton developed a semi-porcelain or stone china largely used for gold-band tea sets and fruit compotes; a so-called 'granite' ware, which was a hard crockery suitable for toilet sets; and lava or scroddled ware.... It is amazing that such a variety of objects and so many kinds of bodies and glazes should have been developed in the short space of ten years, for the Bennington venture died in 1858 after little more than a decade" (Watkins 1968:216).

MARK 155

Design: Impressed. Circular. "Lyman, Fenton & Co. Bennington Vt" around "Fentons Enamel Patented 1849."

Date: 1849-1858

References: Ramsay 1939:188; Watkins 1968:213; Barber 1971:18

Note: Use of this mark was continued by the United States Pottery (1853-1858).

M

JOHN MADDOCK

Place of origin: Burslem, Staffordshire

Date: 1842-1855

Formerly: Maddock & Seddon

Subsequently: John Maddock & Son(s)

Factory: Newcastle Street

Wares: "Good quality earthenware was produced, with tasteful painted motifs" (Godden 1980b:234).

MARK 156

Design: Impressed. "John Maddock" above "Burslem."

Reference: Godden 1964:405-406

MARK 157

Design: Impressed. "Maddock's" above "Patent" above "Ironstone" above "China."

Reference: Godden 1964:405-406

MARK 158

Design: Impressed. "Opaque" above "John" above "Maddock" above "China."

Reference: Godden 1964:405-406

JOHN MADDOCK & SONS

Place of origin: Burslem, Staffordshire

Date: 1855-present

Formerly: John Maddock

Factory: Newcastle Street, Dale Hall

Wares: "...manufacture white graniteware for the American markets to a large extent" (Jewitt 1883:458). The wares of John Maddock & Sons were advertised by their San Francisco agents, Haynes and Lawton, in Sacramento in 1869 (Sacramento Daily Union, April 13, 1869:3).

MARK 159

Design: Impressed. Garter containing the Victorian Royal Arms (standing) surrounded by "John Maddock & Sons Staffordshire Potteries."

Date: 1855-1896

Reference: Godden 1964:406

MARK 160

Design: Printed. Crown above circle enclosing "John Maddock & Sons Royal Vitreous" around "England."

Date: 1880-1896

Reference: Rhead 1910:171; Godden 1964:406, Mark 2463

Figure: 12

MARK 161

Design: Printed. Crown sitting on a sceptre which is in turn sitting on a cushion with tassels and fringes, above "Trade Mark" above "Royal Serni Porcelain" above "John Maddock & Sons" above "England."

Date: Ca. 1906-

Reference: Rhead 1910:171; Godden 1964:406, Mark 2467

Figure: 12

MARK 162

Design: Printed. The same crown, sceptre, and cushion as in Mark 161, above "Trade Mark" above "John Maddock & Sons" above "Staffordshire Potteries" above "England."

Date: Ca. 1906-

Reference: Godden 1964:406; Wetherbee 1974:47

Figure: 12

MARK 163

Design: Printed. "Royal" in a festooned ribbon above a crown above "Stone China" in a festooned ribbon above "Maddock & Co." above "Burslem England" above "Trade Mark."

Date: Ca. 1906-

Reference: Rhead 1910:171; Godden 1964:406, Mark 2646

Figure: 12

CHARLES JAMES MASON (AND SUCCESSORS)

Place of origin: Hanley, Staffordshire

Date: 1845-1862

Formerly: Charles James Mason & Co.

Subsequently: Francis Morley, Morley & Ashworth, G. L. Ashworth & Bros.

Wares: Improved earthenwares.

MARK 164

Design: Printed. "M(ason's)" above an angular crown above a ribbon enclosing "(P)atent Iron(stone)" above "China" (fragmentary).

Date: 1845-1862

Note: This mark was used by C. J. Mason, then by his successors, until 1862, when G. L. Ashworth & Bros. added "Ashworth" to the design.

Reference: Godden 1964:38, 416-418, 448, 449, 1980b:200-201

Figure: 12, Mark 164a, b

T. J. & J. MAYER

Place of origin: Longport, Staffordshire

Date: 1843-1855

Subsequently: Mayer Bros. & Elliott

Factory: Furlong Works, Dale Hall Pottery

Wares: "Messrs. Mayer were exceedingly clever potters, especially Mr. Jos. Mayer, who died prematurely through excessive study and application to his art.... Besides ordinary earthenware, this firm produced stoneware of highly vitreous quality; Parian of an improved body; a fine caneware, in which some remarkably good jugs (notably the 'oak' pattern) were made; and other wares" (Jewitt 1883:451-454). T. J. & J. Mayer also produced printed and improved earthenware, many molded rim patterns and multi-sided vessels. The firm displayed their wares at the Great Exhibition, London, 1851, where they were prize winners (Art Journal 1851:294-295), and at the New York Exhibition, 1853 (Greeley 1853).

MARK 165

Design: Printed. Griffin above a flowered garter containing the words "T. J. & J. Mayer's" surrounding "Improved" above "Ironstone" above "China."

Reference: Godden 1964:424; Wetherbee 1980:43

Figure: 12, Mark 165a, b

MARK 166

Design: Printed. Griffin above "Arabesque" above "Chinese Porcelaine" above "T. J. & J. Mayer" above "Longport."

Reference: Godden 1964:424

Figure: 13

MARK 167

Design: Printed. Griffin above a flowered garter containing the words "(T. J.) & J. Mayer" surrounding the pattern name, "Rhone Scenery" (fragmentary).

Reference: Godden 1964:424

Figure: 13

MARK 168

Design: Printed. Griffin above a flowered garter containing the words "T. J. & J. Mayer" surrounding the pattern name, "Flo(r)entine" (fragmentary).

Reference: Godden 1964:424

Figure: 13

MARK 169

Design: Impressed. Oval. "T. J. & J. Mayer" above a griffin above "Longport."

Reference: Godden 1964:424

MARK 170

Design: Impressed. "N. S." This mark often occurs in conjunction with Mark 165.

MARK 171

Design: Impressed. Registry Diamond flanked by "T. J. & J. Mayer." This mark occurs in conjunction with that of E. A. & S. R. Filley (Mark 112, see above).

Patent No.: 93008-9

Date: October 22, 1853, Parcel 1

Reference: Cushion 1980:176

MARK 172

Design: Printed. "Prize Medal 1851" above the lion and unicorn holding a Registry Diamond above "T. J. & J. Mayer" in a festooned ribbon above "Dale Hall Pottery" above "Longport" above "Improved Berlin Ironstone."

Patent No.: 80365

Date: September 2, 1851, Parcel 4

Reference: Cushion 1980:175

Figure: 13

MARK 173

Design: Printed. A crown above a garter device with "T. J. & J. Mayer Longport" surrounding "Prize Medal 1851" above a design of St. George and the dragon.

Date: 1851-1855

Reference: Godden 1964:424

Note: This mark appears on a small pitcher molded in a pattern named "Bark," a form which apparently was part of the firm's award-winning display at the Great Exhibition in 1851 (Art Journal 1851:295; Jewett 1883:Figure 1308). This pattern was still produced by James Gildea, a successor of Mayer, in 1886 (Gildea 1886; Godden 1964:273).

Figure: 13

MAYER & ELLIOTT

Place of origin: Longport, Staffordshire

Date: 1858-1861

Formerly: Mayer Bros. & Elliott

Subsequently: Liddle, Elliott & Son

Factory: Fountain Place, Dale Hall

Wares: Improved earthenware.

MARK 174

Design: Printed. Victorian Royal Arms (standing) above "Mayer & Elliott" in a festooned ribbon.

Reference: Godden 1964:422; cf. Wetherbee 1980:39

Figure: 13

CHARLES MEAKIN

Place of origin: Burslem, then Hanley, Staffordshire

Date: 1876-1889

Factory: Trent pottery, Burslem; Eastwood Pottery, Hanley.

Wares: "Ironstone-type granite ware was exported to North America (Godden 1980b:236).

Note: Charles Meakin was active in Burslem, 1876-1882, and in Hanley, 1883-1889 (Godden 1980b:236).

MARK 175

Design: Impressed. "Charles Meakin" above "Burslem."

Date: 1876-1882

Reference: Godden 1980b:236

MARK 176

Design: Printed. "Queens Ware" above Victorian Royal Arms (standing) above "Charles Meakin" above "Burslem England."

Date: 1876-1882

Reference: Godden 1980b:236

Figure: 13

MARK 177

Design: Printed. Victorian Royal Arms (seated) above "Ironstone China" above "Charles Meakin" above "Burslem."

Date: 1876-1882

Reference: Godden 1980b:236

Figure: 13

MARK 178

Design: Printed. Victorian Royal Arms (seated) above "Ironstone China" above "C. Meakin Burslem."

Date: 1876-1882

Reference: Godden 1980b:236

Figure: 13

MARK 179

Design: Printed. "Warranted" above "Royal Ironstone China" above the Victorian Royal Arms (standing) above "Charles Meakin" above "England."

Date: 1876-1889

Reference: Godden 1980b:236

Figure: 14

J. & G. MEAKIN

Place of origin: Hanley, Staffordshire

Date: 1851-present

Factories: Eagle Pottery, Eastwood Works

Wares: "The firm also have branch works at Cobridge and Burslem, and are large producers of the usual classes of earthenware, the specialty being white graniteware of ordinary quality, in imitation of French china" (Jewitt 1883:504). "...a good range of Ironstone-type granite ware which was largely exported to North America" (Godden 1980b:236).

MARK 180

Design: Impressed. "J. & G. Meakin."

Date: 1851-1891

Reference: Godden 1964:427

MARK 181

Design: Printed. Victorian Royal Arms (seated) above "Ironstone China" above "J. & G. Meakin."

Date: 1851-1891

Reference: Godden 1964:427; Wetherbee 1980:95

Figure: 14

MARK 182

Design: Impressed. Oval containing "J. & G. Meakin" above "Pearl China."

Date: 1851-1891

Reference: Godden 1964:427; Wetherbee 1980:113

MARK 183

Design: Printed. Lion and unicorn flanking a shield, which is surmounted by an eagle, above a festooned ribbon above "Ironstone China" above "J. & G. Meakin."

Date: 1851-1891

Reference: Godden 1964:427; Wetherbee 1980:103

Figure: 14

MARK 184

Design: Printed. "Ironstone (China)" above the Victorian Royal Arms (standing) above "J. & G. Meak(in)" above "Hanley" above "(E)ngland" (fragmentary).

Date: See note below

Reference: Godden 1964:427, Mark 2601

Note: This mark was found at Fort Walsh, Canada in a trash pit definitely known to have been deposited between 1875 and 1883 (Hamilton 1979:25, 28).

Figure: 14

CHARLES MEIGH

Place of origin: Hanley, Staffordshire

Date: 1835-1849

Formerly: J. Meigh & Sons

Subsequently: C. Meigh, Son & Pankhurst

Factory: Old Hall Works

Wares: "The most typical products of this factory were the elaborately molded relief jugs made in a hard whitish porcellanous stoneware under the Gothic Revival inspiration c. 1845. Other specimens are classical in subject matter but executed without grace and with monstrous lumpy handles" (Mankowitz and Haggart 1957:167). "A vast quantity of good quality earthenware, which included Ironstone-type ware, was produced by Charles Meigh" (Godden 1980b:236).

MARK 185

Design: Printed. "Tivoli" surrounded by a floral border above "C. Meigh."

Reference: Godden 1964:428

Figure: 14

CHARLES MEIGH & SON

Place of origin: Hanley, Staffordshire

Date: 1851-1861

Formerly: C. Meigh, Son & Pankhurst

Subsequently: Old Hall Earthenware Co. Ltd.

Factory: Old Hall Works

Wares: "The productions include every variety of earthenware, from the most highly decorated to the ordinary blue printed and plain white wares, stoneware, jet ware, and Parian.... The markets principally supplied are the home, French, German, Indian, American, Australian, and colonial" (Jewitt 1883:488-491). "This firm employs 700 hands, uses 250 tons of coal, and 80 tons of clay a week. Two-thirds of the trade is to the home [or British] market, and one-third for export" (Art Journal 1851:240). The firm was awarded a medal at the Great Exhibition, London, 1851; and was praised in the Art Journal: "These examples of his manufacture are highly creditable to Mr. Meigh; they are works of a right good order, and exhibit marked improvements in one of the most extensive and best conducted of the factories of Staffordshire. It is only of late that Mr. Meigh has paid attention to the better class of goods; but for many years he has enjoyed a repute as a producer of admirable works in earthenware; and he is among the largest exporters in the kingdom" (Art Journal 1851:45, 240-241).

MARK 186

Design: Printed. "C. Meigh & Son" above Victorian Royal Arms (standing) above "Iron Stone" in a festooned ribbon above "China."

Reference: Godden 1964:429

Figure: 14

MARK 187

Design: Impressed. "Opaque" above "Porcelain," slightly curved.

Reference: Jewitt 1883:Fig. 1418; Godden 1964:429, 1972:59

MARK 188

Design: Printed. "Meigh's" above the Victorian Royal Arms (standing) above "Iron Stone" in a festooned ribbon above "China."

Reference: Godden 1964:429 (cf. Mark 2622)

Figure: 14

MARK 189

Design: Impressed. Circle surrounding "Improved" above "Felspar" above "C. Meigh & Son."

Reference: Godden 1964:429

MELLOR, TAYLOR & CO.

Place of origin: Burslem, Staffordshire

Date: Ca. 1880-1904

Wares: "...Mellor, Taylor & Co., who continued to produce the usual articles in hard durable granite or ironstone china for the American markets up to 1904" (Godden 1972:38).

MARK 190

Design: Printed. Wreath around a shield above "(W)arranted Stone Chin(a)" above "Mellor, Taylor & C(o)." above "England" (fragmentary).

Reference: Godden 1964:432, 1972:38; Wetherbee 1980:121

Figure: 14

MELLOR, VENABLES & CO.

Place of origin: Burslem, Staffordshire

Date: 1834-1851

Subsequently: Venables & Baines

Factory: Hole House Pottery

Wares: "...produced a range of printed earthenware for the American market" (Godden 1964:432). The firm also made improved earthenware, with some molded patterns.

MARK 191

Design: Impressed. Circular. Registry Diamond surrounded by "Registered by Mellor, Venables & Co. 21st Septr 1850 No. 72057."

Patent No.: 72057

Date: September 21, 1850, Parcel 1

Reference: Godden 1964:432; Cushion 1980:175

Note: In the Old Sacramento collections, this mark occurs on four plates with molded rim patterns, all of which also bear Venables & Baines Mark 230 (see below). The firm became Venables & Baines in 1851. As a patent was valid for three years, Venables & Baines continued to use the Registry Diamond of their predecessors.

MICHIGAN BAR

Place of origin: Michigan Bar, California

Date: 1859-1896

Wares: Stoneware and sewer pipe.

Note: J. W. Orr built the Michigan Bar Pottery in 1859 and moved it two years later to a rich bank of potter's clay that he had recently discovered. David Addington owned the pottery from 1865 to 1884, and J. M. Williams from 1884 until at least 1890 (Thompson and West 1880:214; Davis 1890:215-216). In the 1870s and 1880s, other potteries in Sacramento and Oakland are known to have obtained their clay from Michigan Bar (Sacramento Union, Oct. 11, 1873:5; Hanks 1884:142).

MARK 192

Design: Impressed. "Michigan Bar."

Reference: Ketchum 1971:88

FRANCIS MORLEY (& CO.)

Place of origin: Shelton, Hanley, Staffordshire

Date: 1845-1858

Formerly: Ridgway & Morley

Subsequently: Morley & Ashworth

Wares: Earthenwares, ironstone. "Francis Morley acquired the Mason designs, moulds, etc., and passed them on to the succeeding Morley & Ashworth partnership" (Godden 1980b:239). (See Charles James Mason, above.)

MARK 193

Design: Printed. "F. Morley & Co." above a crown above a festooned ribbon containing "Real" above "Stone China."

Reference: Godden 1964:449; 1980b:239

Figure: 14

N

NEW WHARF POTTERY CO.

Place of origin: Burslem, Staffordshire

Date: 1878-1894

Subsequently: Wood & Son

Factory: New Wharf Pottery

Wares: Earthenwares. "Printed ware of the kind made for the home, Russian, Italian, and French markets, and all the usual kinds of painted and Paris white ware suitable for the African, Australian, and American trades were produced" (Godden 1972:19).

MARK 194

Design: "Clyde" in a festooned ribbon above "New Wharf Pottery" in a rectangle above "England."

Date: Ca. 1890-1894

Reference: Godden 1964:467

Figure: 15

MARK 195

Design: Festooned ribbon above a crown above the Staffordshire knot above "New Wharf Pottery" in a rectangle above "England" (fragmentary).

Date: Ca. 1890-1894

Reference: Godden 1964:467 (cf. Mark 2886)

Figure: 15

O

OLD HALL EARTHENWARE CO. LTD.

Place of origin: Hanley, Staffordshire.

Date: 1861-1886

Formerly: Charles Meigh & Son

Subsequently: Old Hall Porcelain Works Ltd.

Factory: Old Hall Pottery

Wares: See Charles Meigh & Son, above.

MARK 196

Design: Impressed. Circular. "Old Hall...Earthenware" around "Compan(y) Limi(ted)" (fragmentary).

Reference: Godden 1964:474

P

PACIFIC POTTERY (N. CLARK & CO.)

Place of origin: 34th and J Streets, Sacramento

Date: 1857-1888

Wares: "N. Clark & Co., of the Pacific Pottery, are turning out large quantities of sewer pipe and also stoneware and earthenware" (Sacramento Union, Dec. 14, 1872:8). At the California State Fair of 1873, the firm received prizes for stoneware, earthenware, terra cotta, drain tile, sewer pipe, stove linings, and fire brick (Sacramento Union, Sept. 22, 1873:supplement).

Note: The Pacific Pottery, built in 1856 (Thompson & West 1880:154), was operating in 1857 (Sacramento Union, Aug. 20, 1857:3). N. Clark & Co. bought the plant in 1863 (Sacramento Union, June 29, 1872:8, and the company's letter, below). The last directory listing for the pottery was 1888 (McKenney 1888:699).

A letter from N. Clark & Co. (1872:289-290) to the California State Agricultural Society describes the progress of the Pacific Pottery and difficulties common in the state's early ceramic industry:

SACRAMENTO, October 28, 1871

To the Committee on Gold Medals:

Being exhibitors in the late State Fair, we herewith present our claims to the gold medal to be awarded in the fourth department. By reference to our entry you will see our exhibit consisted of pottery of various kinds -- stoneware, firebrick, flooring tile, sewer pipe, and drain tile. But few are aware of the difficulties that potteries have had to labor under on this coast, as wages and material have been high, and our losses in not being acquainted with the nature of our clays have been much greater than in countries where potteries have been long established. In old established potteries the present workmen have the benefit and knowledge of perhaps several generations. Not so with us. We must be tried in the furnace; and you will readily understand the nature of the furnace when we state to you that we have had fourteen potteries to fail in this State. Having large experience in different States and on different clays we did not for a moment believe the difficulties would be so great or lasting. Eight years ago we purchased our present works; we expected to lose fifteen per cent in burning, which is five per cent above the rate of old established potteries; this would leave us a margin for profit at the prices of goods. After four years of toil we find ourselves several thousand dollars worse off than when we began; instead of fifteen per cent we have been losing forty to sixty per cent, with a poor quality of goods. Our friends tried to induce us to abandon the business, as they had failed in the same undertaking; they offered us funds to engage in other business, but not to invest in pottery. Having no stockholders to tax we concluded to tax brains and muscle a little further, and never was the saying more true than "perseverance brings its reward." We are now manufacturing at as small loss, or perhaps smaller, than any other factory of the kind in the United States, while the quality of our goods, in the line of stoneware and sewer pipe, is equal to the best.

Our experiments in firebrick warrant us in saying that we have the material, when properly combined, to make firebrick equal to any imported.

We have the past season been experimenting with underground irrigation by means of earthen pipe laid under the ground, which promises to be of vast benefit to our State, while it can be used to advantage in any soil. It seems peculiarly adapted to adobe or clay soils that derive but little benefit from top irrigation on account of the surface baking.

The manufacture of terra cotta seems to offer inducements to capitalists. I believe that one hundred thousand dollars could be profitably employed in its manufacture on this coast. Our climate is well adapted to its varied uses; our wet and dry seasons operate against wood for architectural decorations, while iron is too heavy and costly. Experiments could be made at small cost; we have plenty of room and our furnaces would answer for experiments. We tender the use of them without cost to parties that wish to experiment in this line.

We give employment to seven hands directly, and indirectly to as many more, in chopping wood and digging and hauling clay. The present season we will consume two hundred tons of stone clay, two hundred tons of earthen clay, and four hundred cords of wood.

We feel that we are entitled to special consideration at your hands for the following reasons:

First -- Perseverance under difficulties;

Second -- We have succeeded where others failed;

Third -- We were the first to improve the quality of stoneware;

Fourth -- By establishing a house at San Francisco we have been able to stop the importation of this line of goods;

Fifth -- We have been the first to make firebrick that would compare with the imported;

Sixth -- We have been the first to introduce stone sewer pipe on the coast;

Seventh -- We have been the first to introduce drain tile and use it as a means of underground irrigation. We claim by its use that it will not require more than one third the water that will be required on the surface; that adobe or clay soils will not bake from its use. By it we can apply our fertilizers in a liquid state, thereby preventing foul seed from getting in the land. It will increase the warmth in the soil, thereby bringing our vegetables earlier into market. The same pipe can also be used as a means of drainage in wet seasons. Its use will also in a great measure neutralize our alkaline soils, as during the rainy season the alkali is brought to the surface by moisture, the pipes draining the surplus water would readily carry off the alkali that is held in solution.

In conclusion, we would say we have had a hard struggle to establish ourselves in business. The prejudice of the people has been on one side, and the importers on the other. But, happily, we have overcome the difficulties, and while we have got on the bright side of business, we would be pleased, if you think our efforts are deserving, to have the bright side of one of the gold medals to look on to remind us that our efforts have been appreciated.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. CLARK & CO.

MARK 197

Design: Impressed. Circular. "Pacific Pottery."

MARK 198

Design: Impressed. "Pacific Pottery" around the rim of a crock lid.

PHILADELPHIA CITY POTTERY (J. E. JEFFORDS & CO.)

Place of origin: Philadelphia

Date: 1868-ca. 1915 (closing date, Boyd's Directory Co. 1910; Howe Co. 1918)

Formerly: Port Richmond Pottery Co.

Wares: "The pottery now [1893] includes two distinct factories, one of which turns out a high grade of Rockingham, yellow, and white-lined blue ware, mostly for culinary purposes, while the adjoining works produce an excellent variety of white and decorated pottery for table and toilet uses" (Barber 1971:251). The firm displayed their wares and won a medal at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition of 1876 (Stradling 1976:154, 158).

MARK 199

Design: Printed. "(Warranted)" and "(W)" above a bordered diamond flanked by the letters "(F)," "(P)," "P," and "P" above "Fi(repr)ooof." Within the diamond are, from top to bottom, the letters "(J) Co E" flanked by the numbers "6" and "8" (fragmentary).

Reference: Barber 1971:252

Note: "The only mark which has ever been used at this establishment is a diamond bearing the date of the establishment of the present firm, 1868" (Barber 1971:252).

Figure: 15

PINDER, BOURNE & CO.

Place of origin: Burslem, Staffordshire

Date: 1862-1882

Formerly: Pinder, Bourne & Hope

Subsequently: Doulton & Co. Ltd.

Factories: Nile Street Works, South Bank Works

Wares: "China was at one time made here, but latterly only printed, enamelled, and gilt earthenware, stoneware for telegraphic purposes, fine red-ware, jet-ware, and sanitary goods. The 'red-ware' or terra-cotta of Pinder, Bourne, and Co. was of fine, hard, and durable quality, and the vases, spill-cases, and other articles richly enamelled and gilt in arabesque and other patterns were remarkably good." The firm exhibited at Paris in 1867, and was awarded a medal (Jewitt 1883:448).

MARK 200

Design: Printed. "(Im)perial" in a festooned ribbon above an eagle with a shield for a body above "White Granite" above "P. B. & Co." (fragmentary).

Reference: Godden 1964:495

Figure: 15

MARK 201

Design: Printed. Victorian Royal Arms (seated) above "Stone China" above "Pinder Bourne & Co." above "Burslem."

Reference: Godden 1964:495

Figure: 15

PINDER, BOURNE & HOPE

Place of origin: Burslem, Staffordshire

Date: 1851-1862

Formerly: Thomas Pinder

Subsequently: Pinder, Bourne & Co.

Factory: Nile Street Works

Wares: See Pinder, Bourne & Co., above. Pinder, Bourne & Hope displayed wares at the Great Exhibition, London, 1851 and at Paris, 1855, and were awarded medals at both expositions (Jewitt 1883:448).

MARK 202

Design: Printed. "Imperial" in a festooned ribbon above an eagle with a shield for a body above "White Granite" in a festooned ribbon above "P. B. & H."

Reference: Godden 1964:495

Figure: 15

MARK 203

Design: Printed. "Ironsto(ne)" above a crown flanked by the rose and thistle above "Pinder Bourne & Ho(pe)" (fragmentary).

Reference: Godden 1964:495

Figure: 15

PODMORE, WALKER & CO.

Place of origin: Tunstall, Staffordshire

Date: 1834-1859

Subsequently: Wedgwood & Co. and Beech & Hancock

Factories: Unicorn Pottery and Swan Bank Pottery

Wares: "...all the usual services were made in 'sponged,' printed, painted enamelled, gilt, and lustred styles" (Godden 1972:141).

MARK 204

Design: Impressed. Semicircle. "P. W. & Co."

Reference: Godden 1964:501

POTTERS' CO-OPERATIVE CO.

Place of origin: East Liverpool, Ohio

Date: 1882-1925

Formerly: Brunt, Bloor, Martin & Co.

Subsequently: Dresden Pottery Co.

Factory: Dresden Pottery Works

Wares: "The firm produced ironstone toilet sets, dinnerware, tea sets, sanitary ware, and vitreous hotel china. In 1890 the company added semi-porcelain to its growing line" (Gates and Ormerod 1982:211).

MARK 205

Design: Impressed. "Dresden" above "Hotel China" above "Warranted."

Date: Ca. 1904

Reference: Barber 1976:112; Gates and Ormerod 1982:216

MARK 206

Design: Printed. "Dresden" above "Hotel China" above "Warranted."

Date: Ca. 1910

Reference: Gates and Ormerod 1982:216, Mark 195d

Figure: 15

MARK 207

Design: Printed. "Dresden Opa(que)" in a crescent above a crown above a globe (fragmentary).

Figure: 15

POWELL & BISHOP

Place of origin: Hanley, Staffordshire

Date: 1867-1878

Formerly: Livesley, Powell & Co.

Subsequently: Powell, Bishop & Stonier

Factories: Church Works, Stafford Street Works, Waterloo Works

Wares: "At Stafford Street earthenware alone is produced, but this is of the finest quality and in every style of decoration, both for the home, French, Australian (principally Adelaide and Sydney), and other markets.... The decoration of the dinner services, which is a speciality of these works, ranges from the plain white and printed goods up to the most elaborately and gorgeously enamelled, painted, and gilt varieties, and in each of these stages the decorations, whether simple or complicated, are characterized by the purest taste and the most artistic feeling." At the Church Works, they "confine their operations to 'white granite' ware for the United States and Canadian markets, which they produce of excellent quality and in every variety of style, both plain, embossed, and otherwise decorated" (Jewitt 1883:497-498). The firm exhibited at Amsterdam, 1869; the London Exhibition, 1871; the Paris Maritime Exhibition, 1875, where they were awarded a silver medal; and the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876, at which they were listed as manufacturers of white granite ware for the United States markets (Beckwith 1872; Philadelphia International Exhibition 1876:155). The firm's wares were advertised for sale in a San Francisco shop in 1874 (Wine Dealers' Gazette, Aug. 1874:2).

MARK 208

Design: Printed. "Ironstone China" above Victorian Royal Arms (standing) above "Powell & Bishop" in a festooned ribbon.

Reference: Cushion 1980:138

Figure: 16

MARK 209

Design: Printed. Garter and crown device with "Ironstone China" in a shield above "Powell & Bishop" in a festooned ribbon.

Reference: Cushion 1980:138 (cf. Godden 1964:509, Mark 3136)

Figure: 16, Mark 209a, b

R

RAEONE BROTHERS (EXPORTERS)

We have been unable to locate any data on this firm.

MARK 210

Design: Printed. "Ironstone China" above Victorian Royal Arms (standing) above "Exported" above "By" above "Raeone Brother(s)."

Figure: 16

JOHN RIDGWAY (& CO.)

Place of origin: Shelton, Hanley, Staffordshire

Date: Ca. 1830-1855

Formerly: J. & W. Ridgway

Subsequently: Ridgway, Bates & Co.

Factory: Cauldon Place

Wares: "John Ridgway ware...was of very fine quality...in porcelain...as well as in the various types of earthenware" (Godden 1972:64).

MARK 211

Design: Printed. Wreath around a garter containing the word "Montpelier" surrounding "Porcelaine a la Francaise" above "John Ridgway & Co." in a festooned ribbon.

Date: Ca. 1841-1855

Reference: Godden 1964:534

Figure: 16

JOHN RIDGWAY, BATES & CO.

Place of origin: Shelton, Hanley, Staffordshire

Date: 1856-1858

Formerly: John Ridgway (& Co.)

Subsequently: Bates, Brown-Westhead & Moore

Factory: Cauldon Place

Wares: Porcelain and earthenwares.

MARK 212

Design: Impressed. "Ridgway, Bates & Co. Cauldon Place" around "Girard Shape."

Reference: Godden 1964:535; Wetherbee 1980:64

WILLIAM RIDGWAY (& CO.)

Place of origin: Shelton, Hanley, Staffordshire

Date: Ca. 1830-1854

Formerly: J. & W. Ridgway

Factories: Bell Works, Church Works

Wares: "...fine quality earthenwares (with very good blue printed designs), stone china, and porcelains" (Godden 1980a:271). "William Ridgway concentrated on the profitable American market. So great was the demand for his wares that he visited America with the intention of establishing a pottery there. Although he selected a suitable site in Kentucky, the project was abandoned" (Hughes 1960:143).

MARK 213

Design: Printed. Wreath surrounding "Amoy" above "W. R."

Date: 1840s

Reference: Laidacker 1951:127; Godden 1964:538, 1980a:271

Figure: 16

WILLIAM RIDGWAY, SON & CO.

Place of origin: Hanley, Staffordshire

Date: 1838-1848

Subsequently: Ridgway & Abington

Factories: Church Works, Cobden Works

Wares: See William Ridgway (& Co.), above.

Note: William Ridgway, Son & Co. were working in Hanley during the period in which William Ridgway (& Co.) was active (Godden 1964:538).

MARK 214

Design: Printed. "(I)mperial Stone" above Victorian Royal Arms (standing) above "W. R. S. & Co."

Reference: Godden 1964:538

Figure: 16

E. ROCH...

We have been unable to locate any data on this firm.

MARK 215

Design: Impressed and colored with cobalt blue. "E. Roch..." above "Wst 12 S..." (fragmentary) on stoneware.

Figure: 16

SACRAMENTO POTTERY

Place of origin: 30th Street between M and N, Sacramento

Date: 1854-1895

Wares: The earliest wares of this pottery are detailed in a newspaper announcement:

Now ready and for sale at the Sacramento Pottery on J Street near Sutter's Fort, a large assortment of Plain and Fancy Flower Pots; Butter, Preserve, Bread and Cake Jars with covers; Cream Pots, Churns, Milk Pans, Jugs and Stovepipe Safes, of superior quality, with everything else in the line (Sacramento Union, Dec. 30, 1854:3).

Later accounts specify stoneware, yellow ware, Rockingham ware, terracotta, sewer pipe, fire brick (Sacramento Union, June 29, 1872:8; Nov. 23, 1872:8; Oct. 11, 1873:5).

Note: The pottery was described early in the Sacramento Union (Jan. 1, 1856:2):

The Sacramento Pottery, located near the Fort, was built in 1854, and has been conducted successfully, being, we believe, the only pottery now operating in California. When started, the establishment comprised a frame building, 20 X 40 feet, and one kiln. In January last, a brick building, 100 by 20 feet, was erected, with a frame outhouse, 60 by 80 feet, for burning, glazing, and storing the ware. The manufacture now employs seven hands, and turned out last year 75,000 gallons of glazed ware of all descriptions, 50,000 flower pots, 10,000 feet of water pipe, &c.

With a trifling addition, the capacity of manufacture can be increased to double the above amount, but the demand of the present does not warrant an enlargement. About two-thirds of the ware above mentioned was exported to San Francisco and other places. The clay is pronounced of superior quality, and is found in this vicinity.

Henry Bundock, the last proprietor of the pottery, had a final directory listing at the plant's address in 1895 (Husted 1895:136), and was operating a pottery in Oak Grove by 1897 (Husted 1897:189).

MARK 216

Design: Printed. Ornamental rectangle containing "Best" and "Panama" in ribbons above "Sacra(mento)" (fragmentary). Stamped in blue on the side of a large crock.

Figure: 16

SARREGUEMINES

Place of origin: Sarreguemines, France

Date: 1784-present

Ware: The firm "went over entirely to producing pottery and stoneware in the English style in the nineteenth century. It was in fact a Wedgwood imitator, turning out...cream-coloured earthenware, black basaltes or Egyptian black, cane or bamboo, cameos, wall tiles, agate, and marble ware. Mocha ware was made here. The products were greatly admired but much inferior to those of Wedgwood or most of the leading Staffordshire potters" (Haggar 1960:418-419).

MARK 217

Design: Printed. Triangle containing the words "Terre a Feu Sarreguemines" around "U C."

Date: 1935

Reference: Lesur and Tardy 1971(2):1577

Figure: 16

MARK 218

Design: Impressed. "Sarreguemines." Occurs in conjunction with Mark 217.

Reference: Lesur and Tardy 1971(2):1576

JOSEPH SCHACTEL

Place of origin: Charlottenbrunn, Silesia, Germany

Date: 1859-ca. 1920

Wares: "...hard paste porcelain" (Cushion 1980:63). "In the beginning the production was limited to pipe bowls, as the intention was to make the south-east of Germany and districts around the border, independent in their requirements of this commodity from the 'expensive Thuringian pipe bowls'. After 1866 production turned exclusively to simple, white utility ware. Following a strong demand for this ware a new factory with its own painting shop was established in 1875" (Danckert 1981:68).

MARK 219

Design: Printed. Three fleur-de-lis above "J. S." above "Germany." Stamped in green.

Reference: Cushion 1980:63; Danckert 1981:68

Figure: 17

SCHILLER & GERBING

Place of origin: Bodenbach, Bohemia, Germany

Date: 1829-unknown

Subsequently: F. Gerbing

Wares: "Imitation of Wedgwood ware" (Chaffers 1946:497). Fine red earthenware. "The composition of the body is buff coloured in various tones with a slip decoration in red, chocolate, brown, or black with a glossy surface. Some pieces are lusted.... These were imported (to England) during the third quarter of the nineteenth century" (Hughes 1960:77).

MARK 220

Design: Impressed. "S & G."

Reference: Chaffers 1946:497; Cushion 1980:62

SHARPE

Possibly Sharpe Brothers & Co.

Place of origin: Swadlincote, Burton-upon-Trent, Derbyshire

Date: Ca. 1821-1895

Wares: "...Derbyshire Ironstone Cane (or yellow) Ware' (a name by which this ware has for upwards of a century been known, and which is a specialty of the district); buff drab ware, fire-proof ware, Rockingham ware, mottled ware, and black lustre ware" (Jewitt 1883:375-376).

Note: This mark has not been positively identified. When Jewitt was writing in 1883, however, only one Sharpe brother remained, and it is possible that he changed his mark to "Sharpe." Jewitt (1883:375-376) also mentions that the firm had a large export trade to the United States.

MARK 221

Design: Impressed. Circular. "Warranted" above "Sharpe."

Reference: Godden 1964:570

T. S. & CO.

Possibly Thomas Shirley & Co.

Place of origin: Greenock, Scotland

Date: Ca. 1840-1857

Formerly: Clyde Pottery Co.

Note: The firm is listed in the New York directory for 1920-21, and is not present in this directory for 1922-23 (Polk 1920, 1922).

MARK 227

Design: Printed in green, an eagle's head with the letter "S" in its beak.

Date: 1877-1891

Reference: Barber 1971:20, 1976:80-81

Figure: 17

JOHN VENABLES & CO.

(Also traded as VENABLES, MANN & CO.)

Place of origin: Burslem, Staffordshire

Date: Ca. 1853-1855

Formerly: Venables & Baines

Wares: Improved earthenware, some molded patterns.

MARK 228

Design: Printed. "Ironstone China" above Victorian Royal Arms (standing) above "John Venables & Co."

Reference: Godden 1964:633-634

Figure: 17

MARK 229

Design: Impressed. "Venables, Mann & Co." above a Registry Diamond above "Burslem."

Patent No.: 92768-70

Date: October 5, 1853, Parcel 2

Reference: Godden 1964:633-634; Cushion 1980:176

VENABLES & BAINES

Place of origin: Burslem, Staffordshire

Date: Ca. 1851-1853

Formerly: Mellor, Venables & Co.

Subsequently: John Venables & Co.

Wares: Improved earthenware, some molded patterns.

MARK 230

Design: Printed. "Ironstone China" above the Victorian Royal Arms (standing) above "Venables & Baines."

Reference: Godden 1964:633

Figure: 17

W

THOMAS WALKER

Place of origin: Tunstall, Staffordshire

Date: 1845-1851

Factory: Lion Works

Wares: Earthenwares. T. Walker made goods for the South American markets (Jewitt 1883:564).

MARK 231

Design: Printed. "Texian Campaign" in a cartouche above "T. Walker."

Reference: Godden 1964:643

Note: A "Texian Campaign" series was also produced by Anthony Shaw (Tunstall and Burslem, ca. 1850-1900) (Godden 1964:571; Larsen 1975:190-193).

Figure: 17

EDWARD WALLEY

Place of origin: Cobridge, Staffordshire

Date: 1845-1856

Formerly: Jones & Walley

Subsequently: Wood, Son & Co.

Factory: Villa Pottery

Wares: Walley made white granite ware for the American market (Jewitt 1883:478). Also, Godden (1980b:259) notes that, "Bold hand-painted designs were employed as well as printed patterns."

MARK 232

Design: Printed. Victorian Royal Arms (standing) above "(I)ronstone Chin(a)" above "(Edwa)rd Walle(y)" (fragmentary).

References: Godden 1964:644, 1972:35

Figure: 17

C. WHALLEY (IMPORTER)

Place of business: 14 J Street, 116 J Street, Sacramento

Date: 1849-1853

Subsequently: Whalley & Co. (1853-1855); Whalley & Pershbaker (1855-1857) (Colville 1854:91, 1855a:84, 1856:136; Irwin 1857:76)

Wares: Christopher Whalley sold printed and improved earthenware. "Glass and earthenware, lamps, mirrors, clocks, table cutlery, plated ware, &c. Keeps continually on hand the largest assortment in California and seldom surpassed in any of the States" (Sacramento Union, June 2, 1852:1).

Note: In 1860, Pershbaker was Joseph Genella's Sacramento agent (Sacramento Bee, Jan. 4, 1860:3); thus Whalley's business may have been carried on by Genella (see above).

MARK 233

Design: Printed. Circular. Wreath surrounding "C. Whalley" above "Importer" above "Sacramento."

Figure: 18

ARTHUR J. WILKINSON

Place of origin: Burslem, Staffordshire

Date: 1885-1964 (Godden 1980b:261)

Formerly: Wilkinson & Hulme

Factories: Central Pottery, Royal Staffordshire Pottery

Wares: "Earthenware for the home markets was formerly made, but the operations were afterwards confined to white graniteware for the United States. In addition to this, Mr. Wilkinson introduced with considerable success gold lustres on the graniteware" (Godden 1972:27).

MARK 234

Design: Printed. "(Royal Iron)stone China" above Victorian Royal Arms (standing) above "A. J. Wilkins(on)" above "England" (fragmentary).

Date: 1885-1896

Reference: Rhead 1910:283; Godden 1964:672 (cf. Mark 4169)

Figure: 18

MARK 235

Design: Printed. "Royal Semi Porcelain" in a half-circle around a crown above "A. J. Wilkinson Ltd." above England.

Date: Post 1896

Reference: Godden 1964:672-673

Figure: 18

JOHN WEDG(E) WOOD

Place of origin: Burslem, Tunstall, Staffordshire

Date: 1841-1860

Wares: Printed and improved earthenware.

Note: "Other misleading Wedgwood-type marks were used by John Wedg Wood of Burslem and Tunstall between 1841 and 1860. His marks often show the initial 'J' and a slight space between the two words 'Wedg' and 'Wood,' although the purchaser was doubtless intended to read it as Wedgwood and presume it was made by the famous firm of that name" (Godden 1980a:334).

MARK 236

Design: Printed. Garter containing the words "Ironstone China" surrounding the word "Pearl." "J. Wedgwood" in a ribbon below.

Reference: Godden 1964:687; Wetherbee 1980:26

Figure: 18

MARK 237

Design: Printed. "Seine" above "J. Wedgwood."

Reference: Godden 1964:687

Figure: 18

GEORGE WOOLISCROFT

Place of origin: Tunstall, Staffordshire

Date: 1851-1853, 1860-1864

Factories: Well Street, High Street, and Sandyford Potteries

Wares: Earthenware.

MARK 238

Design: Impressed. Crown containing "Ironstone China" above "G. Wooliscroft."

Reference: Godden 1964:691

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I-0406R

NOTE ON FIGURES

Printed marks have been photographed and reproduced for maximum possible clarity and legibility. A few marks remain unclear because they are badly fragmented or have been burned or stained (cf. Marks 67, 84, 100, 152, 166, 185). The marks are not reproduced to scale, since design and lettering are more critical than size for identification. Further, the size of a mark can vary on different vessel forms. Figures of marks designated a and b illustrate variants of what is evidently a single mark.

As noted above (see Introduction), impressed marks have not been illustrated, except for the four representing Davenport (Fig. 18).



6



9



12



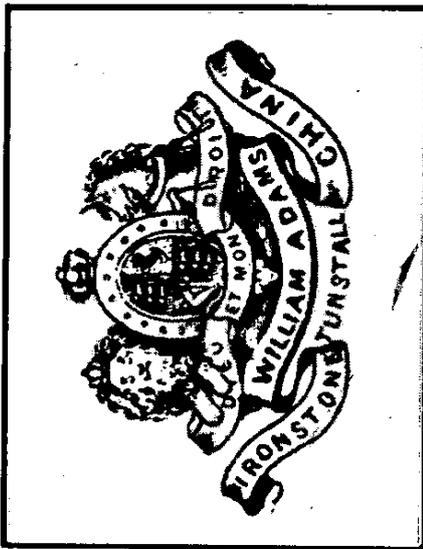
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8



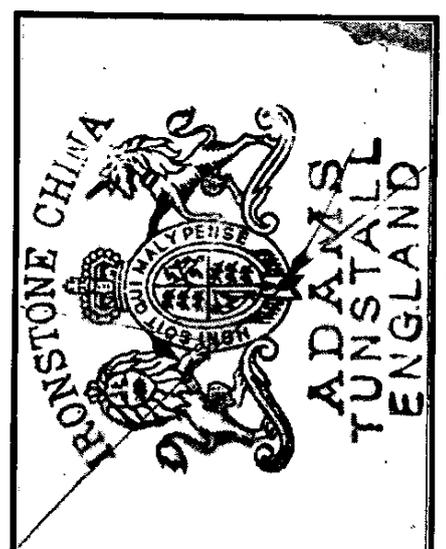
11



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7



10

Figure 1. Printed marks 1-12.



16



21



27



15



20



25



14

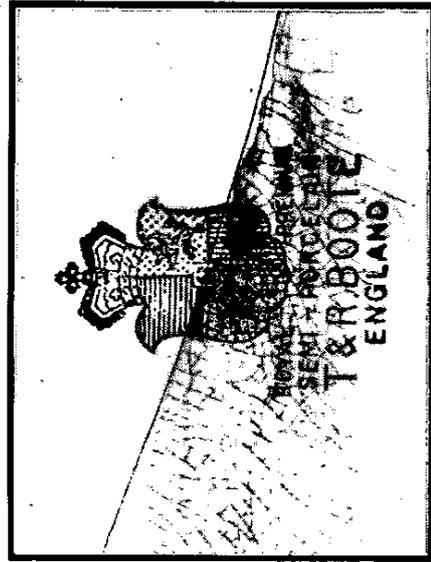


17

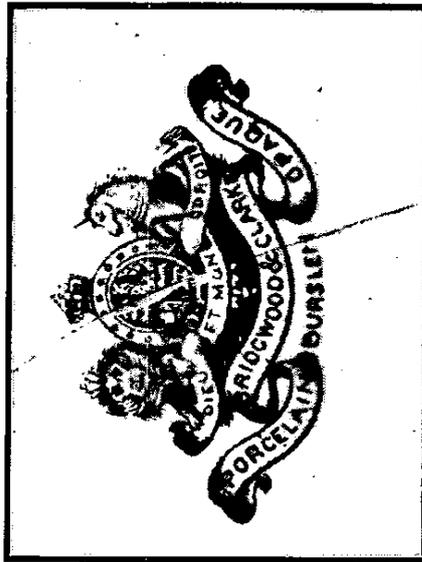


23

Figure 2. Printed marks 14-27.



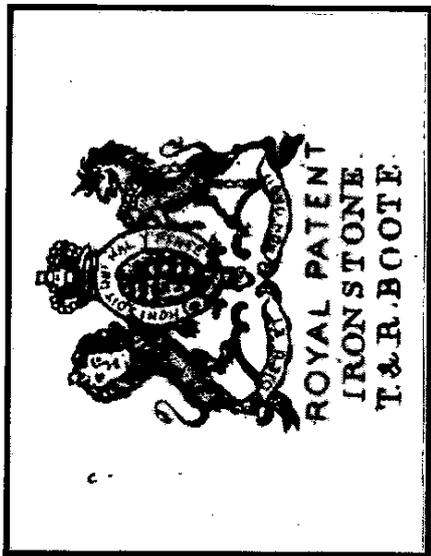
35



43



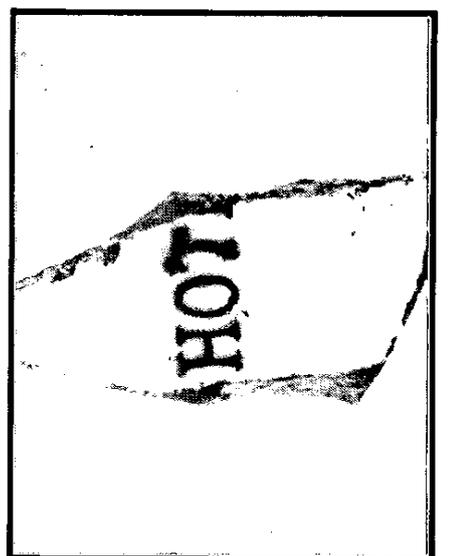
46



33



37



45



30



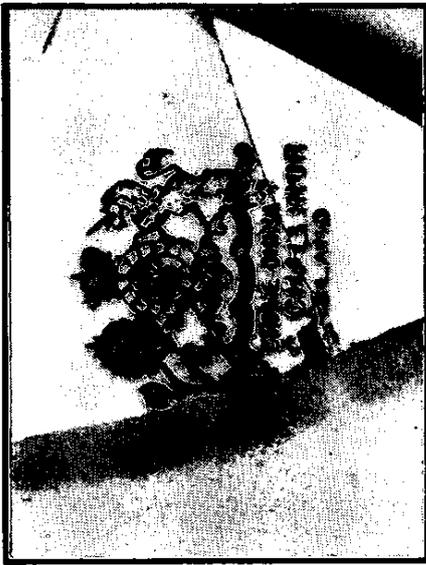
36



44

91

Figure 3. Printed marks 30-46.



50



55



63



49



52



59



47



92



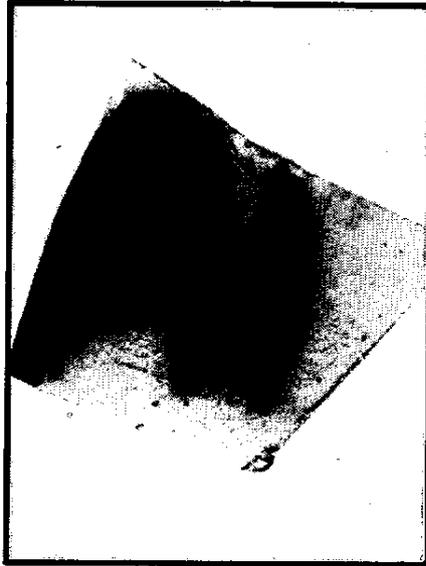
51

58

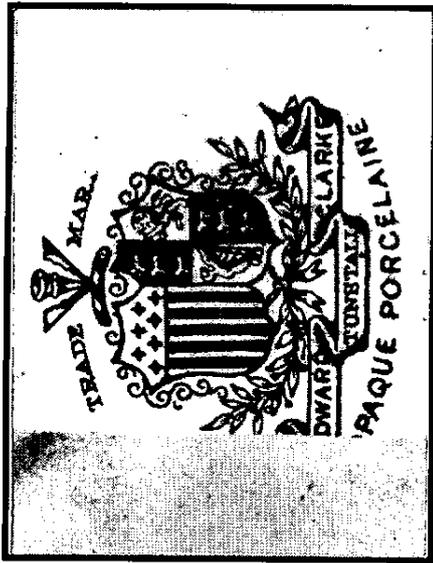
Figure 4. Printed marks 47-63.



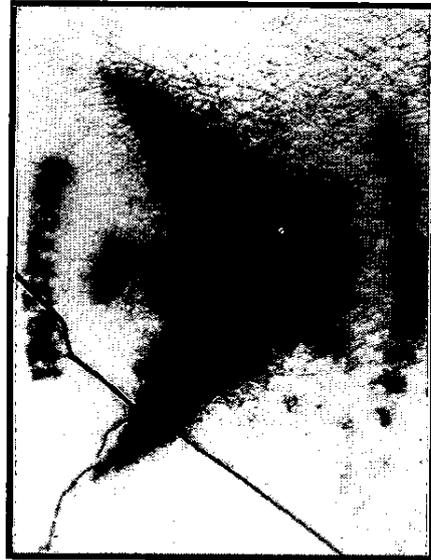
66



65



64



67



68a



68b



69

Figure 5. Printed marks 64-71.

7-29733

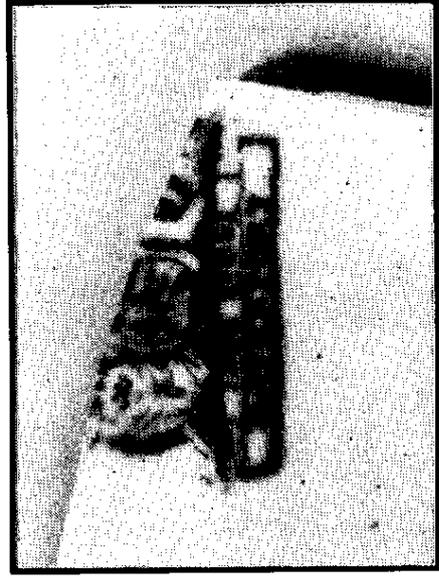
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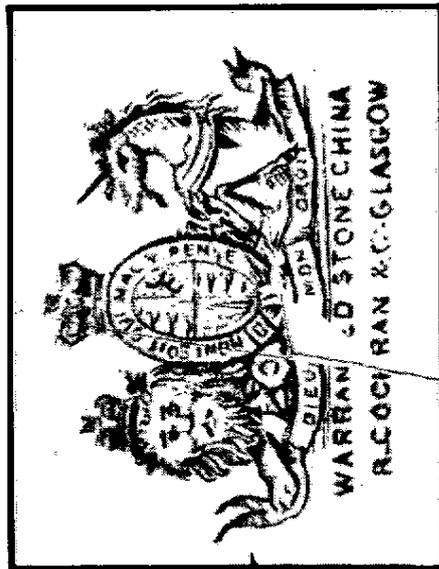
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81



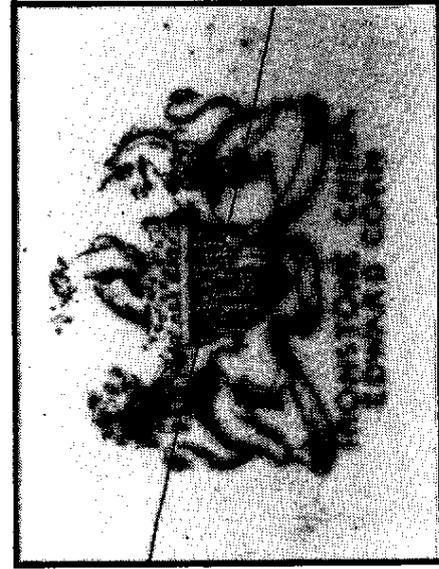
84



74b



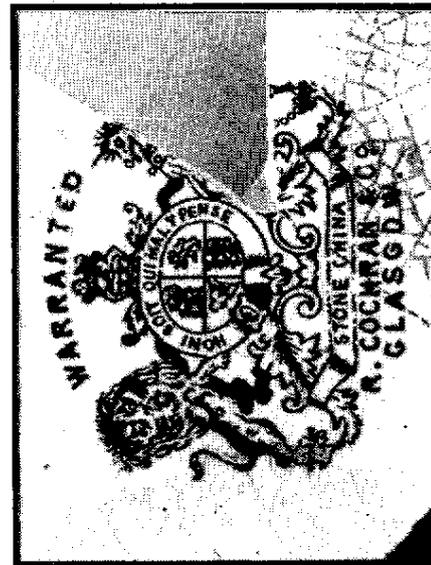
79



83



74a



78



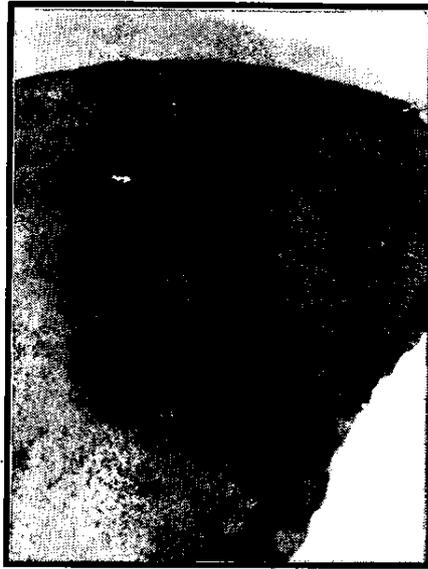
82

Figure 6. Printed marks 74-84.

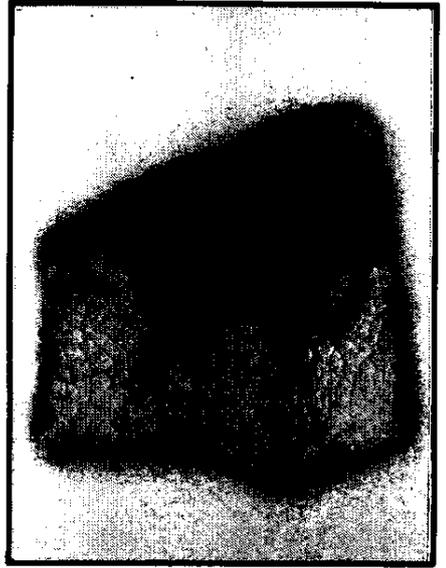
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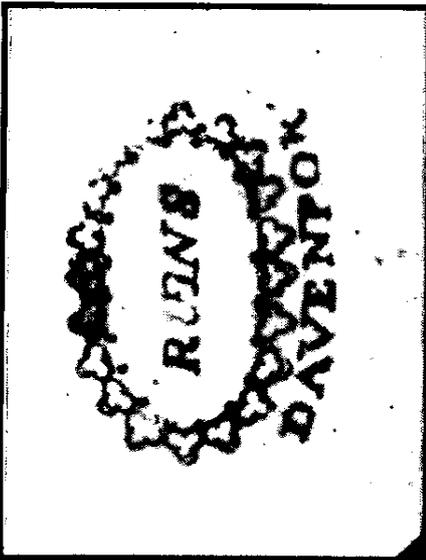
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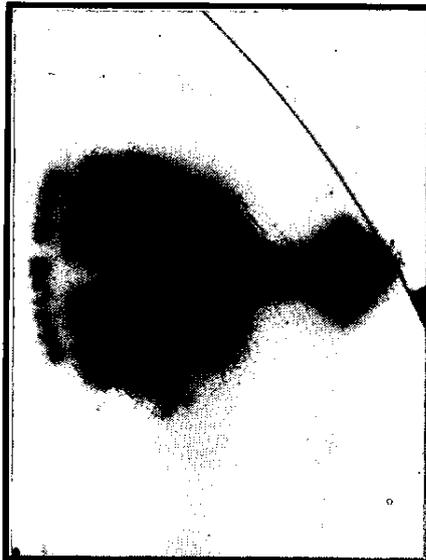
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107



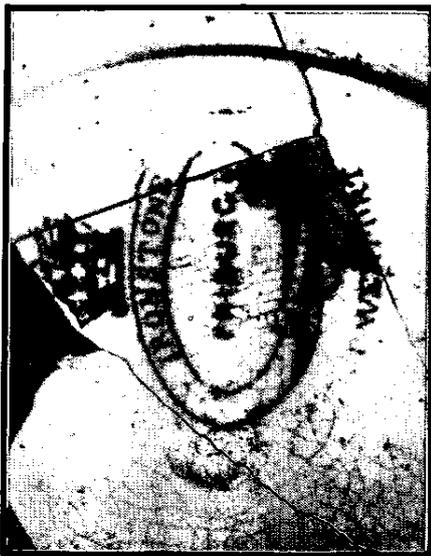
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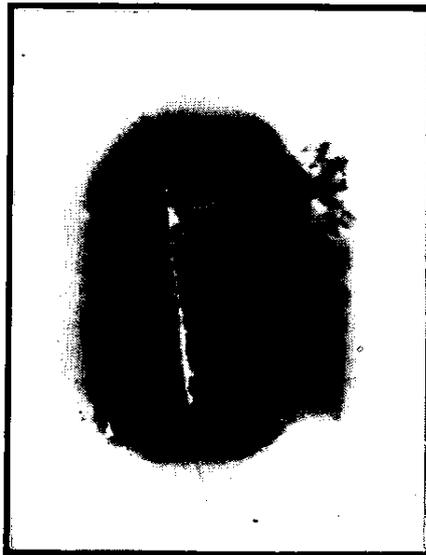
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104



85



95



103

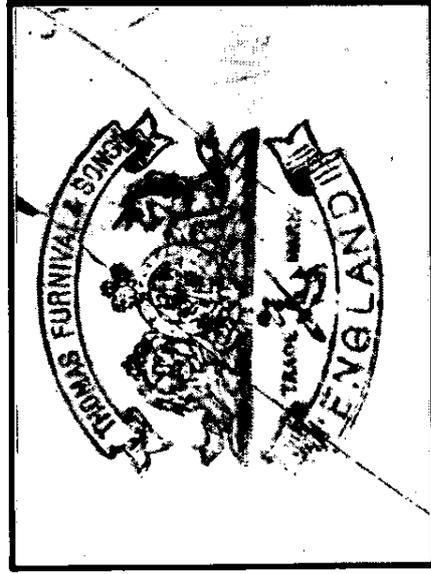
Figure 7. Printed marks 85-107.



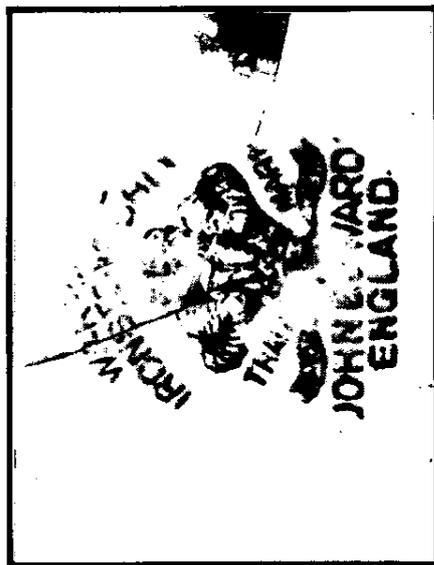
110



113



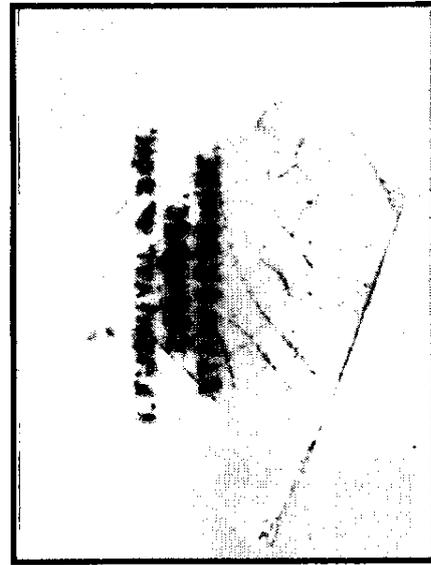
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109



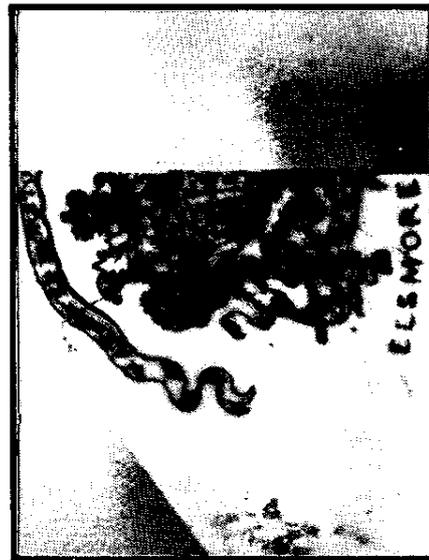
112



116



108



111



115

Figure 8. Printed marks 108-117.



121



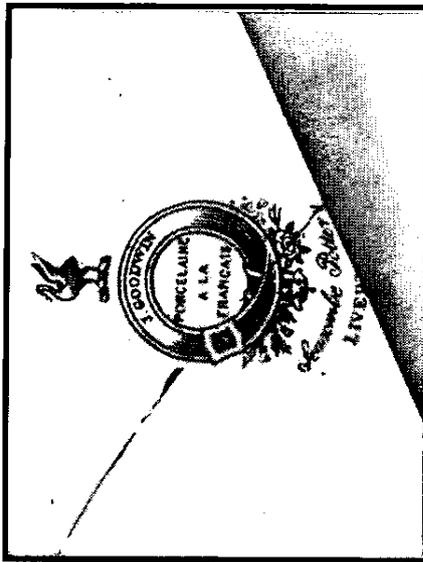
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131



119



125



130



118



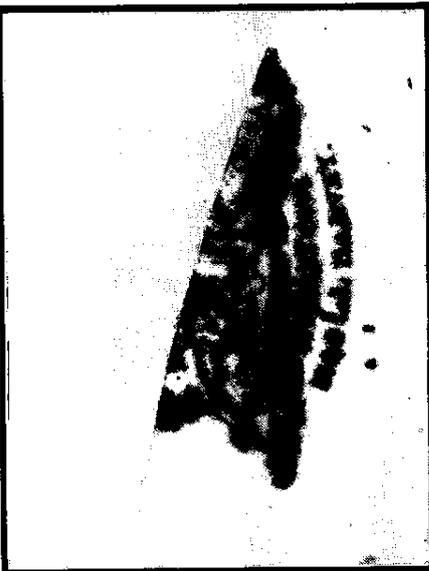
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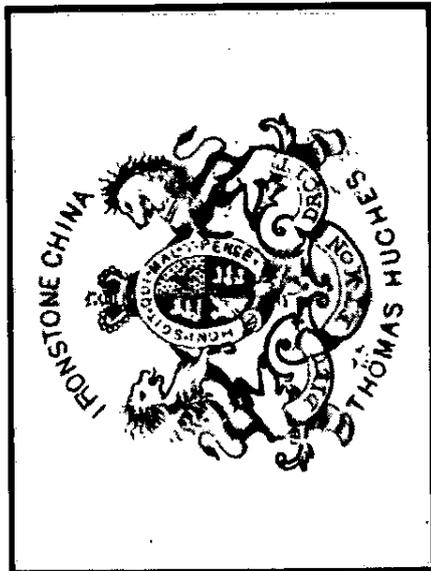
129

97

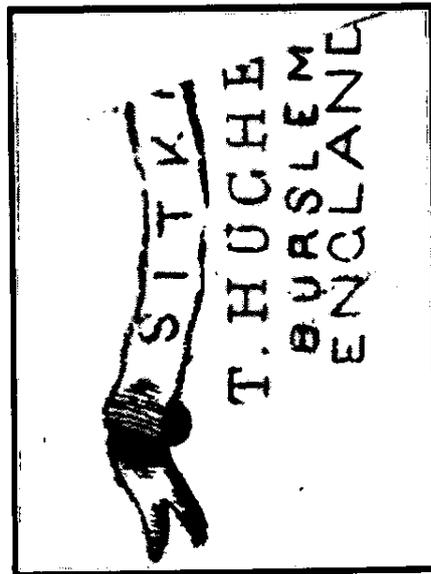
Figure 9. Printed marks 118-131.



134



139



144



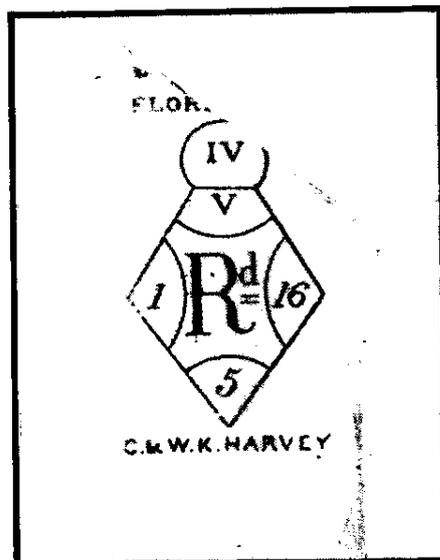
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138



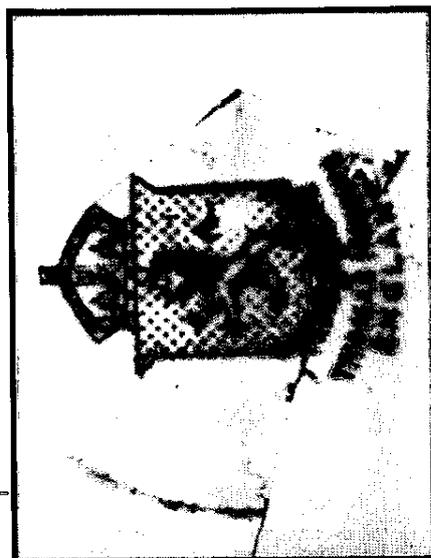
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132



135

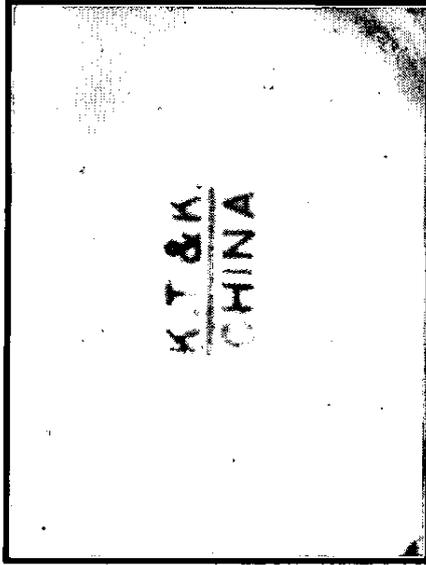


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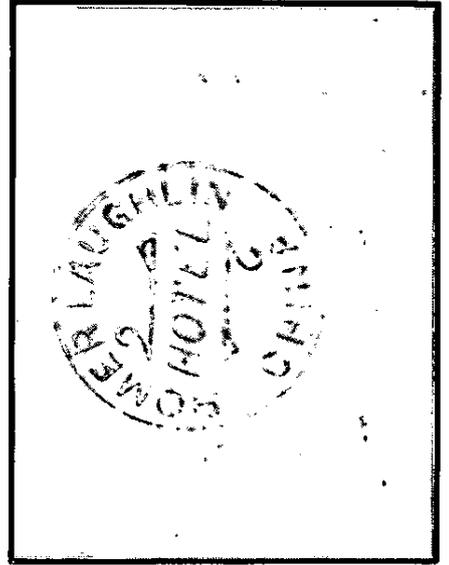
Figure 10. Printed marks 132-144.



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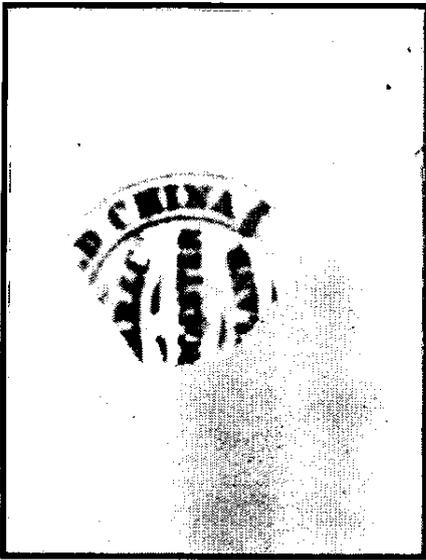
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153



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149b



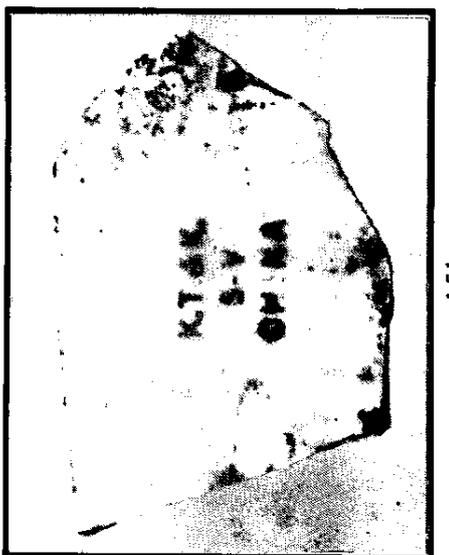
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149a

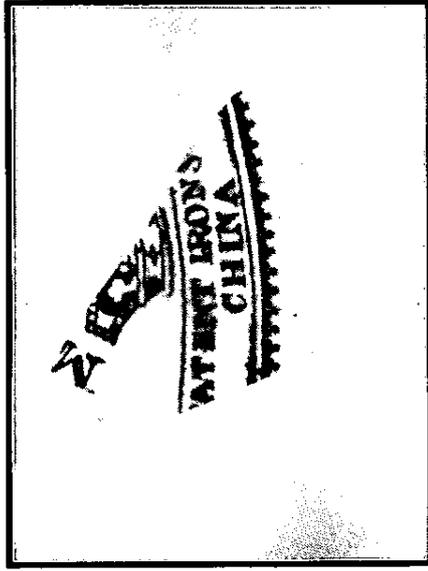


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Figure 11. Printed marks 146-153.



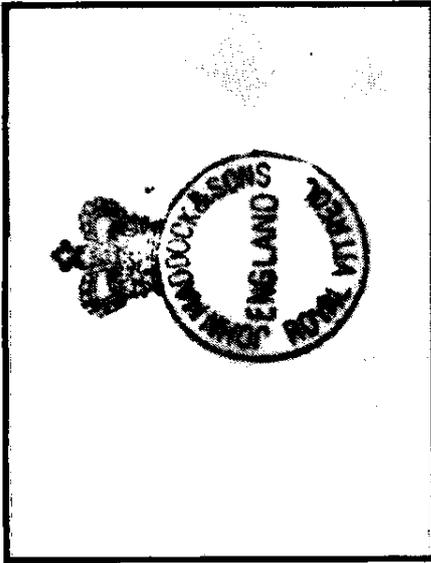
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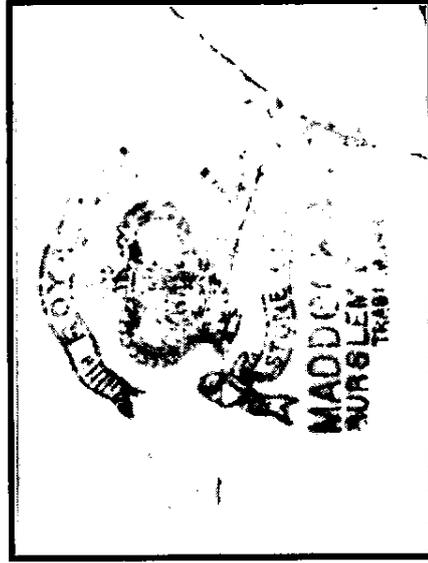
164a



165b



160



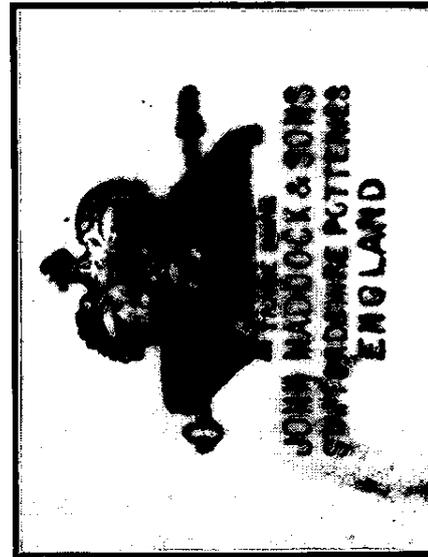
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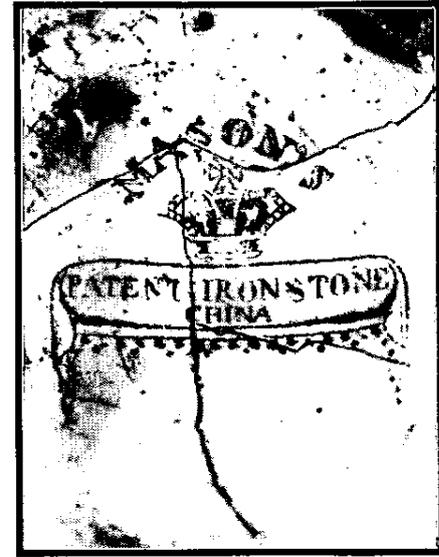
165a



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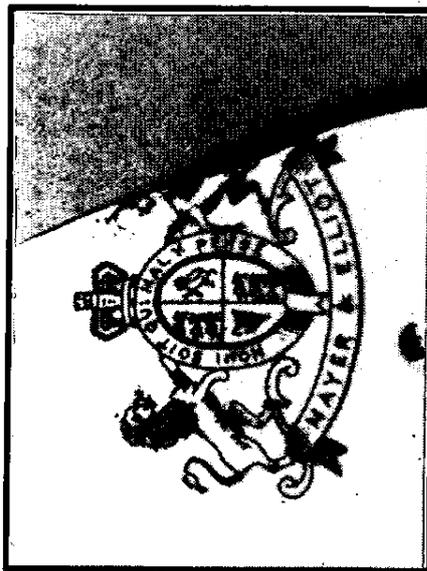


164b

Figure 12. Printed marks 154-165.



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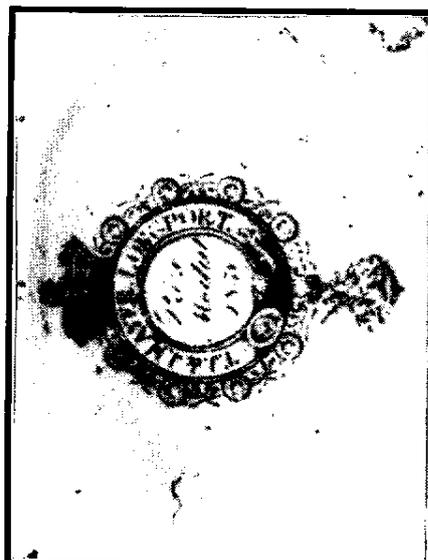
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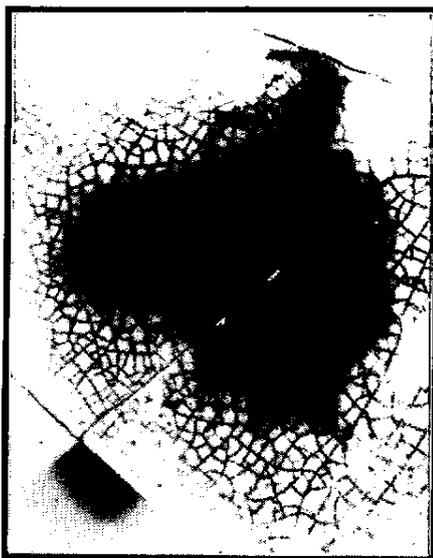
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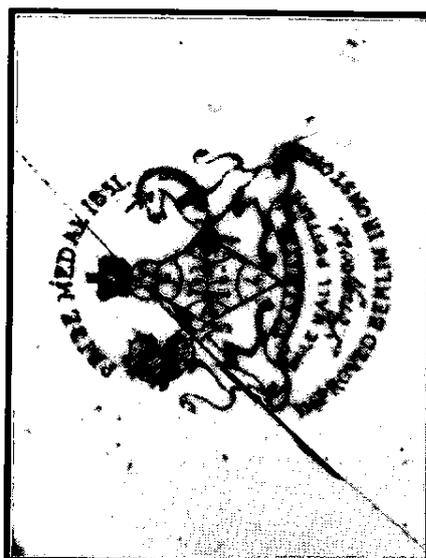
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166



172



176

101

Figure 13. Printed marks 166-178.



183



186



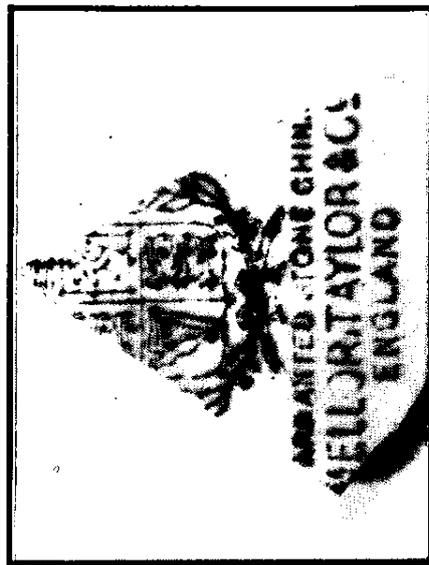
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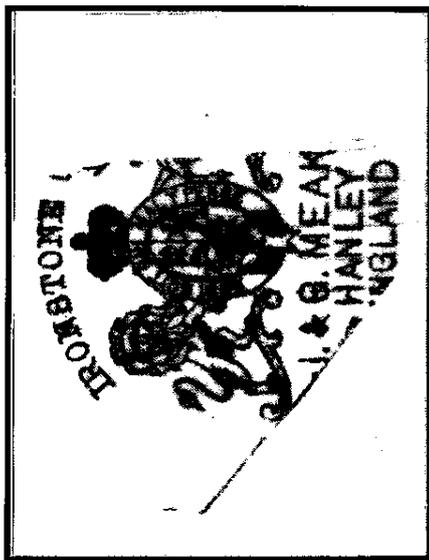
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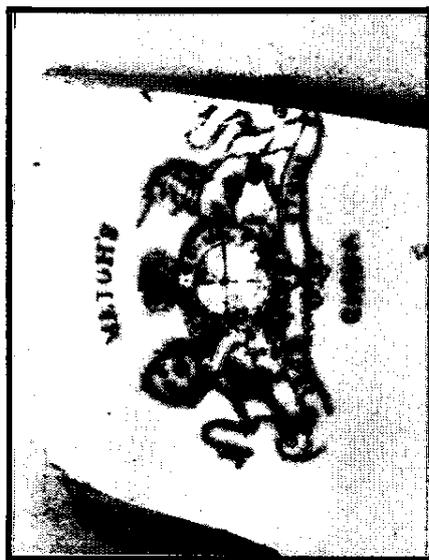
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Figure 14. Printed marks 179-193.



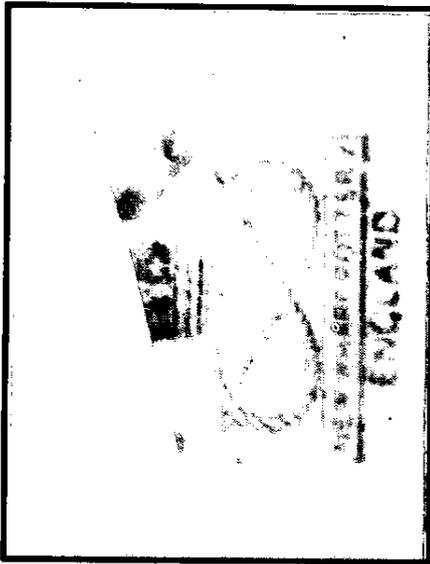
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202



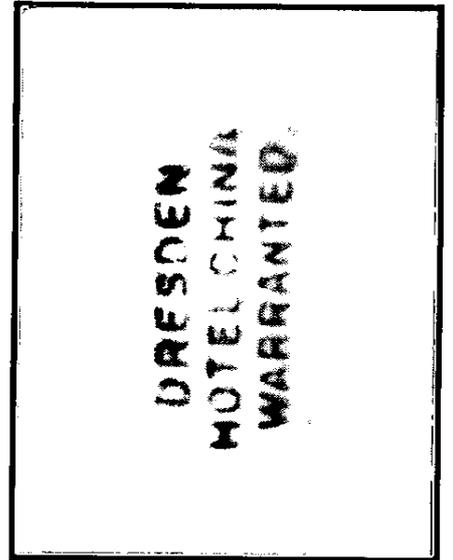
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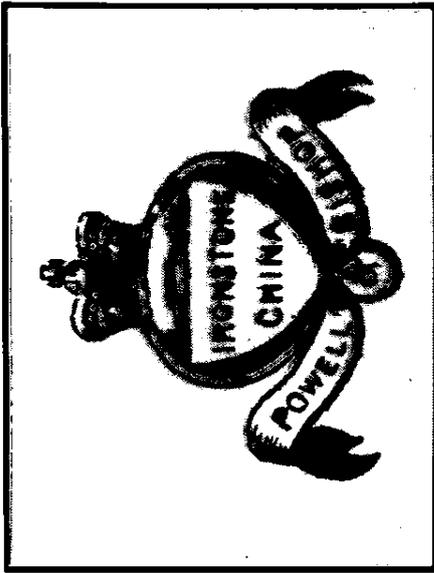
200



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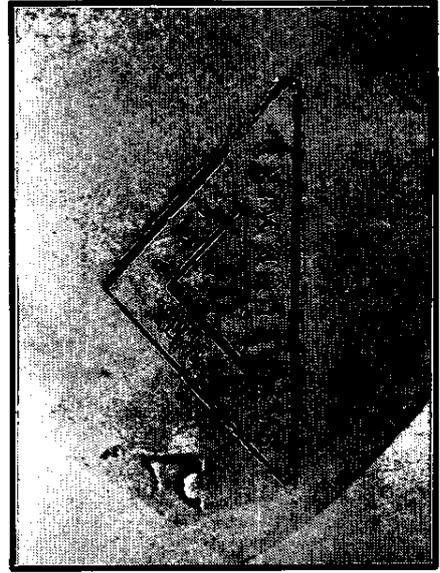
Figure 15. Printed marks 194-207.



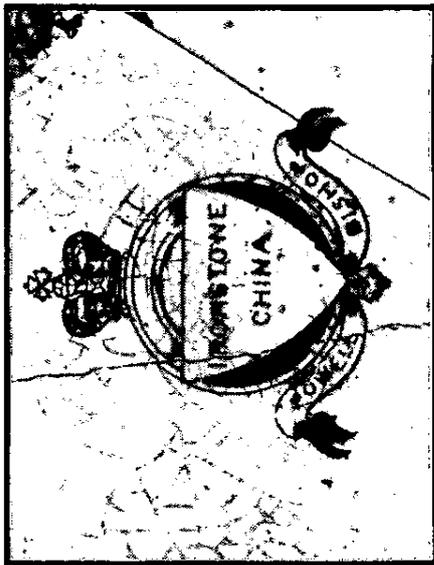
209b



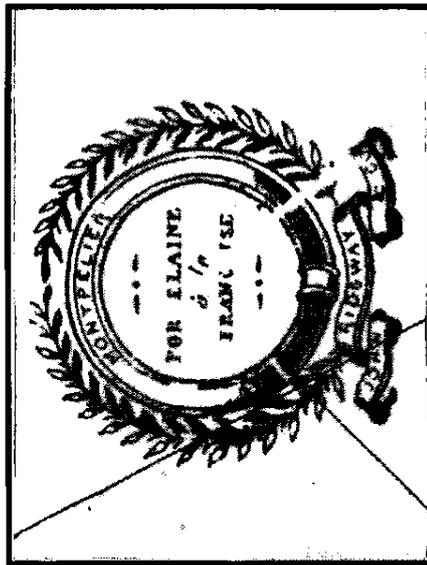
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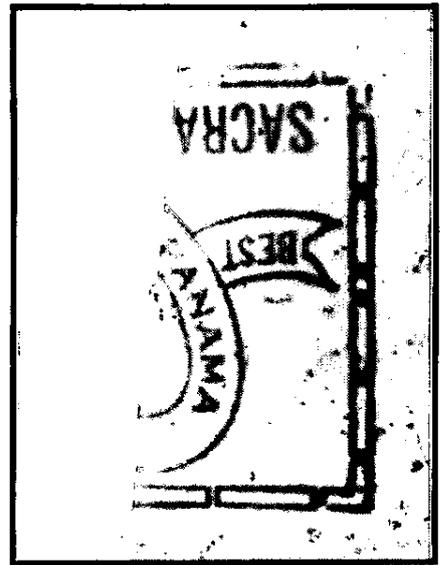
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209a



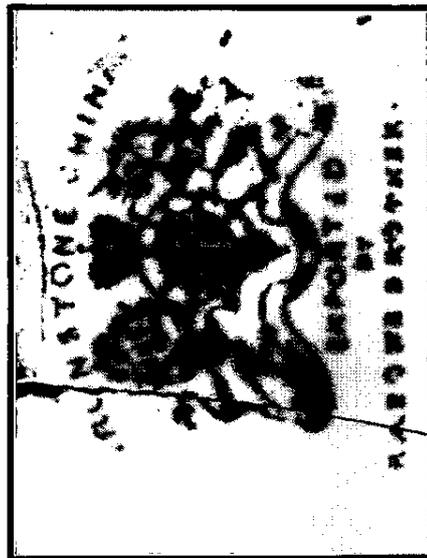
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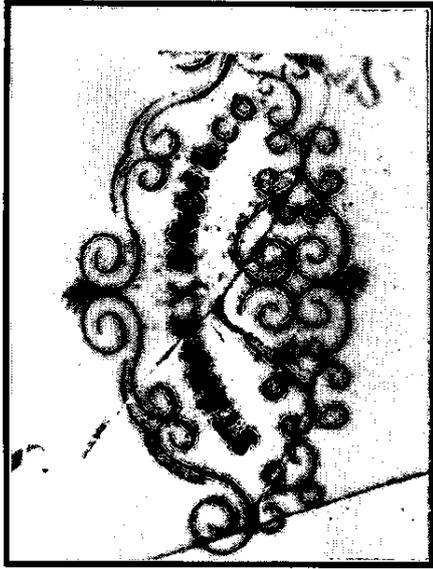


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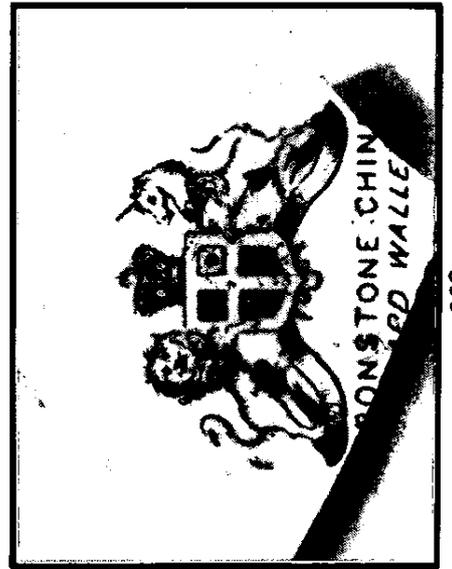
Figure 16. Printed marks 208-217.



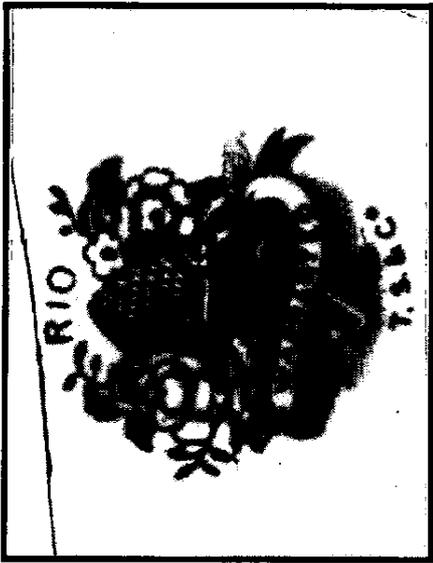
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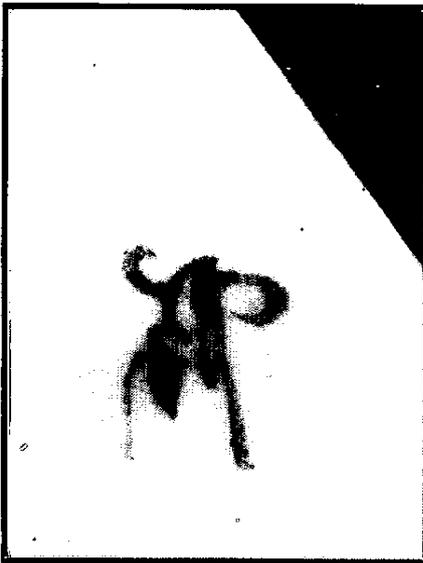
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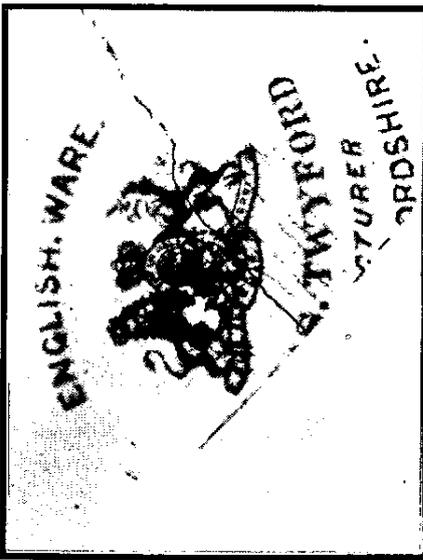
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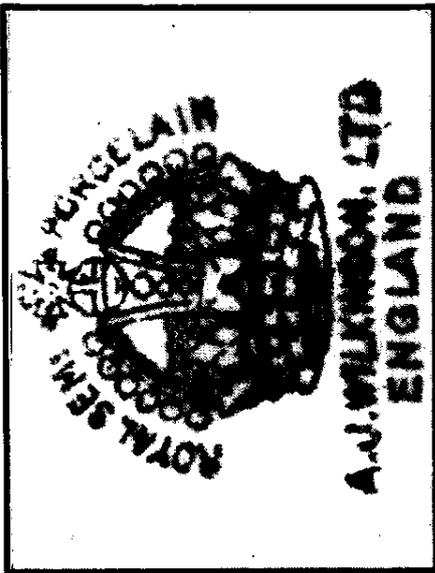
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105

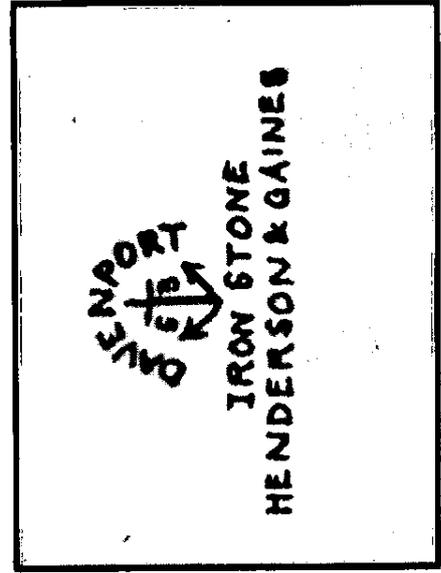
Figure 17. Printed marks 219-232.



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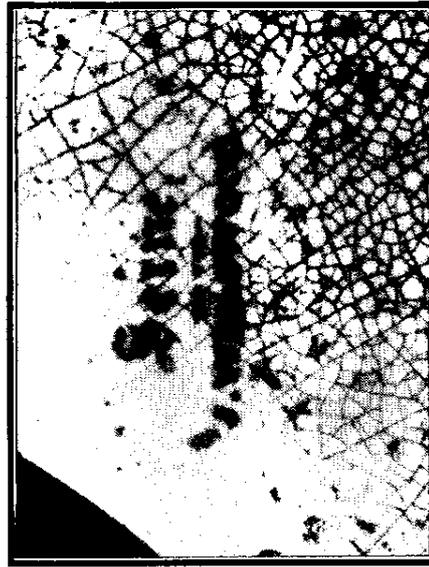
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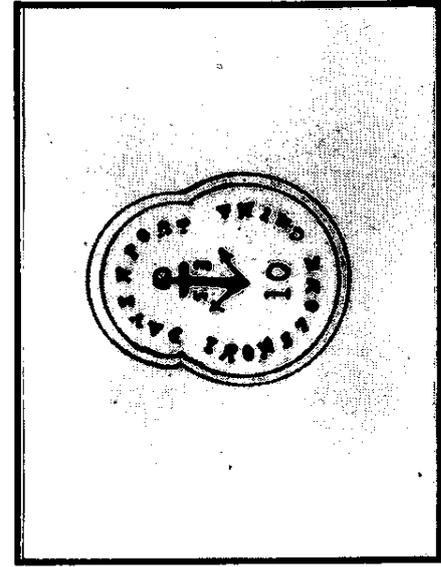
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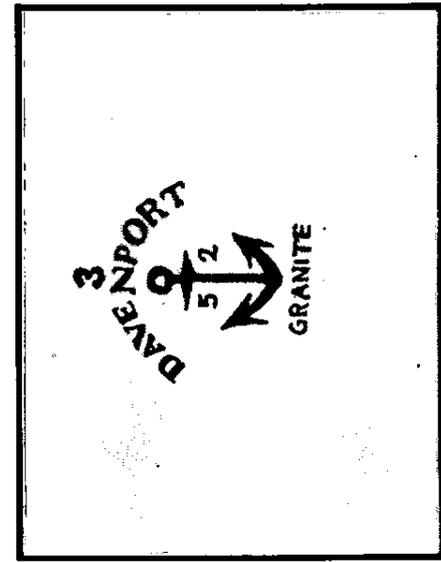
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Figure 18. Printed marks 233-237; impressed 106
marks 88-92.

29733-768 5-85 IM CS OSP



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