

Common Standard Creamware Plate Patterns

<http://www.jefpat.org/diagnostic/Post-Colonial%20Ceramics/Cup%20Shapes/Common%20Creamware%20plate%20patterns.pdf>

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Josiah Wedgwood is recognized as having perfected the cream colored ware that was being made by many other Staffordshire potters. His version of cream colored ware was developed by 1762 and through brilliant marketing of it to Queen Charlotte and later Catherine the Great, he and his partner Thomas Bentley raised the status of this ware to the point where it could compete with porcelain. Queen Charlotte appointed Wedgwood “Potter to Her Majesty” around 1767 and Wedgwood renamed his cream colored ware “Queensware” in her honor and as a marketing device (Noël Hume 1973:227). These events created a demand for these wares. Today, these are all classified as creamware.

While the demand for creamware in England and Europe was quite extensive by the early 1760s, it did not become common in North America until after ca 1770. Wedgwood’s correspondence with his partner Thomas Bentley is full of references to marketing his wares to various European countries, which represented a much larger market than the English North American colonies. One reason was that these colonies were a small market and that our expenditures were toward the lower end of the scale. This led to a time lag for these wares showing up in America (Miller, Martin and Dickinson 1994:228-231). Ann Smart Martin has pulled together the information of the earliest known references to creamware in North American contexts, beginning with George Washington’s order for some creamware in 1769, and references to it in Colonial Virginia accounting records and newspaper advertisements from, Providence Rhode Island, and from Quebec City. These are after 1769; however, references to creamware do not become common until the 1770s (Martin 1994:174-179). Heldman and Grange report that no creamware has been found in the extensive pre-1771 deposits of Fort Michilimackinac, which was taken over by the British in 1763 at the conclusion of the French and Indian War (Heldman and Grange 1981).

There are two references to an earlier shipment of creamware to the North American colonies. One is from a letter from Wedgwood to his partner Bentley written in 1764 about a “small Order . . . from Boston . . . from a very Careful man who has sent us Cash to pay for them.” Most of the order was for colored glazed wares, but it did include some “cream-colored mugs” (Noël Hume 1973:223). Wedgwood’s letter suggests the unusualness of the order. There is also a 1763 order from John Sadler for creamware from Wedgwood that Sadler was transfer- printing for an American order. However, these are rare occurrences, whereas references to creamware after 1770 are fairly common. Ann Smart Martin’s extraction of ceramic and pewter plates listed in Virginia account books provides further insight. She has recorded 5,071 plates purchased between 1760 and 1769, none of which was creamware. For the period 1770 to 1779, she has recorded the purchase of 3,902 plates, of which 43 percent was creamware (Martin 1994:174-175). Clearly, the 1770s is the takeoff period for creamware in North America.

Other excavations from dated site support the late date for creamware in North America. The English destroyed Fortress Louisburg in 1760, and were present there until

1768, but little was found there in the way of creamware. Likewise, very little creamware was found at Fort Ligonier, abandoned in 1766 (Miller and Stone 1970:42). Further evidence of the rarity of creamware before 1770 comes from the wares themselves. Dark creamware, the earliest type, is relatively scarce in American contexts. Development of lighter colored creamware was taking place from around 1767 and is recorded in a letter from Wedgwood to Bentley in which he states:

“With respect to the colour of my ware, I endeavor to make it as pale as possible to continue it cream-colour find that my customers in general, though not every individual of them think the alteration I have made in that respect a great improvement, but it is impossible that any one colour, even though it was to come from down from Heaven, should please every taste, and I cannot regularly make two cream colours, a deep and a light shade, without having two works for that purpose. (Mankowitz 1953:44)

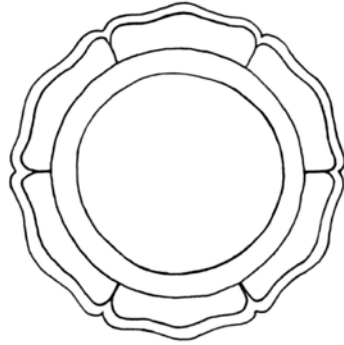
There were many potters in Staffordshire, and some probably continued to make the darker shade of creamware, however, as pointed out above, the darker cream wares are not very common in American contexts. Wedgwood’s shift in the late 1760s to the lighter creamware adds support to the idea that most of the creamware we see dates from after that period.

Queen’s Pattern, which is one of the earliest patterns developed for creamware by Josiah Wedgwood, is also rather scarce in American assemblages. Feather Edge, another one of the early patterns, can be found in dark and light creamware, but it is rarely found in dark creamware from our archaeological contexts. Royal pattern, developed after Queen’s Pattern, is almost never found in dark creamware. Given that Wedgwood was made “Potter to Her Royal Majesty” around 1768, it would appear that Royal pattern dates after this date and thus is not found in dark creamware. Figure 1 illustrates these patterns, as shown in the 1786 Leeds pattern book.

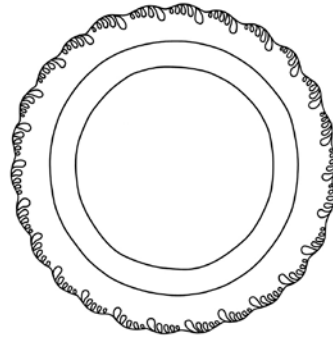
The increasing demand for creamware led to its production by many potters in Staffordshire, Yorkshire and other areas in England and Scotland. This production led to the developed a number of standard named molded plate patterns that were illustrated in potter’s pattern books, a number of which have survived. Table One lists the common plate patterns from reprinted pattern books from 1787 to 1814. Creamware plates rarely have potter’s marks so they are difficult to date.

Table One. Pattern names for plates from reprinted potter’s catalogs.

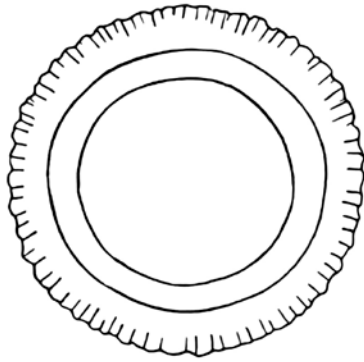
Pattern	1786 Leeds	1796 Castleford	1798 Whitehead	1802 * Wedgwood	1807 Don	1814 * Leeds
Feather edge	X		X	X	X	X
Shell edge	X	X		X	X	X
Queens	X	X	X	X	X	X
Royal	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bath		X	X		X	X
Concave			X	X	X	X
Paris or Plain		X		X	X	X



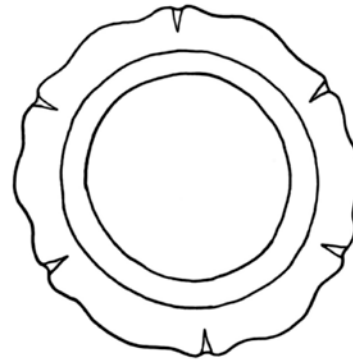
Queen's Shape



Feather Edge



Shell Edge



Royal

1786 Leed's Book

Figure 1. Creamware plate shapes in the 1786 Leeds pattern book. Illustrations by Alex Glass

Dates for the 1802 and 1814 catalogs in Table One are based on dates from watermarks of the paper upon which they were printed. The 1814 Leeds catalog may have been a reprint from an earlier edition. The Don Pottery catalog can be more tightly dated because the pottery was founded in 1801, so the engravings were made between then and 1807 (Don Pottery Pattern Book, preface [page 2]). All of the reprinted catalogs in Table One postdate the independence of the United States and are not helpful in establishing the beginning dates for these patterns.

Wedgwood pattern books for 1774, 1790 and 1880 have been reprinted, but none of them illustrate table plates or list any of the patterns named in Table One. The 1774 Wedgwood catalog was reprinted in a 1984 article (Niblett 1984:8-17). Wolf Mankowitz reprinted the 1790 Wedgwood catalog, which he mistakenly identified as the 1774 catalog (Mankowitz 1953:62-101); John K. des Fontaines documented that what Mankowitz reproduced is the 1790 catalog (des Fontaines 1971:4). The Wedgwood Society of London reprinted the 1880 Wedgwood catalog of shapes (Wedgwood 1880). It should be noted that none of the Staffordshire potter's price fixing lists (1770, 1796, 1814, 1825, 1833, and 1846) list the creamware plates or other vessels by pattern names.

Josiah Wedgwood developed the Queen's and Royal patterns when he sold his creamware to Queen Charlotte and George the III in 1765 so their beginning dates are well fixed unlike the other patterns (Meteyard 1980:378-379). Feather edge and shell edge were probably developed around that period, but we do not have documentation for their beginning dates.

It is interesting that patterns such as Feather edge and Queens pattern continued to be illustrated and offered as late as 1814. These patterns are almost never seen in archaeological assemblages from the post 1790s period. In addition, these two patterns have not been found in invoices listed in the appendix for after 1780. Table Two is a list of invoices and account books that listed the plate pattern names.

Table Two. Number of documents listing plate patterns by year.

Year	# Documents		Year	# Documents
1770	1		1810	4
1782	1		1811	1
1787	1		1820	1
1788	1		1825	4
1789	1		1826	6
1791	1		1827	3
1792	1		1831	1
1797	1		1833	1
1799	1		1835	2
1802	1		1858	1
1806	1		1871	3
1807	4			
			Total	42

Clearly 42 documents dating from 1770 to 1871 is not a great sample, but they were pulled from a much larger collection of documents that did not list the pattern names for the creamware vessels but only listed the vessels as CC ware. Table Three is a summary of the first and last listings of the standard patterns in Table Two.

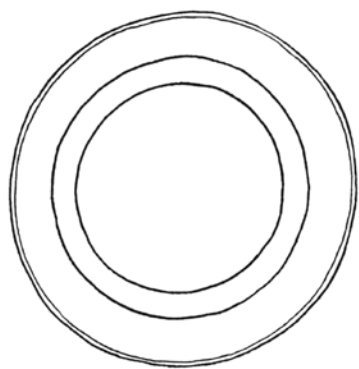
Table Three. Pattern dates based on the invoices and account books in the above sample

Pattern	First listed	Last listed	Total listings
Feather	1770	1770	2
Royal	1782	1826	31
Concave	1792	1792	2
Bath	1792	1858	6
Paris	1820	1835	3
Plain	1871	1871	2
French	1871	1871	2
Octagonal	1792	1827	18
Shell	1827	1831	2
		Total	68

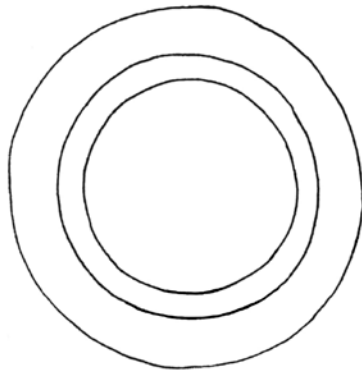
No listings of the Queen’s pattern were found in the documents available for this study. The shell edge pattern in plain creamware is rather rare in the documents and in archaeological assemblages. Shell edge became very common with blue or green edges from 1790 to the 1850s and they very rarely were on creamware after these colors became dominant.

Paris or plain are combined in the pattern books, so they apparently refer to the same pattern in Table Three. Octagonal pattern creamware probably had a high level of bring recorded because the purchaser needed to know they were getting something out of the round. Royal appears to be the most popular pattern. However, given that the great numbers of listed creamware plates are not designated by a pattern name then possibly Concave, Bath, Paris and Plain may have been more popular and continued in production well into the 19th century. The simplicity of these patterns compared to the Royal pattern may have been a factor in their not being described beyond CC ware. Figure 2 illustrates these plate shapes as shown in the 1814 Leeds pattern book.

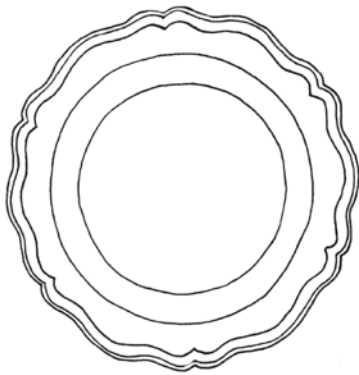
Another consideration is that a whiter bodied ware evolved out of creamware. Early creamware was a much darker tint of yellow than the later creamware. Perhaps some of the CC plates listed in later invoices may not have had the characteristic cream color that has been the identifying trait of the ware. Post-1830 potter’s invoices may be listing CC wares that archaeologists and collectors may not have recognized it as creamware. For example, a Bristol Victoria Pottery invoice from July 24, 1871 lists “10 doz. Soups 8 [inch] C.C.” for ten pence a dozen and the same invoice lists “30 doz. Soups 8 in[ch] White” also at 10 pence a dozen. Given that CC ware was the cheapest available then it looks like the same vessel that is CC ware was also available in white for the same



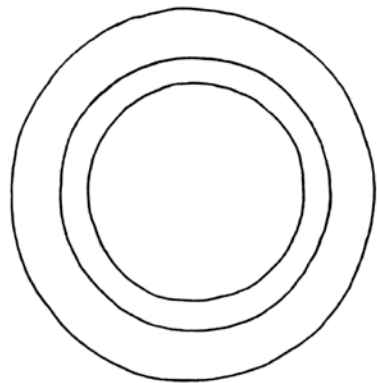
Bath



Paris or Plain



Royal



Concave

1814 Leeds Design Book

Figure 2. Creamware plate shapes as shown in the 1814 Leeds pattern book. Illustrations by Alex Glass

low price. Listing of undecorated white wares before 1840 are extremely rare which suggests that they were being sold as CC ware. Thus it is my opinion that some of the later CC wares in the invoices probably would be classified as white wares by archaeologists. One suggestion that this is the case is a comment from Charles F. Binns of the English ceramics industry in his book *The Manual of Practical Potting specially compiled by Experts*. In his chapter titled “Earthen, Granite and C. C. Bodies” he states that “In some cases the chief difference between granite and C.C. is that the former is stained, while the latter is not.” (Binns 1907:24). This is also discussed in “How Creamware got the Blues: The Origins of China Glaze and Pearlware (Miller and Hunter 2001:135-161). Table Four is a summary of the creamware plate patterns listed in invoices and account books with their probable dates of production as opposed to their probable periods of highest popularity.

Table Four. First and last listing of Creamware plate patterns and the number of listings.

Pattern	First listed	Last listed	Total listings	Probable dates of production	Probable period of highest popularity
Feather	1770	1770	2	1765 to 1780	1770-1780
Royal	1782	1826	31	1765 to 1830	1770-1830
Concave	1792	1792	2	1790 to 1840	1790-1830
Bath	1792	1858	6	1790 to 1860	1790-1830
Paris	1820	1835	3	1790 to 1860	1790-1840
Plain	1871	1871	2	1790 to 1860	1790-1840
French	1871	1871	2	Not sure of this one	
Octagonal	1792	1827	18	1790 to 1830	1790-1830
Shell	1827	1831	2	1770 to 1820	1770-1810
		Total	68		

The assignment of 1770 for probable beginning dates of popularity for Feather and Royal patterns is based on earliest documentation for the importation of creamware into British North America as documented earlier.

In summary the end dates for most of these plate patterns cannot be firmly established. One thing to keep in mind is that creamware plates were declining in their share of the market to decorated wares. One hundred and one invoices from pottery importers and jobbers from New York sold to country merchants from 1806 to 1886 show that creamware went from almost under 60 percent of plates sold in the 1806-1807 period to just ten percent of plates sold in the period from 1830 to 1836 (Miller and Earls 2008:85). After that date creamware plates were not listed again until the 1870s. Creamware bowls and chamber pots, on the other hand, continued to be listed throughout the 19th century. Thus, while creamware plates continued to be available, there were not many being ordered or sold after 1840 based on the New York invoices to country merchants.

Acknowledgments

Invoices and accounting records used to assemble data on listings of common creamware plate patterns were gathered from the following sources. The Warshaw Collection of Business Americana at the Smithsonian Institution National Museum of American History; Downs Collection, Winterthur Library, Delaware; Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa; Spode Papers, Keele University Library in Staffordshire; Maryland Historical Library in Baltimore; Swem Library at The College of William and Mary, Williamsburg and New-York Historical Society Library. Gathering this information was facilitated by two NEH Fellowships to Winterthur Museum and NEH grant (RO-21158-86) "English Ceramics in America, 1760 to 1880." Ann Smart Martin and Nancy Dickinson were part of this grant and they collected some of the invoices used for this study. Alex Glass prepared the illustrations used in Figures 1 and 2.

Appendix. Listings of creamware plate patterns from primary documents

date	source	document location	Term	terms
1770	1770DE24Blow, appendix page 11	Ann Smart Martin NEH report, 4/30/1988	Feather	plates, flat Feather Edge, Cream Cold.
1770	1770DE24Blow, appendix page 11	Ann Smart Martin NEH report, 4/30/1988	Feather	plates, soup Feather Edge, Cream Cold.
11/14/1782	Richard Vaux account book sale to Isaac DeLeon, St. Thomas	Winterthur Library # 71 X 2.2 pages 3-4	Royal	"8 Doz Queens Ware Royal Pattn. Plates"
11/14/1782	Richard Vaux account book sale to Isaac DeLeon, St. Thomas	Winterthur Library # 71 X 2.2 pages 3-4	Royal	"2 Doz Queens Ware Royal Pattn. Soup Plates"
12/5/1787	To James Barclay, auctioneer, NY, an invoice of the contents of a crate of wares, Nancy Dickinson NEH report 1/1988 page 215	New York Historical Society	Royal	Royal Table plates, flat and soup, 1/3
6/30/1788	Anthony Keeling, Tunstall to Heron & Co. in Virginia, Court case, notes by Ann Smart Martin	Swem Library, William and Mary	Royal	4 doz Royal pattern CC soup table plates, 12 doz flat table plates
1789	Heron, Lenox & Co. invoice Sect. III, page 10	Ann Smart Martin NEH report, 4/30/1988 page 10	Royal	Cream colored Royal plates
0/0/1791	Rathbone & Benson of Liverpool invoice to Andrew Clow & Co. of Philadelphia	Winterthur Library, Mary Gilruth 1964 thesis page 108-109	Royal	7 crates (# 4, 5,6, 7, 8, 9, 10 & 11) of Royal plates, twifflers and muffins
11/12/1791	Rathbone & Benson of Liverpool invoice to Andrew Clow & Co. of Philadelphia	Winterthur Library, Mary Gilruth 1964 thesis page 111& 112	Royal	crate 3 & 4, 44 doz Royal plates, crate 9, 44 doz Royal plates, crate 12 & 13, 44 doz Royal plates
11/12/1791	Rathbone & Benson of Liverpool invoice to Andrew Clow & Co. of Philadelphia	Winterthur Library, Mary Gilruth 1964 thesis pp 112	Royal	crate 15, 70 doz twifflers Royal
4/25/1792	Trimbey, Bill & Howard, day book, sold to Mr. Flembitz (?) Bishopsgate	Spode Papers, Keele University Library	Bath	"3 doz bath CC plates"

4/25/1792	Trimbey, Bill & Howard, day book, sold to Mr. Green of Southhampton	Spode Papers, Keele University Library	Concave	"12 doz concave twifflers"
4/30/1792	Trimbey, Bill & Howard, day book, sold to Miss Morris	Spode Papers, Keele University Library	Concave	"6 doz concave twifflers"
4/25/1792	Trimbey, Bill & Howard, day book, sold to Mr. Green of Southhampton	Spode Papers, Keele University Library	Octagonal	"6 doz Oct[agonal]. plates"
4/30/1792	Trimbey, Bill & Howard, day book, sold to Miss Morris	Spode Papers, Keele University Library	Royal	"12 doz good Roy plates"
6/22/1797	Wood & Caldwell, Burslem at their risk, to Cuttle & Adams, Boston	Winterthur Library # 46 X 36	Royal	6 doz CC plates, Royal flat
6/22/1797	Wood & Caldwell, Burslem at their risk, to Cuttle & Adams, Boston	Winterthur Library # 46 X 36	Royal	2 doz CC soups plates Royal
6/22/1797	Wood & Caldwell, Burslem at their risk, to Cuttle & Adams, Boston	Winterthur Library # 46 X 36	Royal	2 Doz Royal twifflers
6/22/1797	Wood & Caldwell, Burslem at their risk, to Cuttle & Adams, Boston	Winterthur Library # 46 X 36	Royal	2 doz Royal muffins, 7"
4/25/1799	Elizabeth North & Son, London to L. Williams	Winterthur Library # 56.49b	Bath	1 gross Bath plates, 1 gross Bath twifflers
9/5/1802	Herculaneum Potter's invoice to W. Richardson & Co.	Winterthur Library # 65X66	Royal	Crate 21 "72 doz Royal Twifflers C.C."
9/5/1802	Herculaneum Potter's invoice to W. Richardson & Co.	Winterthur Library # 65X66	Royal	Crate 40 & 41 ea, 40 doz Royal plates, 1/5 soup
8/18/1806	Mathew Smith papers, Baltimore, purchase order to John Wyld, Liverpool	Maryland Historical Society	Royal	"1 crate CC muffins 6 in, 1/2 octagon, 1/2 Royal"
8/18/1806	Mathew Smith papers, Baltimore, purchase order to John Wyld, Liverpool	Maryland Historical Society	Bath	"1 crate CC Plates, Bath"
8/18/1806	Mathew Smith papers, Baltimore, purchase order to John Wyld, Liverpool	Maryland Historical Society	Bath	"1 crate CC Twifflers, 1/2 Royal, 1/6 soup, 1/2 Bath"
8/18/1806	Mathew Smith papers, Baltimore, purchase order to John Wyld, Liverpool	Maryland Historical Society	Octagonal	"2 crates CC Plates, Octagon"
8/18/1806	Mathew Smith papers, Baltimore, purchase order to John Wyld, Liverpool	Maryland Historical Society	Octagonal	"1 crate CC Twifflers Octagon"
8/18/1806	Mathew Smith papers, Baltimore, purchase order to John Wyld, Liverpool	Maryland Historical Society	Octagonal	"1 crate CC muffins 6 in, 1/2 octagon, 1/2 Royal"
8/18/1806	Mathew Smith papers, Baltimore, purchase order to John Wyld, Liverpool	Maryland Historical Society	Royal	"1 crate CC Dishes Royal"
8/18/1806	Mathew Smith papers, Baltimore, purchase order to John Wyld, Liverpool	Maryland Historical Society	Royal	"3 crates CC Plates, Royal"
8/18/1806	Mathew Smith papers, Baltimore, purchase order to John Wyld, Liverpool	Maryland Historical Society	Royal	"1 crate CC Twifflers, 1/2 Royal, 1/6 soup, 1/2 Bath"

6/26/1807	Jonathan & Rob Ogden of Leeds at their risk to Ferguson & Ogdon in New York	New York Historical Society	Paris	"crate 48, 44 doz Paris Suppers 32 flat, 12 soup"
6/26/1807	Jonathan & Rob Ogden of Leeds at their risk to Ferguson & Ogdon in New York	New York Historical Society	Paris	"crate 49, 60 doz Paris Twifflers 40 flat, 20 soup"
1/1/1807	Herculaneum Potter's invoice to Hobson & Bolton	New York Historical Society	Royal	"crate 58 160 doz muffins 6 inch royal CC"
5/18/1807	Mathew Smith papers, Baltimore, letter to Jas. Potts	Maryland Hist. Soc.	Royal	"If you can purchase 2 Crates of CC Royal Plates at Herculaneum ..."
6/26/1807	Jonathan & Rob. Ogden of Leeds at their risk to Ferguson & Ogdon in New York	New York Historical Society	Royal	"crate 50, 60 doz Royal twifflers, 40 flat, 20 soup"
4/4/1810	Mathew Smith papers, Baltimore, purchase order to John Wyld, Liverpool	Maryland Hist. Soc.	Octagonal	10 crates same as above Octagon
6/2/1810	Mathew Smith papers, Baltimore, purchase order for ceramics from J. & R Riley to be done by Mr. Wyld.	Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore	Octagonal	6 crates assorted as follows. 4 doz plates CC 1/2 Octagon flat, 6 doz Suppers Oct. 1/3 soup, 6 doz. Twifflers oct. flat, 4 doz muffins oct. flat
1810	1810DC25DRAMGOOLE, Page14	Ann Smart Martin NEH report, 4/30/1988	Royal	CC Royal Plates, ¼ soup
4/4/1810	Mathew Smith papers, Baltimore, purchase order to John Wyld, Liverpool	Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore	Royal	"1 crate Royal Dishes" Cream Color, 9" to 18"
4/4/1810	Mathew Smith papers, Baltimore, purchase order to John Wyld, Liverpool	Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore	Royal	"2 crates Royal Plates flat"
4/4/1810	Mathew Smith papers, Baltimore, purchase order to John Wyld, Liverpool	Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore	Royal	"2 crates Royal supper"
4/4/1810	Mathew Smith papers, Baltimore, purchase order to John Wyld, Liverpool	Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore	Royal	"3 crates Royal Twifflers 1/4 Soup"
4/4/1810	Mathew Smith papers, Baltimore, purchase order to John Wyld, Liverpool	Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore	Royal	"1 crate Royal 7 in Muffins include 10 doz soups"
4/4/1810	Mathew Smith papers, Baltimore, purchase order to John Wyld, Liverpool	Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore	Royal	"1 crate Royal 6 in muffins, flat, 12 doz 5 in, 6 doz 4 in"
7/16/1811	Mathew Smith papers, Baltimore, "list of articles intended for my spring sales 1811"	Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore	Octagonal	3 Cream col. ware, 3 crates Plates 1/4 soups, 2 crates suppers 1/4 soups, 80 doz twifflers, 1/6 soups, 80 doz, 7 in muffins flat, 120 doz 6 in muffins

7/16/1811	Mathew Smith papers, Baltimore, "list of articles intended for my spring sales 1811	Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore	Royal	Cream Col/d ware-Royal 2 crates Plates 1/4 soups, 1 crate Suppers 1/4 soups, 1 crate twifflers 1/6 soups, 60 doz 7 in muffins flat, 80 doz 6 in muffins
0/0/1820	Thomas Wyllie sold to J. Handley, "A London Staffordshire Warehouse - 1794-1825" by Ann Eatwell & Alex Werner	<i>Journal of the Northern Ceramic Society Vol 8, 1991</i> page 121	Paris	"6 doz plates Paris best C.C."
11/4/1825	Mathew Smith papers, Baltimore, sold to Charles M. Keyser	Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore	Embossed	Twifflers embossed CC
12/13/1825	Geo. Coates account book, Clement & Scull purchases	Winterthur Library # 64 X 18	Octagonal	Twifflers CC Octagon
3/17/1825	Geo. Coates account book, Clement & Scull purchases	Winterthur Library # 64 X 18	Octagonal	Twifflers, Octagon CC
3/17/1825	Geo. Coates account book, Clement & Scull purchases	Winterthur Library # 64 X 18	Octagonal	Plates Octagon CC
5/28/1825	Geo. Coates account book, Owens Rice purchases	Winterthur Library # 64 X 18	Octagonal	Octagonal CC twifflers
12/15/1826	Geo. Coates account book, Wm. T. Mulford purchase	Winterthur Library # 64 X 18	Octagonal	Twifflers, Oct. CC
12/21/1826	Geo. Coates account book, Samuel Clement purchase	Winterthur Library # 64 X 18	Octagonal	6" Muffins Oct CC
3/29/1826	Geo. Coates account book, Clement & Scull purchases	Winterthur Library # 64 X 18	Octagonal	6" Muffins CC Oct
7/6/1826	Geo. Coates account book, Samuel Clement purchase	Winterthur Library # 64 X 18	Octagonal	6" Muffins Oct CC
7/6/1826	Geo. Coates account book, Samuel Clement purchase	Winterthur Library # 64 X 18	Octagonal	Twifflers Oct CC
12/15/1826	Geo. Coates account book, Wm. T. Mulford purchase	Winterthur Library # 64 X 18	round	Twifflers, Oct. round
12/21/1826	Geo. Coates account book, Samuel Clement purchase	Winterthur Library # 64 X 18	round	6" Muffins round CC
10/19/1826	Mathew Smith papers, Baltimore, sold to Charles M. Keyser	Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore	Royal	Plates, Royal CC
4/14/1827	Geo. Coates account book, Hancock & Brown purchase	Winterthur Library # 64 X 18	Octagonal	CC twifflers octagon
7/17/1827	Geo. Coates account book, Samuel Clement purchase	Winterthur Library # 64 X 18	Octagonal	Twifflers Oct CC
10/13/1827	Mathew Smith papers, Baltimore, sold to Charles M. Keyser	Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore	Shell	7" muffins CC Shell
10/11/1831	Mathew Smith papers, Baltimore, sold to Charles M. Keyser	Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore	Shell	Twiffler CC Shell
2/5/1833	Enoch Wood, Burslem Staffordshire invoice to J. A. Brown, Philadelphia	Winterthur Library # 63 X 76	Bath	Crates 182 183 "40 doz Bath Plates 1/4 soups CC"
7/7/1835	John Ridgway, Cauldon Place, Staffordshire, to Robinson Tyndale, Philadelphia	Winterthur Library # 63 X 6	Paris	"crate 31, 80 doz plates 1/4 soups, W Glaze Paris"

7/7/1835	John Ridgway, Cauldon Place, Staffordshire, to Robinson Tyndale, Philadelphia	Winterthur Library # 63 X 6	Paris	"crate 32, 80 doz plates 1/4 soups, W Glaze Paris"
2/12/1858	John Alcock, Cobridge, Staffordshire invoice to John Sise, New England	Winterthur Library # 64 # 38.34	Bath	"crate 53, 50 doz twifflers 1/5 soups Bath CC"
2/12/1858	John Alcock, Cobridge, Staffordshire invoice to John Sise, New England	Winterthur Library # 64 # 38.34	Bath	"35 doz muffins (10 doz 6") (25 doz 7")
4/19/1870	Bristol Victoria Pottery invoice to Charles Robin & Co. Jersey	Public Archives of Canada, MG 28 III V. 338, Robin, Jones & Whiteman papers	not given	"10 doz Soups 8 C.C."
4/19/1870	Bristol Victoria Pottery invoice to Charles Robin & Co. Jersey	Public Archives of Canada, MG 28 III V. 338, Robin, Jones & Whiteman papers	not given	"10 doz Twifflers 8 in White"
4/19/1870	Bristol Victoria Pottery invoice to Charles Robin & Co. Jersey	Public Archives of Canada, MG 28 III V. 338, Robin, Jones & Whiteman papers	not given	"30 doz Soups 8 in White"
7/24/1871	John Brindley, Burslem, Staffordshire invoice to E. & J Willets & Co. New York	Warshaw Collection, Smithsonian	French	"72 doz twifflers 1/2 soups French CC"
7/24/1871	John Brindley, Burslem Staffordshire invoice to E. & J Willets & Co. New York	Warshaw Collection, Smithsonian	French	"100 doz muffins 7 in 1/20 soups French CC"
4/11/1871	W. & E. Corn, Burslem to Peter Wright & Sons, Philadelphia	Warshaw Collection, Smithsonian	Gothic	"8 doz plates (1 of 5") (1 of 6") (4 of 7") (2 of 8") Gothic CC"
3/31/1871	Clememtson Brothers, Hanley, Staffordshire to Wanner Kline & Co, Philadelphia	Warshaw Collection, Smithsonian	Plain	"crate 224, 72 doz. Twifflers 1/6 deep Plain CC"
3/31/1871	Clememtson Brothers, Hanley, Staffordshire to Wanner Kline & Co, Philadelphia	Warshaw Collection, Smithsonian	Plain	"Crate 225, 100 doz Muffins 7" (1/10 soups) Plain"

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