Origins, Backgrounds and Cultural Identities of American Importers and Dealers.

October 2018

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Enoch Wood & Sons, Burslem, 1820s.
Ralph Stevenson
Manufacturer, Cobridge.

= Mary Mayer of Hanley.
m. 5 Sept 1807.

John Adams Stevenson
b. c1809.

Ralph Stevenson
m. 1831, Burslem.
b. c1810, Wolstanton.
Solicitor, Hanley.

Mary Stevenson
m. 1831, Burslem.

= George Alexander Brown
merchant from Baltimore.
d. 11 May 1870, Hope St., Liverpool, aged 67.
b. c1809.

Stewart Brown

Solicitor, Hanley.

Stewart Ralph Brown
b. 1833, Manchester.

Leadley Brown
b. 1846, Cheshire.

‘At Burslem, England on the 17th ult, George A. Brown, formerly of Baltimore, to Mary, daughter of Ralph Stevenson Of Cobridge, Staffordshire.’ (Baltimore Patriot, April 22, 1831).

‘Capital, Washington’, Ralph Stevenson & Williams, Cobridge, c. mid-1820s.
‘It seems odd that English potters should have made so many pitchers bearing testimony to the victories of their late enemies, unless they were ordered by American dealers specially for the American market; but I have never seen anything to prove that such orders were given’ (p.142).

Jug, Commodore Perry, ‘We have met the enemy and they are ours’, Staffordshire, c1820.
What impact did importers and dealers have on production?

Mitchell & Freeman
Chatham Street, Boston.

Nathan Mitchell and Watson Freeman formed a partnership in 1823, but they only occupied No.12 Chatham Street from c1829 to 1832.

William Adams, Tunstall.
‘Gondola’, Davenport, Longport, 1830s.

‘Waverley’, Davenport, Longport, 1830s.

Hill & Henderson, New Orleans, existed from c1822- c1835.

Queensware Direct from the Potteries: US Importers of Staffordshire Ceramics in Antebellum America, 1820-60, by John A. Walthall.


Ceramic importers in New York clustered around Pearl Street, Water Street and Maiden-lane.

Evidence of this is found in: *An Account of the Conflagration of the Principal Part of the First Ward of the City of New-York*, by C. Foster, 183 Broadway, c1836.

Also ceramics were produced that include imagery of the ‘Great Fire’ of New York.

‘Great Fire, City of New York’ c1836.
John Ridgway of the Cauldon Place Works, Shelton, visited the United States in 1822.
In Philadelphia, November 4, 1822:

‘After breakfast I paid a visit to Mr. Shufflebottom, who gave me a candid statement of Haslam’s ignorance of and inattention to business – and in short of his general bad conduct; I then saw Tams and Anderson who gave me a Second Edition of the thing…afterwards I called in at Haslam’s late shop, a pretty place and fine situation, the rent moderate, the premises convenient.

Tams & Anderson existed in 1822.

‘Keep thy Shop, and thy Shop will keep thee’, Children’s mug, Staffordshire, c1840.
William Shufflebottom arrived in Philadelphia in 1798.

He advertised ceramics and glass from 1802 to 1830.

His brother, Ralph Shufflebottom, a merchant, died in Philadelphia in 1802, aged 23.

William Shufflebottom = Sarah Hammersley.
‘E. P’, earth potter.
m. 1772, Stoke.

William Shufflebottom
B. 1773, Stoke.
D. 1839, Philadelphia, aged 66.

Ralph Shufflebottom
B. 1779, Stoke.
D. 1802, Philadelphia.

Tams & Anderson, c1822.

References to Tams, Anderson & Tams occur in the press from 1824 to 1828.
Floral printed, Tams, Anderson & Tams, Staffordshire, c1824-1828.

Tams, Anderson & Tams, china store, 183 High.
Tams, William, china &c and merchant, h. 163 N 9th
Anderson, F. [Frederick] commission merchant, 183 High.
Anderson, Walter, China merchant, Yohe Hotel.

Reference to W. Anderson, ‘…of the former concern of Tams, Anderson & Tams…’

(Poulson’s American Daily Advertiser, Philadelphia, January 22, 1828).

Did Tams, Anderson & Tams end in 1828?
Walter Anderson died in 1829, aged 33.

Frederick Anderson died in 1830, aged 29.

'Buried at St.Peter’s Episcopal Churchyard, Philadelphia.

The Tams, Anderson and Tams partnership cannot post-date 1830.
Guildhall, London,

Unknown view, European castle (?),
Cup plate, blue edge, c1820-30, impressed ‘S.Tams & Co., Staffordshire Warranted.’

**New Store** – No.94 William st.

Collection of Table, Tea and Desert ware…

**S. Tams** is described as ‘Being concerned in the manufacture of The above articles…’

*(National advocate, New York, January 18, 1817).*

**S. Tams** also advertised ‘China, Glass and Queens Ware’, available from 298 Market Street, Philadelphia

*(December 27, 1817, *Poulson’s American Daily Advertiser*, Philadelphia).*
The Cheap Crockery Store of Sampson Tams…

‘S.T. visiting the manufacturers in England once every year…’

(Columbian, New York, March 25, 1819).

Cup plate, blue printed, c1820-30, impressed ‘S.Tams & Co., Staffordshire Warranted.’
Jesse Tams
married
Eliza Ruscoe
Audlem (west of the Potteries) September 6, 1839.

Note: father, ‘Michael Tams, Manufacturer’

James Tams
married
Sarah Antoinette Wade of New York.
Liverpool, November 16, 1843.

Note: father ‘Michael Tams, Manufacturer, Shelton’.


Sales of plots of land called **Gold Crofts**, South East side of Shelton High Street.

**3 May 1808, Michael Tams**, of **Shelton, Potter** purchased 49.9 square yards, 1 house, £40, p. 320.


Listed under:
‘Miscellany of Gentry, Clergy, Partners in Firms, and others not arranged in the lists of Trades and Professions.’

Mr. Michael Tams, High street, Shelton.
Stoke upon Trent map, 1835.

Gold Crofts, Shelton.
The Tams family of Staffordshire and Philadelphia

Michael Tams  =  Sarah Wildblood
Manufacturer,  m. December 11, 1791, Norton in the Moors, Staffordshire.
Shelton.

Michael  Sampson  William  Eliza  James  =  Sarah  Stephen  Edwin  =  Lydia
Tams  Tams  Tams  Tams  Wade  Tams  Yohe  Tams  Yohe
b.28 Oct,  b. 1 Dec,  b.27 Apr,  b. 22 Nov,  b. 16 Sep,  m.1843,  b. 4 Mar,  b.13 Aug,  b.21 May,
1792, Stoke.  1794, Stoke.  1797, Stoke.  1801, Stoke.  1804, Stoke.  Liverpool.  1807, Stoke.  1809, Stoke.  1814,
d.1852, Phil.  d.1864, Phil.  d. Apr,1850, NY.  m. 1839,  m. 1840,  née Morgan.  b.c1815  m.1840,
Phil.  Phil.  Phil.  Phil.  Earthenware
John Tams*  Sampson Tams  Hanley.  Audlem.  (° John Tams was
b. 1 Oct, 1815,  b.1818, Stoke.  Cheshire.  potentially a nephew,
Stoke.  In Philadelphia, and then Kansas.  rather than a son-
John Tams appears in the Kansas Census of 1865, 1870, and 1880
involved in 'China Ware', b. England, c1815. His three daughters
Charlotte (b.c1853), Eliza (b. c1855), and Mary (b. c1857) were all born
in Pennsylvania, relating to former partnerships with William, James and Edwin Tams.

Key: Names in italics, had connections to ceramic manufacturing. Name in bold italics, had connections to dealing in ceramics Staffordshire and then in the USA. Names in bold, dealt in ceramics in the USA.
### Invoice of Edwin and John Tams, Philadelphia, 1849.

To E. H. Pickett, Tippecanoe, Ohio.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flown Blue Cushan Bowls</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Granite Sun Bowl</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Stone plates</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Lustre Pitches</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marble烦躁</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Granite plates</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


No Cushan, but lists CHUSAN made by a number of Staffordshire manufacturers.

One backstamp for Chusan is marked ‘R.D.’

Richard Dudson or Richard Daniel.
Earthenware manufactories and China manufactory…

Mr. Richard Dudson, tenant.

Jesse Tams, and another, as tenants.

in Cannon Street, Shelton district.

(14th October, 1843, Staffordshire Advertiser)
Staffordshire connections

The Shirley family of Staffordshire, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and California.

* Cephas Shirley was initially in New York, followed by Philadelphia in c1836, and then resided on Calvert St., Baltimore.

John Shirley advertised in San Francisco.

(Daily Placer Times and Transcript, San Francisco, June 28, 1854)

Invoice of Shirley & Son, Baltimore, for glass tumblers, July 26, 1873.
The Cauldwell family of New York.

Cornelius Cauldwell, = Jane Edwardley of Wednesbury, Staffordshire.
Linen-draper. m. 1760, Birmingham, England.

John Cauldwell
b. c1763, Birmingham. d 1822, New York.

Joseph Cauldwell = Maria Lea
b. 1766, Birmingham. m. October 1787.

Cornelius Cauldwell Jr. = Elizabeth Thompson
b. 1770, Birmingham. m. 1789, Birmingham.
d. 1818, New York.

Sarah = 1. William Hewitt, m 1806, New York, son of Mr. Hewitt, Lane Cauldwell.
b. 1788, Lane, Staffordshire.

Jane = Charles L. John Cauldwell
m. 1791, Birmingham. Cauldwell
b. 1791, Fort. d. 1813, New York.

Cornelius J. Henry W.
Cauley, son of Mr. Hewitt, Lane Cauldwell
m. 1825, Birmingham. Cauldwell
b. 1788, Lane, Staffordshire.
d. 1843, New York.

Birmingham. 2. Thomas Cook, m. 1811, of Bakewell & Cook. New York.

(Bakewell & Cook, New York crockery dealers, early 1810s)

Key: Names in italics, dealt in ceramics in England. Names in Bold italics, dealt in ceramics in England, and then in USA.
Names in Bold, dealt in ceramics in USA.

1 Deborah Loe, sister of Maria Lea according to Abba and Hewitt’s Robert Colgate: The Immigrant: A Genealogy of the New York Colgate and Some Associated Lines, 1941. However, according to Birmingham parish records, the name appears as "Deborah Low".

Cauldwell Cornelius, China store 429 Pearl
Cauldwell J. merchant 304 Pearl

Longworth’s American Almanac, New York Register and City Directory, 1812.

The Precursor Stage of conducting the ceramic trade….

Joseph Cauldwell of Birmingham, dealer in earthenware, in partnership with Jacob Lea, manufacturer, Longport.

References in the London Gazette in the 1790s.


Moved to New York in 1806.
Staffordshire, creamware, with pink lustre decoration, c1820. Bequest of R.Wistar Harvey, 1940. (40-16-95) Deaccessioned by the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

‘Be always ready to die for your country.’
Reasons for migration

To Thomas Jefferson.

‘… My attachment to the principles on which the Constitution of the U.S. is founded has gathered additional strength since the administration of it has been in your hands, and I consider it as an [sic] high honour & happiness that I can subscribe myself

Your fellow Citizen

Ra. Eddowes.’

Thomas Jefferson Papers, November 14, 1807.

Ralph jr and John Eddowes advertised jugs depending image of President.
Eddowes family of Cheshire and Philadelphia

John Eddowes, grocer/tobaccoist

Ralph Eddowes, merchant.
b. Chester, 1751.
Educated at Nantwich by Dr. Priestley.
Moved to America in 1794, d. Phil., 1833.
A founding member of the First Unitarian Church of Philadelphia.

Ralph Eddowes Jr
b. 1784, Chester, Eng
d. 1841, Phil.
m. 1820, Phil.

Ralph Eddowes III
Wheelwright, Phil., in 1850.

Thomas Jefferson Eddowes
(1826-1893)
Bookbinder, Phil., in 1850.

John Eddowes
b. 1785, bpt 1786, Chester.
1850 Census, described as a ‘notary public’
d. 1871, Geneva, Illinois.

Roger Eddowes
b. Chester, 1792.
Farmer, Moorland Township, Pennsylvania
d. 1856.

Timothy Eddowes, preacher, Geneva, Illinois.

Sarah Kenrick
m. 1777.
Rev. Timothy Kenrick

John Kenrick esq. of Wynn Hall, Denbighshire, Wales.

(Thirteen children, in total)

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Key: Names in bold, involved in dealing in ceramics in the USA.
Lustre pitchers, Staffordshire, c1825.


‘Cornwallis resigning his sword to Washington’, This engraving appears in Joel Barlow’s *The Columbiad*, first published in 1807.
Porcellaneous, 7 ¼ inch bowl, Staffordshire, c1825.
Printed backstamp, ‘“Columbian Star” Oct. 28th, 1840, Jno Ridgway.’

The election was held from October 30, 1840 to December 2, 1840.

Toy cup and saucer, John Ridgway, Cauldon Place works, Shelton, c1840.
Sugar, two fishermen and a ruin, manufactured by Enoch Wood, Burslem, c1820s.

Impressed, ‘Field & Clark, Importers of Earthenware, Utica.’

Thomas Field and Theodore Clark, Utica, existed as a partnership from c1822-1829.
UTICA

A VILLAGE IN THE STATE OF
NEW YORK THIRTY YEARS SINCE A
MODERNITY NOW (1824) INTERIOR TO
THE IN THE WESTERN SECTION OF THE
STATE.
IN POPULATION WEALTH COMMERCIAL
ENTERPRISE ACTIVE INDUSTRY
A CIVIL IMPROVEMENT.
De Witt Clinton, was voted in again as New York Governor in 1825.

Clinton died in 1828.
‘Enoch Wood earthenware found in St.Paul’s Church, Burslem’

‘By far the most interesting of these American views is a plate commemorating the Opening of the Erie Canal which has an inscription Governor Clinton in the center…

Unfortunately, the plate, which is privately owned, has no manufacturer’s mark…’
These designs were all found in the foundations of St. Paul’s Church, Burslem. If Enoch Wood only placed his most up-to-date production all these designs would all date to c1828.

Gilpin’s Mill, Brandy Wine Creek.

‘Washington’s Scroll’.

This design was also found at the St.Paul’s site.

Enoch Wood & Sons, Burslem, c1828.
In 1823, Thomas F. Field of Utica married Mary Ann Roberts at the Baptist Church, Oliver Street, New York.

They were married by the Rev. John Williams.

Members of the Hewitt and Cauldwell families were also married at this Baptist Church.
‘Millenium’ [Sic], Staffordshire, c1833.
As this was made for the American market, should this design be included within the **Historical Staffordshire** category?


‘Little seems to be known about the identity of the maker. The only clue we have is the mark “R.S. & S.” on a small pink plate.’ (p.50-51).

Mixed contemporary reviews…
The implications of examining importers.

Staffordshire, c1838.
Detail, ‘Constitutional Ware’, c1838.
John Ridgway’s diary, October 24, 1822, Boston.

‘Rose with a slight cold…I blame myself this morning for strolling round the town for nearly 3 hours in selecting the best objects for sketching to be applied to a set of American scenery.’

‘ Beauties of America, Octagon Church, Boston’, J. & W. Ridgway, Shelton, c1824.
J. & W. Ridgway, Philadelphia Library, c1824 onwards.
Commissioned by Thomas F. Field of New York in 1833.
Commissioned by Thomas F. Field of New York, and available from October 1838. Also advertised by Field in 1839 in New York, and by Field in a Burlington, Vermont, newspaper.
**Conclusion**

By exploring the origins of ceramic importers and dealers we can see a precursor stage that questions Norman Buck’s model of the Anglo-American trade.

A new interpretation is that early trading links were formed by importers and dealers, some of whom had connections to Staffordshire, or prior knowledge of ceramics.

Understanding the origins, backgrounds and cultural identities of importers and dealers has implications on how we understand ceramics made for the American market.

The marketing of ceramic importers and dealers shows that they could influence what was produced for the American market.

Ceramic importers and dealers were not always responding to American demand, but commissioned goods which reflected their own views on politics, religion or slavery.