

HISTORIC CERAMIC TYPOLOGY
WITH
PRINCIPAL DATES OF MANUFACTURE
AND
DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERISTICS FOR IDENTIFICATION

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CERAMIC TYPOLOGY - SHORT VERSION

PORCELAINS

Chinese Porcelain

- c. 1574-1644 Late Ming Chinese Porcelain: underglazed blue, gray core.
- c. 1660-1800 Overglaze Chinese Trade Porcelain "Oriental Lowestft"
- c. 1700-1780 Underglaze Blue with overglaze red & gilding: "Imari" type.
- c. 1750-1800 "Famille Rose"
- c. 1750-1800 Armorial Wares: with family coats of arms.
- c. 1790-1825 Deteriorated Chinese Trade Overglaze Porcelain.
- c. 1792 - Blue Willow.
early 19th C.
- c. 1800-1830 "Canton" Blue Willow.

Non Chinese Porcelain

- c. 1750 Polychrome English Porcelain.
present
- c. 1755-1775 English Hand-painted underglaze blue.
- 1800- Bone China.
present
- 1825... Beginning American Porcelain

STONEWARES

Stoneware, Brown

- c. 1540-1600 Rhenish Brown: tall jugs.
- c. 1550-1625 Bellarmines.
- c. 1620-1700 Deteriorated Bellarmines.
- c. 1690-1775 "Fulham Brown" Salt-glazed mugs.
- c. 1700-1810 "Nottingham" smooth brown.
- c. 1725-? American Brown Banded.
- c. 1820-1900 Brown Stoneware Bottles.

Stoneware, Blue & Gray

- c. 1575-1725 Westerwald or Rhenish Gray.
- c. 1725-1775 Debased Westerwald.
- c. 1730's American "Westerwald".
- 1775-1900 American Blue & Gray.

Other Stonewares

- c. 1690-1775 Red Bodied; unglazed
- c. 1732-1750 Ralph Shaw Brown Slipped Stoneware.
- c. 1750-1820 Black Basalts.
- c. 1763-1775 Red Bodied Engine Turned.

Stoneware, White

- c. 1725-1775 White Slip-dipped Salt-glazed: English.
- by 1730's Molds developed.
- by mid 18th C. White Salt-glazed Stoneware became the typical English tableware
- 1740's White Salt-glazed plate rims in "Dot, Diaper & Basket", and "Barley" patterns.
- 1750's Floral Relief rims popular.
- 1750's Frederick the Great rims popular.
- post 1750-1770 "Bead & Reel" & "Rope" rim patterns manufactured.
- 1720-1730's Scratch Brown
- 1744-1775 Scratch Blue
- 1765-1790 Debased Scratch Blue.
- 1755-1765 Transfer-printed Stoneware.
- 1750-1765 Little's Blue.

EARTHENWARES

Earthenware Tin Glazed

- 1567- Beginning of British delftware industry.
- c. 1580-1640 Decorated Apothecary jars & pots, cylindrical shape.
- c. 1600-1802 Decorated Delftware in Italiente of Chinoiserie.
- c. 1620-1775 Undecorated Apothecary jars & pots, cylindrical shape.
- c. 1640-1800 Plain White vessels.
- c. 1650-1665 Barrel Shaped Apothecary jars & pots with Blue ribbon scroll.
- c. 1650-1700 Chamber pots: squat, pink tinge.

- c. 1660-1700 Blue dash Chargers.
- c. 1665-1700 Barrel Shaped Apothecary jars & pots with angel panel.
- c. 1670-
early 18th C. Chinoiserie decorated delft popular.
- c. 1680-1735 Chamber pots: taller, some decorated.
- c. 1700-1800 Everted Rim ointment jars.
- c. 1700-1763 Tapered Barrel Shaped Apothecary jars & pots, some elaborately decorated.
- c. 1710-1742 Plates with inscriptions: inspirational & commemorative.
- c. 1710-1740 Mimosa Pattern.
- c. 1735-1800 Chamber pots: taller, reduced lip, bluish tint.
- post 1750 Only larger tablewares still popular.

Earthenwares Other Buff Paste

- c. 1675-1775 "Staffordshire"
- 1827-1922 Yellow-ware
- 1812-1900+ Rockingham, American manufactured.
- late 18th C. Rockingham, English manufactured.

CREAMWARE

- 1750- Creamware manufacture begins.
- 1750-1775 Clouded-wares, or Tortoise shell-wares, or Whieldon wares,
bifacially decorated.
- 1750-1775 Whieldon wares in rustic & rococo forms, polychrome.
- 1750-1765 Littler's Blue
- 1759- Green Glazed Creamwares, non popular, short-lived.
- 1762- "Plain" Creamwares, undecorated.

1766-1790	<u>Queen's ware rim</u> popular.
post 1766-1820	<u>Royal Pattern rim</u> popular.
c. 1765-1790	<u>Feather-edge rim</u> popular.
1765-1810	Overglaze enamelled Creamware, Hand-painted.
early 1770's	<u>Shell-edge rim</u> : rare in Creamware.
by 1770-1815	Transfer-printed Creamware.
1775-1800	<u>Chinoiserie motif</u> popular.
1782-	Brown, Slip Coated Creamware manufacture begun.
pre 1783-early 1800's	Plain rims manufactured in Creamware.
1780-1815	<u>Annular decorated Creamware</u> .
1790-1820	<u>Finger-painted wares</u> .
c. 1790-1800	" <u>Lustre-ware</u> "
post 1820	<u>Undecorated utilitarian Creamware</u> .
1750-1785	Deeper colored Creamware.
1785-1820+	Lighter colored Creamware.

PEARLWARE

by 1779	<u>Pearlware perfected</u> .
c. 1780-1795	<u>Shell edged rims</u> , well painted.
c. 1780-1810	<u>Chinoiserie pattern</u> popular, hand painted.
c. 1780-1830	<u>Undecorated Pearlware</u> manufactured.
c. 1787-1840	<u>Transfer-printed pearlware</u> .
c. 1790-1820	<u>Finger-Painted or Marbled wares</u> .
c. 1790-1840	<u>Lustre-wares</u> .

- c. 1790-1815 Polychrome decoration, soft pastel hues.
- c. 1795-1820 Annular-wares.
- c. 1795-1840 Transfer-printed Blue Willow.
- c. 1795-1890 Mocha-wares.
- c. 1800-1820 Finger-Painted Annular wares.
- c. 1800-1820 Fish Scale, Feather, & Floral Garland rims.
- c. 1800-1830 Shell edged rims, poorly painted.
- c. 1800-1840 Pastoral scenes popular.
- c. 1820-1840 Stencil Polychrome Floral, in bright colors.
- c. 1820 Pearlware on its way out.

WHITEWARE

- c. 1820-1830 Transitional pearlware-whiteware.
- c. 1830-1860 Dipped, banded, annular & mocha wares.
- c. 1830-1860 Shell edged rims
- c. 1830-1860+ Transfer-printed whiteware.
- c. 1830-1871 Sponged decorated whiteware.
- c. 1830-1900+ Hand-painted blue & polychrome.
- 1844-1860 Flow Blue

IRONSTONES

Ironstone, Stone China & Granite Ware

- 1840-1885+ Ironstone, Stone China, & Granite ware development parallels Whiteware.
- 1850-1885+ Blue Tinted Molded undecorated Ironstone popular.

REDWARES

English & European

- c. 1850-1625 Wanfried Slipware.
- c. 1612-1700 Wrothram Slipware.
- c. 1630-1660 Metropolitan Slipware.
- c. 1650-1740 & into 20th C. North Devon Sgraffito.
- c. 1680-1720 North Devon Gravel Tempered.
- c. 1670-1795 Combed Slipware.
- late 17th C. -1775 Dry-Bodied Redwares.
- c. 1720-1775 Buckley or Agate ware.
- c. 1725-1750 Astbury ware.
- c. 1745-1790 Jackfield ware.
- c. 1790-1840 Copper Lustre.

GENERAL DATES FOR LOCALLY PRODUCED AMERICAN REDWARES

2nd half 17th C. "Metropolitan" type trailed slipwares.
on....

Mid 18th C.-
Early 19th C. Pennsylvania German slipwares: trailed, combed, sgraffito.

Entire 19th C. Redwares locally produced with glaze on one or two surfaces
of unglazed.

CERAMIC TYPOLOGY - LONG VERSION

PORCELAIN

Characteristics:

- Paste: hard, vitreous (non porous), will not stick to tongue, will not scratch with knife. Color; pale gray to white.
- (Generally) 1) Hard Paste: cleans easily, does not discolor in soil, indicates Chinese origin.
- (Generally) 2) Soft Paste: cleans less easily, tends to discolor in soil, English in origin & later in date than Chinese.
- Glaze: adheres well & does not flake off. Unglazed less common; on dolls and statuary in 19th century.
- Decoration: Hand-painted underglaze blue & polychrome, over-glaze enamel indicative of Chinese porcelain. Transfer-printed underglaze blue indicative of English porcelain.
- Form: Generally quite thin. Bone china is translucent. Industrial porcelain (sinks, toilets, etc.) quite thick & heavy.

Types of Vessels: tea & table wares, statuary, dolls, toilet wares.

NOTE: During the 17th century & early 18th century porcelain was expensive and uncommon in the American colonies. But by the late 18th century porcelain becomes one of the most common ceramic types found though of poorer quality.

The Navigation Act of 1651 restricted almost entirely the amount of Chinese porcelain reaching the colonies during the 17th century.

The British Embargo in effect to 1775 prevented much European Porcelain from reaching America.

Chinese ciphers on bases are of poor dating value. (Hume)

- c. 1574-1644 Late Ming Chinese Porcelain: underglaze blue. Many with the gray core typical of the Swatow province. (South)*
- c. 1660-1800 Overglaze Chinese Trade ("Oriental Lowestoft") made expressly for European market. Some with elaborate European engraving type motifs & with chain or spear-head borders in red or gold. Overglaze deteriorates in soil & often all that remains is a matt trace visible at an oblique angle. (South)
- c. 1700-1780 Underglaze Blue with overglaze red & gilding. Often in very busy patterns inspired by Japanese "Imari" porcelain. (Hume)

*Source of date.

- c. 1750-1800 "Famille Rose" decoration of large pink peonies high-lighted in white with drab green leaves. On American sites usually found on tureens & large dishes. (Hume)
- c. 1750-1800 Armorial Wares: made in China in the shapes of European silver services & bearing a particular family's coat of arms. (Charleston)
- c. 1790-1825 Deteriorated Chinese Trade: decoration limited to thin swags, wiggly lines or dots & dashes in black, orange, pink & blue around rims. Some with small floral decoration in center. (South)
- c. 1792-early 19th century Blue Willow: 3 figures, 2 birds, house bridge & boat. Early pieces well done. (Hume)
- c. 1800-1830 "Canton" Blue Willow: heavier body with grayish-green glaze. Border of dark blue hatching under lighter blue band. (South)

Non Chinese Porcelain:

- c. 1750-present Polychrome English: copies Chinese & European varieties. Large variety of decoration. (Fisher)
- c. 1755-1775 English Hand-painted underglaze blue: softer paste, some marked. (Hume)
- 1800-present Bone China introduced by Josiah Spode. No bluish caste like Chinese porcelain. Translucent when held up to the light. (Miller)
- 1825- Beginning American Porcelain: William Ellis Tucker of Philadelphia made French type wares until 1838. Thereafter the American porcelain industry got started. (Fisher)

STONEWARE

Characteristics:

- Paste: hard & non-porous; will not stick to tongue or be scrtached with knife. Color: gray, white, tan, some red or black.
- Glaze: often salt-glazed which gives surface a dimpled appearance. Other glazes also used.
- Decoration: various; incised, molded, spriged, pressed, stamped, dipped, slipped, hand-painted & transfer-printed.
- Form: thick & heavy to thin and delicate.

Types of Vessels: kitchen, storage, tavern, toilet, table & tea wares.

NOTE: The earliest stonewares originated in Europe and are refered to as Rhenish Wares. Later the English commanded the market with their white salt-glazed table wares. American stonewares copied Rhenish wares but were heavier & largely utilitarian in type.

BROWN STONEWARE

c. 1540-1600* Rhenish Brown: elaborately sprig molded with armorial devices & scenes, glazed a rich brown. Types: tall jugs, some with tubular spouts. (South)**



c. 1550-1625 Bellarmines: brown salt-glazed jugs with well molded bearded faces & usually with one or more armorial medallion on the body. (South)

c. 1620-1700 Deteriorated Bellarmines: molded features reduced to stylized strokes, features crude. Finally faces & medallions eliminated entirely. (South)



c. 1690-1775 Fulham Brown Salt-glazed mugs: (English) glazed a mottled brown. Usually stamped below rim with monarchial cipher (AR), (WR), (GR). These are not of dating significance.



However, many also incised with name of tavern keeper & date & sprig molded decorations. (South)

c. 1700-1810 "Nottingham": (English) smooth shiny brown glaze over white slipped surface. Often incised free-hand with names & dates. Types: tavern mugs, pitchers, & double handled loving cups. (South)



c. 1725 - ? American Brown Banded: tavern mugs, bottles, pitchers, & bowls made with a brown band around the rim. (Hume)

c. 1820-1900 Brown Stoneware Bottles: for ink, beer, etc. Glazed brown usually over a gray paste. Various sizes & shapes. (South)

Blue & Gray Stoneware:

c. 1575-1725 Westerwald or Rhenish Gray: elaborate floral & geometric sprig molded designs with combed lines. Painted with cobalt blue &/or manganese purple. Some salt glazed in gray or white. Some with monarchial cipher (AR), or (GR) medallion. Types: tankards, bulbous jugs, chamber pots, etc. Difficult to date exactly. (Hume)



c. 1725-1775 Debased Westerwald: designs merely incised or stamped on & outlined in cobalt blue &/or manganese purple. Monarchial ciphers still displayed reflecting date molds were made. Types: chamber pots, jugs, double handled storage jars & porringer type bowls. (Hume)



c. 1730's American "Westerwald": gray body with painted cobalt blue decorations (Philadelphia). Most were large storage vessels or dairy & tavern wares. (Hume)

c. 1775-1900 American Blue & Gray: early to mid 19th century had size numbers & factory labels stamped on. Thicker than German stoneware, not incised or molded. Decorated in cobalt blue free-hand or stencil. Types: harvest bottles, cream pans, storage crocks, pinched neck cuspidors, etc. (Hume)

Other Stonewares:

c. 1690-1775 Red Bodied Stoneware: dry bodied (unglazed) with molded and sprigged decorations. (South)

c. 1732-1750 Ralph Shaw Brown Slipped: vessel exterior decorated with thin lines of white pipe clay over a glaze of chocolate brown or black. White slipped interior. (South)

c. 1750-1820 Black Basalts: dry bodied (unglazed) black stonewares. Wedgewood made "etruscan" vases. Others made thrown, cast, and engine turned tea wares. These wares were popular for use in times of mourning. (South)

c. 1763-1775 Red Bodied Engine Turned: some of these were dry bodied, some glazed with iron oxides of black or brown. (Hume)

White Stonewares

c. 1725-1775 White Slip-dipped Salt-glazed: (English) gray paste dipped in white slip & salt glazed. Due to chipping, rims, handles & spouts were coated with a band of brown oxide slip for reinforcement. Types: small waisted cups, mugs & jugs. (Hume)



by 1730's Molds developed to allow vessels to be cast in elaborate relief. Types: plates, teapots, tankards, etc. (Hume)

by mid 18th C. White Salt-glazed Stoneware become the typical English tableware.

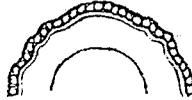
1740's White Salt-glazed tableware: plate rims in "Dot, Diaper, & Basket" and "Barley" patterns. (Hume)



1750's Floral Relief: patterned rims popular on plates. (Hume)

1750's Frederick the Great: rims on plates with eagle & molded inscriptions popular. (Hume)

post
1750-1770 "Bead & Reel" & "Rope" rim patterns manufactured. (Hume)

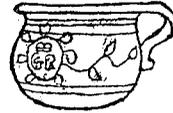


1720-1730's "Scratch Brown": white salt-glazed vessels with incised decoration filled with brown iron oxide coloring. (Hume)

1744-1775 "Scratch Blue": white salt-glazed vessels with incised decoration filled with cobalt blue. Much used on cups, saucers, pitchers, punch pots, & loving cups. (South)



1765-1790 Debased Scratch Blue: white salt glaze with incised decoration but cobalt blue not confined to incised lines. Decorated with medallions of George III sometimes with portrait. Post American Revolution, decorated with the Great Seal. Other decorations as well. Types: chamber pots, mugs, & pitchers. (Hume)



1755-1765 Transfer-Printed Stoneware: limited use on round and octagonal plates. (South)

1750-1765 Little's Blue: white salt-glaze coated with cobalt blue creating a lustrous blue surface. Sometimes decorated with white enamel or oil gilding. Types: teapots, pitchers, bowls. (South)

EARTHENWARES

Earthenware Tin Glazed

Characteristics:

Paste: quite soft and light, sticks to tongue, carves easily with knife. Color: yellowish buff to pinkish buff.

Glaze: tin oxide mixed with clear lead oxide resulting in a thick opaque surface. Chips easily. Colors: pale blue or pink or an off white.

Decoration: undecorated or monochrome or polychrome hand painted.

Form: relatively thick but light.

Types of Wares: table & tea wares, decorative & commemorative plates, toilet wares, apothecary jars & pots and tiles (tiles not covered here due to their poor value as dated devices).

NOTE: English & Northern European varieties are referred to an Delft; French varieties are called Faience; & Mediterranean types are known as Maiolica.

British embargoes between 1651-1775 levied to protect the developing British ceramic industry effectively limited the amount of non-British earthenwares reaching the colonies, with the exception of tiles. Faience & Maiolica are found on French & Spanish sites. But for Del. DOT's purposes, British Delft is the only variety covered here.

1567 - Beginning of British delftware industry (Hume)*

c. 1580-1640 Decorated Apothecary jars & pots: cylindrical shape, polychrome - blue, orange, purple & green combinations. (South)



c. 1600-1802 Decorated Delftware in elaborate Italiante or Chinoiserie designs (South)

c. 1620-1775 Undecorated Apothecary jars & pots; cylindrical shape, plain white tin glaze, various sizes (South)

c. 1640-1800 Plain White vessels entirely without decoration, both round & octagonal in shape (South)



c. 1650-1665 Barrel Shaped Apothecary jars & pots: decorated with ribbon scroll in blue or blue outlined panel identifying contents (Hume)

c. 1650-1700 Chamber Pots: squat, with broad rim. Pink tinge to glaze (Hume)



c. 1660-1700 Blue Dash Chargers: delft vessels, particularly plates, with blue dashes around rim. Centers decorated in floral & fruit patterns, Adam & Eve motif, or royal portraits hand-painted in polychrome colors. Prior to 1690, backs were clear glazed rather than tin glazed (Hume)



c. 1665-1700 Barrel Shaped Apothecary jars & pots: scroll covered to angel with wings above descriptive panel (Hume)

c. 1670-early 18th C. Chinoiserie decorated Delft popular in a pseudo Ming style with figures, rocks & birds. In blue & polychrome colors. (Hume)

c. 1680-1735 Chamber Pots: became taller with gently flaring lip folded over. Most undecorated but some had elaborate decoration in cobalt blue, chinese motifs, sponged rims & striped handles (Hume)



c. 1700-1800 Everted Rim ointment jars: cup shaped rather



than cylindrical. Undecorated (South)



c. 1700-1763 Tapered Barrel Shaped Apothecary jars & pots: often elaborately decorated. (Hume)

c. 1710-1742 Plates with Inscriptions: inspirational or commemorative. Often occurring in series with numbers on the front of the plate. (Hume)

c. 1710-1740 Mimosa Pattern: in underglaze blue & overglaze red. (South)

c. 1735-1800 Chamber Pots: became taller, less pleasing in shape, lip was reduced. Bluish tint to glaze. Wash basins may also be described this way. (Hume)

post 1750 Only larger tablewares (plates, mugs, punch bowls, etc.) in Delft were still popular. Smaller tablewares chipped too easily & new forms of tablewares were becoming popular. (Hume)

Other Buff Paste Earthenwares

c. 1675-1775 "Staffordshire"

Characteristics: buff paste, soft.

Decoration: clear lead glaze over various types of designs in brown iron oxide: dots of brown around rim, combed, coated with black or brown slip with trailed design in white pipe clay. Also marblized, bat molded, & sgraffito. Like redware decorations with the distinguishing characteristic being the buff paste.

Types of Vessels: mugs, posset cups, chamber pots, candle sticks. (Hume)

1827-1922 Yellow-Ware (popularity range: 1830-1900)

Characteristics: yellowish-buff paste, soft, thick.

Decoration: clear lead glaze results in a yellowish vessel, glaze tends to crackle. May be undecorated, annular-banded with white, yellow, blue or brown slip. Also may have "mocha" decoration - dendritic design combined with bands of color.

Types of vessels: utilitarian; kitchen & toilet wares. (Garrow)

1812-1900+ Rockingham also called Bennington (popularity range: 1840-1890)

am. manufact.
late 18th C.
Eng. Manufact.

Characteristics: yellowish buff paste, soft.

Decoration: mottled effect achieved with brown iron oxide & clear lead glaze. Reminiscent of Whieldon ware but decoration is unifacial rather than bifacial.

Types of vessels: utilitarian. (Garrow)

CREAMWARE

Characteristics:

Paste: Cream colored, soft, sticks to tongue and powders easily when scratched with knife.

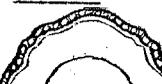
Glaze: Clear lead glaze resulting in cream-colored ware. Not deep, spalls off easily. Glaze appears yellow-green in gathers. Early creamware decorated in colored glazes.

Decoration: Various: hand-painted underglaze & overglaze, monochrome and polychrome; transfer-printed underglaze; slip, annular, and molded decorations. Also plain, undecorated late.

Form: Thin and light, deep foot on bowls.

Types of Vessels: Tea and table-wares, kitchen and toilet-wares.

NOTE: Dates given represent the commencement of manufacture in England of a particular type. A lag-time must be allowed between this date and the appearance of that type in America. Hume does not find any Creamware in American inventories prior to 1769.

		<u>Whieldon ware rims</u>
1750-	<u>Creamware</u> manufacture begins in earnest. (Hume)*	
1750-1775	<u>Clouded-wares</u> or <u>Tortoise shell-wares</u> or <u>Whieldon wares</u> : mottled glaze decoration in purple, blue, brown, yellow, green & gray combinations, <u>bifacially</u> decorated. (Hume)	<u>Dot, Diaper, & Basket</u> 
1750-1775	<u>Whieldon wares</u> : wares cast & molded in rustic, rococo, & naturalistic forms, and decorated in polychrome colors. (Hume)	<u>Bead & Reel</u> 
1750-1765	<u>Little's Blue</u> : teapots coated with a deep blue glaze. (South)	<u>Barley</u> 
1759	<u>Green Glazed Creamwares</u> : developed by Josiah Wedgwood. Not popular and short-lived. (Hume)	
1762	"Plain" Creamware: clear, lead glazed. This technique of manufacture perfected by J. Wedgwood by 1762. (Hume)	
1766-1790	<u>Queen's ware</u> rim popular. (Hume).	
post 1766 1820	<u>Royal Pattern</u> rim popular. (Hume)	
c. 1765 1790	<u>Feather-edge</u> rim popular. (Hume)	
1765-1810	<u>Overglaze enamelled Creamware</u> , hand-painted, (South)	
early 1770's	<u>Shell-edge</u> rim. Hand-painted in underglaze blue, red, green and sometimes purple. Pattern rare in Creamware. (Hume)	
1770-	<u>Transfer-printed Creamware</u> in various	

- 1815 colors; red, black, brown, and purple. (Hume)
- 1775-
1800 Chinoiserie motif popular. (Hume)
- 1782 Brown slip coated Creamware manufacture begun. Wares usually had hand-painted areas also. (Hume)
- pre
1783-
early
1800's Plain rims manufactured in Creamware (Hume)
- 1780-
1815 Annular Creamwares: Horizontal bands of color on bowls; black, green, light brown, & pale blue. Sometimes full engine turned grooves. (South)
- 1785
1790
1820 Finger-painted wares: usually on Annular Creamwares. Different colored slips swirled together in bands to produce a marblized effect. Usually in greens and browns. (South)
- c. 1790-
1800 "Lustre-ware" Use of gold in glaze to produce pink lustre, or platinum in glaze to produce silver lustre finish. (Fisher)
- post
1820- Undecorated Creamware: types of vessels produced limited to kitchen bowls, chamber pots, and bed-pans. (Hume)



PEARLWARE

Characteristics:

- Paste: cream colored, soft, sticks to tongue, powders when scratched with knife.
- Glaze: not deep, tends to spaul off. Color from grayish blue-green, to grayish blue, to pale blue, to almost white. Blue specks sometimes appear in the glaze.
- Decoration: various from hand-painted underglaze blue & polychrome colors, to transfer-printed red, brown, black & blue. Also polychrome stenciled.
- Form: early - thin like creamware, becoming thicker later. Most common form the shell edged plate.
- Types of Vessels: tea & table wares, kitchen & toilet wares.

1779 By this date Josiah Wedgwood perfected "Pearlware".

c. 1780-1795 Shell edged embossed plate rims, well painted in blue or green. (Hume)*



c. 1780-1810 Chinoiserie pattern popular in hand-painted underglaze blue. (Hume)

c. 1780-1830 Undecorated pearlware manufactured. (South)

c. 1787-1840 Transfer-Print decoration appears on pearlware in blue, red, brown & black. (Hume & South)

c. 1790-1820 Finger-Painted or Marbled Wares slips of different colors swirled together. Usually green & light brown predominate. (South)

c. 1790-1840 Lustre-ware: use of gold in glaze to produce pink lustre or platinum to produce silver lustre. (South)

c. 1790-1815 Polychrome decoration begins in floral & geometric patterns. Colors in soft pastel hues. (South)

c. 1795-1820 Annular-wares: thick bands of color filling engine turned grooves. Colors: browns, green, blue, black etc. (Hume)

c. 1795-1840 Blue Willow Transfer-print: must have the following elements: house, bridge, boat, 3 figures & 2 birds. (South)

c. 1795-1890 "Mocha-wares" brown fern-like decoration on annular wares. (South)

c. 1800-1820 Finger-Painted Annular wares: zones of marblized colors on annular ware. (Hume)

c. 1800-1820 Fish Scale, Feather, Floral Garlands & human & animal figures embossed on rims. (South)



c. 1800-1830 Shell edged embossed plates poorly painted with brush just drawn around edge. (South)

c. 1800-1840 Pastoral Scenes popular in both Chinoiserie & English themes. (Hume)

c. 1820-1840 Polychrome Stecil floral decorations in bright blue, orange, green, & pinkish red. (South)



- c. 1820 Pearlware on its way out as "Whiteware", "Stone China" & "Ironstone" make their appearances. (Hume)

WHITEWARE

Characteristics:

Paste: off-white color. Soft but harder than either pearlware or creamware. Sticks to tongue, can be marked with knife, powders little.

Glaze: clear resulting in a "white ware". Early whiteware tinted blue like pearlware. Glaze deeper than pearlware. Tends to crackle.

Decoration: various, see below.

Form: usually thicker & heavier than pearlware. But can also be thin.

Types of Vessels: table & tea wares, kitchen & toilet wares.

NOTE: Creamware blends into Pearlware & Pearlware blends into Whiteware, resulting in difficulty in identifying ceramics in the transition zones. Whiteware was never "invented", it simply evolved, probably in response to changes in tastes (Miller). It is still made today. Most Whitewares bear maker's marks & dates & can be dated with the aide of a book describing maker's marks. The term "Pearl" often appears in these marks but does not indicate that they are what archaeologists term "Pearlware".

- c. 1820-1830 Transitional - pearlware evolves into whiteware. It may be suggested that these difficult sherds be termed pearl/whiteware & assigned the date indicated.
- c. 1830-1860 Dipped - catch-all category that includes banded, annular, & mocha wares. Colors from bright blues to subdued earth tones. (Garrow)*
- c. 1830-1860 Edged wares with shell embossed rims as in creamware & pearlware, 7 painted with a blue or green band. Distinguishable from earlier wares by the paste, and the increased thickness of the ware. (Miller, Garrow)
- c. 1830-1860+ Transfer-Printed: blue very popular in first half of 19th C. Predominately oriental or cottage scenes with rim bands of floral or geometric designs. Also printed in red, brown, black, & green. Still made today. (Miller, Garrow)
- c. 1830-1871 Sponged: decoration applied with a sponge resulting in splotched appearance in red, blue, green, yellow & polychrome. Most only partially decorated but some entirely decorated. Sometimes combined with hand-painted or transfer-printed decoration. (Garrow)

- c. 1830-1900+ Hand-Painted blue & polychrome: decoration small & less well painted than earlier wares. Blue declines in popularity through time. Stencils also used. (Garrow)
- 1844-1860 Flow Blue: transfer-print where color bleeds. Some of this is just poorly done transfer-printing & is not really "flow blue". Flow blue was a deliberate design technique. Flow technique also applied in purple somewhat later. (Garrow)

IRONSTONES

Stone China, Granite Ware

Characteristics:

Paste: harder than Whiteware, sticks to tongue slightly or not at all, will not scratch with knife. Heavier & thicker than Whiteware. Paste is tinted blue, gray, or stark white.

Glaze: deeper than Whiteware, adheres well to paste.

NOTE: By the age of Ironstones, most pieces were marked & can be dated fairly accurately with a book describing makers marks & dates.

1840-1885+ Ironstone, Stone China, & Granite Ware development parallels that of Whiteware with similar design motifs popular, especially transfer-printed decorations. Ironstones were also cast in molded forms. (Garrow)*

1850-1855+ Blue Tinted Molded undecorated Ironstone popular. Blue color derived from the paste, not the glaze. (Miller, Garrow)

REDWARE

Refined & Unrefined

Characteristics:

Paste: red colored, ranging from red-orange to dark purplish-red. Usually low fired resulting in a soft porous paste.

Glazes: on one or both surfaces, also unglazed.

Clear Lead: results in a bright ginger brown color on red paste, & various intensities of yellow over white slip decoration.

Manganese with clear lead: produces a mottled or speckled brown effect. The more manganese added the darker the brown.

Iron Oxides: result in shades of brown or black.

Copper Oxides: produce shades of green.

Metallic Lustre: on red paste produces a copper-lustre vessel.

Decoration:

Slipped: a white slip coated over the red paste.

Trailed: a white clay slip trailed over the red paste in patterns of thick lines.

Combed: combination of white slip & brown slip combed over red paste in relatively thin lines.

Sgraffito: decoration scratched through white clay slip producing designs in fine lines.

Form: usually thick & heavy especially in utilitarian vessels.

Types of Vessels: mostly utilitarian; kitchen, storage, tavern, and toilet wares, also table & tea wares.

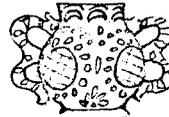
NOTE: Redwares were locally produced from the mid 17th century on & are very similar to each other through time & space. Furthermore, local redwares copied English & European types. Therefore they are very hard to date. Usually, only the more distinctive English & European redwares can be dated with any confidence.

DATES FOR THE MORE DISTINCTIVE ENGLISH & EUROPEAN REDWARES

c. 1580-1625 Wanfield Slipware: redware decorated with a combination of trailed & sgraffito techniques. Some with figures in Elizabethan garb with copper oxide coloring. Type: deep dishes with short vertical rims & two horizontal loop handles. (South)*



c. 1612-1700 Wrothram Slipware: applied sprig-molded decoration in busy patterns & sometimes dates. Dark glazed. Types: "tyg" mugs with one or more sets of double handles. (South)



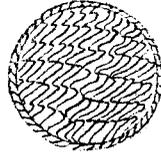
c. 1630-1660 Metropolitan Slipware: Trailed designs in white pipe clay under a clear glaze, resulting in a ginger brown body & yellow design. Some with dates & mottos. (South)



c. 1650-1740 & into 20th C. North Devon Sgraffito: designs incised through white slip over pink paste & lead glazed resulting in a rich yellow surface with floral & geometric designs in light brown. Types: plates, mugs, pitchers. (Hume)



- c. 1680-1720 North Devon Gravel Tempered: pink paste with a gray core, heavily gravel tempered. Glazed in light brown or apple green. Types: cream pans, jugs, storage jars. (Hume)
- c. 1670-1795 Combined Slipware: white & brown slip "combed" over a red paste & lead glazed, resulting in a yellow color. (South)
- late 17th C. -1775 Dry-Bodied Redwares: thin, high-fired red paste, unglazed with sprig molded decoration. Some engine turned, & some glazed. Types: tea wares. (Hume)
- c. 1720-1775 Buckley or Agate ware: thick heavy bodied ware made by combining red & buff clays. When broken paste appears agate-like. Some coated with thick black glaze, others with clear red glaze resulting in mottled reddish-brown vessels. Plate rims often decorated with pipe-clay rouletted bands. Types: cream pans, storage jars, pitchers, plates. (South)
- c. 1725-1750 Astbury ware: fine high-fired redpaste, lead glazed resulting in light brown surface. Usually sprig molded birds, squirrels, flowers & royal arms in pipe clay. (South)
- c. 1745-1790 Jackfield: refined high-fired redware, paste fired purple or gray & coated with a deep black glaze. Sometimes oil gilded in floral designs. Thin. Types: pitchers & tea wares. (Hume)
- c. 1790-1840 Copper Lustre: gold metallic glaze over red paste resulting in a copper colored vessel. (South)



GENERAL DATES FOR LOCALLY PRODUCED AMERICAN REDWARES

- 2nd half 17th C. "Metropolitan" type trailed slipwares manufactured in New England & widely distributed. (Hume)
- Mid 18th C. Pennsylvania German manufactured slipwares in various designs, trailed, combed, sgraffito, etc. Common in Delaware. (Hume)
- Early 19th C.
- Entire 19th C. Redwares locally produced, with glaze on one or two surfaces, or unglazed. Undecorated utilitarian wares. (Hume)

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PRELIMINARY CERAMIC DIVISIONS

Paste Color	Paste Hardness	Glaze	Name of Ware
Black	V. Hard	Unglazed	Stoneware
Dk. Red	V. Hard	Unglazed Opaque, Colored Glaze	Stoneware
Purple	Hard	Opaque, Colored Glaze Unglazed	*Redware
	Med. Hard	Clear Lead Glaze over paste= ginger brown Opaque, Colored Glaze	
Red	Hard	Unglazed Clear Lead Glaze over white slip= yellow	Redware
	Soft	Mottled Lead Glaze with various oxides Opaque, Colored Glaze	
Pink	Soft	Clear Lead Glaze over white slip= yellow	
Pink w/ Gray Cone	Soft	Opaque, Colored Glaze	Redware
Pink w/ Buff mix	Soft	Clear Lead Glaze; mottled reddish brown Opaque, Colored Glaze, Thick	Redware
Pinkish Buff or Yellow Buff	Very Soft	Opaque, Colored Tin Glaze: Pink, Blue or Off-White, Thick	Deft
	Hard	Clear Lead Glaze= deep yellow	Yellow-ware
Buff	Soft	Clear Lead Glaze= yellow Mottled Glaze Mottled Clear Lead w/Brown Oxide, Unifacial	Stafford- shire Rockingham
		Clear lead= yellow-green to cream colored Mottled Clear Lead w/Brown-green oxide, Bifacial	
Light Buff	Soft	Opaque, Colored Glaze Brown Slipped	Creamware
	Med. Soft	Clear Lead Glaze with Blue Additives Opaque, Colored Glaze	Pearlware
Off- White	Med. Hard	Clear Glaze= Off-White, occasionally with blue specks, Deeper, crackles	Whiteware

*= Indicates resulting color of glaze over paste.

	Hard	True Clear Glaze, adheres well	Ironstone Stone China Graniteware
		Unglazed	Porcelain, Parian
White	Vitreous	True Clear Glaze Clear Glaze with blue Additives Opaque, Colored Glaze	Porcelain
Trans- parent White	Vitreous	True Clear Glaze	Porcelain Bone China
White	Very Hard	Clear, salt glazed= dimpled appearance Opaque, Colored Glaze	Stoneware
Bluish White	Hard	True Clear Colored Glaze; bluish color	Ironstone Stone China Graniteware
Grayish White	Very Hard	Clear Salt Glaze; dimpled appearance	Stoneware
	Hard	True Clear Glaze, adheres well	Ironstone Stone China Graniteware
Gray	Very Hard	Clear Salt Glaze= dimpled appearance White or gray Salt Glaze= dimpled appearance Opaque, Colored Glaze White Slipped	Stoneware
Buff- Brown	Very Hard	Clear Salt Glaze= dimpled appearance Mottled Salt Glaze, dimpled appearance Opaque, Colored Glaze White Slipped	Stoneware