



White Ironstone Notes

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White Ironstone China Association Communications Committee

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The WICA Communications Committee was formed to improve the interaction with and among the members of the White Ironstone China Association. It will create and publish the printed newsletter, *White Ironstone Notes*, which is mailed to each member. In addition, it will create and distribute the monthly e-mail newsletter, *White Ironstone China Association E-News* to all current WICA members who have an email address and also those who have signed up for the *E-News* via WICA's official Facebook Page (White Ironstone China Association) or through the WICA Group Facebook page (White Ironstone China Association Group). A special *E-News* may also be published for time-sensitive information.

The success of the Communications Committee depends upon the participation of **YOU**, our WICA members.

- We need **YOU** to provide ideas for and assistance with articles.
- We need **YOU** to create an article with photos of several items in your collection that are of special significance to you. See the article in this issue by Tom and Olga Moreland.

- We need **YOU** to share your research and/or photos about manufacturers, body styles, a particular item, importers' marks, etc. If your research is relative to white ironstone, the Communications Committee would like to hear from you. See the article in this issue submitted by members Jean-Pierre and Jacqueline Beaudry Dion.
- We need **YOU** to ask questions regarding an item you have acquired.
- We need **YOU** to let the Communications Committee know of upcoming white ironstone-related events in your area such as auctions, estate sales, etc. so WICA members may be notified through a special *E-News*.
- We need **YOU** to identify items or spare parts for which you are searching or would like to sell. The "Spare Parts" section of *White Ironstone Notes (WIN)* has been moved to the *E-News* and is called "Member Classified Ads—For Sale and Wanted". *WIN* will no longer publish any form of advertising for any member or non-member.

WE ARE LOOKING FORWARD TO YOUR HELP!

WICA Shoppe

The Illustrated Guide of White Ironstone from A-Z by Ernie and Bev Dieringer. Book Only: \$50.
Book + DVD: \$80

White Ironstone: A Collector's Guide by Jean Wetherbee. This 2005 spiral bound book is a reprint of Jean's last book published in 1996 by Antique Trader Books. \$35

Purchase the Above Two Books: \$75. Purchase Both Books + DVD: \$100

White Ironstone, A Survey of Its Many Forms by Dawn Stoltzfus and Jeffrey B. Snyder. \$35

White Ironstone China Plate Identification Guide 1840-1890 by Ernie and Bev Dieringer. \$35

White Ironstone Pitcher Book I, An Identification Guide by Ernie and Bev Dieringer. \$25

White Ironstone Pitcher Book II, An Identification Guide by Ernie and Bev Dieringer. \$25

White Ironstone Teapots, An Identification Guide by Ernie and Bev Dieringer. \$25

Purchase Both Pitcher Books or One Pitcher Book and the Teapot Book: \$40

Purchase Both Pitcher Books and the Teapot Book: \$60

All prices include shipping. Make checks payable to **WICA, Inc.** and mail to:

David and Karen Klein

1513 Perry Street, Davenport, IA 52803

Questions: Call 563-449-4908 or email whoisbugs@hotmail.com

From Our President

Happy Autumn Everyone,

I hope each and every one of you is staying safe and healthy during these very trying times of the pandemic.

Many of the WICA Board members have been busy during the past few months.

A **WICA Communications Committee** has been established to improve interaction with and among WICA members. It will create and publish the printed *White Ironstone Notes* which is sent to member homes three times per year as well as a new monthly e-mail publication *White Ironstone China Association E-News*; September and October issues have been sent to all WICA members who have an email address on file. WICA Facebook members may also subscribe to the *E-News* but will not receive the printed newsletters. Anyone who would prefer to not receive the *E-News* may unsubscribe. Please review the Communications Committee article on page 2 to determine how you can help the WICA Communications Committee.

White Ironstone Notes has a new look and is being shipped as a booklet mailer with a tab to keep it closed in the mail. The elimination of the U.S. Postal Service bulk rate charge for 200 envelopes and the ability to mail the newsletter without an envelope is a large savings to WICA which now has a total of 139 member households.

Coming in 2021: A New WICA Website. You will be updated when the website is available. I know I am really looking forward to seeing it.

The mid-year **Board of Directors Meeting** will be on Saturday, October 24, at 9 a.m. EST via conference calling. Please let me know if you have any questions, concerns or ideas for the Board. Reminder: All of the ideas and comments that are submitted are reviewed and discussed at our Board meetings.

The **White Ironstone China Association Facebook Page** now has over 1,075 “likes.” This is up from 950 “likes” at this time last year. The Facebook page is helping to bring in new members and is getting word out about our organization. Thank you to our WICA members who encourage visitors to our page and in our Facebook group to join WICA. If you are interested in helping with our Facebook page, please let me know.

During the Pandemic Joe and I have been staying home as much as possible. However, I do miss going to my favorite antique shows and garage sales. A big day out for me is going into the little village nearby which fortunately has a pharmacy and gas station where we are able to purchase a limited amount of groceries. Our local bylaws require that everyone inside a building must wear a mask. In spite of this, the Covid-19 numbers increased here in Ontario during September.

Please share your white ironstone adventures during the pandemic. I may have already had my one and only ironstone “fix” for the year. I got “lucky” In July. I saw a couple of new ironstone salt and pepper shakers with a wheat pattern for sale in our Facebook group. The other lucky thing for me is that the person was located right here in Ontario, Canada. So, we set up a meeting date and destination. We met outside in the parking lot of an antique mall. We both wore our face masks and exchanged money and the parcel. It was great to see another antique lover and to get an ironstone fix. Please submit your story to the Communications Committee.

Thanks,

Dorothy Riley
dortriley@outlook.com

WICA Board of Directors

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William Livesley's Legacy to Whiteware in Canada and the United States

Prepared and Submitted by Jacqueline Beaudry Dion and Jean-Pierre Dion

Photographs by Jacqueline Beaudry Dion and Dorothy Riley

Welcome Back Jacqueline Beaudry Dion and Jean-Pierre Dion



This husband and wife team spoke at the 2017 WICA Convention in Syracuse, New York. Their presentation focused on 19th century Canadian white ironstone.

They graciously accepted the call to WICA members for assistance with creating articles for *White Ironstone Notes*. We are very pleased to present the results of their current research regarding the move of William Livesley from the English firm of Livesley Powell & Co. to Canada. Advertisements and photos of items in this article are courtesy of the Dions unless otherwise noted.

The Dions have been collectors of pottery, glass, and art works since 1970. They have extensively researched and published articles and books on 19th and 20th century Canadian and American potteries. Jean-Pierre has been a professor at the University of Quebec in Montreal for over 30 years, and Jacqueline has been an art gallery director for over 20 years.

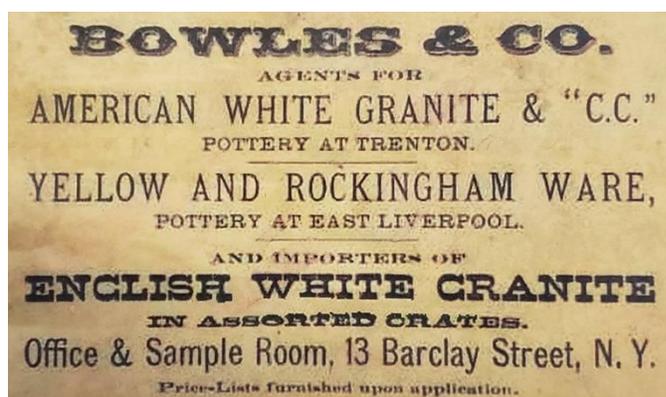
Introduction: Whiteware Versus White Ironstone

To prepare the reader for the use of the terms “whiteware” and “white ironstone” used in the following article, *William Livesley's Legacy to Whiteware in Canada and the United States*, the following explains both terms.

Whiteware refers to the color of the 19th century earthenware body when it comes out of the kiln. The color varies depending mostly upon the iron content in the clays. The color may be red or pink indicating more than 3% iron, pale yellow if the iron content is

1% to 3%, or white when the iron content is less than 1%. Therefore, the terms redware, yellowware, and whiteware are used respectively to refer to the color of the earthenware body before the glaze is applied. Whiteware would include ironstone, fine china, semi-porcelain, porcelain, and parian. (Reference: Stern's *The Pottery Industry of Trenton*, published in 1994 by Rutgers University Press, New Jersey. This was based on a previously completed PhD thesis.)

Ironstone has a white body and, most of the time, a transparent lead glaze. The addition of cobalt powder increases the whiteness of the ware. The degree of whiteness determines the grade of the ware. White Granite (W.G.) is the top grade and is pure white. C.C. (Cream Color) is the secondary grade and is not as white. White Granite is known by several names including stone china and ironstone china. (Reference the discussion of whiteware in *American Potters and Pottery* by Ramsey, 1939.) In 1879, according to the owners of the St. Johns Stone Chinaware Company in Quebec, Canada, about 66% of the production was White Granite and 33% Cream Color. The circa 1880 advertisement by Bowles & Co. of Barclay Street in New York references White Granite and “C.C.” Ironstone pieces may also be decorated with color bands or gold lines or flowers, fruits, etc.



This circa 1880 advertisement by Bowles & Co. of Barclay Street in New York references “White Granite” and “C.C.”

In most cases, when the term whiteware is used in the following article it could be replaced by white ironstone. However, white ironstone would not cover the fine china tableware (semi-vitrified china or semi-porcelain) probably made in the 20th century by the Livesley family in East Liverpool, Ohio.

The Article

William Livesley's Legacy to Whiteware in Canada and the United States

While many collectors of white ironstone have heard of the firm of Livesley, Powell & Co. from Hanley, England, few are aware that William Livesley played a major role in the production of white ironstone in Canada. He was manager of the first white ironstone factory in Canada—the St. Johns Stone Chinaware Co. He later set up his own white ironstone factory—the Canada Pottery. It is the purpose of this article to describe and illustrate Livesley's activities in Canada and to reflect on his legacy regarding the production of white ironstone in Canada and the United States.

Livesley, Powell & Co., Hanley, England

William Livesley was a senior partner in the firm of Livesley Powell & Co (1851-1865). This firm produced china, parian, and ironstone and exported much of it to North America. Below is an 1865 advertisement by importer J. D. Flint & Co. which appeared in the *Daily Evening News* of Fall River, Massachusetts.

ANOTHER SMASH UP!
Great Reduction in the Price of
CROCKERY!
Just received direct from the Manufacturers in
Staffordshire, England,
TWO LARGE INVOICES
— OF —
Messrs. Livesley, Powell & Co's. Floral Pattern,
WHITE GRANITE.
— ALSO —
C. C., EDGED, PAINTED and
DIPT WARE!
J. D. FLINT & CO.
my13-dtf

Advertisement by Importer J. D. Flint & Co., *Daily Evening News*, Fall River, Massachusetts

Other known importers are J. B. Sheridan of Louisville, Kentucky, and Andrew Mackay of Brooklyn, New York.

At the 1862 London International Exhibition, Livesley, Powell & Co. showed articles gilt by a new process. On November 22, 1862, the *Birmingham Daily Post* reported “the gold printing is sharp and distinct, the lines clear and unbroken, there are numerous items with crests, shields, initials...”

The London Gazette of December 8, 1865, under the heading *Partnerships Dissolved*, reported “Livesley, Powell & Co., china manufacturers, Hanley, as regards to W. Livesley.” Thus, Livesley retired from the firm in 1865, a date also confirmed in his obituary.

In 1873, Livesley relocated to the United States after accepting an offer to become superintendent of the American Crockery Co. of Trenton, New Jersey. This firm, which had over 100 employees in March, 1873, and a yearly output of \$125,000, was producing plain and decorated whiteware. (See our paper in the *Newsletter of the Potteries of Trenton Society*, April 2016.)

Livesley at the St. Johns Stone Chinaware Co., St. Johns, Province of Quebec (P.Q.)

Meanwhile in Canada, George W. Farrar, a stoneware manufacturer, convinced Edward C. MacDonald, a rich private banker from St. Johns, P.Q., to seek partners and incorporate a firm to produce white ironstone. They must have contacted Livesley because in May, 1873, the *Quebec Official Gazette* announced the intention to incorporate the St. Johns Stone Chinaware Co. with Livesley as a shareholder and manager (chief technician). Livesley's obituary (*The Pottery Gazette*, London, September 1, 1891, page 43) which we presented during our lecture at the Syracuse WICA Convention of 2017, clearly indicates that the manager in St. Johns, Quebec, and the senior partner of the Hanley firm were one and the same person, a fact unrecognized up to that time.

The act of incorporation by letters patent was finally granted in August 1873, and construction of the facility began in St. Johns. Due to delays, the first output was offered to the public in August 1874. Despite the difficult times of economic depression in North America, the firm managed to supply the

Canadian market with White Granite and Cream Color wares, plain or decorated with bands of color or with flowers, for a few years. Daily Bread plates or trays, in the Sheaf of Wheat pattern are found occasionally, but the most popular patterns produced by the St. Johns Stone Chinaware Co. in the early years were Wheat, Wheat & Hops, Cable & Ring, Ivy, and One Large and Two Little Ribs.

The printed marks used during the years 1874-77, that is until the bankruptcy of the corporation, all contain the Royal Coat of Arms (with the lion and unicorn) and underneath the words IRONSTONE CHINA. Often, there is a second line added with the words ST. JOHN'S (or ST. JOHNS, which is the correct spelling), occasionally followed by the letters P.Q. (for Province of Quebec). See Marks 1 through 4 below.

**Royal Coat of Arms Marks Used by the
St. Johns Stone Chinaware Co.
During the Years 1874-1877**



IRONSTONE CHINA
Mark 1



***IRONSTONE CHINA
ST. JOHNS, P.Q.***
(P.Q. for Province of Quebec)
Mark 4



***IRONSTONE CHINA
ST. JOHN'S***
***(Note the apostrophe
between the N and S.)***
Mark 2



***IRONSTONE CHINA
ST. JOHNS***
***(No apostrophe
between the N and S.)***
Mark 3

Mark 1
IRONSTONE CHINA
Royal Coat of Arms Mark
St. Johns Stone Chinaware Co.
1874-1877



Sheaf of Wheat Daily Bread Plate



Ivy Sugar Bowl



Cable & Ring Vegetable Tureen with Bands of Color



Wheat Breakfast Plate



Mark 4
IRONSTONE CHINA
ST. JOHNS, P.Q.
(P.Q. for Province of Quebec)
Royal Coat of Arms Mark
St. Johns Stone Chinaware Co.
1874-1877



One Large and Two Little Ribs Salad Bowl



Wheat & Hops Chamber Pot
Photo Courtesy of Dorothy Riley



Mark 2
IRONSTONE CHINA, ST. JOHN'S
(Note the apostrophe between the N and S.)
Royal Coat of Arms Mark
St. Johns Stone Chinaware Co.
1874-1877



Cable & Ring Ewer with Band of Color



Cable & Ring Chamber Pot



Cable & Ring Teapot
Photo Courtesy of Dorothy Riley



Wheat & Hops Vegetable Tureen Base



Mark 3
IRONSTONE CHINA, ST. JOHN'S
(No apostrophe between the N and S)
Royal Coat of Arms Mark
St. Johns Stone Chinaware Co.
1874-1877



Wheat & Hops Relish Dish or Gravy Boat Underplate
Photo Courtesy of Dorothy Riley

Livesley in Montreal

In late 1876, Livesley decided to leave the St. Johns factory, either because he was worried about its financial situation or simply because he desired to try his hand at manufacturing his own whiteware. He relocated to Montreal. In April, 1877, he and some associates incorporated the West End Dresden Pottery for the production of white earthenware and porcelain. They used the old site of the St. Lawrence Glass Co. in the west end of Montreal. After the pottery failed, he was briefly associated with another venture on the same site, under the name of the Stafford Pottery. Both names were obviously chosen by Livesley, whose Hanley firm was on Stafford Street in the county of Stafford, not too far from the Dresden Works. No marked specimen of either the West End Dresden Pottery or the Stafford Pottery has come to light, and we do not know if any mark was ever used.

In the late 1870's, Livesley had the opportunity to test some clay discovered by Mr. William L. Holland of Ottawa on the Gatineau River in the county of Low. He produced a piece of white earthenware and sent it back to Mr. Holland boasting that this was the first piece of white earthenware ever made in Canada *from a native clay*, as later reported in the *Ottawa Daily Citizen* of July 15, 1884. (The St. Johns Stone Chinaware Co. used imported clays.)

Livesley and the Canada Pottery, St. Johns, P.Q.

In the 1881 Canadian census, William Livesley is described as an Earthenware Manufacturer, living with Rose Anna (43?), Frederick (10), Gertrude (6) and Maud (4), the last two being born in the Province of Quebec. William Livesley was born in 1810, being baptized in Hanley on April 15, 1810 (Methodist Church). He was first married to Sarah Burndrett in 1832 and then to Rose Anna (Rosa Gratton) in 1867.



Mark 2
Canada Pottery
W.L.&Co., Stone China
Secondary Canada
Pottery mark by
William Livesley & Co.
1881-1882



Wheat Soap Box Base

In 1881, Livesley was back in St. Johns, ready to compete against his former employer in the production of whiteware. The St. Johns Stone Chinaware Co., now a private concern, was still in business and doing very well after MacDonald had rescued the factory from its creditors by buying it in late 1877. Livesley purchased a factory which the Black brothers had built on the former site of the Farrar Stoneware factory in St. Johns. He incorporated the Canada Pottery / W. L. & Co. This firm became the second most important producer of whiteware in Canada, after the St. Johns Stone Chinaware Co. Since it operated only from January, 1881, to October, 1882, marked examples are rare; most are undecorated whiteware. One exceptional set from our collection has embossed grapes decorated in color. This is probably from "the trial made with some success in decorated wares" referred to at the time of the sale of the Canada Pottery to Charles E. Pearson in October, 1882.

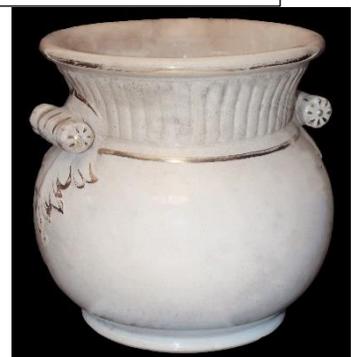
The main printed mark used by Livesley was CANADA POTTERY above an oval in which are the words STONE / CHINA WARE / W. L. & Co. On a sugar bowl of the colored Grapes & Vines set in our collection, the words CANADA POTTERY are missing. A secondary mark has a printed maple leaf with the words CANADA POTTERY W. L. & Co and STONE CHINA.



Mark 1
Canada Pottery
Stone China Ware, W.L.&Co.
Main Canada Pottery mark by
William Livesley & Co.
1881-1882



Grapes & Vines
Teapot



Lady Fingers with
Acanthus Leaves Slop Jar

The patterns known include Wheat, Wheat & Hops, Grapes & Vines and Lady Fingers with Acanthus Leaves. His free use of patterns previously made by his former St. Johns employer leads us to believe that he may be the one who introduced these at the St. Johns Stone Chinaware Co.

Livesley continued his contribution to the production of whiteware in St. Johns under other owners until at least 1887. It is likely that Pearson kept him as a potter from 1882 to 1885. In the act of incorporation of the British Porcelain Manufacturing Co, in 1885, Livesley is again mentioned as a shareholder and potter. The story of the British Porcelain of St. Johns will be told in a sequel paper to this one.

Livesley and Family in East Liverpool, Ohio

In 1889, Livesley, whose health was compromised, retired to East Liverpool, Ohio, where he died in August 1891, at the age of 81. At the time of his death he was unaware that his legacy to whiteware in North America would continue through his children and grandchildren. We are pleased to unveil here this later contribution, gleaned mostly from *The Evening Post* of East Liverpool, for the years 1928-1967.

Anna Maud Livesley, William Livesley's daughter, was born in Montreal, Canada. She married George E. Brock, the eastern sales representative for the Sterling China Co. of Wellsville, Ohio. While she

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- Collard, Elizabeth. *Nineteenth Century Pottery and Porcelain in Canada*, Montreal, McGill University Press, 1967, revised ed. 1984.
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lived most of her life in East Liverpool, she died in New Jersey in 1947.

Livesley's son, Frederick, who may have learned the potter's trade in St. Johns, was 20 years old at the time of his father's death. In East Liverpool Frederick worked for the Knowles, Taylor and Knowles Pottery as a mold maker. He married Martha Jane McCullough and they had three sons and two daughters. Martha Jane died in 1928 and Frederick, who resided a good portion of his life at the Ceramic Hotel of East Liverpool, died in 1941 at the age of 71.

Frederick's daughter, Anna Livesley Cox (1906-1969), was a decorator of pottery at the former Edwin M. Knowles China Co. She retired in 1952.

Frederick's son, Edward C., was born in East Liverpool. He was a potter employed by the Homer Laughlin China Co. before his death in 1948 at the age of 48.

In Conclusion

William Livesley (1810-1891) had a very fruitful life by any standards; it is certainly time to acknowledge his rich contribution to the whiteware industry on this side of the Atlantic.

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Kamm, Minnie Watson. *Old China*, Kamm Publications, 1951, third printing 1970.

Lambart, Helen. *Two Centuries of Ceramics in the Richelieu Valley*, Ottawa, National Museums of Canada, 1970.

Sussman, Lynne. *The Wheat Pattern, An Illustrated Survey*. Parks Canada, 1985.

The Pottery Gazette, Obituary for William Livesley. London, Sept. 1, 1891, p. 43.

These are a Few of our Favorite Things

Prepared and Submitted by Tom and Olga Moreland

Photographs by Denise Schine

Thank You

Tom and Olga Moreland

As founding members of WICA and past officers and directors, members Tom and Olga Moreland, both retired attorneys, have supported the organization throughout its existence. Their support continues as they volunteered to create the following article for *White Ironstone Notes*. They hope other members will also submit articles about “favorite things” in their collections.

Tom and Olga Moreland have been collecting white ironstone for 45 years. Learn more about them, their collection, and how they obtained the ten rare, unusual, and very cherished items presented in this article. All date from the 1840s to the 1860s.

We started collecting ironstone over 45 years ago. Olga brought to the marriage four ironstone plates she had purchased on Martha’s Vineyard to replace non-ironstone plates she had broken. Tom brought to the marriage in 1976 a collection of colored glass he displayed on shelves – one for red, one for blue and so on.

As soon as the Ukrainian priest had finished the marital vows – with Tom pledging to fight to free

Ukraine – the colored glass was packed up and hidden away. Not Olga’s taste. We had purchased only a very few ironstone pieces when around 1976, in Harper’s Ferry, West Virginia, we stumbled on a copy of Jean Wetherbee’s modest first book, published in 1974. Aha! This is a real collecting category, we said. We soon found Lester and Florence Good, “America’s most beloved antique dealers” as we called them, in Landisville, Pennsylvania. Every piece of the Goods’ ironstone, mostly in wheat patterns, was wrapped in plastic. We started buying.

Things got out of hand when we met the Dieringers around 1988. We blame them for initiating our practice of buying just about every piece of ironstone we found (aside from plates) in perfect condition. How else would you assemble a collection of 60 gravy boats, 75 relishes, and so on? Excessive, but fortunately their value could only increase with their age and scarcity.

Some 3,000 purchases later we are wiser. Anybody want a gravy boat? But we have had much fun and met many nice dealers and collectors, oft morphed into friends. So here are our ten favorite pieces, in order of acquisition, and the stories that come with them.

Item 1: Dover Shape Soup Tureen

Jacob Furnival, Reg. April 30, 1845



In 1989, during one of our frequent visits to Adamstown, Pennsylvania, we split up to cover the aisles of the Log Cabin. As Tom rounded a corner, there sat Olga on the floor, in front of Laurie Houkes’ display, guarding a treasure she had spied: a Jacob Furnival Dover Shape soup tureen, registered 1845. Price was a very reasonable \$155. No underplate, but we found one later on eBay, though of unknown provenance with a very different mark.



*Marks on Bottom of Soup Tureen.
Diamond Registry translates
to April 30, 1845*



*Mark on Bottom
of Underplate*

Item 2: Ceres Shape Pancake Server
Elsmore & Forster, Reg. November 2, 1859



Marks on Bottom of Base

On November 16, 1996, we had made arrangements to visit Gary McClure at his home in

Northport, Maine. Before getting there, we managed to lock ourselves out of our car. Overcoming that problem with help, we arrived at Gary's and proceeded to an unheated upstairs room full of ironstone. At once our eyes drifted to a Ceres pancake server, the only one we have ever seen. It was ours for \$395.

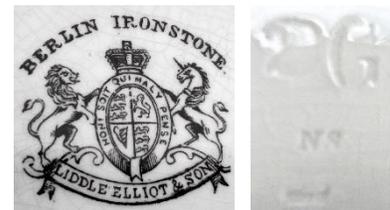
Item 3: Paneled Hexagon Soup Tureen
Clementson & Young, Reg. December 19, 1851



Marks on Bottom of Underplate

This unique beauty was the subject of a heated bidding war at the 1998 WICA Convention. Dick Kropp finally let us have it for the princely sum of \$1,450!

Item 4: Huge 16" Punch Bowl
Liddle Elliot & Son, Ca. 1860-1870



Marks on Bottom of Punch Bowl

On November 15, 1998, Kathy and Tom Lautenschlager hosted a by-invitation ironstone

event at their house to sell off a collection they had purchased from a retired New York City dealer. Those present drew lots to determine the order in which we could select items to buy. We got the first pick and went for this humongous punch bowl, shown with a Florentine punch bowl for comparison. It has an impressed "2G" on the base. The punch bowl does hold about two gallons.

Item 5: Napier Shape Ewer

Bridgwood & Son, Ca. 1860



We love the classic look of this stately (12 1/4" tall) ewer, which we purchased for \$250 from Shirley Parmer in 2000.



Mark on Bottom of Ewer

Item 6: Fluted Double Swirl Soup Tureen

Unmarked, Attributed to James Edwards,

Reg. May 30, 1842



We had always been attracted to this pattern by James (and, early on, also Thomas) Edwards. Tom also loves Boston Mails, so when in 2001 he found an on-line auction offering a Boston Mails soup tureen in this pattern he was off to the races. Got it for \$2,200. Then, amazingly, what should turn up at the 2002 WICA Convention Auction but this all-white version, which we won for \$900. So from never seeing such a soup tureen we got two back to back. [Later got a third one: a blue transfer version].

Item 7: Full Ribbed Foot Bath

Unmarked, J.W. Pankhurst & Co., Ca. 1860s



We have always loved Pankhurst's Full Ribbed pattern, and this foot bath is one of our treasures. We have a distinct memory that we drove to West Chester, Pennsylvania, to pick it up at the garage of the seller, but we do not recall his name, or the price. Might have been an eBay purchase. Somehow the thrill of its acquisition short-circuited Tom's careful inventory system, and no record was made.



Item 8: Giant Cake Stand

Jacob Furnival, Ca. 1860s



Here again (see Fluted Double Swirl Soup Tureen on page 13), after never having encountered a rare object we found two of them in short order. A pair of these huge 18



Mark on Bottom of Cake Stand

5/8" diameter cake stands, both marked "Furnival," showed up within a week in May 2006. During the 2006 WICA Convention we purchased one from Umberto Fierro for \$1,500; it had some crazing and stains. Then four days later we purchased one in

excellent condition on eBay from Polly and Bertica for \$2,080. We are told these stands likely were commercial pieces used for display in a store. We kept the better one – pictured with our smallest, 6 7/8" diameter cake stand by Anthony Shaw, and use it as the centerpiece of our family room table. The other wound up in Texas, as you will see.

Item 9: Lily Cheese Keep

Cork, Edge & Malkin, Ca. 1860s



We purchased this richly embossed cheese keep with the wonderful finial on eBay in January 2007 for \$1,700. The seller was Jim Lord from Comfort, Texas. We did not want to have this mailed, and in



Mark on Bottom of Cheese Keep

talking with Jim learned he was interested in acquiring a huge cake stand. We had a spare! So Jim agreed to accept the purchase price for his cheese keep in the form of our 18 5/8" diameter (Fierro) cake stand plus \$200. After the 2007 WICA Convention in Canton, Ohio, we took off on a cross-country trip. On May 27 we stopped in Comfort, an interesting and historic town, and implemented our trade with Jim.



Item 10: Morning Glory (Halleck Shape) Soup Tureen
Elsmore & Forster, Ca. 1860



Morning Glory was always a favorite pattern, and this is the only soup tureen we have ever seen in perfect condition. Purchased it, without an underplate, from the Hohls in 2009 for \$1,800. The underplate we had purchased on eBay in 2001; it had been very lonely. Both the underplate and the base have the Elsmore & Forster Morning Glory mark, but the underplate alone has under that mark, in lighter type, "HALLECK SHAPE." What's in that name? Could it have been a tribute to Civil War Major General Henry W. Halleck?



Mark on Bottom of Both the Base and the Undertray



Mark on Bottom of the Undertray

It turns out that all of our top ten pieces were purchased more than ten years ago.
 The search goes on, but at a different pace and price point.

Trivia - From This Issue of White Ironstone Notes
Prepared By Suzanne Nielsen

1. Approximately how many ironstone purchases are in Tom and Olga Moreland's collection?
2. What were the most popular patterns produced in the early years by the St Johns Stone Chinaware Co.?
3. The president announced something new was coming in 2021. What is it?
4. What is the name of the new WICA committee and how can it be contacted?
5. The success of the new committee depends on YOU and your participation. How can YOU contribute?
6. Where is the "Spare Parts" section of *White Ironstone Notes (WIN)* now located?
7. What is the new name of the "Spare Parts" section?
8. Name the new computer application WICA is now using to communicate with members on a monthly basis?
9. The new computer application will be used to deliver *White Ironstone Notes*. True or False.

Trivia Answers: (1) 3,000 (2) Wheat, Wheat & Hops, Cable & Ring, Ivy, and One Large and Two Little Ribs (3) New website (4) Communications Committee, wicacommunication@outlook.com, (734)453-2390 (5) Provide ideas for and assistance with articles, create an article with photos of several items in your collection that are of special significance to you, share your research and/or photos about manufacturers, body styles, a particular item, importers' marks, etc., ask questions regarding an item you have acquired, let the Communications Committee know of upcoming white ironstone-related events in your area such as auctions, estate sales, etc., identify items or spare parts for which you are searching or would like to sell. (6) E-News (7) Member Classified Ads - For Sale and Wanted (8) Constant Contact (9) False

White Ironstone Notes
2129 Hastings Drive
Charlotte, NC 28207

PLEASE HELP BY
DECEMBER 1, 2020

SUBJECT:
WILLIAM ADAMS
(AND SONS)

- Please check your collection for items by Adams from the 1840s to the 1970s.
- Take clear photos of each item and its mark(s), including importers' marks on a dark background.
- Send all photos to:
**WICA Communications
Committee**
See Page 2 of This Issue



SAVE THE DATES
WICA'S 26TH CONVENTION
JUNE 9-11, 2022
WYNDHAM GARDEN YORK
2000 LOUCKS ROAD
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA