

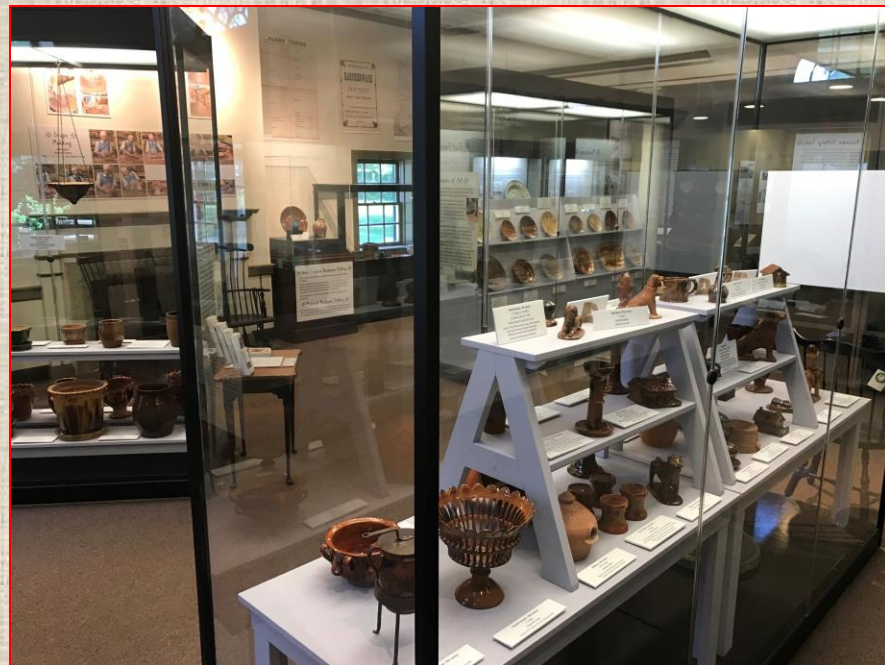
Thrown, Fired and Glazed:

The Redware Tradition

From Pennsylvania and Beyond

The second year of the exhibit *Thrown, Fired and Glazed: The Redware Tradition from Pennsylvania and Beyond* opened on March 8, 2020. On March 14, Landis Valley Village and Farm Museum closed due to the COVID-19 crisis. The exhibit has been extended so that more people can experience it when we reopen again.

While everyone waits to see the exhibit in person, we have decided to showcase some pieces from Year 1 and Year 2 virtually. This is the first installment of the online version of *Thrown, Fired and Glazed: The Redware Tradition from Pennsylvania and Beyond*.

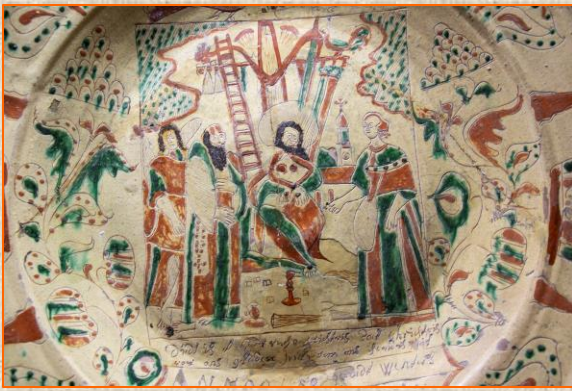


Pennsylvania Germans elevated redware from utilitarian household tools to works of art through the use of slipware and sgraffito decoration. They brought these techniques from Germany and passed them down over generations.

Slipware was a technique of decorating or covering a piece with different colored clay. Slip, or watered-down clay, was used in a variety of colors, including cream, red or dark brown. A slip cup was used to quickly apply linear designs onto the pieces using hollow quills that protruded from the bottom of the cup. The potter would then press the slip decoration into the piece using a rolling pin.

Sgraffito (incised) decoration was created by using a sharp tool to scratch through the white or yellowish slip that was applied to the piece revealing the red clay underneath. The whole plate would then be covered with a clear lead glaze.

A **clear, glassy lead glaze** was added to the pieces to make them waterproof since redware is very porous. The soft clay body did not combine with the hard glaze, so the glaze would often craze and crack as the fired pieces cooled in the kiln. The glazes were sometimes colored with **mineral oxides**, creating the colors you see. Oxides could also be added directly to the surfaces of the objects under a clear glaze to create various colored areas. Different oxides created different colors: iron for brown, copper for green, cobalt for blue and manganese for purple or a blackish brown.



Charger, 18th century

23.375" Diameter

Unidentified Maker

Germany

Inscription Possibly: This it is, that Christ suffered for us, and for our benefit, and of which the Spirit remains as a pledge.

*Collection of Landis Valley Village and Farm Museum, Pennsylvania
Historical and Museum Commission*

The sgraffito decorative style was popular in the pieces made by German and Swiss potters. Possible imported pieces like this one were influential on the pottery created by the Pennsylvania German potters and were made in Pennsylvania as early as 1733.

It is believed that the potter of this charger was attempting to render in sgraffito and slip a baroque engraving of Michelangelo's marble sculpture, *The Deposition*. As with *The Deposition*, four figures are depicted: the dead body of Jesus Christ, Nicodemus, Mary Magdalene, and the Virgin Mary. Looking closely, one can see the lance, reed, rooster, pillar, hand and nails depicted.





Manganese and Cream Slip Decorated Dish, c.1770-1800

13.625" Diameter

Unidentified Maker

Staffordshire, England

Collection of The Barnes Foundation, Philadelphia

This type of English redware and slip decoration was made in Kent, Derby and Burslem and Hanley in Staffordshire. This form and style are commonly known as English Combed Ware. This dish was covered with a dark manganese glaze and then white/cream slip was trailed in a pattern.

Slip Decorated Plate, 1728

7.25" Diameter

Unidentified Dutch Maker

Collection of Trip Kahn, Rockhill Research



George Washington Tribute Plate, early 19th century

13" Diameter

Unidentified Maker

Possibly European or American

Collection of John Kolar





Slip Decorated Pie Pan, 1790-1840

14.375" Diameter

Unidentified Maker

Possibly Alamance County, North Carolina

Collection of The Hershey Story



Pie Plate, 1800-1825

13.5" Diameter

Unidentified Maker

Connecticut

Collection of John Kolar

John Bell trained with his father in Hagerstown, Maryland and Winchester, Virginia. He worked with Jacob Heart in Chambersburg and spent time in Baltimore. He also talked often with his two potter brothers, Samuel and Solomon. This led to an extraordinary education in comparison to his peers.

Bell was very successful in producing a line of utilitarian pottery that was essential to everyday life, including storage jars and flower pots. The Bell Pottery produced approximately 15,000 pieces a year and over 800,000 pots in its 63 years of operation.

Bell used many glazing techniques to decorate his pottery, including common house paint. He used manganese dioxide to obtain browns, copper oxide to produce green and a tin glaze that produced a white finish, similar to stoneware.

Bell's five sons all became potters and produced pottery in their father's style. His daughter, Mary Elizabeth, also worked at the pottery as a decorator. Bell's pottery burned down in 1899.

Molded Plate, 19th century

8.75" Diameter

John Bell (1828-1895)

Waynesboro, Franklin County

Inscribed (Underneath): John W Bell Waynesboro PA

Collection of the Renfrew Museum and Park



Three-Color Slip Decorated Bowl, 19th century

10.5" Diameter

John Bell (1828-1895)

Waynesboro, Franklin County

Inscribed: W (Stands for Welty's Church)

Stamped: I Bell

Collection of the Renfrew Museum and Park

Snow Hill Cloister Slip Decorated Soup Bowl, early 19th century

11" Diameter

Attributed to John Bell

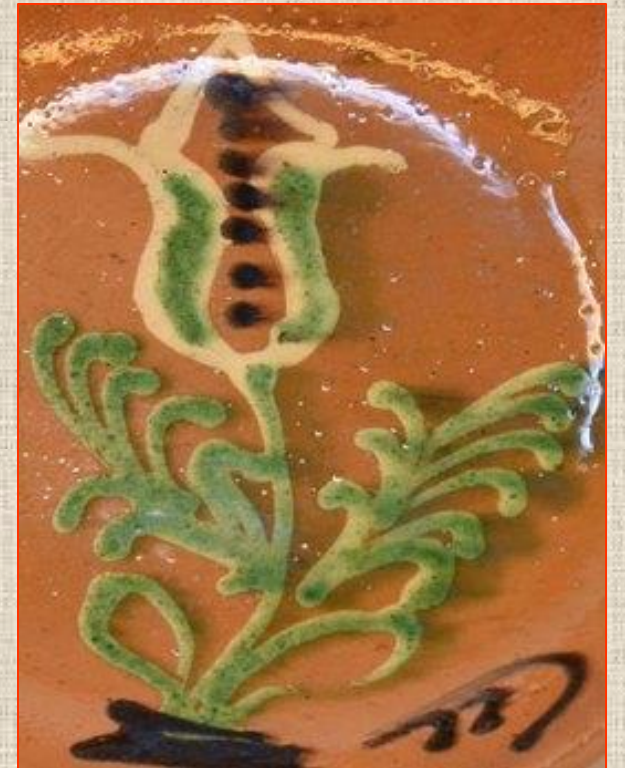
Waynesboro, Franklin County

*Collection of Landis Valley Village and Farm Museum,
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission*



This redware bowl was used to serve stew during the Love Feasts, a special Communion meal, at the Snow Hill Cloister, Franklin County, Pennsylvania. The Cloister, a communal society based on the Ephrata Cloister model, existed from 1798-1889. Snow Hill Cloister was established on the farm of Andreas Schneeberger and housed a celebrate brotherhood and sisterhood in a large community house (nunnery). Married members of the congregation were permitted to worship with the celibates, as was the custom at Ephrata Cloister. Snow Hill shared other doctrines with Ephrata, including adult baptism, foot washing and the Love Feast. Members of Snow Hill also composed and sang hymns in the Ephrata tradition and produced work in the fraktur style. However, Snow Hill focused more on economical activities and was more isolated than Ephrata. Snow Hill never grew very large. However, the group prospered, and its economic activities included the production and sale of grain, wool and linen, barrels, brooms, bricks, blacksmithing, cabinetry, furniture and pottery. By 1872, there were eight Brothers and eight Sisters. The Society was disbanded in March 1889. The last of the Sisters, Elizabeth Fyock, died in 1894 at 83. The last of the Brothers, Obed Snowberger, died in 1895 at 72.

The **Diehl Pottery** was founded by Samuel Diehl and later run by his sons, Josiah and William. There are no known signed Diehl Pottery pieces in existence.



Slip Decorated Pie Plate, 19th century
8" Diameter

Diehl Pottery, active 1850-1904

Rockhill Township, Bucks County

Collection of The Barnes Foundation, Philadelphia



Slip Decorated Pie Plate, 19th century

8.5" Diameter

Diehl Pottery, active 1850-1904

Rockhill Township, Bucks County

Collection of Jeffrey Herb



Slip Decorated Pie Plate, 19th century

8.5" Diameter

Diehl Pottery, active 1850-1904

Rockhill Township, Bucks County

Collection of Jeffrey Herb

Dry Pottery was previously known as Melcher Pottery. John Dry (1785-1870) learned the trade of pottery from Melcher. He took over the pottery in 1804, when he was nineteen years old. John Dry and his three sons, Daniel (1811-1872), Nathaniel (1842-1864) and Lewis (1843-1932), produced a wide range of utilitarian decorative pieces around their farming schedule. Nathaniel did the decorating of the pieces.



Slip Decorated Plate, 19th century

13.5" Diameter

Attributed to Dry Pottery, active 1804-1880

Dryville, Rockland Township, Berks County

Collection of Bradley and Deanne Hamilton

**Copper Oxide and Manganese Slip Decorated
Molded Plate, 1810-1850**

11.5" Diameter

Attributed to Dry Pottery, active 1804-1880

Dryville, Rockland Township, Berks County

Collection of The Barnes Foundation, Philadelphia



Rudolph Gerber worked with Andrew Uhler and Heinrich Roth. Gerber's style is very similar to Uhler's.



Sgraffito Decorated Plate with Copper Oxide (Green) Slip, 19th century

11.6" Diameter

Attributed to Rudolph Gerber, active 1811-1819

Collection of Mercer Museum

Sgraffito Decorated Dish, 1819

11.732" Diameter

Attributed to Rudolph Gerber, active 1811-1819

Collection of the Winterthur Museum, Bequest of Henry Francis du Pont, 1960.99

Image Courtesy of Winterthur Museum



Solomon Grimm was the son of a prosperous Pennsylvania German farmer and miller. He apprenticed with potters John Leisenring and Weiss.



Slip Decorated Plate, 1816

9.75" Diameter

Solomon Grimm (1787-1827)

Rockland Township, Berks County

Signature Inscribed on the Underside: Illegible

Collection of the Phillips Museum of Art, Franklin and Marshall College



Slip and Sgraffito Decorated Dish, 1800

12.125" Diameter

Jacob Joder

Inscribed: From the earth with understanding the potter makes everything: luck glaze and clay is his honest money's worth

Collection of Winterthur Museum, Bequest of Henry Francis du Pont, 1960.0688

Image Courtesy of Winterthur Museum

Sgraffito Decorated Plate, 1815

11.5" Diameter

Possibly Heinrich Stofflet (active 1812-1830)

Ruscombmanor Township, Berks County

*Landis Valley Village and Farm Museum,
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission*



Daniel K. Henne started the pottery in Upper Bern Township in 1840 after learning the trade in Philadelphia. The pottery was taken over by his son, Joseph, after his death.
The pottery ceased operations in 1880.

Slip Decorated Plate, c.1852-1880

6.75" Diameter

Joseph K. Henne (1823-1902)

Shartlesville, Upper Bern Township, Berks County

Collection of Jeffrey Herb



Andreas Hettmansperger arrived in Philadelphia on September 17, 1771 from Freidrichsthal, Germany, with his brother, Frans Wilhelm, a master potter. They produced utilitarian redware in Philadelphia until 1786. That year, listed as Andrew Headman, the potter moved to Bucks County where he established a pottery. He worked with his sons and grandsons at the pottery.



Sgraffito Decorated Plate, 1808

13.5" Diameter

Andrew Headman (1752-1830)

Rockhill Township, Bucks County

Inscription: Andrew Headman/ 1808

Collection of Mercer Museum

George Hubener may have apprenticed with John George Sissholtz or Moravian potter John Ludwig Huebner who ran the Bethlehem Pottery. Most of his surviving pieces are inscribed with dates from 1786-1793. The exact site of his pottery is unknown, but it is believed that he moved several times. The Upper Hanover Township tax records list Hubener as a potter taxed for one horse and two cows from 1787-1788. In 1790, he purchased 57 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres in Limerick Township, Montgomery County. He moved to Vincent Township, Chester County in 1792, selling his Limerick Township property. He was still working as a potter at that time. In 1797, Hubener bought a 186 acre farm and mill in Chester County, at which time he was working as a miller instead of a potter.

Slip and Sgraffito Decorated Dish, March 5, 1789

13" Diameter

George Hubener (1757-1828)

Limerick Township, Montgomery County

Inscription: Susanna Steltz her dish. As you would, them men should do to you, do ye even so to them, March 5th, 1789

Collection of Winterthur Museum, Bequest of Henry Francis du Pont, 1965.2301

Image courtesy of Winterthur Museum





Sgraffito Decorated Plate, 18th century

11" Diameter

George Hubener (1757-1828)

Limerick Township, Montgomery County

Inscription: No plaster can heal me, so will thou hasten with me out of this world of sorrow into the beautiful canopy of heaven.

Collection of Dr. David Bronstein

Sgraffito Decorated Dish, September 14, 1787

13.680" Diameter

George Hubener (1757-1828)

Limerick Township, Montgomery County

Inscription: If it weren't for little men and little roosters, the cradles and chicken house would stand empty.

Collection of Winterthur Museum, Bequest of Henry Francis du Pont, 1965.2300

Image courtesy of Winterthur Museum



John Leidy II was apprenticed to his uncle John Leidy I (1764-1846). John II took over the pottery in 1800. By 1820, he had established six working kilns, a clay and glaze mill and two potter's wheels.



Sgraffito Plate with Copper Oxide (Green) Slip, 1808

11" Diameter

John Leidy II (1780-1838)

Franconia Township, Montgomery County

Collection of Carol Stephanie Mance



Cream and Iron Slip Decorated Plate, first half of the 19th century

9.875" Diameter

Possibly Eurasmus Keister (worked until 1900)

Strasburg, Virginia

Possibly John Leidy II (1780-1838)

Franconia Township, Montgomery County

Collection of The Barnes Foundation, Philadelphia

In 1794, **Conrad Mumbouer** is listed in Haycock Township tax records, with no land. He was working with Michael and Henry Stoneback at the time. They rented a pottery shop. In 1798, he was assessed for a log house, a log barn and a pottery shop in Haycock Township, near property where other Stonebacks were potting. His son, Nicholas, was taxed as a potter in 1812.



Sgraffito Pie Plate, 19th century

10.5" Diameter

Attributed to Conrad Mumbouer (1761-1845)

Haycock Township, Bucks County

Collection of Dr. David Bronstein



Sgraffito Decorated Charger, 19th century

11" Diameter

Attributed to Conrad Mumbouer (1761-1845)

Haycock Township, Bucks County

Collection of Jeffrey Herb

Sgraffito Plate, 1823

10.25" Diameter

Possibly Conrad Mumbouer (1761-1845)

Haycock Township, Bucks County

*Collection of Landis Valley Village and Farm Museum,
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission*

Gift of Carol Stephanie Mance



John Neis was either apprenticed to his uncles, potters Abraham and Johannes Neis, or their apprentice, David Spinner. John set up a pottery on one of his uncles' properties. His son, John Jr, worked at the pottery. The 1859 census still listed his occupation as a potter.



Slip and Sgraffito Decorated Dish, 1821

11.417" Diameter

John Neis (1785-1867)

Upper Salford Township, Montgomery County

Inscription: Maiden I can tell that you would like a husband/ as far as I can see you shall soon be getting one.

Collection of Winterthur Museum, Bequest of Francis du Pont, 1960.0640

Image Courtesy of Winterthur Museum

Slip and Sgraffito Decorated Plate with Copper Oxide (Green) Slip, 1823

11.5" Diameter

John Neis (1785-1867)

Upper Salford Township, Montgomery County

Collection of John Kolar



Plate, 1790-1800

13" Diameter

Possibly Heinrich Roth (active 1790-1810)
White Hall Township, Northhampton County
Collection of Jeffrey Herb



Simon Singer was born in Baden, Germany. He worked with John Bigly in Nockamixon Township and then purchased the Conrad Mumbouer pottery at a sheriff sale for \$2,500. The pottery operated until the late 1900s. Singer was known for his elaborately inscribed slip decorated plates.



Slip Decorated Plate, Late 19th century

12.75" Diameter

Simon Singer (1822-1894)

Applebachville, Haycock Township, Bucks County

Inscription: M. Singer Applebachville Buck [sic] Co Penna

Collection of John Kolar

Slip Decorated Plate, Late 19th century

13.25" Diameter

Simon Singer (1822-1894)

Haycock Township, Bucks County

Quakertown/ Bucks County/ Penn.

*Collection of Landis Valley Village and Farm Museum,
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission*



Englishman **Joseph Smith** established his pottery in 1763. Croasdale Warner (1729-1800) sold Smith nine acres in Wrightstown Township that were known as the “Pot House Lot.” Smith purchased the lot for 296 pounds in 1770, after working for Warner for many years. Lorain Thorn continued the pottery after Smith’s death while Smith’s brothers owned the land. Jonathon Smith and William Smith worked as potters at the pottery until it burned down in 1812.

Joseph Smith used English words on his pottery, instead of German.



Sgraffito Decorated Plate, 1773

14.5" Diameter

Attributed to Joseph Smith (1721-1777)

Wrightstown Township, Bucks County

Inscription: The dish and hart [sic] shall never part.

Collection of The Hershey Story

Children's author **Katherine Milhouse** used this plate in a book she wrote and illustrated in 1940 entitled *Lovina: A Story of the Pennsylvania Country*. A copy of the book, signed by Milhouse and dedicated to Milton Hershey (Milton J. Hershey/ in whose Museum/ Lovina's dish has found a/ permanent resting place/ Katherine Milhouse) is in the collection of The Hershey Story.

Willoughby Smith apprenticed as a potter near Pennsburg, Montgomery County. When he was nineteen, he moved to Womelsdorf, Berks County. He worked with Joseph and Daniel Feeg until he purchased their pottery shop in partnership with his mother-in-law, Rebecca Feeg, in 1864. The shop operated as Feeg & Smith Pottery until 1881 when Smith bought out Rebecca. The Willoughby Smith Pottery operated until Smith's death in 1905.

Initially, three kick wheels were used, and the clay was ground by horsepower. Later, steam was introduced to drive the grinding the machine and the wheels were converted to belt drive. The kiln was fired each week, producing 1,000 small flowerpots a day and 75,000 - 100,000 flowerpots per year. The pottery was one of the busiest industries in Womelsdorf, producing pieces for both mail order and local customers.

Smith employed two journeymen: John Snyder (for 34 years) and Mahlon Fornorman (for 32 years). Two of Smith's sons, Lewis and Frank, also worked at the pottery.



Slip Decorated Plate, 19th century

8" Diameter

Willoughby Smith (1839-1905)

Womelsdorf, Berks County

Stamped: W. Smith Womelsdofr [sic]

Collection of Jeffrey Herb



Slip Decorated Plate, 19th century

11.625" Diameter

Attributed to Willoughby Smith (1839-1905)

Womelsdorf, Berks County

Collection of The Barnes Foundation, Philadelphia

Slip Decorated Plate, 19th century

8" Diameter

Attributed to Willoughby Smith (1839-1905)

Womelsdorf, Berks County

Collection of Jeffrey Herb





Sgraffito Decorated Pie Plate, 1819

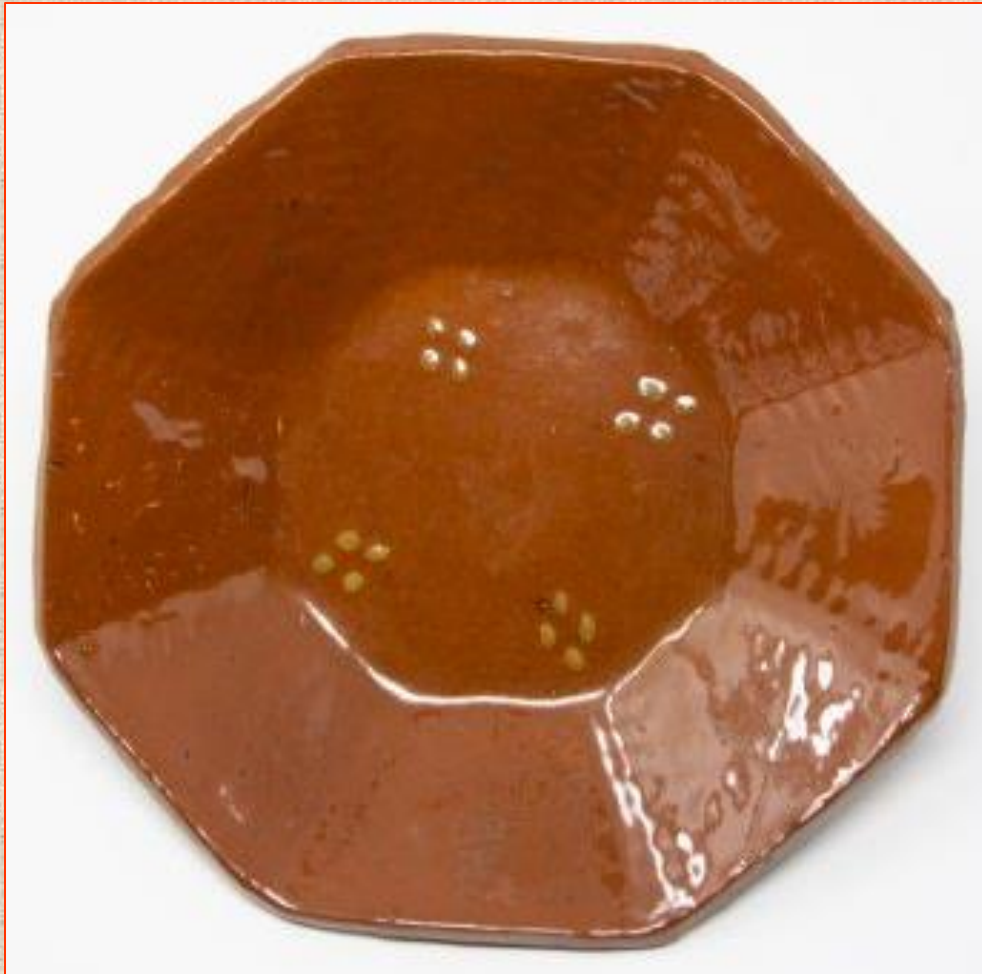
12" Diameter

Possibly Thomas Strawhen

Haycock Township, Bucks County

*Collection of Landis Valley Village and Farm Museum,
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission*

Jacob Taney is listed on the 1820 Nockamixon tax lists as a potter.
During the 1850 census, he was living in Tinicum Township.



Slip Decorated Octagonal Plate, c.1795

8.25" Diameter

Attributed to Jacob Taney (b.1777)

Nockamixon Township, Bucks County

Collection of Jeffrey Herb

Samuel Troxel was active as a potter from 1824-1846 on his father's farm, which he inherited. He was born in Upper Hanover Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania on May 17, 1803. His inventory at his death listed a clay mill and washed clay, suggesting that he was still working as a potter up until his death. However, the 1850 census does not show a potter living on his property and lists him as a farmer.



Sgraffito Decorated Plate, March 4, 1830

11 Diameter

Samuel Troxel (1803-1870)

Upper Hanover Township, Montgomery County

Inscribed: If I could swim like a swan, Crow like a barnyard rooster,
Court like a sparrow, Then I would be the darling of all the virgins.

Reversed Signed in Incised Script: Samuel Troxel/ Potter to Upper
Hanover Township Montgomery County and State of Pennsylvania/
March the 4th A.D. 1830 in the year of the Lord

Collection of Bradley and Deanne Hamilton



Shaving Bowl, 1830-1890

8.5" Diameter

Samuel W. Wenger

Mastersonville, Lancaster County

Inscription: Clean and shave me nice and fine, that I may please my loved one.

Tag on the back reads: This dish was/ deposited by/ Samuel W. Wenger/ Near Mastersonville/ Lanc. Co. Pa./ Sept. 1896.

Collection of The Hershey Story



Section of Slip Decorated Milk Pan, 1685-1850

712 Arch Street, Philadelphia

Recovered prior to construction of the Metropolitan Detention Center

Collection of State Museum of Pennsylvania, Archaeology, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission



Slip Decorated Plate, 1866

13.125" Diameter

Unidentified Maker

Inscription: Hurrah for Hiester Clymer

Collection of The Berks History Center

Hiester Clymer (1827-1884) was a politician and member of the Democratic Party. He was elected to the Pennsylvania State Senate in 1860 and ran unsuccessfully for Governor of Pennsylvania in 1866 on a white supremacist platform, losing to John W Geary. In 1872, Clymer was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, where he served until 1881. He then became the Vice President of the Union Trust Company of Philadelphia and President of the Clymer Iron Company.

John George Hohman's *The Long Lost Friend or Faithful and Christian Instructions Containing Wonderous and Well-Tried Arts & Remedies, For Man as Well As Animals (powwowing manual)* was first published in 1820. In the manual, Hohman provides instructions for extinguishing a fire without water by using a plate inscribed with the **SATOR** square palindrome on both sides. The plate was to be thrown into the fire in order to extinguish it in times of emergency.

SATOR Square Palindrome Plate, c.1880

8.5" Diameter

Unidentified Maker

Collection of Patricia and Donald Herr

The SATOR inscription on this plate is off-center and executed in a simple matter. It is inscribed with function in mind, rather than aesthetics. The letters were added with a sharp tool, after the plate was glazed and fired.

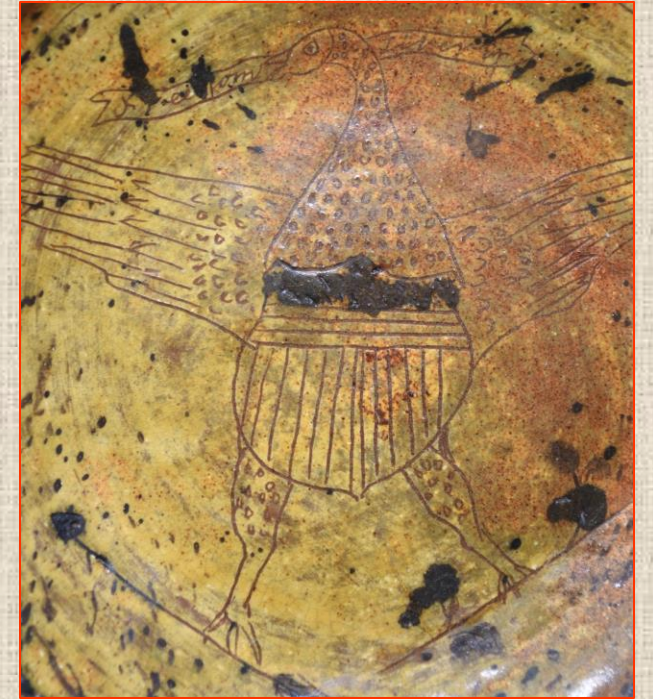
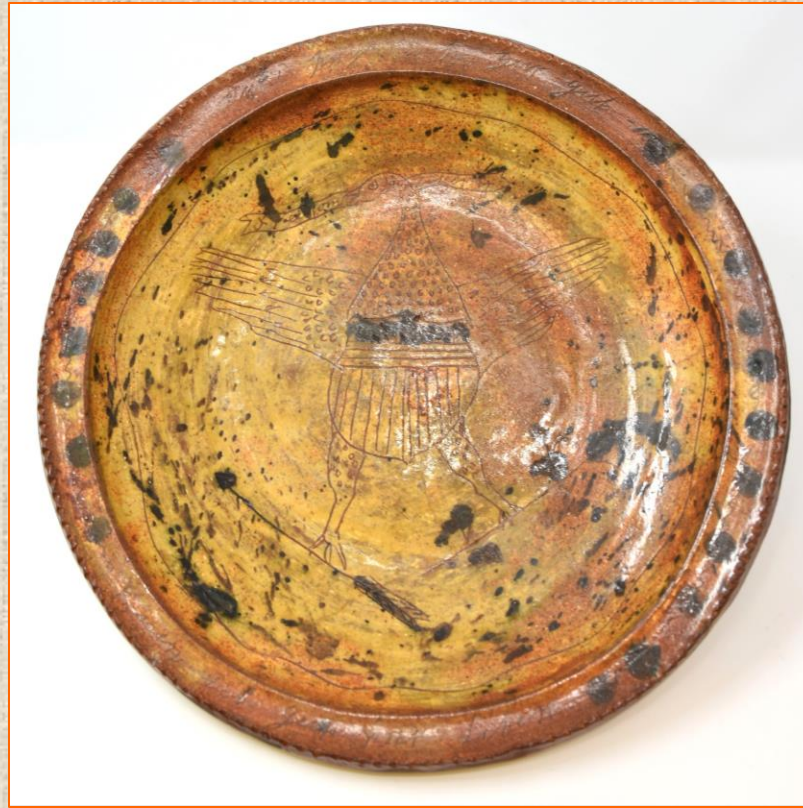




Wheel-Thrown Bowl with Applied Cut Patterns,
19th century
12.5" Diameter
Unidentified Maker
Collection of The Barnes Foundation, Philadelphia

Sgraffito Decorated Plate, 19th century
12" Diameter
Unidentified Maker
Collection of Bradley and Deanne Hamilton





Heavy, Wheel-Thrown Charger, 1820-1840

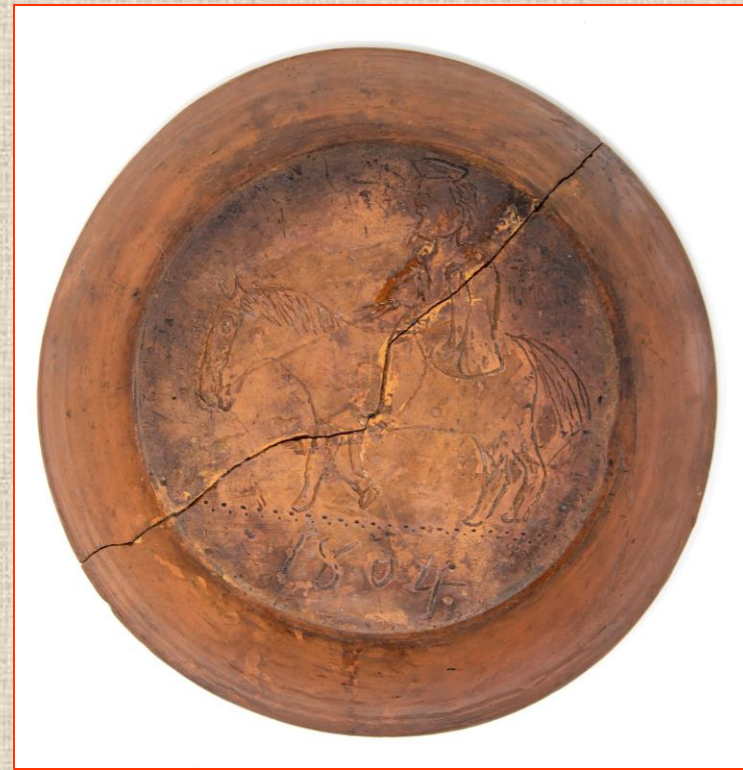
14.375" Diameter

Unidentified Maker

Inscribed: Freedom Liberty

Inscribed: Say only that which is for good, and become easy to love.

Collection of The Barnes Foundation, Philadelphia



Custard Pie Plate, 1804

7.375" Diameter

Unidentified Maker

Inscription: Where people sing, settle there, because evil people have no songs./ 1804

Collection of Schwenkfelder Library and Heritage Center

This rare pie plate has a sgraffito horse and rider on the back and slip inscription and date on the front.



Reassembled Slip Decorated Bowl with a Native American, c.1730-1750

14" Diameter

Unidentified Maker

Philadelphia, Philadelphia County

Collection of The National Society of The Colonial Dames of America in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at STENTON, excavated 1982

Photograph Courtesy of Gavin Ashworth

Fragments of this bowl were recovered during a 1982 excavation at Stenton, the country house of James Logan (1674-1751). Logan was William Penn's agent and Proprietary Secretary. It is believed that this bowl was not created to be used, rather for presentation. The slip decorated Native American figure holding a long rifle represents Sa Ga Yeath Qua Pieth Tow, chief of the Maguas.

Shaving Bowl, 1806
8.25" Diameter
Unidentified Maker
Inscription in Yellow Slip: Illegible
*Collection of The Phillips Museum of Art,
Franklin and Marshall College*





Copper and Manganese Slip Decorated Pie Plate, Mid-19th century
8" Diameter
Unidentified Maker
Collection of Bradley and Deanne Hamilton

Slip decorated Bowl, 19th century
11" Diameter
Unidentified Maker
Collection of Dr. David Bronstein



Concentric Circle and Dot Decorated Plate, 19th century
9" Diameter
Unidentified Maker
Collection of William and Phyllis Giunta



Slip Decorated Plate, 19th century

10.88" Diameter

Unidentified Maker

Original to Ephrata Cloister, Lancaster County

*Collection of the Ephrata Cloister,
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum
Commission*



Bowl, 19th century

11.75" Diameter

Unidentified Maker

Original to Ephrata Cloister, Lancaster County

*Collection of the Ephrata Cloister,
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum
Commission*



Slip Decorated Bowl, 19th century

7.25" Diameter

Unidentified Maker

Possibly Bucks County

Estate of Clarke Hess



Slip Decorated Plate, 19th century

8.75" Diameter

Unidentified Maker

Collection of Bradley and Deanne Hamilton

Slip Decorated Pie Plate, 19th century

8" Diameter

Unidentified Maker

*Collection of The Barnes Foundation,
Philadelphia*





Slip Decorated Plate, 19th century

7.25" Diameter

Unidentified Maker

Collection of William and Phyllis Giunta

Slip and Manganese Decorated Plate, 19th century

11.75" Diameter

Unidentified Maker

Possibly Berks County

Collection of Jeffrey Herb



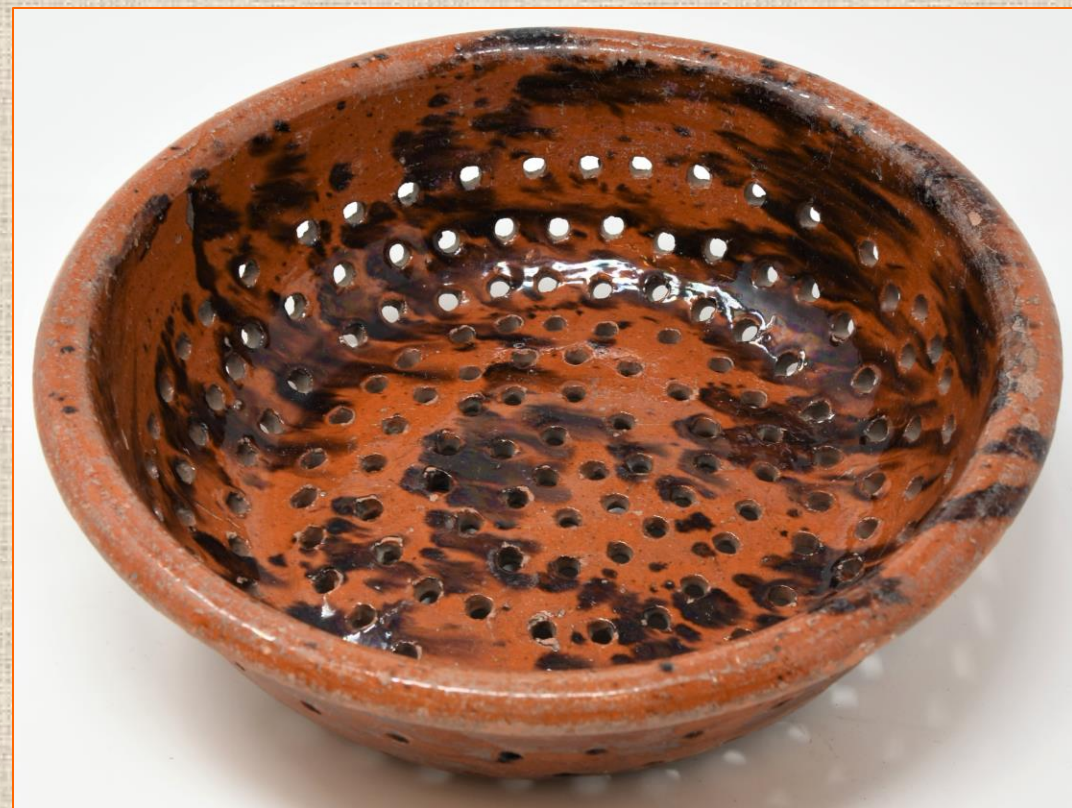


Slip Spotted Plate, 19th century

8.5" Diameter

Unidentified Maker

Collection of Dr. David Bronstein



Thrown Colander with Brown Slip, 19th century

10.75" Diameter

Unidentified Maker

*Collection of Landis Valley Village and Farm Museum,
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission*



Cream Slip Decorated Pie Plate, First Half of the 19th century

9" Diameter

Unidentified Maker

Possibly Chester County

Collection of Sharon O'Neal-Lehner



Slip Decorated Pie Plate, 19th century

8" Diameter

Unidentified Maker

Collection of Renfrew Museum and Park

Slip Decorated Dish, c.1730

6.5" Diameter

Unidentified Maker

*Collection of Daniel Boone Homestead, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum
Commission*



This dish was discovered in the chimney of the Daniel Boone Homestead during restoration of the house. It is believed that it was placed there by the Boones.



Cream Slip Decorated Loaf Dish, 19th century
18" Length
Unidentified Maker
Collection of Jeffrey Herb



Slip Decorated Charger, 19th century
11.5" Diameter
Unidentified Maker
Collection of William and Phyllis Giunta



Cream Slip Decorated Loaf Dish, first half of the 19th century

13.5" Length x 9.5" Width

Unidentified Maker

Possibly Chester County

Collection of Dr. David Bronstein

Cream Slip Decorated Loaf Dish, mid 19th century

18" Length x 12.5" Width

Unidentified Maker

Possibly Chester or Montgomery County

Collection of Sharon O'Neal-Lehner





Slip Decorated Plate, 19th century
6.75" Diameter
Unidentified Maker
Collection of William and Phyllis Giunta



Slip Decorated Charger, 19th century
10.5" Diameter
Unidentified Maker
Attributed to Philadelphia
Collection of William and Phyllis Giunta



Slip Decorated Pie Plate, 19th century

10" Diameter

Unidentified Maker

*Collection of Landis Valley Village and Farm Museum,
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission*

Slip Decorated Plate, 19th century

11.625" Diameter

Unidentified Maker

*Collection of Landis Valley Village and Farm Museum,
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission*





Slip Decorated Pie Plate, 19th century

8" Diameter

Unidentified Maker

*Collection of Landis Valley Village and Farm Museum,
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission*



Slip Decorated Pie Plate, 19th century

8" Diameter

Unidentified Maker

*Collection of Landis Valley Village and Farm Museum,
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission*



Slip Decorated Charger, 19th century

14.5" Diameter

Unidentified Maker

*Collection of Landis Valley Village and Farm Museum,
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission*



Slip and Manganese Sponge Decorated Charger, 19th century

10.25" Diameter

Unidentified Maker

Collection of William and Phyllis Giunta



White Slip and Cooper Oxide Decorated Miniature Dish, 19th century

4.25" Diameter

Unidentified Maker

Collection of The Barnes Foundation, Philadelphia

White Slip and Cooper Oxide Decorated Miniature Dish, 19th century

4.375" Diameter

Unidentified Maker

Collection of The Barnes Foundation, Philadelphia





Slip Decorated Miniature Loaf Plate, 19th century

3.75" width x 5.5" Length

Unidentified Maker

Collection of Jeffrey Herb

Slip Decorated Tart Plate, 19th century

4" Diameter

Unidentified Maker

*Collection of Landis Valley Village and Farm Museum,
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission*





Slip Decorated Miniature Tart Plate, 19th century

4" Height

Unidentified Maker

Collection of Jeffrey Herb



Slip Decorated Loaf Plate, 19th century

2.75" Width x 4" Length

Unidentified Maker

Collection of Jeffrey Herb

Slip Decorated Miniature Tart Plate, 19th century

4.25" Height

Unidentified Maker

Collection of Jeffrey Herb



Thank you.

The second installment of the online version of *Thrown, Fired and Glazed: The Redware Tradition from Pennsylvania and Beyond* will be posted soon.

Jennifer Royer
Museum Curator
Landis Valley Village and Farm Museum
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission