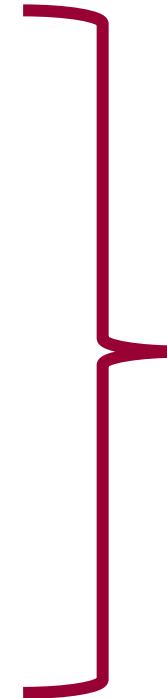


Monticello Archaeology Lab
Ceramics Lecture
Field School 2025

General Terms to Know

- Paste
- Inclusions
- Porosity
- Glaze
- Crazing
- Slip
- Decoration
- Manufacturing Technique



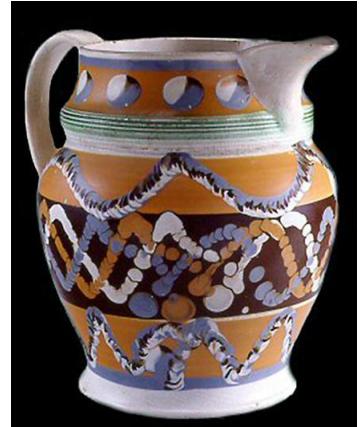
Types of Attributes, or characteristics

General Terms to Know

- **Handpainting**
 - Underglaze
 - Overglaze
- **Transferprinting**
 - Underglaze
 - Overglaze
- **Slipping**
 - Hand-applied
 - Factory-made
- **Molding**
- **Incising**
- **Impressing**

Types of Decorative
Techniques

*Factory-made
Slipware 1770-1840s*



Jefferson-Patterson Museum:
Diagnostic Artifacts of Maryland

Some Decoration Highlights

Molded Edge Decorations



daacs.org

Hand-painted Decorations



Winterthur Museum



daacs.org

*Transfer-printed
Post-1750*



daacs.org

*Monticello
Archaeology*

4 Main Material Types

- **Earthenwares (900°-1200°)**

- ***Coarse Earthenwares***

- Native, Colonoware, Imported (British), Local (American)

- ***Refined Earthenwares***

- Tin Enameled (Delft/Faience/Majolica), Whieldon, Creamware, Pearlware, Whiteware, Ironstone/White Granite, Yellow Ware, Bennington/Rockingham

- **Stonewares (1200°-1350°)**

- ***Imported***

- Westerwald, British Brown/Fulham, White Salt-glazed, Dry-bodied (Black Basalt, Rosso Antico, Caneware)

- ***Local***

- American Blue and Grey

- **Porcelains (1300°-1450°)**

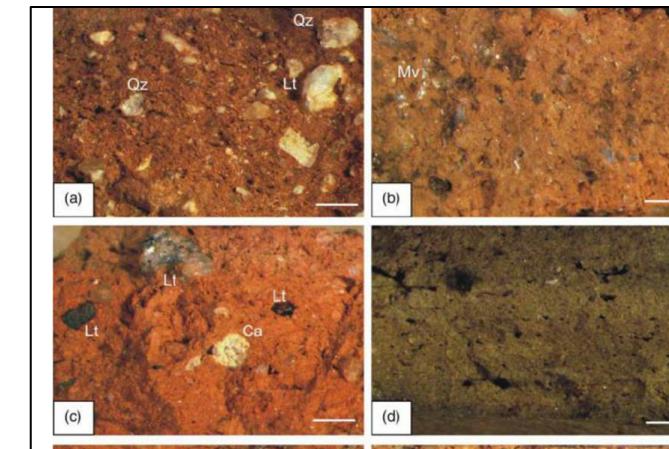
- ***Chinese***

- ***Porcellaneous***

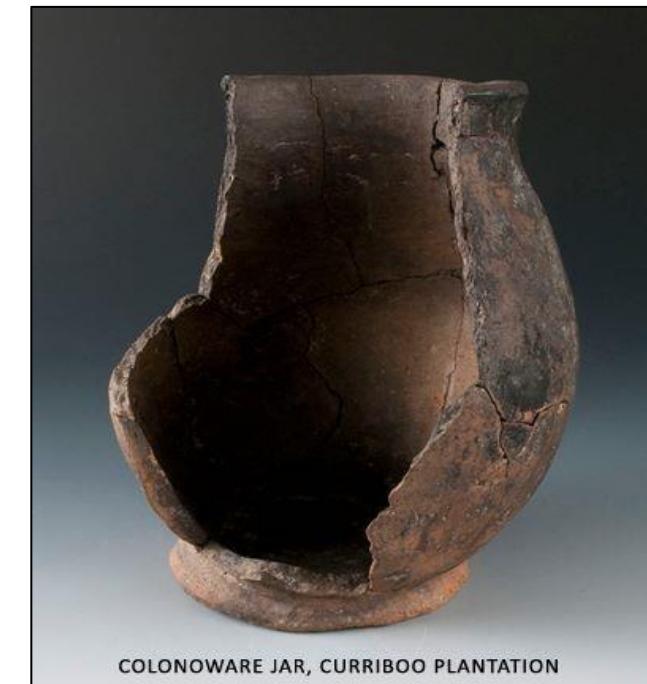
- Earthenwares

- **Coarse Earthenwares (Overview)**

- Firing Temperatures from 900°C-1200°C
- Attributes
 - Clay
 - Inclusions
 - Very Porous
 - Lead glaze



https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Mineralogical-composition-of-pottery-from-Tafi-Valley-a-and-b-Coarse-pottery-of-the-fig3_272309632



COLONOWARE JAR, CURRIBOO PLANTATION

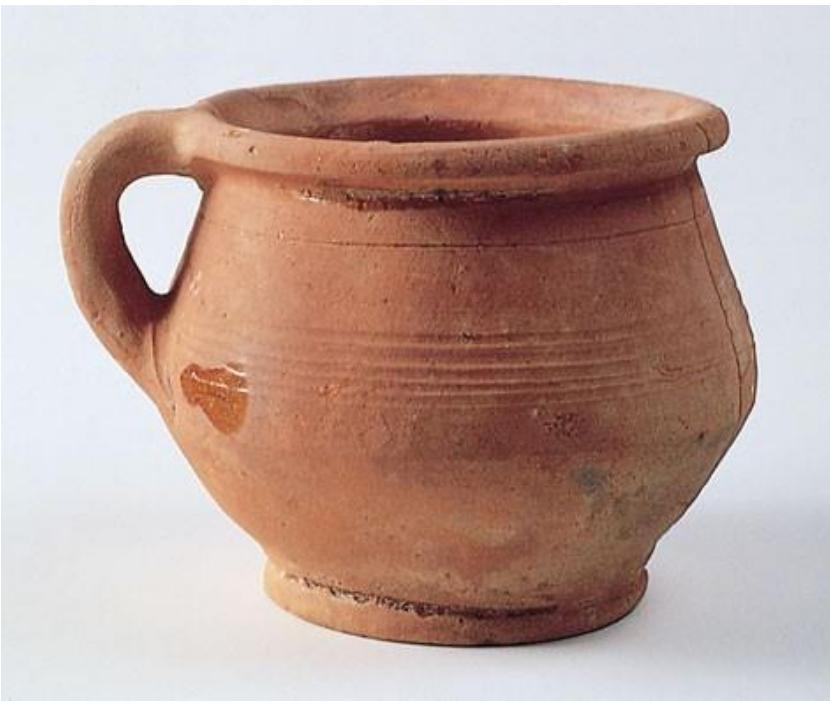
Courtesy, National Park Service, Independence National Historical Park, Inde-57209

- Earthenwares

- *Coarse Earthenwares*

- ***Redware***

- 1600-1900
- **Generic** term for a red-bodied CEW
- Glazed or unglazed
- Imported or locally made lead-glazed redwares
- New scholarship/LA-ICP-MS & XRF



Colonial
Williamsburg
Chamberpot



Drayton Hall

- Earthenwares

- *Coarse Earthenwares, Imported - British*

- **Buckley**

- 1720-1775
- Agatized red body; wheel-thrown
- Opaque black to very dark brown glaze
- Often wheel thrown, utilitarian, undecorated



daacs.org

- **North Midlands/Staffordshire Slipware**

- 1670 - 1795
- Buff-colored paste with small black, red clay or grog inclusions.
- Slightly agatized body
- Slip decorations
- Wheel thrown or press-molded



George Washington's Mount Vernon



CM

- Earthenwares

- Coarse Earthenwares, Local - American

- **Eastern Virginia
(Tidewater/Coastal)**



Jamestown, chipstone.org



- **Western Virginia/Piedmont**



Shenandoah Valley, Monticello Department of Archaeology

- **Philadelphia, Alexandria,
Baltimore (PHAB)**



Monticello, daac.org



MONTICELLO
ARCHAEOLOGY

- Earthenwares

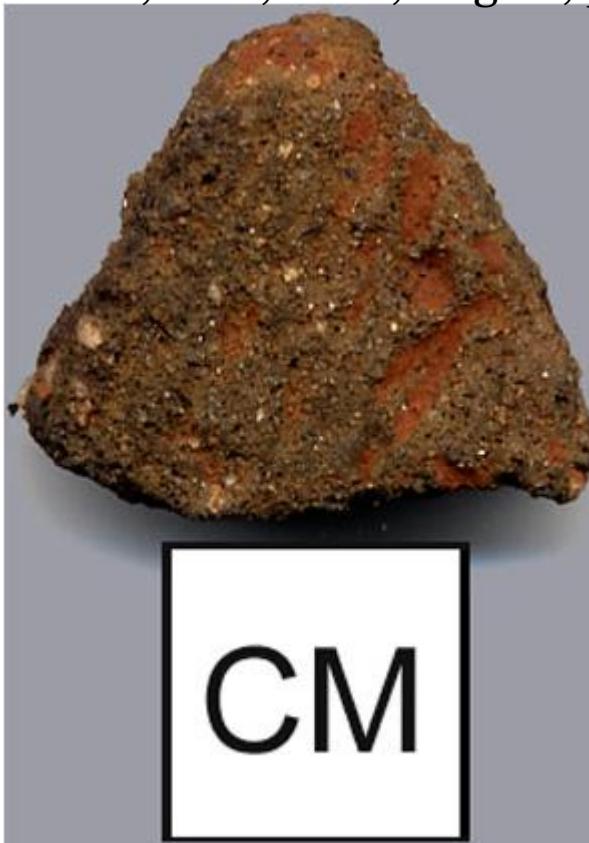
- *Coarse Earthenwares, Local*

- ***Native American***

- Woodland Period (1200BC – AD 1600)
- Locally made utilitarian vessels
- Tempering with local materials
- Surface Treatments (corn cob, cord, cloth, fingers, plain)



Accokeek Ware, Middle Woodland
Virginia Department of Historic Resources



“Albemarle Series”
daacssrc.org
Site 7



Late Woodland- Pamunkey
Smithsoniannc.edu

- Earthenwares
 - *Coarse Earthenwares, Local*

- **Colonoware**

- 1650-1830
- Unglazed, low-fired ware
- Utilitarian, tablewares, some possible teawares
- Locally made by either Native Americans, African Americans, or some combination of both



George Washington's Mount
Vernon



- Earthenwares

- ***Refined Earthenwares: Overview***

- Firing Temperatures from 1100°C-1200
- Attributes:
 - Most are cream to white-colored paste; few inclusions
 - Often press-molded
 - Lead and alkaline-lead glazes
 - Varied decorative techniques
 - Mid-18th c., rapid development new types; T. Astbury, T. Whiledon, Josiah Wedgwood; Consumer Revolution



Winterthur Museum



daacs.org



Jefferson-Patterson Museum: Diagnostic
Artifacts of Maryland Website

- Earthenwares

- Refined Earthenwares, Imported

- **Tin-Enameled (Delft, Faience, Majolica)**

- 1600-1800
- “Transitional” refined earthenware
- Lower firing temperature
- Buff to pink color, soft, chalky paste
- Glaze consists of lead and tin-oxide; thick and opaque; pops off



- Earthenwares
 - *Refined Earthenwares, Imported*

■ **Whieldon**

- 1740-1775
- Cream-colored paste
- Fired higher than coarse or tin-enamelled wares
- Lead glaze with Distinctive Decorations:
 - Tortoiseshell or Clouded
 - Molded; dot/diaper/basketweave.



All images from: daacs.org

- Earthenwares
 - *Refined Earthenwares, Imported*

■ ***Jackfield-type***

- 1740-1790
- Dense paste, ranging dark red to purple
- Glossy, opaque black lead glaze
- Usually very thin-bodied, typically teawares
- Molded body decorations



Arkansas Archaeological Society



Winterthur



FLMNH

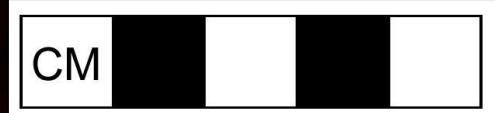


Jackfield

- Earthenwares
 - *Refined Earthenwares, Imported*

■ **Creamware**

- 1762-1820
- Cream-colored paste
- Lead glaze that pools slightly green
- Crazing superficial; appears like small crackling
- Varied decorative techniques and styles
- Major benchmark in English pottery industry

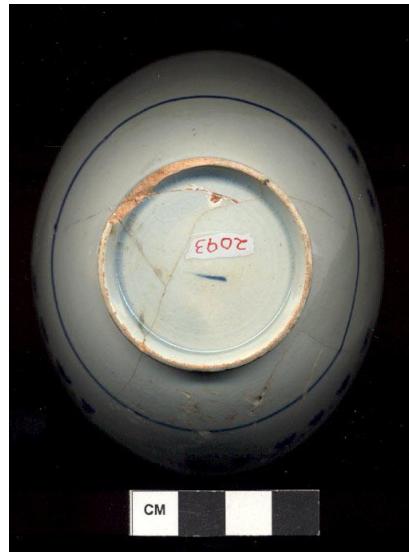


All images from: daacs.org

- Earthenwares
 - *Refined Earthenwares, Imported*

■ **Pearlware**

- 1775-1830
- Cream-colored paste
- Lead glaze has cobalt oxide added to give a blue or bluish-green; Glaze pools blue
- Crazing is superficial; appears like small crackling
- Varied decorative techniques and styles



Monticello, daacs.org



Winterthur Museum

Winterthur Museum

- Earthenwares
 - *Refined Earthenwares, Imported (and later Local)*

■ **Whiteware**

- Post-1820
- Cream or white-colored paste
- Dense paste; less porous than cream and pearlware
- Lead or alkaline-lead glaze which ranges from bright white to light blue/gray in color
- Varied decorative techniques and styles



Jefferson-Patterson Museum: Diagnostic Artifacts of Maryland Website



David Barker, Ceramics in America, 2001



Winterthur Museum

- Earthenwares
 - *Refined Earthenwares, Imported & Local*
 - **Yellow Ware**
 - 1825- 1900s

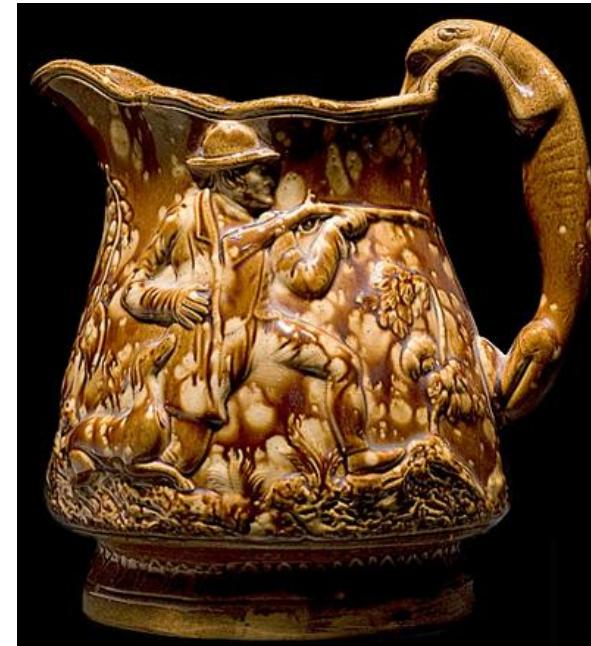


Jefferson-Patterson Museum: Diagnostic
Artifacts of Maryland



Winterthur

- **Rockingham/Bennington**
- 1830-1900



Jefferson-Patterson Museum: Diagnostic
Artifacts of Maryland



- Earthenwares
 - *Refined Earthenwares, Imported & Local*

■ ***Ironstone/White Granite***

- post-1840
- White to gray, very dense paste
- Generally alkaline-lead glaze with other whiteners or opacifiers like calcium, zinc, or tin
- Glaze color ranges from bright white to light blue/gray in color
- Thick glaze which has the appearance of ice cracking due to crazing
- Decoration generally includes molding, transfer printing, gilding or painting



Jefferson-Patterson Museum: Diagnostic Artifacts of Maryland Website



Saint Mary's University

Winterthur

- **Stonewares (Overview)**

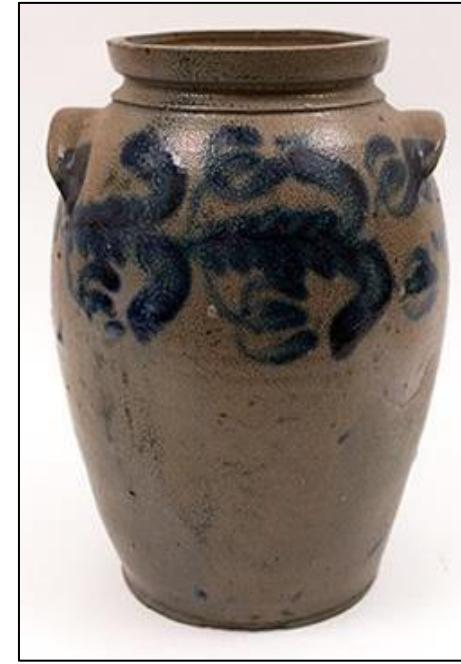
- Firing temperature 1200°C-1350°C
- Not porous
- Salt glazed or unglazed (“bisque” fired)
 - Salt glaze: look for pitted surfaces with an “orange peel” appearance
 - No crazing
- Includes ware types that are more utilitarian and/or more table or teaware



Winterthur Museum



https://www.skinnerinc.com/auction_s/2631B/lots/56



http://www.zandkantiques.com/American_Antique_Stoneware.html



<https://www.skinnerinc.com/auctions/2850B/lots/279>

- Stonewares

- *German*

- ***Westerwald/Rhenish***

- 1600-1775
- Grey to tan paste with bluish-grey surface
- Obvious pock-marks from salt-glaze
- Often elaborate designs
 - molded, stamped, painted decorations
- Painted decorations are either blue (cobalt) or purple-ish (manganese)



Jefferson-Patterson Museum: Diagnostic Artifacts of Maryland Website



George Washington's Mount Vernon



Winterthur Museum

- Stonewares

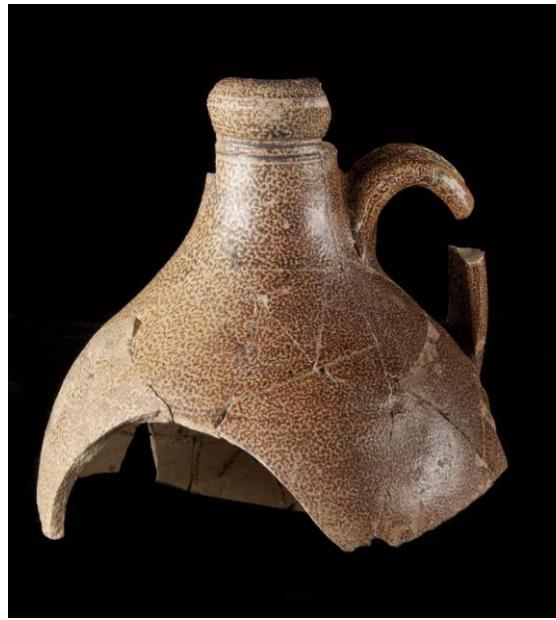
- *British*

- *British Brown/Fulham***

- Post-1690
 - Grey or light tan paste that is homogenous
 - Tan, brown, or grey surface
 - Obvious pock-marks from salt glaze



Jefferson-Patterson Museum: Diagnostic Artifacts of Maryland Website



George Washington's Mount Vernon



Chipstone - Ceramics in America

- Stonewares

- *British*

- ***White Salt-glazed***

- 1720-1805
- White to light grey paste and surface
- Salt-glazed
- Decoration includes press molded edge designs, incised bands, rouletting, sprig molding, and rustication.



<https://www.skinnerinc.com/auctions/2850B/lots/279>



Jefferson-Patterson Museum: Diagnostic Artifacts of
Maryland Website

Jefferson
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ARCHAEOLOGY

▪ Black Basalt

- 1750 - 1820
- Manufactured in England
- Key Attributes:
 - Dry bodied stoneware: normally **not glazed** on any surface
 - Grey/black paste and black surface
- Sprig molding and incised decorations



▪ Rosso Antico

- 1690 - 1772
- Manufactured in England
- Key Attributes:
 - Dry bodied stoneware: normally **not glazed** on any surface
 - Red/orangish paste and surface
- Incised and sprig molded decorations



▪ Cane ware

- 1690 - 1772
- Manufactured in England
- Key Attributes:
 - Dry bodied stoneware: normally **not glazed** on any surface
 - Buff to yellowish paste and surface
- Incised and sprig molded decorations
- Made to look like bamboo



- Stonewares

- **American Stoneware**

- Post-1750 to early 20th century
- First manuf. in America in early 18th century (Yorktown, VA)
- Various colors of paste and surfaces
- Inclusions of quartz or other stone in the paste
- Salt-glaze or alkaline glaze; post-1800 Albany or Bristol glaze
- Some handpainted Blue and Grey, slip decorations



Jefferson-Patterson Museum: Diagnostic
Artifacts of Maryland Website



George Washington's Mount Vernon



BC Milburn, Alexandria- Chipstone: Ceramics in America 2013



Baltimore - Chipstone: Ceramics in America 2005

- **Porcelains (Overview)**

- Firing Temperatures from 1300 °C -1450°C
- Uses feldspathic glaze; adheres to paste
- Transformation to glass-like texture
- Overglaze and underglaze decorations



Monticello, daacs.org



Jefferson-Patterson Museum: Diagnostic Artifacts of Maryland



Jefferson-Patterson Museum: Diagnostic Artifacts of Maryland



Winterthur

- Porcelains

- **Chinese Porcelain**

- First appears in Europe in mid-16th c.; not major export until **post-1690** via European trade networks: Americans enter trade after 1780s
 - Vitrified, glassy paste with light blue/gray tint
 - Feldspathic glaze fused to body
 - Hand-painted decorations- over and under glaze



Thomas Jefferson's Monticello,
DAACS



Winterthur



Thomas Jefferson's Monticello,
DAACS

- Porcelains

- ***Porcellaneous /European Hard Paste***

- In North America, post-1820s contexts (though there are exceptions)
- European and American origins
- Bright white paste and alkaline glaze
- Impervious to crazing and staining
- Hand-painted decorations and gilding



Jefferson-Patterson Museum: Diagnostic Artifacts of Maryland



Winterthur



Winterthur

General Terms to Know

- **Handpainting**
 - Underglaze
 - Overglaze
- **Transferprinting**
 - Underglaze
 - Overglaze
- **Slipping**
 - Factory-made
- **Molding**
- **Incising**
- **Impressing**

Types of Decorative Techniques

Whieldon Ware

England



CM

Molded Decorations

White Salt Glaze

England



CM



CM

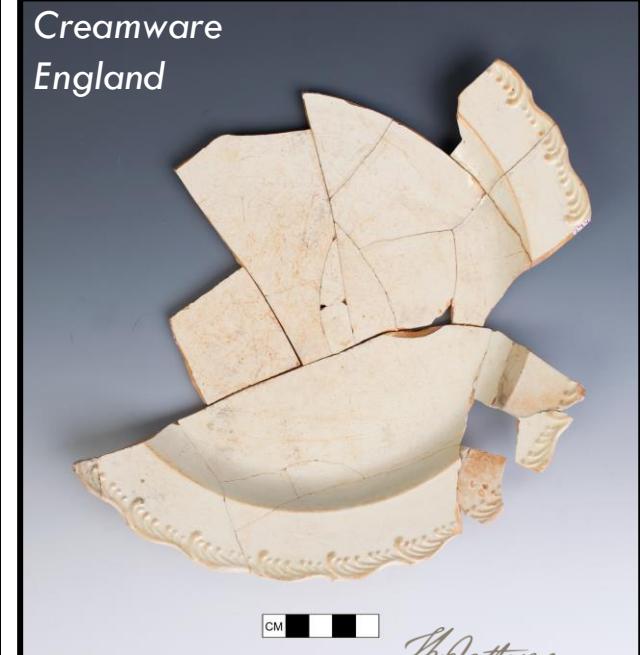
Black Basalt Stoneware
England



Pearlware
England



Creamware
England



CM

Jefferson
MONTICELLO
ARCHAEOLOGY

Creamware (1762-1820)

Drayton Hall



Chinese Porcelain (post-1690)

Monticello



Pearlware (1775-1830)

Monticello



Handpainted Decorations



CM



Pearlware (1775-1830)

Monticello



CM



Pearlware (1775-1830) | Monticello

American Stoneware (post-1750)

Non-Archaeological



Handpainted Decorations

CHINESE PORCELAINS

Famille Verte (1680-1725)

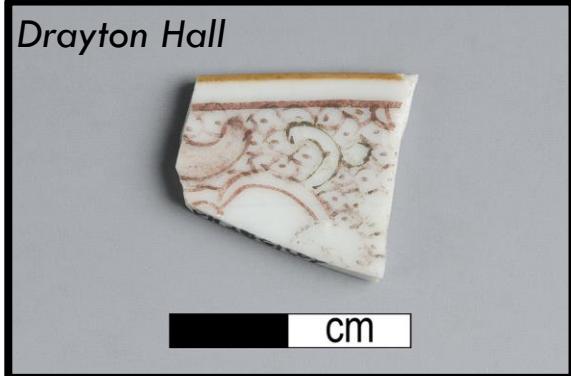


Famille Rose (1720s-1795)



Overglaze

Drayton Hall



Drayton Hall



ENGLISH REFINED EARTHENWARES

Polychrome Warm (1795-1830)

Monticello

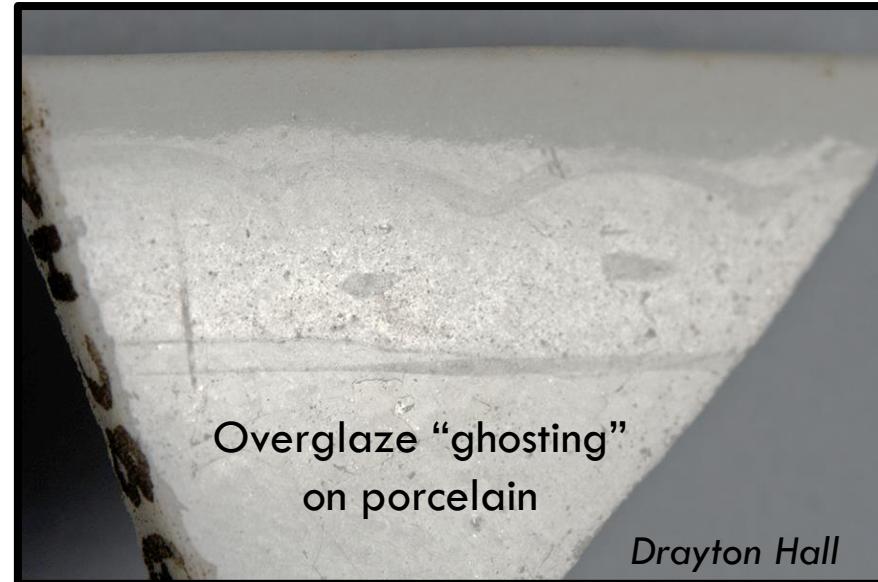


Polychrome Cool (1829-1920)



Diagnostic Artifacts of Maryland

Underglaze



Overglaze "ghosting" on porcelain

Drayton Hall

Pinwheel Pattern (n.d.)

Non-Arch



"Chinese Men in a Garden" (1794-1887)

Drayton Hall



Unknown Pattern

Diag. Artifacts of
Maryland



Transferprinted Decorations

"Phoenix" (1914- c. 1950)

Japanese Porcelain

Monticello



cm

"Musketeer" (1815-1842)

Drayton Hall



Minutes 1:40 – 3:00

Modern Transfer Printing



Mixed refined earthenwares
Swan Tavern



CM

Factory-made Slipware

Pearlware (1775-1830)
Drayton Hall



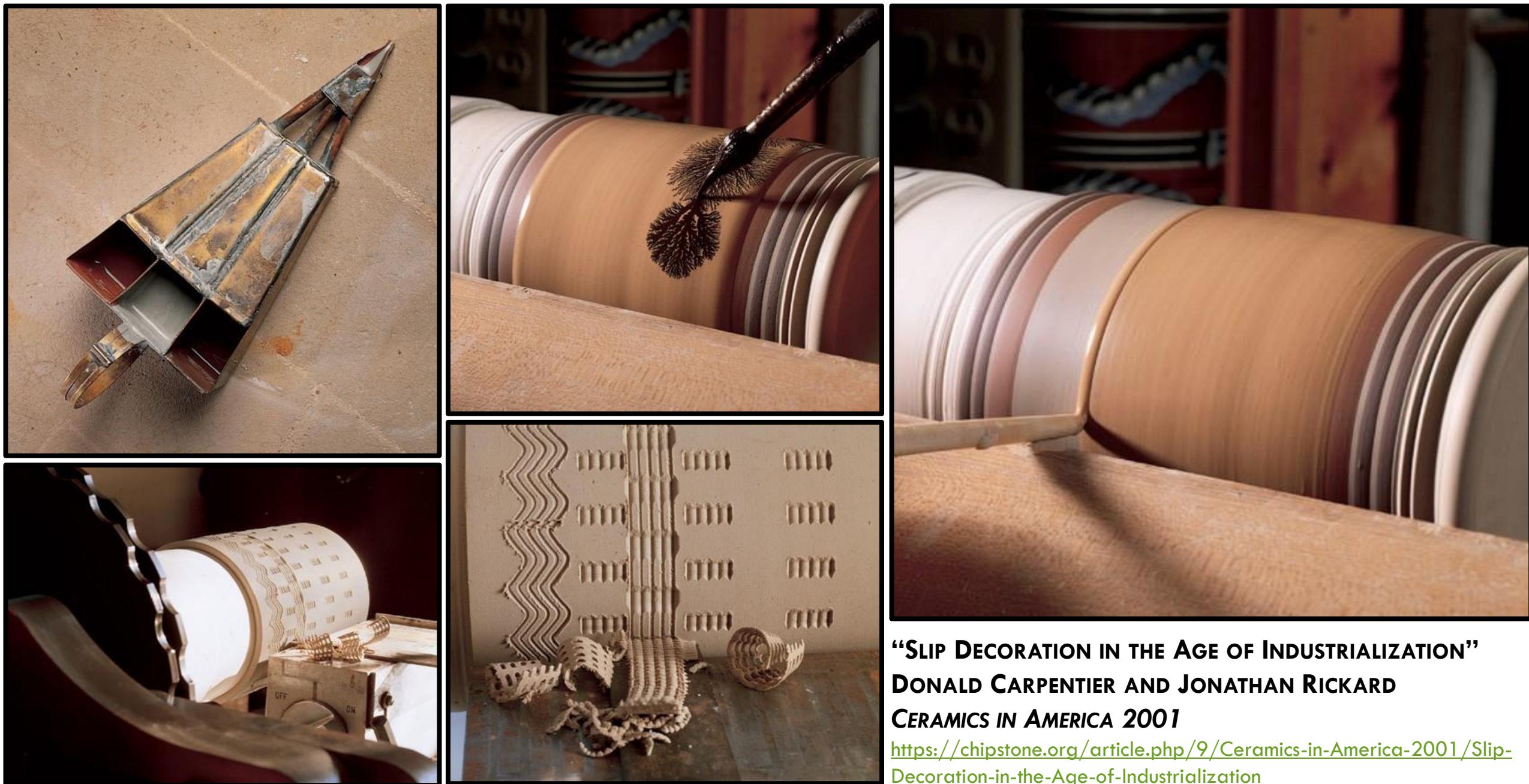
Creamware (1762-1820)
Clagett's Brewery

Pearlware (1775-1830)
Drayton Hall



Pearlware (1775-1830)
Drayton Hall





**"SLIP DECORATION IN THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION"
DONALD CARPENTIER AND JONATHAN RICKARD
CERAMICS IN AMERICA 2001**

<https://chipstone.org/article.php/9/Ceramics-in-America-2001/Slip-Decoration-in-the-Age-of-Industrialization>

Staffordshire Slipware (1700-1770)
England



Slip Dip White Salt Glaze (1715-1775)
England



CM

CM

American Redware
n.d.



Slipped Decoration (non-factory)

American Redware
n.d.



WHAT DOES IT ALL MEME?

AKA: WHY DO WE CARE?



- Dating:
 - Mean ceramic dates
 - *Terminus Post Quem*
- Foodways
- Trade/Systems of Exchange
- Individual and cultural preferences