

Glasgow Pottery

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|---------------------------------|--|
| Other Names | John Moses & Company; John Moses & Sons Company; John Moses & Co. Glasgow Pottery |
| Present Day Municipality | City of Trenton |
| Historic Municipality | City of Trenton |
| Historic Location | 94 Carroll Street; Carroll Street near Perry Street |
| Years in Operation | 1863-c.1906 |
| Owners/Operators | Isaac Weatherby, Samuel K. Wilson, and John Moses (1862); John Moses & Co. (1866); John Moses, James Moses and Thomas Davis (1874) |

PRODUCTS

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| Tableware <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Garden Ceramics <input type="checkbox"/> | Rockingham <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Other <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Hardware <input type="checkbox"/> | Art Ceramics <input type="checkbox"/> | Toilet Sets <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| Sanitary ware <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Hotel China <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Electrical porcelain <input type="checkbox"/> | |

ADDITIONAL PRODUCT INFORMATION

sanitary earthenware, china and porcelainware (Industrial Directory 1901); dinner, tea, toilet and decorated wares of every description (Newark Museum Association 1914); yellowware, Rockingham, cream-colored ware, white granite ware, majolica (Snyder and Bockol 1994:140);

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Beers 1870: shown as "J. Moses & Co. Glasgow Potty"

Everts & Stewart 1875: shown as "Glasgow Pottery"

Robinson 1881, plate K: shown as "Glasgow Pottery J. Moses & Co."

Haven 1882: shown as "Glasgow Pottery Jno. Moses"

Sanborn 1874 (1886), plate 14: shown as "Glasgow Pottery J. Moses and Co."

Sanborn 1890, plate 12: shown as "John Moses"

Scarlett & Scarlett 1890, plate 51: shown as "John Moses' Glasgow Pottery"

Lathrop 1905, plate 8: shown as "John Moses Sons Co."

IMAGE REFERENCES

Interior view (Trenton Board of Trade 1900)

DUN COLLECTION

May 18, 1867: John Moses & Co., Glasgow Pottery – “Composed of John Moses, Isaac Weatherby & S.K. Wilson, who is worth over \$500K and is liable for the debts of the firm. Mr. Moses is wealthy owns real estate. Weatherby runs the concern. They are first class businessmen doing a fine business, are prompt in good credit and standing” (1 [44]:132).

March 10, 1869: John Moses & Co., Glasgow Pottery – “Moses states that Wilson still remains a silent partner in the firm” (1 [44]:132).

January 5. 1872: John Moses & Co., Glasgow Pottery – “worth at least \$400K” (1 [44]:132).

NOTES

"A Fire. -- A fire occurred yesterday morning at Moses' Pottery building in Perry Street. It originated from the catching fire of the frame of a door, caused by the intense heat from a newly opened furnace under one of the kilns. The engines were promptly on the ground and extinguished the fire before it did any further damage than burn a few holes through the roof. Had the roof not been of slate it is doubtful if the fire could have been extinguished so easily" (Trenton State Gazette, Friday, August 9, 1867).

"Be it enacted by the State and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey that John Moses, James Moses, Elijah Mountford, Thomas Davis, Thomas Stevenson and their Associates be, and are hereby, created a body politic and corporate, in fact and in law, by the name and style of the 'Glasgow Pottery Company' for the purpose of manufacturing, selling and dealing earthenware and crockery of various descriptions... approved March 21, 1873" (Acts of the Ninety-Seventh Legislature 1873, Second Part).

"Mr. Moses is making arrangements with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for improved facilities for shipping his goods. A spur is being run in the yard up to the packing shed, and the

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arrangements are such that a crate or cask can be rolled on the car without much trouble" (Trenton State Gazette, Monday, June 28, 1880).

"Glasgow Pottery - This was started in 1859, at its present location on Carroll Street, by Ralph H. and William T. Shreve. It was at first a manufactory of yellow ware. In 1863 John Moses & Company rented it for a year with the privilege of purchasing it at the expiration of that time. On Jan. 1, 1865, they purchased it, and and it has since been conducted by them. Reticence on the part of the firm prevents any further account of this pottery" (Woodward & Hageman 1883:691). [No independent verification has been found for the Shreve involvement].

"The name of the Glasgow Pottery is widely known throughout this country in connection with the John Hancock cups and saucers used at the Centennial Tea Parties, which were made extensively just previous to the Exhibition of 1876" (Newark Museum Association 1914:20).

"John Moses & Sons Co. forfeited its company charter in 1909" (Secretary of State 1914).

In 1865 John Moses & Sons Co., Inc. owned two kilns with machinery; in the 1880s they owned five kilns and machinery (Harney 1929 quoting Raum 1871).

The first white ware to be decorated (in Trenton) was produced at the Glasgow Pottery, founded in 1863 by John Moses & Company (Van Hoesen 1973) [Disputed by Goldberg 1998, see City Pottery - William Young & Sons].

A highly ornamental parian vase signed by John Moses & Co. is in the collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art (Frelinghuysen 1989:160-162).

"In 1863 John Moses founded the Glasgow Pottery to produce yellow ware, Rockingham, cream-colored wares, and white granite; majolica came later. Most of the Glasgow Pottery's products were utilitarian. It is most notable as one of only three American firms (along with the New York City Pottery and the Philadelphia City Pottery) to display majolica at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition. Unfortunately the pottery apparently marked none of its majolica. The plant ceased production around 1900" (Snyder and Bockol 1994:140).

"The tenth pottery to be set up in Trenton was the Glasgow Pottery located between Carroll and Ewing Streets adjacent to the Millington and Astbury plant. John Raum noted that a pottery had been started at this site in 1859 by the Shreve brothers which proved unsuccessful" (Goldberg 1998:37).

"...The main building was three hundred feet long and thirty five feet wide and consisted of four floors. The plant at this time operated three biscuit and three gloss kilns and employed two hundred hands...By 1897, the pottery had achieved the distinction of being the oldest pottery in the Unites States operating under one continuous management. The plant had expanded to nine

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large kilns and two decorating kilns, producing a variety of china products" (Goldberg 1998:37-39).

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1870 Industrial Census

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Pottery Name in Census

John Moses & Co.

Capital Invested

\$85,000.00

Materials (Including Mill Supplies and Fuel)

| Kinds | Quantities | Value |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Clays | 700 tons | \$11,000 |
| Flint | 500 tons | \$5,700 |
| Feldspar | 200 tons | \$4,000 |
| Lead | 20 tons | \$5,000 |
| Boric Acid | 1 ton | \$6,000 |
| Cobalt | 500 lbs | \$2,000 |
| Coal | 1,200 tons | \$7,200 |
| Total | | \$35,500 |

Products

| Kinds | Quantities | Value |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| White Earthen Ware & Stone China | Impossible to enumerate | \$100,000 |

Motive Power

| Power Type | Horsepower |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Steam Engine | 30 |

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1870 Industrial Census

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Machines

| Name or description | Number |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| Steam Jigger | 5 |
| Hand Jigger | 3 |
| Whilers | 35 |
| Lathe | 1 |
| Throw Wheel | 1 |

Average Number of Hands Employed

Male Hands Above 16 50

Female Hands Above 15 20

Children 50

Yearly Wages \$45,000

Months in Operation 12

1880 Industrial Census

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Pottery Name in Census

John Moses

Capital Invested

\$150,000.00

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Number of Hands | 200 |
| Males Above 16 | 125 |
| Females Above 15 | 25 |
| Children | 50 |
| Work Hours in a Day (May to November) | 9 |
| Work Hours in a Day (November to May) | 8 |
| Skilled Mechanic Wages Per Day | \$2 |
| Ordinary Laborer Wages Per Day | \$1 |
| Total Wages in Year | \$85,000 |
| Months in Full-time Operation | 12 |
| Months in 3/4-time Operation | 0 |
| Months in 1/2-time Operation | 0 |
| Months Idle | 0 |
| Value of Material (Including Mill Supplies and Fuel) | \$125,000 |
| Value of Product | \$250,000 |
| Number of Boilers | 2 |
| Number of Engines | 1 |
| Horse Power | 40 |