Appendix A
Merchant Records: Newspaper Advertisements
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The following listing provides a sample of merchant advertisements in newspapers published and distributed in the Upper Potomac and northern Shenandoah region in the period of 1750-1865. This is a limited sample. Area archives preserve only fragments of the total number of newspaper editions published in that time period and region. The earliest dates in this sample begin in 1792. Having reviewed some of those editions available in local archives, I list below the pertinent information of selected merchant advertisements, with a focus on whether the merchants emphasized the availability of domestic or imported ceramic house wares, the varieties of goods available through local merchants, and the geographic spread of wholesale and retail markets.

Part I lists the newspaper sources I was able to locate and review in local archives. Part II lists, in chronological order, pertinent information from merchants’ advertisements that provided information related to the sale of general merchandise.

I. Sources


*Virginia Centinel & Gazette: Winchester Political Repository*, published in Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia. Excerpts available on microfilm at the Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.


II. General Merchandise Advertisements

General merchants “Gamul & John Dowdall” note their “very advantageous location to the City of Philadelphia,” with a store in Winchester, Frederick County, and one in Stephensburg, Jefferson County, and list a broad array of product types and housewares, but with no mention of English-made goods or ceramics in particular. *Virginia Centinel & Gazette: Winchester Political Repository*, January 7, 1792, Vol. 4, No. 197, p. 1, col. 2. A similar ad was published June 4, 1792, Vol. 5, No. 218, p. 3, col. 4, with no mention of English-made housewares, ceramics or other imports.

Daniel Norton at “his New Store, The sign of The Plough, in Winchester,” offering for sale “Goods Suitable to all Seasons”; no mention of English-made goods or ceramics; also notes that “He buys and sells FURS and SKINS of every description, and will be constantly furnished with a quantity of each.” *Virginia Centinel & Gazette: Winchester Political Repository*, January 7, 1792, Vol. 4, No. 197, p. 3, col. 4.

Cor O’Laughlin in Winchester, offering for sale a recently received supply of goods, including a broad array of fabric types, “European and West India Goods,” “frying pans and pewter,” men’s and women’s clothing, “West India and Jamaica spirits,” but no mention of English ceramic goods. Also notes: “Wanted to Purchase, A quantity of red DEER SKINS.” *Virginia Centinel & Gazette: Winchester Political Repository*, January 7, 1792, Vol. 4, No. 197, p. 4, col. 3.

“William Holliday’s Store,” located in Winchester, stating that he had “Just Received from Philadelphia, a large and beautiful assortment of Fall Goods”; sets forth a list of the goods; there is no mention of English-made ceramics or other specific imports. *Virginia Centinel & Gazette: Winchester Political Repository*, January 28, 1792, Vol. 4, No. 200, p. 1, col. 1. Similar ads were published in the *Virginia Centinel & Gazette: Winchester Political Repository*, June 11, 1792, Vol. 5, No. 219, p. 3, col. 4; and November 16, 1792, Vol. 5, No. 243, p. 1, col. 2, with no mention of English-made housewares, ceramics or other imports.

“O’Neal’s Ready Money Store” in Winchester, offering for sale a broad assortment of goods, including: “Old Jamaica Spirits, Antigua Ditto, West India Rum, Windward Island Ditto, Continental Ditto, Best Holland Gin, on draft, Best Ditto, in cafes, French Brandy”; numerous wine types listed; “a large supply of Medicines and Dye Stuffs”; “Tin Wares, Glass and Earthen Ware, almost of every description”; no mention of English-made ceramic goods; states that “Charles O’Neal assures his friends and public, that he will dispose of the above Goods, either by wholesale or retail on as good terms as goods of the same quality are disposed of in the city of Philadelphia.” *Virginia Centinel & Gazette: Winchester Political Repository*, January 28, 1792, Vol. 4, No. 200, p. 3, col. 3.

Robert Gray, in Winchester, offering for sale a “general assortment of the best Goods that could be collected from the fine wholesale Warehouses in Philadelphia, fitting for all the seasons”; includes a lengthy list of goods available for sale, including many fabric types and clothing types, “London and Bristol pewter; [illegible] and pewter table & tea spoons; china and Liverpool cups & saucers; large and small dishes & plates; chamber-pots & wash-basons; enamelled, variegated & plain tea-pots; cream-jugs, sugar-bowls &

John McAlister, in Winchester; offering for sale a broad array of goods and groceries, including “ironmongery” goods; no mention of imported goods or Philadelphia suppliers. Virginia Centinel & Gazette: Winchester Political Repository, January 28, 1792, Vol. 4, No. 200, p. 4, col. 4. A similar ad was published in the Virginia Centinel & Gazette: Winchester Political Repository, November 16, 1792, Vol. 5, No. 243, p. 4, col. 2, with no mention of English-made housewares, ceramics or other imports.

Thomas Vowell in Winchester, offering for sale a broad array of goods, hardware, groceries, including “a large assortment of Queens Ware, Dishes, Plates, Cups and Saucers, and Glass Ware unusually cheap.” Winchester Gazette, January 7, 1801, [Vol. and No. illegible], p. 4, col. 2.

Hugh Thompson in Loudoun County, offering for sale “Goods Just Received from Baltimore and Alexandria,” including “Grocery, Hardware, China, Queens Ware and Glass Ware lines”; the glass wares include “decanters, mugs, and sugar dishes, flowered tumblers, stock glasses, black and green bottles.” Winchester Gazette, January 7, 1801, [Vol. and No. illegible], p. 4, col. 2.

Joseph Gamble and John Hodge in Winchester, offering for sale an array of goods, including “assorted stock of Queens Ware and Hollow Glass.” Winchester Gazette, August 12, 1801, Vol. 14, No. 694, p. 1, col. 1.

William Newby’s store in Winchester, offering for sale various goods, including “Glass and Queens Ware.” Winchester Gazette, August 12, 1801, Vol. 14, No. 694, p. 5, col. 1.

A “New Cash Store” by George Janney, offering for sale “Dry Goods and Groceries, and located on his plantation in Loudoun County, one mile from Nickols’ Mill”; no mention of ceramics, housewares or imports. The Washingtonian, July 24, 1810, Vol. 2, No. 86, p. 4, col. 3.


Samuel Carr in Leesburg, offering for sale of “a very handsome assortment of SUMMER GOODS” with no mention of ceramics, house wares or imports. The Washingtonian, July 24, 1810, Vol. 2, No. 86, p. 4, col. 3.

John J. Harding in Loudoun County, offering for sale of “a very considerable supply of SPRING GOODS,” with no mention of ceramics, house wares or imports. The Washingtonian, July 24, 1810, Vol. 2, No. 86, p. 4, col. 4.


L. G. Bell in Leesburg, stating he “Has just received from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria Ten Thousand Dollars worth of FRESH SPRING GOODS” (italics in original), including various types of clothing and fabrics, imported wines and spirits, and “A large invoice of elegant Glass and Queen’s ware.” He notes that “The subscriber [i.e. L. G. Bell as merchant] will take as usual all kinds of country produce in exchange for goods.” *The Washingtonian*, April 30, 1811, Vol. 3, No. 126, p. 3, col. 3.

George Rust in Leesburg, advertising a “New Store” and stating that he “has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a handsome assortment of Spring & Summer Goods” (italics in original), which he “is determined to sell low for cash or country produce”; with no detail of goods offered for sale and no mention of ceramics. *The Washingtonian*, April 30, 1811, Vol. 3, No. 126, p. 3, col. 4.


L. G. Bell in Leesburg, stating he “Has just received from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria Ten Thousand Dollars worth of FRESH SPRING GOODS” (italics in original), including various types of clothing and fabrics, imported wines and spirits, and “A large invoice of elegant Glass and Queen’s ware.” He notes that “The subscriber will take as usual all kinds of country produce in exchange for goods.” He also notes he has “A large and very general supply of the best PAINTS, which I will sell at as low prices as they can be had for in Alexandria.” *The Washingtonian*, May 7, 1811, Vol. 3, No. 126, p. 4, col. 2.

George Janney in Loudoun County, offering for sale “NEW GOODS” including “an elegant assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, and a well laid in assortment of Medicines,” with no mention of ceramics. He notes that “All kinds of Grain will be taken at cash price.” *The Washingtonian*, May 7, 1811, Vol. 3, No. 126, p. 4, col. 4.

George and James Rust in Leesburg, offering for sale “New & Cheap Goods,” stating they “Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore 13,000 Dollars worth of seasonable goods and groceries,” and 1,500 pounds of “Factory Cotton,” with no detailed description of the goods and no mention of ceramics. *The Genius of Liberty*, April 29,
J. C. Quick in Leesburg, advertising a “New Establishment” selling “an elegant assortment of Groceries,” listing an array of foods, condiments and sundries, and “a small but an elegant assortment of DRY GOODS, Queen’s ware and glass ware.” He notes that “Country farmers who have any market produce for sale, shall receive the highest cash prices customary in Leesburg delivered at my store.” The Genius of Liberty, April 29, 1817, Vol. 1, No. 16, p. 4, col. 3.

Triplett & Neale in Alexandria, offering for sale “Spring Goods” that were “Received by the subscribers, at their Warehouse on King Street, per the brig Eliza Ann, from Dublin, a general assortment of CUT and PLAIN GLASS,” including “Elegant oval & square dishes, Do. Sallads, Celery glasses, Decanters, Wines, Tumblers, Jellies, Salts, Tincture rounds, Vase lamps, completely mounted, Flower root glasses, Goblets, Lemonades, Wine coolers, Egg cups, Hock glasses, Pint bottles, Creams, Castor bottles, Nipple shells, Large specious mo. Jan. Patties, Inks, Mustards, Urinals, Pitchers, &c, &c, &c.” They also offer for sale “By Other Arrivals A general assortment of English and Canton CHINA.” The Genius of Liberty, May 6, 1817, Vol. 1, No. 17, p. 4, col. 3.

Charles Slade in Alexandria, stating that he has “received by the ship Franklin from Liverpool via Baltimore, a part of his spring importation of Hardware” and that he “has always on hand a supply of domestic goods on consignment which he is enabled to sell at the Philadelphia manufactory prices, among which are Blistered steel, caols, cotton twist, Weavers’ seeds, cotton & wool cards, Shovels, spades, a few trunks, British cotton hosiery, &c, &c, &c.” The printer notes at the end of this advertisement that it will also be printed in the Winchester papers. The Genius of Liberty, May 13, 1817, Vol. 1, No. 18, p. 3, col. 3.

R. Bentley in Leesburg, stating that he has just moved his operation to the house formerly occupied by James H. Hamilton, and “has just received from Baltimore (in addition to his former stock)” an array of goods, including groceries, teas, condiments, wines, grains, “Wooden Ware,” “Stone do.,” “Together with a general assortment of CHINA, GLASS and QUEEN’s WARE.” The Genius of Liberty, August 12, 1817, Vol. 1, No. 31, p. 3, col. 4.

Shaw & Tiffany on Market Street in Baltimore, stating they “Respectfully inform the merchants of Loudoun and [illegible] counties that they are regularly supplied by the northern manufacturers with a large and extensive assortm...ent of Domestic Goods & Cotton Yarn which they are authorized to sell at the Philadelphia prices, and on very liberal terms” (italics in original). The Genius of Liberty, September 23, 1817, Vol. 1, No. 37, p. 3, col. 4.

Triplett & Neale in Alexandria, offering for sale “FALL GOODS,” stating that “WE have received per the Amanda and other arrivals, our Fall supply of China, Glass & Earthen Ware comprising a very general assortment.” The Genius of Liberty, September 23, 1817, Vol. 1, No. 37, p. 3, col. 4.
Williamson & Shawen in Waterford, Loudoun County, stating that they have “just received and are now opening an extensive assortment of Seasonable Goods, which have been purchased at the very lowest Philadelphia cash prices, and will subsequently be sold unusually low. ALSO B as usual, a very general assortment of HARDWARE, QUEEN’S WARE, GROCERIES.” *The Genius of Liberty*, November 11, 1817, Vol. 1, No. 44, p. 3, col. 4.


Triplett & Neale, in Alexandria, offering for sale “Spring Goods,” stating “We have just received per ship Edward, via Baltimore; and Amity via New York, from Liverpool, our Spring supply of CHINA, GLASS and Queen’s-Ware. ALSO, Porter Bottles which we will sell by the original package.” *The Genius of Liberty*, June 23, 1818, Vol. 2, No. 24, p. 1, col. 3.

Triplett & Neal, in Alexandria, stating “Have received by different arrivals from Liverpool; their Fall supply of CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE . . . . also a handsome assortment of Fine Cutlery and Hardware.” *The Genius of Liberty*, November 30, 1819, Vol. 3, No. 46, p. 4, col. 2. (This is a variant spelling of the firm name, Triplett & Neale.)


Triplett & Neale in Alexandria, stating they “Have received their Spring Goods, per ship Hope, consisting of China, Glass, and Earthenware, also Porter Bottles,” “Window Glass” and “Cutlery and Hardware” and that “Dealers in the above articles will be supplied on the best terms.” *The Genius of Liberty*, May 16, 1820, Vol. 4, No. 18, p. 1, col. 1.


Geo. W. Hammond “at his New Store in Charlestown,” stating that the store “Is now receiving and opening a fresh supply of Seasonable Goods (having just returned from Baltimore,) among which are to be found” a variety of goods, including fabric types, clothing, and some home furnishings; no mention of English-made ceramic wares or imports. *Virginia Free Press and Farmer’s Repository*, January 6, 1830, Vol. 22, No. 45, p. 4, col. 3.


Joseph L. Russell in Harpers Ferry, offering for sale goods received in “Second Arrival of New, Cheap, and Elegant Spring & Summer Goods, at Market Square, Harpers Ferry” and listing a broad array fabrics, clothing and other goods; no mention of ceramics. *Virginia Free Press and Farmer’s Repository*, June 30, 1830, Vol. 23, No. 18, p. 4, col. 5.

Rupert & Kownsale in Smithfield, Loudoun County, advertising a “New Store” and stating that “Their Stock consists of entire New Goods of the latest importation, selected with great care in the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and bough entirely for cash, on most reasonable terms”; further states that “they are determined to sell at a small advance for cash, or on the usual credit to punctual customers”; no further detail is stated as to the nature of the imported goods. *Virginia Free Press and Farmer’s Repository*, July 14, 1830, Vol. 23, No. 20, p. 3, col. 3.


A. S. A. Rogers in Middleburg, Loudoun County, offering sale of a broad array of “Fall Goods,” received from “Philadelphia and Baltimore,” without describing goods in detail; stating that goods will be sold “AS LOW as they can be had in the neighbour-hood, or this side of the tide water,” and that “All sorts of grain, and domestic linsey, will be taken at the highest prices.” *The Washingtonian*, November 12, 1836, Vol. 31, No. 10, p. 3, col. 2.


Graham Miller in Lovettsville, Loudoun County, offering sale of a broad array of “Fall and Winter Goods” recently obtained in Baltimore, including groceries, “Hardware, Queensware, Tin Ware, Hats, Shoes, Fruit, Castings, & Cook & Ten Plate Stoves,” and

L. D. Worley in Waterford, Loudoun County, offering sale of a broad array of “Fall and Winter Goods,” including fabrics, clothing, shoes, groceries, drugs, “Glass and Queen’s Ware,” and stating that “Rags, and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, at the highest market prices.” *The Washingtonian*, November 12, 1836, Vol. 31, No. 10, p. 3, col. 4.


William N. McVeigh in Alexandria, offering sale of a broad array of groceries, fabrics, clothing, wines, spirits, and stating that his goods were “purchased by the subscriber with usual care in the New York market, and a principal portion at auction from direct importations . . . and will sell as low as can be purchased in Baltimore or the District of Columbia”; no mention of ceramics. *The Washingtonian*, November 12, 1836, Vol. 31, No. 10, p. 4, col. 3.


L. D. Worley, in Waterford, Loudoun County, offering sale of “New stock of Spring and Summer Goods,” including fabrics, clothing groceries, and “a complete assortment of Shoes & Queensware, Tin Ware, Wooden Ware, Hardware, &c. &c.,” and stating that “All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.” *The Washingtonian*, July 8, 1837, Vol. [illegible], No. 1, p. 3, col. 3.

William N. McVeigh, in Alexandria, offering sale of “Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Molasses, &c. &c. &c.,” including wines, spices, stationery, household implements, but no mention of ceramics, and stating that the store was “Now receiving per schooners Victoria and Alexandria, from New York and in store -- & offered to country dealers, and purchasers generally, wholesale and retail, on as accommodating terms as can be had in this place or Baltimore.” *The Washingtonian*, July 8, 1837, Vol. [illegible], No. 1, p. 3, col. 3.

D. G. Smith in Loudoun County, offering sale of “Woodware and Tinware in all their varieties, stove pipes, drums, Stoves, all kinds; Ivory, Cocoa, and Buck handled Knives and Forks.” *The Washingtonian*, February 9, 1839, Vol. 33, No. 32, p. 4, col. 3.


Glessner & Young in Loudoun County, offering sale of a broad array of fabrics and clothing, and stating that they “are receiving from Philadelphia and Baltimore their supply of Fall and Winter Goods”; no ceramics mentioned. *The Washingtonian*, February 9, 1839, Vol. 33, No. 32, p. 4, col. 5.


Hugh Smith & Co. in Alexandria, offering for sale “China and Earthenware,” including “Dining Sets, blue and fancy, imitation China, Lime Stone China, white blue, &c. &c.; Tea sets, China gilt and plain in every variety; Glassware, cut, plain and pressed; Stone Ware -- an excellent article; Window glass, warranted the best quality; Redford Crown Glass at factory rates; Best English plated &c., Castors; Dixon & Son’s celebrated Britannia Tea Sets; Solar lamps -- cut and plain shades &c.” and other products. *The Washingtonian*, May 25, 1844, Vol. 38, No. 48, p. 4, col. 2.


McVeigh & Brothers in Alexandria, offering for sale an extensive array of groceries, fabrics, household implements, wines, spirits, received in the store “per schooner Victory and other vessels, from New York,” and stating they will sell these goods “upon as favorable terms, as they can be bought in the District or Baltimore.” Further states that “Our Canal will in a few days be open for transportation of Produce and Merchandize, and we most cordially invite our Valley friends and those bordering on the Canal, as also


James H. Benedum in Leesburg, offering sale of groceries, hardware, clothing, shoes, and “a fine assortment of HOLLOW WARE, such as Ovens, Pots and Skilletts, &c.” *The Loudoun Chronicle*, July 10, 1846, Vol. 1, No. 22, p. 4, col. 3.


McVeigh & Brothers in Alexandria, offering for sale an extensive array of groceries, fabrics, household implements, wines, spirits, received in the store “direct from New York and Boston,” but with no listing of ceramics. They state that: “The ready and cheap mode of transportation, afforded by the canal, renders this market particularly desirable for merchants and other dealers contiguous thereto; and would respectfully suggest this as one of the many inducements which they now offer.” They also state that: “The larger portion of the above stock having been purchased for cash, from the manufacturers, in New England, . . . they feel fully prepared to offer to their customers and dealers generally, great bargains, and upon as liberal terms as can be had in the Northern cities.” *The Washingtonian*, July 25, 1846, Vol. 41, No. 5, p. 4, col. 5.


Wm. Cline of Loudoun County, offering sale of various types of lumber; no mention of ceramics. *The Loudoun Chronicle*, November 27, 1846, Vol. 1, No. 42, p. 3, col. 3.


Joel L. Dixon in Loudoun County, offering sale of “China, Glassware, Queen’s and Stoneware, with a general assortment of Groceries, Flour, Meal, Tobacco, and Train Oil.” The Loudoun Chronicle, August 10, 1849, Vol. 4, No. 32, p. 4, col. 5.


Benjamin D. Rathje in Leesburg, offering an assortment of goods, including fabrics, clothing, teas, groceries; no mention of ceramics. The Loudoun Chronicle, August 10, 1849, Vol. 4, No. 32, p. 4, col. 4.


Hamilton, Easter & Co. in Baltimore, offering for sale an extensive array of goods for wholesale or retail purchasers, including fabrics, clothing, shoes, window treatments; no mention of ceramics. The Washingtonian, October 19, 1849, Vol. 44, No. 18, p. 3, col. 2. Same ad was published in The Washingtonian, October 26, 1849, Vol. 44, No. 19, p. 4, col. 3.


Bentley & Brothers in Loudoun County, offering for sale an assortment of dress goods, shawls, housekeeping goods, clothing for gentlemen, ladies and servants, and stating that goods will be sold “as cheap as can be bought in the District markets”; no mention of ceramics. *The Washingtonian*, October 19, 1849, Vol. 44, No. 18, p. 4, col. 3.


Advertisement of the “Baltimore Fall Trade, 1849” stating “To Country Merchants & Families, The under-signed merchants, importers, manufacturer, and dealers, respectfully unite in calling the attention of country merchants and others, visiting Baltimore, to their large and varied stock of goods, which will be found as complete, and the prices as low, as at any other establishments in this or any other city.” The undersigned Baltimore merchants include: G. G. Finch, wholesale and retail dealer in stoves, plows, furnaces; Bartus Wilkins, wholesale and retail saddle, harness, trunk, and collar factory; Charles Blake, wholesale and retail dealer in watches and jewelry; A. & J. B. Mathiot, selling fancy and windsor chairs, rocking chairs, settees; L. Jarrett, selling men’s and boy’s
clothing; D. Steele & Co., wholesale and retail sellers of books and stationery; Jesse Marden, manufacturer and seller of balances and scales; George Harman, selling army brogans for servants, men, women and boys; R. M’Eldowney & Co., wholesale and retailer seller of silks, shawls, and other dry goods; Horn’s Trunk Manufactory, selling trunks and baggage; Robert Brown & Son, selling watches and jewelry; Cushing & Brothers, selling books and stationery; William Brown, importer, manufacturer and seller of watches, jewelry and silver plated goods and wares; and several other merchants of varied types of goods; no particular mention of imported ceramics. *The Loudoun Chronicle*, November 2, 1849, Vol. 4, No. 43, p. 3-4, col. 2.

G. V. Keen & Co. in Baltimore, “Manufacturers and Dealers in Tin and Sheet Iron Ware; Britannia; Block Tin, Willow and Hollow Ware; Stoves; Hardware; Cutlery; and Fancy Goods.” *The Loudoun Chronicle*, November 2, 1849, Vol. 4, No. 43, p. 3, col. 3.

J. E. S. Hough in Leesburg, stating that he has “just returned from the Eastern markets” with a broad assortment of watches and jewelry; no mention of ceramics. *The Loudoun Chronicle*, November 2, 1849, Vol. 4, No. 43, p. 3, col. 3.


McVeigh Brothers & Co. in Alexandria, for sale of goods, stating that they “Are now receiving by Packets Senator, Hamilton and Andover, direct from New York and Boston, their regular SPRING STOCK of GROCERIES,” and listing various grocery products,

McVeigh Brothers & Co. in Alexandria, for sale of “Boots, Shoes Hats, &c.” stating that they “Are now receiving by Packets Hamilton and Andover, direct from Manufactures in New England, their regular SPRING STOCK of BOOTS & SHOES,” that “The terms on which their Stock has been purchased are such as to enable them to compete successfully with any of the Northern Cities,” and that “The Canal is in fine order, and offers great inducements in transportation”; no mention of ceramics. *The Loudoun Chronicle*, June 7, 1850, Vol. 5, No. 23, p. 4, col. 6.


J. L. Nixon in Loudoun County, offering for sale groceries, crockery, hardware and clocks, including “CROCKERY, CHINA, Glass, Liverpool and Stone, of the latest importation.” *The Loudoun Chronicle*, June 7, 1850, Vol. 5, No. 23, p. 4, col. 6.


Wood & Dutton in Waterford, Loudoun County, offering for sale “SUMMER GOODS,” including “Queensware, Hardware,” fabrics, clothing, drugs, and many other goods and groceries, and stating that “The highest prices [will be] given, in goods, for country produce.” *The Loudoun Chronicle*, June 7, 1850, Vol. 5, No. 23, p. 4, col. 4.

S. B. T. Caldwell in Wheatland, Loudoun County, offering for sale “English, French and Domestic Dry Goods,” including “Crockery & Glass Ware, One Stone China Mulberry Dining set, 74 pieces, one Tea set, 42 pieces, China, flown Blue and Common do., Glass sets, Preserve Dishes, Molasses Cans, Castors, &c. Also a good assortment of Tin, Stone, Clay & Wooden Ware, such as Milk Pans, Pots, Jars, Tubs, Buckets, half Bushels, Keelers, Wash Boards, Tar Cans, Patent Ice cream Freezers, Churns, &c, &c.” *The Loudoun Chronicle*, June 7, 1850, Vol. 5, No. 23, p. 3, col. 6.

O. B. Castle & Brothers in Leesburg, offering for sale “Ladies and Gentlemen’s” clothing, stating they “have just received from Baltimore” an assortment of such goods and that “Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.” *The Loudoun Chronicle*, June 7, 1850, Vol. 5, No. 23, p. 3, col. 4.

James H. Benedum in Leesburg, offering for sale goods, including “DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CHINA & QUEENSWARE,” and stating that “Country produce, of all
kinds, taken in exchange for goods.” The Loudoun Chronicle, March 7, 1851, Vol. 6, No. 10, p. 4, col. 3.

James H. Benedum in Leesburg, offering for sale stoves, listing an array of stove brands and types. The Loudoun Chronicle, March 7, 1851, Vol. 6, No. 10, p. 4, col. 3.

C. E. Evard in Leesburg, offering for sale goods, including jewelry, silver ware, fancy goods, perfumery and cutlery, states that “he has just returned from Philadelphia with the largest and most complete lot of goods ever offered in Leesburg”; silver ware includes “Casters, Soup Ladles, Table, Desert, and Tea Spoons, Butter Knives, Sugar Tongs, Fruit Knives, Mugs, Combs, Candle Sticks, Trays and Snuffers, Cake Baskets, Tea Pots, &c”; no mention of ceramics. The Loudoun Chronicle, March 7, 1851, Vol. 6, No. 10, p. 4, col. 5.

S. B. T. Caldwell in Wheatland, Loudoun County, for sale of “FALL & WINTER GOODS,” including “a fine assortment of CROCKERY, QUEENS and GLASS, STONE, and CLAY, TIN and WOODEN WARE, GROCERIES, AIN’TS, OILS, DRUGS and DYE-STUFFS.” The Loudoun Chronicle, March 7, 1851, Vol. 6, No. 10, p. 4, col. 6.

J. E. S. Hough in Leesburg, for sale of goods, including jewelry, silver ware, clocks, cutlery, and stationery; no mention of ceramics. The Loudoun Chronicle, March 7, 1851, Vol. 6, No. 10, p. 4, col. 6.


Grafenberg Company of New York, for sale of an assortment of “Standard Medicines,” and listing general agents in Loudoun County from whom the products may be ordered. The Loudoun Chronicle, March 7, 1851, Vol. 6, No. 10, p. 3, col. 6.


R. Bentley, Jr. in Loudoun County, offering for sale “Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods selected from the Philadelphia market,” but providing no detailed listing of goods; no mention of ceramics. The Washingtonian, May 16 1851, Vol. 45, No. 47, p. 4, col. 3.

Shipley, Howard & Co. in Baltimore, offering for sale an assortment of clothing for wholesale or retail customers. The Washingtonian, May 16 1851, Vol. 45, No. 47, p. 4, col. 3.

D. G. Smith in Leesburg, offering for sale bar iron and steel, tools, hardware, and blacksmith tools; no mention of ceramics. The Washingtonian, May 16 1851, Vol. 45, No. 47, p. 4, col. 1.


McVeigh & Chamberlain in Alexandria, advertising services as “Wholesale Grocers, Produce and Commission Merchants,” stating that they have received their “Fall Stock, purchased directly of the Importers in New York and Boston,” offering for sale an extensive assortment of goods, including “groceries, tobacco items, snuff, wines, and spirits,” and stating that their selection of goods “have been influenced by the increased facilities in transportation via Railroad and Canal, and have greatly enlarged their supplies to meet the increased demand, and . . . they are fully prepared to offer as great inducements as can be found in any of the Northern cities”; no mention of ceramics. *The Washingtonian*, January 6, 1854, Vol. 49, No. 26, p. 4, col. 2. A similar ad also ran in *The Washingtonian*, July 21, 1854, Vol. 50, No. 2, p. 4, col. 7.


Peel & Stevens in Alexandria, advertising services as “Wholesale Druggists” and offering for sale an assortment of “Foreign and Domestic Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Putty, Spices, Patent Medicines, Glassware, Instruments, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.”; no mention of ceramics. *The Washingtonian*, June 15, 1855,


R. H. Miller Sons & Co. in Alexandria, offering sale of “Earthenware, China and Glass,” and stating that “Our Spring importation has been dispatched by the ship ‘Anna Little’ from Liverpool, direct to Alexandria.” *The Washingtonian*, May 11, 1860, Vol. 55, No. 42, p. 3, col. 8.


James Swarts in Leesburg, offering sale of groceries, liquors, and livestock feed, including “Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Queensware, Earthenware, and a large quantity of Notions.” *The Washingtonian*, January 18, 1861, Vol. 56, No. 25, p. 3, col. 4.


D. J. Markey & Co. in Frederick City, Maryland, offering sales of lumber products. *The Washingtonian*, October 6, 1865, Vol. 60, No. 16, p. 3, col. 5.

Elijah White in Leesburg, offering sale of clothing, fabrics, housekeeping domestics, fancy goods, “Hard-Ware, Queens-Ware, Glass-Ware, Cutlery,” and other goods. *The Washingtonian*, October 6, 1865, Vol. 60, No. 16, p. 3, col. 7.