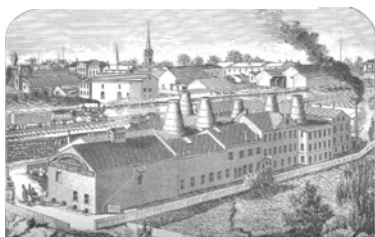


TRENTON POTTERIES

Newsletter of the
Potteries of Trenton Society



William Wood Gallimore—the Trenton Years, 1886-1893

by Scott Anderson and Judi Wells

Author's Note: After Paul Tubb authored an article on William Wood Gallimore in June 2007 for the POTS newsletter, we shared our Gallimore and Trent Tile research with him and his wife, Pat. Since Mr. Tubb presented a comprehensive picture of Gallimore's early life in England and Ireland, we have collaborated with the Tubbs to document the Gallimore family's years in Trenton, New Jersey.

From their 1886 arrival in "the Staffordshire of America" until the last family member passed away in 1983, the Gallimore family resided in Trenton almost 100 years. However, the question remains *why* William Wood Gallimore would uproot his entire family, including his widower father, and herd his brood of eight across the pond for a fresh start in New Jersey. Trenton was hardly a foreign city, since so many of their countrymen were already here. Indeed, Trenton's numerous English immigrants were from the pottery towns of Staffordshire, just like Gallimore. At least one modeler and one decorator, who had worked with W.W. Gallimore in Belleek, Ireland, were already in Trenton—William Bromley and Ebenezer Swann. Was Bromley luring potters from Belleek to Trenton, the same way he persuaded them to leave Staffordshire for Belleek in 1863? And there were others who had already sailed west.

Could Gallimore have seen an advertisement in *The Staffordshire Sentinel* from one of the Trenton potteries? Today William W. Gallimore is primarily associated with the Trent Tile Com-

pany. Was he recruited by Alfred P. Lawshe of Trent Tile for his well-known modeling talents? Dust-pressed tiles were not exactly his forte in England, but art tile production was a new and expanding industry in the United States, especially in Trenton. Was there a job offer in Trenton which did not materialize, forcing Gallimore to accept the tile work instead?

Gallimore's traveling companion from England, Elijah Chetwynd, was also a modeler—were they both headed to the Chetwynd pottery in East Liverpool, Ohio? If so, why didn't Gallimore go? The American Belleek industry was launched in Trenton at the end of 1882 by Ott & Brewer. With his experience, Gallimore would have had no problem securing a position with any Trenton pottery that wanted to introduce a new line. Why didn't he? Maybe William and his wife, Mary Elizabeth, decided to make this move for their children's future. They left no family behind in England, and Trenton definitely offered a productive second career for Gallimore, but would Trenton offer a better life for the entire family? When you hear their story, you may not think so.

Whatever reason the Gallimores came, it must have been something specific which brought William W. Gallimore to Trenton in 1886. Their trip was so well orchestrated, and they settled immediately into their new home in Trenton—it is obvious there was purpose in their relocation. Whether their original

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The Potteries of Trenton Society is a non-profit organization dedicated to the study and preservation of Trenton's ceramic past. Officers: President—Patricia Madrigal; Treasurer—Jay Lewis; Secretary—Brenda Springsted. Board: Ellen Denker, Richard Hunter, Meta Janowitz, Jay Lewis, Emma Lewis, William Liebeknecht, George Miller, Brenda Springsted, Rebecca White. Newsletter Editor: Patricia Madrigal

plan came to fruition, or whether they regrouped and devised a new one, Trenton should honor this Englishman named William Wood Gallimore, who left his handprint on the American pottery industry.

Trent Tile Company (1886 - 1892)

It is no secret that the pottery industry in Trenton was created by English potters. Even though pottery-making in the mid-nineteenth century was a cottage industry, the influx of factory experienced operatives from abroad jump started the ceramics industry in a country not widely recognized for industry of any kind. It was the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (down river from Trenton), which introduced the United States to the world, and vice versa. Spectators also got their first look at the incredible Irish Belleek on display. At that event, Trenton's potteries won awards for their ceramics, due mostly to the Englishmen. By 1880, a new period had begun in the Trenton potteries – American Belleek was introduced, Delft ware was gaining popularity and the decorative arts were expanding. The tile industry was born at this time and was especially active in Trenton. By the time Gallimore emigrated from England in 1886, all of this activity was at its peak. Not only was the pottery industry booming, but by 1883, Trenton's English immigrants had become a prominent factor in the local economy and culture. Where the English had at first kept to themselves and created strong support groups, now they organized social organizations, such as the Sons of St. George and the Anglo-American Republican Club (which announced its organizational meeting in the fall of 1886). As Gallimore arrived at the "English Colony" in Trenton, the residents were actively seeking United States citizenship and participating in

civic and political activities. Trenton embraced the English, welcoming them with open arms. And the English reciprocated.

William Wood Gallimore arrived in the United States on 19 April 1886 aboard the "Etruria" with his 13-year-old son, William Jr., at his side. From New York City, they made their way to Trenton and took rooms at the new Hotel Windsor, which was reported in the local papers and the 1886 Trenton city directory. Three months later the rest of the Gallimore family arrived – time to find a home to rent and to settle into a new job. Once Mary Elizabeth, the remaining children and Gallimore's father arrived on 16 July, having traveled on the "City of Rome", the family of 11 moved into 471 Bellevue Avenue. Their new home was on the "West End" of the Trenton city limits, adjacent to Cadwalader Park which opened in 1888. Their house is gone now, but Trenton tax records (with 1956 photos) and a 1905 atlas in the Trentoniana Room of the Trenton Free Public Library show a large, three-story, frame house, with a mansard roof, situated on a broad, tree-lined street with the trolley line running along Prospect Street just four houses away.

At least two companies in the United States were making encaustic tiles by 1876, but the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia that same year would eventually send tile makers down a different path. Leading the charge in 1878 was Low Art Tile near Boston, Massachusetts, with their high relief, glossy art tiles made from a dust-pressed white clay body and designed for walls and fireplaces. At least twenty-five ceramic tile companies were founded by 1894, with several in New Jersey. Two prominent producers emerged in Trenton by the

early 1880s. The first, Trent Tile Company, was originally founded as the Harris Manufacturing Company in March 1882 to manufacture porcelain spinning rings for the textile industry in New England. When this product line failed, the idle factory was converted to ceramic tile production. When the new venture proved profitable, the name was changed to Trent Faience Works in the fall of 1883, and later to Trent Tile Works. The owners promised, in a lengthy *Trenton Times* article, to “hire a designer of international reputation”, which proved to be Isaac Broome. Truth was, Mr. Broome was a sculptor working in Philadelphia, who had been brought to Trenton by Ott & Brewer to produce Parian works for the Centennial Exhibition, and had left Trenton by 1880 to teach art in Dayton, Ohio. He returned to model art tiles for the new company, and was said to be so prolific that many designs remained after he left in 1885 to start the competing Providential Tile Company. By the time Gallimore arrived in Trenton, Broome was already listed in the 1886 Trenton city directory as a principle in his new enterprise.

William W. Gallimore succeeded Isaac Broome as modeler at Trent Tile. Was this serendipitous for Gallimore, or was it the real reason he moved to Trenton? The transition between modelers was evidently smooth, as no items have been found in the local newspapers. It was not until 1889, in the “Saturday Gossiper” column of *The Trenton Times*, that it was next reported the “Misses” Gallimore (Marian and Madeline) assisted their father at the tile company and “executed some modelings which evince a true appreciation of art.” Marian later received recognition, along with Flora, from Edwin Atlee Barber (1893) as “clever modellers of

floral designs for applied ornamentation”. At age 20 in 1893, William Jr. was the first of the Gallimore children to be listed in the Trenton city directory – as a modeler. Most likely, young Gallimore worked at Trent Tile, as well as the rest of the Gallimore offspring, when their turn came, even though the city directories are silent on this point. In his 1893 book, Mr. Barber reports that all of the tile designs were produced by Gallimore, with the dies being made by his son. William W. Gallimore was not known to sign his tiles as was Broome, but Norman Karlson states in his book on art tile that the “Trent Tile Company’s most artistic work was produced in its early years when Isaac Broome and William Gallimore created their heavily modeled and glazed tiles”. Even now, it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between tiles modeled by Gallimore and Broome, except for Broome’s distinctive initials. When Gallimore lost his right arm to a shooting accident, and had to retrain himself to use his left hand, did he also train his children as his assistants to compensate for his disability? Is it possible that some of the tiles attributed to his father were actually modeled by William Jr., or his other siblings, who worked at the tile company alongside their famous father?

While still working at Trent Tile, William W. Gallimore gained attention for his work beyond tile modeling. Obviously, Trent Tile allowed him the freedom to take on commissions. In 1888, Gallimore modeled “fancy sets” for Burroughs & Mountford’s entry in the Pottery and Porcelain Exhibition which was held at the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Arts in Philadelphia. This supports Mr. Tubb’s proposition that Gallimore performed contract work. Since there is no evidence that either Joseph Burroughs or Elijah Mountford were ac-

quainted with Gallimore in England, they had most likely heard about his work once he arrived in Trenton. At the 1889 exhibition, Burroughs & Mountford won four medals and two cash prizes for their pottery work, but without the assistance of Gallimore. This is only one example of a special commission executed by W.W. Gallimore (as he was usually known professionally), but there are surely more to be discovered.

Published histories of Trent Tile Company disagree as to when Gallimore left, but the *Trenton Times* reported that Gallimore resigned from the tile company at the end of 1892. After he retired he was still listed in the city directory until he died, but there was no occupation named. Instead, Gallimore advertised as a modeler in the business listings of the Trenton city directory between 1895 and 1900 in the hopes of securing commissions. There was plenty of competition, since three other modelers – C.H. Hansen, L.M. Crozer and Peter Korzilius – were advertising at the same time. One of the projects which Barber attributes to Gallimore is a “finely modeled coat-of-arms of the State of New Jersey, designed for architectural embellishment”. Prior to 1880, many potteries in Trenton did not employ their own designers, modelers or decorators, but by the late 1880s, it was common practice for potteries to hire their own designers and modelers, while also maintaining a decorating staff, many of which were English. Dick Sigafosse, in his 1998 *American Art Pottery* book, writes that in 1893 “W.W. Gallimore was commissioned to execute some designs” for the C. Pardee Works in Perth Amboy – an indication that he obviously took on commissions after his years at the tile company. Those are Gallimore’s “lost” years – a seven year body of work yet to be revealed!

Gallimore’s Commissions (1893 - 1900)

In 1894, William Jr. took on an investor to open the Minerva Pottery in Trenton. Is this a coincidence, or possibly an attempt by Mr. Gallimore to set up his son in business? According to the *Trenton Times* on 24 May, the Minerva Pottery produced ware which evinced “originality in conception and a boldness in execution that...augurs auspiciously for their success.” The article described a unique umbrella stand, as well as a china curtain pole, and listed additional pieces planned for production. Also, one year earlier, Barber wrote that “Mr. W.W. Gallimore’s sons, William and Jesse, have recently commenced business in their own account, under the supervision of their father, as designers and modellers of useful, ornamental, and figure subjects, – the sons having inherited the artistic talents of their father and grandfather.” Both sons – the two oldest brothers? Evidently, the company did not survive, since no additional information about this venture has been found. It is also not clear what work Gallimore’s sons pursued after this failed venture, unless they returned to the tile company. In the Trenton city directory, William Jr. is listed as a modeler from 1893 to 1901, and after that as either a modeler or designer. Jesse was never listed in the city directory until the year he passed away.

The following year, on 16 February 1895, *The Trenton Times* reported that William W. Gallimore collaborated with Joseph Mayer, of the Arsenal Pottery, in opening a school of art and design in Philadelphia “where they propose to do work of a special character.” Interestingly, three years earlier *The Trenton Times* reported on a new modeling and designing school to be opened in Philadelphia by the American Potters Association in coop-

eration with the Pennsylvania Museum and Industrial Arts School. The Museum did open its proposed school of industrial art, but it is not certain whether the Mayer-Gallimore institution ever got off the ground. Could this be the reason Gallimore resigned from Trent Tile—to teach? A short steamboat ride up the Delaware, in Trenton, The School of Industrial Arts was formally opened in 1898, with the English ceramist Charles F. Binns as the first principal. Even though no connection has been established with Gallimore, one must wonder if he may have taught there, since most of the instructors were hired from the Trenton industrial complex.

Some sources report that Gallimore worked for the Ceramic Art Company (1889-1906), as well as other Trenton potteries, designing and modeling the new American Belleek, one of these being Mr. Barber. He goes on to say that Gallimore has “designed some of the best vases and other pieces for the Ceramic Art Company”, as well as other makers of American Belleek and other establishments. This is difficult to confirm without having actual works to study, but according to the Kovel, Gallimore, like Isaac Broome, modeled a Toby mug for the Ceramic Art Company in 1896. His image of William Penn is a “knee-length” figure with a handle composed of an Indian head with feathers. With his talents, surely Gallimore created more for Mr. Lenox than a mug. Indeed, Gallimore’s obituary in the *Crockery & Glass Journal* reported that he had worked for the Ceramic Art Company. In a completely different artistic venue, Gallimore received an 1899 patent for a lamp base in the form of a dragon, which he assigned to The American Lamp and Brass Company of Trenton, NJ. (This company was loosely con-

nected to the Swann family, one of which served as a pall bearer for Gallimore.) With just these few examples, it is apparent that William W. Gallimore was exceedingly busy after leaving Trent Tile.

William Gallimore Jr. was listed in the city directory as a modeler in the nine years spanning 1893 to 1901. Before his name first appeared at age 20, he possibly had sufficient time to serve as an apprentice to learn the pottery trade. The Trenton city directories did not provide employer information, but it is safe to assume that he had worked alongside his father at the Trent Tile Company, along with his siblings. They created sculpted, glazed art tiles which were used to decorate fireplaces, walls, etc., but were also considered works of art to frame for display. In 1902, William’s occupation in the directory changed to designer. In October his name appeared in the *Trenton Times*, because he was seriously ill and had been out of work from the Elite Pottery, on Enterprise Avenue near Mulberry Street. Situated next to the Trent Tile facility, this new, strictly modern pottery producing sanitary ware had first fired their kilns in July that same year. Samuel Bedson, a principle stockholder, married one of the daughters of Henry Darling, whom William had worked under at Trent Tile Company. By November William had been “advised by his physician to go to Colorado or some other clime conducive to his health.” He apparently did not heed this warning, since he appeared in the city directory working continuously through 1908.

What was happening in the social lives of the Gallimores? The children’s ages ranged from 3 to 19, when they arrived in Trenton, with the two oldest children (Flora and Marian) past school age. In 1887, on 29 July, the newest and last addition to their family

arrived – Archibald Mercer Gallimore. Was his middle name taken from Mercer County, where Trenton is situated? He was an all-American boy, as several newspaper accounts attest to (he had a penchant for trouble), and was the one offspring who did not ply his father's trade, but became an electrician. Because the 1890 census had burned, the 1895 New Jersey State Census was the first time the entire family (except for Gallimore's father) had been recorded, even though it was hardly more than a head count. Using their ages in 1895 in parenthesis, the Gallimore sibling lineup started with three daughters: first born was Flora (28), followed by the "Misses Gallimore" – Marian (27) and Madeline (26), while the remaining six children were sons – "the Gallimore brothers" – William Jr. (22) heading the list, followed by Jesse (19), Bertram (17), Lawrence (15), Victor (12) and Archie (8). The local newspapers reported very little on William and Mary Elizabeth's social activities, but all of the Gallimore children were quite active in the community. Flora wrote poetry, the Misses Gallimore were frequent guests at parties, William Jr. was a competitive bicycle enthusiast, Jesse was an accomplished violinist in the YMCA orchestra, Bertram joined the U.S. Army drill team, Victor was an avid wheelman (bicyclist) and Archie was active on many local sports teams. These are only a few of their activities, but from all indications, the Gallimore offspring, who worked hard and played even harder, were well adjusted and well liked in the community.

The Gallimores were enjoying their new life in Trenton when their first major tragedy struck. On 29 April 1891, William W. Gallimore's father died from an unreported cause (no death certificate was located) at age 84. There is not much known about his five years in the United States. He was listed in the Trenton city directories as an engraver

from 1887 until his death, but an obituary in the *Daily State Gazette* on 4 May notes that he "interested himself in botany and other scientific pursuits for which he had a fondness and aptitude." It is not clear whether he ever worked in Trenton, or whether he was enjoying his retirement years. Barber was apparently friendly with the Gallimore family and wrote in his 1893 book that William W. Gallimore Sr. created one last piece of work a short time before his death – a chrysanthemum design for transfer printing for J.E. Jeffords & Co. in Philadelphia. The same obituary gave his birth date as 1807, in Staffordshire, "where the family had been located since the Conquest", and went on to say that Mr. Gallimore had "won many honors for himself" as an artist and engraver of copper plates. The funeral service, held at his son's home on Bellevue Avenue, was largely attended by prominent people, including "representatives of the English Colony" in Trenton. He was buried in Riverview Cemetery in the first of the Gallimore family plots, where later his son and two of his grandchildren, Jesse and Lawrence, would be interred. Winterthur is fortunate to house a collection of proofs and original drawings from his engravings, which were given, in 1892, by W.W. Gallimore to Edwin Atlee Barber (1851-1916), a scholar and prolific writer, who was the Director of the Pennsylvania Museum in Philadelphia and authored *The Pottery and Porcelain of the United States* (1893), which is still an indispensable reference work.

Even though census records provide conflicting information about the citizenship of individual Gallimore family members, William W. Gallimore's 1895 Declaration of Intentions is on file in the New Jersey State Archives. In fact, the 1900 census notes this fact. However, he died be-

fore he completed the process and was never awarded U.S. citizenship status. In 1904, William Jr. and Victor received their papers and became citizens. It is likely Bertram became a citizen via his WWI enlistment in the U.S. Army, since no court records have been found regarding his citizenship (the 1920 census notes that he was naturalized in 1919). Mary Elizabeth Gallimore was never a citizen, since her husband never became a citizen. Their daughters were also not citizens for the same reason, and because neither of them ever married. Archie Gallimore was the only family member who was born in the United States. Naturalization was a local process in the state or district courts, which transferred to the federal government around 1906, so it is often difficult to research local court records to find this information. New Jersey is fortunate to have their naturalization records indexed and easily accessible to the public.

The First Gallimore Burial Plot Fills Up (1898 - 1901)

After William Jr., Jesse Albert Gallimore, at age 22, was the second of W.W. Gallimore's sons to be listed in the 1898 city directory. Jesse worked as a modeler, like his father and brother, but there is no documentation where any of them were employed. We assume the brothers both worked at Trent Tile, alongside their father. Similar to his older brother, Jesse's name did not appear in the city directory until enough time had elapsed for an apprenticeship to be completed (about seven years). The question is— if this is the case, was it served with his father, or at another pottery? There were numerous potteries on Prospect Hill near their home, while Trent Tile was across town. While Jesse's name appeared in the newspapers a few times, his obituary in the

Trenton Evening Times noted that he “was well known and highly esteemed by the younger people of the city.” After his funeral, the *Daily State Gazette* wrote that Jesse “was a young man of artistic tastes, and these led him to adopt music as a pastime and modeling as a business. He was proficient in both.” Not much more has been learned about Jesse, since he died on 9 December 1898 at age 22 from phthisis—a wasting away of the body related to TB, or consumption. His passing foreshadowed a four year reign of death on the Gallimore family.

Just one month later, Lawrence died, on 6 January 1899, at age 18, from consumption. No occupation was noted on his death certificate, there was no personal information in the newspaper obituaries, and his name never appeared in the city directory. This is all that is known about Lawrence. However, Bertram, 21, and Victor, 16, were both listed in the 1899 city directory for the first time. Bertram was a student—probably at one of the Trenton business schools, since he was four years out of high school. Victor was a clerk, but the employer was not named—it is obvious that he left school to work. After two tragic and unexpected deaths so close together, maybe William and Mary Elizabeth were trying to save their remaining children from the death curse of “potters' consumption” by steering them into safer occupations.

According to his death certificate, *Wm. W. Gallimore* [sic] died on 28 July 1900 at his home, as the result of a cerebral hemorrhage. He was 59 years of age. Three days later, following the funeral at his Bellevue Avenue home, attended by friends and family who overflowed the house, he was buried privately in the same Riverview plot alongside his father and two sons, Jesse and Lawrence. It had only been about a year and a half since their deaths. As

an indication of his stature in the community, many floral tributes were received. The *American Potters' Journal* obituary on 3 August stated that Gallimore died from "the effects of a stroke of apoplexy". He had survived less than one day. The write-up also reports that he "came from a well-known family of modelers" and from 1886 through 1892 "he did all the designing at the Trent Tile Co." Fifty years later, Harry J. Podmore (from a pottery family himself) honored William W. Gallimore in his "Trenton in Bygone Days" column by divulging that Gallimore was born in Burslem, England, to a family of modelers. Mr. Podmore also wrote that Gallimore was employed for about six years at the Belleek pottery in Ireland, and "[p]rior to coming to the United States, Gallimore was recognized as a master modeler in his native England". Since arriving in Trenton, he was the fourth in his family to die, in less than ten years.

Pall bearers might not normally be given much attention. However, taking a look at each of the six men who knew William W. Gallimore personally and professionally provides insight into a famous ceramic artist about who very little is known. So, who were his associates?

(1) C.H. Hansen was a modeler, like Gallimore, who by all indications worked independently, was not employed by any particular pottery in Trenton and who also took commissions in other cities. He was most likely Scandinavian, his first name being Christian. He and his wife lived in the heart of the Trenton business district, with his studio in the same building, like many of the city's artists, such as Broome. It is not hard to imagine that he and Gallimore would be acquainted, because they both worked in tiles, even though Hansen had designed for Providential Tile Company, a competitor with Trent Tile.

(2) Another friend from the pottery industry was **James Barlow**, who lived out on Brunswick Avenue, beyond Ebenezer Swann and Henry Darling. A modeler by trade, in 1900 he had become Manager of the Mercer Pottery, which was purchased in 1875 by James Moses and developed into one of the best known and most successful producers of crockery and quality dinnerware. Barlow was English, and with his son, Harry, utilized the resources of the pottery and the local YMCA to train aspiring operatives.

(3) By 1900 the Englishman **Henry Darling** had been retired two years as Manager of the Trent Tile Company, where he had worked for ten years. During the next three years he traveled regularly to Europe as a merchant, but it is not certain which company he represented. Gallimore started at Trent just two years before Mr. Darling, so they worked together only four years. Maybe it was Darling who allowed Gallimore's talented children to work at Trent, even after their father died. Darling himself died in 1901, at age 61, leaving his wife, Dorothy, and several children who also worked in the potteries.

(4) George Holcombe, a Jersey boy was the youngest of the pall bearers. He owned a modest home in the Lambert pottery district of Trenton, which may explain his friendship with one of Trenton's most famous modelers. As a reporter for the *Daily State Gazette*, he wrote a regular column called *Town Talk*, and was active in the Trenton Press Club. In the *Trenton Times* (a daily competitor), it was reported that he was something of a music composer, having published several popular songs. He never realized greatness in either endeavor, because an automobile accident took his life on New Year's Eve in 1904. At 42, he was survived by his

wife and three daughters.

(5) E. Swann, or **Ebenezer W. Swann**, was an independent china and glass decorator, whom Gallimore probably knew in Belleek, Ireland. Born in England, Swann came to the US in 1873 and may have worked with his brother, Edward, in Sandwich, Massachusetts, before settling in Trenton about 1890. Not much is known about his tenure in Trenton, but his large family lived on Brunswick Avenue, where he maintained his decorating business, near the potteries of East Trenton. When Swann died in 1923, he was buried in a plot almost adjacent to Gallimore's in Riverview Cemetery. Whether or not they worked alongside each other in Trenton, they obviously maintained a social relationship that may have survived from their days in Ireland.

(6) Last on the list of Gallimore's friends and acquaintances was **E.B. (Edward) Sterling**, a neighbor from the Prospect Hill area, where Gallimore lived in Trenton. He was not in the pottery business, but was listed in the city directory either as a negotiator or a broker. Also born in New Jersey, he was not in the ranks of the Englishmen, and, at age 48, was another young friend of Gallimore's.

With so much press attention given to W.W. Gallimore and his father at their deaths, it is surprising that they were both buried in unmarked graves, as was the entire family. Many pottery people are buried in Trenton's Riverview Cemetery, with varying degrees of markings, from the barely adequate (Isaac Broome) to the ostentatious (John Moses), each befitting their personalities. But, given the profound sadness surrounding the demise of the Gallimore family, why would no monument be placed on their graves? Maybe the simplest response is that the family just never had the funds for that final act. Like-

wise, Riverview Cemetery reported that there was an outstanding balance on the family account. It is puzzling, however, with Gallimore's talent and respect in the pottery industry, that no individual or group has yet come forward to memorialize his accomplishments. [See Vol. 11, Issue 4 for an update on the Gallimore plot. – Ed.]

At this point in his life, it had been fourteen years since Gallimore brought his father and family to Trenton, NJ. A lot happened to this incredible group of people, and there will be a lot more to come as W.W. Gallimore's family moves forward. Gallimore died nearly two months after the 1900 US Census was taken on June 8. Just as he documented his existence in the United States by filling out his first US census form, he faded into history; just when the public records began to reveal who he really was, they ceased to exist. Until this date, the only information available about Gallimore and his family has been teased out of city directories, newspapers, vital statistics, public records, concurrent periodicals and a few other publications. Although the 1900 census was not the final census for the family, it was the first and last census for William Wood Gallimore. With his death, the lives of the family members will change forever, which will unfold in the second part of this article.

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