



Wiltshaw & Robinson (Carlton Ware) (Page 1)

Homepage	Company History
Manufactures (click to view match strikers and company	Wiltshaw & Robinson was formed as a partnership between J.F. Wiltshaw and two brothers, W.H. Robinson and J.A. Robinson in 1890. Pottery production then began in the Carlton Works in Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire. In 1894 they added the trade name Carlton Ware to their products.
Charles Allerton & Sons	Traded as Wiltshaw, Robinson & Son before becoming a limited company (Wiltshaw and Robinson Ltd.) in November 1911.
	The firm then became Carlton Ware Ltd. in 1958 before being taken over by Arthur Wood and Sons in 1967 and finally going into liquidation in 1989.
W.T. Copeland & Sons Ltd (Spode)	Attempts were made to continue production by Grosvenor Ceramic hardware but
Doulton & Co Ltd	these ended in 1992.
<u>Dudson</u>	Subsequently, in 1997, Frank Salmon of Francis Joseph Publishing acquired the Carlton Ware name and limited numbers of pieces bearing the Carlton Ware
Fieldings & Co	name are now available again. Marks
F. & W. Goebel Co	
	Some examples of marks seen on Wiltshaw & Robinson match strikers are shown below.
Lovatt & Lovatt	ar and ar ite and
James MacIntyre & Co Mintons	NITS CONTRACTOR
Olivant Potteries Ltd	So to on the good of the on the good of the on the good of the one
F. & R. Pratt & Co (Ltd)	ALTON WATCH CALTON MAT
A.G. Richardson & Co Ltd (Crown Ducal)	Plain Match Strikers
Salopian Art Pottery Co	
Shelley Potteries Ltd	Wiltshaw & Robinson made their rough bodied ball style match striker in a wide range of colours, some of which are shown below. These are easy to clean as the rough surface does not contain the pits (which trap dirt from the burnt matches)
Taylor, Tunnicliff & Co	found in some other companies products, which would have been a selling point. There are, however, some examples with a cruder, pitted design to be
Unknown Makers	found (such as the last image below). I suspect these may be an earlier design (but they could just be an occasional variation). They also made examples in
	other shapes such as the dome shown in the penultimate image.



design numbers on the domed example dates them to 1898 (R^D N^O. 313737). I have also seen a tobacco jar/match striker in this pattern (similar in shape to the





Tobacco Jars & Match Strikers

Some of the Tobacco Jars made by Wiltshaw & Robinson also incorporated match strikers, either as removable parts (shown in the first image, here the match striker can be lifted off to reveal a ceramic inner lid) or on the side of the jar (shown in the second image). (R^D N^O. 330913)



Match strikers with ash trays

These match striker incorporates an ash trays. The first example has the atypical pitted surface mentioned in the section on plain match strikers above while the second has the more typical rough surface.







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<u>Homepage</u>

Crested Match Strikers

Manufactures (click to view match strikers and company history)

Charles Allerton & Sons

Arkinstall & Sons Ltd (Arcadian China)

W.T. Copeland & Sons Ltd (Spode)

Doulton & Co Ltd

<u>Dudson</u>

Fieldings & Co

F. & W. Goebel Co

<u>Gouda</u>

Lovatt & Lovatt

James MacIntyre & Co

Mintons

Olivant Potteries Ltd

F. & R. Pratt & Co (Ltd)

A.G. Richardson & Co Ltd (Crown Ducal)

Salopian Art Pottery Co

Shelley Potteries Ltd

Taylor, Tunnicliff & Co

Unknown Makers

Watcombe

Wiltshaw & Robinson produced a wide range of crested match strikers with the coats of arms of Universities, Colleges, Towns, Cities etc on. The most impressive are those with a raised crest painted or transfer printed with the coat of arms, however others were painted or printed directly onto the body of the striker (with less impressive results if the body was rough). In other crested match strikers the coat of arms was applied directly to the body of the match striker. The crest could be a transfer (which can fade as in the first picture below) or over painted enamel. This worked well if the body was smooth, however it can appear crude if the body was rough as shown below.

Universities

Cambridge Colleges Crested match strikers were made for many of the Cambridge colleges. These used a 'plain' shield shape and are typically found in light blue or brown.



Wedgwood Wiltshaw & Robinson (Carlton Ware) (1) Wiltshaw & Robinson (Carlton Ware) (2) W. Wood & Co **Unmarked Match** Strikers (1) **Unmarked Match** Strikers (2) **Unmarked Match** Strikers (3) **Unmarked Match** Strikers (4) **Unmarked Match** Strikers (5) **Unmarked Match** Strikers (6) Metal Match Strikers (1) Metal Match Strikers (2) **Retailers Marks** 0 Advertising Match Strikers Suggested Reading & Links



Oxford Colleges

Crested match strikers were also made for Oxford colleges. All of the examples I have seen use a more complicated shield shape than the Cambridge college der available ones. Typically they are found in dark blue or brown.



London Colleges

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This Imperial College, London match striker is in near mint condition, and has gilding around the match well. This is very easily removed though use, and it is not clear whether this was present on all the crested match strikers, or only some of them.



Independent Schools

In order to make a match striker with a school coat of arms there would have to be a number of people interested in buying them (and who could afford them). Independent schools would fit the profile quite well, with teachers, students and their families as potential purchasers.



Towns and Cities

The last image below is of a transfer printed coat of arms of the City of Birmingham. It shows how badly such decoration can fade.



Unknown Coats of Arms

I am uncertain what the coats of arms on the two match strikers shown below represent. The first shows crossed golf clubs, four golf balls and the motto 'Far And True' which is associated with a number of golf clubs and tournaments.



Alasholonos available

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Crested Match Striker Construction

From examination of damaged examples it is possible to get an idea of how these were made. First a match striker body would have been made and coloured. The raised shield would have been made separately and then stuck on. Next the shield would have been coloured yellow (this can be seen around the edge of all the shields) and finally the coat of arms would have been painted or transfer printed and the body of the striker finished off. The image below shows an example (probably of an Oxford college) where the shield has broken off.