THE MANUFACTURE OF GLASS IN ENGLAND. RISE OF THE ART ON THE TYNE.*

By James Clephan.

When and by whom glass was first made in the world, there is no knowing; although dates have been determined, and legends related, from generation to generation. What is certain is that it was manufactured in the land of "the dark continent" four thousand years ago. Before the British Isles were known to the Egyptians, those ingenious people were familiar with the art in a high style of development; and what tongue shall proclaim the benefits it has bestowed on mankind! The Romans carried it to a pitch of great perfection, and brought evidences of their skill—perhaps, also, the manufacture itself—to our own island. Westward the art travelled into Gaul, whose workmen were welcomed into Britain, on the banks of the Wear, two or three centuries after the departure of the Romans. In his Lives of the Abbots of Wearmouth and Jarrow, as translated by Giles, Bede informs us that the pious servant of Christ, Benedict Biscop, with the assistance of the Divine Grace, built a monastery in honour of the most holy of the Apostles, St. Peter, near the mouth of the river Wear, on the north side. Returning from his third visit to Rome he repaired to the Court of his friend Conwalh, King of the West Saxons; but this monarch suddenly dying (in 672), he thereupon directed his steps to his native province, and came to the Court of Egfrid, King of Northum-

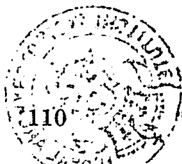
* An article on "Window Glass" was written for the *Newcastle Chronicle* in 1864. In 1877 it was reprinted by Mr. Sydney Grazebrook, F.R.H.S., in his instructive and most interesting book, entitled "Collections for a Genealogy of the Noble Families of Henzey, Tyttery, and Tyzack (De Hennezel, De Thiétry, and Du Thisac), *Gentilshommes Verriers,* from Lorraine." It is now recast, and appears, in its second edition, in the *Archæologia.*

berland. * * * He found such favour in the eyes of Egfrid, that he forthwith gave him seventy hides of land out of his own estate, and ordered a monastery to be built for the first pastor of his church. "This was done," adds Bede, "as I said before, at the mouth of the river Wear, on the left bank, in the 674th year of Our Lord's incarnation, in the second indiction, and in the fourth year of Egfrid's reign. After the interval of a year, Benedict crossed the sea into Gaul, and no sooner asked than he obtained and carried back with him some masons, to build him a church in the Roman style, which he had always admired. So much zeal did he show from his love of St. Peter, in whose honour he was building it, that within a year from the time of laying the foundation stone, you might have seen the roof on, and the solemnity of the mass celebrated therein."

The moderns are apt to plume themselves on their celerity as compared with the ancients, yet swiftly went the work forward on the Wear; and "when it was drawing to completion, Benedict sent messengers to Gaul, to fetch makers of glass (more properly artificers), who were at this time unknown in Britain, that they might glaze the windows of the church, with the cloisters and dining rooms."

These words of the venerable historian are quoted in full, because many who refer to him name 674 as the year which he assigns to the introduction of window glass; and the reader, with the text before him, may judge whether 674 be not simply the date of Egfrid's gift, and 676 may not more correctly be accepted as the time when the Continental "makers of glass," parenthetically described by Bede as "more properly artificers," were practising their art in Monkwearmouth.

Were these strangers, let us ask, whom the enterprising ecclesiastic brought over to the Wear, the first workmen who, as is commonly understood, glazed windows for the natives of Britain? or was the famous Wilfrid beforehand with his contemporary and friend Benedict? Archbishop Theodorus, enthroned at Canterbury on the 27th of February, 669, restored Wilfrid to York as one of his first measures; and, says Dean Hook, "Wilfrid immediately proceeded to act with characteristic munificence. He found his cathedral dilapidated; and he restored it. The thatched roof he covered with lead; the windows, hitherto open to the weather, he filled with glass; and such glass, says



Eddius, as permitted the sun to shine through." Wilfrid, enthroned in or about 669, was deposed in 678; so that it is hard to say, positively, whether York or Wearmouth took precedence as to glass windows; but the evidence seems rather to turn in favour of York. Moreover, an inference might be founded on the words of Eddius, that dull glass—glass refusing to allow the sunshine to make its way through—was not unfamiliar to the eyes of our forerunners.

There was also, contemporary with the ecclesiastic of York, another Wilfrid, who held the see of Worcester; and he too, in an age when window glass was first coming into use in our Saxon churches, joined in the movement. "Wilfrid, Bishop of Worcester," says *Notes and Queries*, "about the same time took similar steps for substituting glass in lieu of the heavy shutters which were then in use; and great astonishment was excited, and superstitious agency suspected, when the moon and stars were seen through a material which excluded the inclemency of the weather."

But at Wearmouth, in 676, glass was not merely used: it was also (may we not infer?) manufactured. The "makers of glass" who came over from Gaul, "not only finished the work required, but," as Bede is careful to inform us, "taught the English nation their handicraft, which was well adapted for enclosing the lanterns of the church, and for the vessels required for various uses." He also significantly remarks, as to these glass-makers, that "they were at this time unknown in Britain." Is it a legitimate conclusion that before his death in 735 they had become familiar?

Be this as it may—whether the manufacture of glass was established on the coast of Northumbria or not—no such art seems to have been exercised in its then perfection in Britain at the time of the Norman Conquest, nor for some centuries afterwards. It probably was foreign glass that Robert de Lindesay, the chosen Abbot of Peterborough in 1214, used in beautifying thirty of the windows of his monastery, previously stuffed with straw to keep out the wind and the rain; and for some generations later, the domestic windows of England were not furnished with glass, but lattice. When glass windows were first introduced into houses, they were not fixtures, as at present, but were regarded as moveable chattels. In the 21st of Henry VII. (1504-5), it was held that the framework of windows belonged to the heir, but that the

glass-work they enclosed was the property of the executors, and might be removed; and in 1590, Robert Birkes, an alderman of Doncaster, bequeathing his dwelling-house to his wife for her life, left his son the glass windows. But in 1599, as Lord Coke makes a note, it was in the Common Pleas adjudged that glass annexed to window-frames by nails, or in any other manner, could not be removed; for without glass it was no perfect house. (*Notes and Queries*, Series Four, iv., 99.)

Windows were becoming as common as doors, and glass a branch of English manufacture, prior to the date sometimes assigned to the establishment of glass-works on the Tyne. Let us hear what our local historians have to say on this subject. The first of them, William Grey, published his little *Chorographia* of 34 pages in 1649, not half-a-century away from the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and when the early glass-makers of the Tyne, if all of them were gone, were many of them still familiar to living memory. Yet, much as he might have told us, he has nothing to say about them. He barely mentions "the Glasse Houses, where plaine glasse for windows are made, which serves most part of the kingdom."

Henry Bourne, whose small folio was issued in 1736, is more communicative. "Sometime," says he, "in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, came over to England from Lorraine the Henzels, Tyzacks, and Tytorys. The reason of their coming hither"—between the years 1558 and 1603, says Richardson in his "Table Book:" about 1590, says Brockie in his "Folks of Shields"—"was the persecution of the Protestants in their own country, of whose persuasion they were. They were by occupation glass-makers. At their first coming to Newcastle they wrought in their trade at the Close Gate. After that they removed into Staffordshire; from whence they removed again, and settled at the river-side, at the place called, from their abiding in it, the Glass Houses. Deservedly, therefore, have so many of these families been named Peregrine, from the Latin word *Peregrinus*, which signifies a pilgrim or a stranger."

Peregrine was a Christian name among the Henzells, and also among the Tyzacks. In the month of August, 1765, as may be read in the local newspapers, Miss Tyzack, daughter of Peregrine Tyzack, merchant, Newcastle, was married, in the meeting-house of the Society of Friends at Shields to Henry Rawlingson, an eminent West India merchant in Lancaster.

Peregrine Henzell and Jonathan Tyzack appear in Bourne's History as subscribers to All Saints' charity-school at its foundation in 1709; and Tyzack left a legacy to the school at his death. Peregrine Henzell was also a subscriber to Bourne's posthumous volume; and it may safely be assumed that the worthy curate of All Saints' had his information concerning the introduction of the glass-manufacture on the Tyne from the two families of Tyzack and Henzell, with whom he would be in familiar parochial intercourse, and whose descendants, it may be observed, remain on the river to this day.

Mr. Sidney Grazebrook—of whose volume, so well worthy of perusal and consideration, there is a copy in the library of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle—has these words on his first page:—"Sometime in the sixteenth century, when the religious persecutions were raging in France and the Low Countries, and the defenceless members of the reformed religion were being daily outraged and assassinated—persecutions which culminated in the awful massacre of St. Bartholomew—three noble Huguenots, natives of Lorraine, named respectively De Hennezel, De Thiétry, and Du Thisac (Anglicized Henzell or Henzey, Tyttery, and Tyzack), all glass-makers, left their native land, and with their wives and families settled in this country. They came first, it is said, to London and Woolwich; but, meeting with no encouragement there, removed, some to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and some to the neighbourhood of Stourbridge, on the borders of Worcestershire and Staffordshire."

There is much more of Mr. Grazebrook's that claims quotation, but the pen must restrain itself to one more passage (page 10):—"Notwithstanding what Bourne and others say, I do not think there is any proof that glass-works existed, either in the neighbourhood of Stourbridge or on the banks of the Tyne, before the year 1615, or thereabouts, when a patent was granted to Sir Robert Mansell, Knt., Vice-Admiral of England, by James I. And as Sir Robert possessed the exclusive right of making glass in England, we are forced to the conclusion that 'the foreigners' were in his employ, or licensed by him. Certain it is that in 1617 he had in his employ at Newcastle a person named Edward Henzey; for in the parish registers of All Saints' in that town, which commence in 1600, is the following entry:—'February 11 (1617-18), Edward Henzey, servant to Sir

Robert Mansfield (*sic*), was buried.' The same registers record, on April 15, 1610, the burial of 'Anne, the daughter of William Tizziock, mariner,' perhaps a seaman under Sir Robert. And at St. Nicholas' church, in the same town, was baptized, on November 22, 1619, 'John, son of Tymothie Teswicke, glasse-maker, a Frenchman.' His sureties were 'Henry Anderson, merchant, Abram Teswick, and Mrs. Barbary Milborn, wife to Mr. Milborn.'"

Bourne's History of Newcastle was followed in 1789 by that of John Brand, who states that glass first began to be made in England in 1557, the finer sorts at Crutched Friars in London. In his account of "Glass Works on the River Tyne," Brand says:—"We may venture to fix the beginning about A.D. 1619, when they were established by Sir Robert Mansell, Knt., Vice-Admiral of England. The cheapness of sea-coal was no doubt his chief inducement for erecting them at so great a distance from London."

Sixty years later than this date—(that is, on the 21st of September, 1679)—there was an order of the Common Council of Newcastle to grant a lease to Jacob Henzey, William Tizacke, and Daniel Tittery, of the western glass-houses, to commence at Michaelmas (September 29) following; the glaziers of Newcastle to have the glass at a certain rate, and also the burgesses for their private use. There was at this time an Incorporated Company of Glaziers in Newcastle, anciently consisting of goldsmiths, plumbers, pewterers, and painters. The date of their ordinary was September 1, 1535; and they were bound to take no Scotsman born as an apprentice, nor to allow any Scotsman to work in Newcastle, on pain of a fine of 3s. 4d., one-half of which was to go to the maintenance of Tyne Bridge.

When Mr. Brand's invaluable quartoes were issued, the Henzells and the Tyzacks were still together, employed in the manufacture of glass on the Tyne. "Indeed," he remarks, "they will admit none of any other name to work with them. The Titorys are extinct."

Whatever may be the date of the manufacture of glass on the Tyne, it began at an earlier time than 1557 in England, the year named by our local historian in 1789. Says Fuller in his Worthies:—"Though coarse glass-making was in Sussex of great antiquity, yet 'the first making of Venice glasses in England began at the Crutched Friars in London about the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, by

one Jacob Venaline, an Italian.'" (Stow's Chronicle.) "Glass," observes Mr. Roberts in his Social History of the Southern Counties (1856), "owing to the quantity of charcoal easily to be procured in Sussex, was manufactured at Chiddingfold in the reign of Henry VIII. In 1557 a poet writes:—

> "As for glass-makers they be scant in this land;
> Yet one there is, as I do understand;
> And in Sussex now is his habitation,
> At Chiddingfold he works of his occupation."

Glass-makers were scant, but they were not absent. England had had them even before Tudor days. Window-glazing had not, for many generations prior to Elizabeth, been left altogether dependent in England on supplies of glass from abroad. The glazier who was contracting for window work in York Minster in 1338, was one of an order of craftsmen becoming common in England; and in the next century it is certain they were not limited to foreign glass when supplying their customers. The executors of Isabel Countess of Warwick (who made her will in 1439), preparing to rear her husband's monument, employed various artists and artificers in the construction and decoration of the tomb and chapel. John Prudde of Westminster, Master Glazier of Henry VI., appears (says Walpole) to have painted the windows; and it was particularly stipulated "that he should employ no glass of England, but with glass of beyond the sea, and that in the finest wise, with the best, cleanest, and strongest glass of beyond the sea that may be had in England, and of the finest colour of blew, yellow, red, purpure, sanguine, and violet," etc.

There was, therefore, both "glass of England," and foreign, to be had in the English market in the reign of Henry VI. The foreign was the better, and had the preference; but home-made went on increasing and improving under the Tudors, and had royal encouragement. In the reign of Edward VI. glazing was widespread, though not general, even in churches. The historian of the Church Bells of Leicestershire and Northamptonshire, Mr. Thomas North, F.S.A., has an incident appropriate for quotation in his illustrated volume of 1878. In 1552, Longthorpe, North Hants, had "an olde crackyd bell;" and the chapel, altogether, was out of sorts. A memorandum made at the

period mentions "ij. olde albes and ij. latten candlesticks" as being in existence "at the last inventory," but "sith that tyme stolne, by reason the chapele windoes were vnglasyd;" and "a broken hand bell" had been sold "towade the glasing of the windoes." The broken bell must go to make secure future albes and candlesticks; and with such thrift were old church windows glazed. The question may possibly be raised whether Longthorpe Chapel had been sheltered with glass before, and was simply allowed to fall into disrepair; but in the days of the "crackyd bell," glass was still struggling into common use. In the reign of Elizabeth there is a letter of Armigill Waade to Sir William Cecil, written from Belsize on the 7th of April, 1565, and making report of the progress of the manufacture of glass and earthenware under Cornelius Lannoy; "a professed alchemist," says Mr. Grazebrook, "and apparently a great impostor." He notes the clumsiness of the English glass-makers, who had not yet become experts. Two years later the Queen was entering into an agreement with Anthony Becqu, otherwise Dolin (a name to become famous in our day as Dolland), and with John Quarré, afterwards called Carye and Carr. These were natives of the Low Countries, who undertook the making of window glass, such as was manufactured in France and Lorraine, and were willing to pay a duty to the Crown; at the same time asking permission to cut wood and make charcoal in Windsor Forest for their glass-works. They procured a lease, but, apparently, did not prosper in their enterprise. The assigns and deputies subsequently occur as complaining of the importation of foreign glass, and obtaining a prohibition of imports, covenanting in return to teach the art to "a convenient number of Englishmen."

Our antiquarian friend and townsman, Mr. G. B. Richardson, who some years ago went from England to Australia, was in 1853 directing the attention of his fellow-members to the early history of glass-making. He laid before them an agreement entered into in 1568, to which Thomas and Balthazar de Hennezes, dwelling at the glass-houses in the Vosges in Lorraine, and John Chevalier, Chastelain and Receyvour of Fontenoy le Chastell, were parties; Chevalier, as well in his own name as in that of John Quarré of Antwerp, then dwelling in London, guaranteeing the execution of the engagement. Quarré having obtained for himself and Chevalier the royal license to build and

manufacture, Thomas and Balthazar de Hennezes were to come over to this country to make "great glass," with four gentlemen glaziers (*gentilshommes verriers*); the surplus profits to be equally divided, one-half to the De Hennezes, the other to Quarré, Chevalier, and the fellowship.

Mr. Richardson, when he had concluded the reading of the full agreement, also laid before the Society of Antiquaries a communication of 1589, made to Cecil, now Lord Burleigh, by George Longe, setting forth that in the time of the beginning of the troubles in France and the Low Countries, so that glass could not conveniently be brought from Lorraine into England, certain glass-makers covenanted with Anthony Dollyne and John Carye to come over; whereupon they obtained the patent of Queen Elizabeth. Having themselves no knowledge of the art, they leased out their license to the Frenchmen, who would afterwards teach no Englishman, nor pay one penny of custom. Carye being dead, Dollyne took sixpence on a case of glass. For non-performance of covenants, their patent being void, about six years after the grant (continued Longe) they set glass-houses on foot in sundry parts of the realm; "and having spent the woods in one place, doe dayly so continue, erecting newe workes in another place, without checke or controule." Some six years ago, his lordship called upon those who kept glass-houses to know who should pay the Queen's custom; and the answer generally was, that there was none due, no one enjoying any special privilege. Thus had Her Majesty been deceived, and still would be, without reformation. The petitioner, therefore, desired his lordship to grant him the like patent; not that he might continue the making of glass, but that he might repress the abuse. And whereas there were now fifteen glass-houses in England, he suggested there should be no more than two, the rest in Ireland. The woods in England would thereupon be preserved, and the superfluous woods in Ireland wasted, "than which in tyme of rebellion Her Majestie hath no greater enemy theare. The country wilbe much strengthened; for every glass-house wilbe so good as twenty men in garrison. The country wilbe sooner brought to civilitye; for many poore folke shalbe sett on worke. And wheras Her Majestie hath now no peny proffitt, a double custome must of necessity be paide. Glass be transported from Ireland to England." In conclusion, "George

Longe, your honor's poore orator" (petitioner), prays Burleigh to be gracious to him, and promises, not only to guarantee the performance of all things concerning the patent, but will "repaire his lordship's buildings from tyme to tyme with the best glasse," and "allso bestowe one hundred angells" at Burleigh's appointment.

The members, says the *Gateshead Observer* (whose report is reprinted by Mr. Grazebrook), were much amused with the "poor orator's" citation of "one hundred angells" to intercede for him; and Mr. Richardson, resuming his paper, speculated upon the whereabouts of the "fifteen glass-houses," and was constrained to confess that "we have only the slenderest circumstantial evidence to induce a belief that the manufacture of glass was established on the Tyne before the coming of James;" but leaned to the reception of Bourne's averment that the Henzells, Tyzacks, and Tytorys, Protestants from Lorraine, established glass works on the Tyne at Newcastle in the reign of Elizabeth. "The evidence which he adduced was ingenious and interesting."

At a subsequent meeting of the Society, held on the 7th of December, 1853, Mr. Richardson read a letter he had received from Mr. Henry Pidcock, of Woodfield, near Droitwich, "which was considered as confirming, in some degree, the tradition of Bourne relating to the emigration of the Hennezes or Henzeys to the midland counties."

One word as to the "fifteen glass-houses" referred to by George Longe. Paul Hentzner of Brandenburgh, who was in England in August and September, 1598, makes a note saying "glass-houses are plenty here;" thus confirming the evidence of the multiplication of glass manufacturers in the time of Elizabeth. The fact is also borne out by the cry that was raised against them, lest they should make wood-fuel scarce and dear. An alarm had gone abroad on behalf of the forests of England, and measures were taken for their protection. Restrictions were even made on the industrial pursuits of Ireland, in the interests of the navy; for "if some reservation be not made in time, all the timbers will be suddenly consumed, especially in Munster and other parts near the sea." Among the common people, however, another notion was entertained. The "use of coal for smelting iron" was considered contrary to the course of nature, and it was opposed by violence. "Wood was intended, they said, to smelt the metallic

ores." (Roberts's Social History.) But in the present day, when we have navies of iron, millions of tons of coal are annually consumed in works whose demands are only to be satisfied by the mine.

That fear about exhaustion, which has in modern times haunted the coal-field, troubled the woods in the reign of King James; and his laureate, Michael Drayton, gave forcible expression, in 1613, to the uneasiness with which his countrymen saw the swart workman making fuel of the forest with increasing consumption. The furnace had risen up where the tree flourished. Timber fell a sacrifice to its glowing fires; and the groves of Sussex were made to lament in the nervous verse of the *Polyolbion:*—

> "These iron times breed none that mind posterity.
> 'Tis but in vain to tell what we before have been,
> Or changes of the world that we in time have seen;
> When, not devising how to spend our wealth with waste,
> We to the savage swine let fall our larding mast.
> But now, alas! ourselves we have not to sustain,
> Nor can our tops suffice to shield our roots from rain.
> Jove's oak, the warlike ash, veined elm, the softer beech,
> Short hazel, maple plain, light aspe, the bending wych,
> Tough holly, and smooth birch, must all together burn,
> What should the builder serve, supplies the forger's turn;
> When under public good base private gain takes hold,
> And we poor woeful woods, to ruin lastly sold."

Waltham Forest, taking up the song, bestows an admonition on Hatfield. "Wisely thus reproveth" the one forest the other:—

> "Dear Sister, rest content, nor our declining rue:
> What thing is in the world (that we can say) is new?
> The ridge and furrow shows that once the crooked plow
> Turned up the grassy turf where oaks are rooted now;
> And at this hour we see the share and coulter tear
> The full corn-bearing glebe where sometimes forests were;
> And those but caitiffs are which most do seek our spoil,
> Who, having sold our woods, do lastly sell our soil."

Sore was the disquietude with which Englishmen had come to look upon the progress of manufactures and the decay of forests. Wits were sharpened by the crisis; and in 1611 we hear of "a newly-invented process of making glass with sea coal." In 1615 the making

of it with wood was prohibited by proclamation, and also the importation of foreign glass. And now we are brought back to Sir Robert Mansell, Treasurer of the Navy under King James. A grant was made to the Earl of Montgomery, Sir Thomas Howard, Sir Robert Mansell, Sir Edward Zouch, and others, of all glass-ware forfeited for being imported contrary to order. Near the end of 1618, when Sir Robert, at that time sole manufacturer, by royal patent, of glass in England, had been appointed Vice-Admiral, and sold his office of Naval Treasurer to Sir William Russell, he was applying to the Privy Council for power to put down all glass-makers who invaded his monopoly; otherwise (he said) he could not pay his annual rent of £1,000 to the King, and the £1,800 guaranteed to the patentees who had resigned in his favour. Mansell possessed the exclusive right to make glass in England; and in 1620 the monopolist had two persons in prison who had imported glass into the country to his prejudice. He would not even allow his countrymen the free run of his own glass works, to purchase at which they pleased. "Hobson's choice" was Sir Robert's rule; and consumers chafed under the restraint.

Ralph Colbourne, a maker of hour-glasses, applied to the Duke of Lennox and others, who were Commissioners for Glass, to be relieved from the oppression of Mansell. Mansell constrained him to buy his glasses in London, which (he said) were bad and high-priced; and it was ordered that his reasonable request to have the privilege of purchasing at any of the glass-houses of the patentee be granted.

There was also, about the same time, a petition of certain glaziers, who described Sir Robert's glass as scarce, bad, and brittle; to which imputations he replied, in a letter to the Privy Council, that the scarcity was no fault of his, (but the fault, he probably meant, of the speculators who bought up his glass); that he had gone to great expense to improve the quality; and that the high price was caused by a rise in the cost of coals, etc.; and still (he said) it was lower than before his patent. The Council stood by Mansell. In vain was it prayed that all Englishmen should be permitted to manufacture glass who chose; the monopoly was continued in the hands of the Vice-Admiral, to whom our historian Brand ascribes the first establishment of glass works on the Tyne about the year 1619.

In the year 1623 (May 22), there was granted to Mansell and his

assigns, for fifteen years to come, a special privilege of the sole making of glass within England and Wales, with sea coal, pit coal, or any other fuel, not being timber or wood, without payment of rent, but with freedom of importation to others. It was set forth in the grant that under former letters patent there was a reservation to the King of £1,000 a-year, which was now remitted in consideration of the petitioner's good services, and of his charge and expense in effecting the work. All importation, however, of foreign glass, which had been prohibited before, was now to be free.

In 1624, one Isaac Bungard petitioned Parliament against the exclusive privilege of manufacture. He had been accused to the Commissioners, in April, 1621, by the Company of Glaziers, of endeavouring, with others, to engross the whole trade in glass, so as to have the prices at his own command; and in June of the same year he prayed the Privy Council to throw open the manufacture. In 1624, when the Admiral had obtained a renewal of his monopoly, he appealed to the House of Commons against the patent; whereupon Sir Robert stated his case in reply, and we are thus enabled to gather a few facts of his progress in glass-making, valuable as history. Glass (he said) was formerly made with wood, to the great consumption of timber; and a patent having been granted for the substitution of sea coal, he bought the patent; and after erecting works in London, the Isle of Purbeck, Milford Haven, and on the Trent, which failed, he was successful in establishing the manufacture at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Bungard endeavoured to ruin his works by corrupting his clay; by enticing away his workmen, so that he was obliged to bring over others from abroad; and by raising the price of Scotch coal. The patent, he added, was complained of as a grievance in the last Parliament, but was continued down to Sir Robert's return from sea-service; when he, sueing for a new patent, obtained it by recommendation of Council; and he now requested Parliament to ratify it, as being a great saving of wood, giving employment to shipping in transport of materials and glass, employing four thousand natives in the manufacture, and providing the article better and cheaper than before. To all which it was responded, in a petition to Parliament, that the invention was practised by others before the patentees, and that it enhanced the price of glass to the consumers.

Parliament had little disposition to take part with Sir Robert Mansell. But from the Calendar of State Papers, which has lent considerable assistance in the preparation of these pages, it is manifest that he had a tower of strength in another quarter. The Privy Council, to whom, on the 6th of December, 1626, King Charles referred the complaints of one Bringer [Bungard ?] on the glass patent, directed that the same should stand. They thought it of dangerous consequence, and far trenching on the Prerogative, that patents, granted on just grounds, and of long continuance, should be referred to the strict trial of the Common Law; wherefore they ordered that all proceedings at law be stayed, and that "Bringer" do not presume further to trouble His Majesty on pain of punishment. Thus summarily was the complainant dismissed, and Mansell established in his monopoly.

We have now entered the reign of Charles I. Let us pause for a moment on its threshold, and, before going further, look back on the action of Parliament, in this matter of glass, during the days of James. The "Journals" do not help us much, but they show the Commons to have been disquieted by the patent. There was a report on "the monopoly for glass, etc.," in 1614; and also a debate. Scantily are the speeches of honourable members handed down to us—little more than fragmentary notes or jottings. One of the speakers is Mr. Fuller. His mind was much exercised by the question; and, musing on the monopoly, he drops a few troubled words:—"Now to glass; after, to iron; after, to all other trades." Mr. Duncombe falls back on first principles:—"Free trade every man's inheritance by birthright." Soon the odour of the Indian weed steals fragrant through the House. "Many of the divines (remarks a senator) smoke tobacco, by which it appeareth"—(the reasoning is somewhat cloudy)—"they seek where the best." The laity also indulge. Even "poor men spend fourpence of their day's wage in smoke." And easily might this extravagance be committed, if they smoked at all; for it was in this year 1614 that the Star Chamber appointed the duty on tobacco to be 6s. 10d. a pound! But neither excess of Excise, nor "Counterblast" of King, could put out the pipe.

The patent for glass had its friends in Parliament as well as its foes. Its advantages were pleaded no less than its drawbacks. Its opponents, however, were not convinced by the arguments adduced. Looking hard at the monopolists, they muttered:—"All their pretences,

public good: all their end, private gain." Such was the ground taken, on the side of free trade, in 1614; and, finally, the patent was ordered to be brought in. This was done on the 6th of May, when it was delivered under protest, and we hear no more of it. Probably because, next month, Parliament was dissolved. For some years it had no successor; but in May, 1621, when the House of Commons was again in session, we have Sir Edward Coke presenting a further report on "the patent for glass." The Parliamentary Committee submitted to honourable members, first, that "the consideration failed; for no new invention." Secondly, that "the new invention was only of making furnaces." There was "not power thereby for the sole making of glass." The manufacture by wood was not excluded, "but only by sea coal." Thirdly, "the restriction of importation hindereth trade, shipping, merchants, etc." Fourthly, "the time of twenty years too long." Doubts were expressed whether glass was as good as before. "Inigo Jones, the surveyor, said not so good as in ancient times." Doubtful, also, whether not dearer than before. "Condemned in the last Parliament as a grievance; yet Sir Robert Mansell presently after procured this new patent. That £1,000 was reserved to the King, yet none paid. That this patent was a grievance, both in creation and execution."

Again was the question before Parliament in 1624, when there seems to have been some Monopoly Bill under consideration. The report of a Committee was brought up by Sir Edward Coke, a resolution having been adopted that the patent for glass, with all others, "be continued for their time, but not renewed." It was to run out, and then cease.

The persevering Mansell, who gave occasion for so much controversy in the country, was no petty monopolist. His patron had united two crowns, and Sir Robert extended his sway over two kingdoms. He not only had a patent for England, but for Scotland also. James had granted to Lord George Hay, in 1610, the exclusive right for thirty-one years to manufacture glass in Scotland; and in 1627 his lordship transferred his monopoly to Thomas Robinson, a merchant tailor in London, who, for £250, made a second transfer to Mansell, and thus extended his sceptre over the whole island.

Sir Robert's profession was the sea; his hobby was glass; and he is said to have "melted vast sums of money" in riding it. To King

James it was a wonder "that Robin Mansell, being a sea man, whereby he got so much honour, should fall from water to tamper with fire, which were two contrary elements." But so it was; there is no knowing what a man will burn his fingers with; and in the year 1638, the Admiral, having still no dread of the fire which had scorched him, was surrendering to the Corporation of Newcastle an unexpired lease, and taking a new one, for twenty-one years, "of certaine grounds, being the greatest part of the east ballast-shoares and the glass-houses," situated between the "Useburne on the west," and "the grounds of St. Lawrence on the east." Fourteen years afterwards, in 1652, he applied, unsuccessfully, for a further renewal; and there is mention in the books of the Corporation, April, 1653, of "new glass-houses;" four or five months after which, the Admiral's lease of life ran out. His labours, however, did not die with him. In the "Industrial Resources of the Tyne, Wear, and Tees," published in 1864, Mr. R. W. Swinburne, who contributes a paper on "The Manufacture of Glass," observes:—"In the year 1616, Admiral Sir Robert Mansell erected glass-works at Newcastle, which were carried on, without interruption, till nearly the middle of the present century, when they were closed."

Of the Huguenot glass-makers named by Bourne, so intimately associated with the Admiral, several particulars appear in the foot-notes of Brand; and although he fixes the introduction of glass-works on the Tyne no earlier than 1619, his extracts from our parish registers would seem to indicate that he might have "ventured" to go a little higher. "John Teswicke, sonne of Tymothie Teswicke, glasse-maker, a Frenchman," was baptised at St. Nicholas', November 22, 1619, and had for one of his godfathers "Abraham Teswick." "Isaack Hensey, glass-maker," and "Jacob Hensey, glass-maker," occur in the register of All Saints' in the same year; and in 1620, "Samuel Tizick, glass-maker;" with also "David Tyttere *alias* Rusher, glass-maker." Thus, then, at the date assigned for the first introduction of glass-works on our river by Mansell, we have the Henzells, Tytorys, and Tyzacks, whose arrival is ascribed by Bourne to the reign of Elizabeth, settled in Newcastle as glass-makers, and an infant of the immigrants appearing at the font. What are we to conclude from the facts comprised in this paper? Are we to accept the version of Bourne, who dwelt among the descendants of the refugees? or shall we assume that the pilgrims and strangers who were here in 1619 were but the workmen

brought to the Tyne by the enterprising Admiral? The question has its difficulties; yet the circumstances may justify at least a diffident inclination, with Mr. Richardson, to the former conclusion. There is ground for thinking that the Timothy Tyzack, who was buried in St. Mary's church in 1684-85 (namesake, and perhaps son, of the "glasse-maker, a Frenchman," who was having his child John baptised in St. Nicholas' in 1619), came of a colony of foreign manufacturers of glass, who practised their art in Newcastle before James the Sixth of Scotland crossed the Borders for his English throne. And who can look without reverence on the noble monumental stone of this Merchant Adventurer, with its inscription and arms, deposited in the chancel of the mother-church of Gateshead, before the vestry door? The old record runs:—"Here lieth interred the body of Timothy Tizacke, Merchant Adventurer, and Elizabeth, his wife, who had issue by him seven children. Two survived them, viz., Timothy and George. She departed this life the 13th day of October, an. 1659. He departed this life the 6th day of February, 1684."

Seigneur, je te prie garde ma vie, is the devout invocation that forms the merchant's motto, and closes the sculpture of 1684-85. Surtees, the historian of the county palatine, copying the inscription, adds the following outline of the arms:—"Three acorns slipped, two billets in chief; impaling a fesse inter three lambs passant; no colours." Crest, Henzell's fire-bolt and fire-ball.

Of this man of mark, who flourished on the Tyne from the earlier years of the seventeenth century, and died on the same day with Charles the Second, history confines itself to what is written within the four corners of his tomb. If we would know somewhat more of him, we must turn to the parish register in the neighbouring vestry. There, within the space of little more than eight years, are entered the christenings of six of the seven children borne to him by his wife Elizabeth, viz.:—

1650. Timothie, January 30, 1649-50.
1651. Elizabeth, March 15, 1650-51.
1653. George, March 25, 1652-53.
1655. John, March 29.
1657. Henrie, June 22.
1658. William, May 16 (christening and burial).

The mother's death, as the sculptor records in grey marble, oc-

SEIGNEVR IE TEPRIE : GARDE MA VIE

A. Reid, Newcastle on Tyne.

curred on the 13th of October, 1659; and the parochial penman makes a note in his book of her burial next day:—"Elizabeth, wife to Mr. T. Tissack, October 14." One christening of the seven—that of the first-born—may have escaped a not too rigid search; but a friend, more accustomed than myself to refer to old registers, informs me that such an omission is not uncommon, owing to the young wife returning to the mother's roof for the first birth; which would consequently be recorded in another parish.

To the foregoing entries may be added one more remembrance of the home-life of the Merchant Adventurer, whose surviving sons doubtless laid down this stone, viz., "Buried, November 12, 1657, Henrie Collingwood, servant to Mr. Timothy Tyzack."

Contemporary with Timothy Tyzack of Gateshead—(whom we conjecture to have been born into the family of the "Tymothie Teswicke, glasse-maker, a Frenchman," bearing his son for baptism to the church of St. Nicholas' in 1619)—was another of the name, now to be added to Mr. Grazebrook's Genealogical Collections. It comes to us from no parish register, but from an inscribed stone in the grounds of Mr. John Glover, of Heaton Cottage, where formerly resided Mr. Joseph Sewell, managing partner in the Broad and Crown Glass Works of Sir M. W. Ridley and Company. A generation ago, when the works were in process of extension, an old and unremembered burial-place was found, with remains of an enclosure, fragments of gravestones, and a whole stone inscribed with the Tyzack name. This memorial of the Huguenots was removed, with reverent care, to Heaton, and laid by Mr. Sewell on a grassy bank adjacent to his residence, by the side of a sycamore tree, whose growing and spreading roots have broken it in two. The inscription is but partially legible. "Time's effacing fingers have swept the lines." Enough remains, however, sufficiently clear, to show that the stone had been placed over the grave of "Abigail Tyzack, daughter of . . . . . . Sarah Tyzack;" and that her death took place "anno 167*." The fourth figure is indistinct, but the year is apparently 1678. An atmosphere of interest—not to say of romance—surrounds this voice from the forgotten cemetery of the seventeenth century. On the pleasant banks of the Ouseburn, eloquent with memories of Sir Robert Mansell and the glass-makers of Lorraine, the "frail memorial," with its rude

"cross bones," has found an appropriate resting-place, and, by the margin of the woodland path, "implores the passing tribute of a sigh."

Impressively numerous are the records on the Tyne of members of the Henzell, Tytory, and Tyzack families. The parish registers of a former age abound with them. Entries of birth, marriage, and death, in All Saints', Newcastle, down to the year 1750, communicated to Mr. Grazebrook by our townsman, Mr. W. M. Henzell, occupy upwards of fifteen pages of his book. Persistently do such memorials recur as the yellow leaves of parish books are turned over in vestry. It happened to me, a few years ago, to be in search of some other name, in St. Mary's, Gateshead; and I paused in my quest to make a note of the burial of a nonogenarian:—"April 22, 1812, Jane Henzel, widow of Charles Henzel, glass-maker, aged 94." The old name and the old vocation were still together; and with this memorial of the "gentilshommes verriers" of the Vosges in Lorraine, who were coming over to England in 1568, the present paper may fitly be brought to a close.