

II.—POTTERIES ON THE TYNE, AND OTHER NORTHERN POTTERIES DURING THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

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Advertisements in the old Newcastle newspapers afford an interesting glimpse at the early history of the local manufacture of earthenware. The Tyne potteries were, of course, the ventures of Newcastle men, and they were therefore far better advertised than other potteries in the North, both in the newspapers and also in the early directories. Taking the evidence of the newspapers as a whole, we can now form an estimate of the kind of wares produced in the North from about 1750 onwards. We can also realize the sort of competition that the local potters had to face; for naturally enough the fine earthenwares of London, Liverpool and Staffordshire were imported and sold in the Newcastle shops.

In the Northern potteries we find the fine salt glaze or "white stone" wares succeeded by fine black and variegated wares of Whieldon type; and these latter in turn superseded by cream-coloured and blue and white wares. At the same time common earthenwares of black and brown were made in abundance and in many small potteries scattered throughout the North. These common wares can hardly have been imported from the South; but it may at this date be somewhat difficult to distinguish between old specimens of fine pottery made locally and

those imported from Staffordshire. For in 1760 the local potters were using "moulds of the newest and best patterns";¹ and in 1765 the Newbottle potters claimed, probably with fair justification, that they were making the "white wares" in as great perfection as in Staffordshire.²

Perhaps the only way in which the essential differences between early Northern pottery and early Staffordshire pottery can be established to-day, will be by systematic collection of pottery shards, which lie scattered over the ploughed fields in Northumberland. A preliminary examination of local fragments gave indications of the differences, which can only be confirmed or rejected after a much more extended and systematic search. For instance, fragments of white salt-glaze ware of good quality, but for the most part undecorated by moulding, etc. Fragments of a yellow cream ware were most abundant—the tint being probably deeper than the most fashionable Staffordshire types. In 1772 the colour of Staffordshire cream ware was "that beautiful pale shade, in so much request, and at present so universally demanded."³ The Northern blue and white pottery had, it is thought, at first a rather heavy blue glaze, running thickly into crevices and angles. Tortoise-shell ware, resembling that of Rockingham, is said to have been made abundantly. One distinctive feature is perhaps afforded by the shape of the Northern handle. This has both ends scalloped at the points where it is attached to the body of the vessel. Handles of this kind may be seen on marked pieces, both in the Laing Gallery, Newcastle, and in the Sunderland Museum. Fragments have also been picked up, and other unmarked pieces of this kind survive.

Before setting out the newspaper and other references, an attempt is made to piece together the scattered items of local history, so far as they relate to the Tyne potteries. Other Northern potteries are then referred to.

¹ See Reference No. 14.

² See Reference No. 17.

³ *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, 30th May, 1772.

The writer is much indebted to Mr. H. M. Wood for supplying details of family history relating to local potters.

THE TYNE POTTERIES.

1. *The Skinner-Burn Pottery.*

[Reference Nos. 1, 3, 12 and 35; Directories.]

Bourne states that a pottery was carried on "without the Closegate" for some years before 1736. At this time it was in the hands of Joseph Blenkinsop and Ralph Harle. In 1748 "Mr. Blenkinsop" was still in possession, but the pottery was advertised to let. Mr. Blenkinsop was still residing in a house without the Closegate in 1749.⁴ In 1758 the pottery (owner unknown) was entirely destroyed by fire. We do not know whether a pottery was afterwards rebuilt on the old site. In 1787 there are two notices (one in the Directory) of a pottery called the Skinner Burn Pottery, Forth Banks, worked by George Spearman & Co. Three years later this pottery had passed into the hands of Addison, Falconer & Co., who worked it for many years afterwards.

2. *The St. Anthony Pottery.*

[Reference Nos. 29, 31, 33, 34, 46, 47 and 51;
Directory 1801.]

It has been stated that the pottery at St. Anthony's was established in 1780;⁵ and this date is proved correct, if we may assume that the long lease of the site, mentioned in 1800, was granted for forty-two years. Possibly

⁴ *Journal*, 10th June, 1749; in 1753 the Blenkinsops had a large interest in a pottery at Sunderland. Ref. No. 6.

⁵ *Chaffers*, "Marks" (1903), p. 787.

Thomas Lewins built the pottery; but James King & Co., who were also interested in several glass works, were probably the first lessees and potters. For a time a series of misfortunes overtook the business. In May, 1784, the pottery was badly damaged by fire. In 1786 James King became bankrupt,⁶ and a forced sale of the pottery was the result. In 1787 Chatto and Griffith took over the lease and the pottery. William Chatto, however, became bankrupt in or before 1795, and William Huntley next went into possession. In 1800 the pottery again changed hands and was taken over by Foster and Cutter. Sewell and Donkin, who are well known in connection with this pottery, are first mentioned in 1821, and it may be that they had not then been long in possession. The earthenware produced at St. Anthony's included wares of a fashionable kind; for instance, in 1786, cream wares, blue and white and enamelled wares.

3. *The Old Ouseburn Pottery.*

[Ref. Nos. 9, 19, 21, 22, 26, 32, 41 and 42; Directories.]

The Directory of 1801 mentions two potteries at Ouseburn, one called "New-Pottery." The earlier pottery here is associated from the start, so far as can be ascertained, with the family of Hillcoat. As early as 1757, "Mr. Hilcot" had a Pot-house on the South Shore; and he probably transferred his business to the Ouseburn. In 1769 William Hillcoat had a shop on the Quay, and a manufactory of his own, probably at this time on the Ouseburn. He appears as potter in the Directory of 1778. By 1786, however, a partnership took over the Ouseburn Pottery: Backhouse, Hillcoat & Co. In 1790 the firm was Hillcoat, Brown & Backhouse; Brown being half owner. Between the latter date and 1801 Robert Yelloley took

⁶ *Courant*, 22nd April, 1786.

over the works, which existed well into the nineteenth century.

All kinds of fine pottery were made here, including cream ware.

4. *The New-Pottery, Ouseburn.*

[Reference No. 43 and Directories.]

Another pottery was founded, probably between 1786 and 1790, "below Stepney Mill," Ouseburn. This was described in 1791 as "an established pottery." In 1790 Dale and Head were the proprietors, and probably also the founders of the pottery. In 1791, however, John Head advertised for a partner in a pottery business, almost certainly this concern. John Dalton accepted the partnership, and he probably joined the firm at this point, i.e., in 1791. The Directory of 1801 records Head and Dalton as proprietors, that of 1811 John Dalton and Son.

5. *The Sheriff Hill Pottery, Gateshead.*

[Reference Nos. 25, 27, 36, 37 and 49; and Directories.]

This pottery was situated two miles south of Tyne Bridge, near the Common Ale House on the Durham Road. It is not known when it was established. Paul Jackson of Newcastle appears as owner in 1773, with a shop on the Quay. By 1775 he had brought his wares "to great perfection"; and these included "cream coloured, enamelled, fine black, gilded, spotted and brown" wares, besides the heavier utensils for household use. Paul Jackson died in 1787, and was succeeded by his sons William and Collingwood Forster Jackson, who are mentioned as joint owners in 1787, 1788 and 1790, with a shop in Pilgrim Street. William Jackson died in

1798, and C. F. Jackson is recorded as carrying on the business in 1801. The latter probably sold the business before 1811.

6. *Warburton Place Pottery, Gateshead.*

[References Nos. 21, 22, 26 and 48; and Directories.]

It is said that one John Warburton founded a pottery at Carr's Hill between 1730 and 1740, and that it was the first pottery in the district to make "white wares."⁷ In the newspapers John Warburton first appears in 1769 and 1770, with a shop on the Quay. For a certain period, Warburton had been associated with William Tyrer as partner; but in 1774 the latter issued a notice "declining the business" in favour of John Warburton. The Directories give the following names: 1778 to 1790, John Warburton; 1801, "Mr. Warburton." The latter was Isaac Warburton, who is mentioned as owner of the pottery in 1795. He was succeeded between 1801 and 1811 by Ellen Warburton. In his notices, John Warburton stated that he made earthenware "of various sorts," an expression which would include high-class wares.

Joseph Warburton, a china maker from Bow, who came to Newcastle in 1757, may have been a member of this family.

7. *Various Tyneside Potteries.*

[Reference Nos. 4, 9, 10, 13, 14, 38 and 45.]

The following potteries are also mentioned:

1749 A Pot-work at Newburn, a small affair, established by John Brougham, the china dealer of Newcastle, for making Garden Pottery.

⁷ *Vict. C. Hist. Durham*, II, 312.

- 1757 Mr. Hillcoat's Pot-house on the South Shore, already referred to.
- 1757 A Pot-house at Hebburn Key, making earthen and stone ware.
- 1759 and 1760 The Heworth Common Pottery, making Tortoise-shell, Agatestone and Black ware. Possibly owned by Robert Callendar of Newcastle.
- 1790 The South Shields Pottery, then a going concern.
- 1795 The Pottery at Heworth Shore, sold on the bankruptcy of Thomas Sill. In 1827 John Codling had a pottery here.

NORTH COUNTRY POTTERIES.

The following potteries are also mentioned, but there is not sufficient material to give a history of them, even in the shortest form. The number in brackets after the name of each pottery refers to the Appendix.

- 1740 The River Green Pottery [2], Morpeth; said to be "the best in the North."
- 1753 The Southwick Pottery [5]; then new and to be let by Thomas Hall.
- 1753 The Sunderland Pottery [6]; held under a long lease, of which Charles and George Blenkinsop were part owners.
- 1754 The Silksworth Pottery [7]; to be let by Mrs. Ettrick.
- 1756 The Cottingwood Pottery [8], Morpeth; where George Ward & Co. made glazed and unglazed wares.⁸
- 1757 The Derwent-Cote Pottery [11]; to be let by Thomas Radcliffe.
- 1762 The Little Broughton Pottery [15], in Cumberland; to be let by Anthony Saul.

⁸ Possibly identical with the Spile-bank Pottery mentioned in 1793.

- 1764 The Acomb Pottery [16], near Hexham; to be let, by the Lees, who had made "Brown, Black and Tortoise-shell Ware."
- 1765 The Newbottle Pottery [17], between Sunderland and Durham; which for many years had been worked by the late Mr. Wilson to great advantage. White and Brown Ware.⁹
- 1771 The Cockfield Pottery [23]; to be let, by George Dixon and Lancelot Harrison. Brown ware, Tortoise-shell and Cream Ware.
- 1790 The Hylton Pottery [39 and 40], held by C. T. Maling and John Maling.
- 1793 The Spile-bank Pottery [44], Morpeth; where Robert Jackson & Co. succeeded Austin, Smith & Green.
- 1798 The Low Ford Pottery [50], near Hylton Ferry; to be sold or let, by Longstaff, Lightfoot & Goldsmith.
- 1802 The Southwick Union Pottery [52].

The following Scottish Potteries also existed :

- 1767 Preston Pans Pottery, William Caddell & Sons, making White Stone Ware, and also Cream Ware.—*Edinburgh Evening Courant*, 6th June and 7th December, 1767.
- 1806 Clayhills Pottery, Aberdeen, "for the manufacture of earthen-ware," to be let.—*Newcastle Courant*, 22nd November, 1806.

APPENDIX.

REFERENCES.

(1) 1736. Bourne, *Newcastle*, p. 145.

Without the Closegate is a pretty long street with Houses on each side; which goes as far as a Dike called Skinner-Burn, where are of late years . . . a Pot-House belonging to Mr. Joseph Blenkinsop and Ralph Harl.

⁹ Probably there were two or more potteries at Newbottle at this date. *Chaffers* (*loc. cit.*, p. 787), states that a pottery was established here by Mr. Byers in 1755.

- (2) 8th March, 1740. *Journal*.

To be let immediately at River Green near Morpeth, a very good Earthen-ware Manufactory, the best in the North.

- (3) 11th June, 1748. *Journal*.

To be lett, situate at the Skinnerburn, the Pot-house now in the possession of Mr. Blenkinsop.

- (4) 10th June, 1749. *Journal*.

John Brougham, in the Keyside, Newcastle, sells . . . china ware . . . superfine Liverpool and London Delph; also is now made at his Potwork at Newburn, all sorts of Flower Pots for Gardens, ornamental Pots for Summerhouses, Garden Walls or Court Walls, having just procured a professed Workman for that purpose.

- (5) 27th January, 1753. *Journal*.

To be now lett, situate at Southic, near Sunderland, a good new House for making of Pots and Earthen Ware now built near the River Wear. Enquire of Mr. Thomas Hall at Southic.

- (6) 23rd June, 1753. *Journal*.

To be sold one or two thirds of a Pot-house in Sunderland, under a lease 20 years yet unexpired. It is situated nigh the Pier. Enquire of Mr. Charles Blenkinsop in Durham or Mr. George Blenkinsop in Newcastle.

- (7) 12th January, 1754. *Journal*.

To be let at Silksworth, near Sunderland, a Pot-house. Enquire of Mrs. Ettrick at Sunderland.

- (8) 25th September, 1756. *Journal*.

To be sold by George Ward and Co. at their Manufactory at Cottingwood, nigh Morpeth, all sorts of Earthen Ware, glazed and unglazed.

- (9) 12th February, 1757. *Journal*.

Whereas Joseph Warburton has been employed for some years in making China at Bow near London. He does hereby make known to the publick that he finds better materials here for the purpose, and to be had at a cheaper rate. Therefore any gentleman willing to encourage such an undertaking may know particulars of the expence by applying to the above Joseph Warburton at Mr. Hilcot's Pot-house on the South Shore.

- (10) 9th July, 1757, and 19th November, 1757. *Journal*.

To be let a good and convenient Pot-house at Hebburn Key, for the making of Earthen and Stone Ware.

- (11) 26th November, 1757. *Journal*.

To be let, a Brown Earthenware Manufactory, with all proper Utensils, situate at Derwent-Coat, about 8 miles from Newcastle

and 10 from Hexham. Apply to Mr. Thomas Radcliffe at Derwent-Coat aforesaid.

(12) 16th September, 1758. *Journal*.

On Wednesday night the Pot-house at the Skinner-Burn was burnt down; and but for the timely assistance of the glassmen in all likelihood many of the adjacent buildings would have been consumed.

(13) 3rd November, 1759. *Journal*.

Wanted immediately, and will be let upon reasonable terms, a Copartnership in a current-going Pottery on Heworth Common, near Gateshead Turnpike Bar, commodiously situated for Clay and Coals. Where is made Tortoiseshell (*sic*), Agatestone and Black Ware, to great perfection, with a Variety of other kinds of Earthen Ware.

(14) 10th May, 1760. *Courant*.

To be let or sold, a Potwork situate on Heworth Common, near Gateshead Turnpike bar, where is made to great perfection Tortoiseshell, Agatestone and Black Ware, with a variety of other kinds of Earthen Ware. Likewise a Flint Mill, Stamp Mill and Layth, and all other Utensils. There is also a compleat set of Moulds of the newest and best patterns. Enquire of Mr. Robert Callendar of Newcastle. The principal workman attends the Work and will show the premises.

(15) 16th January, 1762. *Journal*.

To be let, and may be enter'd upon immediately at Little Broughton in Cumberland, a New-erected Pot-house for making any sort of common Earthen Ware. Apply unto Anthony Saul of Broughton.

(16) 10th November, 1764. *Journal*.

To be sold, a Pottery at or near a village called Acomb, within 1½ miles of Hexham, lately belonging to Mr. Lee of Acomb, but now belonging to Mr. John Lee his son. A very convenient and well fitted up Pottery for all sorts of Brown, Black and Tortoiseshell Ware.

(17) 25th May, 1765. *Chronicle*.

To be let and entered upon immediately, at Newbottle, in the County of Durham. The Pottery, which for many years was carried on to great advantage by the late Mr. Wilson, well fitted with all conveniences and workmen. Also a large stock of Clay, Flint, and other materials, for making both White and Brown Ware, which are now made to as great perfection as in Staffordshire. Enquire of Mr. Mowberry or Mr. Thomas Cook at Bishop-Wearmouth.

(18) 5th April, 1766. *Chronicle*.

To be sold all the stock in trade of Mrs. Jane Brough, New-

castle, "Foreign and English China, Delf, Earthen, Stone, other Flint and Wood Ware"¹⁰ of various sorts.

(19) 4th March, 1769. *Journal*.

William Hillcoat is just returned from the South where he has purchased from the best Manufacturers a large assortment of Cream colour'd and white Stone Plates and Dishes, which he proposes selling on the Quay by retail at the wholesale prices, viz. superfine white stone Table Plates at 2s. per Dozen; and every other article in proportion; also a large assortment of oriental china figures. He likewise manufactures Cream colour'd and all other sorts of Earthen Ware.

(20) 3rd June, 1769. *Journal*.

Mary Brougham, Sandhill, sells . . . Delph and Staffordshire stone and cream colour'd Ware; fine Wanded Plates and Bread Baskets.

(21) 28th October, 1769. *Chronicle*.

"John Warburton, at his Earthen Warehouse on the Quay, Newcastle," is mentioned.

(22) 19th May, 1770. *Chronicle*.

Of John Warburton, the Quay, Newcastle, may be had for Exportation, etc., various sorts of Earthenware of his own manufacture.

(23) 9th March, 1771. *Courant, Journal*.

Cockfield Pottery, to be let immediately, for the term of 13 years or for a less term, for making of Brown Ware, Tortoise-Shell-Ware, and Cream-Colour Ware, situated within 12 miles of Darlington, 8 miles of Bishop-Auckland, and within half a mile of Cockfield Colliery. Enquire of Mr. George Dixon or Mr. Lancelot Harrison, both of Cockfield near Staindrop.

(24) 26th October, 1771. *Journal*.

Mary Brougham, china dealer, Newcastle, has received . . . Staffordshire Cream-Colour Dishes, Plates, Tureens, etc.

(25) 25th December, 1773. *Journal*.

Earthen Ware sold by Mr. Paul Jackson at his shop on the quay, Newcastle . . . and at his Factory on Gateshead Common near the Common Ale-House adjoining the Durham Road.

(26) 14th May, 1774. *Chronicle*.

William Tyrer, Potter, having declined business in favour of John Warburton; the said John Warburton sells various sorts of Earthen Ware of his own Manufacture at his shop on the Key-side, a few doors below his old shop.

¹⁰ "Wood Ware" is probably equivalent to "Wanded Ware" mentioned below.

(27) 12th August, 1775. *Chronicle*.

P. Jackson, Pilgrim street, Newcastle, having brought his different kinds of Earthen Ware to great perfection, hopes for Encouragement from his Friends. He sells wholesale and retail at his Manufactory on Gateshead Common, adjoining the Turnpike Road and near the Two-mile Stone, and at his shop on the Quay, Cream-coloured, enamelled, fine black, gilded, spotted and brown Earthen Ware; also large Ware, as Milk, Cream, Butter and Beef Pots and Washing Mugs. Hawkers from Northumberland and Cumberland may be supplied at his shop.

(28) 18th August, 1781. *Chronicle*.

To the Potters. A merchant in London would be glad to treat with a Person or Persons in the above trade, he having large orders from abroad for Queen's Ware and White Ditto, Plates, Dishes, Cups and Saucers.

(29) 16th May, 1784. Sykes, *Local Records*, I, 333.

A fire broke out in the Pottery at St. Anthony's on the River Tyne belonging to Messrs. King and Co., but was got under after damaging a great quantity of Earthenware and part of the Building.

(30) 4th August, 1784. *Chronicle*.

J. Jameson, Groat-Market has received . . . genuine Blue and Green Edged Staffordshire Cream-coloured Ware, consisting of oval and round dishes.

(31) 1st July, 1786. *Courant*.¹¹

Pottery to be sold. The leasehold premises situated at St. Anthon's near Newcastle, lately used by James King & Co. for carrying on a Pottery Manufactory. The premises will be sold in the following lots:—

Lot 1. That part of the premises used in manufacturing Cream-coloured, Blue and White and enamelled Wares.

Lot 2. That part of the premises used in manufacturing Black and Brown Wares.

Lot 3. A leasehold Mill at Newburn, for grinding Flints and other Pottery materials.

Lot 4. Another leasehold Mill at Bilton near Alnwick for the like purpose.

(32) 4th November, 1786. *Courant*.

The intended partnership in carrying on the Euseburn Pottery, and fixed under the firm of Hillcoat, Almack and Co. (but never ratified) is this day entirely at an end. Mr. Daniel Almack having declined the Business of a Pottery, the said Euseburn Pottery will in future be carried on under the Firm of Backhouse, Hillcoat and Co.

¹¹ A similar notice appears in the *Leeds Mercury*, 30th May, 1786. "An excellent situation for the exportation of the manufacture to Norway, Russia or Holland, and other foreign parts."

(33) 3rd February, 1787. *Courant*.

St. Anthon's Pottery. All persons having any demands upon the owners of the Pottery are desired to send in their accounts to Anthony Charlton, Union-Street.

(34) 28th April, 1787. *Courant*.

St. Anthon's Pottery. Chatto and Griffith are now carrying on this manufactory in all its Branches to the greatest extent; and they have a large assortment of Queen's or Cream-coloured Earthen Ware, and also of common Black and Brown Ware, ready for sale upon the lowest terms. N.B. Orders for Exportation will be particularly attended to.

(35) 23rd June, 1787. *Courant*.

Andrew Wilson, hired servant to Mr. George Spearman and Co., Skinnerburn Pottery, near Newcastle, did absent himself from his master's service.

(36) 22nd November, 1788. *Courant*.

Apprentices absconded. Isabella Hall and Clifford Grieve, Painters of Earthen Ware, Apprentices at Sheriff-hill Pottery, in the parish of Gateshead, have absented themselves from the Manufactory.

(37) 29th November, 1788. *Courant*.

The Warehouse of Sheriff Hill Pottery was broken into (. . . and money taken . . .) Reward of Five Guineas offered by Messrs. W. and C. F. Jackson, Proprietors of the said Pottery.

(38) 8th May, 1790. *Chronicle*.

South Shields Pottery to let. A tenant may be accommodated with all Utensils now used for carrying on the Business and a convenient Warehouse situated near the River. Apply at Mr. Fairle's Office, South Shields.

(39) 25th September, 1790. *Chronicle*.

HYLTON POTTERY.

All persons indebted to the Proprietors, Messrs. Christopher and John Maling, are desired to take no receipts for any payments, unless signed by both Proprietors.

23rd September, 1790.

C. T. MALING.

(40) 1st October, 1790. *Chronicle*.

The above notice withdrawn. The business of the Pottery will in future be carried on at Hylton and Sunderland as hitherto. Mr. W. Lees of Sunderland and Mr. John Dawson of Hylton are agents for receipt of payments.

C. T. MALING.

JOHN MALING.

(41) 13th November, 1790. *Chronicle*.

Thomas Stoddart, an apprentice to Messrs. Hillcoat and Company of the Ouseburn Pottery, as a Painter, did absent himself from his said Masters.

(42) 20th November, 1790. *Chronicle.*

T. Stoddart replies to the above. His indenture and bond were voluntarily given up to him by Mr. Brown, who was Half Owner and Principal Manager of the Pottery Concern.

(43) 28th May, 1791. *Advertiser.*

A partner wanted in an established Pottery in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, who will take an active part. Enquire of Mr. John Head, Newcastle.

(44) 9th February, 1793. *Chronicle.*

30th January, 1793. The Copartnership between Richard Austin, Robert Smith and William Green, of Spile-Bank Pottery, near Morpeth, is this day amicably dissolved. The business of the above Pottery will from henceforth be carried on by Robert Jackson and Company.

(45) 9th May, 1795. *Advertiser.*

To be sold, by order of the Assignees of Thomas Sill, a bankrupt, the Pottery at Heworth-Shore.

(46) 9th May, 1795. *Advertiser.*

To be sold or let and entered upon immediately, all that commodious and extensive Pottery situated at St. Anthon's, near Newcastle, dwelling houses, etc. The premises are well adapted for the exportation and coast trade, which is now well established, and the Manufacture will be carried on till disposed of.

(47) 30th May, 1795. *Chronicle.*

The bankruptcy of William Chatto of St. Anthon's is mentioned.

(48) 19th September, 1795. *Chronicle.*

Run-away from his master's service Henry Donnison, indentured apprentice to Isaac Warburton, of Warburton-Place, Earthen-Ware Manufacturer.

(49) 25th February, 1797. *Chronicle.*

In a list of merchants, who agreed to accept local bank-notes: W. & C. F. Jackson.

(50) 28th April, 1798. *Chronicle.*

To be sold or let, and entered immediately, all that commodious and extensive Pottery for all kinds of Earthen Ware, situated at Low Ford, near Hylton Ferry, bordering upon the River Wear, about 3 miles from Sunderland, consisting of a kiln for Brown Ware, upon a very extensive scale, likewise a Kiln for White or Cream colour'd Ware.

N.B. The premises are held by leases for 3 lives (all now in being) subject to the payment of a small quit rent.

Enquire of George Longstaff of Monk-Wearmouth, or John Lightfoot of Sunderland. Joseph Goldsmith of Hylton will show the premises.

(51) 29th March, 1800. *Chronicle*.

To be sold by private contract, the Pottery at St. Anthon's, lately occupied by Mr. William Huntley, and held by lease from the late Thomas Lewins, Esq. 22 years of which will be unexpired at Lammas next. Apply to Mr. Chatto, Westgate Street, Newcastle.

(52) 15th May, 1802. *Advertiser*.

To Potters... Wanted two foremen for a Brown Ware Pottery. Southwick Union Pottery.

POTTERS.

1778 *Directory*.

William Hillcoat	} Quayside.
Paul Jackson	
John Warburton	

1787 *Directory*.

Backhouse, Hillcoat & Co. Ouzeburn.
Spearman & Co. Skinnerburn Pottery, Forth Backs.
William & C. F. Jackson. Pilgrim Street.
John Warburton. Quay side.

1790 *Directory*.

Dale and Head . . . below Stepney Hill.
Hillcoat, Brown & Backhouse . . . Ouzeburn.
William & C. F. Jackson . . . Pilgrim Street.
John Warburton. Quay side.
Addison, Falconer & Co. Skinnerburn.

1801 *Directory*.

Foster & Cutter. St. Anthon's.
Head and Dalton, New-pottery, Ouzeburn.
Jackson & Co. Sheriff Hill Pottery, Gateshead-fell.
Robert Yellowley. Ouseburn.

History of Newcastle. (1801.) Potteries.

Mr. Warburton at Warburton place—2 miles south of Newcastle.
Head and Dalton.
Addison & Falconer at Skinner-bourn.
Yellowley . . . Ouseburn.
C. F. Jackson.

