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THE TYNE GLASSHOUSES AND *BEILBY AND BEWICK* WORKSHOP

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THE SOURCES

THE MAIN source for this article is the collection of account books from the Beilby and Bewick workshop now at the Laing Art Gallery Newcastle upon Tyne. These cover the period of Bewick's apprenticeship to Ralph Beilby and their subsequent partnership 1767 to 1797, the years 1798 to 1812 when Bewick ran the business himself, 1812 to 1825 the partnership with his son R. E. Bewick and R. E. Bewick's business 1825 to 1848. Thomas Bewick died in 1828 and R. E. Bewick in 1849.

The accounts were kept according to the following system: orders were probably first recorded on slips of paper or in small note books (none of these survive) and then entered in the day book; the day book entries were summarised in the ledgers and accounts sent out; outstanding debts were finally transferred to another ledger. In addition to these, the cash received and paid out was recorded in a separate series of account books. The work done weekly in the workshop was also recorded in small note books for some of the period, as also the work done by the individual journeymen at the press. The press also had separate account books.

The main sources of information for this article are the day books and ledgers, the others do not give much detail of customers. These two series are almost complete; a ledger is missing between 1787 and 1797 and a day book between 1826 and 1829. The entries in each are not always identical. Large customers' accounts are sometimes omitted at the day book stage and small customers paying promptly do not always reach the ledgers. Occasionally the weekly work books or other accounts have orders appearing in neither the day books nor the ledgers.

The few sources I have used in addition are merely for the purpose of elucidating or confirming the evidence in the Bewick accounts, the publication of which is my main concern.

I have presented most of the material in the form of two lists: "Glassmaking Companies and Allied Trades" and "Bottle Marks and Moulds", but some general points can be made. First of

all about the development of the Glass industry. The period from the start of the Bewick accounts (1767) to c. 1820 sees the breaking up of the monopoly of the old Huguenot and Dagnia companies either by these companies selling out shares to outsiders such as Ridley and other financiers or by new companies setting up in opposition, such as the Northumberland company and the Gateshead companies. The Cooksons achieved their position by a combination of both methods. The whole period up to the 1840s was obviously a period of expansion with many financiers eager to invest in the industry and many opportunities for new companies. The accounts also reflect the wide trading connections of the industry which supplied customers throughout the British Isles and in many foreign countries.

The information to be obtained from the Bewick accounts relates mainly to the supply and cost of stationery and bottle marks and moulds. The payment of accounts in kind in a few cases also gives some indication of the products of the glasshouses.

The cost of engraving the copper plates for printing and the cost of paper and of printing show little change over the period except that paper is apparently cheaper by 1840. In 1778 printing 500 bills of parcels cost 5/- for a simple plate and 6/3 for a more elaborate plate, the paper, five and a half quires of thin post, cost eight or nine shillings. In 1840 500 bills of parcels (or 500 invoices) cost 6/3 to print and the paper, five quires five sheets of thin post, cost 5/3. The cost of engraving bills of parcels plates varies a great deal because of the differing amounts of decoration involved. A plain version could be as cheap as 5/- in 1778, one with a view of a glasshouse cost a guinea in 1811, so it is difficult to assess any change in cost. However the cost of cutting bottle marks and moulds remains exactly the same throughout so probably engraving costs did not vary.

I have chosen to use the orders of bills of parcels as an indicator of the comparative size of companies and their output because they are the only stationery ordered regularly by all the companies and also give a rough record of the number of transactions carried out. They fulfilled much the same function as invoices, which replaced them at the end of the period. Of course they give no indication of the amount sold at each transaction.

Many of the marks and moulds ordered, especially in the early years, are not described in the accounts so there were considerably more cut than are listed here. Nevertheless the numbers ordered by individual firms are quite small. Even if we suppose that they used several engravers, the vast majority of bottles made must have been plain. Bewick has orders from chemists for printed labels for bottles as well as for marks and moulds.

It is also apparent that moulds are used almost exclusively by flint glass manufacturers and marks by bottle glass manufacturers. The moulds are mostly for pharmaceutical bottles and the marks for wines (personal and commercial) and other commodities bottled in larger cheaper bottles.

The moulds were apparently brought into the workshop by agents of the glasshouses or the customer (chemist, wine merchant etc.) having been acquired from the brass founder, or the brass founder took the whole order and had the engraving done under his account. The Shortridge company is the only example of the reverse procedure, for example in 1818 Shortridge and Sawyer are charged for casting a mould (£1.17.0) as well as £1 for the cutting. This order shows how expensive moulds were and why they were reserved for the production of high quality bottles. Certain economies seem also to indicate the expense of mould casting; more moulds were recut, repaired and cleaned than marks and old moulds were reused by

having the old lettering removed. James Hawthorn was paid 3/- by Bewick to remove lettering from a mould for R. T. Shortridge which was then cut for Turlingtons April 16th 1816.

Bewick did order on three occasions in 1814 and 1816 some blank bottle marks but, as with moulds, the cost does not appear to be included in the charge for engraving. It seems that the general rule was for the customer to supply his own blank.

The cost of cutting marks and moulds remained the same throughout the period. A note in one of the weekly work books records that the journeyman, John Harrison, was paid 6/- for cutting a large mark *T. P. Heath Junipers Peppermint* on March 28th 1812 for which Price and Co. were charged 12/-. A small two letter mark usually cost 2/6 to be cut and the mark itself might cost 7d (see Hawthorn Brass Founder).

There is one curious example in 1815 when R. T. Shortridge had a seal set in a bottle mould, presumably to produce a moulded bottle looking like the traditional sealed bottle.

The accounts give some indication of the development of mould and mark making. Moulds had only recently come into use in the 1770s and they seem originally to have been made in the same way (perhaps by the same people—see Mr. Smirk, brass founder) as brass pipe moulds which were cast plain and then engraved. Then there are various experiments with different materials. In 1812 Isaac Cookson tried a wooden mark but shortly after re-ordered the same device in brass. In 1822 he tried a pewter mould. These were perhaps attempts to find a cheaper medium. Cookson Coulthards tried out cast iron as early as 1819 but the lettering still had to be cut (not cast with the mould). This was even done in 1832. J. & J. Abbot of Gateshead may have mastered the technique of casting (brass or iron) moulds with cast lettering. They had two plaster of paris moulds cut in 1822 and 1824 which it seems likely were used to make moulds rather than for moulding glass directly.

Cast iron was to be the material used for bottle moulds throughout most of the nineteenth century. The fact that orders for moulds and marks decreased in the 1820s, are very infrequent after 1826 and stop altogether by the end of the 1830s, suggests that this is the time when the transfer was made from cut brass to cast (iron or brass) moulds. The manufacture of blown bottles stamped with bottle marks must also have been gradually superseded at this time by the newer method of bottle moulding.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS AND ALLIED TRADES

GLASSHOUSES AT THE CLOSE

THE CLOSE GATE GLASSHOUSES

The early history of the two houses is outlined by Buckley as follows: They were originally Dagnia property leased to John Williams until his death in 1763. They were then leased by C. and J. Dagnia to John Cookson (son of the first Isaac Cookson) until 1775 when the lease was advertised. It was then leased by a Cookson company "*The Owners of the Close Gate Bottle House*".

The first entry in the Bewick and Beilby accounts is in 1772: "*The Owners of the Close Gate Glass Houses—a mould for bottles*". So it appears that the company was in existence before the advertisement of the lease in 1775, which therefore appears to have been merely a formality.

The company, usually referred to as *The Owners of the Close Gate Bottle and Flint Glass Houses*, continues to place orders at the workshop; in 1777 for a bill of parcels plate and in 1778 for 1,560 bills of parcels, a second plate and a bottle mark.

In 1778 they appear in the first directory as *Cookson and Co. without Close Gate*. Orders averaging 1,000 bills of parcels and one or two marks per year were placed at the workshop from 1778 to 1786 under the titles *The Owners of the Close Gate Bottle Ho. etc.* and *The Owners of the Close Gate House*.

In 1785 Isaac Cookson (John's son, John having died in 1783) announced that he would carry on the running of the Close Gate Bottle House himself (Buckley), and refers to the production of crown glass and bottles. Apparently the production of flint glass was no longer carried on, but there is no evidence that the second house had been sold or closed down, so presumably it was converted to crown glass production.

In 1786 *Isaac Cookson Esq.* ordered a bill of parcels plate at the workshop, presumably for printing stationery for the new company under his name. This is in fact the second time that he appears in the accounts; in 1772 he placed an order for a bottle mark, an indication that he was already active in the business before his father's death.

The lease was advertised again in 1788 but the workshop accounts show no break in the business, so it must again have been a formality. The firm is now referred to as *Isaac Cookson Esq. Close Gate Ho. or Close Gate Bottle Ho.* The gap in the ledgers 1787–1797 means that information for this period is incomplete. It is probably Isaac Cookson's which is referred to by the entry in the directory in 1787 *Glass: Bottle and Flint Warehouse without Close Gate*. This may mean that some flint glass was still made or, in the light of the information from the workshop accounts, that the directory information was out of date. Alternatively since Airey Cookson does not appear in this directory the two companies may have been confused together. (There is certainly plenty of evidence that the directories are not infallible.) The 1790 directory lists the firm as, *Cookson Isaac Esq. Crown and Bottle Warehouse West End Close* and the glasshouse is listed as a crown and bottle glass warehouse in 1795 and as *Bottle Glass House Close* in 1801.

In 1802 entries are made in the workshop accounts under the name *Isaac Cookson Jnr.* (born 1776, see Forster's *Obituary Notes*) and there is also an order by *Mr. Ormsby Close Gate House*, who may well have been the agent. From 1804 the firm is called *Isaac Cookson Esq. and Son*.

From 1802 to the 1840s the average annual order of bills of parcels (later invoices) is about 1,000. The total stationery bill varied from £3 to £8. The average number of marks and moulds ordered was four to five per year (up to 1826) but sometimes only one or two. Apparently therefore the volume of business remained much the same, unless the average size of individual sales increased. There were only eleven moulds in all ordered up to 1826. The first after 1772 was ordered in 1812 which may indicate that the production of flint glass was resumed.

A new bill of parcels plate was ordered in 1813 and in 1815 the company started a

system of printed notices for use in the works: *Notice to draw bottles*, *Notice to fill four pots with materials etc.* *Notice to heat* and *Affirmations or Declarations*. These continued in use up to the 1840s and were ordered regularly 500 or so at a time. They seem to indicate some kind of supervisory system for the carrying out of various processes by the workers.

In 1822 part of the account was paid *by acct. for spouts*, presumably one of their products. There are no marks or moulds ordered after 1826 which conforms with the general trend in all the glasshouses. Isaac Cookson Senior died in 1831 (Forster's *Obituary Notes* and Scott's *Necrology*) but the firm continued under the same title.

Both father and son also placed personal orders from their private addresses in Hanover Square and Westgate Street. These demonstrate their affluence and important social standing. Isaac Cookson Senior was a prominent member of the Council and was made Sheriff in 1779. He is described in the 1795 directory as a merchant and banker. In 1796 he ordered a woodcut to print ball tickets and in the same year he bought a copy of Sommerville's *Chase* for one guinea. Isaac Cookson Junior had copper plates engraved for transfer printing pottery, which was apparently for his personal use only. The figure of a lobster engraved by R. E. Bewick in 1816 (now in the Joicey Museum, Newcastle) cost £2.12.6. Father and son both regularly ordered visiting cards for themselves and their wives and had numerous pieces of silverware engraved. Isaac Cookson Junior also took it upon himself to order an office seal for the French Consul in 1818. He also purchased a copy of Aesop's *Fables* in that year.

The Close Gate works was obviously a stable and prosperous business but never on the scale of the Northumberland Glass Company. It seems to have been a general glasshouse producing mainly bottles but also crown and flint glass. The Cooksons as individuals were extremely wealthy from the combined profits of all their glasshouse concerns, the Close Gate Iron Foundry and the one in Gateshead and no doubt other financial investments.

AIREY COOKSON AND CO.

The company was founded by Joseph Airey in 1728 probably with the financial backing of the first Isaac Cookson (Buckley). The firm appears in the second directory of 1782 as *Airey Cookson and Co. Glass Warehouse Without Close Gate*, in 1790 as *Glass: Flint Warehouse Without Close Gate*, in 1795 *Airey and Partners Flint Glass House Close* and the last entry in 1801 *Airey Cookson and Co. Flint Glass House Close*. It seems clear that the works is near Isaac Cookson's outside the Close.

James Rush (1973) quotes from an article "*Partners and Joint Traders in the employment, trade or business of making flint glass or white glass wares at the glass works at the Close Gate Newcastle*". (He unfortunately gives no further details, and I was unable to locate the article myself.) The article is apparently an article of co-partnership in the Airey Cookson Glass House dated January 31st 1770. The partners listed are: John Cookson and Thomas Airey (sons of the founders) Joseph Wilson (gent.) and George Dickinson (gent.) both of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. George Dickinson is listed in the directory for 1795 as a glass owner in the Close, and Joseph Wilson may well have family connections with the later company of Wilson and Co. or with the partner in Cookson Deer and Wilson.

There are few entries for this company in the Bewick and Beilby accounts. The first was in

January 1778 when a Bill of Parcels plate was engraved and 500 bills printed. 1,320 bills of parcels were ordered in 1780 and 920 are entered in the cash book and press account for 1789; 200 journey letters were ordered in 1795 and another 200 in 1797 as well as 1,100 bills of parcels. The last reference to the company is an entry for April 1799:

Airey Cookson & Co.
Mr. Smirk Glasshouses
300 journey letters 4/6

Mr. Smirk was a brass founder (see below). *Airey Cookson & Co* was written in above his order by a different hand, which may indicate that the order was placed on their behalf and that Mr. Smirk was in some way connected with the glass house. The company does not appear in the accounts again or in the directories after 1801 (see above). The company seems to have been wound up sometime between 1801 and 1811, the date of the next directory. It is possible (see below) that it was taken over by Wilson and Co. in 1806, but there is no evidence that it was taken over at this stage by the Northumberland Co. as Buckley suggests.

WILSON AND CO., SKINNERBURN GLASS HOUSE

The name Wilson appears from time to time in the eighteenth century in connection with glasshouses; Jacob Wilson is mentioned in connection with Bill Quay glass works c. 1770 and Joseph Wilson is a partner in the Close flint glass house (Rush 1973). The Wilson in the Cookson Deer and Wilson partnership at South Shields could be either of these and it is possible that they may both be related. There is also a glazier called William Wilson who appears in the accounts as follows: *Mr. W. Wilson Glazier* Day Book 1783, *Wilson Glazier* Weekly Work Book 1786 and Cash Book 1791. He also appears in the directories for 1787 and 1790 as *Wm. Wilson Glazier and Painter Highbridge*. He has the same Christian name as the Wilson who appears as a glasshouse proprietor at Skinnerburn in the accounts of 1806 and it seems probable that they are the same man especially as the businesses are so closely related. It is also possible that William Wilson was a relative of the Joseph Wilson who had a share in Airey Cookson and Co. which seems to come to an end between 1801 and 1811, and that he in fact carried on this glass house. The address is always given as Skinnerburn which is "without Close Gate" but may be a site nearer the burn than Airey Cookson's. However, there is no evidence of anybody else taking over Airey Cookson and there seems to be no reason in this period of expansion why it should have been abandoned altogether.

Wilson's Skinnerburn glasshouse first appears in the Bewick accounts on August 9th 1806: *Mssrs. W. Wilson and Co. Glass House*, the order was a bottle mark. In 1810 a mould was ordered and one repaired and in 1811 the company appears as *Mess. W. Wilson and Co. Glass Ho Skinnerburn* when Mr. Wilson ordered a card plate for himself and his wife and the printing of cards, he also ordered a bill of parcel plate with a view of the glasshouse on it and 2,300 bills of parcels. The total bill for the year's stationery was £7.15.3. In 1812 a mould was ordered and 1,150 bills of parcels and stationery to the cost of £9.4.6. In 1814 2,500 bills of parcels were ordered and stationery to the cost of £16.13.9. In 1815 a mould was ordered

and 2,000 bills of parcels and the cost for the year was £8.0.6. Thereafter up to 1819 about half this amount of stationery was ordered annually and then there are no more entries.

The order of moulds, especially for pharmaceutical use, rather than marks, suggests that flint glass was made here as by the original company (that is, if it is the Airey Cookson site), but the firm may have diversified if Wilson still had a connection with his former business as a glazier.

The decline in the stationery order probably reflects a decline in business prior to bankruptcy. The orders during 1812 to 1815 suggest a very high turnover (comparable with the Northumberland Glass Co.) and the business may have been overstretched. The payment of a personal account by dividend in 1821 indicates a bankruptcy: *Mr. Wm Wilson Percy Street Partner in Skinnerburn Glass House*, the account from 1814 to 1817 is paid in 1821 *By dividend 10/10d*, the total amount owing was £1.9.6. A number of moulds originally made by Wilson for Ramsay of Penrith seem to have been acquired by Price and Co. and Isaac Cookson who had them repaired in 1821. The site seems to have been taken over by the Northumberland company by 1824.

NORTHUMBERLAND GLASS COMPANY, LEMINGTON AND CLOSE GATE

The company first appears in the Bewick and Beilby accounts in 1786 on October 26th: *Northumberland Co. Glass Manufacturers—engraving card plate—printing 300*. An identical order was placed on December 9th the same year. The company is said to have met with considerable hostility from the existing glass owners and to have had some trouble in acquiring a site. They finally leased the Lemington site (up river from Newcastle) from the Duke of Northumberland 1787 (Buckley). The orders of business cards only in the first year give support to the account of the firm having spent some time in negotiations for a site. It is evident, though, that from the start the company was never lacking in financial backing, which may account for the jealousy of the other glass owners. The owners of the company have not been identified, they are simply referred to as *A Company of enterprising gentlemen* (Buckley).

The first reference to them in the Newcastle directory is in 1787 as follows: *Glass: Flint Northumberland Company's Warehouse. John Dyson Agent near Mansion House Close*. This seems to leave no doubt that as well as the Lemington site the firm had somehow obtained a site in the Close, presumably one of the Dagnia houses. (N.B. warehouse does not seem necessarily to imply a store house. Several working glasshouses are referred to in this way.) The Dagnia family worked four houses in the area in the early 18th century. The exact positions of the Dagnia houses are not clear, they are described as near Close Gate but could be inside or outside. In 1787 Cookson's held two outside the Close Gate and Williams and Co. had been burnt out at a third, also described as without Close Gate. This leaves a fourth house which may be the one taken over by the Northumberland Company.

In May 1787 the Company ordered a bill of parcels plate at the workshop and had 500 bills printed. This probably marks the start of production. By August they were confident enough to order 1,752 bills of parcels. The fact that the company could set up a glasshouse (possibly two) and in a matter of months achieve a level of production comparable with

established firms such as Cookson's, demonstrates the amount of financial backing the company had.

The gap in the ledgers from 1787 to 1797 may mean that some information about the first ten years of the company is lost. They continue to appear in Newcastle directories under their address in the Close. They appear in a workshop cash book for 1789 paying 5/8d. In June 1790 an order was placed for *engraving a plate for a glass machine*. 300 prints were made; an alteration was made to the plate in December and another 50 run off; a further 200 were printed in 1794. It is not clear whether this was a machine made of glass or for making glass but it suggests an interest and skill in technical innovation. They appear again in the cash books in 1795 paying 6/-. In 1801 they are described in the directory as: *Northumberland Glass Company Lemington; Warehouse Close*, which implies that their main works was at Lemington.

There are no further entries in the workshop accounts until 1805 when they ordered 842 journey letters. In 1806 they ordered journey letters again and the engraving of a hydrometer plate. Two dozen prints were made from this and a further 50 later in the year. This suggests a scientific approach to the production of glass involving an analysis of materials and their consistency or it may simply be an order on behalf of one of their clients, a pharmacist or a distiller for example.

In 1807 1,500 bills of parcels were ordered and 1,000 journey letters. This order and the order in 1806 have the name Mr. Hunter pencilled next to them. He could be an agent, owner or customer.

In 1808 a new bill of parcel plate was engraved and the company started to order very large amounts of stationery; in this year 7,000 bills of parcels and other stationery at a total cost of £21.18.0. No other glass company orders stationery on this scale consistently from the workshop. It is possible that this increase is due to an expansion of business, increasing the number of glasshouses at Lemington for example, or it may simply reflect a decision to order all their stationery for both sites regularly from the Bewick shop. The amount of stationery ordered continues at this high level. The average number of bills of parcels per year up to 1820 is 3,950.

I could find no evidence in the directories that the Northumberland Company took over Airey Cookson by 1811 as Buckley suggests, and he does not mention any other source for his information. It seems clear that the Northumberland glasshouse referred to in the 1811 directory is the site they had always had in the Close. The company is also listed in the 1811 directory under crown glass manufacturers as *Northumberland Company Lemington*. This suggests that all or some of their works at Lemington was used for crown glass while the Close was a flint glass house. The workshop accounts confirm the directory entry: accounts in 1810 and 1811 are paid *upon a bill of Elliott glazier of Arman*, obviously a customer for the crown glass.

The first bottle mould ordered by the company appears in 1814, there are two more in 1815 and a third in 1816. All are for pharmaceutical bottles, which seem normally to have been made of flint glass.

In 1815 an order is placed by a Mr. Dodd who could be a proprietor or an agent. He is still with the company in 1821 when he is described as *Mr. Dodds Northumberland Glass House*, and places a personal order for engraving a ring. In 1830 a J. G. Dodd places an

order in the firm's account. In 1817 a Mr. Johnson orders a brass seal (probably an office seal not a bottle mark) with *Wm Coates* on it and the order is placed through the Northumberland Company. Both men were wine and spirit merchants (directories 1811 and 1821 to 1823) and were therefore probably customers of the company.

In 1818 the cost of two flint glass bottles supplied by the company to Bewick is offset against the account. One bottle mark was ordered in 1825 which may mean that there was also some bottle glass manufacture.

From 1818 the company starts ordering ship receipts, about 1,000 at a time in most years. They also had a seal marked *customs* cut in 1815. Both these orders are indicative of a substantial export trade.

From 1820 the yearly expenditure on stationery, at least from the Bewick workshop, decreases to about two thirds to a half of the pre-1820 expenditure, but the number of bills of parcels (later invoices) remains constant up to 1840. During the last few years of the account books the order is reduced to an annual cost of two or three pounds. This probably represents a withdrawal of custom not a decline in business.

The Directories show that Joseph Lamb was acting partner in the company from 1827 and he appears in the company account with Bewick in 1827 ordering a dog collar. N. and J. Fenwick also appear at this time under the Northumberland company account.

The Bewick accounts make no distinction between the different houses the company owned, they are always referred to simply as *The North^d Glass Co.*, but the directories do give addresses. The original site they used at Close Gate was obviously inside the Close but after 1824 the address is given as a *Flint Glass House at Skinnersburn*, which is obviously outside the Close. It is very probable that this is the same site as Wilson's Skinnerburn Glass House, which went bankrupt some time after 1819, and which is probably the same glass house as the old Airey Cookson and Co. So it is likely that it was about 1820 that the Northumberland Company took over this site rather than before 1811, and that they transferred their main production of flint glass here.

WILLIAMS AND CO.

There is only one entry for this company in the Bewick and Beilby accounts: *October 15th 1776 Williams and Co., Crest and letter P on a bottle mark.*

Buckley gives this account of the firm: John Williams married into the Dagnia family and ran the Close Gate houses in which his wife had interests. In 1749 a flint glass house without Close Gate was transferred to Williams and Co. John Williams died in 1763 but the company continued under the same name. The glass house was burnt down in 1782 and the company is not referred to again.

It is possible that this glass works was revived and run by Simpson and Co., in 1786 or it could possibly be the Skinnerburn site subsequently run by Wilson and Co. It is equally possible, as Buckley suggests, that the glass works was abandoned altogether.

ISAAC COOKSON ESQ. AND CO. NEWCASTLE PLATE GLASS WORKS

This company first appears in the Bewick accounts in 1836 but it appears earlier in the

directories from 1824 where the address is given as Forth Banks or the Close. In the Bewick accounts for the first six years there is an average order of 660 invoices. During the next six years up to the end of the account the average is 1,495 the last year's order being for 2,400. The Cooksons' plate glass works at South Shields obviously experienced an increasing demand for plate glass which prompted the company to open another works and also resulted in a rapid growth in the new company during the 1840s.

THE OUSEBURN AND NORTH SHORE GLASS HOUSES

Buckley quotes Bourne's list of 1736 for the glasshouses on the Ouse Burn which runs into the Tyne east of Newcastle. The Western Glass House and Crown Glass House which were nearest to Glass House Bridge were later known as the High Glass Houses; the Middle Bottle House and the Middle Broad House were further to the east; the Eastern Glass House and the St. Lawrence or Mushroom Glass House lay to the east of the middle houses and were known as the Low Glass Houses; the St. Lawrence Bottle House which lay beyond the Low Glass Houses seems sometimes to have been included with them.

SAINT LAWRENCE BOTTLE HOUSE

This was originally owned by the Middleton family. Mr. Richard Ridley was proprietor in 1736 and it was worked by Sir Matthew Ridley in 1758 and 1769. Middleton Hewitson was the *Principal agent of the bottle glass house near the town* in 1766 (Buckley). He first appears in the Bewick and Beilby accounts in 1770 on September 18th as *Mr. Middleton Hughson* and ordered a bottle mark with a crest and motto. In 1772 he appears in a more recognisable guise as *Mr. Middleton Hewetson* when he orders two marks. Another two marks with crests were ordered in 1774 and a mark with a crest in 1777, in 1778 he ordered a coronet and C on a bottle mark (possibly used on one of two bottles with this device in the Laing Art Gallery, but these may be later). He ordered another two marks in 1780 and four in 1783.

The large number of crests suggests that the company was making a large number of bottles for private houses, that is, it was patronised by the aristocracy and gentry and therefore probably had a well established reputation.

Middleton Hewitson ordered two or three bottle marks a year between 1790 and 1796 (seven in 1792). The last entry under his name is an order for two imperial copies of Bewick's *Quadrupeds* in 1800. He also appears in the directory of 1795 described as *Merchant Pandon Bank*.

It seems likely, in view of his Christian name, that it is the St. Lawrence Bottle House that Mr. Hewitson is connected with, as Buckley suggests. It also seems likely that Ridley continued to have an interest in the company. In 1786 an order is placed at the workshop by *Ridley and Hewitson Low Glass Houses* for *Two bottle marks with very long names* and in 1791 there was an order by *Messrs. Hewitson and Ridley Low Glass House*. It is not clear who the Hewitson of this partnership is, but it seems likely that it is Middleton Hewitson. Ridley and Hewitson are described as one of the principal bottle makers in Newcastle in the British

Universal Directory of 1790 (Buckley). In 1801 the Newcastle directory lists *Ridley and Hewitson Glass Bottle Manufacturers Low Mushroom House North Shore*. The mushroom house had previously been adapted for bottle making by William Elliot (1787) so it is likely that the company now ran two bottle houses.

There are only a few more entries in the Bewick accounts. In 1805 *Sir M. Ridley Glass Houses* ordered 500 bills of parcels, but this could be for another glass house. In 1806 the weekly work book has a bottle mark under Hewitson. In April 1808 there is an entry for *Messrs. Ridley and Hewitson* ordering a cypher on a bottle mark and an entry in the weekly work book *Ridley and Co. two bottle marks*. The directory for 1811 lists *Hewitson and Co. North Shore* as bottle makers.

The next time that the St. Lawrence Bottle House is mentioned it has apparently changed hands. In the 1824 directory it is listed under Clarke and Co. The Mushroom House may well have gone to Catherine Henzell and Co.

CATHERINE HENZELL AND CO.

This company is mentioned at Glass Houses in 1791 in connection with the bankruptcy of Joshua Henzell and in Baillie in 1801 as *Owners of extensive works* (Buckley).

This company appears again in the Bewick accounts in February 1820 as *Mrs. Henzell Low Glass Houses* and later in the year as *Messrs. Catherine Henzell and Co. Glass Houses*, when they had a bill of parcel plate engraved and 1,000 bills printed. A mark was ordered for the company by Mr. Ormsby who may now be the company agent. He appears again in 1821 ordering a mark. Four bottle marks were ordered in all in 1821. Apparently therefore at least part of the company was making bottles at Low Glass Houses. This could mean that they had taken over the Low Mushroom House or that they were using the Eastern glass house which was formerly run by William Henzell.

THE NEWCASTLE BROAD AND CROWN GLASS COMPANY

Buckley states that *The Newcastle Company of Glass Owners* was the name of a company running the Crown Glass House at Ouse Burn and that the partners were owners of the *five several broad glass houses* (including Howden Pans down river from Glass Houses). Joshua Henzell was a proprietor until his death in 1769. The Henzells were probably major shareholders up to the time that *614 shares in the Broad and Crown Glass Works with stock in trade* were put up for sale after the bankruptcy of the second Joshua Henzell in 1787, when Sir Matthew White Ridley may have got control of the company. Mr. Bradley, described in the 1787 directory as agent for the Broad and Crown Warehouse North Shore, ordered from the Bewick shop in 1783 a seal with Sir Matthew's arms on it, which implies that Ridley was either already in the business then or that Bradley was his agent at the Low Glass Houses or the St. Lawrence, and that he was appointed to the Broad and Crown House when Ridley took over. In 1790 the agent for the company was Robert Turnbull (directory) and in 1795 the company is definitely under the proprietorship of Matthew White Ridley (directory). The

address is given as Glass House Bridge so it is definitely one of the High Glass Houses and not at Low Glass Houses. In the 1801 directory it is first called *The Newcastle Broad and Crown Glass Manufacturers* under Ridley and Co. It can therefore be identified with the account book entries under that name which begin in 1793.

The first entry is on May 22nd when a bill of parcel plate was engraved and 200 bills were printed. A second order in June was placed by Hall and Elliot Stationers. A bill plate was also engraved in this year. The new plates may imply the start of a new partnership requiring new stationery, but a workshop ledger is missing during this period which means that earlier orders could be missing.

In 1796 an order by the company for 1,000 bills has the words *alias Mr. Walker* written under the firm's name. It is possible that he was an agent at this time. From 1803 to 1814 the orders for the company are placed by Mr. French who is described in the 1801 directory as an agent at Low Glass Houses. He may have been a general agent for Ridley.

Additions were made to the bill of parcel plate in 1809 and a new office seal ordered *NB & CG Co.* This may indicate some change in the composition of the company.

The average number of bills of parcels (later invoices) is 1,500 per annum up to the 1840s. It is therefore perhaps a slightly larger concern than Cookson and Co. of South Shields or had a similar rate of production but with more small orders.

MR. JOSEPH ROBINSON GLASS HOUSES

He appears in the Bewick and Beilby accounts as follows: In 1769 ordering a bottle mould and in 1777 ordering two marks with crests, ordering a mark with crest in 1779 and in the weekly work book for 1781 he ordered a steel seal with a cypher GL. He must be either an agent or a joint proprietor and was apparently working for a bottle house. He was possibly therefore working for the Middle Bottle House. GL may possibly be the initials of his employer or partner.

SAINT PETER'S BOTTLE COMPANY WILLIAM ROW AND PARTNERS

This is probably the same glasshouse as that run by Henzell and Co. as a bottle house at St. Peter's Quay North Shore (directories 1801 and 1811).

William Row and Partners appear in the Bewick accounts as follows: ordering 200 cards on Jan. 20th and a further 200 cards on Sep. 7th 1816; having a bill plate engraved and 100 bills printed in 1818. Payment was made for this account on May 26th 1835 *By dividend of 1/6 in the pound 2/3d, by 1 do. 3/9d in do. 6/6d, owing £1.14.0d.*

Obviously the company went bankrupt about 1834. It appears in the directories up to 1833-4. *Ridley Thos. and Co.* seem to take over in that year (directory).

JOHN BELL AND CO. OUSEBURN GLASS WORKS

This company appears once in the accounts as follows: *1814 December 17th—printing 700*

bills of parcels and paper—£2.2.1d. The account was never paid. As the company is not referred to as High, Middle or Low Glass Houses, it may be a separate works in the area which may never have got off the ground.

SOUTH SHIELDS GLASSHOUSES

MILL DAM BOTTLE HOUSES

The Dagnias had the lease of these two houses from 1737 from the Dean and Chapter of Durham and they were worked by them, one as a bottle house and one as a crown glass house, up to 1756, though after 1743 (death of John Dagnia) they were mortgaged to John Cookson (owner of the neighbouring plate glass house). Evan Deer, who was married to Sarah, daughter of John Dagnia, had a half share in the company and the other half share was put up for sale in 1756. John Cookson then entered into partnership with Evan Deer and both houses were used for bottle making (Buckley).

The glasshouses first appear in the Bewick and Beilby accounts as *Cookson Deer and Wilson* in 1779. Wilson is very likely the Wilson who appears in connection with Bill Quay from 1768–1772—another glass house that the Cooksons subsequently had an interest in—John Cookson and Wilson may well have been partners in that house. If the partner is not the Wilson associated with Bill Quay there is also the possibility that he is the Joseph Wilson associated with Airey Cookson and Co.

The entry placed in 1779 was an order placed by Mr. Joseph Atkinson for the engraving of a bill parcel plate for the company. The next entry in 1782 is an order for a bottle mark placed by the company under the title *Cookson Deer and Co.* John Cookson died in 1783. An entry on May 15th 1784 by *Messrs. Evan Deer and Wilson South Shields*, ordering three bottle marks, must refer to this glass works. The name Cookson was probably omitted because of the death of John Cookson. Wilson was therefore still a partner at this time. The next entry in 1786, again for a bottle mark, was made under the title *Cookson and Deer South Shields*. It is not clear which Cookson took on the partnership and apparently Wilson is no longer included.

The company's orders are well spaced during this period because the orders are for bottle marks only. In 1790 they are still ordering under the title *Cookson Deer and Co.* and also in January 1791 although Evan Deer died in 1790 (Buckley). In May 1791 the company is called *Cookson Deer and Blackett*. From 1790 there is an average order of six marks a year up to 1800. In 1793 Mr. Blackett ordered a dog collar and in 1797 a card plate was ordered and 200 cards printed. Six marks were ordered in 1801 and a bill of parcel plate was engraved, 480 bills were printed. In 1802 four marks were ordered under the usual title of the company but in the day book on March 13th there is an order for a bottle mark by *Blackett and Temple*. This is the only reference to this partnership and it is not clear whether this was a separate glasshouse or some other business.

A new page in the ledger, originally headed *Cookson Deer and Co.* carries the end of the entries for 1802 and in 1803 an order for the engraving of a new bill of parcel plate (N.B. the

old one was only a year old). This is presumably when the name of the company changed and the page heading of the ledger was altered, Deer was crossed out and Cuthbert added so the company now traded under the name *Cookson, Cuthbert and Co.* This company may still have included Blackett but he is never mentioned again. The company traded under this name to the end of the period covered by the Bewick accounts. The directories show that this company converted one of the glass houses to the production of crown glass.

It is possible that the Cookson in this company was the John Cookson of Bill Quay, as orders placed for Bill Quay by Mr. Nixon (agent?) were entered by mistake under Cookson Deer and Co. and Cookson Cuthbert in 1803 and a mark for Cookson Deer and Co. was entered under John Cookson in 1800, but all the Cookson enterprises were mixed up from time to time in the accounts.

From 1803 onwards an average of one to three bottle marks a year were ordered (six in 1808). One mould was ordered in 1813 and one in 1816. There are only two marks ordered after 1826, one in 1828 and one in 1830. Orders for bills of parcels are sporadic and the company must have used another printer. In 1803 they ordered 1,000 and a plate, in 1806 1,000, in 1809 900, in 1813 an addition was made to the plate, in 1814 1,000 were ordered and a device engraved on the plate, in 1821 the order was 700 and in 1842 there is an order for 400 invoices which shows that the company was still in business at that date. A Mr. Mather may have been the agent for a number of years. He pays the account in 1816 and places orders in 1822 and 1825.

It is not possible to deduce much about the size of the business from the above information. The scarcity of moulds ordered probably means that little or no flint glass was made.

ISAAC COOKSON CROWN AND PLATE GLASS HOUSE SOUTH SHIELDS

This was set up by the first Isaac Cookson in 1737 for his son John who passed it to his son Isaac at his death in 1783 (Buckley). The first entry in the Bewick accounts is in 1814 under *Isaac Cookson Esq. and Co. South Shields*. The order was for engraving a bill of parcel plate. An addition was made to the plate in 1815. In 1820 the company appears as *Messrs. Isaac Cookson and Co. (Plate Glass) South Shields*. The bill of parcel plate was repaired in 1822 and from this point the orders increase noticeably. From 1815 to 1821 the average order is about 600 a year, in 1822 the company ordered 2,250 bills of parcels and from then on the average order is 1,000. This change in orders may reflect an increase in demand, resulting in the setting up of the second plate glass house in Newcastle. The turnover is apparently similar to that of the Close Gate Bottle House or it may be that the company had the same number of clients but placing very large bulk orders. This would be likely with a commodity such as plate glass.

RICHARD TURNER SHORTRIDGE AND CO. SOUTH SHIELDS (West Holborn Flint Glass Works—Buckley)

Richard Turner Shortridge and Co. are said to have set up the glass works in 1797. The

company had previously made flint glass on the North Shore. In 1801 Baillie states that they were among the principal glass makers on the Tyne (Buckley).

The company first appears in the Bewick accounts in July 1805 with an order for a large amount of stationery costing £5.2.10½d. This included receipts, ship receipts etc. The average number of bills of parcels ordered annually from 1805 to 1817 is about 1,380 and ten moulds were ordered during that time. Two bills of parcel plates were engraved in 1811 which may imply the existence of another glasshouse or simply two different uses. The picture is of a large business whose resources were not strained. They would sometimes order stationery for two years at a time with up to 3,000 bills of parcels.

On October 31st 1818 there is an entry for *R. T. Shortridge etc. and Sawyer South Shields*. In 1819 and 1820 there are no orders and in 1821 a mould is ordered by *Shortridge and Sawyer*. There are no further entries. Apparently their custom was withdrawn after the setting up of the new partnership.

The 1821 to 1823 directory lists two Shortridge firms. Richard Shortridge has a crown glass works at Mill Dam, (this must be in addition to Cookson Cuthbert's crown glass house as both companies are listed in the 1824 directory) and Shortridge and Sawyer are listed as a flint glasshouse at West Holborn.

GATESHEAD GLASSHOUSES

PRICE AND CO. DURHAM GLASS HOUSE

The first entry for this company in the accounts is in 1806, *Durham Glass Co.—cutting a bottle mark*. In 1809 it appears as *Mr. Price Gateshead Glass House—Bottle mould—mason's devices*. In 1810 it is called *Price Gateshead Glass House* and in 1811 *Price and Co. Gateshead*. Both these orders were for moulds. The directory for 1811 records the company as *Price and Co. Gateshead* and gives the address as Pipewellgate, it also gives the address of a saleroom in Dean Str. Newcastle. In 1812 the ledger and the day book give *Price and Co. Durham Glass Company* and also *Messrs. Price and Co. Gateshead*. It seems that all these titles refer to the same firm. The actual name of the company seems to be *Price and Co. Durham Glass Company* but the works was in Gateshead and therefore loosely referred to as the Gateshead glasshouse or works. Mr. Price always appeared on orders and in 1818 his Christian name Joseph is given. There is no connection at this stage with the Gateshead Glass Company Atkinson and Wailes. Apart from the first order only moulds are ordered and most of these are pharmaceutical, which suggests a flint glasshouse and in 1815 the company is called the *Durham Flint Glass House* in the accounts.

At various times the account has some of the company's products, supplied to Bewick, offset against it. These give a further indication of the range of goods and prices: In 1819 half a dozen oil bottles for 3/-, in 1824 a lamp glass for 1/6, in 1830 to 1832 one dozen wine glasses 11/-, a cut cheese box 18/-, twelve fluted tumblers 14/- and a fluted wine glass 10d.

The average number of bills of parcels from the start of such orders in 1816 is 600 to 700 per year except for a period from 1825 to 1828 when it is more than twice that, 1,840. This

may be due to Price's interest in the British Flint Glass Works also at Pipewellgate and probably a successor to Atkinson and Wailes. In the directory of 1827 Joseph Price is listed as the active partner in this company. He is also running a company called *Joseph Price Patent Plate Glass*, as well as the Durham Glass Company. All are in Pipewellgate.

The orders in the accounts stop after 1832 but the company continues to appear in the directories.

There are indications of Price's interest in at least one other business: In 1820 a foreign bill plate was ordered, the note in the ledger says *Gibraltar*. 3,500 bills were printed from this in all over the next five years. The plate is altered in 1825 and the day book calls it *JP and Co. Gibraltar*, so it looks like another Joseph Price and Co. concern, possibly retail of glass ware or the sale of some bottled product (a mould was made in 1827 for Price and Co.). There may also have been some connection between the company and Price and Gosnell for whom moulds were ordered, they are described as *Perfumers to His Majesty, Regent Street London*. The income from the Gibraltar business (and others) may have enabled the expansion of the business from 1825 to 1828.

ATKINSON AND WAILES

This company appears in the 1811 directory where its address is given as Pipewellgate Gateshead. There are only three entries in all in the Bewick accounts in 1814 under the heading *Gateshead Glass Co. Atkinson and Wailes*. The orders were for 200 bills of parcels and two bottle moulds. The company does not appear again in the directories or the accounts. The British Flint Glass Works which appears in the directories for 1824 and 1827 at Pipewellgate is probably the company's successor. This company was apparently run by Joseph Price for some time.

BILL QUAY BOTTLE HOUSE

This company was situated on the Haining shore two miles east of Gateshead. It was founded in 1694 and by 1758 Joseph Airey and Co., including several Cooksons, were in possession. In May 1771 the remaining sixteen years of the lease were offered for sale and a Mr. Jacob Wilson of Bill Key (*sic*) was to show the premises (Buckley).

The bottle house first appears in the Bewick and Beilby accounts as follows: *Mr. Wilson Bill Key* on August 9th and December 9th 1768. Bottle marks were ordered on each occasion. Mr. Wilson appears again in 1769 ordering in all seven marks. In 1770 he orders three marks and in 1771 two marks. His final order is in August 1772 when he ordered a bottle mark. Since he appears to have continued at the works after the sale of the lease it may be that he was the agent and was kept on with the *complete set of workmen* referred to in the advertisement. However, it may be that he had some share in the company, for shortly after a Wilson appears as a partner in the Mill Dam Bottle Works, and after 1772 (up to which time he was a regular customer of the workshop) there are no further entries under his name in the accounts. If the Cooksons took over Bill Quay in 1771 as Buckley suggests then Wilson may have

traded his interest for a share in Mill Dam Bottle House or been in partnership with Cookson in both houses.

The first Cookson to be mentioned in connection with Bill Quay is John Cookson Esq. who appears in the accounts for 1800. The original John Cookson, son of the first Isaac Cookson and father of Isaac Cookson of the Close Gate Bottle House, died in 1783, so this Cookson cannot be the same. He may be a son or other relative. He may also have had a share in Cookson Deer and Co., later Cookson Cuthbert and Co. In 1800 he ordered three marks and paper and in 1801 a bottle mark and a hundred journey letters. In 1802 and 1803 a Mr. Nixon seems responsible for orders and may be the agent. In 1803 four marks were ordered altogether. John Cookson's orders seem to be frequently confused with Cookson Cuthbert's which may mean that he was a partner there. Three marks were ordered in 1807, one in 1808 and two in 1810. The directory shows *Cookson and Co.* in possession of the glass works in 1811. There is a gap in the orders from the workshop until 1815 when there is an order for *John Cookson and Co. Bill Quay* for a mark. The next order is in 1818 for a bottle mark for *Messrs. Cookson and Co. Bill Quay*. The name appears to change in 1819 when the firm is referred to as *Cookson Coulthard Bill Quay Bottle Works* which is the name the firm traded under for the rest of the period of the accounts. In this year the company ordered the cutting of two cast iron moulds. Apparently the new partnership was prepared to try out new techniques and possibly to try flint glass production. One other mould was ordered in 1821 and two more iron moulds in 1832. From 1820 to 1832 the company ordered one to three marks a year. In 1830 John Cookson ordered cards, which indicates that he was still with the company. 1832 was the last year that the company placed orders with the Bewick workshop but the company continued to appear in the directories.

Initially this company seems to have been simply a bottle works and probably produced nothing but bottle glass. This is indicated by the predominance of bottle marks in the orders, many of which were apparently for wine bottles. Later, after the new partnership in 1819 there may have been some changes in production.

UNLOCATED GLASSHOUSES

SIMPSON AND CO.

This company first appears in the Bewick and Beilby accounts in 1786. There are some discrepancies between the day book and ledger entries but under the title *Simpson and Co. Newcastle* or *Messrs. Simpson and Co. Flint Glass Manuf^e* the company seems to have ordered the engraving of a pattern plate and the printing of cards from it. On May 6th the order was for a bottle mould for Daffy's Elixir.

Since the address is given as Newcastle it is likely that the glasshouse was situated near the other Newcastle glasshouses round the Close and Skinnerburn and the company may have been using an old site, for example the site where Williams and Co. were burnt out in 1782.

COULSON AND LEADBITTER

The company appears in the Bewick accounts as follows in 1820 August 26th: *Coulson and*

Leadbitter Glass Manufacturers—3 bottle moulds Price and Gosnell Perfumers to His Majesty —£1.5.6d. A note is written in the ledger beside the entry saying "failed". I was unable to find any further information about this company.

MR. GEORGE STEVENSON GLASS MANUFACTURER

He appears in one entry on July 23rd 1831 ordering 300 bills of parcels. He is also mentioned in the directory for 1829.

GLASS WORKERS

1. July 13th 1811 *Willm Giles Low Glass Houses—name on a dog collar 1/-.*
2. 1822 *Mr. Davison glass maker—July 6th—Woodcut for newspaper 3/6d.* August 3rd—*A balloon 5/-—paid 2/- 2 glass dogs 3/-.*

ASSOCIATED TRADES

GLASS ENGRAVER

Mr. Robert Hudson, sometimes referred to as a glass cutter, ordered a regular 100 bills of parcels per year from 1805 to 1814 except in 1812 and 1814 when he ordered 200.

GLAZIERS

These appear mostly ordering personal engraving work, coat buttons, cutlery, door plates, dog collars etc., and occasional stationery. I therefore give simply a list with dates.

1. Addison 1778, 1781, 1789.
2. Elliot of Arman 1810, 1811.
3. E. Richardson and Son 1820.
4. Mr. B. Thompson 1780.
5. Thomas White 1778, 1779.
6. William Wilson 1783, 1786 (weekly work book), 1791 (cash book).

ENGRAVER CUTTING BOTTLE MARKS

Bewick's ex-pupil Isaac Nicholson bought blank bottle marks for cutting from the workshop on March 26th 1821.

BRASS FOUNDERS

1. *Messrs. J. and J. Abbot Brass Founders Gateshead*

The company first appears in the accounts in 1818 ordering a ship's name plate. In 1820 and 1821 they order three moulds to be cut and continue to order the cutting of brass moulds, two in 1823, one in 1825, and one in 1826 when the orders stop. As well as the usual orders in 1822 and in 1824 they order two plaster of paris bottle moulds. This may represent another experiment with cheaper materials for moulds but it is more likely, as this was a company depending on the use of brass, that these were used to cast several brass moulds in the same pattern rather than being used directly for glass moulding. As the company were brass founders it is likely that these moulds were made in brass but they could have been used for iron casting which was the most common metal used in the later nineteenth century. The last entry for Mr. John Abbot describes him simply as a founder which may imply that he worked in more than one metal.

2. *James Hawthorn Newcastle*

He appears in the accounts from 1797 to 1822. His business was closely linked to the Bewick shop by a reciprocal trade. Hawthorn produced blank brass plates, clock and watch pieces, seals, bottle marks etc., which were sent to the Bewick shop for engraving. He also removed old lettering from moulds sent into the Bewick workshop for recutting. The Bewick shop purchased brass tools (gravers etc.) pumice stone and other commodities from Hawthorn and Hawthorn, in addition to engraving work, also passed on orders for stationery from his customers and placed orders for himself.

Customers sometimes placed their whole order with Hawthorn who sent out the engraving to Bewick. The moulds that Hawthorn had cut were presumably ordered from him by the glasshouse agent or customer (chemist, wine merchant etc.).

Bewick bought blank bottle marks from Hawthorn in 1814 (twice) at 1/2d each and in 1816 at 7d each, presumably the cost was related to the size. There is no indication of these costs being included in the price for cutting a mark.

3. *Hawthorn Ferguson and Co.*

This company appears in the ledgers between 1804 and 1811, a period when James Hawthorn does not appear. James Hawthorn appears separately again in 1813 and Robert Ferguson from 1813 to 1814, when he leaves a bad debt. It may therefore be that this was a short and unsuccessful partnership between Ferguson and James Hawthorn. A slip of paper found in one of the account books lists copper printing plates returned to James Hawthorn in 1831. One of these was a bill plate for Hawthorn Ferguson & Co. So James Hawthorn was definitely one partner and Robert Ferguson was presumably the other, though his Christian name is never mentioned in connection with the partnership.

The orders are for general engraving work as well as bottle marks and moulds, in other words the same type of business as James Hawthorn.

4. *Mr. Smirk*

There is an entry in 1784 for a partnership of *Smirk and Andrears* (Andrews in the Weekly Work Book) *Pipemakers* for cutting a pipe mould. The next entry for the name Smirk is *Mr. Smirk Glass Houses* in 1791 and again in 1792. In 1794 he is described as a brass founder. The last entry in 1799 has *Airey Cookson and Co.* written in above his name.

These entries, if there is only one Mr. Smirk involved, could suggest the following pattern: a brass founder making pipe moulds transferring his skills to the fairly recent and growing demand for bottle moulds, and setting up business near the glass houses. Unfortunately all the orders placed by Mr. Smirk are for stationery only and give no idea of his products.

5. *Mr. Thomas Marshall*

This man also appears as a pipemaker in 1783 and 1784, both his orders are for cutting pipe moulds but his address is given in the ledger as *Mr. Thos. Marshall at the Glass House*. Again this may imply that he also traded in bottle moulds.

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
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BOTTLE MARKS AND MOULDS

In the following list the descriptions of the bottle marks and moulds are given exactly as they appear in the accounts and where a particular type of lettering or arrangement was indicated this has been copied. It should be borne in mind, however, that the original lettering in the accounts was merely a jotting as a reminder to the ledger clerk not an accurate drawing for the engraver.

The script used in the accounts does not distinguish between I and J, so unless an initial is definitely known to be a J it has been recorded here as I.

There is a section at the end in chronological order of unlettered marks.

<i>Description in A/C</i>	<i>Order</i>	<i>Glassmaker</i>	<i>Ordered by:—</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>A/C book</i>
<i>A</i>	mould	Price and Co.	as previous column	Sep 27 1817	6d	R5
<i>A</i> or <i>A</i>	mould	Price and Co.	" " "	May 12 1821	6d	R6 R16
<i>A</i>	mould	Price and Co.	" " "	Feb 16 1828	2/-	R7
<i>A</i> 6	mould	Price and Co.	" " "	July 23 1814	2/6d	R5
<i>A</i> 6	Repair mould	Price and Co.	" " "	Feb 26 1817	1/-	R5
ADENDB Hospital	mark	Cookson Cuthbert & Co.	" " "	Sep 21 1822	5/-	R6 R16
Ahlo ⁶ Dispens ^y	mould	?	John Abbot Brass Founder	Ap 22 1826	8/6	R7
Alnwick Dispensary 17 letters	mould	?	as above	Ap 22 1826	7/6	R17
American Arms ("Eagle" weekly work book R37)	mark in wood	Isaac Cookson & Son	as previous column	Ap 25 1812	8/-	R12 R37
<i>F C Amity</i>	mark	Cookson Deer and Co.	" " "	Dec 31 1790	5/-	R2
Anchor etc.	mark	Isaac Cookson & Son	" " "	June 10 1819	5/-	R6
Anchor and broad A	mark	Isaac Cookson & Son	" " "	June 10 1820	5/-	R15
I. Andrews Meldon Hall	mark	Isaac Cookson & Son	" " "	Feb 28 1807	5/-	R4





<i>Description in A/C</i>	<i>Order</i>	<i>Glassmaker</i>	<i>Ordered by:—</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>A/C book</i>
	mould	Price and Co.	as previous column	Sep 6 1817	1/-	R5
Pircra Aouza	mark	Cookson Deer and Co.	" " "	Aug 15 1795	5/-	R2
	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	May 18 1816	2/6	R14
 Antas	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	May 18 1816	5/-	R5
I Archer Barton	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	Feb 28 1807	5/-	R4
Aromatic Spirit of Vine	mould	Northumberland Glass Co.	" " "	Nov 12 1814	11/6	R5
Aromatic Spirit of Vine	mould	Price and Co.	" " "	Mar 16 1816	11/6	R5
Aromatic Spirit of Vinegar @ 6d per letter	mould	Northumberland Glass Co.	" " "	Nov 12 1814	11/6	R13
Aromatic Spirit of Vinegar	mould	Price and Co.	" " "	July 15 1815	11/6	R5
Aromatic Spirit of Vinegar	mould	Price and Co.	" " "	Mar 16 1816	11/6	R14
	mark	Isaac Cookson Jnr, Close Gate	" " "	Oct 15 1803	2/6	R4
Atkinson's Curl ^r Fluid 36 letters @ 6d	mould	Price and Co.	" " "	Aug 6 1814	15/-	R5
Atkinson London	mould	Price and Co.	" " "	Sep 20 1817	7/-	R5

<i>Description in A/C</i>	<i>Order</i>	<i>Glassmaker</i>	<i>Ordered by:—</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>A/C book</i>
B	mark	Isaac Cookson Close Gate	as previous column	Sep 12 1795	5/- with 1 other	R2
B	mould	Price and Co.	" " "	Jan 21 1815	6d	R13
I. Barber	mark	Isaac Cookson Jnr. Close Gate	" " "	Ap 4 1803	3/6	R4
Barclay's Stomach etc.	mould	?	J. & J. Abbot Gateshead Brass Founders	Oct 11 1823	12/6	R6
Beaum de Vie (R 16 Beaune) (probably baume)	repair mould	Price and Co.	as previous column	Dec 14 1822	4/6	R6 R16
Ja ^s Beevor	mark	Saint Lawrence Bottles?	Mr. Middleton Hewetson	Oct 29 1792	2/6	R11
I. G. Berry	mark	Cookson Deer & Blackett	as previous column	Nov 1 1793	7/- with 1 other	R2
BK	mark	John Cookson Bill Quay	" " "	June 23 1807	5/-	R4
Black Drop 12 letters each	3 moulds	Price and Co.	" " "	Sep 16 1820	18/-	R6 R16
T. Boland & Co.	mark	Cookson Cuthbert & Co.	" " "	Nov 26 1808	5/-	R4
Bonner	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	Mar 20 1813	5/-	R5
Boston Dispensary	large mould	?	Hawthorn Ferguson & Co. Brass Founders	Feb 2 1806	16/-	R4

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Boston Dispensary	smaller mould	?	Hawthorn Ferguson & Co. Brass Founders	Feb 2 1806	10/6	R4
Brandy	mark	St. Lawrence Bottles?	Mr. Middleton Hewetson	Oct 29 1792	7/6 with 2 others	R11
"	mark	Isaac Cookson Close Gate	as previous column	Feb 2 1803	7/6 with 2 others	R4
R. Brattle 1804	large oval mark	Cookson Cuthbert & Co.	" " "	Feb 2 1804	5/-	R4
W. Brattle 1809	mark	" " "	" " "	Aug 26 1809	5/-	R4
Brown Brighton	2 moulds iron	Cookson Coulthard & Co. Bill Quay	" " "	Feb 4 1832	£1.7.6	R18
a buck	mark	Cookson Deer & Blackett	" " "	June 1 1795	5/-	R2
I. G. Bucke Workington	large mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	Aug 23 1806	5/-	R4
Cha ^s Burke	mark	" " "	" " "	Feb 28 1807	5/-	R4
Burrell Grainsby	mark	" " "	" " "	Feb 18 1804	5/-	R4
Tho ^s Bushby Eamont Bridge	mark	" " "	" " "	Aug 5 1815	5/-	R5 R13
Calcined Magnesia	mould	Price and Co.	" " "	Feb 24 1816	9/6	R5 R14

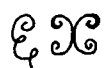



	<i>Description in A/C</i>	<i>Order</i>	<i>Glassmaker</i>	<i>Ordered by:—</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>A/C book</i>
	I. S. Cann Wymondham	mark	Isaac Cookson Close Gate	as previous column	Feb 2 1802	5/-	R4
	I. S. Cann Windham	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	July 13 1805	5/-	R4
	" " "	mark	" " "	" " "	Mar 20 1813	5/-	R5 R13
	Carval Hal	mark	Cuthbert Cookson & Co.	" " "	Feb 22 1817	5/-	R5
	C. Case Tofts 1803	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	Jan 28 1804	5/-	R4
891	E. Case Redham 1806	mark	" " "	" " "	" " "	5/-	R4
	L. Case Pinkney 1804	mark	" " "	" " "	" " "	3/-	R4
	Andre Lopez de Castro	large mark	Isaac Cookson Close Gate	" " "	May 5 1802	5/-	R4
	" " " "	2 large marks	John Cookson Bill Quay	Mr. Nixon (agent?)	Aug 5 1803	10/-	R4
	" " " "	2 large marks	" " " "	" " "	Sep 29 1803	10/-	R4
	CB Bury	mark	" " " "	as previous column	July 24 1801	3/-	R4
	CC & Co.	mark	Cookson Cuthbert & Co.	" " "	Jan 31 1824	5/-	R6
	cc 1801	mark	Cookson Deer and Co.	" " "	July 15 1801	3/6	R4
	CH	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	Oct 1 1825	2/-	R6

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Chateau Margaux	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	as previous column	May 25 1833	8/-	R7
Chmel & Co.	mark	" " "	" " "	July 29 1815	5/-	R5
Chorley Surgeon	Repair mark	" " "	" " "	May 10 1823	1/6	R6
Jn ^o Christie 1805	mark	" " "	" " "	Dec 31 1805	5/-	R4
Clapham & Co. Mineral Water Newcastle	large circular mould	" " "	" " "	June 13 1812	10/6	R12
Clapham	mould	Price and Co.	" " "	June 19 1814	10/6	R5
169 Clapham & Gilpin	mould	" " "	" " "	Jan 29 1814	10/6	R13
CM	mark	Cookson Deer and Co.	" " "	June 18 1792	2/6	R2
CM	mark	Cookson Cuthbert & Co.	Mr. Mather S ^o Shields (agent?)	June 8 1822	2/6	R16
Cockerell	mark	?	Cockerell?	week of May 30 1795	3/6	R34
Harvey Cockthorn 1800	mark	Cookson Deer & Co.	as previous column	May 3 1800	7/6	R4
T. Coltman 1804	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	Jan 28 1804	4/-	R4
COMBS	mark	" " "	" " "	Dec 17 1814	5/-	R5
Coronet & C	mark	St. Lawrence Bottles?	Mr. Middleton Hewetson	Jan 9 1778	5/-	R9


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2 coronets and motto	mark	Cookson Coulthard Bill Quay	as previous column	May 11 1822	7/6	R16 R6
Crusha & Gifford Thetford	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	Sep 27 1817	5/-	R5 R14
	mark	" " "	" " "	June 20 1807	2/6	R4
	small mark	" " "	" " "	Dec 5 1812	2/6	R5 R12
	mark	" " "	" " "	Sep 11 1813	2/6	R5
	mark	Bill Quay Glass Co.	" " "	Ap 15 1820	3/6	R15
Daffy's Elixir	mould	Simpson and Co. Glasshouse	" " "	May 6 1786	5/-	R10
Daffy's (Daffy's Elixir)	repair mould	Price and Co.	" " "	Nov 28 1812	3/6	R5
True Daffy's Elixir	mould	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	June 19 1813	16/-	R5 R16
Daffy's Elixir	mould	Price and Co.	" " "	Feb 11 1815	£2.2.0	R5
Daffy's El: (True Daffy's El' in R15)	mould	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	June 10 1820	8/-	R6 R15
Daffy's Elixir 90 letters	Pewter mould	" " "	" " "	Sep 7 1822	15/-	R16 R6

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True Daffy's Elix ^r	mould	Price and Co.	as previous column	July 30 1825	15/-	R6 R17
Dalby's Carminative 17 letters @ 6d	mould	R. T. Shortridge and Co.	" " "	Aug 1 1815	8/6	R13 R5
Dalby's Carminative	mould	Northumberland Glass Co.	" " "	Jan 20 1816	8/6	R5
C. Damant	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	Nov 14 1812	5/-	R12 R5
E. Damant	mark	" " "	" " "	Ap 10 1819	5/-	R15 R6
Wording not given (Mr. Darnel Wine Merchant)	make and cut mark	?	Mr. Darnel Wine Merchant	Aug 23 1775	5/-	R8
Darnel (see Grapes)						
I. Davis	mark	Cookson Coulthard Bill Quay	as previous column	Sep 17 1825	5/-	R17 R7
Prepared by W. Davison Chemist etc., Alnwick 34 @ 4/-	mould	?	Mr. Jas ^s Hawthorn Brass Founder	Sep 6 1817	11/4	R14 R5
"see that the words Dicey & Co. are pointed etc." 43 lett.	mould	Price and Co.	as previous column	Jan 16 1813	18/-	R13

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Dinmore	mark	St. Lawrence Bottles?	Mr. Middleton Hewetson	May 24 1791	5/-	R10
W. Disney	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	as previous column	Aug 3 1805	5/-	R4
Dunbar Castle Lodge	mark	Mrs. Henzell Low Glass houses	" " "	Feb 19 1820	5/-	R15
Duncan & Ogilvie	addition mould	Price and Co.	" " "	Mar 12 1820	3/4	R6
Eagle (see American arms)						
2 eagles in brass	2 moulds	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	June 4 1812	12/-	R12
Crest and EAST INDIA C ^o	mark	Cookson Cuthbert & Co.	" " "	Mar 2 1811	8/-	R4
Crest a lion & East India Co.	mark	" " "	" " "	July 29 1815	10/6	R5
Crest & Cyp ^r { Boar's head E	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	Feb 5 1825	9/6	R17
T. Edgar	mark	" " "	" " "	Ap 10 1819	5/-	R6 R15
E. Edwards	mark	" " "	" " "	Ap 23 1814	5/-	R5
EH 1796	mark	Cookson Deer & Blackett	" " "	July 16 1796	2/6	R2

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EMAN. COLL	mark	Cookson Deer & Blackett	as previous column	Ap 11 1795	5/- or 3/-	R2 R34
COLL. EMAN	mark	Cookson Cuthbert & Co.	" " "	July 9 1808	5/-	R4
Emanuel College	mark	" " "	" " "	Ap 26 1828	3/6	R7
Esrington	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	week Mar 22 1779	5/-	R27
Ess. of Peppermint	mould	Northumberland Glass Co.	" " "	Jan 21 1815	17/6	R5
	mark	Isaac Cookson & Co. So. Shields	" " "	Sep 2 1820	2/6	R5
	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	July 6 1811	2/6	R4
Fens Embrocation	mark	Cookson Cuthbert & Co.	" " "	May 4 1803	5/-	R4
Fosters Rheum ^c Drops	mould	?	Hawthorn Ferguson & Co. Brass founders	Jan 26 1805	10/6	R4
as above	mould	?	" " "	July 12 1806	10/6	R4
Fredcroft 1792	mark	Cookson Deer and Co.	as previous column	Jan 18 1792	?	R2
Cyp ^r & crest  	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	Oct 19 1805	5/-	R4
FTS	mark	" " "	" " "	Nov 23 1805	2/6	R4

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F.X	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	as previous column	Sep 3 1820	2/6	R 15
G	mark	” ” ”	” ” ”	June 23 1821	2/6	R 6
Gapper & Co. Harwood Well Water	mark	confusion between Isaac Cookson, John Cookson & Cookson Cuthbert in the accounts	” ” ”	Oct 31 1807	5/-	R 4
G G	mark	John Cookson Bill Quay	Mr. Nixon (agent?)	Aug 17 1802	2/6	R 4
Gibett Surgeon	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	Mr. Ormsby (agent?)	Oct 9 1802	4/6	R 11
174 Gibson Lucas	mark	St. Lawrence Bottles?	Mr. Middleton Hewetson	May 14 1793	2/6	R 11
Gin	mark	” ” ”	” ” ”	Oct 29 1792	7/6 with 2 others	R 11
Gin	mark	Cookson Deer and Co.	as previous column	Sep 2 1797	10/- with 3 others	R 2
Gin	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	” ” ”	Feb 2 1803	7/6 with 2 others	R 4
I. Girdleston	mark	St. Lawrence Bottles?	Mr. Middleton Hewetson	May 14 1793	2/6	R 11
GO	mark	Cookson Deer and Blackett	as previous column	Aug 15 1798	7/6 with 2 others	R 4
Wording not given (Mrs. Gomeldon)	mark	?	Mrs. Gomeldon	Feb 25 1773	5/-	R 8


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GR	mark	Cookson Deer & Blackett	as previous column	Ap 26 1796	2/6	R2
GR	mark	" " "	" " "	Sep 1 1796	2/6	R2
GR	mark	" " "	" " "	Feb 18 1797	2/6	R11
GR	2 marks	" " "	" " "	July 8 1797	5/-	R2
GR	2 marks	" " "	" " "	Mar 17 1798	5/-	R4
GR	mark	" " "	" " "	Mar 23 1799	2/6	R4
GR	mark	" " "	" " "	Sep 7 1799	2/6	R4
175 GR & crown	3 marks	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	June 12 1804	9/-	R4
GR	2 marks	Cookson Cuthbert & Co.	" " "	July 30 1804	5/-	R4
	4 marks	" " "	" " "	Sep 24 1808	£1	R4
as above	2 marks	" " "	" " "	Mar 23 1811	10/-	R4
Grapes etc.	mark	?	Mr. Darnel Wine Merchant	week Aug 2 1799	5/-	R28
Green	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	as previous column	Mar 20 1813	5/-	R5
W ^m Green Takenham 1806	mark	" " "	" " "	Jan 28 1804	5/-	R4

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<div> <div>R</div> <div>Mosterio</div> <div>DE</div> <div>Grijo</div> </div>	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	as previous column	Feb 2 1805	5/-	R4
Gunter London	mark	Cookson Cuthbert & Co.	" " "	Ap 3 1824	5/-	R6
GWR	mark	Cookson Deer & Blackett	" " "	Jan 19 1799	2/6	R4
H.	mark	?	Mr. Hawks Gateshead	Feb 15 1806	10/- with 3 others	R12
176 H	mark	Temple & Blackett So. Shields	as previous column	Mar 1802	5/-	R4
H7	mould	Price and Co.	" " "	June 14 1817	1/-	R5
Mr. Haggerston	mark	Isaac Cookson Close Gate	" " "	June 20 1791	7/6	R2
W ^m Hall Bragen Hall 1804	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	Jan 28 1804	5/-	R4
Halsted	mark	Cookson Deer & Co.	" " "	Ap 8 1797	2/6	R2
Earl Hardwickes Arms	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	Mar 28 1812	£1.11.6	R5
G. Harrison	mark	Cookson Cuthbert & Co.	" " "	July 12 1823	5/-	R6
Harvey etc.	large mark	Cookson (probably the Close)	" " "	end May 1800	5/-	R35

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Haslar	mark	Cookson Deer and Co.	as previous column	May 1 1800	10/- with 1 other	R4
I. Haulkner	mark	Cookson Deer & Blackett	" " "	Aug 20 1796	2/6	R2
Heald	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	Mar 20 1813	5/-	R5
Juniper's Peppermint sold by T. P. Heath	mould	Price and Co.	" " "	Mar 28 1812	12/-	R12 R37
HC	mark	Cookson Deer and Co.	" " "	Dec 24 1799	2/6	R4
W. Hind (Hinds in R13)	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	Mar 19 1814	5/-	R5 R13
G.F. Hodgson	mark	" " "	" " "	Jan 6 1816	5/-	R5
S. Hodgson	mark	Cookson & Co. Bill Quay	" " "	May 16 1818	5/-	R15
I. C. Hoffmann	mark	Cookson Cuthbert & Co.	" " "	May 1 1830	5/-	R18
T. Holmes	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	Ap 11 1818	5/-	R6 R15
HP	mark	Cookson Deer & Co.	" " "	May 5 1803	2/6	R4
IA 1820	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	Oct 30 1824	5/-	R6
I.A.	mark	Cookson Coulthard Bill Quay	" " "	Ap 14 1832	2/6	R7 R18




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<i>IB</i>	mark	Isaac Cookson Close Gate	as previous column	Sep 12 1795	5/- with 1 other	R2
<i>IBH</i>	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	May 3 1806	2/6	R4
<i>IBL</i>	mark	" " "	" " "	Oct 5 1805	?	R4
<i>IC</i>	mark	Isaac Cookson Jnr. Close Gate	" " "	Nov 3 1803	5/- with 1 other	R4
ICC	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	July 21 1810	2/6	R4
<i>ICC</i>	mark	" " "	" " "	Oct 8 1825	3/-	R6
IGS	mark	" " "	" " "	Ap 30 1825	3/-	R6
<i>IH.</i>	mark	?	Mr. Hawks Gateshead	Feb 15 1806	10/- with 1 other	R12
<i>J. H.</i>	mark	Isaac Cookson Close Gate	as previous column	Feb 15 1800	2/6	R4
IK	mark	St. Lawrence Bottles?	Mr. Middleton Hewetson	Nov 19 1791	2/6	R10
<i>I.L.H</i> 1803	mark	Isaac Cookson Jnr. Close Gate	as previous column	Ap 19 1803	3/6	R4
<i>I M</i>	mark	Cookson Deer & Blackett	" " "	Feb 13 1795	5/- with 1 other	R2
I.M.	mark	Cookson Cuthbert & Co.	" " "	May 25 1816	2/6	R5



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IM	mark	Cookson Cuthbert & Co.	as previous column	Aug 11 1821	2/6	R6 R16
Imperial Quart	mould	Price and Co.	" " "	Oct 17 1829	5/-	R7
IP	mark	John Cookson Bill Quay	" " "	July 7 1800	5/- with 1 other	R4
IP	mould	Price and Co.	" " "	May 19 1821	1/-	R6 R16
. Jf	mark	Cookson Deer & Blackett	" " "	Aug 15 1798	7/6 with 2 others	R4
179 I.W.	mark	C. Henzell and Co.	" " "	July 11 1820	2/6	R6
I.W.S 1815	mark	John Cookson & Co. Bill Quay	" " "	June 3 1815	5/-	R13
Jedburgh Dispensary	2 moulds	Price and Co.	" " "	June 27 1829	18/-	R7
G. Jennings	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	Mar 20 1813	5/-	R5
JH	mark	C. Henzell & Co.	" " "	July 11 1820	2/6	R6 R16
R. Jobson	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	Nov 3 1804	3/6	R4
T. Jollie Druggist Dundee	mould	Wilson and Co.	" " "	Oct 6 1810	10/-	R12

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JW	mark	Mrs. Catherine Henzell	Mr. Ormsby (agent?)	Dec 23 1820	2/6	R16
Ja ^s Keiller Dundee	mould	Price and Co.	as previous column	Aug 14 1830	10/-	R7
	large mark	Temple and Blackett So. Shields	" " "	July 2 1802	5/-	R4
L HM Old Rum	mark	Cookson Coulthard Bill Quay	" " "	Dec 31 1825	5/-	R17
M. Lilly	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	Aug 21 1810	5/-	R4
180 T. Linsdell etc. etc.	mould	Price and Co.	" " "	Oct 17 1829	7/6	R7
Lockwood Chemist York 20 letters	mould	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	Feb 21 1824	15/-	R6 R17
London Wine Company	large mark	" " "	" " "	Dec 5 1809	5/6	R4
LONDON	mould	Price and Co.?	Hawthorn Ferguson & Co. Brass Founders	Feb 16 1811	5/-	R4
LONDON	mould	Price and Co.	as previous column	Feb 23 1822	3/-	R6
London etc.	repair 2 moulds	" " "	" " "	Mar 26 1825	7/6 or 5/-	R6 R17
Lowe's Balsam	mould	?	J. & J. Abbot Brass Founders Gateshead	Sep 13 1823	13/-	R6

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Lukyn	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	as previous column	May 26 1821	5/-	R6
IB Lynn	mark	Cookson Deer & Blackett	" " "	Mar 15 1800	3/6	R4
Lynn Dispensary	mould	?	Mr. Robert Ferguson Brass Founder	Feb 13 1813	10/6	R5
" "	mould	Cookson Cuthbert & Co.	as previous column	Oct 9 1813	7/-	R5
" "	mould	" " "	" " "	May 25 1816	7/-	R5
D. B. Major	mark	" " "	" " "	May 19 1825	5/-	R6
181 ET Mallough London	mark	?	Mess ^{rs} Whinfield & Thompson	Dec 20 1817	5/-	R14
Malloy Wine Merchant etc. 28 let.	mark	Cookson Coulthard Bill Quay	as previous column	Mar 26 1826	9/6	R7 R17
Manchester Infirm ^y	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	Mar 2 1816	5/-	R5
a man's head	mark	St. Lawrence Bottles?	Mr. Middleton Hewetson	July 10 1790	7/6	R10
Marshall Apothecary High Street Berwick 34 letters	mould	?	J. & J. Abbott Brass Founders Gateshead	Ap 30 1825	15/-	R6 R17
Martin N. Castle	mould	?	Mr. Ja ^s Hawthorn Brass Founder	Ap 23 1814	7/6	R13


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Martindale Chemist etc.	mould	Price and Co.	as previous column	Dec 27 1823	7/-	R6
Masquerade	mark	Cookson Coulthard Bill Quay	" " "	Mar 12 1831	5/-	R18
Masons Carminative Cordial etc. etc. 59 letters @ 4/-	mould casting engraving	R. T. Shortridge and Sawyer	" " "	Oct 31 1818	£1.17.0 £1.0.0	R5 R15
mason's devices	mould	Price and Co.	" " "	May 26 1809	£2 2 sides 20/- each	R12
R. MAYHEW St. Osyths	mark	John Cookson Bill Quay	" " "	May 28 1808	5/-	R12
G. Moor	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son or Cookson Cuthbert & Co.	" " "	Oct 16 1813	5/-	R5
W. Moor Leicester etc. 33 letters @ 6d (R13 W. Moor Market Place Leicester)	mould	Price and Co.	" " "	Aug 12 1815	16/6	R5 R13
I. H. Morris	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	Ap 16 1814	5/-	R5
S MB	mould	Cookson Coulthard Bill Quay	" " "	June 16 1821	2/6	R6 R16
Murrell	mark	Cookson Deer and Co.	" " "	Ap 8 1797	2/6	R2
as above	2 marks	" " "	" " "	Sep 13 1797	5/-	R2

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Newcastle Infirmary	mould	Isaac Cookson and Son	as previous column			Nov 27 1824	10/6	R17
Nighbour	mark	Cookson Cuthbert & Co.	"	"	"	week May 6 1815	5/-	R38
O	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	"	"	"	Ap 30 1825	1/6	R17
G. Oliver 1799	mark	Cookson Deer & Blackett	"	"	"	Mar 23 1799	18/6	R4
Crest and letter 	mark	Williams and Co.	"	"	"	Oct 15 1776	5/-	R9
	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	"	"	"	July 20 1814	2/6	R5
	mark	" " "	"	"	"	May 18 1816	2/6	R5
P & Co. Darlington	mark	" " "	"	"	"	Mar 19 1814	5/-	R13
Patey Butts and Co.	mould	Atkinson and Wailes	"	"	"	Oct 22 1814	7/6	R13
Patey Butts and Co. London	mould	" " "	"	"	"	Oct 29 1814	9/6	R13
Patey Butts and Co.	mould	Price and Co.	"	"	"	Feb 16 1816	6/6	R5
Patey Butts and Co. 31 letters	mould	" " "	"	"	"	Feb 17 1816	15/6	R5
Patey Butts Price etc.	deepening a mould	" " "	"	"	"	June 15 1816	gratis	R14

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 cypher	large mark	?	Hawthorn Ferguson & Co. Brass Founders	Sep 13 1806	5/-	R4
Dr. Perestrello (or Perestrello)	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	as previous column	May 6 1826	5/-	R7 R17
Ja ^s Peters etc.	large mark	Cookson Cuthbert & Co.	" " "	Sep 27 1809	13/6 with 1 other	R4
Geo Pettin	" "	" " "	" " "	" " "	13/6 with 1 other	R4
	mould	Price and Co.	" " "	Jan 22 1820	1/6	R6 R15
Picks etc.	mould	R. T. Shortridge and Co.	" " "	July 6 1808	6/6	R4
R. Pink 1796	mark	Cookson Deer & Blackett	" " "	May 2 1798	3/6	R4
A.T.S ¹ Pinto	mark	Cookson Cuthbert & Co.	" " "	Oct 3 1818	5/-	R6 R15
or A.T.S ₁ Pinto						
I. Plumtre	mark	" " "	" " "	Aug 24 1822	5/-	R16
Plymouth Hospitals	mark	Cookson Deer & Blackett	" " "	May 1 1800	10/- with 1 other	R4
Price and Co.	repair mould	Price and Co.	" " "	May 14 1827	2/6	R7
Price and Gosnell	repair mould	" " "	" " "	May 1 1819	2/-	R6

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Price and Gosnell Perfumers to His Majesty 34 @ 3/- small letters	3 moulds	Coulson and Leadbitter	as previous column	Aug 26 1820	£1.5.6	R15
Price and Gosnell (R16 Goswell)	mould	Price and Co.	" " "	Sep 30 1820	15/-	R6 R16
Price and Gosnell	repair 2 moulds	" " "	" " "	Mar 17 1827	5/-	R7
as above	mould	" " "	" " "	Aug 2 1828	10/6	R7
185 Price and Gosnell 160 Regent Street	mould	" " "	" " "	Sep 26 1829	10/6	R7
- P - W	4 marks	John Cookson Bill Quay	Mr. Nixon (Agent?)	Jan 20 1803	10/-	R4
R	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	as previous column	Oct 19 1822	2/6	R16 R6
Rabbit etc.	mark	Cookson Deer & Blackett	" " "	Nov 1 1793	7/- with 1 other	R2
Ramsay Penrith	mould	Wilson and Co.	" " "	Mar 7 1812	10/6	R12
C. Ramsay Penrith Cumberland Bituminous Fluid prepared only by the discoverer 74	repair and deepen mould	Wilson and Co.	" " "	Aug 23 1815	15/5	R13



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Ramsay's Pastoral Balsam etc.	repair mould	Price and Co.	as previous column	Feb 3 1821	3/6	R16
Ramsay 74 @ 2d	recut mould	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	Sep 8 1821	12/4	R6
Rathray Aberdeen	mould	Price and Co.	" " "	Nov 29 1828	10/-	R7
R.D	mark	John Cookson Bill Quay	" " "	July 7 1800	5/- with 1 other	R4
REN or REN	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	June 22 1822	2/6	R6 R16
186 RGR	mark	" " "	" " "	Jan 28 1821	2/6	R6
RH.	mark	?	Mr. Hawks Gateshead	Feb 15 1806	10/- with 3 others	R12
Richie etc.	mark	Isaac Cookson Close Gate	as previous column	May 28 1798	3/6	R4
I. Rigden	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	Ap 12 1823	5/-	R6
I. Rippon 1794	mark	Cookson Deer & Blackett	" " "	Nov 1 1793	7/- with 1 other	R2
R:N:I	2 cast iron moulds	Cookson Coulthard Bill Quay	" " "	Jan 9 1819	4/6	R6
Robson Humbleton	mark	Isaac Cookson Close Gate	" " "	Feb 2 1803	5/-	R4


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T. Robson	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	as previous column	Mar 24 1810	5/-	R4
for Ross and Burton Hull 24 letters	plaster of paris mould	?	Mr. Abbot Gateshead Brass Founder	Sep 7 1822	5/-	R16
Rowlands Macassor Oil	mould	Price and Co.	as previous column	Dec 28 1811	10/6	R12
RP 1804	small mark	Isaac Cookson and Co.	" " "	Jan 28 1804	3/-	R4
R R	mark	" " "	" " "	Ap 30 1825	2/-	R6
187 RT E (R6 has R.I.E. but R16 probably correct)	mark	Catherine Henzell & Co.	" " "	Ap 28 1821	2/6	R16 R6
Rum	mark	St. Lawrence Bottles?	Mr. Middleton Hewetson	Oct 29 1792	7/6 with 2 others	R11
Rum	mark	Cookson Deer & Co.	as previous column	Sep 2 1797	10/- with 3 others	R2
Rum	mark	Isaac Cookson Close Gate	" " "	Feb 2 1803	7/6 with 2 others	R4
 Rum and Bottle	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	Sep 20 1806	5/-	R4
RW	mark	Catherine Henzell & Co.	Mr. Ormsby (agent?)	Sep 29 1821	2/6	R6
Cypher S and Coronet	mark	Isaac Cookson Close Gate	as previous column	Mar 2 1789	7/6	R10



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St. Andrews Lodge	mark	Cookson Cuthbert & Co.	as previous column	Dec 16 1818	5/-	R6
St. Ellis 1810	mark	John Cookson Bill Quay	" " "	Aug 25 1810	10/- with 1 other	R4
Crest Coronet and motto "Sans Puer" (<i>sic</i>)	large mark	Isaac Cookson Close Gate	" " "	Nov 23 1782	5/-	R9
S G S	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	Ap 30 1825	3/-	R17
I. Shepherd	mark	" " "	" " "	Ap 30 1825	5/-	R6 R17
188 Sibly's Solar Tincture 72 letters @ 6d	mould	Northumberland Glass Co.	" " "	Ap 5 1815	£1.16.0	R13
By His Majesties Royal letters Patent 31 @ 6 (for Sibly's Solar tincture)	mould	R. T. Shortridge and Co.	" " "	Aug 1 1815	15/6	R13
Sineston (R17 has Smeeton Chemist 20 letters @ 2½)	plaster mould	?	J. & J. Abbot Gateshead Brass Founders	Oct 2 1824	4/-	R6
Smiths Penetrating Application 28 @ 6d	mould	Shortridge & Sawyer	as previous column	Ap 14 1821	14/-	R16
Souters Cough Drops 17 @ 6d	mould	Price and Co.	" " "	Mar 25 1815	8/6	R13

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Spirits	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	as previous column	Nov 4 1809	5/-	R4
S.T 1822	mark	Cookson Coulthard Bill Quay	" " "	Jan 24 1822	2/6	R16
E. Stamp Alnwick	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	Dec 8 1810	5/-	R4
Wording not given (Mr. Taylor)	mark	?	Mr. J. Taylor Druggist (Taylor & Parker)	Dec 13 1794	3/6	R11 R2
Wording not given (Taylor and Parker)	mould	?	Taylor and Parker The Side	Dec 13 1794	10/6	R2
189 altering and adding a new name (Taylor & Parker)	mould	?	" " "	Oct 24 1795	5/-	R11
TD 1799	mark	Cookson Deer & Blackett	as previous column	Mar 30 1799	3/-	R4
C. Thompson 1793	mark	" " "	" " "	July 22 1793	2/6	R2
Thurbin & Gale	mark	" " "	" " "	May 2 1800	4/6	R4
as above	mark	" " "	" " "	May 30 1801	4/6	R4
TI 1801	mark	" " "	" " "	May 30 1801	3/6	R4
TM	mark	" " "	" " "	Feb 13 1795	5/- with 1 other	R2
IM 1808	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	Ap 2 1808	3/6	R4

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	John Towers	2 moulds	Price and Co.	as previous column	July 11 1829	10/-	R7
	T.P. & Co. Darling"	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	Mar 19 1814	5/-	R5
	JA	mark	Cookson Deer & Blackett	" " "	Aug 15 1798	7/6 with 2 others	R4
	TSM (R6 has ISM)	mark	Catherine Henzell & Co.	" " "	Nov 3 1821	2/6	R16 R6
	H. Tulip	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	Mar 17 1810	5/-	R4
196	Turlington 76 letters	mould	R. T. Shortridge & Co.	" " "	Ap 16 1816	£1.17.6	R14
	Turlingtons Balsam of Life 86 letters	mould cutting casting	" " "	" " "	Jan 11 1817	£1.8.8 £1.8.0	R14
	Tyne Dispensary	large mould	?	Robert Ferguson Brass Founder	Feb 13 1813	10/6	R13
	S. Virtue 1810	mark	John Cookson Bill Quay	as previous column	Aug 25 1810	10/- with 1 other	R4
	HB: Way & Sons (R6 crest etc.)	mark	Cookson Cuthbert & Co.	" " "	June 19 1819	5/-	R15 R6
	W B & Co.	2 marks	St. Lawrence Bottles?	Mr. Middleton Hewetson	Feb 26 1780	5/-	R9
	WDC	mark	Northumberland Glass Co.	as previous column	Jan 8 1825	3/6	R6

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	mark	?	Mr. Hawks Gateshead	Feb 15 1806	10/- with 3 others	R12
White and Co.	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	as previous column	Ap 6 1814	5/-	R5
S. White	mark	" " "	" " "	" " "	"	"
W. White	mark	" " "	" " "	" " "	"	"
Ja ^s Willan Apothecary Manchest ^r	mould	" " "	" " "	Ap 27 1816	15/6	R14 R5
Peter Williams Aberdeen	mould	Price and Co.	" " "	Dec 6 1828	12/-	R7
R ^d Wilson Wine Merchant	mark	Cookson Coulthard & Co.	" " "	Nov 18 1826	8/-	R7
Wingfield Gainsbro'	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	Feb 16 1822	5/-	R6 R16
Crest a Wivern (R13 has Wyvern)	mark	" " "	" " "	July 16 1814	7/6	R5 R13
Sir M. Wood B ^t 1817	mark	Cookson Cuthbert & Co.	" " "	Nov 17 1817	5/-	R5
Sir M. Wood	mark	" " "	" " "	Mar 27 1819	4/-	R6
W P 1809	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	Jan 13 1810	5/-	R4
	mark	" " "	" " "	May 2 1818	2/6	R6 R15

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W & 2	2 large marks	?	Hawthorn Ferguson Brass Founders	Sep 13 1806	2/-	R4
WR	mark	Isaac Cookson Junr. Close Gate	as previous column	Nov 3 1803	5/- with 1 other	R4
Wright & Co. or Cha ^s Wright Opera Coll ^e Haymarket Lon.	2 marks	Cookson Coulthard Bill Quay	" " "	Ap 30 1825	15/-	R17 R6
W & S C (in R13 WSC)	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	Oct 22 1814	3/6	R5 R13
WTC	mark	" " "	" " "	Oct 8 1825	3/-	R6
192 W W J	mark	" " "	" " "	July 19 1806	2/6	R4
wording not given (Mr. R. Wylam & Co.)	mark file out old cypher	?	Mr. R. Wylam & Co.	Mar 16 1816	2/6	R14
Wyvern see Wivern						
Yates	mark	Cookson Cuthbert & Co.	as previous column	Mar 12 1825	5/-	R6
Unlettered						
1804	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	June 12 1804	3/6	R4
	2 marks	Cookson Cuthbert & Co.	" " "	Nov 18 1809	5/-	R37 R4

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	mark	Cookson Cuthbert & Co.	as previous column	Nov 24 1810	2/6	R4
1812	mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	July 11 1812	5/-	R5
7.8	2 moulds	Price and Co.	" " "	Dec 31 1814	1/-	R13
	repair mark	Isaac Cookson and Son	" " "	Dec 9 1820	gratis	R16
2. 3. 4.	mould	" " "	" " "	Dec 8 1822	1/-	R16
6	mark	" " "	" " "	Ap 30 1825	1/6	R6
Fig 1 to 6	mould	Price and Co.	" " "	Oct 24 1829	3/8	R7
193 Fig I to IV	mould	" " "	" " "	Oct 31 1829	2/8	R7

