

Dear Card
CONTRIBUTIONS 1894

TOWARDS A

HISTORY OF GLASS MAKING

AND

GLASS MAKERS

IN

STAFFORDSHIRE,

WITH AN EXTRAORDINARY TALE ENTITLED

“A LEGEND OF THE GLASS-HOUSE,”

FOUNDED ON FACT,

ALTERED FROM THE ORIGINAL BY

R. S.

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PREFACE.

THIS little work is what the title page states, "a contribution" towards, and not a complete history of glass making and glass makers of South Staffordshire. It makes no pretension to completeness, nor yet to be strictly chronological, but simply to give some idea as to who introduced and who has since manufactured glass in our midst.

It is the first real attempt to deal with the subject, in anything like a connective form, and as such it is now published to the world—in the hope that something more complete may be the result.

Anyone having personal or other information likely to be helpful, or that will fill in the *hiatus* so apparant in this little work will confer a favor by forwarding it to the compiler.

CONTRIBUTIONS

TOWARDS A

HISTORY OF GLASS MAKING

AND

GLASS MAKERS.

THE HISTORY AND PROGRESS OF THE MANUFACTURE OF GLASS IN SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE, WITH SOME NOTES ON MANUFACTURERS, AND A STORY, NOT ORIGINAL, BUT TRUE AND INTERESTING.

Like most other industries, the when, where, and by whom the manufacture of glass was introduced into this country is an open question. It is claimed for many; probably it rightly belongs to all the claimants, who may have been introducers, although individually having no special claim to be called *the introducer*, of its manufacture in Great Britain. Like many other inventions, we are probably indebted to an ecclesiastic for its introduction. At any rate, the earliest notice we have of glass is connected with those reverend gentlemen, as will be seen by the following quotation from the Venerable Bede. It must be borne in mind that Bede lived in the seventh century, *i.e.*, before the year 700; and he tells us that his contemporary, Abbot Benedict, sent for artists from beyond the seas to glaze the monastery at Monkwearmouth. But let us see what Bede says. He begins, "That pious servant of Christ, Bishop, called Benedict, with the assistance of Divine grace, built a monastery in honour of the most holy of the Apostles, St. Peter, near the mouth of the River Wear, on the north side."

Benedict it seems had made three journeys to Rome, and on returning to England after his third journey, or voyage, he called on his friend Cornwalia, King of the West Saxons, but the monarch dying suddenly in 672, he directed his steps to his native place on the banks of the Wear, and Bede continues, "He came to the court of Egfrid, King of the Northumbrians . . . and found such

fame in the eyes of the King that he forthwith gave him seventy hides of land out of his estates, and ordered a monastery to be built thereon for the first pastor of his church. This was done," he continues, "as I said before, at the mouth of the river Wear, on the left bank, in the 674th year of our Lord's Incarnation, in the second indication, and in the fourth year of Egfrid's reign. After the interval of a year, Benedict crossed the sea into Gaul (France), and no sooner asked than he obtained and carried back with him some masons to build him a church in the Roman style, which he had always admired. So much zeal did he show for his love for St. Peter, in whose honour he was building it, that within a year from the time of laying the foundation stone you might have seen the roof on, and the solemnity of the mass celebrated therein. When the work was drawing to completion he sent messengers to fetch makers of glass, who at this time were unknown in Britain, that *they might glaze the windows of his church, with the cloisters and dining room.*" So that we see, in 676, glass was probably made at Monkwearmouth. In Hook's "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury, Vol. I., we read, in the life of Archbishop Theodorus, who was enthroned on the 27th May, 669, that as one of his first acts he restored Wilfrid to the Archbishopric of York, and that "Wilfrid immediately proceeded to act with characteristic munificence. He found his cathedral dilapidated, and he restored it. The thatched roof he covered with lead; the windows, hitherto open to the weather, he filled with glass; and such glass, says Eddius, as permitted the sun to shine through."

Wilfrid was enthroned in 669, and dethroned in 678, so that this took place between these years, and which has priority, he or Benedict, is uncertain, but presumption says Wilfrid and York, as opposed to Benedict and Monkwearmouth, for Wilfrid commenced his work four years before Benedict, and if his workmen were as expeditious as Bede says were the workmen of Benedict, Wilfrid would

probably have his finished before Benedict began. Contemporary with Wilfrid of York, there was another Wilfrid, who was Bishop of Worcester for thirty years. He died in 744, and we are informed that "Wilfrid, Bishop of Worcester, about the same time took similar steps for substituting glass in lieu of the heavy shutters which were then in use; and great astonishment was excited and superstitious agency suspected when the moon and stars were seen through a material which excluded the inclemency of the weather."

Monkwearmouth, however, stood ahead, it seems, of the other places mentioned—York and Worcester—in the fact—which is the only inference deducible from the following statement by Bede—that glass was made there. The glassmakers, who came over from Gaul, "not only finished the work required," we are told, "but taught the English nation their handicraft, which was well adapted for enclosing the lanterns of the church, and for the vessels required for various uses."

The only way by which they could teach would be by manufacturing the glass on the spot. Therefore we must conclude, and it is, we think, the only conclusion we can arrive at, that glass was made at Monkwearmouth at the time of the building of the abbey.

How long and by whom the manufacture was continued we have no evidence, but this is certain, that at the time of the Norman Conquest, and probably for some centuries afterwards, glass was not manufactured in England. In 1295, in the record of Colchester, we find among the jurors one Robert le Verrer, and in 1300 a Matthew le Verrer. Again Robert is taxed in 1300 on

Billets pret. xvii. d. vitrum pet. iiii. s.

Glass was most probably made there, as there were glassmakers.

In the kalender of the Treasury of Exchequer for the 18th of Edward III. (1345) we read of

A glass bottle, in which is contained oil of St. Mary of Sardenaye.

Among the relics of the Church of Durham we find

Some of the blood of Saint Thomas the Martyr, in a glass bottle, and two lamps of glass.

In the lower part of the wall of the Church of South Kibworth, Leicestershire, dating 1390-1420, was found

A phial of glass.

Another was found at Lutterworth, and another at Anstey, Herts.

In Lingfield Church, Surrey, an effigy of "Cobham," circa 1380, has on a large belt, the links of which are inlaid with pieces of blue glass; and in 1485 we read of English glass, the price of which was—

On penny per quarrel, Dutch being 4½d., Venetian 5d., and Normandy 6d. per foot.

In "Charnock's Breviary of Philosophy" (1557) we are told:—

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

And again, Fuller, writing in 1662, says:—

Coarse glass making was in this county (Sussex) of great antiquity.

In the inventory of property belonging to Margaret, Duchess of Richmond, and mother of King Henry VII., we read of

Glassery basons.

Of King Henry VIII., we read, he had

A goblett of glasse with a foote of gold, and a glasse with a cover garnished with golde.

In 1529, "a great glasse" was bought for the same King, costing 53s. 4d., and in 1540 another "glasse" for 45s.

In many cases straw was used to keep out the rain and wind—as in the Abbey of Peterborough before 1214—and for some centuries lattice-work was used for the windows.

When glass windows were introduced generally we have no certain evidence, but it was prior to 1500, when we find, far different than at the present day, they were regarded as chattels, movable at the will of the owner, and not fixtures; the glass work was the property of the executor, the frame work of the window belonged to the heir. This was in the 21st of King Henry VII. (1504-5). As late as 1590 an alderman named Birkes, of Doncaster, gave to his son, with the dwelling house, the glass window. At last the Court of Common Pleas decided, in 1599, "that glass annexed to windows by nails, or in any other manner, could not be removed, for without glass it was no perfect house."

In 1338 we find a glazier contracting for window work at York Minster, and it is certain that at the latest, one hundred years afterwards, there was English-made glass, for in the will of Isabel Countess of Warwick (made in 1439), when the executors were carrying out her wishes as to her husband's tomb and chapel, we find that "John Prudde, of Westminster," painted the windows of the chapel, and it was particularly stipulated that he should employ no glass of England, but with glass of beyond the seas, &c. Glass was made in England before this, hence the prohibition.

In August, 1565, we read of a letter from one Armigill Waade, to Lord Cecill, from "Belzise," in which he makes a report on the progress of glass making under Cornelius de Lannoy, and speaks of the clumsiness of the English glass makers. The letter reads as follows:—

The Man (Cornelius de Lannoy) no doubt ys at great charges. He thought he might have had his provisyons in England and other places; but that will not be. All our glass makers can not facyon him one glasse, tho' he stooode by them to teach them. So as he ys now forced to send to Andwarp and into Hassia for new provisyons of glasses, his old being spent. The potters cannot make him one pot to content him. They know not howe to seasson their stfff to make the same to susteyne the force of his great fyers. The Spanyard would make me believe that Cor. (i.e., De Lannoy) hath finished his bussynes already, the wich I suppose not to be true. Marry, I do perceave he hath dyverse tymes occupied his melting furnace, and always in myne absence he telleth me hath made thessaye (i.e. the trial) of certain ewres . . . he hath the scope of three years for this respect. I would he wear putt in sune generall cumfort of some place to be provided for him here in England. He liketh marvellously well the syte of Guldeford.

Then we are told that De Lannoy had received £150 for provisions, and £30 on his coming to England, and was to receive £30 per quarter. His first quarter's salary fell due 25th of March, 1565.

On 9th August, 1567, the famous agreement between the Queen and Antony Becqu, alias Dolin, and Jean Quarre, afterwards called John Carr, both natives of the Low Countries, to make window-glass, giving her Majesty "the halfpenny of every tenpence that they should sell," was signed.

Our next document is dated 1568, and as it contains something a little more definite, we will give it verbatim. It beginneth:—

We, Thomas and Balthazar de Hennezes, Esquires dwelling at the glass-houses (in the Vosges, in the countrie of Lorraine, John Chevalier, Chastelain and Receyvour, of Fonteney le Chastell.

I, the said Chevalier, as well in myn own name as of John Quarre, of Antwerp, at this present dwelling in London, promysing that, when nede shalbe and requyred thereof, to cause the contentes of these presentes to be ratified.

That is to say, that for us, our heirs, successours, and assignes, we have made, and doe make, by this presentes, the associations, promisses, and covenantes following:—That is to say, though it soe be that the said John Quarre hath obteyned, as well in his name as in favour of me, the said Chevalier, privilege and permission of the Maiestie of the Queen of Englande, for the term of xx yeres, to make and builde in the countrie of Englande ovens to make great glas, and to use the commodityes of the said countrie, as more at large is conteyned in the said permission.

We, the said Thomas and Balthazar de Hennezes,

Esquires, shall be bounden to transporte ourselves as soon as possible may be, to the said countrie of Eng-lande, and there to cause to be builded and edified two ovens to make great glas, and with us to conducte, bring, and entertayne fower gentlemen glasiars; that is to saye, two terrieures and two gatherers, and with their ayde to make every daye, in eche of the said ovens, the quantitie of thirtie bundells of glas, white or coulteres, goode, lawful, and merchauntable, of good weight and largenes, well proportioned; so that we be not detyned by sicknes or urgent letter. And, as touchinge the buyinge of the woodes, ashes, sandes, saffie, and other provisions necessary to make the said glas, as also for the edifyinge of the ovens, and pott-makers victuell, and wages of the gentlemen and servantes employed, to the effect that the whole charges shall receive amonge the whole companye—that is to saye, that we, the said De Hennezes, Quarry, and Chevalier.—item, we the said De Hennezes, have promysed and do promyse all fidelitie requisite and due to the companye, so as the worke of the glas be donne partable and duely, as to such an art is expedient. Likewise, we, the said Quarry, Chevalier, and fellowes have promysed to make all dutie and diligence to distribute and sell, as well to the said countrie as otherwaies, the said glas, comynge of the said glasiars, to the greatest profyete that we faythfully, equitablie, and to the partable charges of the companye. And of the whole thereof, the said Quarry and Chevalier shall be bounde to keep a goode and lawfull accounte, as well as the charges that they shall have furnished, be it in carriage, guidinge, wages of servantes, or other lyke charges, convenable and necessarye for the said glas, that shalbe donne, for sixte monethes to sixe monethes, the whole faythfully and loyally accounted; and shalbe levied of the firste, all the charges disbursed by the said Quarry and Chevalier. And of the residue of the profit that God, by His grace, shall give me the said Hennezes working at two ovens, will levie twoo hundred crownes every year; that is to saye, from sixe monethes to sixe monethes, for recompence of one-thirde of the glas, as have the other glasiars, which shalbe payed at the charge of the companye, as it is above agreed. And as for the surplus of the said profit, yt shalbe parted and devyded by equall porcion; that is to saye, th' one-halfe to us the said De Hennezes, and th' other to the said Quarry Chevalier and fellowshipp. And the foresaid contracte of the said fellowshipp shall endure by the space of nyne yeares, beginning from the daye that the said de Hennezes shall worke of the said ovens and glas.

The which promisses, covenants, associations, and agreements afforesaid, the whole accordinge to the pointes and clauses above written, we, the said Esquires and Chevalier, as well in my name as the said John Quarry, have promysed and do promyse in good fayth by theis presentes, upon obligation of all our goodes wheresoever; for the which we have bounde ourselves th' one to th' other ever to kepe, observe, and enterteyne anythinge whatsoever to the contrarye.

And in wytness of the truth we have subscribed theis our signes manuelle, the xvii. daye of the monethe of April, 1568, after Easter.

So subscribed,

THOMAS DE HENNEZES.
BALHAZAR DE HENNEZES.

In the next year, 1589, or, at any rate, close upon that year, we have the following somewhat remarkable letter addressed to Lord Burleigh, which will continue our narrative a little further. It begins as follows:—

To the Right Honourable the Lord Burleighe, Lord Treasurer of England.

Att what tyme that Troubles began in France and the Lowe Countryes, so that Glas could not conveniently be brought from Loraine to England, certayne Glassmakers did covenant with Anthony Dollyne and John Carye, merchants of the said Low Countryes, to come and make Glas in England. Whereupon Dollyne and Carye obtained the Patent for making of Glas in England in September, the IXth yeare of the Queene's Majesties raigne, for XXI. yeares ensuinge, under these conditions, to teache Englishmen and to pay custome; which Patent was fully expired a year ago.

Carye and Dollyne, having themselves no knowledge, were driven to lease out the benefit of their Patent to the Frenchmen, who by no means would teach Englishmen, nor at any time payde one peny custome. Carye being dead, Dollyne took Vid. upon a case of Glasse.

For non performance of covenants, their Patent being then voide, about vi years after their grant, other men erected and set on worke divers Glass-houses in sundry parts of the Realm, and having spent the woods in one place, doe dayly so continue erecting new workes in another place, without checke or controule.

About vii years past, your Honor called them that kept Glasshouses before you, to knowe who should paye the Queene's custome, whose answer generally was, that there was no custome due, but by conditions of a speciall priviledg which no one of them did enjoye, and they not to paye custome for comodities made within the Realme. Thus hath her Majestie bene deceived, and still will be without reformation.

I most humbly desire your Honor to grant me the like Patent, considering my pretence is not to contynue the making of Glas still in England, but that thereby I maye effectually repress them. And whereas there are now fifteen Glass-houses in England. Yf it so like your Honor (granting me the like Patent) to enjoyne me at no tyme to keepe above ii. Glass-houses in England, but to erect the rest in Ireland, whereof will ensue divers commodities to the commune wealth, according to the effect of my former Petition. The Woods in England will be preserved. The superfluous Woods in Ireland wasted, than which in tyme of rebellion Her Majestie hath no greater enemy theare. The Country wilbe much strengthened, for every Glass-house wilbe so good as twenty men in garison. The country wilbe sooner brought to civilitye, for many poore folke shalbe sett on worke.

And whereas her Majestie hath now no peny profit, a double custome must of necessity be payde. Glas be transported from Ireland to England. May it please your Honor to be gracious unto me, and, God willing, I will put in sufficient securitye not only to performe all things concerning the Patent, but also (thankfully acknowledging the good I shall receive by your Lordshipp) to repair your Honor's buildings from tyme to tyme with the best glasse, duringe the terme of the said Patent; and also bestowe one hundred Angells at your Honor's appointment. I have spoken to Dollyne, as your Honor willed me; And may it please your Honor to appoint some tymes that we may both attend your Honor.

Your Honor's poore orator,

GEORGE LONGE.

Returning a little in the race of time, we have glass made in the Crutched Friars, London, in 1557. In 1575, according to Stowe, the Friars' Hall—presumably the same place—"which had been a glasse house," "which house, in the year 1575, on the 4th of September, burst out into a terrible fire," when 40,000 billets of wood were consumed. Glas was made in Kirdford parish, Sussex, in 1581, for we have "David, sonne of Mr. Barry, glass maker, stranger, was baptized," in that place. In old "Richard Hackluyt's Voyages" we read, amongst the items he requires for his voyage to Carthag (1580),

Glasses of English making;

and in 1574, the Bishop of Chichester writes to Lord Burghley that

Of very late, aboute Petworth, certayne had conference to robbe the Frenchemen that make glass, and to burne there houses, but they be apprehended and punished.

Again, in 1595, we read of one Adrien, an Italian, who had been for five years a glass maker in England.

Wood was the staple fuel in the manufacture, and if they had continued to use that article it would have very speedily cleared away all our forest trees. In 1611, however, a new invention came out by which it was made with sea-coale, and in 1615 the use of wood in its manufacture was strictly prohibited, and a grant of the sole right to manufacture glass was given to the Earl of Montgomery. Sir Thomas Howard, Sir Robert Mansell, and others. Near the close of 1618 Sir Robert Mansell became sole patentee for England, and in the same year we find him petitioning the Privy Council for powers to put down all glassmakers, otherwise, he said, he would not be able to pay his annual rent of £1,000 to the King, besides paying some £1,800 to his former co-partners. In 1620 he had two persons in prison for importing glass into this country, and

he was desirous to carry his monopoly still further, for he wanted to restrict buyers to buy from such of his glass houses as he should point out. In this he was defeated.

In 1610 James I. granted the exclusive right to make glass in Scotland to Sir George Hay. This right, in 1627, came into the hands of a Mr. Thomas Robinson, of London, and for £250 down finally became the property of Sir R. Mansel, so that he became sole maker, according to law, for the United Kingdom.

Having brought our subject so far we will give one or two facts relative to the glass industry of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and we find nothing very certain earlier than 1616, when Admiral Sir R. Mansell erected glass works at Newcastle. At that time there was residing in the town several families who are interesting to us for their connection with our county, we mean the Henzey's, the Tyttery's, and the Tyzack's, who were certainly in England many years before. We find them in either places, but when they arrived in Newcastle or in Staffordshire is by no means definitely decided. Bourne, the historian of Newcastle, thinks they established glass works on the Tyne, at Newcastle, in the reign of Elizabeth. In 1570 we find Bertram Anderson, alderman, had

Ten dozen drinking glasses;
and in 1574 Thomas Liddell sold

Flacketts (small bottles) of stone and glass.

To this opinion many others incline, but as nothing can be definitely settled, we will leave it with just one or two entries from church registers. The first one is from the register of All Saints' Church, Newcastle. We find "Edward Hensey, servant to Sir Robert Mansfield," under date 11th February, 1617-18, as being buried. In St. Nicholas's Church register we have an entry, "John Teswicke, sonne of Tymothee Teswicke, glasse-maker, a Frenchman," baptised November 22nd, 1619, whose godfather was "Abraham Teswicke." In All Saints' register for the same year we have "Isaack Hensey, glass-maker," and "Jacob Hensey, glass-maker," and in 1620, "Samuel Tizick, glass-maker," and "David Tyttere alias Rusher, glass-maker."

From these we may fairly conclude they had been settled there some time. An infant was born and baptised about the time Sir R. Mansell was establishing his works. The Newcastle historian says, after first settling on the Tyne, they went into Staffordshire, and then returned.

When was glass making established in Staffordshire, and by whom, are the questions we have next to consider.

For some centuries certainly glass has been made in and around Amblecote and Colebourne-brook, in the parish of Oldswinford, both in the county of Staffordshire. Plot, writing in 1686, says: "The goodness of the clay and the cheapness of coal thereabout no doubt has drawn the glass houses, both for vessels and broad glass, into these parts, there being divers set up in different forms here at Amblecote, Oldswinford, Holloway's End, and Colebourne-brook."

A writer in a local newspaper (at Stourbridge) states that in 1688 there were 28 glass houses in and around Stourbridge, but this Mr. Grazebrook thinks too many.

Scott, in his "History of Stourbridge," says (on page 148-149):—

In the reign of William III. a considerable progress was observable, for in 1696 the kingdom contained ninety works, situated at the following places:—

	Consisting of	
London and Southwark ..	24 Bottle houses	42
Stourbridge	17 Crown glass	5
Newcastle-on-Tyne	11 Flint, &c.	27
Bristol	9 Mirrors, &c.	2
Various coal districts	29 Window glass	14
	—	—
	90	90

This statement, it seems, Mr. Scott takes from Mr. Parke's chemical essays, vol. III., p. 406.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1746, there were said to be only forty in the kingdom, and yet Scott, in his "History of Stourbridge" (1832), under the head of Kingswinford (on p. 144), gives:—

GLASSHOUSES, 1830:—	
Swinford	1
Amblecote	3
Kingswinford	10

for crown, bottle, and flint glass or chrystal." On referring to the register at Oldswinford, Mr. Grazebrook finds that under date 1615, Paul, son of Jacob Henzie, or Henzey, and Zacharias, son of Fowler Henzie, were baptised, one on the 9th, and the other on the 16th of December; and in the year 1617 Mary Henzey married John Brettell, and in 1619 Suzanna Henzey married Jeremy Bago. So that it is evident that glass was made in the district before the earlier date (1615); and this is still more certain, from the following entry: "1621, was buried Edward Henzey, of Amblecoat, in the parish of Oldswinford, in the county of Stafford, glassmaker." This certainly settles a date before which glass was made in Amblecote. Between 1615 and 1630 there were seven children of the Henzeys baptised.

The next person we need to mention in connection with our subject was a Mr. Tyttery (probably Daniel), who lived at Stourbridge, and who is described as "a person of piety," a refugee from Nantz (*sic*), whose daughter Ann married Thomas Rogers, of Wales, afterwards an eminent dealer in glass, at Holloway Head (Amblecote), near Stourbridge. This Thomas Rogers was ancestor to the late Poet, and grandfather to the Rev. J. Butler Sanders, who edited Sander's History of Shenstone, and died, or rather was buried, at Oldswinford, on 2nd of December, 1660. In his will, dated 19th August, 1680, he gives to his wife "my moiety, or half-part of al. the houses glass houses, &c.," and speaks of his co-partnership with his son Thomas Rogers. This son lived at Amblecote, where he made "white glass" and "glass bottles," and was twice married. By his first wife he had four sons and one daughter. His second son Paul, who was baptised 11th December, 1680, succeeded his father in the trade, and in his turn was succeeded by his son, Thomas Rogers, of The Hill, Amblecote, who again was succeeded by his son, also named Thomas, of The Hill, and afterwards of Newington, Middlesex, who became a banker in London. He was born 19th September, 1735, and died June 1st, 1793, leaving two sons, Daniel Rogers, Esq., of Wassell Grove, Hagley, and Samuel Rogers, the poet.

The next name we have in connection with the glass industry is that of Thomas Bradley, of Oldswinford, glass-maker, who, in 1691, demised a glasshouse and lands, situate at Dennis, Amblecote, to Benjamin Batchelor, glass maker, for 999 years, at an annual rental of £30.

Just for a short time we will go back to the Henzey family, on purpose to give a clear idea as to who the Amblecote branch of that family were. Joshua Henzey was born circa 1570, or 1580, at "the house of Henzell, near the village of Darnell, in Lorraine, and was the son of Ananias Henzell or Henzey. He was cousin of the Edward Henzey we before mentioned as having died in 1621, for whom he acted as overseer, and was churchwarden of Oldswinford in 1643, and married Joan Brettell (she died 19th February, 1671, aged eighty-two), and had several sons, of whom more afterwards. This Joshua was a broad glass maker, and was succeeded by his son Joshua, the younger. His eldest son, it seems probable, went over to Ireland with his brother Ananias; when he died is not known. Probably he is—as Mr. Grazebrook suggests—the Joshua Henzey to whom a grant of land was made on the 27th of August, 1667, in King's County, viz.:—"Carraghvenry, one moiety of Milltowne, and one moiety of Garvally." By his wife, named Dorothy, he had three sons, or possibly four. Thomas, the eldest son, also of Amblecote, married Frances, daughter of Thomas Croker,

of Sandford, Oxfordshire, at Hooknorton, Oxfordshire, on the 1st of December, 1667. (She died in August, 1707, and was buried on the 11th of that month at Oldswinford.) He had by her fourteen children, made his will on the 9th January, 1709, and died in May 1712, being buried on May 3rd, 1712. His will was proved on 28th November, 1712.

As we before said he had fourteen children, viz., ten daughters and four sons. His eldest son was named Joshua, and was born in 1672, and became "of Amblecote, broad glass maker." He had two wives, but died childless, February, 1738. His will, which was dated 15th November, 1737, was proved on the 15th April, 1738. His brother John was of "Haylestone, in Amblecote, broad glass maker." He was born in 1674, married in December, 1708, and died February, 1719. He had by his wife, Elizabeth White, four daughters and three sons. The survivor, Mary Henzey, eventually became sole heir.

Mary Henzey, who was born on 30th April, 1711, married, at Worcester, on the 7th of October, 1737, Jonathan Dixon, Esq., of Caldwell Hall, near Kidderminster, and at their death they were succeeded in their estates by their only son, Oliver Dixon, Esq., of Red Hill, Oldswinford, a barrister-at-law and bencher of Gray's Inn, and also J.P. for the counties of Worcestershire and Staffordshire. He married Susannah York, daughter of Thomas York, barber-surgeon, of Stourbridge, and died on the 14th April, 1803. Another son of the original Joshua, named Ananias, had large possessions in Ireland. There was "Paul Henzey, the elder, of Amblecote, glass-maker." He died between March and July, 1693, leaving several children, one of whom married into the family of Jeston. There was Ananias Henzey, eldest son, who was "of Brettell, in the parish of Kingswinford, glassmaker," and died "at Henry Willcox's house, at Amblecoat," and was buried at Oldswinford, on February 2nd, 1720. There were several other branches of the Henzey family, but sufficient has been said already to show that till quite recently this family were manufacturers of glass at Amblecote.

Between 1615 and 1780 there are eighty-seven entries relating to the Henzeys in the Registers of Oldswinford, and from 1625 to 1729 there are nineteen entries in the Kingswinford Registers (in this register we have also four entries of baptisms of the family of a Nicholas Henzey, glassmaker, who was buried there on the 4th July, 1695). On the 22nd of December, 1676, administration was granted at Lichfield of the will of Joshua Henzey, the elder, broad glass maker, to Ananias Henzey, his son, of Grayfin, county Clare, in which he mentions—

"Yt?" Several instruments of Iron belonging to a Glass-house in ye parish of Kingswinford, &c.

There was a Zachariah Tyzack, the younger, of Amblecote, broad glass maker, who made his will on the 20th October, 1678, in which he appoints his brother, Samuel Tyzack, broad glass maker, as one of his executors. Also we have a Zachary Tyzache, of Amblecote, broad glass maker.

In 1745 we hear of a Mr. Robert Honeybourne, of Brettell, glassmaker, whose daughter married in that year John Pidcock, Esq. (who was subsidiary legatee to his uncle, Joshua Henzey), of "The Platts," Staffordshire. This Robert Honeybourne married for his first wife Anne, daughter of Thomas Hamond, of Kingswinford, white glass maker, who died intestate. Inventory taken July 23rd, 1695. We are now introduced to a name of no mean order; we refer to the name of James Keir, F.R.S. He for many years presided over the manufacture of glass, at Kingswinford, at the manufactory since belonging to and worked by the late Benjamin Littlewood, Esq.

James Keir was a very remarkable man. Born in Edinburgh in the year 1735, he was educated at the High School in that city. Being of a very inquiring disposition and studious habits, he became a student in medicine at the University. When he moved southward we are not informed,

but towards 1780 or so he was a member of the firm of Keir, Blair, and Playfair, colliery proprietors, of Tividale Collieries, and was, as before said, a glass manufacturer at Kingswinford, and a manufacturer of soap, white lead, &c., at Tipton, where the works were known as "The Factory," and were afterwards worked by a person of the name of Steventon. The Tipton works seemed to have been established circa 1783, and for some years a very large and profitable business was carried on, paying in some years as much as £10,000 per annum in revenue to the Government. Besides soap and whitelead, alkali, redlead, and metal sashes for windows were manufactured by the firm.

Mr. Keir was a captain in the 61st Regiment of Foot in 1766, and served his country in the capacity of a soldier at Bandon, in Ireland, in France, and in the West Indies. In the year 1807 his house was burnt down, when he is said to have lost many valuable papers. Mr. Keir was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and also of the Astronomical Society, and in July 1791 he took a very active part in quelling the riots—known as the Priestley riots—in this neighbourhood. In the Tipton Register we have an entry under 1801, May 19th, of the marriage of his daughter Amelia to a John Lewis Moilliet, of Birmingham, and under 1802, November 25th, of the burial of his wife.

Mr. Keir was a well-known authority on chemical subjects, as the following works will show, and also a man of much learning and ability. His separate works are "Life and Writings of Thomas Day," published at London in 1791; "A Chemical Dictionary," published at the same place in 1777 and 1790, in quarto; "The Martial Character of Nations," London, 1793; and "The Invasion of Great Britain," also London, 1803.

Besides the above works, he was a large and interesting contributor to the scientific journals of his day, having a paper on "Chrystalization observed in Glass," in the *Philosophical Transactions* for May, 1776; "Treatise on the different kinds of blastic fluids and gases," in same transactions for the years 1777 and 1779; "Metal capable of being forged or wrought, when red-hot or cold, for bolts, sheeting, &c.," ditto 1779; "Congelations, or Vitriolic Acid," ditto 1787; "Fossil Alkali," ditto 1788; "Strata in a pit at Tividale," in the *Geological Society's Journal* for February, 1811; and "The Mineralogy of South Staffordshire," in Shaw's *History of Staffordshire*, vol. 1, pp. 116-125.

Mr. Keir resided at Hill Top, Wednesbury, was a very active agency for good in the neighbourhood, and dying on the 11th of October, 1820, was buried at All Saints' Church, West Bromwich.

The successor, as we before said, of Mr. Keir in the glass manufacture at Kingswinford was Benjamin Littlewood, Esq., who was born at Amblecote 1769, and was the son of Benjamin Littlewood, glass manufacturer, of the same place, and Sarah (daughter of Michael Grazebrook, of Audnam, also a glass manufacturer) his wife. He died on the 21st October, 1844, aged 75.

In 1834 this Benjamin Littlewood is put down as "gent.," and Thomas Littlewood is entered as tint glass manufacturer, presumably a son. Mr. Littlewood had a son also named Benjamin, who married, in May, 1839, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Bate, Esq., J.P., of The Birches, Hagley (she was born 12th March, 1818, and died 14th September, 1851), and was J.P. and D.L. for Staffordshire.

Mr. Littlewood married for his second wife (in 1832), Sarah, daughter of John Wait, of London. By his first wife he had one son, the Rev. Henry Charles Littlewood, who was born at Old Swinford; 1851. Mr. Littlewood matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, on the 20th of May, 1869, becoming B.A. in 1875 and M.A. in 1876, and vicar of Goring, Buckinghamshire, since 1885. By his second wife he had a son, now the Rev. Benjamin

Campbell Littlewood, born at Stourbridge, 1854, and matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, on the 23rd of May, 1872, taking his B.A. in 1876, and his M.A. in 1879.

We have not been able to obtain many biographical details as to succeeding glass manufacturers, and, therefore, we will, as correctly as we can, give the names and denomination of such as we have been able to collect, as also, whenever we can, the number of glass houses at various times.

In the "Travellers' Guide," 1805, vol. II., on p. 645, we are told, "Here (in the neighbourhood of Stourbridge) are about ten glass houses, where are made drinking-glasses, bottles, and window glass." In "Holden's Triennial Directory for 1805-1807" we have the following mentioned in Dudley and neighbourhood:—"John Benson, glass cutter, The Priory; Joseph Green and Co., glass manufacturers, of Dixon's Green; Thomas and George Hawkes, glass manufacturers; William Penn, glass manufacturer; and Abiathar Hawkes—five in all." And there was also Messrs. Davis and Hodgetts, of Dixon's Green, whose works having been damaged by mining operations, Mr. Hodgetts removed to Wordsley, where he carried out the Red House Glassworks.

Abiathar Hawkes, who dated his address from Kingswinford, was a candidate for Dudiey, prior to the first election in 1832, but retired from the field. Thomas Hawkes was M.P. for Dudley February, 1834—July, 1844, when he resigned, owing to pecuniary difficulties. He was a resident of Himley, and one of his daughters married Lord Ward's youngest brother, it is said, running his brother (Lord Ward) off. Mr. Hawkes died in December, 1858, and was buried at Himley. In 1818, according to *Parson and Bayshaw's Directory*, the following were engaged in the glass manufacturing:—Benjamin Green, glass bottle, Brierley Hill; T. Parrish, cut glass, Brierley Hill; Bradley, Ensells, and Holt, glass, Colebourne Brook; Hill, Hampton, Harrison, and Wheelleys, glass bottle, Colebourne Brook; Pidcock, Cope, and Broad, glass and bottle works, Colebourne Brook; Cox (N.), who combined victualling with glass cutting, at Brettell Lane; Honeybourne and Batson, glass, Moor-lane; J. and S. Wheelley, glass, Moor-lane; Thomas Shut, crown glass, Smethwick, whose works were afterwards purchased by Messrs. Chance; Henry Jackson, cut glass, Tutbury; Grazebrook and Sons, Wordsley; John Parrish and Co., cut glass, Wordsley.

Of the above, the Honeybournes were glass-makers early in the eighteenth century, to say the least, as we find that Robert Honeybourne, of Brettell-lane, *glass maker*, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Hammond, *white-glass maker*, of Kingswinford, and Mary his wife. This Anne (Mrs.) Honeybournedied in July, and was buried at Kingswinford on the 27th of that month, 1727. At her death she left a daughter named Mary, who was baptised at Kingswinford on the 7th January, 1724-5, who afterwards married in 1745—settlement dated 20th July, 1745—John Pidcock, residuary legatee to his uncle, Joshua Henzey—as before mentioned—and resided at "The Platts." This John Pidcock was son of William Pidcock and Elizabeth his wife (who was daughter of Thomas and Frances Henzey, and was married at Oldswinford on the 14th September, 1698), and was born on the 29th January, 1717. He died at "The Platts" in November 1791, and was buried at Brierley Hill on the 8th of that month. His wife Mary died (was buried on the 28th), September, 1807. He was succeeded by John, the eldest surviving son, who was born on 1st March, 1756, and married on November the 27th, 1786, Elizabeth, daughter of George Hollington Barker, Esq., of Birmingham. He was J.P. for Worcestershire and Staffordshire, resided at "The Platts," and died and was buried at Wordsley in August, 1834. This latter John Pid-

cock was the one mentioned above as partner with Messrs. Cope and Broad, as glass and bottle manufacturers, of Colebourne Brook.

The Bradley's were glass manufacturers, and we find Thomas Bradley, of Oldswinford, *glass maker* and yeoman, administration 1677; and we have a Thomas Bradley, of Oldswinford, *glass maker*, in 1705. Who the Bradley was who was a partner in the above firm we have not been able to discover. There was a John Bradley who occupied a *glass house*, formerly the property of the Batchelors, in 1777. There was also a John Bradley, of Halesowen, in 1814; possibly it may have been one of these. Holte came from Wigan, in Lancashire, and married Lucy Mary Ensell, sister to Richard Bradley Ensell, of Wordsley, the other partner, who was a descendant of the Henzells, or Henzeys, before referred to. Going forward sixteen years (White's Directory, 1834), Hill, Hampton, Harrison, and Wheelleys becomes transformed into Hill, Hampton, and Co., still at Colebourne Brook. John Pidcock is denominated Esq., of "The Platts." Benjamin Littlewood has evidently retired from business, and becomes B. Littlewood, Esq., of Hollows-end; and Thomas Littlewood is entered as *flint glass manufacturer*, of Hollows-end; at the same time we have the following new firms, or altered titles—viz., Michael and William Grazebrook, plain and cut flint-glass manufacturers; Pidcock, Cope, and Co., of the Dial Works. The Co. is placed instead of Broad (who was partner in 1818. William Henry Cope, the second member in the firm, resided at Holbeach); Shepherd and Webb, plain and cut-glass makers, at the Whitehouse Works (John Shepherd resided at Colbourne Brook); Messrs. Silvers, Mills, and Stevens, plain and cut-glass makers, at Brierley Hill (Joseph Silvers resided at Moor-lane, and William Stevens at Brierley Hill); Messrs. Webb and Richardsons, plain, &c., at Wordsley (these works are considered to be the oldest glassworks in the district. They were once carried on for a time as steelworks. Previous to December, 1829, they were carried on as a glassworks by Messrs. Wainwright Brothers. Mr. George William Wainwright, who resided in London, and carried on another large business there, married the daughter of Mr. John Holt (*query*, Holt, of Bradley, Ensell, and Holte), who built and resided at Wordsley House, and was the landlord of Wordsley Glassworks, and carried on the trade there. The late William Haden Richardson and Benjamin Richardson were in the employment of Messrs. Wainwright Brothers, the former as traveller and the latter as chief clerk and manager. To them the Messrs. Wainwright offered the business in November, 1829, and in December of the same year they, in association with the late Mr. Thomas Webb (afterwards of The Platts, and subsequently at Dennis Park, flint glass maker, he died in 1848), took to the works and carried them on under the name of Webb and Richardsons till 5th December, 1836, when they dissolved partnership, Mr. Thomas Webb going to the Whitehouse Glassworks, joining Mr. Shepherd, and carrying on the trade under the style of Shepherd and Webb. After 15th December, 1836, Messrs. W. H. and B. Richardson took their brother Jonathan Richardson into partnership, when the firm became Messrs. W. H., B., and J. Richardson, Wordsley Flint Glass Works, and is now carried on by Henry G. Richardson and Son. (*For further details see later*).

Passing onward until 1855 the following additional and corrected titles of firms appear:—Mr. J. Renaud, glass manufacturer, at Rowley Regis (he resided at Oakham), who became afterwards Messrs. John Renaud and Son, Tower-street, Dudley; Messrs. Mills, Webb, and Stuart, of Wordsley; Benjamin Richardson, formerly with W. H. Richardson and Thomas

Webb), who were manufacturers of cut, plain, crystal, coloured, enamelled, and gilt glass, at Wordsley, and Mr. Edward Webb, of Wordsley, but who resided at "The Cot;" Samuel Parrish was a cutter of glass at Wordsley; John Davis, who was with Mr. Wheeley, at Brettell Lane, in 1834, had joined with Richard Green and William Greathead, as Messrs. Davis, Greathead, and Green, and all the partners were residents in Brettell Lane—the Grazebrooks were still in business at Audnam, but Michael Grazebrook had become an iron-master as well. The name of Rider was dropped from the firm of Westward, Moore, and Riders, of Moor-lane; and the firm of Silvers, Mills, and Stevens had become Stevens and Williams, of Moor-lane. Besides the above we have the firm of Messrs. Charles Squires and Son, of Brettell Lane, makers of glass house pots; the Birmingham Plate-glass Co., makers of silvered, polished, and rough plate-glass, Bridge-street, Smethwick; and Messrs. Chance Brothers and Co., Spon-lane. (*Of whom see below.*)

There were four glass cutters, all resident in Brettell Lane, viz.:—Joseph Bourne, Benjamin Evans, William Pearson, and Messrs. Vickers and Levi; and two engravers of glass, viz.:—Messrs. Philip Pargeter, at Audnam, afterwards a glass manufacturer; and Thomas Wood, at Brettell Lane.

In 1844 there were fourteen companies engaged in the manufacture of crown and sheet glass, in 1846 and 1847 there were twenty-four, in 1854 the number had decreased to ten, in 1865 they were still further reduced to seven. The art of casting plate glass was first adopted in England in 1771, in Lancashire. Crown plate glass was made at South Shields early in the 17th century, and continued to be made there up to 1845. In 1836, the make of plate glass per week in the United Kingdom averaged about 7,000 feet per week, but after the abolition of the duty in 1845 rose to 140,000 feet per week. In 1771, a mirror of plate glass 50 by 40 was worth £60, in 1844 about £10, and since the repeal of the duty very much less, at the present time being worth £2 to £2 10s. One was sent out from New York in 1879, size 8ft. by 14ft., price £30, or 5s. 6d. per foot.

Some years ago, when the "Pepper's" ghost was represented at Wallack's Theatre, New York, the illusion was perfect, for the simple reason they had a very large plate-glass mirror. Later on, however, when it was performed at some other theatres, the effect was not so satisfactory, as the method how it was done was discovered. When Prof. Pepper himself went to America he took, for the sake of economy, two pieces of glass, joined in the middle. This spoiled the illusion altogether, as the seam or join showed there was glass, and, to make matters worse, the two pieces were not placed exactly on the same plane, so that the parts of the ghost as reflected by one piece did not exactly correspond with the parts reflected by the other; they did not fit together, the two reflections forming what is called a "fault" by geologists.

The manufacture of sheet window glass was begun by Messrs. Robert Lucas Chance and James Hartley in 1832, but was only brought to perfection in 1838, and rolled plate glass was introduced by Mr. Hartley in 1847. In 1865 in Wordsley, Amblecote, and neighbourhood, there were ten flint-glass works, one plate and crown-glass works, and two bottle-glass works, employing altogether 1,700 people.

The firm of Chance Brothers and Co., of Spon Lane, Smethwick, was established about 1830 by Robert Lucas (died 1865) and William Chance (died 1855), both of Birmingham, purchasing a small crown window-glass manufactory, with one furnace [Thomas Shuts (see earlier), who had sold it to some London and

Birmingham glass merchants, from whom it was purchased by Messrs. R. L. and W. Chance—as before said]—then employing about 100 persons.

Soon after the purchase Mr. James Hartley, of Nailsea, near Bristol, joined them in partnership, and remained connected with the firm up to 1833 [Mr. Hartley was born at Dumbarton in 1810, and was son of John Hartley, Esq., of Harborne (who died in 1830). He invented the method by which patent rolled glass is manufactured in 1847 (this glass was used for the Exhibition buildings 1850), was the first to use sulphate of soda in crown glass; and a thimble instead of an iron bar in blowing glass, and was the first in England to make German sheet window glass; established a glass works at Sunderland and removed there in 1833; was Mayor of Sunderland 1851-53; and M.P. for Sunderland from 1865 to 1868; was elected an Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers on the 5th of May, 1868, and died at Ashbrooke Hall, Sunderland, on the 24th of May, 1886]. The following persons have been connected with the firm, or are now connected therewith, (besides the original founders already mentioned), viz., Robert Lucas Chance and John Homer Chance (both sons of the original Robert Lucas Chance, and still members of the firm), James Timmins Chance (born at Birmingham in March, 1814, son of William Chance (who died 1855); Mr. J. T. Chance was of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. in 1838, and his M.A. in 1842, and was admitted *ad eundem* to the Oxford University in 1848. He was partner in the firm up to 1889, is an associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers, a J.P. and D.L. for Staffordshire and Worcestershire, was High Sheriff of Staffordshire in 1868, and is now resident in London. Mr. Chance contributed two papers to the "Minutes of Proceedings of the Institute of Civil Engineers." One, "On Optical Apparatus used in Lighthouses" (vol. xxvi.), and another on "Dioptric Apparatus in Lighthouses, for the Electric Light" (vol. lvii.). Edward Chance [born in 1825, also son of William Chance. He was a partner of the firm for some years before 1865, when he became a partner in the firm of Ferguson Bros., cotton manufacturers, of Carlisle. In 1850 he married Maria Isabella, daughter of Joseph Ferguson, Esq. (M.P. for Carlisle, 1852-57), and died in London in June, 1881]. Henry Chance [eldest son of William Chance, born Newhall street, Birmingham in 1794. He obtained his certificate as a conveyancer in 1819, became barrister-at-law of Lincoln's Inn on the 21st May, 1824, practised as a conveyancer from 1819 to 1866, when he retired. Mr. Chance was author of "A Treatise on Powers," in two volumes; London, 1831; and died in Camden-square, London, on 16th February, 1876].

Henry Chance, son of James Timmins Chance, was of Trinity College, Cambridge, of which college he became M.A., and was partner from 1856 to 1889, and is now a shareholder in Chance Bros., Limited. In 1856 he delivered a lecture before the Society of Arts, "On the Manufacture of Crown and Sheet Glass" (*re* Journal, 1856), and wrote a treatise on the same subject for "The Manual of Glass Making." He also wrote two papers for "Birmingham and the Midland Hardware District," one "On the Manufacture of Plate, Crown, and Sheet Glass" (pp. 147-50), and another "On the Manufacture of Alkali and Acids in Birmingham and Neighbourhood" (pp. 166-68).

On the 1st January, 1889, the firm became a limited liability company, with R. L. Chance, his son (A. L. Chance), and J. H. Chance—sons of R. L. Chance, deceased—Henry Chance, G. F. Chance, and J. F. Chance, sons of J. T. Chance; Edward Chance, son of Edward Chance, deceased; and Kenneth Alan Macaulay, a nephew of J. T. Chance.

About the year 1854 the manufacture and construction of Dioptric Apparatus for Lighthouses were commenced at Spon Lane by the Messrs. Chance, who have since that time supplied more than 800 lights to the Governments and Harbour Boards of the maritime world, together with iron towers, lanterns, lamps, clockwork, and other accessories.

"The glass-house pot-clay," says one writer, "supposed to be found nowhere else in the known world (he is now writing of Amblecote, Holloway End, &c.), is about 150ft. below the surface, and 45ft. below the coal, to the extent of nearly 200 acres, but the best sort is only found upon about 48 acres. This stratum is about two feet and a half thick, of which the middle is the finest. The outside is carefully picked off and used in copper mines. In 1818, this valuable bed was owned by Lord Foley (as to three acres), Edward Hickman, Esq. (as to 23 acres), and a Mr. Waldron (as to 21 acres).

This clay is taken up in lumps of 100lbs. weight each, is carefully washed, picked, and scraped by women. One yard produces a ton, and 4,000 tons are got every year, value 34s. to 44s. per ton. The exportation of it as Fuller's earth is prohibited unless manufactured, on which account it is shaped like bricks. It possesses the peculiar excellency that a pot made of it, with a proper heat, will melt almost anything into glass, provided it be fluxed with proper salts. The largest pots made of the clay are for crown glass, plate glass, broad glass, and bottles, and hold from 15 to near 30 cwt. each; those for flint glass and phials from 5 to 10 cwt. each. The largest will last one or two months, the smallest from nine to twelve months.

Plate-glass was first made in England at Lambeth, in 1673, by some Venetian workmen in the employ of George Villiers Duke of Buckingham. These men had introduced the manufacture in England some years previous.

The first glass manufactory in America was established in New Hampshire, in 1790.

The duty on glass was first imposed by Act of Parliament, 6 and 7 of William and Mary (1695), chapter 18. This was repealed by the 9 and 10 William III. (1698), chapter 45, and 10 and 11 of the same king (1699), chapter 18. By an Act passed in the nineteenth year of George II. (1745), chapter 12, the duty was re-imposed, and on several occasions it was considerably augmented until it was finally abolished by the 8 and 9 of Victoria (24 Ap., 1845) chapter 6, just one hundred years after its re-imposition.

Crystal glass, or mirrors, we read of before the advent of our Saviour, for in Pliny (who flourished between A.D. 23 and 79), we are told "that Pyrrhus, King of Epirus (B.C. 295—272) possessed a precious stone in which (without any help, invention, or arte of man) was naturally discerned the figures of nine goddesses, and a young naked child standing by them; so that they were censured, by grave opinion, to be the portraits of the nine Muses and Apollo." Chrystals or stones such as this were used by the necromancers of the Middle Ages. In the reign of Henry VIII. (1509—1547) a priest was imprisoned for "consecrating of a crystal stone wherein a chylde shall lokke, and see many thyngs." In Barrett's "Magus," published in 1801, directions for such consecration are given, and in June, 1863, Lieutenant Morrison, proprietor of "Zadkiel's Almanack," obtained a verdict and 20s. damages against Admiral Sir Edward Belcher, for libel in charging him with the exhibition for money of a similar magic crystal.

The Crystal Palace (the glass of which was supplied by Messrs. Chance, of Smethwick) stands on nineteen acres (772,784 square feet), contains 4,000 tons of iron and 600,000 cubic feet of woodwork. The glass used amounted to seventeen acres for roofing and 1,500 vertical glazed sashes.

In 1830, W. H. Cope, Esq., had two glass houses on Colebourn Hill, where he resided, and at that date also the second Benjamin Littlewood had a house and glass house at Hollow's End.

Egypt claims the discovery of glass making by Heames, and in a letter from the Emperor Adrian to Servianus, A.D. 134, this is incidentally mentioned. Aristophanes and Aristotle mention glass, as also do Lucian, Plutarch, and Lucretius. It is mentioned in Revelations iv., 6. Other references to glass will be found in Pliny's Natural History, lxxxvi., chap. 26; in Strabo lib. xvi.; and in Tacitus History, iv., chap. 7; Josephus, b. ii., chap. 10. By some it is understood that Job xxviii., 17, refers to chrysal.

A plate made of glass was found amidst the ruins of Herculaneum (destroyed A.D. 179), and in the reign of Nero, two small cups of glass were sold for 6,000 sestertix, equal to £50,000.

The island of Murano, in Venice, was most probably the first place in Europe where glass was made. The plate-glass works at Paris was established in 1688, by Abraham Thevert, and afterwards removed to St. Gobins, near Lyons, in 1693. In 1695, two firms in France, one at St. Gobins and the other at Paris, united, and continue to this day. In 1662, Neris' "Treatise of the Composition of Glass" was translated into English by Christopher Merret, and published in London, and in 1699 Blancourt published his "Art of Glass." In the latter work we read that an artist presented Cardinal Richelieu with an image in glass, for which act he was doomed to perpetual imprisonment.

Plate-glass manufacturing was established in 1773, at Ravenhead, in Lancashire, and so continues.

In 1831 the glass house pot-clay of Kingswinford, &c., was analysed by Mr. Harepath, of Liverpool, with the following result:—

Alumina	27.6	Grains.
Silex	64.3	"
Lime	3.3	"
Iron (oxyde of)	5.9	"
	101.1	

Proprietors of Glass House Clay, 1830.				
Proprietors.	Lessees, Occupiers, &c., at different times.	Sites.	Acres.	
Milward family.	Grazebrook Brettell and Rufford Brooks	Hungary Hill	} 18	
Hickman family.	Hickman, Freer, and Harris.	Broadfield, near		} 21
Waldron family.	Davies and Holland. Hill, Waldron & Co. Littlewood, Kay & Co.	Haye Green Millfield Lye	} 23	
Lord Foley.	Unwrought	Near Lye Mill		3
Poor of the parish of Stone, near Kidderminster.	Hill, Hampton, and Harrison	Highman's Green	} 9	
Unwin.	Rufford	Hungary Hill		54
Lord Stamford.	Pidcock	Withymoore, near Lye Hall	30	
King.		Haye Green		
Lord Dudley.	Hughes and Sades	Amblecote	} 20	
Pidcock.		Delph		
Rufford.		Lye Grange	7½ 22	
			In all	207½

In 1688 there were 28 furnaces at work in the neighbourhood of Stourbridge, Kingswinford, &c.

In 1760 Messrs. Pidcock, Hill, and Rogers were makers of *broad glass and bottles*; Messrs. Grazebrook and Denham were makers of *smooth enamel glass*; Messrs. Grazebrook, Denham, Bradley, Barrar, Rogers, Honeybourn, Russell, and Little were makers of *flint glass, both best and ordinary*; and Messrs. Pidcock, Grazebrook, Denham, Barrar, Rogers, Russell, and Honeybourn were makers of *phials*.

According to Tunncliffe's Survey, 1786, there were then in and around Stourbridge (which included Amblecote, Colbourn Brook, Hollow End, Kingswinford, &c.), Richard Bradley, George Ensell, Sarah Grazebrooke, Hill and Waldron (who were bankers also), and Messrs. Scott, Keir, Jones and Co., glass manufacturers. These were not all the makers, only the chief ones.

In 1830, Mr. Benson, of Dudley, and a Mr. Dovey of Stourbridge, introduced steam power for cutting and grinding glass.

In 1841, besides the Grazebrooks, Pidcock, and Parrish and Co., and Whateley and Dain, mentioned before, there were the following additional makers of glass in the neighbourhood:—William Hodgetts, Wordsley; Littlewood and Berry, Hollow's End; William Richardson, and Benjamin and Jonathan Headon, at Wordsley; Rufford and Walker, Heath Glassworks; Silvers and Stevens, Moor-lane; Thomas Skidmore, Wordsley; Joseph Stevens, Colbourn Hill; Thomas Webb, "The Platts"; and Westwood and Thorne, Brierley Hill. And in and around Dudley the following:—Badger Brothers and Co., Phoenix Glassworks; James and William Benson, Priory-street; Guest, Ward, and Guest, Castle Glassworks; Hawkes and Greathead (flint), Stour-street; Page and Somerville (flint), Holly Hall; and James Stevens (ruby, achromatic, and coloured), Holly Hall, besides which there were eight glass-cutters and two engravers on glass.

In 1855 there were twenty-one glass manufacturers in Birmingham, including Soho, but excluding Smethwick. Thirty-three glass button manufacturers, four glass chandelier and lustre manufacturers, thirty-one glass cutters, and thirty-two glass toy manufacturers.

The manufacturing of glass at Tutbury was founded in 1810, and employed twenty-two hands in 1832.

In 1786 Messrs. Peter Seaman and Co. manufactured glass at Warrington, and William Horton at Red Cross-street, Liverpool.

In 1874 there were ten manufacturers of flint glass, two of bottle glass, and one of plate glass in the neighbourhood, employing 1,200 men, 150 women and girls, and 350 boys. The late Alderman Copeland, of Stoke, manufactured some dessert dishes, claret jugs, wine-glasses, which were exhibited at the Paris Exhibition; and a Mr. T. C. Barnes says, in a report he made to the Society of Arts, "I myself (working on the borders of Staffordshire) have made an antique jug, ten ounces in weight, which is capable of holding an imperial quart."

The following are the names of glass manufacturers in Staffordshire (besides those referred to above) now (1894) in business:—

Messrs. Boulton and Mills, Audnam Glass Works, Wordsley; Messrs. Castrey and Gee, Amblecote; Messrs. Alfred and James Davis, Dennis Park, Amblecote; Messrs. Fleming and Co., The Platts Glass Works; Mr. Haden, Brettell Lane; Mr. T. Insull, Hart's Hill, Brierley Hill; Messrs. Mills, Walker and Co., Limited, Wordsley; Mr. Arthur Pearson, Round Oak, Brierley Hill; Messrs. Henry G. Richardson and Sons, Wordsley; Messrs. Stuart

Bros., Round Oak, Brierley Hill; Messrs. Stevens and Williams, Brierley Hill Works; Messrs. Stuart and Sons, Red House Glass Works, Wordsley; Messrs. Thomas Webb and Sons, Limited, Stourbridge Glass Works, Amblecote; and Messrs. Webb, Shaw, and Co., Wordsley.

The Messrs. Wainwright (referred to earlier) were upholsterers in London, and their glass works were known as the London House Glass Works.

The Richardsons—William, Haden, Benjamin, and Jonathan—were sons of Joseph Richardson, builder, of Wordsley. The first being born in the year 1785, and died in 1877, at the patriarchal age of 92.

His brother Benjamin was born at Wordsley on the 9th of March, 1802, and having served his apprenticeship to glass making, became manager to Messrs. Hawkes and Co., of Dudley, removing as before said to the management of the London House Glassworks for Messrs. Wainwright.

Mr. Richardson discovered and developed etching on glass, and at his works coloured as well as pressed glass were first made. This firm were the introducers of enamelling and gilding on glass, and in connection with this it is interesting to note that the men employed were from the Potteries.

In 1847 they were awarded the gold medal of the Society of Arts, of which society Mr. B. Richardson was a member. Several persons afterwards noted as artists worked at these works, as Mr. Philip Pargeter, Mr. W. J. Muckley, Mr. John Northwood, and Mr. Bott, of Worcester. Mr. Northwood invented the etching machine; Mr. Muckley—who became master of the School of Art at Manchester—is now a much-appreciated exhibitor at the Royal Academy and Grosvenor Gallery; and Mr. Bott is as well known as a painter of Limoges china.

The firm became at various times known as Messrs. Hodgetts, Richardson, and Pargeter, afterwards Messrs. Hodgetts and Richardson, and now as H. G. Richardson and Sons.

A patent for the "threading" of glass was obtained whilst the firm was "Hodgetts, Richardson, and Sons," on which royalty was paid by several firms who used it, but on their patent being infringed the partners did not legally assert their rights and therefore lost them.

"The father of the glass trade"—as he was called—Mr. Benjamin Richardson, died on the 50th of November, 1887, and is buried at Wordsley Church.

Having as far as able brought the history, biographical and otherwise, to our own day, we will now deal with the legendary part of our subject, and we are happy to be able to give at least one story of great interest connected with the glass industry. Naturally, associated with a manufacture which has been carried on for so long a period, there has arisen incidents of a very peculiar character, many of which are lost, but some are still known to us; peculiar customs, habits, and singular facts now and again turn up.

THE LEGEND OF THE GLASSHOUSE.

"What is the matter with you?" inquired a man of his wife, as they lay benighted in an old shed, the sole remains of a glasshouse that once stood on the spot, "you look frightened, have you seen a ghost?"

"I don't know what it was, John," answered the wife; "but just now I awoke, and was peering out in the open, when something rose as it were from the ground, and having taken the shape of a human being, passed close by me, and it sank into the earth again just over there."

"Go sleep with thee, and don't disturb one again," saying which the man fell asleep again.

John Thomas and his wife Jane were on tramp; they had been married now over ten years, and had two children, both of whom were with them. They were natives of a little village in South Staffordshire, but had left their native spot soon after marriage, migrating to Newcastle-on-Tyne. John was a glass-blower in search of work. There they had remained until a dispute having arisen between the master and his men as to wages, he with others left Newcastle, and found himself, as before said, in a shed, part of what was formerly an old glasshouse, near to Colbourn Hill, not far from their native village.

In accordance with his request, the wife tried to sleep, but the power to do so had deserted her, and she was unable to do more than doze. In the midst of these attempts to sleep she witnessed once more the visit from the apparition, and at all risks woke up her partner, who was snoring away most lustily.

Her husband was not on the whole an inconsiderate man, and noticing again the signs of dread which marked his wife's features, he sat beside her awake, talking about old days spent in that neighbourhood, when all at once the wife whispered, "See, John; there it is." Looking in the direction indicated by her, he saw what made his hair stand on end, the figure of a boy rise out of the ground and walk away, as before described by the wife. Sleep left him, and for the rest of the night he, as well as his wife, sat awake, and on the dawning of morn, made haste to the village where they were born. Arriving there they were well received by their old neighbours, and made as comfortable as the natural and generous good-heartedness of Staffordshire people could make them.

When seated by the warm hearth on the evening of the day on which they arrived, talking of by-gone days and persons, they narrated their experience of the night before, when one made answer, 'Dustna know what it is? Dustna member the tale 'bout th'oud glass haus; had'st forgot it?'

"Well, now you remind me, Thomas, I remember the tale," said John, "but I'd forgotten it. How one's memory fails them, but I suppose," he continued, "being away for so long had taken it out of my head. When I was a lad it was much talked about. I'd like to hear it told again."

Well tha sees mony yerr ago—the glass-haus that stud on th' spot we're yo slep'n last neight"—said old Tummas, wer owned by a whimsical chap o' th' neyme o' B—, he war a funni' un, yit he wur a good measter I he'erd mi feyther sey. Hei worked fur him, that's about ninety yerr since—feyther's bin ded now forty yerr, and he werr a lad when this happened. B— had meyd a fortin, and wur thinkin' 'bout going up, when, his woife, a purty good creetur, deed, un left him a widower with a lad about four year oud. His woife deeing upset all his kalkilations, he'd bout a lot of lond raund about heier and was thinkin' of retirin', when her deed; hei did na no what toe du when her went, but at last he consoled himseln by marryin' a wider neymed Barragin, her had a son as was grooin' up to manhood, tho' fer aw that he wur ne'er a mon. Well, fur bett'r and fur wuss, as they sen, he marryed hur. Just before they wun marryed his own lad, little Joe B—, was stoon, it wur said bi a lot a gipsies, else very loikly he wud nur a marrid a' taw. Yung Barragin was a brick; he'd drink enough t' sink a bo'art, he wus aw ways fust in a fight, it did nur matter whether it were a man, a be'er, a cock, ur a dawg fight, it wur aw same to him. Well, th' owd mon did nur loike this youth's go'in on, an' tow'd him so, an' so did lots o' other pepul, an' at last, to th' wonder o' ivery body, he turn'd right round, an' becum a rare gud un. Bi this he geined owd mon's good pinyun, whoo soon arther meyd his will, and left him aw he had, with th' resarve that if his own lad turned up agen hei was to have his reights.

"Oh, I remember," said John Thomas, "now you

mention all about the story, and as it seems to be a labour to you I will tell the rest. It has all come back to me as fresh as if mother and father had just told me. But suppose we go to the public house—for, by-the-by, that is connected with the story—and have a glass over it, whilst the women get things settled."

To this they all agreed, adjourned to the public house, and having become seated John commenced his tale where oid Thomas had left off.

"Not long after," said John, "the making of this will oid B— died, and young Barragin entered into possession of the glasshouse, house, and land. The conditions of the will were well known in the neighbourhood, and were the topic of much conversation, especially at the public house in which we are now seated, and which was much frequented by the glassmakers. It was the only inn in the neighbourhood then, and was known by the name of "Robin Hood." Underneath the signboard was written the usual distich—

In all the land there's none so good
As the ale that's sold at the Robin Hood.

At the time of our story the house was kept by a native of Wales, of the name of Owen Williams, who had married a wife from the neighbourhood, and had settled, as he thought, for life. Some short time after marriage his wife died, but still he kept the inn, cracking his jokes with and supplying ale to his customers, who never having tasted any other—there being no other public house for miles—knew not but what it was the best.

December, 171—, had dawned upon the neighbourhood, amid a severe frost and snow which covered the place, and on the evening of the 16th of that month a number of the inhabitants were assembled, as was their wont, around the bright fire in the Robin Hood kitchen, where they were regaling themselves with ale and talk. Amongst these was the tutor of a juvenile school, who was known by the name of Stickem—Mr. George Stickem—a man of much importance, according to his own estimation, and who, having obtained the reputation of being as learned as a lawyer—which to the common people was the height of all learning—he was looked up to by the innocent people of that place. His figure was tall and spare, his face—the lines of which were none of the pleasantest—was begrimed with snuff, and his clothes were as singular as his figure, for he wore what was once a black coat—now by reason of wear become a dirty brown—a pair of buckskin breeches greased until they shone like a mirror, and a wig, equally as greasy—on which he wore a hat—three-cornered in shape—all the said articles being the gift of a neighbouring gentleman who supplied him with his "cast-offs."

After the death of Mrs. Williams, a widowed sister of Mr. Williams, by name of Mrs. Jones, became his housekeeper, and on this good lady's heart Mr. Stickem had made a serious impression, so much so that whenever Mr. Williams was inclined to upbraid Mr. Stickem on account of his little peculiarities—one of which consisted in his obtaining grog and never paying for it—Mrs. Jones always defended him from such attacks.

On the evening in question the conversation turned—as it had often done—upon the old topic, of Mr. B— and also young Barragin, and one of the speaker's referred to the profligate habits of his former life.

"Allow me," said Stickem, obtaining a fresh supply of snuff, "allow me to say you are in error if you mean that worthy gentleman, for he is a beautiful specimen of tuition. I educated him myself. I gave him more stripes than I did others, and now see how beneficial it has proved."

"Everyone knows how clever you are," chimed in Mrs. Jones.

"Pray tell us how he came to inherit Mr. B—'s property," enjoined one of the company.

"Why," said one whose name was Grey, "he only holds it on trust. If at any time Mr. B——'s son turns up he will possess the whole, and this worthy gentleman will only retain the glass-house."

"That was a sweet child," said another.

"Not so," said Stickem, "young as he was he was an unruly rogue. I taught him, but his father would not let me use the rod, and he was spoiled."

"I think Mr. Barragin would be sorry to find out where he was," observed the man who had spoken before.

"Certainly he would," said Stickem. "The child is no doubt dead; anyhow he ought to be."

Having given expression to his feelings as above, Stickem called for a replenishing of his mug, and placed it to his account. This rather staggered Williams, as the account was long standing, and as he never intended to pay it he had not lately added to it.

"Mr. Stickem," said he, "do you think I do nothing with my beer but give it away? Why don't you settle your last account?"

"Mercy on me," cried out Mrs. Jones, "here is usage to a respectable man. I'll bear witness the good man has been a constant visitor here ever since you opened the house, and now you refuse him credit."

Just as the irate woman had given vent to these remarks there came just inside the door a boy of about nine years old soliciting alms. His bare skin could be seen through the many rents in his clothes, and, shivering with cold, he begged something to eat and to warm himself before the fire. On seeing the boy Williams told his sister to give him something to eat.

"No," she said, in her smarting manner, "I am good-natured enough, that's true, but" (and with that she gave a shrug of her shoulders) "I can't bear beggars."

William himself went to the cupboard, and taking some meat and bread, with a pot of beer, gave them to the boy, who would have warmed himself before the fire, but Mrs. Jones would not permit it.

Mr. Stickem, after his rebuke by Williams, sat aside a little while, at last leaving the premises in high dudgeon, on account of the rudeness, as he called it, of Williams, and soon afterwards the rest of the company followed.

The boy, having eaten the food given him, got into the road as speedily as he could. There he stood houseless and a wanderer, having no friends he knew of; a stranger here, as elsewhere, he knew not where to go. At last he espied the glasshouse standing close by—its conical shape marking it out distinctly to him—out of which a strong glare appeared at the top. Thither he wended his way, and on his arrival he found the men were drawing out the fluid glass, and the excessive heat soon dispelled the cold from his limbs, and, having obtained permission, he lay himself down, and was soon lost to all that was passing around him in a sound sleep.

On the morrow, when he awoke, the place was nearly empty, only two men remaining, and as he essayed to leave the glasshouse he was met by a man who acted as superintendent of the glassworks, and whose name was Michael Jackson. On perceiving the boy he stopped him, and asked him what brought him there.

"I slept here last night," said the boy.

"And why was that," said Jackson?

"Because I have neither friend nor home."

"How can that be; who are your parents?"

"I don't know," replied the boy, "I used to live with a man and woman who travelled about the country, but the man died lately, and the woman was very unkind to me. She told me to come into this neighbourhood because she said I belonged to it; and then left me."

"And do you belong to the neighbourhood?" asked Jackson.

"I don't know," said the boy, "but I think I can remember it."

"Well," said Jackson, "be sure you come and sleep here again to-night, and here is half-a-crown to get you some victuals."

Having received the money, away the boy went, and Jackson hurried away to his master, whom he found in not a very pleasant mind, arising from the fact that that morning he had received a visit from a discarded mistress, who had begged money for herself and a child the outcome of their intercourse. The wants were partially supplied, but it had upset Mr. Barragin's temperament, so that when Jackson entered his house he was more inclined to refuse than grant any favour—he was in a very fretful mood.

"Mine is rather particular business," said Jackson, as he very cautiously shut to the door of the apartment. "Such, perhaps, as you may not like everybody to know."

Having said so much, he began to inform Mr. Barragin of what had taken place, concluding by saying he was sure the boy was Mr. B——'s son.

The effect such a statement had upon him was wonderful; all the cupidity and craft of his nature came out, but with an effort he assumed a placid demeanour and said—"This is an idle tale, and you come troubling yourself thus because a beggar boy slept at the glass house last night."

"It is no idle tale," said Jackson; "I have carried that boy too often as a little one to be deceived by his appearance—besides, there's the mark on the back of his neck I can swear to, and so can many besides me."

A statement like this caused Mr. Barragin to think, and for some time he was considering what was best to be done. At last he exclaimed, "Well then, if you indeed supposed him to be young B——, why did you come in this manner to me?"

"Because I thought——"

"Let me have no more of your thoughts. Nothing would give me greater happiness than the discovery of my patron's son; and if this is really no impostor I will do all for him that justice requires."

"Then," said Jackson, "I suppose I may speak of this publicly."

"No," said the master, perceiving that he was unable to proceed without the man, "let it be till he comes again to-night. I will come and examine him myself."

With this Jackson left his master, who, being alone, gave way to passion, cursing and swearing, and at last resolving to get rid of the boy by any means he could.

After the half-crown had been given to him, the boy—who went by the name of Mellor—made his way to the "Robin Hood" and had some breakfast, but before allowing him to eat it Mrs. Jones insisted upon his showing her the money, on seeing which she remarked that her brother was a fool for having relieved an impostor. In answer to this the boy stated how he came by the money, and that he had come there to spend it because of the kindness of the landlord the night before.

Whilst this conversation was taking place, a party of soldiers came to the house to refresh themselves. The officer in command, taking notice of Mellor, put some questions to him, and concluded by offering him the position of servant to himself if he would accept it. This was too good an offer to be refused, and thinking the foreman's request for him to be at the glasshouse that night to be of no avail, he trudged away with the soldiers on their journey.

Night, which to Mr. Barragin had been too long in coming, at last closed upon the scene, and then he was seen wending his way to the glasshouse, shaking like a leaf, and racked with thoughts that tore up his breast. When he entered there was only one man tending the fire, and it was easy for him, therefore, to find a pretence to send him away. The man having gone, he looked about as one bewildered in search of the object of his dread, when

his eye fell upon a child asleep. With stealthy tread he approached the sleeping boy, and peering into his features, recoiled as from some poisonous reptile. Raising his eyes from the lad, they wandered round the building, and were attracted by a glare which showed itself from an aperture in the mouth of the furnace. Taking hold of the chain he raised the door and beheld the white flame and glow which was sent forth.

"This is the place, one moment and all would be as a cinder, as the coals that are burning. It, it shall be so, he exclaimed in his frenzy, and lifting up the boy he hurled him into the liquid flames, and before either sigh or groan could escape the lips of the doomed one he was in the midst thereof.

Having done so he again shut the door, and restless again raised it to see that all were right, and stood straining his eyes as well as the heat of the furnace would allow him; and when Jackson came, as per arrangement with the boy into the glasshouse, his countenance was aghast with horror.

"What have you done with the boy?" said he, in a hoarse whisper.

"He is gone," said Mr. Barragin, in confusion, letting down the door of the furnace in his excitement.

"Yes, I know he is gone, said Jackson—meaning the boy Mellor, who he thought had been destroyed—and I also know where. This is the justice to your patron's child; you rightly guessed my motive in coming to you, but I would not have done this."

To this taunt Barragin was for some time unable to reply. After a while, however, he asked,

"What language is this you use to me."

"Never more show your consequence to me," hissed the man. "This night you sleep in prison." Having said so he attempted to leave the place.

"Stay, stay," cried his employer, overpowered by his fears, "what has happened was perfectly accidental. I know it appears doubtful to you; but come home with me, and by argument I will convince you. Consent to what I ask, and you shall never want a friend; money shall always be at your disposal."

For some time Jackson appeared deaf to all entreaty, but at last yielded, and received a large sum of money as a final argument.

On the morning after the deed had been committed, as narrated above, the men, as was their wont, were going to commence "a bout" (a term meaning the drawing of the glass), when, without any apparent cause, the vessels containing the glass bursted. On examination the furnace was found slightly defective; this having been repaired, the fire was re-kindled, but again the work fell to pieces. On these facts being brought to the notice of the master, he raved and swore as if mad, taunting the workmen with being duffers at their trade, and ended by discharging the old and engaging new workmen. This, however, was of no avail; the accidents continued to occur, the fire refused to burn; such is the story told in these long-off days. After several attempts, the master closed the glasshouse, and it finally went to ruin as we now see it.

"Oh, tha's tow'd t'teal weel, but tha must be thursty; drink up, mon, and hay a glass wi' mei," said Tummas.

"Well, I don't mind if I do," said John.

A general re-filling of glasses having taking place, and havin' wet their throats with a good draught, they again settled down to hear the story out.

"Jackson," continued John, "made his master pay dear for his secrecy, drawing on him very largely; but at last, being wishful to go to the North, he asked a larger sub, and having obtained it moved away."

Ten years had elapsed, and Mr. Barragin made proposals to the daughter of a Mr. McFardel, a man very well to do, living close by; and about the same time there came into the village a recruiting party,

under the command of an ensign, who was no other than our friend Mellor, who, as a boy, had begged at the very public house where he was now staying—the "Robin Hood."

Changes had taken place in the ownership of the inn. Williams had died, and his sister, Mrs. Jones, became landlady thereof; but, feeling lonely, she had entered in the bonds of holy matrimony with Stickem—whom she had so often defended against her brother—who was at the time the ensign and his soldiers were billeted there, the landlord at the same time following on in his occupation as schoolmaster.

At the time of the visit of the soldiers, Stickem and McFardel were at daggers drawn, which arose as follows:—McFardel had a great fancy—for amusement—for rearing pigs. These he did in large numbers, which, when killed, he liked the fitches to be smoked; but having no convenience for this work in his own home, he availed himself of Stickem's permission to dry them in the large chimney of the "Robin Hood."

Now, it happened that Stickem, in the course of his avocation as a schoolmaster, was in the habit of giving the children under his charge plenty of stick; and on one occasion he was summoned to appear before the magistrates by the parents of a boy whom he had dealt with in a very severe manner and without cause, and it came before Mr. McFardel, as a magistrate. Of course owing to the long favour he had granted to this magistrate—in connection with drying his bacon—Stickem appeared before him with an easy mind, thinking that "one good turn deserved another," but in this he was doomed to be disappointed, for the magistrates fined him 10s. and costs.

For this gross ingratitude, as Stickem called it, he was determined to be avenged. Some time afterwards Mr. McFardel, with his men, came to take away the bacon left with Stickem to be dried in his chimney, but he refused to let it go, asserting that "whilst he had given permission to leave it there, he had not, nor should he, give them permission to take it away again." And ever afterwards they were antagonists.

The soldiers took up their quarters at Stickem's house as I before said, and on the Sunday following a dinner was provided for them, which consisted of a stew composed of all the tainted meat and bread the landlord and his wife could get together. On it being served to the soldiers they refused to eat it, stating it was not fit for food. The young ensign's attention being drawn to the food, he agreed with his men, and spying the ham hanging in the chimney told them to help themselves. This, as you will naturally think, they did.

Under the impression that the landlord, by this attempt to poison—as he called it—his men, was disaffected to the Government, Ensign Mellor waited upon Mr. McFardel for his advice, but when he arrived there the daughter only was at home, and hearing that a military officer was urgently wishing to see her father she waited upon him herself.

Miss McFardel was just 21, handsome and of genteel figure, and the conversation of the officer interested her very much, so much so, indeed, that the intervening time between his coming and the return of Mr. McFardel went so quickly that Mellor had forgotten the business on which he had come, and she had forgotten her work.

The father enquired the officer's business, which having been told, he could not have given him greater pleasure. A constable was summoned, and with Mr. McFardel visited the "Robin Hood," and arrested the landlord for attempting to poison the soldiers, and consigned him to a dirty gaol full of rats and mice; but the next day, the stew being analysed and found not to contain any injurious ingredient, he was liberated on payment of a heavy fine. As the result of this

Mellor was a frequent visitor at McFardel's, with the result, natural enough, that Miss McFardel and he fell over head and ears in love, to the great displeasure of the father, who threatened to disinherit her. On hearing this Mellor replied he would as soon take her penniless as with a fortune, after which declaration she walked off with him to be married.

Now, as I before said, Barragin had proposed to this young lady, in fact was her accepted suitor, and therefore when he learnt that she was married he was furious. He was in this state—having just learned the news—when Jackson, who had just returned from the North, was announced.

"Tell him," said Barragin, "I am engaged, and cannot see him."

The next minute Jackson stood before him. "Why is this intrusion," said his sometime-master.

"Because I wanted to see you; I want money, I can't live without it," replied the man.

"And did I not give you sufficient before," said the master?

"And what if you did," said Jackson, "that's all gone, I want more, since that affair of yours—you understand me—I have not been able to do myself a farthing's worth of good . . . and if you wish me to keep your secret you must let me have some more money."

"I know no secret," said Barragin, "and I am determined to be the dupe of your fraudulent practices no longer. So go and do as you please."

"But I have something to inform you about," said Jackson. "It is true you made away with some poor wretch, but you missed your mark. This very morning I saw the son of Mr. B—, the same that I played with when an infant, the same, too, that slept at the glass house the night which I told you, in whose stead some other unfortunate little wretch fell into your clutches the night following. But he is now in a position to claim his rights."

"Leave me directly," said Barragin. "I have no obligation to you."

"I will," said Jackson, and went away immediately.

When in the north Jackson had met Mellor, and being struck with his features, had wormed out of him his story, with every detail of which he was now conversant. On leaving Barragin, he went straight to Ensign Mellor and told his story. The ensign was so astonished he knew scarcely what to do, but he bethought himself he would first wait on his father-in-law. When he arrived at Mr. McFardell's Barragin was closeted with him, and the father-in-law was explaining that he had nothing to do with the marriage, and when he entered the father was inclined to treat him rather scurily.

"Spare your anger," said Mellor, "you are displeased with me for superceding this gentleman in

your daughter's affections. Divest him of his possessions and give them to me, and where then would be your choice. That, sir, must come to pass. Mr. Barragin, as a gentleman, you will render up that which was given you in trust, on due cause being shown."

It was then Barragin repented his rashness with Jackson and made haste to leave the room; just as he was doing so, however, Jackson entered and charged him with murder, to the consternation of all present. On this charge being made, he was taken away to await examination. The examination took place in due course, which although it ended in Barragin's enlargement for want of evidence, at the same time cleared Jackson from participation in the crime. Barragin, on his release, shut himself up in his house and remained in solitude, as everyone shunned him on his appearing in the public way.

One day, whilst ruminating upon his present and his immediately future prospects, a middle-aged woman forced herself upon his presence. It was his forsaken mistress, who you will remember my mentioning as having visited him for money some years previous. After some recriminating remarks one to the other, she said,

"I had a child, and, though you were its father, I loved it as myself. When I last was here, beggar-like, craving charity, he was with me; but that day he strayed from my sight, and my eyes never beheld him more. I was told that the boy, unable to trace me, took shelter in that building of yours, which now stands a ruin; but there he was not to be found, nor elsewhere. There is a tale of murder whispered about, said to be done there, and by you. Tell me," she said more wildly, as she went along, "did you mark the features of the child you destroyed? Convince me it was not him, and your other guilt shall be kept secret."

Gasping for breath at her recital, he exclaimed when he had recovered himself, "Do you think I am as insane as yourself; has not the law pronounced me innocent?" "Yes," continued she, after a pause, "but I require more proofs than the law to satisfy me. Let your own conscience be your judge. If, in addition to the crime of murder, you broke the laws of nature, may all that is evil in the world, and —" she was commencing an awful malediction, when he rushed from the house and her presence, and running over the ground adjacent thereto, had overlooked a precipice close by until he fell from its giddy height to the depth below, where the next day his mangled form was found.

"So ends my tale," said John, "and yet although I knew the circumstances so well, when the apparition appeared my thoughts wandered away from the cause, as given in my story."

Ghosts and apparitions have appeared, even unto this day.



