



Plate 1 - Representation of the Pellatt & Green Showroom from the Repository of arts, literature, commerce, manufactures, fashions and politics of May 1809

The Falcon Glassworks London - Much Ado about the Pellatt Glassmakers 1803-1924

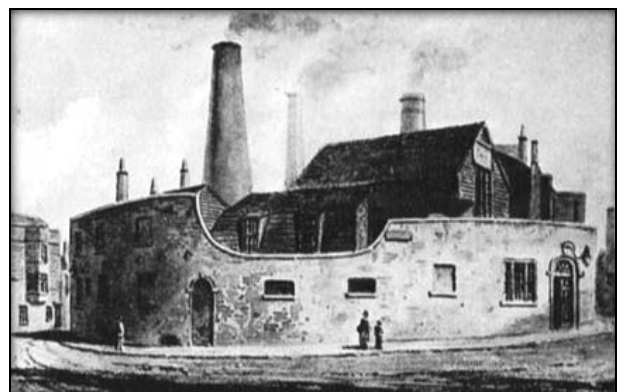
Excerpt from InChicore Glass Scrapbook Gazette 101-01 with friendly allowance of Thomas Joyce.
[www.inchicore-pressedglass-museum.org/Inchicore Glass Scrapbook Gazette.htm](http://www.inchicore-pressedglass-museum.org/Inchicore%20Glass%20Scrapbook%20Gazette.htm)
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The above picture is a representation of the **Pellatt and Green's Showroom** [1] of **1809** at No 16 St. Paul's Church Yard London. The showroom is 17.5 meters long and 7.2 meters wide. It was the **principal glass shop in London** during the Regency Period [7]. It is probable that the showroom operated as a high class interior design shop as it also sold an assortment of quality, **china and earthenware**, in a word, of all those articles of humble utility, or costly decoration, which are to be found in the principal glass shop of this metropolis [1]. By **1823 John Blade** of Ludgate Hill London had a Showroom of a similar standard. There is a picture of Blades' Showroom on page 26 of Glass and Glassmaking by Roger Dodsworth.

1803-1831 Pellatt and Green - Prior to the setting up of Pellatt and Green, **Apsley Pellatt** operated a **Glass Warehouse** at 115, Newgate Street London. It is probable that he was **buying glass** from and may have been involved in the **Falcon Glasshouse** with the **Cox family** from **1790** before he acquired total ownership with **James Green** in **1803**. There is a possibility that James Green was involved in Green & Limpus, Wholesale Potters & Glassmen, 62, Upper Thames Street London. They are listed in the Kent's Directory for the Year

1794, Cities of London and Westminster, & Borough of Southwark.

Plate 2 - Picture from Survey of London 1900 - Volume XXII - 1955. The Falcon Glasshouse 1827.



In **Francis Buckley's Old English Glass Houses** there is a listing in local directories for **Pellatt and Green** for **1803** which is interesting as the previous owners (reference The London Gazette) Alexander Thomas Cox and James Cox the **Falcon Glasshouse** Gravel Lane South-

wark had dissolved their partnership on the 20th of February **1802**.

It is “obvious” - that the Glasshouse was a success from the start and by **1809** (Plate 1) a **new showroom** was opened at No. 16 St. Paul’s Church Yard London. It is probable that the Glasshouse and the retail Showroom operated as two separate businesses.

Plate 3 Map from Survey of London 1900 - Volume XXII - 1955. We can see the 1827 location of the Falcon Glasshouse in Holland Street.



It is interesting that during the early period of production the company **Pellatt and Green** were famous for their **glass illuminators** (“deck lights”) for admitting day-light into the internal parts of ships and buildings for which Apsley Pellatt had obtained a patent for in **1807** (No. 3058). Every naval officer who saw the illuminators such as Hon. Captain Blackwood [1] R.N. [Royal Navy] and Captain Pickford, R.N. were anxious to obtain them for use on their ship. It is interesting that a Michael Naphtali [13] was sentenced to 7 years in the Australian Colonies in **1818** for stealing 101 glass illuminators valued at 301 (£ 30) the property of Apsley Pellatt Senior, James Green and William Leader. It is **probable that William Leader was a partner** in the **wholesale china and glass showroom** business for a period of time.

In **1814 Pellatt and Green** moved the Glasshouse to a **new location** which is verified by archaeologist Victoria Ridgeway’s excavation of the site (1994-1997). This new glassworks [12] was erected at the North end of Hopton Street at its junction with Holland Street, partly on copyhold ground which had formally belonged to James Austin and partly on the site of the Pudding Mill Pond (Plate 3). It is of interest that the Pudding Mill Pond had never been cast cleaned and scoured and the Glasshouse had followed the line of the pond on its northern extremes. There was a constant stench arising

from the pond below the Glasshouse and in **1826** the Jury of Paris Garden Manor presented a report that “the **stench** [Gestank] arising from the Pudding Mill Pond below the Glasshouse of Pellatt and Green” was a common nuisance. The stream was covered in soon after.

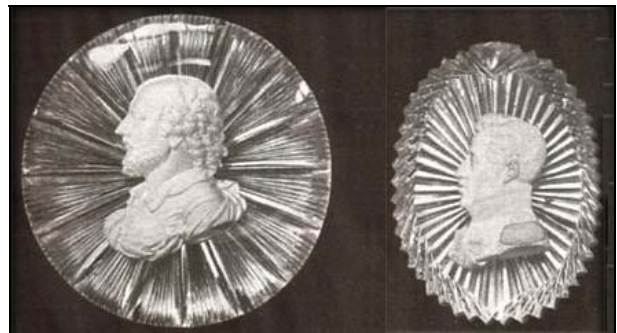
Plate 4 - Picture from Connoisseur volume LXII - 1922 - Nos. I & II moulded “tea caddy” sugar basin, with bust of **Prince Leopold** [?Duke of Albany 1853-1884, 4th son of Queen Victoria] and **King Louis XVIII**. [SG: **King Louis Philippe of France!** **Pressmoulded beakers from Baccarat about 1830!**]



Plate 5 - Picture from the Connoisseur volume LXII 1922 - Nos. III & IV - Trinket box with bust of **Princess Charlotte** [?Princess Royal 1766-1828] and “smelling bottle” with bust of **King George IV**.



Plate 6 - Picture from the Connoisseur volume LXII 1922 - Nos. V & VI - Bust of **Shakespeare**; Lamp Lustre, with a bust of **King Charles X** of France [SG: **Plaque King Charles X from Baccarat about 1830!**]



Apsley Pellatt Junior was probably involved in the business as early as **1810** as he was also a witness at the trial of Michael Naphtali along with Thomas Carter [13] from the glasshouse.

In 1819 **Apsley Pellatt Junior** (1791-1863) took out a **patent** (No. 4424) for crystallo - ceramie or **glass incrustation** [Kristallglas mit eingeglasten Pasten]. It was stated in the patent that a **foreigner** [Ausländer] had communicated to Mr Apsley Pellatt the **process of how to encase articles in glass for decoration purposes**. In the Connoisseur of 1922 Herbert W. L. Way informs us that Apsley Pellatt's patent No. 4424 was supposed to be an improvement on the manufacture of crystallo - ceramie or glass incrustation also called **Cameo Glass** but at the same time **very few examples survive or appear to be in existence**.

Decanters with cameos on the side and in the stoppers, scent bottles, "tea-caddy" sugar basins, lids of trinket boxes and snuff boxes, also lustres for lamps and **paperweights** are occasionally met with: but such articles as crested wine glasses, tumblers, cameos in ice-plates, door knobs, girandoles - caryatids to support lamps, clocks and candelabra, if they exist, they must be of **great rarity**, though they are **all mentioned in Apsley Pellatt's book - The Origin, Progress, and Improvement of Glass Manufacture (1821)**. Possibly the **process failed** for the same reason that it had **already failed in France** [???]. Mr Herbert W. L. Way also informs us that in the last five years he has **only seen twenty four specimens** on sale in antique shops and by specialist dealers.

It is interesting that **Pellatt and Green were the first English glass company to start manufacturing glass paperweights**. In 1826 **Apsley Pellatt Senior died** on the 21st January, age 63.

1831-1855 Apsley Pellatt and Co.

In 1831 **Apsley Pellatt and Co.** succeeded to the business [8]. The partnership was between **Apsley Pellatt Junior** and **Frederick Pellatt** carrying on the business of **Glass Manufactures, Glass and China Dealers**, at Holland Street Blackfriars in the county of Surrey, and in Baker Street and in Portman Square.

By 1831 **Apsley Pellatt** had made **improvements in the manufacture of pressed glass** and took out a **patent** (No. 6091).

In 1833 **Apsley Pellatt & Co.** paid £ 7852 -9s- 9d in **glass excise duty** which is over half of the tax money paid by the London glassmakers.

1833 - Sand from the Australian Colonies

The important of **good quality sand** is most significant to the glassmaking process. When **eleven bags of sand arrived in London from the Australian Colonies in 1833** it turned out to be an important event that appeared in **all the local newspapers** of the era. This is an article from The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Gazette Saturday 27th of July 1833.

"We have received a printed copy of a letter to Lord Viscount Goderich from James King, Esq., respecting the merits of his **discovery of the superior fitness of sand near Sydney for the manufacture of flint and plate glass**. The very great importance to the colony of

Mr. King's discovery renders this document highly interesting; The "**inexhaustible deposit of siliceous sand**" discovered by Mr. King results as he states, "from the decomposition of the **white sand-stone** of the coal formation (which is the geological character of the coast of Port Jackson), and constitutes the soil of the country." Mr. King's application to Lord Goderich for a **grant of land**, as a reward for his discovery, is supported by reference to extracts from the correspondence of **Messrs. Buckle, Baxter and Buckle, of London**; wherein those highly respectable Merchants and Ship-owners, **express their opinion of the value of the sand in question as ballast for ships** home-bound from the colony. Part of the report of Messrs. **Pellatt & Co.**, the well-known glass manufacturers; wherein testimony is borne to the superior quality of the **crystal glass**, manufactured in their establishment out of Sydney sand, transmitted to them (11 large bags) by Mr. King for that purpose, through the firm of Messrs Buckle, Baxter and Buckle.

We have only room to quote the extract from the report of Messrs. Pellatt & Co. on this valuable discovery, in proportion to its **very great importance**: "We have much pleasure in acquainting you, that having used the quantity of sand furnished by your house from Sydney; we find it decidedly superior to any we have previously employed." The most esteemed property of this sand, and which makes it of the greatest importance to glass-makers, is derived from the **absence of oxide of iron** and every other combination that would affect the colour of the glass when made. "It is also **free from insoluble matter** [unlöslichen Bestandteilen]. Glass made from this sand is **more brilliant and watery** than any other." We consider it fortunate at this period that this sand has been discovered, as "the **sand from Lynn Regis** with which most glass-makers were supplied, **is now very bad in quality**, and has in consequence being given up by many."

According to an analysis of a sample of this sand made by Mr. Children of the British Museum and Mr. Garden, it appears to consist of 95.0 silica, 2.2 sulphate of lime, 0.4 oxide of iron, with a trace of alumina, making 97.6; leaving 2.4 for organic matter, water and loss, the whole will be 100.0.

Messrs. **Pellatt & Co. made an attempt to import this superior sand from the colonies** but there is no evidence that any large amount arrived in England for use in the glass industry.

It is interesting that the **Warrington and Liverpool Glassmakers knew about the Sidney Bay sands a few years before Apsley Pellatt**, as **small quantities had arrived in Liverpool in about 1829** and may have been acquired by the **Bank Quay Glass Co.** It may have been used to make the **Magnificent Glass Vase** presented to Lord Eldon [18] in 1830. The Vase is described as valued at 40 guineas, is of an "elegant form and the cover is surmounted by the royal crown. The whole vase is tastefully and elegantly cut". It would be interesting to **know is this vase still in existence** as it is probably the last known unusually designed item produced by the

Bank Quay Glass Co. before the company went over to glass bottle production.

A [George Webb](#) [14] is listed as a [mould maker](#) in [1833](#) in the service of [Apsley Pellatt](#).

Plate 7 - Interior of the Falcon Glass House London 1842. Image courtesy of antiqueprints.com



Plate 8 - Advertisement from the Edinburgh Review 1847

G LASS CHANDELIERS and LUSTRES.—Apsley Pellatt and Co. (late Pellatt and Green), Falcon Glass Works, Holland Street, Blackfriars, have always in stock great varieties of the above of their own superior glass only. Drawing-room Chandeliers for gas or candles, from £8 upwards. Designs and estimates forwarded to all parts of the country and abroad free.—Western Branch, 58, Baker Street, Portman Square. No city establishment.

Plate 9 - Advertisement from the Edinburgh Review 1847

A PSLEY PELLATT and Co. (late Pellatt and Green), Glass Manufacturers, and Dealers in China, Earthenware, &c., Holland Street, Blackfriars, respectfully inform the public that they have fitted up extensive Show Rooms at their manufactory for the express convenience of their retail customers, and have always a large and carefully selected stock of the above manufactures, of the first quality. Glass chandeliers and lustres, for gas and candles, of their own highly refractive glass, from the most novel and approved designs, at every gradation of price.—Western Branch, 58, Baker Street, Portman Square. N.B. No city establishment.

The above picture Plate 7 probably dates from around early [1842](#). It is interesting that there is a write up about the [Falcon Glassworks](#) in the [Victorian history of the](#)

County of Surrey 1902 [2] for the period of the 1850's. The number of persons employed is from **one hundred to one hundred and twenty and about thirty** elsewhere. It is probably that the thirty elsewhere were **employed in the selling of the glass production at their showrooms** which was refurbished in **1847**. See **Plate 8** and **Plate 9** from the Edinburgh Review 1847. Two advertisements - The Western Branch is at 58, Baker Street Portman Square. No city establishment.

The **weight of the glass** [2] in the course of a year, into chandeliers, illuminators for ships or cellars, toilet and smelling bottles, ornamental glasses [2] of every description for the table and various objects for a medical and philosophical purpose has been about 20,000 lb (91 metric ton). Since the repeal of the **excise duty on the glass** the quantity is already increased a fifth and the quality improved. The material employed here are fifty tons of sand, twenty five tons of alkali, twenty five tons of red lead and **one hundred ton of broken glass**. [2]. (Charles R. **Hajdamach** has written in **British Glass 1800-1914** about the difficult of identifying London Glass due to the amount of broken glass in the metal mix [Glasgemenge zum Schmelzen].)

This weight of glass is about a **fortieth part of the flint glass manufactured in England**, but its **value is in a much higher proportion** from the superior delicacy of many of the productions.

An account then follows of the process employed [2]. **Seven crucibles** [Hafen] made on the premises of **Stourbridge clay**, each capable of **melting at once 1600 lb of glass** (728kg), were in use for fusing the materials which had been previously prepared. The **durability** of the glass when made was obtained by a skilful process of **annealing** [2]. This was performed in a long oven through which a railway extended and on to this **railway were placed iron trays containing the glassware**. These were gradually shifted from the mouth of the oven to its centre where it was hottest, and then as gradually shifted to the farthest end where the heat was less violent. Some of the articles required **three days**, others but twelve hours to be properly annealed [2].

There was a **lull in the glass trade** [Abschwächung] before the **removal of the Glass Excise** duty in **1845** and **Apsley Pellatt** was devoting time to his dairy farm and attending meeting of the Farmers' Council. This is an interesting article from **1844** in The Farmers Journal page 627.

“Mr **Apsley Pellatt** of the **Falcon Glassworks, Blackfriars**, presented to the Council an English specimen of **glass milk pans**, made at his **own manufactory**, of the strength and dimensions of those sent over to this country, at Sir John Lubbock's suggestion, by Captain Stanley Carr of Lubeck but made of the **ordinary transparent flint glass instead of the dark coloured bottle glass which constituted the material of the German ones**. He had already had half a dozen of them made for use in his **own dairy** at Knowle Green and would report on their merits and advantages in due time. With regards to the price at which they could be supplied under the

present excise restrictions, he found that allowing a very moderate profit, they might be made at 5 shillings and 6 pence each or for 5 shillings each provided the order extended to a dozen to be made at one time. It is interesting that these glass milk pans were mainly use for storing the cream that was separated from the unpasteurized cow's milk. When sufficient cream was collected it was made in to butter and cheese. In later years the development of the tin enamelled basin superseded the glass milk pan.”

By **1845 Apsley** and **Frederick Pellatt** were granted a **patent** (No. 10669) for **improvements in the compositions of glass and in the methods of blowing, pressing and casting glass articles**. By **1848** Apsley Pellatt published his now famous book “**Curiosities of Glass Making**”.

The National Archives informs us that on the 4th of July **1851 Frederick Pellatt registered a design** number (BT43/60) - 79537. It is a glass-mock of the 105 carat **diamond Koh-I-Noor**.

Apsley Pellatt sat as MP [Member of Parliament] for Southwark from **1852 to 1857**. **Apsley Pellatt and Frederick Pellatt dissolved their partnership** on the 18th of December **1855**.

The Pellatt family were **always investigating the glass making process to make improvements in the quality of glass and keep the cost of production to a minimum**. In doing so they had to a certain degree overlooked the development of the superior industrial design work of **F & C Osler Birmingham** as recognised by His Royal Highness Prince Albert who had bought 2 Candelabras from F & C Osler for the Queen on her birthday on the 24th of May **1849**.

It is interesting that **Apsley Pellatt** was a **juror for the Great London Exposition of 1862**. He was also an **exhibitor at the 1851 Great Exhibition** (see plate 11 and plate 12). It is interesting that at the Great Exhibition the jury thought they were justified in recommending **F & C Osler** for a **Council Medal**. The opinion of the Jury was overruled by the Council of Chairmen and the **Council Medal withheld**. This may have been as a result of a flawed judging system but we also have to consider the influence of Apsley Pellatt as none of his decisions at the Great London Exposition of 1862 were over ruled by the Council of Chairmen.

This is a description from the **Catalogue book** published by **W. M. Clark 1852 - The Crystal Palace and its Content 1851**.

“Messrs **Pellatt & Co. are large exhibitors of flint glass**. They commenced by showing all the materials employed in its manufacture, together with **model of the glass-house furnaces** (see Plate 17) completing their series by **examples of the purest crystal**, particularly as employed for **candelabra and chandeliers**.”

It is interesting that this magnificent **chandelier** (see Plate 12) that **Apsley Pellatt** had on display at the **Great Exhibition of 1851** took the eye of the representative of the **Pasha of Egypt** [11], who wanted to send it to his sublime master as a memorial of the Great Exhibi-

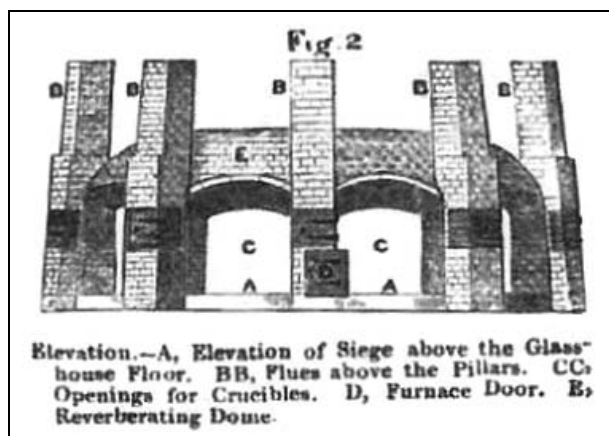
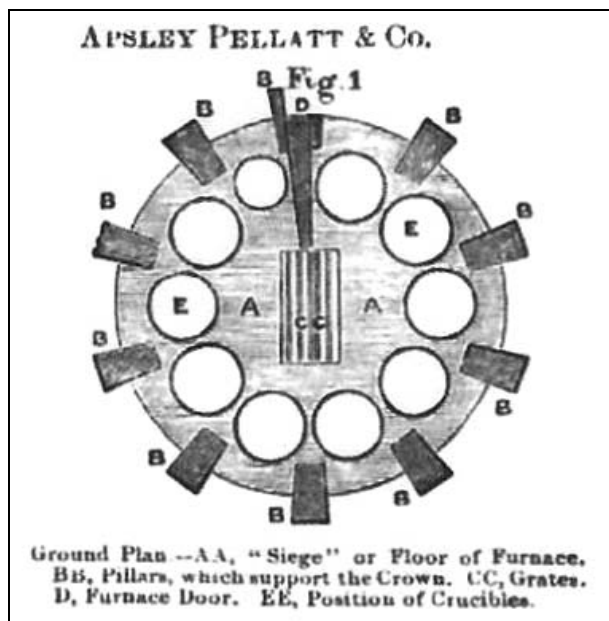
tion. None but that identical one would serve his purpose which according to the rules drawn up by the Commissioners, could not be removed till the Exhibition closed. His highness could not wait so Apsley Pellatt lost a sale. It is interesting that **F & C Osler** had borrowed the two Candelabras that they had manufactured for the Queen to display at the Great Exhibition.

1855-1872 Pellatt and Wood

In **1855 Pellatt and Wood** succeeded to the business [8]. The partnership was between **Frederick Pellatt** and **John Henry Wood** of No. 25 Baker Street carrying on business as **Glass and China Merchants**. They were also trading as **Pellatt & Co.**, engraved and cut glass - **Falcon Glass Works**, Blackfriars, and London. (see Plate 36)

The Government introduced the **Smoke Nuisance Act** to encourage the **glassmakers to be environmentally friendly** - **Frederick Pellatt** attended a meeting in **1857** of the Society of Arts which is interesting as ...

Plate 17- Apsley Pellatt & Co - Plan and Elevation of a Glass Furnace

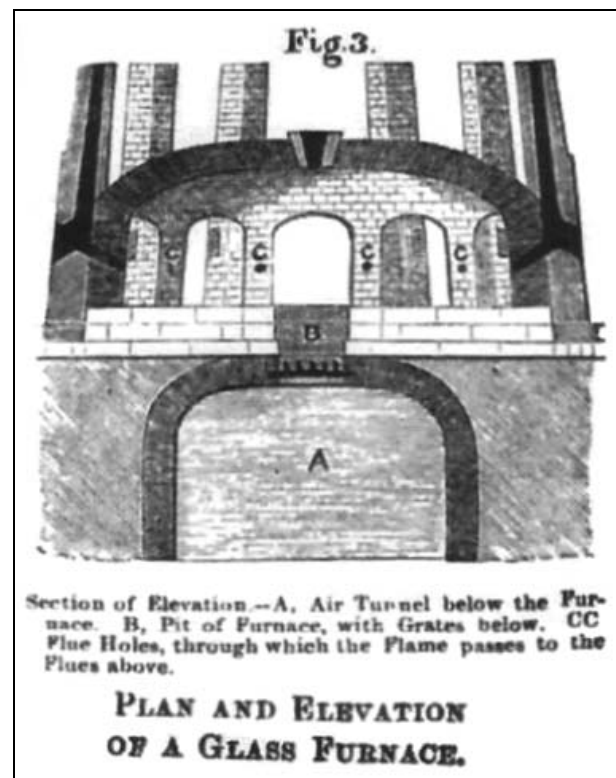


In his manufactory for many years they **used small coals in the melting of the glass**, the consumption amounting to about 30 tons per week. Contrary to the

prejudices of himself and his workmen he was induced to **try coke** [Kokskohle]. The stokers asserted that it was **impossible to get sufficient flame** from it to do the work. However, the **experiment** was made and the result of a trial of eighteen months was that they practically got from 13 cwt. (590 kg) of coke the same amount of work as was obtained from 21 cwt. (953 kg) of coal. That was a practical fact within his experience (9 parts coke, 1 part small coal).

A Mr Williams added that in **Liverpool** the prosecutions under the **Smoke Act** were very frequent and they were **obliged to use coke or anthracite coal**; they could not burn coal in their furnaces, simply because they **did not admit a sufficient quantity of air** in to them.

In the **London Gazette of 1861** - there is a listing for **Henry Apsley Pellatt**, formerly of No. 61, Flemingroad Kenningtonpark, Surrey, Clerk, Manager, and Designer, at Glass Works, in Holland-street, Blackfriars, and then and late of No. 1, Tavistocksquare, Middlesex, for one week employed as aforesaid, then out of business, and now of the Depot Brigade, Royal Artillery Barracks, Woolwich, Kent, Gunner in the Royal Artillery.



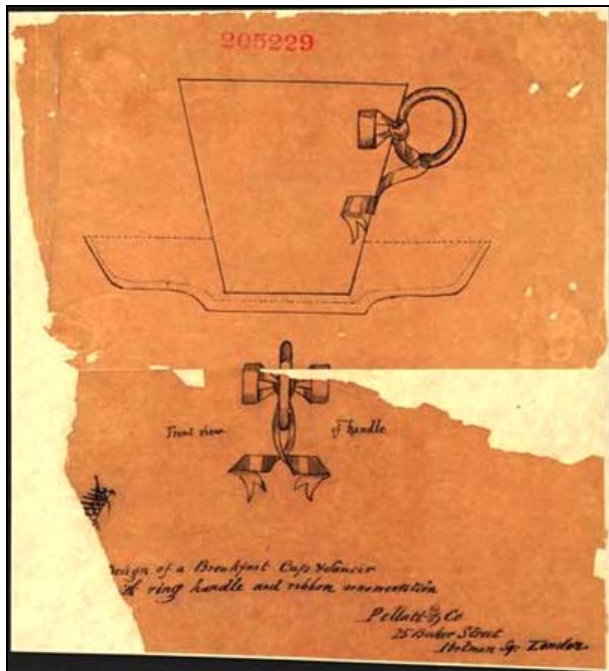
The Indian Market

Apsley Pellatt exported glass to the Indian market. This was a crucial outlet for their products, supplying commissioned designed glass to a wealthy customer-base of the **Maharajahs**. There is a great description in the **Art Journal of 1862**, of a **large Desert Glass Service** manufactured by **Pellatt & Wood**. [SG: see PK xxx, Spillman, xxx]

"Messer **Pellatt & Co.** has just executed a very **extensive order** - a **desert service** - for the **Pasha of Egypt**. The Viceroy must have been "on hospitable though

intent", for the service consists of **no fewer than one hundred and twenty decanters**, fifty large water bottles, five hundred and twelve wine glasses and two hundred desert plates. They are production that will do honour to England, wherever they may be seen."

Plate 9 - The National Archives- Template of Pellatt & Co. - Registered Design Number (BT43/61) 205229 of the 29th December **1866**. This is a breakfast cup and saucer which has an ornate handle. This design number was previous unknown but is now displayed on the National Archives web site. This design registration number has been verified by Philip Petrides of www.great-glass.co.uk/.



[...; see [www.inchicore-pressedglass-museum.org/Inchicore Glass Scrapbook Gazette.htm](http://www.inchicore-pressedglass-museum.org/Inchicore%20Glass%20Scrapbook%20Gazette.htm)]

References

- [1] The Repository of arts, literature, commerce, manufactures, fashions and politics of May 1809
- [2] Victorian history of the County of Surrey 1902
- [3] Raymond Slack, English Pressed Glass 1830-1900

- [4] Francis Buckley, Old English Glass Houses
- [5] www.londonancestor.com
- [6] Visitation of England and Wales Volume 9 - 1901
- [7] Kathryn Kane, Historian - the regencyredingote.wordpress.com
- [8] The London Gazette
- [9] The National Archives
- [10] The London Gazette 1883
- [11] The Busy hives around us by J. Hogg London
- [12] Survey of London (1900) by London County Council
- [13] Marion Purnell Librarian Australia - www.easystreetretreat.com.au
- [14] Central Criminal Court 1837 by Henry Buckler
- [15] Minutes of proceedings of the institution of civil engineers Volume XXXIII 1862-1863
- [16] Steve Bartrick provide use of the coloured image of the Falcon Glasshouse <http://www.antiqueprints.com/>
- [17] The Argus Friday 7 September 1883
- [18] The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser (NSW: 1803 - 1842), Saturday 20 March 1830, page 2
- [19] <http://trove.nla.gov.au>
- [20] The Internet Archive Library is a 501(c) - (3) non-profit that was founded to build an Internet library. Its purposes include offering permanent access for researchers, historians, scholars, people with disabilities, and the general public to historical collections that exist in digital format.
- [21] The Cyclopedia of South Australia by H. T. Burgess (1907)
- [22] Agents for F. H. Faulding & Co Adelaide
- [23] <http://trove.nla.gov.au>
- [24] Scottish notes and queries 1930



Plate 14 Page of a Catalogue of Apsley Pellatt's Glass probably from the 1830s from The Grace' Guide <http://www.gracesguide.co.uk>
www.gracesguide.co.uk/images/8/84/lm1839RobBir-Apsley.jpg

FALCON GLASS WORKS, Holland Street, Blackfriars' Road, London.

APSLEY PELLATT'S
ABRIDGED LIST OF
Net Cash Prices for the best Flint Glass Ware.

DECANTERS.

25	Strong quart Nelson shape decanters, cut all over, bold flutes and cut brim & stopper, P.M. each 10s 6d. to	12	0
26	Do. three-ringed royal shape, cut on and between rings, turned out stop, P.M. each	10	0
	Do. do. not cut on or between rings, nor turned out stopper, P.M. ea. 8s to	9	0
27	Fancy shapes, cut all over, eight flutes, spire stopper, &c. each, P.M. 16s. to	18	0
	Do. six flutes only, each, P.M. 24s. to	27	0



DISHES.

31	Dishes, oblong, pillar moulded; scalloped edges, cut star.		
	5-in. 7-in. 9-in. 10-in.		
	3s. 6d. 6s. 6d. 11s. 13s. each.		
32	Oval cup sprig, shell pattern,		
	5-in. 7-in. 9-in. 11-in.		
	7s. 6d. 9s. 6d. 16s. 19s. each.		
33	Square shape pillar, moulded star,		
	5-in. 7-in. 9-in. 10-in.		
	4s. 8s. 12s. 6d. 15s. each.		



FINGER CUPS.

37	Fluted finger-cups, strong, about 14 oz. each	2	6
	Do. plain flint, punted, per doz.	18	0
	Do. coloured, per doz.	18s. to	21 0
38	Ten-fluted round, very strong, each	5	0
	Eight-fluted do., each	8	0
39	Medicean shape, moulded pillar, pearl upper part, cut flat flutes, each	5	0



PICKLES

46	Pickles, half fluted for 3 in. holes, P.M. ea.	4	6
47	Strong, moulded bottom, 3-in. hole, cut all over, flat flutes, P.M. each	5	0
	Best cut star do. for 3 1/4-in. hole, P.M. ea.	7	6
	Very strong and best cut, P.M. each	14	6



WATER JUGS

59	Quarts, neatly fluted and cut rings, each	14s. to	18 0
60	Ewer shape, best cut handles, &c.	21	0
61	Silver do. scalloped edges, ex. lar. flutes	25	0

WATER BOTTLES

70	Moulded pillar body, cut neck, each	3	0
71	Cut neck and star	3	0
72	Double fluted cut rings	3	6
73	Very strong pillar, moulded body, cut neck and rings	5	6
74	Grecian shape, fluted all over	7	0



TUMBLERS

75	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87
Tale	5s.								
Flint,	7s.	10s.	12s.	12s.	10s.	12s.	14s.	19s.	18s.
	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
	8s.	12s.	14s.	15s.	12s.	18s.	21s.	21s.	30s. do.



WINES

88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
7s.	7s.	7s.	7s.	8s.	14s.	12s.	12s.	15s.	18s.	21s.	20s.
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
8s.	9s.	9s.	9s.	10s.							



Glass Blowing, Cutting, and Engraving, may be inspected by Purchasers, at Mr. Pellatt's Extensive Flint Glass and Steam Cutting Works, in Holland Street, near Blackfriars' Bridge, any Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday. Merchants and the Trade supplied on equitable Terms.

No Abatement from the above specified Ready Money Prices.
No Connexion with any other Establishment.



Siehe unter anderem auch:

- PK 2001-3** Tarshis, Der Diamant Koh-i-Noor und das Flintglas-Replikat von Apsley Pellatt auf der Weltausstellung im Kristallpalast London 1851
- PK 2006-3** SG, ... Spillman, European Glass Furnishings for Eastern Palaces, Corning 2006
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