

Chapter Twenty One

The Stourbridge Glassworks

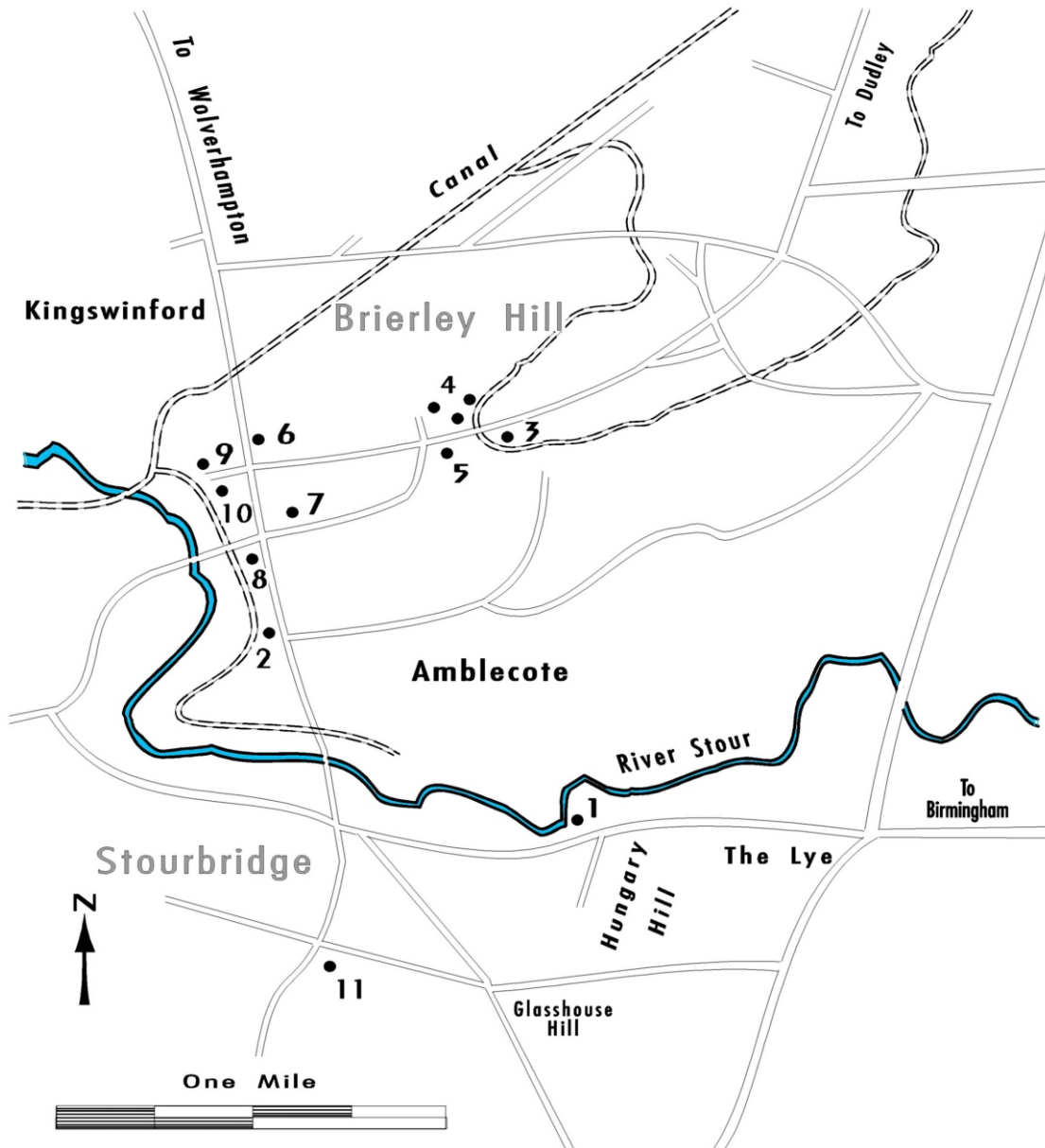
Below is a map of the Stourbridge area, showing sites of the earlier glasshouses in the area. The Stourbridge glassworks began with Colemans, Brettell and the Hooe, built in that order. Brettell was the first Henzey glassworks in Stourbridge and almost all the glassworks in the area, used Lorrainer technology. A similar situation arose in Newcastle. After about 1618, this area probably used coal firing, and paid a license royalty to Mansell.

Number **one** on the map, Colemans, was a Tyzack house. Colemans was built by old Paul Tyzack. He built it around the year 1612. By 10th July 1620, Paul was a lessee of Sir Robert Mansell. In 1658 the original Colemans building, probably made of wood, burned down. Paul the son, Zacharias his nephew, and Abraham Bigo, son of another Lorrainer, had been working there. Paul the younger took out a fresh lease and rebuilt the works, whilst Robert Foley, a local ironmaster, together with Joshua Henzey, contracted to buy up all the window-glass from the three glasshouses, Colemans, the Hooe and Brettell.

Number **two**, was first called the Hooe but later Holloway End. The name "The Hooe" suggests that a member of the Du Houx family built it and there was a marriage between a du Houx and a Tyzack in 1623. Others have suggested that it originates from the land named Who Place. Daniel Tittery almost certainly founded Holloway End. He was a refugee from Nancy, more probably Darney. He built the oven around 1618. The earliest records show the glasshouse worked by Daniel. His name had been corrupted from Thiétry. The Rogers later worked it for many years after Thomas Rogers had married Ann Tittery.

Number **three** on the map, Brettell, we find first worked by Joshua Henzey about 1630. Joshua was the son of the Ananias Hennezel who had emigrated with his brother and mother from Lorraine. In 1618 Joshua married the redheaded Joan Brettell and Ananias Henzey was born a few days afterwards.

Sites of Glasshouses in the Stourbridge Area



- | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|---|----------------|----|-----------|
| 1 | Colemans | 5 | Hawbush | 9 | The Dial |
| 2 | Holloway End | 6 | Audnam | 10 | Platts |
| 3 | Brettell | 7 | Dennis | 11 | The Heath |
| 4 | Bague's | 8 | Coalbournbrook | | |

Jeremiah Bague built number four, Bagues, according to Guttery about 1645. Jeremiah had married Susanna Henzey in 1619.

John Henzey bought a piece of land on which he built number five Hawbush. When he died in 1657, it came into the possession of his son John who went to sea. John sold Hawbush to his uncle, Paul Henzey. Paul put it in trust for his son Ananias. By some means Paul Henzey junior, Ananias's brother, got his hands on the transfer document and fraudulently erased his brother's name and substituted his own. All this was around 1649.

Edward Bradley built number six, Audnam, in 1670. He married Ann Tittery, a daughter of Paul Tittery, a first generation Lorrainer, in 1681. The only other connection with Lorraine here seems to have been the marriage between Mary Henzey, daughter of Joshua Henzey and a Bradley, who died in 1654.

The Bradleys also built number seven, Dennis, before 1691, when Thomas Bradley, glassmaker leased a glasshouse and land to Ben Batchelor, glassmaker at an annual rent of £30. It was originally called the Fimbrell Glasshouse and taken over later by the Batchelors. Thomas Batchelor had trained under Paul Henzey.

Thomas Henzey built number eight, Coalbournbrook, on a piece of land known as Harlestons, bought by him in 1692. He also built number nine, The Dial, in 1704.

Number ten, Platts, was similarly built by Thomas Henzey soon after The Dial.

Number eleven, The Heath, was built by John Jeston in 1690. John had married a Mary Henzey, daughter of Paul Henzey.

Undoubtedly there was a strong influence of Lorrainer technology in the establishment of the glassworks of Stourbridge!