

## HAWKES CUT GLASS.

Kimberley,  
Lorraine,  
Madison,  
Navarre,  
Nautilus,

Oriental,  
Portland,  
Roman,  
Russian,  
Strawberry and Fan,

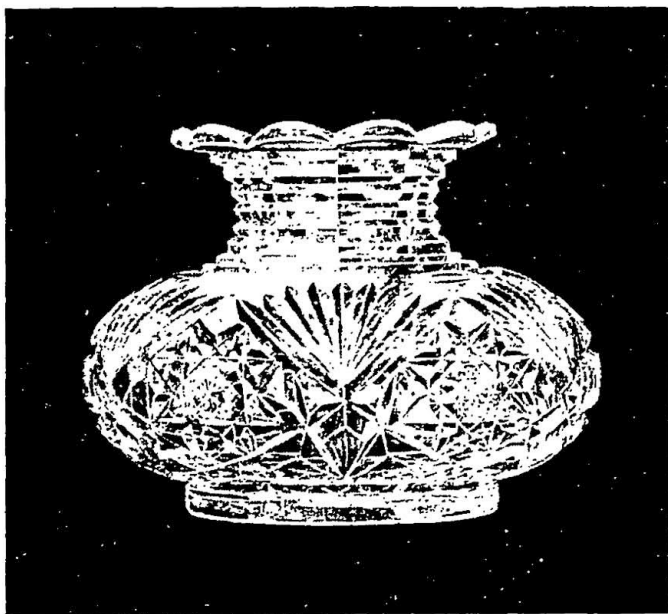
Thistle,  
Tunis,  
Versailles,  
Washington,  
Yeddo.

“Hawkes’ Cut Glass” invariably bears this trade-mark engraved on each piece.



**HAWKES**

Every purchaser should look for the presence of this simple guarantee of the superior quality of this glass. The artistic qualities attained in the best cut glass have led to an increased use of it for valuable presents for weddings or other important occasions, when its appreciation vies with that of silver. Its glistening purity enhances the beauty of any group of silver-ware. “Hawkes’ Cut Glass” is now recognized as the standard. The presence of this trade-mark on a piece of cut glass is a guarantee of excellence, just as the famous Hall mark



Vase. “Odd.”



attests the genuineness of English silver-ware. Those who intend to make birthday, Christmas or wedding presents can not select anything more appropriate and welcome than cut glass, and if the cut glass bears the Hawkes' trade-mark both giver and recipient are satisfied that the article has reputation as well as intrinsic value. Cut glass and "Hawkes' Cut Glass" are different. "Hawkes' Cut Glass" is unique.

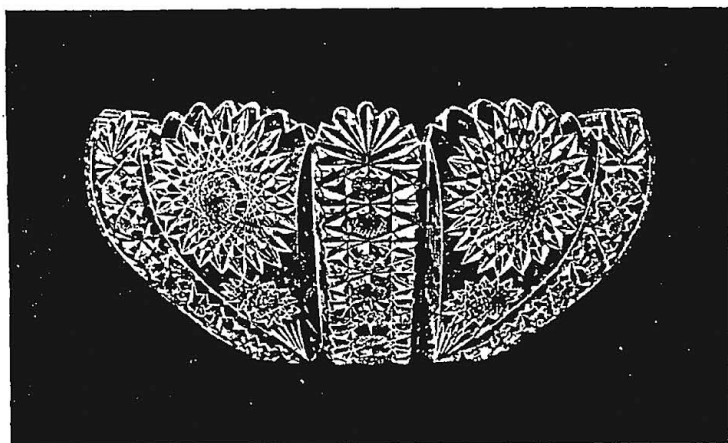
Heredity tends to explain the origin and development of the "Hawkes' Cut Glass" as a product of American industrial art. Mr. Thomas G. Hawkes,

## HAWKES CUT GLASS.

of the firm of  
T.G.Hawkes  
& Co., born  
at Surmount,  
County

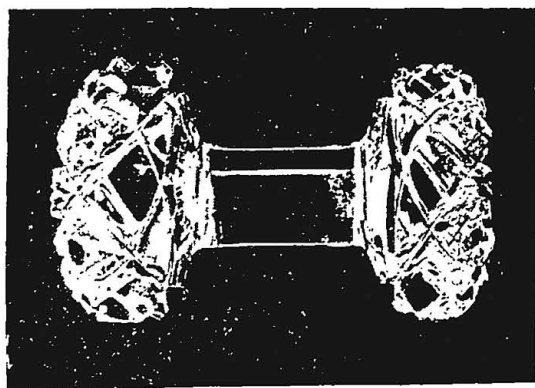
Cork,  
Ireland,  
comes of a  
family of  
glass makers  
in England.

According  
to the "Pottery Gazette" (an English trade journal)  
Thomas Hawkes of Dudley, one of the most prominent  
of the old Midland glass makers, was the first to make  
deeply cut glass in England. In 1805 Thomas,  
George and Abiathar Hawkes were glass manufacturers  
in Staffordshire, England. Mr. Thomas G. Hawkes,  
though not directly descended from these men is closely  
related collaterally. "The use of steam power helped



**Bowl. "Roman."**

us to deep cutting,  
broad flutes, and deep  
pillars; and this style  
of decorations was the  
invention of the early  
glass cutters of this  
century, and is due to  
Hawkes, Green, Rich-  
ardson and a few others



**Knife Rest.**

in Stourbridge and Dudley." ("Pottery Gazette," London.)  
HAWKES' CUT GLASS WAS AWARDED THE GRAND  
PRIZE AT THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, 1889.

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The long acknowledged supremacy of France in the arts makes all the more remarkable the award of the Grand Prize to an American glass cutter, in the face of the world's competition. Many were the congratulatory telegrams and letters received by Mr. Hawkes on this occasion, some of which are here produced :

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30, 1889.

MR. T. G. HAWKES, Corning, N. Y.

Though we have not the pleasure of knowing you personally, we are sure you will pardon our congratulations on your well earned success at Paris. We think we may both consider that we have done something for the honor of America and we are as well pleased with your triumph as with our own. We are, Dear Sir,

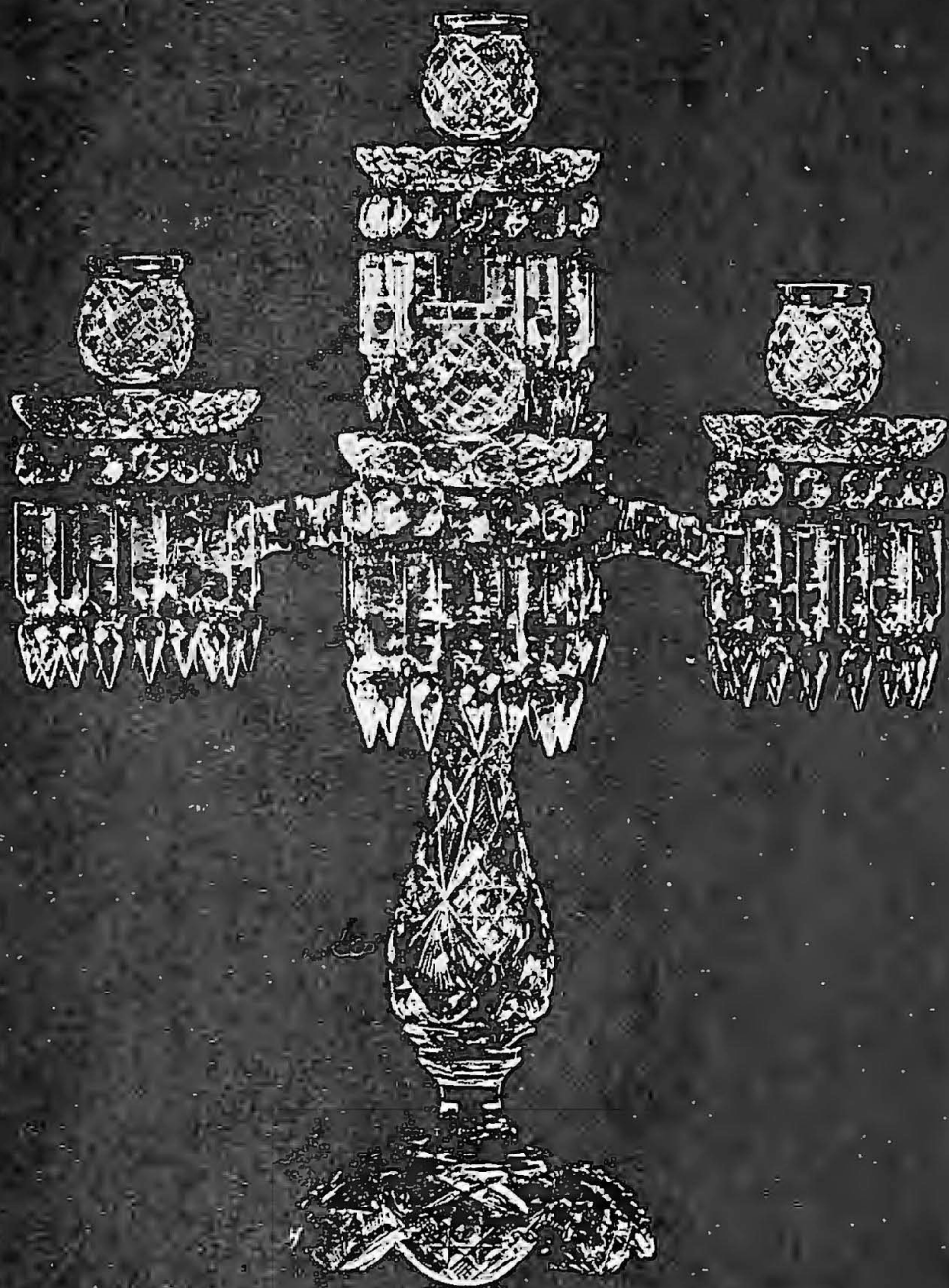
Very truly yours,

ROOKWOOD POTTERY,

by W. W. Taylor.

NOTE—A Gold Medal was also awarded to Rookwood Pottery.

Referring to America's Exhibit at the Paris Exhibition of 1889 the "New York Herald" said: "The glass exhibited has commanded candid, even enthusiastic praise. It is from the Hawkes Glass Cutting Works at Corning, N. Y."





Celery Tray "Portland."

"Both for durability, crystal clearness, and for the boldness and elegance of design, the American cut glass leads. You of course know that "the Hawkes glass" from Corning, N. Y., took the first prize at the Paris Exposition." (Florence Huntley in American Economist.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1882.

MR. THOS. G. HAWKES,

Dear Sir:—I wish to congratulate you on your success in the production of the service of glass No. 322. It is, I believe the most elegant set of glass ever in our store.

DAVIS COLLAMORE.

Two State Dinner Services of Hawkes' Cut Glass have been made for the Executive Mansion at Washington. The first in the spring of 1886, the second in 1896.