

The British Archaeological Association : Brick Section

Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held at Layer Marney Tower, Essex,  
on Saturday 27th March 1982 at 11.15 a.m.

Present: Mr. T. Tatton-Brown - in the Chair  
Mr. M. Hammett - Secretary  
plus 15 members

1. Apologies for Absence

Apologies were received from Mr. J. Tye (vice Chairman).

2. Minutes

The minutes of the 1981 AGM (4th March 1982) had been circulated to those present and a precis was read by the Secretary. They were confirmed as a correct record of proceedings.

3. Matters Arising

- 3.1 It was noted that a question raised in the BBS AGM immediately prior to this meeting concerned the nature of the relationship of the BBS and the BAA/BS and this was partly answered by the 1981 Minutes (Item 3.1). Never-the-less the identical interest of the two memberships was acknowledged and as Chairman of both groups Mr. Tatton-Brown will endeavour to minimise any duplication of formalities in the affairs of the two groups.

Concurrent AGM's were felt to be a sensible move in this intention.

- 3.2 The Secretary reported that by adopting the criterion that only members paying fees should be on the "membership list", while sensible, "lost" a great number of useful members. It was now a matter of record who were members of the two groups and on what basis, but there were also other individuals or bodies interested in the field of work and valued as correspondents.

A "Mailing List" had now been adopted which included members of both the BBS and the BAA/Brick Section as well as certain other "correspondents". This list is used to mail all general circulation material to members and others and would be checked against subscription payments each year.

4. Secretary's Report

The Secretary, together with officers of the BBS, was working towards more effective communication to and between the membership of the two groups, particularly on a regional basis. Valuable, interesting work is done by members but the dissemination of the information is not always effective. New members in particular are not adequately informed of the work of other members or the communication possible within the membership.

It was proposed that a memorandum be drafted to inform all members of the communication available within the groups and the use of "Recording" documents. Also that Introduction notes be made for all new members. The value of this was agreed and approved by the meeting.

It was also proposed that members be sent a list of fellow members and that new members be listed in the Newsletter. With the help of the recent request for information slips to all members it was hoped that the membership list could be annotated to indicate specific interests.

5. Election of Officers

The present officers of the Brick Section were willing to continue in their respective capacities. There being no alternative nominations they were re-elected "en block".

6. Time & Venue for AGM's

The suitability of a Saturday at this time of year for the AGM was generally approved. Also that the event should be annexed to an interesting visit. The Chairman hoped to be able to arrange that next year the AGM could be at Canterbury.

The meeting wished it to be recorded that thanks were due to Major Charrington for generously providing accommodation for this AGM and allowing such extensive viewing of the most interesting building.

---

EDITORIAL

As the weather improves and members visit brickworks and sites of brick interest I hope they will be able to make the time to put pen to paper and pass on their findings to other members via INFORMATION 28, due out in November. I would like to remind members who wish to include plans and diagrams in their articles that they can be copied and the originals returned to them - their work may be left in a rough state if short of time. The BDA have tried a few photographs on their machine but they were not very good. All items for INFORMATION 28 should reach me by Saturday 25th September 1982 please, W.A. Los, "Peran", 30 Plaxton Bridge, Woodmansey, Beverley, East Yorkshire, HU17 0RT.

---

WILKES' GOBBS

Brigadier Trevor drew my attention to Arthur Young's "Tour in England and Wales" (selected from the Annals of Agriculture, published by London School of Economics as number 14 in a series of reprints of scarce tracts on economic and political history, London 1932).

Arthur Young, 1741-1820, travelled widely in Britain and France and wrote up what he saw and heard. In the volume referred to I found prices quoted for food and other commodities including bricks and tiles. The most interesting part is his visit to Mr. Wilkes' of Wilkes' Gobb fame.

Wilkes operated in Leicestershire and East Staffordshire and was involved in sheep-breeding, land irrigation, brickmaking, cotton-spinning and weaving. In 1791 he ran two steam-engines - one he used to pump the water operating a waterwheel for a mill back into the mill-pond. His brickworks were in Measham. The photocopy of page 206 makes it clear that Wilkes bricks were of various sizes, but always twice the size of an ordinary brick, so the bricks to be seen near Kidderminster were indeed Wilkes' Gobbs.

In brick-making Mr. Wilkes has made a very great, and, since the tax, a very obvious improvement, which is considerably increasing the size; he makes them of various dimensions, for different purposes, some to 22½ inches long, but all of double the size of common ones; with these bricks he builds his cotton-mills, steam engines, weaving shops, and his numerous houses and cottages\*, by means of which he is filling this country with industry and population. They are burnt in various forms; some of unequal breadths, for forming arches without mortar; other semi-circular, for placing together to form circular columns, &c. &c. One use of his arch bricks pleased me very much; in pits and stone quarries, or on the declivity of a hill, he makes cow-sheds and hog-flies, all of brick and arched at top, with brick standings and mangers, two cows being tied in each arch; above is the hay stack, and a brick stair-case down to a passage behind the mangers. The hog-flies in his farm-yard are equally well contrived;

December 1982

Maurice Exwood

---

#### BRICK MAKERS PARTY

Mr. Rex Russell, the well known local historian from Barton-on-Humber in Lincolnshire, drew my attention to the following item in the Stamford Mercury of the 22nd May 1840.

"Last week the brickmakers in the employ of William Bennett, Mayor of Grimsby, had their mould-washing, which in former years was a drunken and disorderly carouse of strong beer, occasioning to many two or three days loss in time, and ending in quarrels and bloodshed; but this time their employer gave them flour, and all partook of plum cake and tea; the evening was spent in joy and harmony, and in social conversation, instead of quarrelling; and of those who were not already tee-totalers, fifteen signed the pledge. On the following morning everyone was punctually at his post, ready to begin the labours of the day; thus affording a clear proof of the superiority of tee-totalism".

W.A. Los

---

#### CHARFIELD BLOCK TILE AND BRICK WORKS - PART THREE

The following article was forwarded to me by one of the authors Owen Ward. As I felt members would be most interested in the article itself and as a fine example for their own work, I asked if we could use it in Information. Permission was given by Owen Ward and Will Harris, the authors of the article, and by the BIAS who published it in their Journal 13 1980, and our thanks go to all concerned.

### The site in 1975 - the first survey

The buildings were impressive and abandoned. Every bit of glass (and there was a lot of it) was smashed in, doors, windows and roofs. At the corner of the workshop stood a splendid round chimney, disused since the engine was removed from the adjacent house. There was no machinery left in the shops, but the circular emplacements for the two grinding pans were obvious and several machine beds, which were all noted and measured, have helped to reconstruct the processes. The wooden cases for the elevators remained beside the great circular pits beneath the pans from which they carried the ground clay dust up to the first floor. The round holes in the woodwork showed where the sieves stood, and the timber chutes for returning the outsize pieces to the pans survived, but had been taken apart. The box or hopper into which the sieved clay was dropped still stood, but it had lost the conveyor in its floor to carry the dust to the pugmill.

There were a number of fuseboxes on walls and pillars with labels referring to the brick-making machinery, ancillary equipment and lighting circuits. These labels were the only 'documents' recovered from the site; it is regretted that the authors did not manage to follow the circuits in more detail before demolition of the works.

At the opposite end of the working area was a descender pit, and sets of rails for the drams. They were set in front of the bank of fifteen long black corridors some ten feet high, a pair of dram rails running the whole length. At the far end the transverse rails led to the surviving descenders. Some of the pallets were lying around, damaged.

A huge air duct led from above the kiln into the main building with fans drawing hot air both to the fifteen older

corridors and to the seven new ones, the cavity block walls of which were crumbling at the corners.

The kiln itself with its enormous corrugated-iron shelter, was the most impressive feature of the site, although the heat had cracked and distorted the brickwork of the arches and the tiling on the roof. Two rows each of twelve big chambers, back to back, were linked to one another by half a dozen small trace holes, 18ins high and a foot wide, at ground level. At each end of the system the spinal wall, just over 5ft thick, was pierced by an arch some four feet high and three wide so that the continuity of the system could be maintained around the kiln. The chambers were completely open on the outer sides, but the huge blocks of fireclay material which were fork-lifted to fill the openings were on site; they bore dates in December 1963. Each chamber had a dozen or more feed holes down through the roof for oil fuel, and several other ducts some of which originally drew off exhaust gases from the burn in the one direction, while others took hot air from the chambers which were cooling in the other. The small built-in flues

could be seen along the spine of the kiln but they had crumbled and cracked, or simply collapsed. The fuel oil was supplied by three narrow pipelines which ran along the roof with twin nozzles at regular intervals. A number of two-wheeled frames with oil pipes fitted on them were lying about the drying area, together with small electrically driven controllers on tripods. These together pumped an oil spray down into the chambers, powered by a 5 amp cable with a socket to each bank of fuel feed holes. There was also a compressed air main, tapped and capped at each chamber, and labelled to distinguish it from the oil pipe. After the built-in flues collapsed, the exhaust gases were drawn out through grids in some of the blocks which formed the wickets; some sets of metal piping were on site, and the underground flue was coated with an oily black residue. The air duct which once led from each chamber to the spinal flue was tapped, and a new branch led out to the roof. It was normally sealed by a large cement plug with a ring in it, but could be connected with the replacement duct, a pipe some 2ft 6ins in diameter, by means of portable piping in two sections, a riser with a damper in it, and a right angle bend. Apart from the distorted chamber walls, and the previously-mentioned chamber which had collapsed on to the bricks inside it, the fabric of the kiln generally, including the buttresses which were added to support it, was cracked and insecure.

Large quantities of stock lay stacked around the site, including hundreds of cavity blocks. Several outhouses, for electrical gear and stores, and the small office building still stood.

The floor of the office was littered with publicity material dating from 1970; the Charfield works was not then included in the list of Downings factories.

### The site in 1979 - the last survey

As described at the beginning of this article, the buildings on the site had been flattened, revealing the flues all round the kiln as open trenches with water standing in them. They used to collect water when the site was operating, which reduced the effectiveness of the draught, and may be the reason why two brick-lined sumps about six feet square were dug and could now be seen, one at each end of the kiln. The re-usable shelter and hard core had been taken for local use, and the site was ready for development.

### A note on Shortwood Brickworks

In *BIAS Journal* Vol.8 (1975) was an article on the brickworks at Shortwood, which up to 1969 produced a variety of quality facing and engineering bricks and similar wares. As predicted in that article, in September 1979 the main workshops were razed so that the valuable clay deposit beneath could one day be quarried for brick-making either at Cattybrook or possibly on the present site. The kilns and drying sheds still remain.

Acknowledgements

The authors are happy to acknowledge the willing help of:-  
Fred Barton, who helped to build the works in 1928/29 and then worked as a setter/drawer until 1939.

'Joe' Clark, who spent much of his time operating the brick machine. He started in September 1929 when the first kiln was fired and stayed on after production ceased until 1973 when the site was sold.

'Holly' Roberts, who was employed in the fitters' shop from 1933 until 1961.

Douglas S. Hartley (FICeram), Chairman and Managing Director, G.H. Downing and Co. Mr. Hartley's father, Mr. A. Hartley (FICeram), the President of G.H. Downing, was Manager at Charfield from the inception of the works until its acquisition by G.H. Downing & Co. In 1938 he became Managing Director of G.H. Downing & Co.

Mr. Michael Biddle, Chief Engineer, Bryant Homes, for permission to survey the site and remove material.

Donald Eames, of Wotton-under-Edge, who has a private collection of historic photographs.

CLAY TRAINS IN GERMANY

The Narrow Gauge Railway Society Magazine No. 91 Spring 1981 has a three page article on the Falzziegelwerke Ludowici brickworks in the village of Jockgrim-Pfalz in Germany, by W.E. Ludwig. The article gives full details of the railway at the works and has five photographs of the works and a detailed drawing of the wagons used on the line. The article states that clay has been dug in the area since Roman times, and excavations have shown that the Romans had a pottery and a brickworks. In September 1972 the main works were destroyed by fire and the reconstruction was not considered viable.

RAILWAY BOOK

My husband bought me a copy of the Railway Clearing House Handbook of Railway Stations 1904, reprinted by David and Charles in 1970, and I have found it most useful for my work with brickworks.

Every brickworks that had a railway siding at the works or access to one at a station, is listed in six hundred pages in strict alphabetical order. Thus if you know the name of the works you are studying you can look them up and see if they were working in 1904 and what siding facilities they had. The works are also cross referenced under the town or village where the works is as well as under the name of the works.

e.g. Page 319 Littlethorpe Brick & Tile Co's siding Strensall, Yorkshire.  
Page 518 Strensall, Littlethorpe Brick & Tile Co's siding.

W.A. Los

DROPPING A RED BRICK

THIS could finally dispose of detente: Russian bricks, say the Americans, are inferior.

Wouldn't you have thought that if there was one thing the sponsors of the Berlin Wall could be relied upon to do, it would be to produce an acceptable brick? But according to the experts here, Russian bricks are not only low quality but too dark and lacking in character.

So, over the next 18 months, 1.4 million American bricks — colonial pink in colour and of irreproachable character — are to be trucked to the port of Savannah, Georgia, put on a ship to Helsinki, Finland, and then taken by train to Moscow where they will be used to build the new United States Embassy. Cost of the 6,000 mile trip will approach a dollar a brick.

The architects, the State Department and Theodore C. Merritt, who is a brick broker — that's right, a brick broker — have searched for four years for the right brick.

They went to Finland, Sweden, Yugoslavia and Hungary (what's wrong with British bricks?) before awarding the £560,000 contract to a Georgia company.

Richard Mulherin, a vice president of the company, says he's certain they could have got something suitable closer to Moscow, but 'I got the feeling the State Department just wanted bricks from the United States'. His bricks will be used to face the embassy and will, say the architects, recall Philadelphia or Boston for any passing Muscovite who's been there.

'Wow,' says the cheerful Theodore C. Merritt about the Russian brick Boycott. 'What a testimony to capitalism. Nowhere else but in this country could the technology be developed to manufacture bricks so inexpensively that, even with the shipping costs, the price for brick of superior quality was competitive with that of Russian manufacturers.' That's definitely it for detente.

LINGFIELD SURREY

Member Molly Beswick informed me of an item in the Lingfield and District Amenity Society Newsletter No. 31 May 1981. Mr. & Mrs. Peter Wheat, the Editors of the Newsletter have kindly supplied me with a copy and given me permission to use the article on the strict understanding that it is the copyright of the Lingfield & District Amenity Society. Our thanks to both the Society and to our member Molly Beswick and the writer Mr. A. Head.

Since the Crowhurst brickworks closed recently, there are now no more bricks made locally. Before the two wars there were many small brick yards. Clay was plentiful and in those days the cheapest form of brick making was to skim clay from the surface and move on to another site when the surface clay had been used. Many Estates and many builders made their own bricks.

Handmade stock bricks were burnt in clamps - Clay would be dug in Winter and stacked up so that the frost could break it up, the clay was then placed in a pugmill (worked by a horse). Fuel would be incorporated in it - clinker or old London house refuse was used. The clay was then put into clamps with a little of the fuel and stacked in such a way that the bricks would not fuse together. The bricks on the outside would be under burnt and used for casings. Bricks in the middle were called Bure and were overburnt.

Small brickworks were to be found -

Bakers Lane where the present builder's yard is now at the back of Cedars. These bricks were used to build the Tannery and could be delivered for 25/- per 1,000. A great many bricks were made in this brickyard.

Where the Mobile Home Site is today. A brickmaker by the name of Wallis made clamp bricks.

Oxted Eastern Brickworks. Excellent handmade red bricks typical of this time.

On the site of the Brickmakers Arms, Crowhurst. Brickmaker named Boover (no connection with the present brickmaker or Crowhurst). Shut before the first world war, they made pipes, chimney pots and pressed facing bricks. Clay was particularly good here for pipe making.

Crowhurst Brickworks closed about 1979. Was started before the first world war and ultimately owned by Redlands. Made wire cut engineering and facing bricks and shaped bricks for London sewers. Clay was particularly good here for strong bricks.

Coldharbour - off Common Road. Can still be seen on the right hand side a bumpy and marshy site of old brickworks that belonged to A Head's grandfather. Kiln bricks were made by his brickmaker who was called George Payne (great uncle of the present Mr Payne the builder). He afterwards worked for C R Head at Bakers Lane.

Ford Manor. Handmade sand faced kiln bricks were made here, probably beech-wood faggot were used for firing.

Dormans Park. Where the "Wishing Well" is now. Brickmaker named Banger made tiles and concrete blocks used to build the Dormansland Institute.

Church Road on the East side. A builder called Dives made face bricks probably for his own building projects. Mr Dives was also the Undertaker.

Moor Lane where 'Windermere' is now. Here George Wade made bricks. They were used to build Clinton Terrace.

Nowadays, a good many of the bricks used locally are made by the London Brick Company, although machine made damp bricks are brought in from Chailey, Dane Hill and West Hoathly.

A recipe to make a 1,000,000 bricks is on the following page A. Head

We are most grateful to Mr Head for this most interesting article.

To make 1,000,000 bricks.

Clay lump 28 yards wide, 40 yards long, 6 ft. deep will make 1,000,000. 350 yards soil  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. to the ft. out of that take 4 in. of coke soil and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  in. town soil, that is  $16\frac{1}{2}$  in. after the lump is levelled to the 6 ft. if that is strong clay that will burn them, if I was to see the clay I could tell whether it was enough to burn them, if it is not very strong it will take 3 in. to the ft. 300 yards breeze for clamping  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards to 1,2,500 that breeze is 9 in. thick in the bottom, but if it is middling strong dirt it won't take more than 7 in. in the bottom, this is all the breeze for clamping but if you have town breeze you have got to take it from the 300 yards for making this 1,000,000 bricks for to have room you want 1,2,00 caps that measures 1,200 yards

1,200 yards lews

1,200 yards hack boards

A man can do that very well at 12/6 per 1,000 he would have a very good job at that as he could work and earn his money not being a very big job to look after. And you require a 7 ft. pan and you will get enough clay ground to make 1,200,000 and you will require 3 or  $3\frac{1}{4}$  stools to make them and they must not loose any time.

G. Gibbs.

This is for labour.	For making bricks	4/11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per 1,000
	Hornicking	1/6d per 1,000
	Taking out the pan	9d " "
	Hightening	3d " "
	Brick loading	6d " "
	Clay digging	6d " hour
	Crowding	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d " "
	& some of them	7d " "

But out there you will not want to pay quite so much money. This is a high place but they got to work to earn it.

BRIEF ENCOUNTER

For the purist we are on OS New Pop. Edn. 1946 NGR 423885 locating: 'Brick Works' S and E of level crossing where the LN&ER (sic.) intersects the A.145, all just south of Beccles, Suffolk. I doubt whether the new 1:50,000 1st Series edn. would repeat 'Brick Works' because a clutch of vast warehouses occupies the site.

Nevertheless, with twenty minutes to go before arriving that 'polite' two minutes late for tea a few miles further along the road, this seemed a suitable place to loiter. I drove on to the lorry park and left my car to look around. Only one man, unloading large bales of paper from a trailer, was visible. He hailed me: 'Anything I can do Guv.?' That 'Guv' matched his pillar-box red complexion; his shock of fair Saxon hair below a woollen cap, in short his mediaeval entirety. I announced my interest. 'Ah. I can tell you something of them. All gone when they built these. Me father and me mother and his father, and father before him, worked in the yard. A penny a hundred they got. No: nothing left. The kilns were over there; and the wash-place close by. Colour? Both red and white I know; you'll find houses nearby with both.' (Like South Cove, I thought). 'There ...pointing to a wood some ¼ mile away... was where they got the clay.' I forgot to enquire the name of the yard - just like me - but my informant was Leonard Ricks and I hope to revisit the place in warmer weather.

Meanwhile Mrs. E.M. Walker's careful records of the Ipswich Journal reveal that at Michaelmas, 1755, John Price of Beccles was offering for sale "a quantity of fine Brick Earth, entirely free from grit or stones, with Plenty of Sand and Water, so that the best of Brick and other Ware may be made with much less Trouble and Expense than usually attends such business".

Trouble came in 1760 because No. 1106 of the Journal (22nd March) prints an apology by one Robert King for having "grossly misrepresented and greatly undervalued the Bricks etc. made at Beccles Brick-Kiln, the property of John Pine Esq., in Order, as much as possible, to prevent the Sale of them.." That was, at least, frank! but the object was to stop a prosecution.

The yard survived because, in May 1761 No. 1164 records the removal of "John Chapman, Bricklayer, from Pakefield in Suffolk to Beccles, where he intends carrying on the business of a Bricklayer in all its branches....N.B. He has wrought as Foreman in London, and in other parts of the Kingdom".

Thereafter the Journal is silent as regards Beccles; but, between those lines, what life!

11th January 1982

G.C. Hines

CHAPPEL VIADUCT

The August issue 1981 of the East Anglian Magazine X 40, pages 470 and 471 has an article by Ken Clow about the Stour Valley Railway line, informs us that, "...the star attraction of the line is the seven million brick viaduct which carries the line away from the River Stour and high over the Colne Valley at Chappel. It was designed by Victorian architect Peter Buff, the man who also made Harwich Harbour navigable. The viaduct cost £32,000 when it was built in 1840 and remains a monument to the Victorian age of steam. Now a familiar landmark to thousands, it is a listed structure, which will ensure its upkeep even if the line closes."

Do any of our members know anything about the bricks used in this structure? Is this another example of the railway builders making their own bricks on the site of the viaduct?

11th January 1982

Item by G.C. Hines/Questions W.A. Los



---

BRICK YARD BUILDINGS BY LUTYENS

When "Daneshill", Old Basing, Basingstoke, Hants, was being built in 1903 to designs by Sir Edwin Lutyens (1869-1944) the bricks were made from clay found on the estate. Walter Hoare, the client, later developed this venture into the Daneshill Brick Co. which closed in 1946. The brickyard offices and workers cottages, designed in 1905, survive as a listed building, and the drawing for a company stand at a building trades exhibition in 1908 also survive.

Lutyens generally favoured small handmade bricks, and there are many superb examples of their use in his country houses built between 1888 and 1913. 9" x 4½" x 2" was a favourite size but at "Middlefield", Great Shelford, Cambridge, bricks only 7" x 3½" x 1¼" were used, and for Liverpool Roman Catholic Cathedral (uncompleted) bricks 24" x 1½" on face were proposed. There was a major exhibition of Lutyen's work at the Hayward Gallery in London, until 31st January 1982, which included a reconstruction of one of his brick fire places executed in Sussex Stocks.

December 1981

Martin D.P. Hammond

---

BRICKS AND MORTAR

The Cleveland Industrial Archaeology Society organised a meeting in Middlesbrough on 28th March 1982 on the above topics. Mr. C. McNab spoke on the Brick Clays of the Tees Estuary with slides, maps and diagrams; Mr. C.H. Morris spoke on 160 years of Cement Manufacture in Cleveland with slides and some archive photographs; Mr. D. Pattenden spoke on Early Brickyards in Middlesbrough based on his research work in the archives of agreements to make bricks and on his own field work; Mrs. M. Lambert spoke on Lambert's Brickworks, Cumberland Road, Middlesbrough again from her own research work in the archives and in the field—the Lambert family had works from 1893 to 1909 at both Cumberland Road and at Scorton—George Lambert died in 1914; Mr. J.K. Harrison spoke on Carr's Tilery, Margrove Park based on his own research in the field and in the archives and he illustrated his talk with slides of the remains today and drawings of the machinery. The afternoon concluded with all speakers taking part in Question Time. The event was the result of much hard work and was most informative. It is hoped to put the talks into print in the form of a booklet and I will keep members informed of this.

March 1982

W. Ann Los

---

BOOKS - PIDDINGHOE KILN

Mr. E.W. O'Shea, Sussex Industrial Archaeology Society, has kept our society informed re the restoration of the Piddinghoe Kiln. Sussex Industrial History 1982 No. 12 has a 24 page article on the full restoration of the kiln, which includes 7 photographs, a full page map, 4 full page drawings (the kiln, the flue chamber, the firing chamber and the details of the brick cone), a full page site plan and detailed references.

The article is most fascinating and informative and a fine example for any member wishing to embark on a similar project - the balance sheet of the expenses is also included.

Our congratulations to all concerned in the venture especially to Ted O'Shea, Sussex Industrial Archaeology Society and the Lewes Archaeology Group.

The same journal also includes a 3 page article on The Bakers, Brickmakers of Piddinghoe by B.E. Osborne and a 2½ page article, including a sketch map, on Recollections of Hillman's Brickyard, Partridge Green, by H.J. Paris.

This issue is of great value to BBS members and may be obtained from Mr. E.W. O'Shea, 14 Pelham Terrace, Lewes, East Sussex, BN7 2DR, for £1.00 plus 30p postage & packing. Cheques made payable to Sussex Industrial Archaeology Society.

---

ENQUIRIES1. SUFFOLK AREA

If any members have details of bricks with the following markings will they please reply to Mr. B. Blowers, "Mead Croft", Hall Park, Great Barton, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk. IP31 2TF.

M.G.	found near Elvedon
L.S. HOPHINS	" " Bradfield St. George
H.L.R.	" " Bury St. Edmunds
T	" " Woolpit
W.D.X.	" " Troston
J.S.G.	" " Clare
R	" " Sudbury

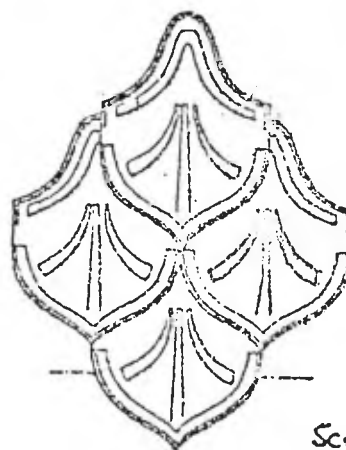
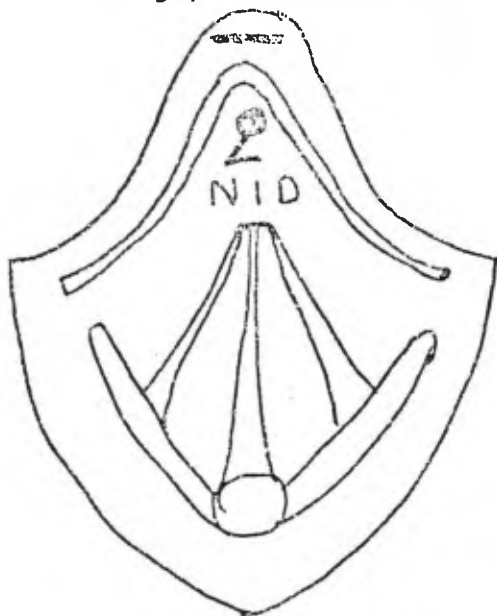
2. HUDSON BAY COMPANY

The following firms supplied bricks to the Hudson Bay Company between 1820 and 1875 and F. Mangles & Co. supplied them with Bath Bricks. If any members have any details of these companies please reply to Mr. K. Gurke, University of Idaho, Dept. of Sociology/Anthropology, Moscow, Idaho 83843, U.S.A.

J.M. EATON	WILLIAM FARMER	H. KILVINGTON	JAMES MAW	F. MANGLES & CO.
D. MONTAGUE	T.W. RHODES	E. STONEHAM		

3. TILE MACHINE

A patent for a tile machine by JAMES REED of England has been found in Holland and the finder would be pleased to hear from any members who have any details of the tiles or the machine or the maker of the machine. James Reed made the tile machine in England; the patent was granted to Victor Jossen 26th April 1851 in Holland; the tiles are in a fan shape and fit flat, as the drawing below illustrates. Replies please to F.H. Landzaat, Wickenburghselaan, 34, 3998 JX Schalkwijk, U. Holland.



Scale 1:12½

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

30th September - 1st October 1982

The Conservation of Architectural Ceramics. The practice of conserving in situ, renewing and re-displaying tiles, terracotta and faience.

2nd - 3rd October 1982

The Coalport Conference. The annual meeting for collectors and historians of Shropshire Ceramics.

Further details of the above courses may be obtained from Ironbridge Gorge Museum, Ironbridge, Telford, Shropshire, TF8 7AW.