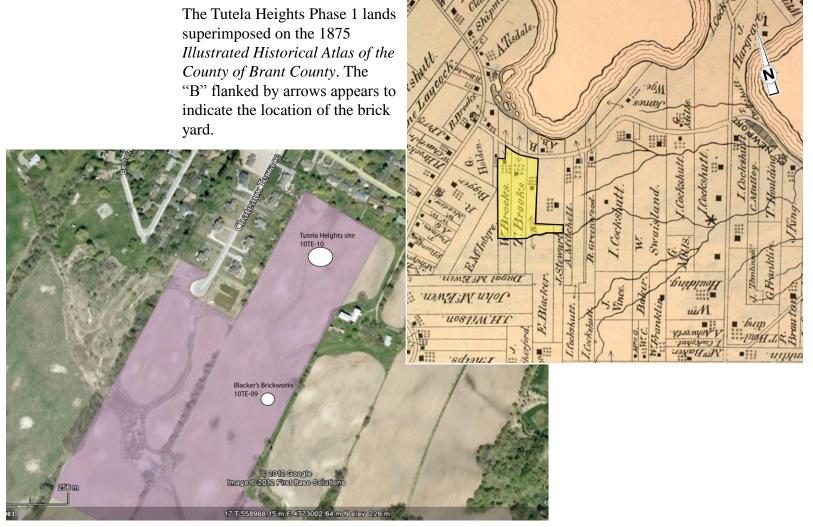


Blacker's Brick Works: A Rare Insight into the Local Manufacture of Bricks in the Latter Part of the Nineteenth Century



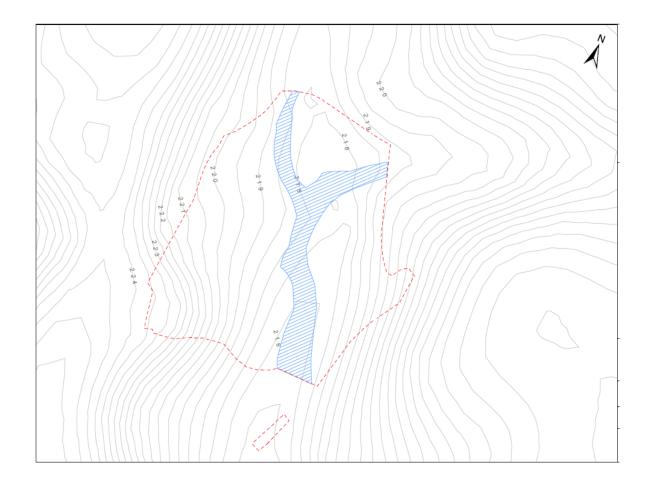


Site History



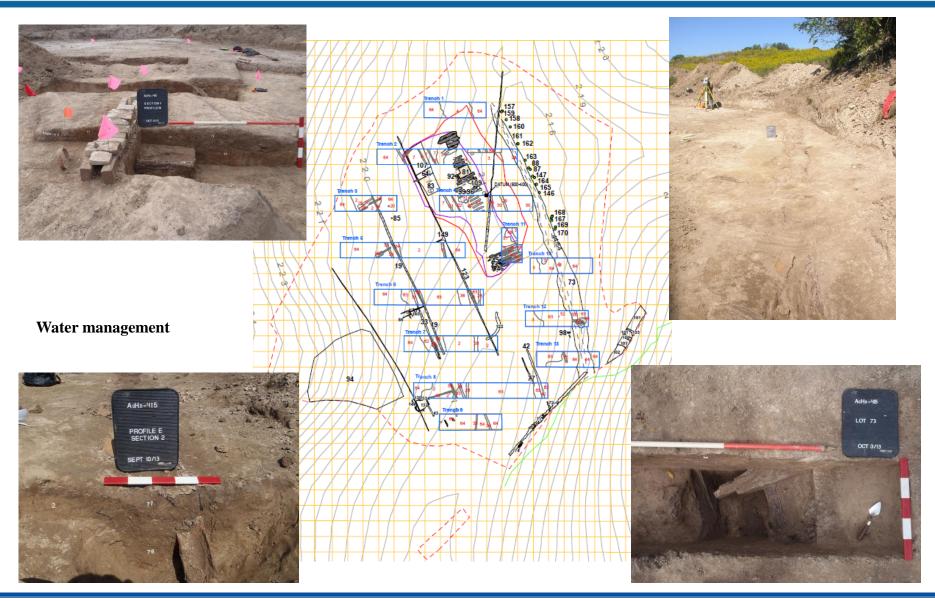


Topography and water





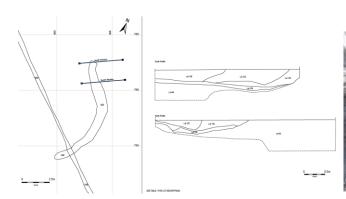








Clay 'winning'

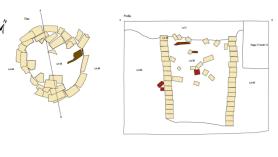




Plan and profile of potential ring pit at Blacker's Brick Works



The well of curved bricks





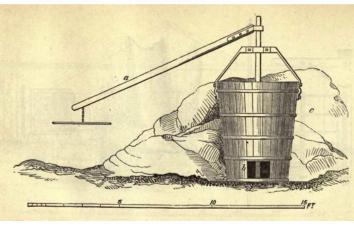
A circa 1884 advertisement for a tempering wheel used in a ring pit (Weiss and Weiss 1966)

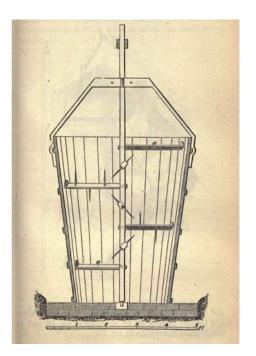




Three of the ten Pug mill blades recovered from the site

An example of a draughtpowered pug mill typical of a relatively small-scale brick yard (Dobson 1882:Figures 11 and 12).







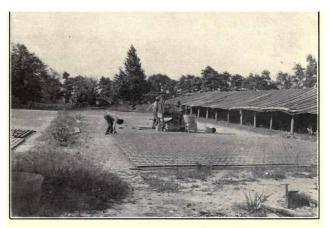


FIG. 1.—Small common brick yard, typical of many of the earlier works, and also of small plants of the present time.

Laying out bricks to dry before haking (Reiss and Leighton 1909:Figure 1).



A Maine brick yard circa 1885. Rows of drying bricks on the ground and hakes are visible middle left. In the foreground is field of ploughed clay. Three tempering pits, a pug mill and a clamp are also visible. From Garvin (1994: Figure 1).

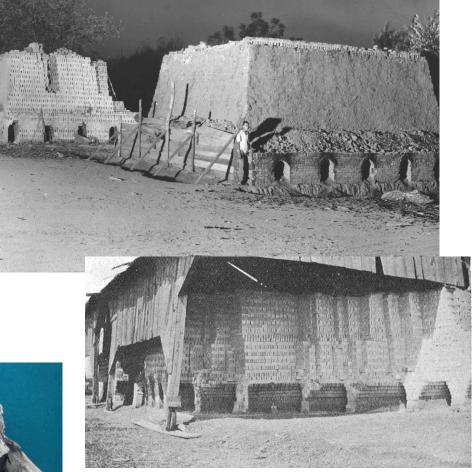


Two brick clamps in Tennessee. The clamp in the foreground has been scoved and is ready for firing. The clamp in the background has been fired and is being dismantled. From Peres and Connaster (2008:Figure 1).



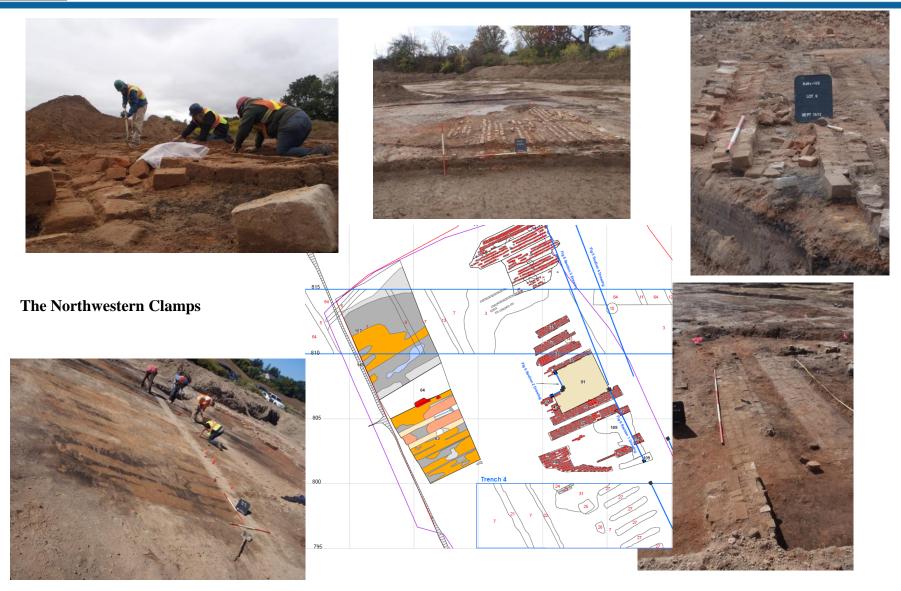
Fused, over-fired brick wasters sampled from Lot 3 mass of bricks





A brick clamp at Crediton in Huron County at the turn of the nineteenth century. Note the movable shelter covering the structure. From Baker (1906:Figure 34).





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Selected metal work recovered from the colluvium



Yellow radial stretchers (curved bricks) used to construct the well



Pulley wheel or axle fitting



Selected container glass artifacts.



Selected ceramic artifacts.