

PLATE I. WILLIAM KAHL'S BRICKYARD.

## *Were Imported Bricks Used In Colonial America?*

**Numerous Colonial Brickmakers—Excellent Clay at Many Points—  
Extent of the Brickmaking Industry in Lancaster**

*By M. LUTHER HEISEY*

The making of bricks was one of the earliest industries of mankind. Throughout the Old Testament mention is made of this art — both the builders of the tower of Babel, and the toilers under Pharaoh in Egypt, made bricks.

Brickmaking was invented in Babylonia. Buildings made of bricks have been discovered in excavations dating long before 4000 B. C. In those days the bricks, or rather blocks, were huge, measuring fourteen to fifteen and a half inches square, and two to four inches in thickness.

The earliest brick buildings in America were constructed, so tradition says, of bricks imported from England or Holland. Even to-day it is still an odd fancy to think of things of foreign manufacture, from distant lands, as superior to articles of domestic make.

Imagine, if you will, the little boats of the eighteenth century, with a capacity of two or three hundred tons and very limited space, carrying a crew and several hundred emigrants, with their food, clothing, housefurnishings, farming implements, livestock, seed, etc., and then into them crowd tons of weighty bricks. It is an unreasonable assumption.

Furthermore, artisans of many trades, including experienced brickmakers, came to America, and the latter readily found, in a great number of communities, clay in abundance, and of the finest quality, for the making of bricks.

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Plate I (opposite page). Kahl's Brickyard, showing almost the complete operation of brickmaking — the pit with a Henry Martin Brickmaking Machine, the sweep drawn by two horses, dumping the molds, placing the bricks on barrows, and hauling them to the drying space on the ground. On the picture are found Elias Krangle, Charlie Kahl, Frank Fox, Elijah Krangle, William Kahl in front of cart wheel, Gid Kahl, and P. SENDERFER. Warren J. Nelson, to whom we are indebted for the use of both photographs, Plates I and II, is not shown. In the background is seen the residence of Dr. Emanuel V. Gerhart (how Dean Richard W. Bomberger), 440 College Avenue. Time cir. 1885.

Early bricks were made in various sizes, some known and referred to as English and Dutch. Later, through ignorance, the name indicating solely the size of the brick or the method of laying, caused many people to assume that it was the name of the country in which the bricks were manufactured.

Many modern writers, giving time and patience to extensive research, have been able to refute this idea of brick importation. N. R. Ewan, of Moorestown, New Jersey, in a recent published work, dissents with the old notion.<sup>1</sup>

Writing of early Virginia churches, H. I. Brook, in a booklet entitled, "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia," says "The brick, in all cases *where there is a record*, was burned from local red Virginia clay." Another authority states, "The first bricks made in the Anglican Colonies were made in Virginia as early as 1612, during the administration of Sir Thomas Gates."<sup>2</sup>

New England followed on the heels of Virginia in the brick-making business. In a report which the Rev. Francis Higginson, of Salem Massachusetts, made in 1630 to authorities in London, he states, "It is thought here is good Clay to make Bricke and Tyles and Erthen-Pots as needs to be. At this instant we are setting a Bricke-Kill on work to make Bricks and Tyles for the building of our houses."<sup>2a</sup>

In *New Life in Virginia*, published in 1612, we are told that colonists removed from Jamestown eighty miles up the river "where the spademen fell to digging, the brickmen burnt their brick." In 1649, houses and chimneys were made of brick, shingles were used instead of tile, since "the brickmakers have not the art to make it shrinketh."<sup>2b</sup>

Gillingham says: "That the houses erected here [Philadelphia] between 1680 and 1725 were constructed of these so-called imported bricks, is undoubtedly not substantiated by evidence."<sup>3</sup>

Another writer says: "One correction of tradition may well

<sup>1</sup> Camden County Historical Society, *Early Brickmaking in the Colonies*, by N. R. Ewan, Camden, N. J., 1938.

<sup>2</sup> *History of American Manufacturers*, by J. Leander Bishop.

<sup>2a</sup> *Dwight's Travels*, vol. 1, p. 450, in Fackenthal Library, Lancaster, Pa.

<sup>2b</sup> *The Shenandoah Pottery*, by A. H. Rice and John Baer Stoudt, Strasburg, Va., 1929, p. 271.

<sup>3</sup> *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, "Some Early Brickmakers of Philadelphia," by Harrold E. Gillingham, 1929, vol 53, no. 1, p. 1.

be made in passing: the bricks of the old buildings of Pennsylvania were not brought from England; on the contrary, clay was most abundant in the soil, and, naturally, brickmaking was early a great industry, and it is ridiculous to suppose that freight for over three thousand miles was paid for what could be obtained at or near the spot."<sup>4</sup>

An evidence of early brickmakers is found in a notice which appeared in the *American Weekly Mercury*, of November 7, 1728: "Just arrived from London, in the ship Borden, William Harbert, Commander, a parcel of young likely *men servants*, consisting of Husbandmen, Joiners, Shoemakers, Weavers, Smiths, *Brick-makers, Bricklayers*, . . . and several other trades, and are to be sold very reasonable either for ready money, wheat Bread, or Flour, by Edward Hoone, in Philadelphia."<sup>4b</sup> While these were considerably termed Redemptioners, it has to all, intents the appearance of slavery.

It has been claimed that John Printz, governor of the Swedish colony on the Delaware in 1643, imported bricks from Sweden for building ovens and fireplaces. Bricks of like kind are supposed to be in the aisles of Old Swedes Church of Wilmington, Delaware, which was built in 1698.

We are told that "the brick hotel is the oldest house in Lampeter. The bricks for this house were brought over from England as ballast, and those are laid in the Flemish bond style." This building stands on the southwest corner of the square in Lampeter.<sup>415</sup>

The original walls of the Bethel Cemetery, said Francis X. Reuss,<sup>5</sup> were built of bricks which had been imported from England in 1745 by the first settler of Columbia, Samuel Blunston. It was claimed he intended to use the bricks in the building of a palatial residence for himself, but died before the arrival in Columbia of the shipment of the bricks.

It is claimed that Henry William Stiegel in his heyday

<sup>4</sup> *Chronicles of Pennsylvania, 1688-1748*, by Charles P. Keith, Philadelphia, 1917, p. 2.

<sup>4a</sup> *Pennsylvania German Society*, vol. 10, p. 201.

<sup>4b</sup> *Proceedings Lancaster County Historical Society*, vol. 32, p. 65.

<sup>5</sup> From *Historical Sketches of Columbia*, by Francis X. Reuss, appearing in the *Columbia Herald* in the years 1903-1905.

"erected a fine mansion for himself in 1763, importing the bricks from England."<sup>6</sup>

The claim was made by some misinformed folks that the bricks in the floor of St. James' Episcopal Church, Lancaster, were imported from England. And this in a church built here as late as 1820.

We have been unable to establish locally any proof of the importation of bricks, but we do know that here in Lancaster the soil proved a veritable mine of rich clay for the manufacture of bricks of the finest quality, and that with an ample number of efficient brickmakers precluded the necessity or occasion for importation.

#### Makers of Bricks in America

Just thirteen years after Governor Printz laid his chimneys with imported bricks, we find that "Jacob Crabbe presented a petition [to the Dutch authorities in 1656] respecting a plantation near the corner [at New Castle, Delaware], *where bricks and stone are made and baked*. The petition was granted on condition that the place, after inspection, should be favorably reported."<sup>7</sup>

Arthur Pound tells us: "Wooden houses, both of logs and wide clapboards, were erected [in Philadelphia] with pointed roofs, balconies and porches. Brick houses came soon after. . . . Clay for bricks was near and good building stone abundant [1682]."<sup>8</sup>

Reading in "A Further Account of the Province of Pennsylvania," written by William Penn, in 1685, Article XII states: "Divers brickerys going on, many Cellars already Ston'd or Brick'd and some Brick Houses going up."<sup>9</sup>

Robert Turner, in a letter to William Penn, dated August 3, 1685, tells of a dozen brick houses erected in Philadelphia in that year.<sup>10</sup> He also told Penn that "Thomas Smith and Daniel Pege

<sup>6</sup> *The Pennsylvania German*, vol. 1, no. 2, p. 28.

<sup>7</sup> Hazard's *Annals of Pennsylvania*, vol. 1, p. 209. Also *Pennsylvania, Colonial and Federal*, by Howard M. Jenkins, Philadelphia, 1903, p. 115.

<sup>8</sup> *The Penns of Pennsylvania*, by Arthur Pound, New York, 1932, p. 190.

<sup>9</sup> *Pennsylvania Magazine Of History and Biography*, vol. 9, p. 67.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid*, p. 74.

are Partners, and set to making Bricks this Year, and they are very good."<sup>11</sup>

In 1690, John Goodson wrote to his friends, John and S. Dew, that in Philadelphia "They Build all with Stone and Brick now," with few exceptions, and that "We have now . . . Four Brick-makers, with Brick-kills."<sup>12</sup>

Here, in our own "backyard," on March 7, 1724, "Martin Malyey [Mylin] desires a Grant of about 100 acres in the Point in a fork of Conestoga Creek, near the Land called William Willis'es, to make Tiles and Bricks."<sup>13</sup>

We always thought of John Jacob Eichholtz, father of the famous artist, as the first brickmaker in Lancaster County, on the word of I. D. Rupp,<sup>14</sup> but the above record proves the honor belongs to Mylin.

The building restrictions at Lancaster in 1735 required each dwelling to have "a good chimney of brick or stone to be laid with lime or sand."<sup>15</sup>

Our first courthouse, erected from 1730 to 1738, was built of bricks with the ground floor brick-paved.<sup>16</sup> Samuel Bethel furnished the bricks from his own plantation, located somewhere between the present streets of Manor and Strawberry. This public building may have been the first brick structure in Lancaster. In 1747, Henry Bossier sold a brick tavern on South Queen Street, near the Square, to Matthias Slaugh.<sup>17</sup> In 1754, we learn of the sale of "a commodious brick house."<sup>18</sup>

Conclusive evidence of early brickmaking in Lancaster is shown on a draft made in November, 1753. It indicates a brick-kiln on West Chestnut Street, south side, near Mary Street. (See plate facing p. 80.)

Even in the newly-formed neighboring county of York in

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid*, vol. 53, p. 8.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid*, vol. 53, p. 1.

<sup>13</sup> *Pennsylvania Archives*, 2d series, vol. 19, p. 721.

<sup>14</sup> *History of Lancaster and York Counties*, by I. Daniel Rupp, Lancaster, 1845, p. 242, footnote.

<sup>16</sup> Ellis and Evans' *History of Lancaster County*, p. 368.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid*, pp. 203, 363.

<sup>17</sup> *Proceedings Lancaster County Historical Society*, vol. 28, pp. 157, 167.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid*, vol. 23, p. 135.



1749, there is no need of imported bricks. Thomas Cookson in a letter to Thomas Penn, December 4, 1749, wrote: "As the country round is not thick timber'd, and there's very good clay for Bricks by ye Town [York] I think they will soon begin to build with Brick, having already begun making them."

York was studded with trees "huge and sturdy," for in a record of ancient date, "George Hoak stands charged with the serious offense of cutting down timber belonging to the proprietaries, within the limits of the town to *bum brick* with;" and in a letter of 1750, it is stated, "Sundry persons have cut off the wood of the town land to burn brick, and are now burning brick on lots not granted, to the damage of the inhabitants, who ought to have the wood for firing, and of the purchasers of the ungranted lots, which are spoiled by *clay holes*." <sup>19</sup>

William Willis, skillful bricklayer and builder, erected the walls of York County's first courthouse between the years 1754-56, and lived to see his masterpiece of Georgian colonial architecture become the capitol of the United States during the period from September, 1777, to June, 1778.

Gottlieb Mittelberger, journeying through Pennsylvania in 1750 found lime and brick kilns. <sup>20</sup>

In 1759, the Quakers were building their meeting house on South Queen Street, and paid "Eichholtz and Albright for bricks, £135." They were John Jacob Eichholtz and Peter Albright. <sup>21</sup>

Two years later, Cornelius Lehn furnished 38,000 bricks for the construction of Trinity Lutheran Church.

About the same time, the construction of the colonial brick barracks was begun at the northwest corner of Duke and Walnut streets, and we have read of the theft of a quantity of these bricks from the site in 1763.

In 1771, we find the Burgesses of Lancaster paying Lewis Peters £4 for bricks used in building bridges at King and Water streets, and Queen and Vine streets.

In the records of the First Reformed Church, of November 5,

<sup>19</sup> Rupp, *op. cit.*, p. 714.

<sup>20</sup> Gottlieb Mittelberger's *Journey to Pennsylvania in the Year 1750*, p. 101.

<sup>21</sup> *Lancaster-York Magazine*, June, 1939, p. 12. Ellis and Evans' *History of Lancaster County*, p. 473.

1760, we read of the purchase of 2,300 bricks for £2 17s 6d, for the schoolhouse chimney. In 1765, they bought five hundred bricks for the schoolhouse hearth at a cost of 16s 6d. This school was situated on the east side of North Duke Street, south of Orange.

From the account book of the treasurer of Lancaster County: November 3, 1774. Lewis Peters for Part of Bricks for the Prison, £30.

January 14, 1775. Peter Albright for Bricks for the Prison, £62 13s 1d.

January 14, 1775. Lewis Peters for Bricks for the Prison, £31 11s 3d.

For the building of the second courthouse in 1784. Lewis Peters and G. Lindenberger, Bricks, 138,685 common at £1 10s per thousand, and 50,700 of stock at £3 15s per thousand, and nineteen gallons of whiskey at 2s 6d.

Lewis Peters, 20,500 Bricks for courthouse pavement, £32 7s 9d.

In 1798, Lodge No. 43, F. and A. M., paid Jacob Albright for laying brickwork, 15s per thousand. Paid George Peters, for durable brick, 30s per thousand; for paving brick, 32s 6d per thousand.

March 1, 1798, paid for 60,000 Bricks (at \$3.34 per thousand) \$200 for lodge room over the market place.

Previous to the Revolution, Lancaster had two or three brick-yards on West Orange Street. <sup>22</sup>

General Edward Hand, writing for the Corporation of the Borough of Lancaster, in a letter to William Maclay, dated March 17, 1789, enumerating the advantages of Lancaster as a prospective site for the national capitol, mentions among other items, three brickyards and twenty-one bricklayers and masons. He also stated that "materials for building such as stone, lime, sand, *clay proper for brickmaking* are to be had in the greatest abundance at the most reasonable rates."

Some of the brickmakers in Lancaster between the years 1759 and 1807 were Peter Albright, John Jacob Eichholtz, George Lindenberger, Lewis Peters, John Albright, Jonas Dorwart, George Dorwart, Michael Hartly, George Peters and Robert Martin.

<sup>22</sup> From article in Scrap Book No. 81, p. 194, Library of Lancaster County Historical Society, probably written by Samuel Evans of Columbia, Pa.

These names are found in the assessment lists of Lancaster Borough.

Incidentally, we cite the fact that City Councils passed an ordinance with this directive: "From and after July 1 [1823], it shall be the duty of the inhabitants of the city of Lancaster to pave their sidewalks with brick."

But brick pavements were slow to appear. The way to the college may have been paved with "good intentions," but not with bricks. "In 1858, there were no buildings on James Street west of the railroad bridge; and no pavements, either." The mud was often quite deep, and so the students clamored for a comfortable walk. The college authorities "had a lot of brickbats hauled along the northern side of James Street, from a row of brickyards which existed then along James Street."<sup>23</sup> This proved unsatisfactory, for the bricks were not evenly laid.

As shown by the accompanying map, there appears to have been a section of the city wherein the clay was particularly well adapted for brickmaking. This strata, centering on Mary Street, stretched from the Harrisburg Pike to the Millersville Pike, and we find about thirty brickyards grouped here.

Not all the workable clay in the county has been turned into bricks. Quite recently the State Department of Internal Affairs made this report: "There is abundant clay residually weathered from the limestones in the county. Much of this clay is well suited to the manufacture of brick, and it is being used by the three operating brick companies in 1944. The clay is of variable thickness, lying on top of the irregularly weathered surface of the limestones. By far the best clay of this type is that weathered from the Conestoga limestone.

"The Cocalico shale, underlying a large area around Manheim, weathers to a good brick clay of different colors. Some of the

<sup>23</sup> *The College Student* for March, 1901, p. 182; "Franklin and Marshall Forty Years Ago," by Dr. Wm. Rupp, '62.

Plate II (opposite page). In the background are shown the drying sheds, kiln, and the sweep and pit, when the bricks were hand-made. In the group are Gid Kahl, John Engroff, James Macker, Manny Kautz, and his father Elam (seated), Richard Macker, Lige Krangle, and Charlie Kahl. This brickyard was located in the vicinity of what is now Spruce and Pine streets, and the photograph was taken about 1882.

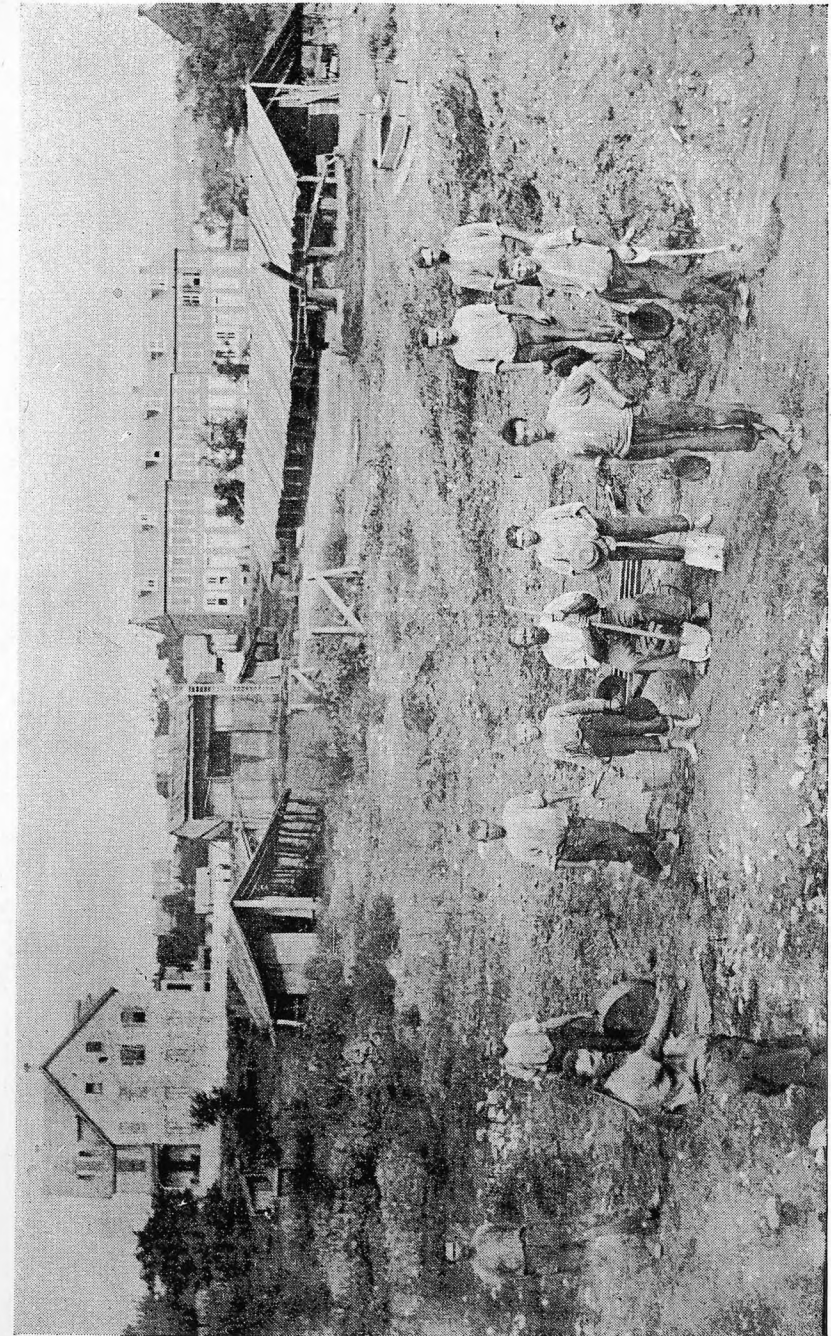
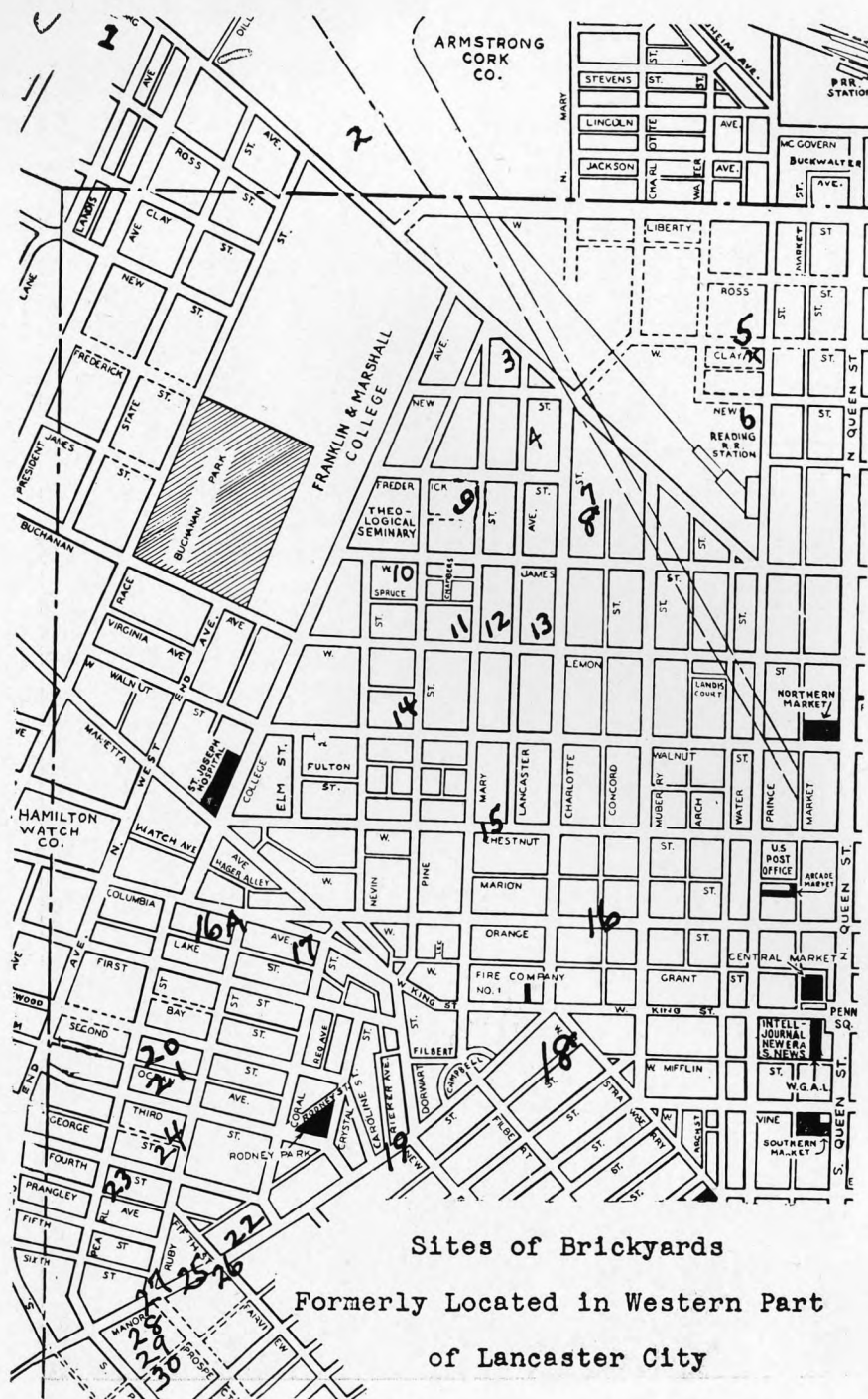


PLATE II. KAHL'S BRICKYARD, LOOKING TOWARD MARY STREET.





Sites of Brickyards  
Formerly Located in Western Part  
of Lancaster City

soft red shale in the Triassic rocks of the northern part of the county should also be suitable for brickmaking. There are large reserves of these clays and shales."<sup>24</sup>

From the United States Census of 1860 we learn that Lancaster County had seventeen brickmaking establishments, with a capital investment of \$35,325, employing ninety-six persons. The annual cost of labor was \$23,028, and the annual value of products was \$41,575.25

In 1887, there were seven brickyards in or about the city, moulding and burning annually 15,000,000 bricks. The price of bricks per thousand ranged from \$6 to \$10. These yards then employed about two hundred hands, paying to them \$40,000 for the season's work; the capital invested was \$100,000.

The brickmakers were ever alert to improvements in manufacture and to speedier methods of handling. When machinery entered the field of brickmaking, a Lancaster firm was one of the first in the country to patent and build such machines. The Henry Martin Brick Machine Company built a successful machine, and by 1887 were putting many on the market. The advantage of the machine over manual methods can be judged by the figures showing the capacity of the machine in that day:

Horse-power machines, 15,000 to 20,000 per day.

Steam-power machines, 25,000 to 35,000 per day.

Quite naturally, these machines were improved upon through the years, and no doubt were responsible for the elimination of most of the brickyards using the old manual methods. Now we number brickmaking among Lancaster's "lost industries." No bricks are made in Lancaster, and only one yard is in the immediate vicinity — to the northwest of the city.

### The Process of Brickmaking

The clay was dug by pick and spade and hauled by wheelbarrow to the pit, where it was mixed with water and stirred by paddles or steel tires operated by a long sweep, pulled by two or three horses, a process taking about four hours; formerly the clay

<sup>24</sup> "Pennsylvania's Mineral Heritage." Published by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Internal Affairs, 1944, p. 166.

<sup>25</sup> Mombert's *Authentic History of Lancaster County*, p. 486.

was tempered by spade, and trampled by men in their bare feet.

When in proper plastic condition, the clay was taken to a table where the moulder placed it in cast-iron forms, 8 x 4 x 2% inches in size. The green bricks were then placed on boards on the ground, broad side down, until dry enough to be turned upon their sides. In good drying weather, after four or more hours, the bricks were placed in narrow sheds in hacks, edgewise, one upon another, with a small air space between stacks.

After a sufficient period of drying, the bricks, loaded on hackbarrows or wheelbarrows, were taken to the kiln, which may have a capacity of from 15,000 to 125,000 bricks. Within the kiln, a number of the lower layers of bricks, set on edge and each layer placed alternately, were gradually arched at the openings in the side walls so that an "oven" was formed into which the fuel was thrown. Usually there were six or eight ovens extending through the kiln. Bricks nearest the fire were baked the hardest, those at the top and on the sides of the kiln were of a softer and inferior grade. In earlier days wood was used in the firing process, later coal was burned. After firing, several days were required for the bricks to cool, and they were then ready for the market.

The making of bricks was a seasonal, outdoor occupation, and naturally required dry weather. Perhaps but half a year would be spent in working the yards, owing to unfavorable conditions.

#### List of Brickmakers and Brickyards

The brickmakers of Lancaster were a hardy and industrious lot. As business prospered, they entered into other enterprises, especially real estate and building ventures, in which they were notably successful. Some entered the field of politics and held various civic offices. One, Jacob Pontz, was twice offered but declined the position of postmaster in Lancaster.

The list following gives the known Lancaster brickmakers and the location of their yards, with the approximate date of operation. The number preceding the name corresponds to the number on the subjoined map and marks the location of the brickyard.

No.	Brickmaker	Location of Yard	App. Date
	Martin Mayley (Mylin)	On the Conestoga Creek	1724
18	Samuel Bethel	Between Manor and Strawberry streets	1730-1738
15		West Chestnut Street s s near Mary	1753
16		West Orange Street three yards	1789

No.	Brickmaker	Location of Yard	App. Date
	Emanuel Kautz	Manor Street	1843
29	J. Bundel	Manor Turnpike s s at Prospect Street	1843
	Jacob Shirk		1847
4	Hartley and Laurence	Harrisburg Pike s s beyond Charlotte Street	1850
11	G. Kautz	West Lemon Street beyond Mary Street	1850
17	J. Kautz	Columbia Turnpike s s beyond Coral Street	1850
22	Carson and Kautz <sup>2B</sup> Henry P. Jacob	Manor Turnpike n s between 4th and 5th	1843-1850
	J. Shirk	Lititz Turnpike Duke and Clay streets	1850
	Eli Shirk	North Duke Street near Frederick Street	1857
5	Jacob Koons	North Prince Street near Clay Street	1857
	Henry P. Carson	Columbia and Millerstown Pikes	1857
11	Coats'	West Lemon Street west of Mary Street	1858
12	Wm. and John Kahl	West Lemon Street near Mary Street	1858
16a	Carson and Kautz	Columbia Avenue s s near junction with Orange	1858
1	Hartman's	Harrisburg Turnpike s s beyond city limits	1864
2	Jacob Pontz	Harrisburg Turnpike n s beyond city limits, 20 acres	1872-1922
	Adam and Jacob Pontz	Grofftown Road and Ranck Road	1867-1885
7	Fred Coonley	West James Street at Charlotte Street	1869
	Adam Pontz and George Singleton	(bought the above yard)	1869
	Eberman and Co.	North Duke Street near East Frederick Street	1870

<sup>2B</sup> "Carson and Kautz, local brick manufacturers, introduced a new brick machine [1845] at their yards which was operated by five men, and was capable of turning out 10,000 bricks a day." From *The Old Timer's Column*, *The Intelligencer-Journal*, August 15, 1945.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Brickmaker</i>	<i>Location of Yard</i>	<i>App. Date</i>
	Eberman and Co. (Wm. Lorentz, 1873)	North Shippen Street at Fulton Street	1870
6	George Kautz (Later Russell's, then Jacob Pontz)	North Prince Street beyond Frederick Street	1870
13	William Kahl	West Lemon Street near Charlotte Street	1870
13	Emanuel Kautz	West Lemon Street near Charlotte Street	1870
19	Anthony Swalbaugh	Manor Street near Dorwart Street	1870
25	Prangley and Nixdorf James, Sr. John	Manor Street near Love Lane	1870
26	Shay and Kautz	Manor Street near Love Lane	1870
30	William D. Sprecher	Millersville Pike	1870
30	D. S. Bair	Millersville Pike	1870
28	Christian Wise and Bro. (John V.)	Manor Street at Prospect Street 30 acres — 3 kilns 3% million bricks per year	1871
23	Casper Forrest	Manor near Love Lane	1873
	Ziegler and Yudith	Manor near Love Lane	1873
21	Ziegler and Yudith	Pearl near 3rd Street	1875
	Adam Pontz	Grofftown Road and Ranck Road 9 acres — 3 kilns 4 million bricks per year	1877-1886
	G. Coonley	Pearl near 4th Street	1875
23	James Prangley	Pearl Street between 4th and 5th	1880-1900
	Christian Gillich	West of Prince Street beyond Liberty	1884
	William Laurence	825 Manor Street	1884
	David Pontz	703 Manor Street, rear	1884
	Peter Ziegler	723 Manor Street, rear	1884
	Atlee and Eberman	Lime Street w s beyond Clay Street	1886-1899
8	Jacob Pontz	Charlotte Street to Concord north of James Street 3 kilns	1886
9	William Kahl d. 1888	North Mary Street s w cor Frederick Street	1886

<i>No.</i>	<i>Brickmaker</i>	<i>Location of Yard</i>	<i>App. Date</i>
14	Jacob and John Griel	Pine Street n w cor Walnut Street	1886-1899
4	Henry Martin	Charlotte and Mary streets at Frederick and New	1890
21	Peter Ziegler	Pearl Street, east side between 2nd and 3rd streets	1892
21	Henry Bomberger	(bought the above yard)	1892
27	James Prangley	841 Manor Street 5 million bricks per year	1875-1892
10	William Kahl	James to Spruce streets and Kahl Ave. to Nevin	1899
21	Ziegler	Pearl Street between 2nd and 3rd streets	1899
24	Fritch	Ruby Street between 3rd and 4th streets	1899
	Adam Pontz	Grofftown Road and Ranck Road 13 acres	1899
20	Bomberger Brick Works William Bomberger Richard Bomberger J. P. Martin H. P. Martin	Pearl Street, east side between 2nd and 3rd streets 2 kilns, each a capacity of 126,000 bricks — 11)4 acres	1909