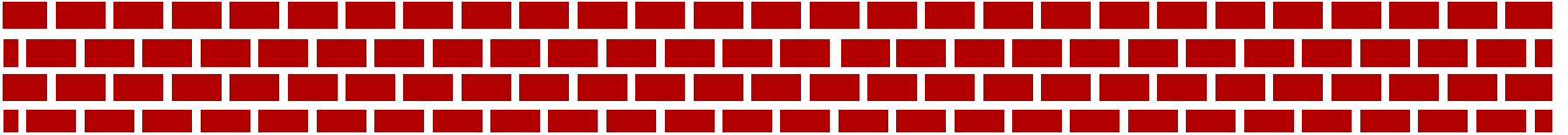


BRICK MUSEUM

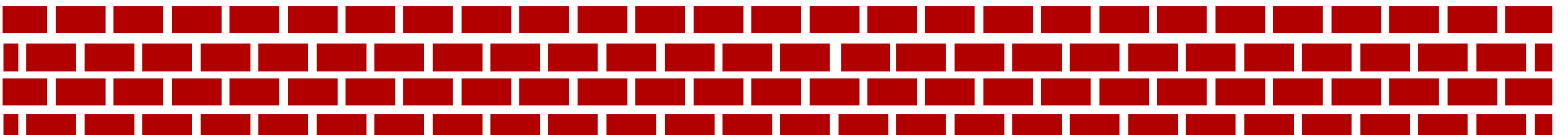


12 Main St. Haverstraw, NY 10927



“With the exception of IBM, there is nothing comparable to that industry in the Hudson Valley today in terms of size and consequence of its production”

-The Great Hudson River Brick Industry by George H. Hutton



Agenda

- Thesis - Jamie
- History of Haverstraw, NY - Alison
- History of brick making in the HRV- Alison
- Physical elements of brick manufacturing - Jamie
- Economics and Industry - Kristen
- People in the brick making industry - Cristina
- Improvements in brick making - Sarah
- Team Lesson Plan
- Web Page Mock-up
- Haverstraw Guidebook
- Conclusion - Kristen

Thesis

A close-up photograph of a brick wall. The bricks are reddish-brown with some darker spots and are set in a dark mortar. The word "Thesis" is written in a large, bold, white sans-serif font across the top left portion of the image.

The Haverstraw Brick Industry was influential to the development of the Hudson River Valley from the period of the late 19th Century to early 20th Century, "paving the way" for a prosperous society, providing jobs, developing trade and community, and becoming the brick center of the world.

History of Haverstraw, New York

- Haverstraw is a village located along the western shore of the Hudson River at its widest point.
- Its unique geographical location has greatly affected its development.
- Haverstraw was founded in 1666, but the village wouldn't truly establish itself until 1854.
- Commonly referred to as "Bricktown", Haverstraw was famous for its brick making, which was a major industry in the village.
- Brick making was so popular due to the clay that was formed by the Hudson River's water and the rich soil that lined Haverstraw's waterfront.
- Many of the old brownstone and brick structures that were constructed in New York City in the late 1890's and early 1900's were composed of bricks manufactured by Haverstraw.
- The Haverstraw region alone consisted of 41 brickyards, which produced 300,000,000 bricks in one year at its highest peak.
- In 1906, as the industry neared its peak, a landslide demolished a large residential portion of the village because of the constant excavation of the rich clay. Soon after, a combination of the Depression, competition, and new building materials brought Haverstraw's brick making industry to a close when the last yard closed in 1941.
- Although not one brick making company in the Hudson Valley still remains active today, the Haverstraw Brick Museum is available for visitation and a more realistic look at the materials and history of the brick making industry in the Hudson River Valley.

History of Brick Making in the Hudson River Valley

- The brick making industry was one of the largest and most prosperous in the Hudson River Valley. The industry truly began to develop in the early 1800s, and flourished after improvements in machinery were introduced in the 1850's.

Physical Features

- The Ice Age
- Mountains turned into clay
- Hudson River formed
- Blue clay deposits

Brickmaking



- WINNING- mining of the clay

- PREPARATION- screening, soaking, and kneading

- MOULDING- rolled in sand and put in mould

- DRYING- two weeks period

- BURNING- brick kiln

Economics and Industry

- The Hudson River Valley and the Brick Industry

- Largest brick making region in the world
- Approximately 130 manufacturers
- Contributions to architecture

- The Manufacturing Process

- Shipped in sloops
- Sent to NYC via the Hudson River
- Easy to get started
- Quick money



Economics and Industry

- Improvements
 - New inventions
 - More money
 - Lifestyle
- Haverstraw
 - Settled in 1681
 - Brick making as way of life
 - Transformed economy
 - 37 brickyards
 - Unique clay



Jacob Van Dyke

- 1771- 1st brick manufacturing in Haverstraw
- Dutch-style brick
- Primary brick making by hand

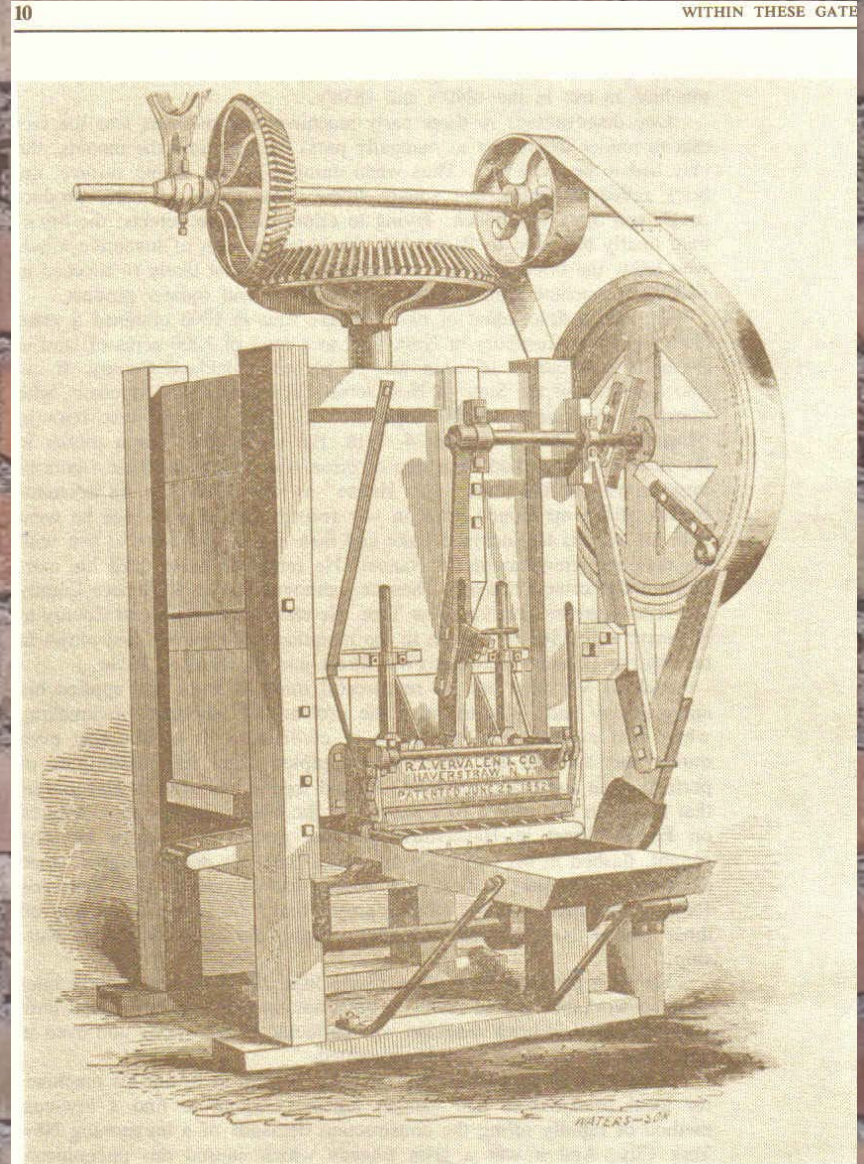
James Wood

- 1815 Wood arrived in North Rockland
- Vented mold and tempering
- Vast clay deposits in North Rockland
- Fame and fortune in North Rockland



Richard Ver Valen

- North Rockland -75 years of success
- Legend of the “grand machine”
- Patented automatic brick making machine on June 29, 1852
- Ideas and principles still used



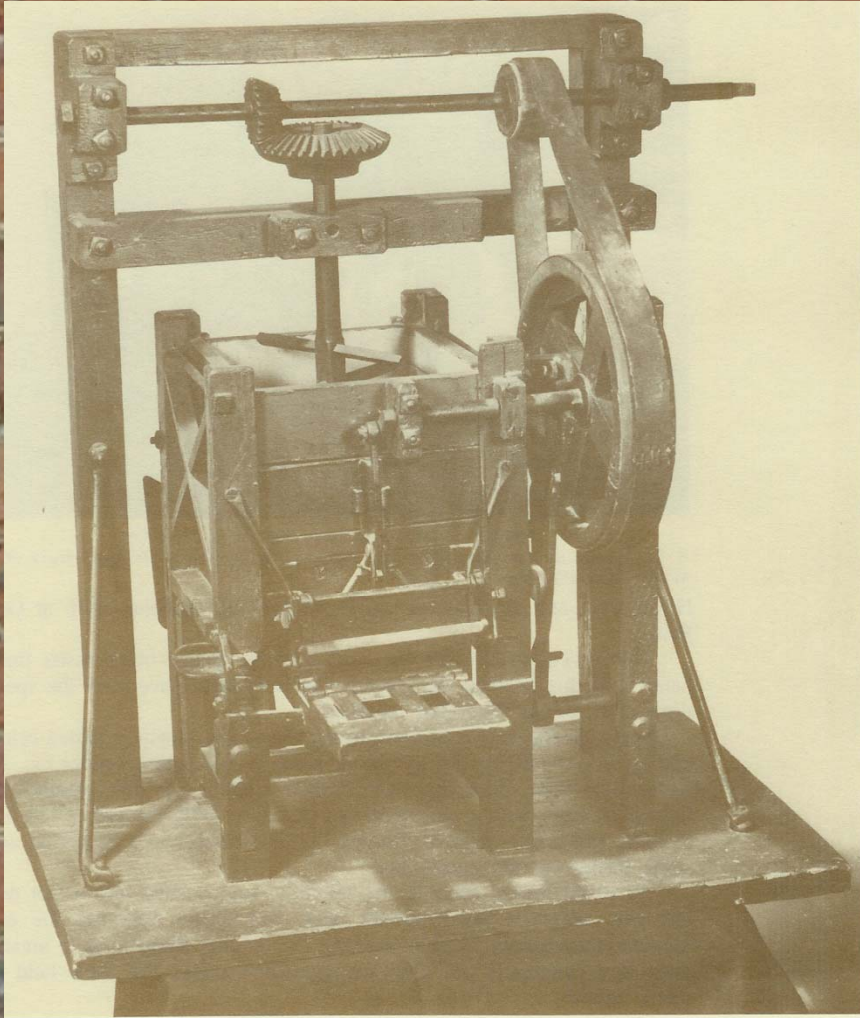
The VerValen machine which changed the course of brickmaking for all time!



David Stickland

- 1912-1st low pressure steam dryer
- 1920- invented automatic brick machine with a steam dryer
- Created oversized or “jumbo” brick
- Produced larger bricks and various colors

Improvements in the Industry



- ❖ Halls Improve Machine
- ❖ The Edger
- ❖ The use of culm
- ❖ Richard Ver Valen
- ❖ Patent Sander
- ❖ David Stickland-
Automatic Brick Machine
- ❖ Hugh Reilly-
Burning with oil and soft coal

The “frog” became adopted as a new concept in the process of brick making. From this point on bricks were produced more efficiently.



Lesson Plan

Description: The students will learn about the brick industry, the process of making bricks, inventions, and the influential people prior to visiting the museum. A variety of resources will be used including students' history textbook, teacher's lectures, and group work. On the day of the field trip the students will take a tour of the museum, observing the diagrams of brickyards and other artifacts dealing with life in the brick industry. They will hear an introduction from the curator about the role of Haverstraw in the industry. The visit will also include making cookies in the authentic 19th century kitchen and a hands-on brick making experience.

Goals: The students will gain knowledge of the brick industry and life in Haverstraw during the 19th and 20th centuries. They will be able to understand the process of brick making, including the various machines used, the significant impact of the industry, and the economic success resulting from brick making.

Lesson Plan cont.

Objectives: Students will learn background information, visit the museum, and make their own brick.

Procedure: Upon arrival at the brick museum the curator will lead class discussions and lead the tour of the Haverstraw Brick Museum. The students will make cookies in the authentic kitchen to get a feel for the time and lifestyle. Lastly, students will make the play-dough bricks to take home with them.

Conclusion

- Increase trade and commerce
- Increase profits
- Technological advances
- Increase manufacturing

Bibliography

- De Noyelles, Daniel. *Within These Gates*. New York: 1 Pine Drive, 1982.

Within These Gates provided information about the brick industry in the Hudson Valley, specifically Haverstraw, New York. It touched upon all aspects of the industry during the 18th and 19th century.

- Gordon, Patricia. Interview by team, written account. Haverstraw Brick Museum, NY, 14 November 2004.

Patricia Gordon is the president of the Haverstraw Brick Museum. She has a vast knowledge of the history of Haverstraw and the effects of the brick making industry had on the area. Ms. Gordon provided us with handouts and maps to aid in our research of the industry.

- Haverstraw Brick Museum. Ed. Pat Gordon. 2004. 15 Oct. 2004
<<http://www.haverstrawbrickmuseum.org>>.

This website gave us information regarding the Haverstraw Brick Museum and its role in the preservation of the memory of the brick industry. We also obtained directions, maps, and other sources from the web page.