

# GazNews

June 2002

TACS Gazetteer News

Issue 14



## Eastward Ho!

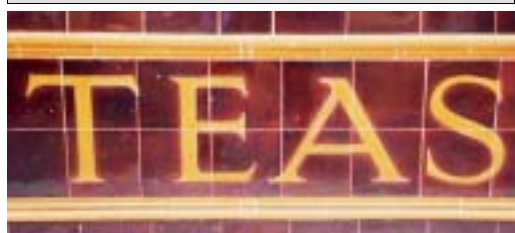
The most exciting discovery on a recent trip to Eastbourne was All Souls Church, the sight of which—bright red and yellow brick and terracotta, with a tall campanile—stopped me in my tracks on the way down to the seafront. Built in 1882, the tracery of its west end rose window is ornate buff terracotta, and inside is a tile panel stretching the full width of the nave and bearing a biblical quotation. Absolutely no clues as yet to the manufacturer. Rather better known was the chapel at All Saints Hospital, a work by the architect Henry Woodyer. It is a magnificent gothic space, pretty much unchanged since its construction in the 1870s, with a complex and attractive geometric pavement running throughout the chapel; in addition, terracotta medallions decorate the walls. Down on the Promenade, the 1935 Bandstand is a Carter's tour-de-force and still very much in use; its turquoise faience roof is especially striking. On a smaller scale, everything stopped for tea at the former Pier Hotel, with its yellow and brown stall riser.



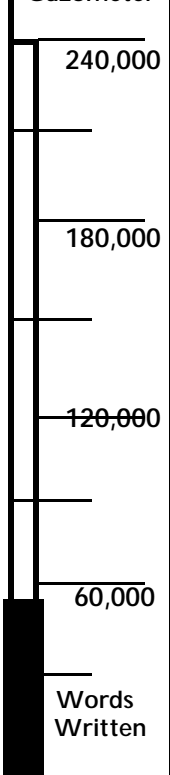
## Out and About

Focus this issue on Eastbourne, where a brief visit uncovered a couple of new locations and allowed me to photograph others previously known but which lacked illustrations in the rapidly growing TACS Archive. It was a real pleasure to stroll around the town in spring sunshine (this is work?!) and see some superb ceramics. So just a reminder—please take your camera with you when you're on holiday this summer. Site photographs are vitally important to the progress of the Gazetteer, and a snap only takes a moment. Happy days!

Lynn Pearson, Gazetteer Editor



### Gazometer



Eastbourne: Above left: All Saints Hospital Chapel. Top right: The Bandstand. Below right: All Souls Church. Below left: former Pier Hotel.

The Tiles and Architectural Ceramics Society would like to thank the following organisations for supporting the Gazetteer Project:

**School of Art & Design,  
University of Wolverhampton**

**The Pilgrim Trust  
The Manifold Trust  
Cumming Ceramic Research Foundation  
The Scouloudi Foundation**

TACS Gazetteer News is published by the Tiles and Architectural Ceramics Society, registered charity no: 289090.

Comments on content, and site information, may be addressed to the Gazetteer Editor at 9 The Poplars, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 4AE 0191 285 2863

e-mail: [lynnpearson@gosforth3.demon.co.uk](mailto:lynnpearson@gosforth3.demon.co.uk)  
[www.tilesoc.org.uk](http://www.tilesoc.org.uk)

## Database Site Count

Date	Number of Sites in Database
May 2002	4836
April 2000	3637
July 1999	2571
March 1997	1443

## Derbyshire—Extracts from the first draft of the Gazetteer

### ASHBOURNE

The tall spire of **St Oswald's Church** dominates the view westward along **CHURCH STREET**. There has been a church in



Ashbourne from Saxon times, but the oldest part of the present structure - best known for its monuments and stained glass - dates from the thirteenth century; its medieval tiles (a few still on display) provided the inspiration for the line-impressed and encaustic tiles installed during George Gilbert Scott's 1876-81 restoration. The sparkling encaustics of the

chancel pavement, their yellow glaze protected by being let into the surface of the tiles, have unusual designs including a four-winged butterfly and a pair of long-tailed birds; they were made by the Campbell Brick & Tile Co. Back towards the centre of town (still on Church Street) is the **Methodist Church** (1880), bespattered with buff terracotta roundels, while round the corner in **DIG STREET** is a shop with a stall riser of brown glazed brick with two four-tile panels in a flower and grape design.

### BUXTON

The **Natural Baths** (1853), just west of **THE CRESCENT**, lie close to the site of a Roman baths and were designed by the Duke of Devonshire's architect Henry Currey. The gentlemen's baths and the plunge baths were included in the original plan, but all was rebuilt in 1924 when a ladies baths was added. The interior is completely tiled, mainly in white but with coloured friezes carrying classical motifs; the manufacturer was Craven Dunnill. This is an important survival of a major art deco interior tiling scheme, comparable to only a few others remaining in the south-east of England. The Natural Baths have been largely derelict since the 1970s, but are currently the subject of a development proposal intended to transform the structure into a mineral water spa. The nearby **Cavendish Arcade**, at the east end of The Crescent, was created in the mid 1980s from the Hot Baths. Most of its heavily moulded faience decoration, which probably dates from the late nineteenth century, was preserved in the conversion, although some replication was involved.

### CRICH

In the Tramway Village at the **NATIONAL TRAMWAY MUSEUM** is the **Red Lion** public house, erected in Stoke-on-Trent around 1800 and rebuilt at the Museum during 1991-2002. The pub was about to be demolished in 1973, to make way for a new road, but was rescued by volunteers from the Museum who had the pub taken down brick by brick and moved to Crich. The ornate pub exterior features tiling dating from about 1900 and a magnificent balustrade topped by a lion.

### MONYASH

**St Leonard's Church** was restored by William Butterfield in 1884-7. His tile pavement includes many plain red, yellow and blue tiles as well as a most unusual and striking 'Green



Man' tile, found four times over within a nine-tile group. There are also tiles with a paired bird design, and an area of Butterfield's trademark chevron patterning, here carried out in red, yellow and black. The 'Green Man' tile, its motif an ancient and enigmatic fertility symbol, was manufactured by Godwin's; the design was taken directly from that of a fourteenth century Wessex tile. Examples of this medieval design have been found at churches in Berkshire (Great Shefford) and Hampshire (Stoke Charity); they are now in the British Museum collection.

Man' tile, its motif an ancient and enigmatic fertility symbol, was manufactured by Godwin's; the design was taken directly from that of a fourteenth century Wessex tile. Examples of this medieval design have been found at churches in Berkshire (Great Shefford) and Hampshire (Stoke Charity); they are now in the British Museum collection.

### TIDESWELL

The fourteenth century **Church of St John the Baptist**, **COMMERCIAL ROAD**, known as the Cathedral of the Peak, is packed with high-quality wood carving. Above the altar in its Lady Chapel (in the north transept), restored in 1924, is a coloured, moulded ceramic plaque measuring about 3' by 1' 6" and depicting the Nativity; this appears to be the work of the Compton Potters' Arts Guild.



### WHITTINGTON

In the encaustic pavement at **Whittington Church**, on the northern edge of Chesterfield, are several patterned designs shown in Maw & Co catalogues, along with unusual green border tiles and a four-tile buff and red memorial tablet. Its slightly clumsy lettering is very similar to drawings for tablets in Maw's design books, which show experiments with the lay-out of lettering for tablets dating from the 1870s into the 1890s.

