

The Vauxhall Pottery - 2: Excavations 1977-81

ROY EDWARDS

Introduction

THE SITE (TO 3035 7808), Fig. 2, lies near the Thames in Lambeth just downstream of the River Effra on sand and gravel alluvium with natural soil level at *ca* 3.50m O.D. Mostly within the Pottery and extending to its west boundary, about 400m² (500 sq. yds.) was excavated. Sponsored by the Southwark & Lambeth Archaeological Society, it slightly overlapped with its 1972 excavation¹. The site was mechanically cleared of modern dump and the remainder removed by hand. Except for the earlier kilns and some site margins the entire area was stripped down to natural sand and gravel.

This Interim Report summarises excavation where some seventeen pottery kilns and over twenty tonnes of pottery were recovered. Space and the enormity of finds recovery bias this report towards description of the unique kiln development sequence for the London area. The kilns from 1972 are also included³⁰.

The Terminal Pottery (1865)

As predicted from pre-excavation map study, extensive remains were found. The bases of the main walls and many others were present. The floor was substantially intact in the main workshop (Fig. 3) and a small west extension, but was missing in the north workshop which had become a post-pottery warehouse. The other floors had survived because the area lay within the warehouse yard. The west part of the main workshop and the long, narrow, west extension (Fig. 5) were clearly the 'wet' end of the pottery, with white clay over the floors, and in one sunken area (a) many fragments of plaster of Paris moulds.

In the west extension the floor was of rectangular refractory slabs, and a concrete gully ran down the west side, formerly leading into two sumps. One had been replaced by a brick pillar (b) with a post-hole at centre, but the other consisted of a 'chemical stoneware' round based vessel (c) sunk into the floor. This vessel was filled with recovered potting clay, contained some complete pots, and the remains of tools. In an earlier phase a rectangular clay pit (d) was in use at the north end, and this in turn had replaced a circular cesspit (e). The most intriguing feature to the south was the remains of a furnace with access floor (f) below main pottery wall founda-

tion level. Part of a side wall (g) of large refractory blocks was extant, plus, to its west, part of the floor made of refractory 'WISKER' stamped bricks. The natural sand below was heavily heat reddened.

In the main workshop the final period saw a further clay pit in use which had started as a rectangular prefabricated wooden unit (h) sunk into the ground. To this had been added at the south end a brick built 'circular' extension (j) which showed signs of wear around the inside base. No evidence for machine power was found in this case—all machinery was removed in 1865 for use at the Fulham Pottery⁷ by Bailey — but some 4m (13ft) to the south-east lay a sub-rectangular brick lined pit (k) adjacent to a circular pillar (l) topped with formed concrete, indicating that a machine base had been set here. The pit itself had been filled with a terminal dump of stoneware (*ca.* 900kg or 18 cwt.) and on the floor nearby an 1860 farthing was found. Interpretation of these remains stems from earlier features below, where part of a wood based circular track (m) of about 6m (19½ft) external diameter lay. It was concentric with the later pillar, and while it was not possible to excavate the pillar to find what was underneath, it seems strong enough evidence that a horse mill stood here and was later converted to machine power deriving from the engine house to the south (Fig. 3).

General Pottery and Kiln Development

In Part 1 (Fig. 2) the map evidence was reviewed in very general terms. While the archaeological record amply confirms northward growth it initially appears to be following growth in site area rather than in covered buildings shown on general maps. Therefore the archaeology as usual raises as many questions as it answers. The 1977-81 excavation yielded two east-west boundary lines (p-p & q-q in Fig. 5) which with the positions of the 18th century rectangular kilns sheds some light on the development of the main premises. Boundary p-p consisted of a triple series of pillar bases. At its west end the line coincided with a butt junction of two main

30. The kilns found in 1972 have been renumbered by the addition of twenty, e.g. 1972 K3 now K23. Figure, table and footnote numbers are consecutive from Part 1, *London Archaeol* 4, No. 5 (Winter 1981) 130-6.

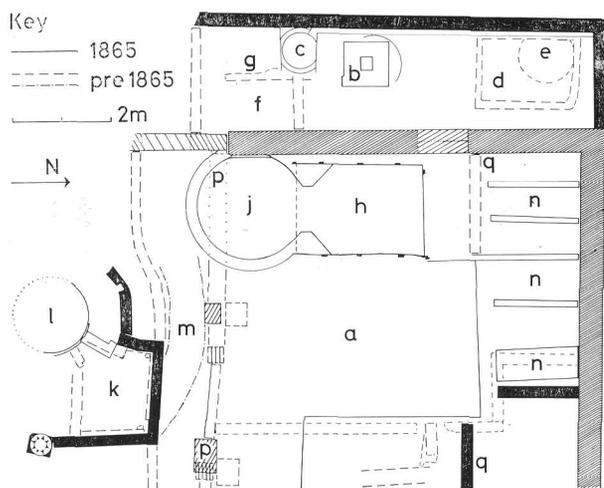


Fig. 5

north-south walls, the southerly one being slighter and earlier, retaining traces of an easterly return on the line of the p-p boundary. No immediately obvious dating for the pillar bases was found and as with all the features here cited definitive dating awaits finds study. However this east-west boundary line was also coincident with the northern edge of the earliest pair of rectangular kilns (see Fig. 6, K5 & 14, and Areas A-B boundary) and provisional dating of Kiln 14 at ca. 1700 (see below) indicates that Area A was included from the beginning.

The second east-west boundary (q-q, Fig. 5) here marked by 19th century partition walls and the north edge of sunken area 'a', indirectly represents an earlier property boundary line defined by at least three series of postholes and their pits (not shown here) running across the whole site. Many of the post pits were packed with tin-glaze pottery waste. This line represents the northern limit of an 18th century expansion (B on Fig. 6) associated with the building of Kilns 10/11 and 6. It does not necessarily mean an expansion of buildings (kilns apart) northwards because the line q-q is only a series of fence lines, and the kilns probably stood in the open.

It was not until the 19th century that a further expansion northwards took place (Area C). This was by a mere two metres (6½ft), but was formalised by a major wall which also enclosed Area B on the east and west. In the Singer period (1835-65) the last northward thrust (Area D) was carried out, and parts of this yard, workshop and warehouse area were excavated.

The major problem arising from the results is the conclusion that the full east-west length of the Pottery existed *ab initio*. If the 1746 Rocque map

is to be believed the whole of the 1977-81 excavation area, including all the rectangular kilns, is west of the buildings shown. It thus came as a surprise to find any early kilns at all, but perhaps reinforces the conclusion that the kilns and this area were not roofed, and thus not shown on this map.

Five rectangular kilns (Fig. 6) covered the 18th century and one of them at least lasted into the first two decades of the 19th. John Wisker (1808-35) then built a series of small uniform circular kilns with five fireplaces each. Alfred Singer took these over and modified some of them before two complete rebuildings to a larger size with more fireplaces. Further details of the sequence are given below with a necessarily limited degree of illustration, and also at this stage a rather narrow range of interpretation.

The 18th Century Rectangular Kilns

These lay in the southeast of the site with parts beyond limits of excavation but all essentials were recovered plus some dating evidence for the earliest kiln (K14). All excavated delft-ware type kilns have a single stokehole and fireplace, the latter usually leading to a multi-arched heat mixing chamber below the pot chamber. Survival of kiln remains is entirely due to the fact that the mixing chamber is built below ground level. In Figure 7 isometric drawings of the main extant structure of four of the five kilns is shown, with an attempt to show their relationships. Some reconstruction is inserted, and some simplification of the complex sequence has also been necessary.

When first exposed the back-to-back kiln pair K10/11 seemed to be the earliest kilns. The narrowly spaced heat chamber arches are new in the British delft-ware type kiln series but are seen elsewhere³¹. There has been a strong tendency to look towards the continent for the provenance of the

31. N. F. Barka, *The Archaeology of Kiln 2, Yorktown Pottery Factory, Yorktown, Virginia* Yorktown Research Series No. 4, 1979.

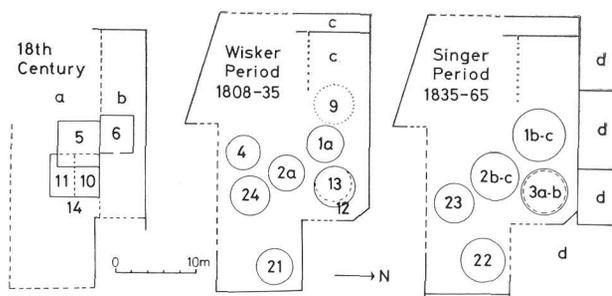


Fig. 6

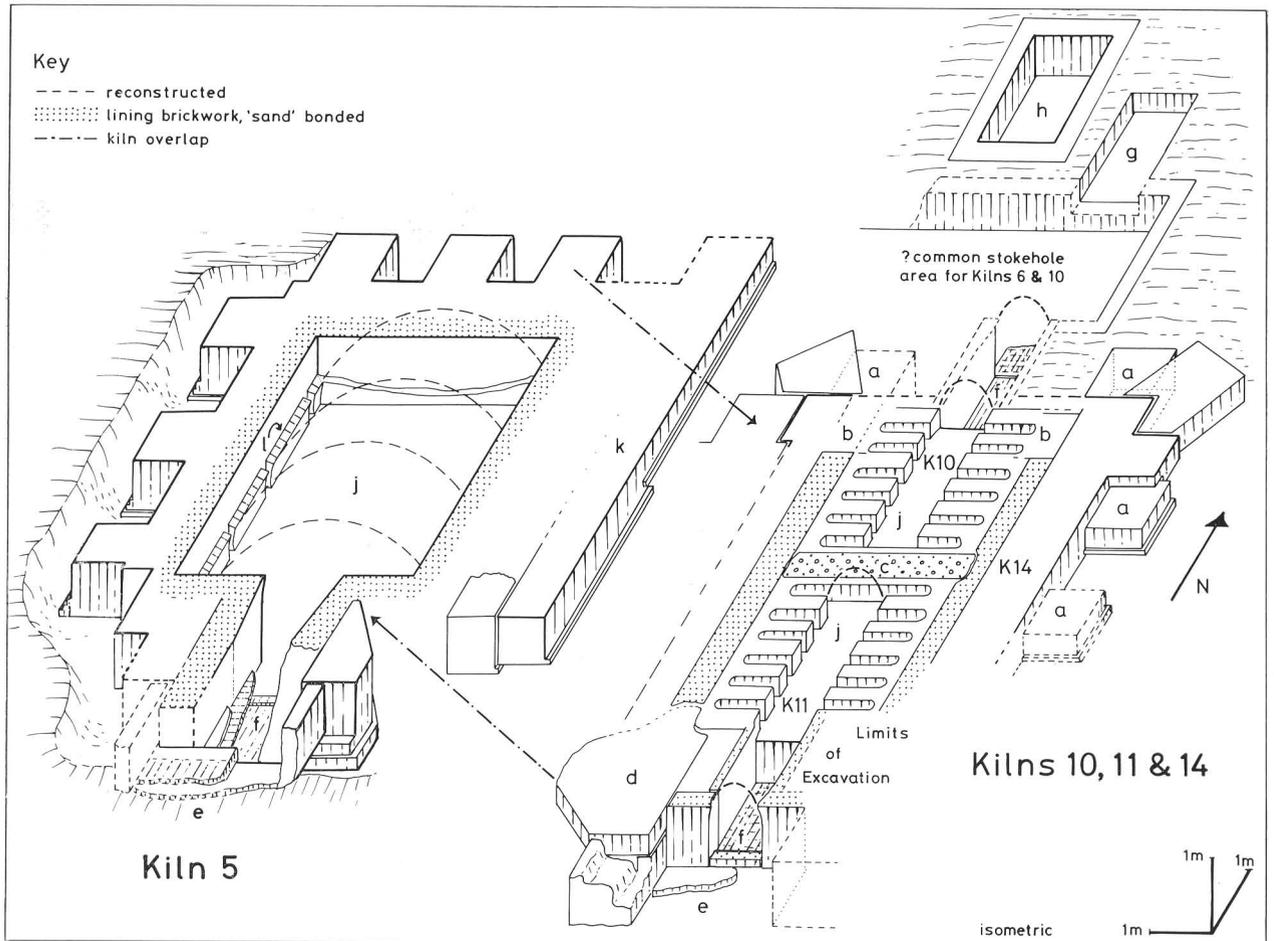


Fig. 7

rectangular kiln type (e.g. Picolpasso)³² but with this new Vauxhall type perhaps the influence of some British brick (and tile) kiln types should not be dismissed. The chamber arches in K10/11 were built independently, butting to another kiln lining, which in turn butted to the white mortared structural brickwork. All the inner, heated, brickwork was bonded with a green/red sandy mortar. The central flue (j, Fig. 7) and the side vents were very heavily green glazed, in the former case individual layers were over 0.05m (2in) thick and the total glaze thickness at the inner end of K10 some 0.2m (8in). Sunk into the glaze were items of kiln furniture and pot sherds. The arches were either completely demolished or up to two courses high, but where absent, heat shadows were clear indication of their former presence. The pot chambers were small and as judged from the remains below would have been about 2.1 x 2.3m (7 x 7½ft) internally. The fireplace and stokehole, at lower level were relatively well

preserved in Kiln 11 but could be only part excavated. Again, the fireplace walls were heavily glazed, and the beginning of the arch springing was present.

On further excavation it was seen that the common back wall between the two kilns was secondary and that there were fragments of an earlier fireplace at the south end. This suggested an earlier kiln which had been divided into two, and was later confirmed when removal of the inner structure of K10 at the north end showed that a white mortared east-west structural wall had been cut in order to insert K10 fireplace. The position of this north end wall of the earlier kiln (K14) is indicated at b-b. No useful internal remains of this kiln were left but enough of the external structure was disentangled to form a reasonably clear picture. Parts of rectangular prim-

32. B. J. Bloice, Norfolk House, Lambeth excavations at a delaware kiln site, 1968, *Post-Medieval Archaeol* 5 (1971) 148-50.

ary buttresses (a) were found on the north and east sides, the latter being particularly useful because their foundation trenches yielded well over a hundred tin-glaze biscuit sherds, provisionally dated to ca. 1700.

Some time in the 18th century another kiln (K5) was built up again the west side of Kiln 14, using its structural wall as a common spine wall. Kiln 5 was larger internally (ca. 2.9 x 3.4m or 9½ft x 11ft), had only three wide heat chamber arches, and the structural wall displayed a full array of buttresses along the north and west sides. The chamber arch brickwork was again built as a separate internal structure but here the general lining brickwork was integral with the external white mortared structural brick, there being an informal change to sand bonding internally. The heat chamber floor was heavily eroded into natural gravel and below wall foundation level. Small fragments of two successive brick floors were found in the southwest corner. The fireplace (f) and adjacent walls were again heavily green glazed, and beginnings of the fireplace arch curve was extant. It was only in the fireplace area that a butt joint lining was used because of the greater need for replacement. The fireplace and stokehole (e) areas were well preserved but only partly accessible to excavation. The original fireplace, in contrast to K10/11, was level with the heat chamber floor, but with the stokehole higher up. However two later fireplace floors raised the level nearly to stokehole height, which itself was slightly raised by a second floor. The fills between the floors contained much tin-glaze waste and in the fireplace area charcoal also (demonstrating the expected wood fuel use). But at the inner end of the fireplace and in the chamber below demolition rubble infill, layers did contain some stoneware sherds. It is perhaps worth pointing out that in all kiln excavation there is often considerable difficulty in distinguishing archaeological stratigraphy from heat effects. Here, heating effects in some places penetrated up to 0.2m (8in) into undisturbed natural sand and gravel. In the case of Kilns 10/11/14 this depth was over 0.5m (20in). Fine bright red bricks were used throughout and some lining bricks had 'PP' stamps possibly indicating Penn (Bucks), the Hedgerley or so-called 'Windsor' brick³³, provenance.

Then another kiln (K6) with its fireplace/stokehole on the east side (Fig. 6) was built against the north side of Kiln 5, its wall here infilling the K5 buttresses, but with the north and west walls of simple linear form. This kiln reverted to the narrow arch form of Kilns 10/11. The latter were then demolished but as this left the east side of Kiln 5 in

a weakened state a linear reinforcing wall was built down this side which overlaid the whole of K10/11 remains west of its main flue. Demolition of K5 did not come until the early 19th century. The infill rubble contained Singleton type tin-glaze eye ointment pots inscribed 'S. Folgham, 2 Union Place' giving a post 1816 destruction date¹⁸. While all the evidence for the final use of these kilns is for stoneware production, these pots support the late date for tin-glaze manufacture by this factory.

There seems to have been a common stokehole area between Kilns 6 & 10, and a further shallow cutout (g) lay on a line projected north from Kiln 10 fireplace. No structure remained and function is unclear. West of it lay a rectangular brick walled and floored structure (h) sunk into the ground. While again function is unknown, the orientation clearly relates to the kilns. The most interesting point was its fill of waste pottery (ca 400kg or 8 cwt.), mostly tin-glaze but containing some stoneware. The tin-glaze contained an unusually high proportion of glazed material, with at least one dateable design (1714-20), and this group alone affords a good basis for characterising factory production at this time. The material reconstructs very well and is a primary deposit. The stoneware includes tankards (AR & WR excise stamped) and small to large storage vessels.

The Wisker Kilns

Of the seven found between 1972 and 1981 (Fig. 6) two are typologically early, and one of these in the recent excavations is also stratigraphically early. Kiln Group 3 (i.e. Nos. 13, 12, 3a & 3b) will be used to illustrate development until the Pottery closed, and contained two Wisker and two Singer kilns on top of one another. The early Wisker kiln (K13) yielded part of the ring base and fragments of four of the five ashpits. In only one case was the actual ashpit base found, this being cut and smoothed into the integral continuous ring base brickwork. External to the ring the fireplaces were marked by brick pillars butting onto it. The 'standard' Wisker kilns (e.g. K12 overlying K13) had long, deep and narrow ashpits (Fig. 8), built integrally with the ring base and penetrating below it. Apart from this stratigraphic sequence the order of kiln building may be indicated by consideration of the small increases in size and the position relative to the rectangular kilns. It is reasonable to assume that in a fundamental alteration of kiln type that at least one of the old ones would be kept in use while the first new ones were put on trial. On this basis one must look outside the area of Kilns 5 & 6 for the earliest bottle kilns, thus excluding Kilns 1a, 2a & 4. This leaves K13 as the best candidate plus at least one of the two Wisker kilns (K21 & 24) found in 1972, one of

33. *Gazetteer of Buckinghamshire Brickyards 1800-1980*, Bucks. County Museum, 1980, p.20.

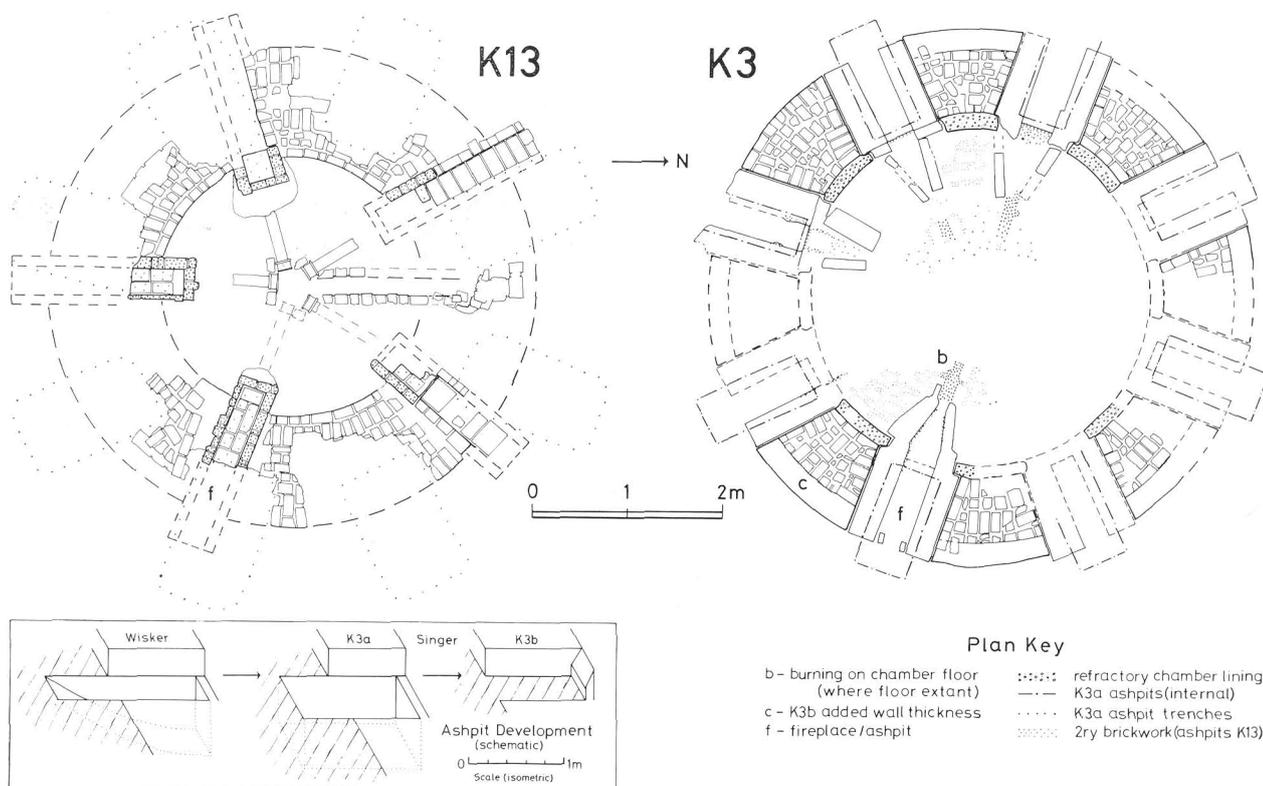


Fig 8

which (K21) has the same typological features as K13. Kiln 12 is the largest in the series, and being over K13, suggests general size expansion (see Table 2), but to try and put Kilns 1a, 2a, 4 & 24 in building order would be too speculative. Kiln 9 was never completed.

The Singer Period

Space permits only a brief jaunt through the final kiln development but basic details of both the Wisker and Singer kilns are given in Table 2. Singer continued to use the Wisker kilns for some years but eventually modified/repared some of them. The simplest case is Kiln 4 which from upper ashpit level was rebuilt with Newcastle refractories and insertion of single cast iron bars at inner end base. This seems to imply the use of sloping grates. The demolition fill of the ashpits included Singer & Pether mosaic tesserae and suggests a date of *ca* 1840 (see below). Kilns 2a and 12 were modified in a more fundamental way, but unsuccessfully, and they were reconverted back to near original form. In Kiln 13 (Fig. 8) the ashpits were connected by means of stoneware drainpipes flues (stamped 'Alfred Singer, Vauxhall') to a central junction box. This was duc-

ted northwards by a brick built and kiln tile capped flue (capping not shown) penetrating half way into the ring base wall. A similar modification was made to K2a but by different means, and far less evidence was left. In the reconversion the outer ends of the pipes were cut and the inner ends of the ashpits rebuilt using some Newcastle type refractories (PRUDHOE), but now they protruded slightly into the chamber, although this was finally blocked off. The author is shy of interpreting the unsuccessful modification, because on the one hand it is clearly not a means of overcoming cold kiln centre in an updraught kiln, and on the other hand cannot be understood as part of a down draught system.

The next move was replacement of the unmodified Wisker kiln K1a by a larger one (K1b) necessarily moved northwestwards. With six narrow (0.3m or 12in) fireplaces the only refractories found were in the chamber lining. The kiln can be dated from the mosaic tesserae in the kiln base and foundation trench. These are associated with the Singer & Pether Patent³⁴ of 1839. It is thought that they were

34. British Patent No. 8042, 23rd April 1839, Singer & Pether: Combining Materials for Mosaic Work.

only made for a short time, so that a date of *ca* 1840 can be given to the kiln. It does not appear to have been a successful venture either, probably being underheated. It too like K12 was modified so that the inner end of the ashpits protruded into the chamber. Kiln 23 from 1972 may well have been built about the same time and also had six fireplaces. Its complex history⁴ may well have started with narrow fireplaces which were certainly replaced (K23a) with double width ones (0.6m or 2ft) with deep rectangular ashpits which made use of Newcastle refractories. These certainly would have provided more heat. Kiln 1b was presumably soon rebuilt — with ten fireplaces having ashpit floors only just below general floor level.

Concentric with Wisker kiln 2a and replacing it was Kiln 2b with seven fireplaces, and to the north Kiln 3a with eight boxes replaced Kiln 12. Both of these had sunken rectangular ashpits of intermediate width (0.52m or 20in internally) with 'RAMSAY'³⁵ stamped Newcastle refractories now dominant. These sunken ashpits were not entirely practical, and were subsequently modified by ramping down into them, and the floor heights were successively raised.

The final stage in the development came when both of these kilns (and K23a) were rebuilt so that the ashpit floors were left at ground level and their internal widths reduced back to the 0.30m (12in) of the Wisker kilns. Kiln 23b retained six boxes, K3b eight, while K2c increased to nine. The broad devel-

opment of ashpits is included in Figure 8. Kiln 3b is of particular interest as the best preserved in the series, standing in some places four courses above floor level.

With Kiln 3b (Fig. 8) not only are the fireplace widths reduced and ashpit floors raised to ground level, but by dint of increasing kiln wall width externally (c) simply by building onto the workshop floor without any formal foundations, the whole fireplace is brought into the kiln wall thickness. The ashpits were connected by narrow triangular flues to the raised chamber floor, and burning marks (b) on what remained of it clearly indicated deliberate ducting of hot gases to chamber centre. All this is remarkably similar to the Weatheriggs Pottery³⁶ near Preston which was built in 1858 and also had eight fireplaces. The layout and burning marks also suggest that like Weatheriggs, shelving and 'cupboards' were used for stacking the pots, and not saggars. Saggars were still in use at Vauxhall *ca.* 1850 as seen from a dump between workshop levels³⁷ also dated by the pottery (see Part 1).

Kiln development in the Singer Period can then be divided into three phases; one, the continued use and modification of the Wisker kilns; two, the first experimental rebuilding; and three, a final phase of consolidation and improvement in efficiency. While the beginning of rebuilding can be given a date, that for the later phases must at present remain very tentative, but it is tempting to attach decade lives

35. The stamp is RAMSAY not RAMSEY as ref. 4, p.366.

36. P. Brears, *The English Country Pottery* (Newton

Abbot, 1971), 143-5.

37. District Surveyors Returns (1845-52); GLRO, MBO/DS/43 show a workshop built in 1849 and 1850.

Table 2 Circular Kilns — Basic Data

| Kiln No. | Diameter (m) | | Fireplaces No. width | | Grate ^a length (m) | Areas, m ² | | Ratio B/A |
|----------|--------------|------|----------------------|----------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|-----------|
| | ext. | int. | No. | int. (m) | | Chamber B | Grate A | |
| Wisker | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | 4.52 | 2.04 | 5 | 0.30 | 0.75 | 3.27 | 1.15 | 2.8 |
| 21 | 4.57 | 2.44 | 5 | 0.30 | — | 4.68 | — | — |
| 1a | 4.44 | 2.66 | 5 | 0.30 | 0.70 | 4.23 | 1.05 | 4.0 |
| 2a | 4.60 | 2.40 | 5 | 0.30 | 0.95 | 4.52 | 1.42 | 3.2 |
| 4 | 4.66 | 2.86 | 5 | 0.30 | 0.60 | 6.42 | 0.90 | 7.1 |
| 24 | 24.72 | ? | 5 | 0.26? | — | — | — | — |
| 12 | 5.06 | 2.74 | 5 | 0.30 | 0.74 | 5.90 | 1.11 | 5.3 |
| Singer | | | | | | | | |
| 1b | 6.27 | 4.35 | 6 | 0.30 | 1.20 | 14.86 | 2.16 | 6.9 |
| 23a | 5.20 | 3.08 | 6 | 0.60 | 0.57 | 7.45 | 2.05 | 3.6 |
| 1c | 6.30 | 4.28 | 10 | 0.33 | 1.02 | 14.39 | 3.37 | 4.3 |
| 2b | 5.9 | 3.80 | 7 | 0.52 | 0.80 | 11.34 | 2.94 | 3.9 |
| 3a | 5.24 | 3.52 | 8 | 0.52 | 0.60 | 9.73 | 2.50 | 3.9 |
| 23b | 5.20 | 3.08 | 6 | 0.44 | 0.58 | 7.45 | 1.50 | 4.9 |
| 2c | 5.9? | 3.80 | 9 | 0.30 | — | 11.34 | — | — |
| 3b | 5.68 | 3.52 | 8 | 0.30 | 1.00 | 9.73 | 2.40 | 4.0 |
| 22 | 5.49 | 3.50 | ? | 0.30 | — | 9.62 | — | — |

Note. a — grate length is taken as that length within the kiln wall thickness.

to the kilns and see activity at say, 1840, '50 and '60.

Some attempt can also be made to gauge these kilns in terms of the temperatures attainable. In an empirical formula³⁸ the ratio of Chamber area to nominal Grate area (B/A in Table 2) is some index of the maximum temperature possible. According to this formula the ratios can be interpreted as follows:

8:1 = 900°C to 1,000°C

6:1 = 1280°C, salt glaze stoneware

4:1 = 1500°C and over.

The figures calculated in Table 2 must be treated with some caution because not all the basic data could be measured accurately, or may not have been relevant. Thus while most of the Wisker kilns on this basis seemed perfectly capable of achieving salt-glaze stoneware temperature, Kiln 4 stands out as the exception. Here however, if sloping grates had been present (in the Singer period) this would of course have increased grate area and thus temperature attainable. With the Singer kilns the high ratio

for Kiln 1b emphasises the previous conclusions about its failure, but thereafter the kilns seem to have been much more competently designed to achieve a consistent and adequate temperature. It does not seem profitable to consider the possibility of different uses for different kilns.

Acknowledgements

Many thanks are due to all the people who helped to see the excavation through, and this certainly would not have been possible without Richard Buchanan (site supervisor) who was responsible for virtually all the planning. Permission to excavate was given by European Ferries Ltd. through their then architects, Abbott-Howard. Grants towards excavation costs came via Southwark & Lambeth Archaeological Projects Ltd. from the London Borough of Lambeth.

38. B. Leach, *A Potters Book* (1977 ed.) 191. I am indebted to Mr. M. D. P. Hammond for his comments on the kilns.

Excavations & post-excavation work

City, by Museum of London, Department of Urban Archaeology. A series of long term excavations. Enquiries to DUA, Museum of London, London Wall, E.C.2. (01-600 3699).

Beddington, by South West London Archaeological Unit. Excavation of R.B. villa. Also processing of finds. Enquiries to Roy & Lesley Adkins, 25 Union Road, Croydon. (01-679 7054).

Brentford, by West London Archaeological Field Group. Excavation and processing. Enquiries to 71-72 Brentford High Street, Brentford, Middlesex. (01-560 3880).

Croydon & District. Processing and cataloguing of excavated and museum collections every Tuesday throughout the year. Archaeological reference collections of fabric types, domestic animal bones, clay tobacco pipes and glass ware also available for comparative work. Hon. Curator, Croydon Natural History & Scientific Society Ltd., Museum Building, Croydon Biology Centre, Chipstead Valley Road, Coulsdon, Surrey. (01-660 3841 or 22 43727).

Hammersmith, by Fulham Archaeological Rescue Group.

Processing of post-medieval material from Sandford Manor and medieval material from Fulham Palace. Tuesdays, 7.45 p.m.-10 p.m., at Fulham Palace, Bishops Avenue, Fulham Palace Road S.W.6. Contact Keith Whitehouse, 86 Clancarty Road, S.W.6. (01-731 0338).

Inner London Boroughs, by the Inner London Unit. Several rescue sites in various areas. (01-242 6620).

Kingston, by Kingston-up-Thames Archaeological Society. Rescue sites in the town centre. Enquiries to

Marion Hinton, Kingston Museum, Fairfield Road, Kingston (01-546 5386).

North-East Greater London, by Passmore Edwards Museum. Enquiries to Pat Wilkinson, Passmore Edwards Museum, Romford Road, E.15. (01-534 4545).

South West London Boroughs, by the South West London Unit, excavations and processing. Enquiries to Scott McCracken, St. Luke's House, Sandycombe Road, Kew (01-940 5989).

Southwark, by Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Excavation Committee. Several sites from the Roman period onwards. Enquiries to Harvey Sheldon, S.L.A.E.C., Port Medical Centre, English Grounds, Morgan's Lane, SE1 2HT. (01-407 1989).

Surrey, by Surrey Archaeological Unit. Enquiries to David Bird, County Archaeological Officer, Planning Department, County Hall, Kingston, Surrey. (01-546 1050 x 3665).

Vauxhall Pottery, by Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society. Processing of excavated material continues three nights a week. All enquiries to S.L.A.S. c/o Cuming Museum, 155 Walford Road, S.E.17 (01-703 3324).

The Council for British Archaeology produces a monthly Calendar of Excavation from March to September, with an extra issue in November and a final issue in January summarising the main results of field work. The Calendar gives details of extra-mural courses, summer schools, training excavations and sites where volunteers are needed. The annual subscription is £4.50 post-free, which should be made payable to C.B.A. 110 Kennington Road, S.E.11.