



NEWSLETTER

No.33 Spring 2001

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WINTER MEETING – 3rd February 2001

This well-attended meeting was held at Nutley Village Hall. Two speakers, **Nick Cook and Phil Andrews**, shared different aspects of the same subject: **The Excavation of a medieval ironworking site at Crawley, West Sussex.**

This report of their talk was written by Jeremy Hodgkinson.

The last excavation of a medieval ironworking site in the Weald was that of Minepit Wood, Rotherfield, by James Money, although the smelting furnace and forge found at Alsted, on the North Downs in Surrey, and dug by Lesley Ketteringham, is relevant to our understanding of the processes used in the period. So the rescue excavation of a

hitherto unknown site just north of Crawley High Street is of enormous interest. The more so, because minor discoveries in Crawley over the past fifteen years have given hints that the town had been a centre of ironworking during the Middle Ages.

The team led by Nick Cook, of Wessex Archaeology, was called in, late in November 1997, to excavate features that had shown up in an earlier evaluation of an area to be developed as a new leisure complex for the town. The site comprised a football pitch, some former allotments and a demolished public house, the Sun Inn. Over most of the area, little archaeology was evident, except for some medieval ditches. However, beneath where the Sun Inn had stood were the remains of an earlier, late-16th or early-17th century building. To the north of this was a boundary ditch filled with iron slag. As stripping of this part of the site, nearest the London Road, was under way, a carpet of iron slag was revealed, both to the north and south of the boundary ditch.

Lack of time, and consistently unhelpful weather, made machine-stripping necessary, and it soon became apparent that north of the ditch were pits and dumps of slag, mostly from smelting, together with evidence of ore roasting. Also found was a small amount of 13th-15th century pottery. Lenses of clay were observed between layers of slag, suggesting that the dumps of slag had been separately deposited, indicating annual or periodic working.

To the south of the boundary ditch, the evidence was largely of the forging process, with a hearth, and an area of hammer scale, accompanied by a small quantity of 14th century pottery. Four phases of clay floors were identified beneath the Sun Inn, defining a workshop area dating to the late 13th and 14th century. The hearth lining was dated by archaeo-magnetism and was shown to be from 1350-1400. A second, larger hearth, a little to the west of the building showed evidence of intense burning, and although there were insufficient remains to make its purpose certain, it is likely that it had also

been for forging. An archaeo-magnetic date of 1375-1425 reinforced the overall dating for the site.

Although smelting slag was abundant on the site, no definite evidence of smelting hearths was found. A bowling green adjacent to the Sun Inn site, which formed part of the area under development, could not be excavated at the time and may have included the missing smelting hearth(s).

Where Nick Cook had described the excavation, Phil Andrews put what had been discovered into the context of what was known about medieval ironworking in the Weald. With the exception of the manorial ironworks at Alsted, strictly speaking outside the Weald, the Sun Inn site was the only excavated site positively to exhibit all the stages of iron making. A clear division existed between ore roasting/smelting and forging areas, although they were more or less contemporary. Evidence was seen also of some of the raw materials: pits later filled with slag may have provided a source of clay for furnaces and samples of charcoal which indicated the use of oak, beech and birch wood. The possibility of coppicing was alluded to but not elaborated upon, but we were told that some oak and beech samples indicated growth of 20 years plus.

Hitherto, the correspondence of archaeological and documentary evidence for medieval iron working has been rare. A large area of slag and 13th-15th century pottery along the north side of the A.264 east of Roffey near Horsham, is the only site which can be confidently linked with the 14th century record of the production of horseshoes for military purposes.

However, the references to two '*factor ferri*' in the poll tax returns for Crawley in 1379 are now substantiated by the evidence of the excavations described at the meeting. The periodic finds of iron slag during re-development in and around the High Street, suggest that iron working in Crawley, itself probably a medieval 'new town' as well as a 20th century one, was a major occupation and source of prosperity for its populace. More sites may yet be subject to excavation if further building is approved,

Was Crawley alone, or were other Wealden towns of the period also centres of such activity and might this explain the relative paucity of rural evidence for medieval iron working compared with the Roman period? It has been a long time since the last excavation of a medieval site and the members who attended this meeting were put in no doubt as to the impor-

tance of this site, and the potential for further sites at Crawley JSH

Charles Blick

Those of us who had met or corresponded with him were very sad to hear that Charles Blick had passed away last January. Charles was always very appreciative of the Wealden Iron Research Group's achievements and his support and encouragement were particularly valued because of his great knowledge and experience of the industry. I shall miss his kindly letters of comment and congratulation on the newsletter.

Neither Jeremy Hodgkinson nor I felt that we knew enough of Charles's earlier achievements to do him justice and we have therefore asked Dr Henry Cleere to write in more detail about him for the next letter which he has agreed to do.

Dot Meades

FORAY NOTES

This winter's forays have either been very productive or drawn a blank; this does not mean the blank ones were a waste of time, there is always something else of interest to see, be it animal, vegetable or mineral. In any case, negative evidence forms part of the overall picture. So far, no foray has been rained off and nor have we got very wet; but there are still two to go!

(Well, this is what we thought in February, but the outbreak of foot and mouth disease has meant the cancellation of our March and April forays this year. We hope to be able to put these into next year's programme. DMM)

The Domesday Ferraria, Forest Row

The February foray to Forest Row produced some interesting new evidence. It may be remembered that on our first visit to this area near Tablehurst Farm, one large field of thinly spread slag was discovered at TQ43053535. Unfortunately, no slag dumps were found which were deep enough to allow us to trench through a sealed surface to search for pottery below; thus it is still undated.

Recent forays eastwards along the Medway have

failed to find any more iron working sites, although quite a few mine pits have been seen. Now, some 1.5 miles east from this first site and near Wick Wood, TQ453363, we encountered two large fields where once again slag is distributed very thinly over several acres; the fields are centred on TQ45283612 (Wick Wood), and TQ44933590 (unnamed), although these are tentative references. The first site was discovered by the late Mr Tebbutt, several years ago; the second site is a new one.

Although these fields have not been walked over, it seems likely that dating them will be as difficult as the very first site. A further minuscule site was also discovered at TQ45163619, where a 1m patch of slag was discovered close to mine pits and with several pieces of ore in the stream close by. Some forayers suggested that it might be an ore roasting site; but only a dating dig might answer this. We have to admit to losing the bloomery site at TQ451363; perhaps on another occasion it will come to light.

In Wick Wood there were almost continuous signs of ore digging, exactly where the geological map suggests. The 2.5 inch map seems only to show water-filled pits, but on the ground it is apparent that this area has been totally turned over in the search for iron ore, leaving large and small pits in the process. Nearby at TQ44956362, a large isolated pit was found which was at least 30 feet deep. Other, perhaps not surprising, finds were numerous charcoal making plateaux beside the stream starting in Wick Wood.

The only other observation was a hen pheasant swimming across a mine pit!

We must thank Mr S. Waters of Ashdown Farm and his game keeper Mr Barton for allowing us to walk, very quietly, amongst his pheasant rearing pens.

The Bloomery Search Area (Heathfield)

Another visit to the Herrings Farm area of Heathfield, TQ576233, has not increased our tally of bloomery furnace sites. The stream west of the farm was searched south from TQ57562370 to the water's meet, then back up the stream to the east of the farm. Although a long pit was found on the left bank at TQ58052404, this is in the Ashdown Sand and was probably dug for sandstone. At about TQ58252364, a bay was noted on both sides of the stream; however its use could not be ascertained. The left bank was level and clear of vegetation and perhaps suitable for

the geophysics team!

The foray planned for March, would have been to the next gill east of Herrings Farm. BH

Glazier's forge, Brightling

Glazier's forge, which was working from the 1540s until late in the 18th century, must be one of the most remote sites in the Weald, lying nearly 1½ miles down an unmade lane. It is an attractive spot, with several of the original dwellings still standing at the site. The purpose of our visit was to investigate the possibility that the furnace also attributed to the site may have been located further up the valley of the Willingford Stream. Discoveries of blast furnace slag upstream of the forge suggested this.

On one of the finest days for the time of year, a large turnout of members and local residents walked slowly upstream from the forge, examining the stream bed and valley floor. The periodic finding of pieces of furnace slag kept hopes alive but there was much else to see. We stopped for lunch opposite an impressive geological fold in the sandstone beds – a dramatic reminder of the awesome power of the earth's tectonic movements that resulted from the uplift of the Alps millions of years ago.

With only the occasional piece of slag to hold us in any hopes of a discovery, we reached Cox's Mill. The small, stone mill building still stands, although long out of use, and a few relics of its mechanism survive. Alas, no evidence of a furnace, and the inevitable conclusion was that the stray pieces of slag derived from the use of that material in the construction of the mill dam. Afterwards, a group were shown some of the other parts of Forge Wood, by the owners, Mr and Mrs Hanton. JSH

Oaklands Park, Sedlescombe

For many years, access to what has been reckoned to be one of the largest Roman ironworking sites in the Weald has been denied, so it was an opportunity that was seized with alacrity when we were contacted by the estate manager of the Pestalozzi Children's Village and asked for advice on the management issues consequent on the remains of the ironworks. A visit was arranged in December and members of the Hastings Area Archaeological Research Group (HAARG) were invited to join us. Apart from

Oaklands House, the estate is owned by the Village. We were taken on a tour of the estate, starting with the fields close to the river Brede, where we were able to see part of the leat that took water to West-field forge. The Village buildings occupy a sloping site, close to a deep ghyll.

On the hilltop above the Village the Ashdown Sand is capped by Wadhurst Clay, and it was no surprise to find a succession of substantial opencast workings there – very probably the original ore workings, although they may have been developed subsequently for the extraction of 'marl'. There was also evidence of later, medieval or post-medieval, ore pits.

A cinder heap, which had been extensively quarried away in the late 1830s for turnpike construction, lay at some distance from the pits, at the bottom of the hill¹. No evidence could be detected of workings in the vicinity of the Village, which lay between them, although there had been reports of the discovery of an early road there. With the likelihood of a port for access to river barges, the positioning of the working area close to the river makes some sense. The fields close to the river will be worth fieldwalking when they are ploughed.

JSH

¹The entry under Oaklands Park in Cleere & Crossley, *The Iron Industry of the Weald*, p305 mentions that coins of Hadrian were found, which gives evidence of early second-century occupation. It is also suggested that a settlement may lie beneath the modern Pestalozzi Children's Village, close to the River Brede, which would have been navigable during the Roman period.

DMM

THE SMELTING TEAM: 2000

No meetings of the smelting team have taken place since the previous Newsletter. However, Gill Gibbs of Surrey University has forwarded a report to WIRG on a proposed method of provenancing finds of ancient iron proposed by the University of Denmark. It entails measuring the ratio of specific chemical constituents of the slag trapped in the metal finds. The results can then be related to the area where smelting took place, once a data base of previously-analysed slag samples from all iron working sites has been completed. It is not known whether all Wealden slags from Wadhurst Clay ore will give the same result, or how ore from other Wealden strata will compare. We have supplied Surrey University with some of our smelted iron and much slag to

enable them to check the practical aspects of this interesting scheme.

The smelting team would like to purchase a small (i.e. not too heavy) anvil for the smithing experiments. At the moment we have two mild steel plates but a proper anvil would be very useful; does anybody have one for sale?

BH

NEWS FROM ELSEWHERE

Guns Mill Furnace - How Names may Mislead

A news item on the English heritage web site last Summer announcing that conservation work was to be undertaken on what is probably Britain's oldest extant charcoal fired blast furnace, prompted me to revisit earlier references to the furnace recorded both as Guns Mill and as Gunns Mill.



Present-day remains of Guns Mill Furnace

The furnace, located at Mitcheldean, Gloucestershire, (SO675159) in the north part of the Forest of Dean, was probably built in 1625 by Sir John Winter of Lydney.

The Rev HG Nicholls, Vicar of Drybrook in the Forest of Dean, published a book in 1866, 'Iron Making in the Forest of Dean'; in this he states that the name is derived from the fact that guns were cast there by the Earl of Pembroke, who had a contract dated 1629 to supply 610 guns to the Crown. No mean feat for a single blast furnace.

Later research reported by Philip Riden in his 'A Gazetteer of Charcoal-fired blast furnaces in Great Britain in use since 1660' (Merton Priory Press 1993) offers a less romantic view to the origins of the name. He reports that it is derived from William Gunne who owned a corn mill on the site in the 17th Century and that there is no reason to suppose that ordnance was ever made at the furnace.

The furnace was destroyed in the Civil War, but was operating again by 1682. Cast iron beams over the tapping and blowing arches are dated 1683, presumably the date of another major rebuild.

In 1702, the site was mortgaged to Thomas Foley, the Midland's ironmaster who, in 1652, held a short-lived partnership with George Browne at Frant Furnace in the Weald where guns were cast. References to the Dean furnace appear in the Foley Accounts until 1732.

By 1743, the furnace had been converted to a paper mill and the structure on top of the furnace surviving to this day dates from that period. In 1879 Sir Thomas Crawley complained that pollution from Gunns Mill was killing the trout in the stream.

The paper factory closed in the 19th century and was subsequently used as a farm building. It had become thoroughly derelict by the 1950s and its condition has caused concern ever since. In an attempt to preserve the property it was purchased by the present owner, Mr Parker in 1993 who carried out various emergency repairs, but was unable to prevent a continued decline in its condition.

Much of the furnace remains to-day and can be seen from the road, although the structure is presently too dangerous to enter in safety. The casting and blowing arches can clearly be seen on the south and west sides respectively, although openings were cut on both sides when the structure was converted to the paper mill. The wheel pit can clearly be seen, but there is little evidence of any other structures apart from the charging ramp.

It may be hoped that during its conservation a full

archaeological study will be made which could look for a casting pit. If found, the controversy would still not end. You may recall from my earlier article that Rockley Furnace near Barnsley in Yorkshire, displayed a deep casting pit. Not, it appears, for casting guns, but rather to make crushing cylinders for the sugar cane industry.

Tim Smith

A Wealden ironmaster in Jamestown

Bob Smith, who arranged our very successful visit to the Royal Armouries at Portsmouth (AGM 2000), has sent us the following item, from his travels.

Last year I was in Jamestown in Virginia, the oldest successful English settlement in North America. Jamestown was founded by the Virginia Company in 1607. The site has been excavated several times during the 20th century but at the present time archaeologists and historians are carrying out new excavations and research into the original colonists in time for the 400th anniversary of the founding. Confusingly part of the site is owned by the National Parks Department and part by the Jamestown/Yorktown Foundation. The latter runs a very good small museum and a reconstructed village telling the story of the site. If you ever find yourself in that part of the USA I would thoroughly recommend a visit.

Over the past few years the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities has been issuing an annual report of the excavations. In one of these I noticed, among a list of the earliest settlers, several men from the Weald, including a Sussex ironmaster, Dru Pickhouse or Pigasse, a gentleman settler from Brambletye. The information at Jamestown suggests he was escaping financial problems since he had been in a debtors' prison in the 1590s - but I suspect a lot of iron masters suffered money problems - it was part of the job. It seems he had to sell the estate and he left his wife and family behind. The founding of Jamestown was a business deal rather than empire-building as we think and the search for minerals such as iron was one part. Sadly it was not worth it, poor Pigasse arrived in May 1607 and died in August.

One problem with researching him is the variety of spelling of his name; he appears in Cleere and Crossley as Drewe Pickhayes which reveals he owned Brambletye forge in 1574 and sold the manor

to Robert Sackville in 1602. John Smith, the governor of the colony lists him as Dru Pickhouse. There is apparently an article about him in *The American Genealogist*.

Here is an opportunity for Wirgers to provide information to our American cousins- ...think of the publicity - Sussex man meets Pocahontas.... and a possible location for the 2007 AGM....

Incidentally the other men were Robert Ford of Lewes, Thomas Couper of Watham, Robert Hunt of Heathfield and John Waller and Edward Pising of Kent.

Beverley Straube, Tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor ... *Jamestown Rediscovery VI*, by W Kelso and B Straub, APVA, 2000, pp.59-62.

Bob Smith

Rievaulx Ironworks

Members who attended our Winter Meeting 2000 will remember Gerry McDonnell's interesting talk and slides on the iron industry of Rievaulx Abbey. We are pleased to report that Gerry has been awarded a British Academy Grant to continue his research into the location of smithies used to provide tools for the large monastic quarries in Bilsdale and to examine the technology of Cistercian smithing. To this end detailed geo-physical surveys will be made of the smithy sites and samples of residues and artefacts examined.

DMM

COURSES and HOLIDAYS THAT MAY

INTEREST YOU

University of Sussex Centre for Continuing education:

Summer School: Ancient Crafts and Technology

A week long course giving participants the opportunity to explore ancient crafts and technologies from a practical and hands-on point of view. Subjects to be covered include pottery, metal working, wood working, textiles, building technologies and coracle building. Based at the Iron Age Activity Centre, Michelham Priory. Monday 30th July – Friday 3rd August

2001, 10am – 5pm. Tutor: Tristan Bareham. Course No. 8300. Fee £140.00 (£60.00 concession), SAS members £135.00/£55.00. Contact CCE 01273 678527 for further details.

Archaeology Study Tour 2001

The Archaeology of Southern Cyprus 12-19th September 2001

Tour Leader: David Rudling, MA, B.Sc, FSA, MIFA
This two centre tour (Paphos and Limassol) will include visits to ancient settlements from the Neolithic onwards and will include houses with remarkable mosaics, a 'Crusader' castle and two important museums at Paphos and Nicosia.

Tour Price based on B&B accommodation in shared room £747.00 (£737 for SAS members). Half-board supplement £39. Single room supplement £69

Further information and booking form from David Rudling, 1 West Street, Ditchling, Sussex, BN6 8TS. Tel 01273 845497; Fax 01273 844187; email fau@ucl.ac.uk

Certificate programmes in Archaeology

This autumn sees the introduction of a new two-year, part-time certificate programme alongside the well established and popular 'Certificate in Practical Archaeology'. The new programme, a 'Certificate in Archaeology', will introduce students to a broad range of approaches, methods and theory in archaeology. It aims to explain the history of how people have attempted to reconstruct/interpret the past from archaeological data. The core course is concerned with archaeological theory and includes the historical development of archaeology.

Further details about these two Certificate programmes, the individual courses (some of which can be taken as 'stand along' modules) and the Diploma in Archaeology, from Yvonne Barnes, Award Bearing Office, CCE, University of Sussex, Brighton, BN1 9RE. Tel 01273 678537.

Email y.d.barnes@sussex.ac.uk

University College — London Field Archaeology Unit

Director: David Rudling, MA, B.Sc, FSA, MIFA

Archaeology Training Courses at Barcombe Roman Villa, near Lewes, East Sussex

Over the period 26th June to 3rd August 2001 there

will be five-, two- and one-day UCL FAU training courses. These will form part of the ongoing archaeological investigation of this important and interesting site as follows: Excavation Techniques; Surveying for Archaeologists; Geophysical Prospecting; Archaeological Conservation; Archaeological Planning and Section Drawing. Courses are suitable for beginners or for those with some experience (minimum age 16) and for those undertaking University Extra-mural Degree, Diploma or Certificate Courses in Archaeology.

Further details from Miss Helen Dixey, University College London, The Field Archaeology Unit, 1 West Street, Ditchling, Hassocks, W Sussex BN6 8TS. Tel 01273 845497, Fax 01273 844187, Email far@ucl.ac.uk, Website www.archaeologyse.co.uk

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

WIRG AGM: Provisionally— 28th July at Dedisham, Rudgwick, W Sussex (see Cleere & Crossley p328)—members will receive further notification.

WIRG ALERT—Cannons with RF!

Those who attended our AGM at Portsmouth last year will remember that Ruth Smith and her husband Bob, provided much interesting information about the various guns on display. Now, we could perhaps help Ruth in return. She is looking for cannons with RF on the trunnions. She is preparing the illustrations for her *magnum opus* on cannon marks and it is the most important one which she is missing. She is offering a free copy of book (when it is published) for anyone who can supply her with a photograph!!!

Arms before cannon

Jean Shelley, a very long-standing member of WIRG wrote in with this interesting information:

I asked a friend whose interests include armaments, "What did they use before cannons and cannon balls were made in the Weald?" He came back with many references which I enclose. I was very surprised that bows and arrows were used so late and that arrows were tipped with iron:

Iron heads appeared in Germany in the 3rd century. Previously there had been bronze heads in Roman times. Grose, F in *Military antiquities* of 1801 says

"Arrows armed with heads of iron of various forms.

1500 horse-archers in chain armour fought against Napoleon in the Polish campaign of 1807.

The English long-bow endured until about 1590 and was overtaken by the cross-bow.

A cross-bow of 1818 (used for hunting) had arrows with steel broad heads whose barbs were slightly curved to give rotational stability in flight.

Before cannons there were catapults and stone-throwing machines of all kinds – some threw a barrage of arrows. The earliest reference to one of these is Ezekial Ch.26 v.9 circa 800BC.

Gross, F in *A history of the English Army*, 101 Vol II p269 quotes that in 1406 "All the heads for arrows shall be hardened at the points with steel." Also in 1566 "Bows of yew shall be sold for 6s.8p, and the second sort at 3s.4p and the coarse sort not exceeding 2s."

The Surrey Musters of 1583 list archers in each parish *Surrey Record Society Vol 3*

PLEASE HELP– THE SITUATION IS

URGENT

To date, your committee has been unable to find a replacement for Shiela Broomfield, when she retires as Hon. Secretary at the AGM in July this year.

The Secretary of WIRG plays an important and interesting part in the Group. Shiela takes the minutes of committee meetings (about four a year), sends out notices and books the halls for our two open meetings each year.

Each member of the committee makes their own contribution and deals with their own correspondence, so this cuts down the number of letters that have to be written by the secretary.

Shiela is willing to give advice and help to anyone who volunteers to take on the post; she stresses that it is not necessary to be an expert on the Wealden iron Industry. Other members of the committee also, will be pleased to help anyone who agrees to give it a try. It might be possible to split the duties if you feel that you cannot take on all that Shiela does at

present.

If you think you may be able to help, please contact
Mrs Shiela Broomfield, 8 Woodview Crescent,
Hildenborough, Tonbridge, Kent, TN11 9HD.
Tel: 01732 838698
Email s.broomfield@dial.pipex.com

Please help if you possibly can—I'm sure you'd find it interesting and rewarding and it would be a vital contribution to the work of the Group. DMM

Odds and Ends

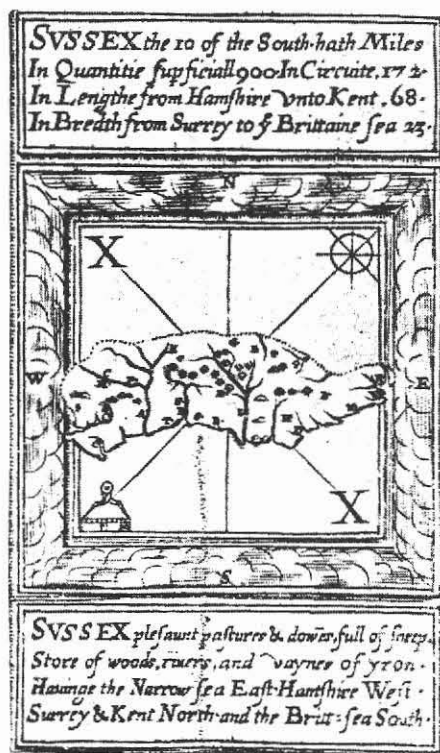
Just to show that the study of the iron industry can have its frivolous side :

Playing Cards and Vaynes of Iron

D Kingsley, Sussex Record Soc. Vol.72 Printed Maps of Sussex 1575-1900 Plate 6 shows two playing cards by William Bowes. Each has a map of Sussex. The first card is dated 1590. Above its map are the words:

Sussex the 10 of the South hath Miles in Quantitie supficiall 900 In Circuite 172 In Lengthe from Hampshire unto Kent 68 In Bredth from Surry to ye Brittain sea 23.

The map then shows rivers, castles and trees.
(The number 10 no doubt refers to the number of the playing card.)



Under the map are the words :

SVSSEX plesant pastures & dower, full of sheep. Store of woods, rivers and vaynes of yron. Having the Narrow sea East - Hamthier West - Surrey & Kent North and the Britt.sea South.

The second playing-card is dated c.1605.



The text reads :

SVSSEX

Sussex on the South Bordereth Vpon the British Ocean, toward the Sea it is full of high white Hills, which consist of a far kind of Chalk and is very fruitfull. In the midst are Goodly meddows, pastures, fields, and many pleasant groves: the Nether part hath many woods and hath many veins of Iron. It hath many Rivers and hath 312 Parishes.

NB The spelling is as William Bowes wrote it. The large spade on the map indicates that this card was the ace of spades. On the left hand side of the map is 'Chechester' with a symbol for the cathedral and the rivers indicated as before. In the background are tree symbols and hills stretching away into the distance.

Thanks to Brian Herbert for this last item – well adapted to provide a fitting end to this Spring newsletter. Sorry that March has now turned to April but the aftermath of flood—still being dealt with—and the vagaries of a wilful computer, have meant some delays this time.

Many thanks to all our contributors—please keep the items coming in—it's the only way that we can have an interesting newsletter. DMM, Hon Editor



BROADSHEET SELLER

The Broadsheet Seller—adapted!

An interesting book was found in East Grinstead library whilst looking for a figure to add scale to a blast furnace diagram colour slide. In Margot Lister's book, *Costumes of Everyday Life**, 250 illustrations show working class clothes worn from 900 to 1910. Unlike the other books showing prestigious people in glorious Technicolor, this one shows real working people, drawn as pen and ink sketches with a detailed description beside each concerning the person and clothes being worn.

Unfortunately, there are no iron workers, however, a suitable character is shown here, only the text has been altered from "A Seller of Broadsheets, 1680".

*Butler and Tanner Ltd., From & London. 1972. ISBN 0 214 65348 X.

Brian Herbert