



NEWSLETTER 51 SPRING 2010

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CONTENTS

Winter Meeting	page 1
LiDAR on iron sites	1
Weald Forest Ridge Project	3
Foray to Hartfield	3
Possible Saxon site	4
Letter from Tim Cornish	4
Ralph Hogge's Accounts	5
Book Review	5
Recent Publications	6
New Members	8
Cannon in Bermuda	8
WIRG Bulletin 30	8
Guns on Blackbeard's ship	8
SERIAC	9
Winchelsea Conference	9
Identification Help Needed	9
Past Newsletters	9
Fernhurst Furnace Open Days	10
Tebbutt Research Fund	10
WIRG Contacts	10
Editor's note	10
WIRG publications	10

WIRG WINTER MEETING 30th January 2010

As in many previous years the Winter meeting was held in the Nutley Memorial Hall – an ideal venue especially as it is on a main road and thus not so liable to inaccessibility in adverse weather conditions. Our luck held this year as the winter meeting coincided with a short window of no snow! It was still very cold so the attendance was a little down on previous years, which is a great shame as many of you missed a very interesting talk on the Weald Forest Ridge Project which covers an area including many iron working sites. The talk was given by Lyn Palmer who happens to be a friend of mine as well as the Historic Environment Awareness Officer for this interesting project. Lyn is also the editor of the Kent Archaeological Society's excellent newsletter and one of the leaders of the highly successful North Downs group of the Young Archaeologist Club which celebrates its 10th anniversary this year. Her great enthusiasm for everything that she does was very evident from the splendid power point presentation that she gave so clearly. She started by telling us about the scope of the Project including the very interesting LiDAR survey which is a new and exciting tool for archaeologists and others concerned with the historical and environmental landscape. She was ably assisted by Vivienne Blandford who also gave a short presentation on the aspects of the LiDAR survey with particular reference to the Iron Industry. You will be



Lyn Palmer talking to members after the meeting

able to read more about the project in a short article by Vivienne in this newsletter. Both David Brown and I are on the project committee and it is hoped that WIRG will be able to take part and eventually use all the information gleaned over the duration of the Project. The great interest of those present was reflected in the many questions and discussions that continued well into the rest of the afternoon when we all enjoyed the usual good tea provided by the Nutley WI.

Shiela Broomfield

USING LIDAR WHEN INVESTIGATING WEALDEN IRON SITES

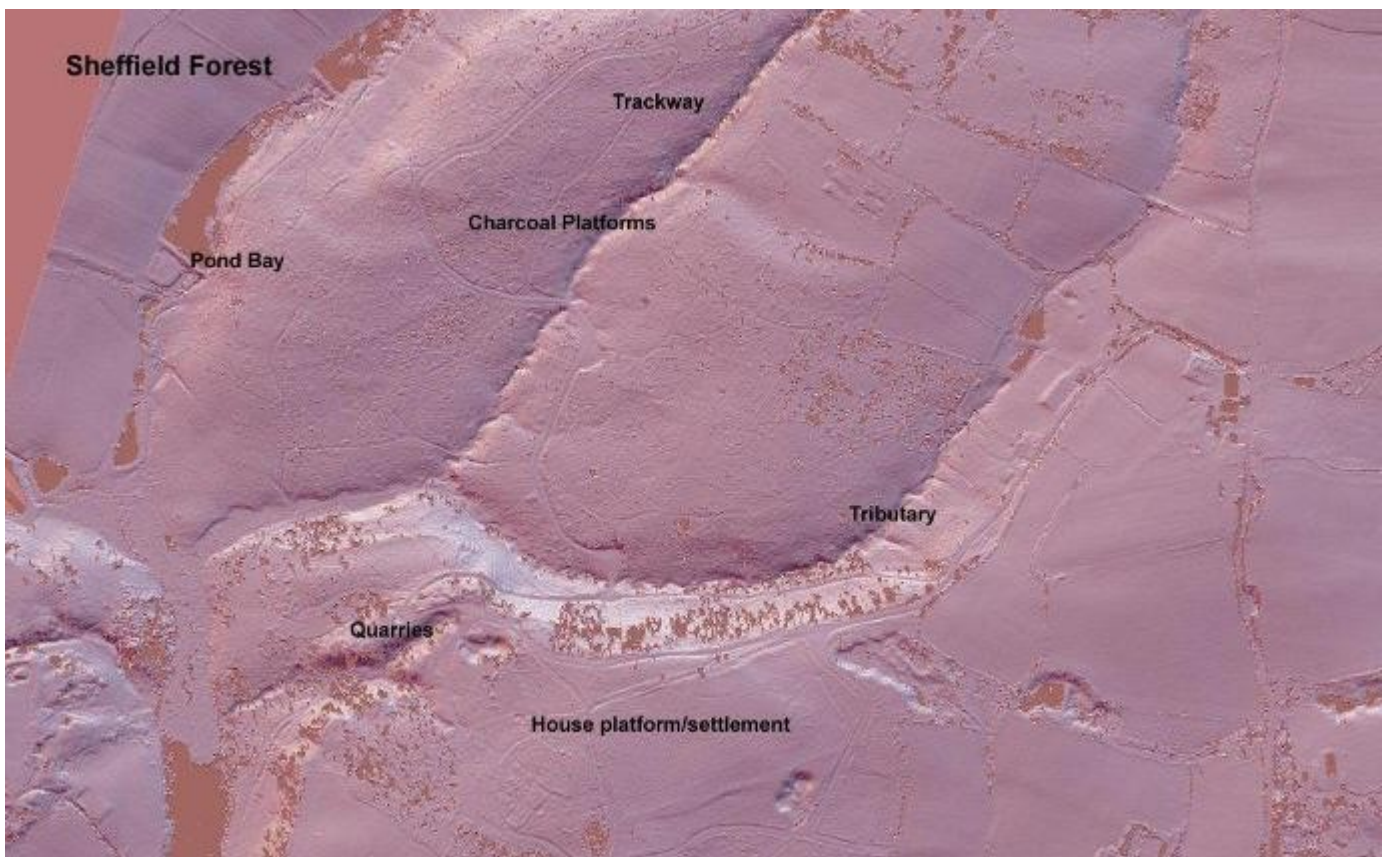
LiDAR is the acronym for Light Detection and Ranging. It is an active remote sensing system which uses laser light to illuminate the target area. The 'eye safe' laser light is mounted on a small aircraft which rapidly scans the terrain below whilst producing rapid pulses of energy. Using a combination of sophisticated Global Positioning System (GPS) and on-board navigational computers the data is collected, producing millions of 3-dimensional data points known as point clouds. These point clouds are imported into mapping software which can produce detailed 3D images of the terrain surveyed. A hill shaded image is produced which represents the data as a two dimensional picture by emphasising changes in relief. LiDAR has the potential to 'see through' woodland.

The main use of the LiDAR images of the Weald Forest Ridge is to locate hitherto unknown sites of archaeological interest, specifically in areas of woodland. Studying these LiDAR images also gives a different perspective of the landscape devoid of any

Continued on Page 3



Aerial photo of part of Sheffield Forest, Sussex



LiDAR survey of the same area, showing many features invisible on the aerial photo

Continued from Page 1

vegetation cover. It is apparent that underneath much of the woodland cover are quarries varying from the smallest minepit up to very large ones. It is difficult to prove what may have been quarried but it gives an idea of a much used landscape that became, and remained, tree covered partly as a result of the poor quality of the land but also because it was pitted with holes. The relief of streams and their tributaries is well depicted on the LiDAR images and it picks out the smaller tributaries and ghyll streams that have not been mapped by the Ordnance Survey. Given that there is evidence in the archaeological records of many bloomeries and blast furnaces in the Project area it may be feasible to target some of these working areas by studying the LiDAR images. The use of LiDAR is still a fairly new discipline and it requires both studying the images and going out into the field - ground truthing - to ascertain whether what has been seen on the images is in fact what you see in the field.

Part of the WIRG Winter meeting talk was whether LiDAR images are useful in locating or giving a better understanding of Wealden iron sites. The area of Sheffield Wood was used as an example because an earlier foray had found, and plotted some 26 charcoal platforms. Happily some, but not all, of the platforms could be picked out. The vegetation cover varies from platform to platform, and possibly some platforms are just not visible on the LiDAR images due to their vegetation cover. Recognising what form a charcoal platform took on a lidar image could then be applied to other areas that had not been surveyed. This was successful in Hoth Wood, Rotherfield which is located near the Cowford Furnace site.

Linear features such as trackways, ditches and banks show up well on the LiDAR images and the woods are criss-crossed by myriad tracks, some, no doubt, associated with Wealden iron sites. Where charcoal platforms have been found there are also associated tracks linking them together and to routes out of the wood; the same is true for the quarries. Pond bays are also clearly depicted on LiDAR images and often reveal the size and extent of the pond which has reverted to complete woodland cover. In Hoth Wood, upstream of the known and mapped pond bay of Cowford Furnace another breached pond bay was located and was visible on the LiDAR images, and the extent of the pond could easily be mapped using the LiDAR images.

It maybe possible to locate potential bloomery sites but this one is difficult as they left so little physical trace above ground. With better interpretation of the LiDAR images and the subsequent ground truthing, it maybe possible to pinpoint excavations in the areas from where the raw materials were being sourced, and thus locate bloomery sites. It is hoped that the WIRG Field Group will test the toolkits for the Weald Forest Ridge Project and, at the same time, make use of the LiDAR images to see how they can be used when surveying woodland whilst looking for evidence of the past activities of the iron industry.

Vivienne Blandford

WEALD FOREST RIDGE Historic Environment Awareness Project

The Historic Environment Awareness Project is an exciting 3-year project focussed around the Weald Forest Ridge. The Project is one of several partners forming the Weald Forest Ridge Landscape Partnership Scheme. The Ridge spans parts of West Sussex, East Sussex and Kent, with Horsham at its western edge and Tonbridge to the east. The area is the highest part of the High Weald AONB and covers 328km².

Woodland covers 40% of the Forest Ridge and represents a significant proportion of the UK's ancient woodland. The Historic Environment Awareness Project is working with community groups and other Landscape Partnership Scheme partners to explore the archaeology of the Ridge, in particular the wooded landscapes in which so many features lie undiscovered or unidentified.

A LiDAR survey has been flown covering the area of the Weald Forest Ridge. These images will reveal features perhaps visible to the eye in places but never seen in their entirety before; other features will be completely new discoveries.

Toolkits are being produced to enable the identification and recording of wooded landscapes and research of the historic environment. The toolkits will be visual and easily accessible and will be tested by groups keen to find out more about their local area. 'Cab cards' for woodland workers will also be produced. The toolkits will be online early 2011; printed copies will also be available.

Information in each of the three counties Historic Environment Records will be enhanced by the LiDAR survey and by the results of investigation and recording of the Forest Ridge's hidden archaeology.

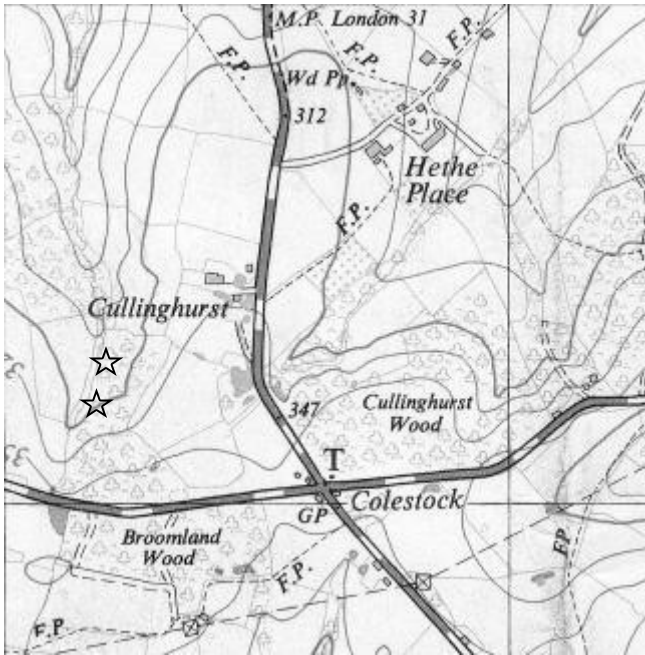
Project progress and information can be found on the archaeology pages at www.eastsussex.gov.uk. Contact the Project Officer, Lyn Palmer, on lyn.palmer@eastsussex.gov.uk or on 07554 436473 for more information or to get involved.

Lyn Palmer

FORAY TO WHITEPOST WOOD, HARTFIELD February 2009

Ten members met at Whitepost Wood between Blackham and Holtye, north of the A264, with kind permission from Mr and Mrs Cundy.

The intention was to relocate two sites which had been discovered in January 2008 (see Newsletter 47, Spring 2008), and to look for dateable material through the excavation of some small trial trenches. After a short search Brian Herbert's detector relocated the first site at TQ 4719 3929, and after analysing its extent a trench was started. A limited amount of slag was present close to the surface in soil that showed little discolouration, and the trench was back-filled. A second area was chosen and work commenced. This produced more slag, some discolour-



Location of the sites in Whitepost Wood, Hartfield, Sussex

(based on OS 1:25,000 map 1959)

ation of the soil but went no deeper than 200mm. This trench was also back-filled.

After lunch the second site was located at TQ 4718 3922. The decision was made to focus the excavation upon the strongest detector reading, our third trench of the day was started. Here the soil was found to be dark in colour, there was a mass of quite large pieces of slag close to the surface and soon a feature of burnt clay was found and closely inspected. In the knowledge that this may be apart of a furnace we concentrated our digging further down the slope, only to discover yet more burnt material. A piece of charcoal was found suitable for dating. After further inspection and consideration the trench was also back-filled. Unfortunately, despite three attempts, no dateable pottery was found during the day.

Roger Houghton



WIRG members excavating the bloomery site in Whitepost Wood, Hartfield (well, one of them is, anyway!)

POSSIBLE SAXON SITE DISCOVERED!

The charcoal sample recovered from the bloomery site in Whitepost Wood was submitted to the Radiocarbon Laboratory of the Institute of Physics at the Silesian University of Technology, Gliwice, Poland. After conventional analysis, they reported a C14 age of 1180 years BP ± 100, which gave a calibrated date of between 660AD and 1020AD at a 95% confidence level.

This suggests a date of considerable significance because it falls squarely in the Anglo-Saxon period, which is notably devoid of ironworking evidence in the Weald. The only attested Saxon bloomery site discovered to date has been the one at Millbrook, on Ashdown Forest, which WIRG excavated in 1981. That site was dated to the ninth century, and was notable for the primitive design of the furnace, which was less sophisticated than, for example, the one in Little Furnace Wood, Mayfield, which the Group excavated recently, and which dated from as much as 800 years earlier.

If the site in Whitepost Wood turns out to be Saxon, and the remains of the furnace can be unearthed, it will be particularly interesting to see if the technology compares with the Millbrook site. Work has already started on corroborating the dating for the site in Whitepost Wood, with the foray that took place in December 2009, when Simon Stevens led the first of what are expected to be a number of excavations of the site.

JSH

Tim Cornish writes:

"Brian Herbert and I have been looking closely at the water supply to Bivelham Forge in Mayfield. The forge was served by a leat 500 metres long, with an outfall of 600 metres, before it joins the River Rother. This labour intensive arrangement seems to have been necessary because the forge is in a flat field with a wide valley. The leats were presumably dug to get enough of a fall of water to drive the wheels. The wheel pits would have been deep, so a long outflow would be necessary to reach the river at the right level. But why would a major landowner (the Pelhams) choose such a difficult site for a forge? My theory is that these extensive leats were dug for a mill in the medieval period (when the estate had more limited boundaries) and was simply adapted for the forge.

Do any readers have any knowledge of other sites adapted from water mills? How might I find some evidence for my theory?"

**Tim can be contacted on:
tim.cornish@talk21.com**

RALPH HOGGE'S IRONWORKS ACCOUNTS 1576-81

These accounts, which were transcribed by David Crossley and published in the Sussex Archaeological Collections, volume 112 (1974), pages 48-79, have now been photographed and presented as digital images on a new website – The Henslowe-Alleyn Digitisation Project. Although of great importance to students of the Wealden iron industry, the greater significance of the manuscript lies more in what was written on the other pages than in the ones on which Hogge's accounts appear, for they are occupied by the diary of Hogge's brother-in-law, Philip Henslowe, who was a central figure in the theatrical life of Elizabethan London.

Unfortunately there are no easy shortcuts to Hogge's accounts on the website. One has to wade through pages of Henslowe's diary before reaching the ironworks accounts. The pages are displayed with the facility to zoom onto the detail and to move around once zoomed. Hogge's accounts were written from the beginning of the book, but when Henslowe took over the volume he reversed the book and started his diary at the other end and the other way up. Because subsequent cataloguers have paid more attention to the theatrical content, the diary has been taken as the start of the book with the accounts at the end.

The project's homepage is www.henslowe-alleyn.org.uk/index.html, but the shortcut to Hogge's accounts is www.henslowe-alleyn.org.uk/images/MSS-7/137v.html, which brings you to the last page transcribed by David Crossley. By successively clicking on the NEXT link, you can work back through the accounts. Reading Crossley's transcription is, of course, a great deal less challenging than trying to read the original handwriting, but the opportunity to see the original is worth the time.

JSH



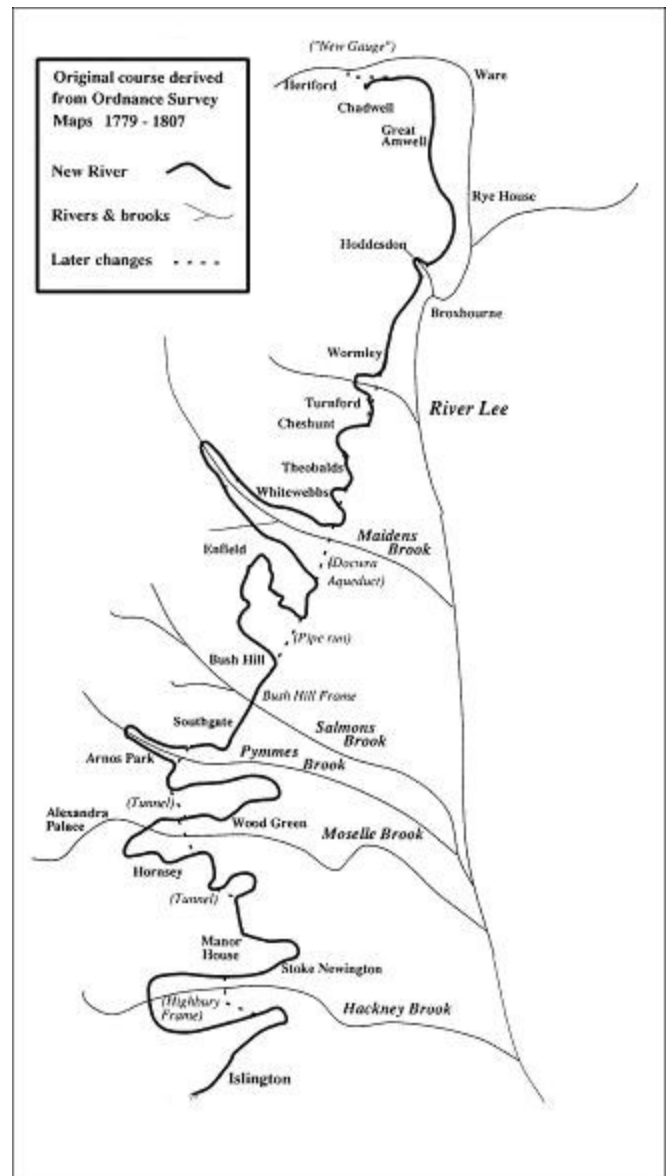
**Ralph Hogge's Accounts
Records of payments for
beating shot and cutting wood
August 1577 to January 1578**

BOOK REVIEW

Essex-Lopresti, Michael, 1977, *Exploring the New River* (Brewin Books, 3rd. edition); ISBN 1 85858 068 4. (£8.95).

This small book is not about a new river but the 'new aqueduct' that was started around 1605 to supply London with water. Initially it was about 40 miles long, 6 to 10 ft. wide and about 4 ft. deep. It has similarities to the Penhurst to Ashburnham leat that WIRG is studying, such as the many loops required to negotiate side streams across its path, and its closeness to the 100 ft. contour (see map copied from the book). It was a far more adventurous undertaking with the prospect of it being very lucrative.

There had always been a problem with unmentionable material contaminating London's water courses that were regarded as suitable for drinking water, and it this was this problem that initiated the



The course of the New River

building of the leat; but it did not necessarily solve the problem. In about 1605, Edmund Colthurst started digging the leat and spent some £200 of his own money to get three miles before he applied for financial support. So a committee was set up that gave him the right to finish the New River within two years, proving he used his own money. Around this time, Hugh Myddelton, a goldsmith and MP, offered to pay for completing the leat in four years; this was accepted and the New River was finished in 1613.

Bored-out elm trunks, up to 7 in. diameter, were used to distribute the water around London, occasionally with several pipes laid side-by-side to improve the flow, whilst 1-in. lead pipes were used to feed each house. It was also discovered that by drilling into the wooden pipes a fountain would issue forth!

As time progressed yet more water was required by London and the leat was shortened by using tunnels and launders across the loops; eventually pumping stations were located along its course to provide extra water from deep wells. Remarkably, it is still in use today, although much changed.

About half of the book describes a modern walk along The New River, even parts now cut off by new tunnels and launders. There are many references given, both ancient and modern, in this interesting book, concerning an almost unknown aqueduct.

Brian Herbert

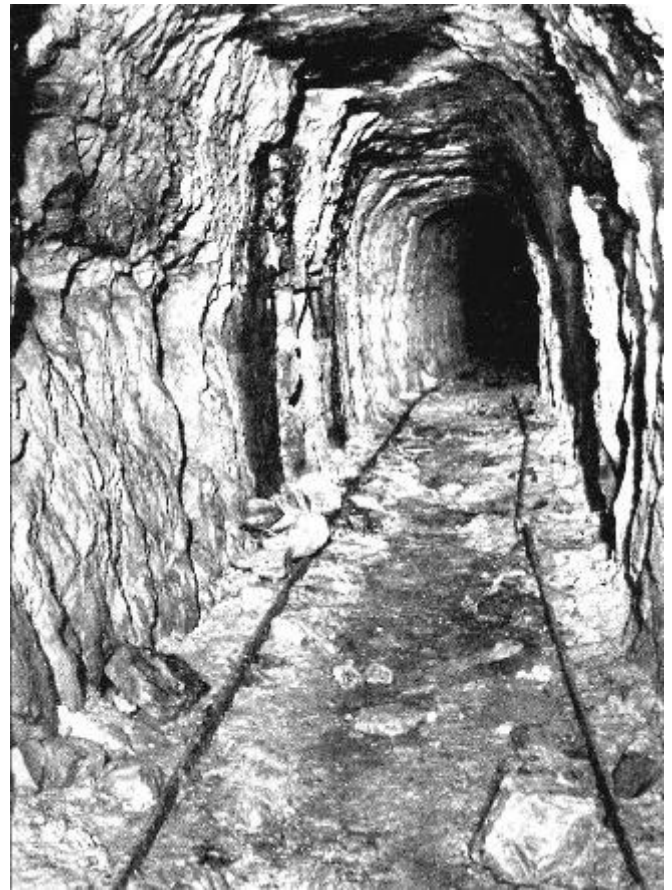
RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Clinch M., Dec 2009, 'Snape Wood Mine,'
Subterranea Britannica, 21, pp 64-68; ISSN
1741-8917.

Skae, Gwen, Dec 2009, 'The Snape Wood
(Scrag Oak) Mine – TQ 634302,'*Subterranea*
Britannica, 21, pp 62-64; ISSN 1741-8917.

Two articles in *Subterranea Britannica* consider the history and excavation of the Snape Wood iron-ore mine south of Wadhurst. The ore is in the massive sandstone towards the top of the Ashdown Sand, rather than the usual location just above the Ashdown Sand and in the Wadhurst Clay. There are three seams of iron ore in the area, two of which were seen during the excavation, 18 in. and 2 ft. 6 in. thick respectively, both of which were mined for the blast furnaces in Staffordshire from 1857, but for only 13 months, the reasons for which can only be speculation. But for the contemporary railway cutting at this point, the ore would not have been discovered, but it did provide a convenient method for transportation.

There seem to be several factors as to why the venture failed: poor quality ore (excess silica), flooding of the galleries, and competition from other furnaces (due to the poor grade ore that had to be transported from Sussex). As was traditional for navvies working on the railway, a beer house was set up in Snape, called 'The Locomotive,' but when the line, and its navvies, moved on it was fortunate that the new iron-ore miners were able to carry on the drink-



Snape Iron Mine
Rails still in place in the adit on the north side
of the railway line, sleepers long since rotted
(photo: Barry Stewart)

ing tradition in the newly named, 'The Miners Arms,' which survived until 1955.

In 1999, the Kent Underground Research Group (KURG) initiated a plan to first clear access shaft and the associated gallery from which the ore was won on the south side of the railway. Progress was slowed down by flood water, even necessitating the wearing of wet-suits on occasions. By the end of the year the passage was proved to be at least 100 ft. long and accessed by a 30-ft. deep shaft; but water was still proving to be a problem. However, side galleries noted by earlier explorers were not found, save for one yet to be proved, at the bottom of the shaft.

The next year the northern passage, across the railway line, was investigated, but not before improving the footpath, carting a cement mixer, ballast, reinforcing rods and a generator to the site to make the entrance safe and secure, an operation taking a whole day - only for the locks to be broken before the next visit. This entrance was then modified to only allow access for bats, no doubt making it a chargeable offence to be interfered with now! A grant to KURG, from the Tebbutt Research Fund, was used to fund this work and to make the entrance safe.

The main gallery on the north side is 220 yds. long, 4.5 ft. wide, 6 to 8 ft. high and 50 ft. below the surface at the shaft giving access, and although the gallery is blocked at the east end there are three much shorter galleries branching off.

Although it was assumed that a railway siding was used to gain access for picking up the ore, no evidence for it was found. However, a local inhabitant believes that there was a scheme to open the mine again during WW1 but they could not make a suitable railway siding and so the idea was rejected; so perhaps there has never been a siding here.

Brian Herbert

THE GREAT GUNS OF BARBADOS; Major Michael Hartland; 2009; Miller Publishing Company Limited, Barbados; 80pp.; col. illus.; maps, diags; ISBN 978-976-9515-35-2. Available through Amazon at £22.94.

Through strategic necessity, the Caribbean island of Barbados has acquired the largest assemblage of English 17th century cast-iron ordnance to be found anywhere in the world. All were made in the Weald. Including these, a total of nearly 200 pieces of artillery have been identified on the island, nearly a third of which remain in private hands. Newly discovered examples turn up from time to time.

This remarkable collection was first recognised by Dr Edward Harris, Director of the Maritime Museum in Bermuda, who persuaded the author, then serving with the Barbados Defence Force, that something should be done to record and preserve them. Enlisting the expertise of WIRG member, Charles Trollope, the author set about discovering where examples were located and then having them recorded and identified.

Barbados was first settled by the English in the 1620s and, unlike most other Caribbean islands, remained a British possession until independence in 1966. With the prevailing north-east trade winds, its location to the east of the Windward Islands gave naval vessels sailing from Barbados the element of both surprise and manoeuvrability when encountering Europe-bound shipping from French and Spanish possessions to the west. Because it has no natural harbour, strong fortification of the island enabled it to be defended effectively. Thus it was in the interests



English and Swedish guns at St Ann's Fort, Barbados

of British maritime supremacy and the protection of the island's growing importance as a source of sugar that the means of its defence be made readily available. From the 1660s until the early 18th century ordnance was regularly supplied to Barbados. It was further reinforced during the wars against the French which ended in the 1760s, after which the guns gradually became obsolete.



24 pdr. of c1745 made by Harrison & Co. at Brede furnace, Sussex;

Many of the iron cannon on Barbados were ranged in a series of forts and batteries along its more vulnerable west and south coasts, and it is from these sites that the collection that is being assembled by the author has been largely drawn. Among them are some particularly interesting specimens, such as a rare 6 pounder dating to the Commonwealth, and still bearing the arms of the Protectorate – one of only two known (the other being in the Royal Armouries collection). Also, there are a small number of the abortive series of 'Nealed and Turned' guns produced in the second half of the 17th century. Because many of the guns were subsequently used as mooring bollards, some of them are in poor condition, but many are well preserved and their marks remain clear, identifying their weight and, in later examples, the marks of the furnaces where they were cast. A few guns made in Sweden and other countries are also in the collection.

Major Hartland's book is aimed at residents and visitors in Barbados alike; it is attractively illustrated in colour, and contains detailed descriptions of the guns shown. There are a few errors, such as the implication that guns with a 'B' on their right trunnion indicate those made by George Browne, while they actually show they were cast at Brede furnace. A few more illustrations of trunnion marks seen on the island would have been useful – I saw a gun barrel, with a clear 'H' for Hamsell furnace, sticking out of the pavement near the main Garrison. Despite its price, this is the only published record of a unique collection of early guns, and worth the expense.

JSH

NEW MEMBERS

We welcome the following:

Victor and Judith Benjamin, East Grinstead
J C Morgan, Rye
Dr Ray Telling, Tonbridge
Victor Kellett, Cranbrook

A WEALDEN CANNON FOUND IN BERMUDA

A cannon dating back to the days of Charles I has been unearthed in Bermuda. Archaeologists believe the cast iron gun was made in the 1640s to arm the naval ship HMS Lion. The cannon is believed to be the only one of its kind in existence. It is one of the oldest guns ever discovered on land in Bermuda. It had been half buried in the ground, undisturbed, for more than 150 years. Dr. Ed Harris, director of the National Museum, said the gun could have been brought to Bermuda if HMS Lion docked at the island in the 1640s. The cypher has 'C' for Charles and 'R' for



Dr. Ed Harris, director of the National Museum, Bermuda, with HMS Lion's cast iron gun (photo: Simon Jones)

Rex on the left and right sides of the Tudor Rose and Crown symbol.

Dr. Harris and his team took pictures of the gun and sent them to experts in the U.K. British expert [and WIRG member] Charles Trollope identified the original maker using historical records. He said: "The shape of the button and the indented ring at the end of the second reinforce identify the caster as John Browne. I am only aware of Charles I guns having the addition of CR to the Tudor Rose and Crown. The Number 24, which had been etched on the gun, refers to its position in the ship's battery. The ship was of some size. The most likely ship is the HMS Lion as it was rebuilt and enlarged in 1640 and therefore needed a few extra guns."

WIRG BULLETIN 30

Articles for inclusion in this year's Bulletin should be submitted to the Editor, David Crossley, by 31 March 2010. His contact details are on the back page.

WEALDEN GUNS ON BLACKBEARD'S SHIP

From 1997 until 2006, underwater excavations were carried out by the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources on the wreck of a wooden sailing ship that had sunk in Beaufort Inlet. There was a strong belief that the wreck was that of the *Queen Anne's Revenge*, the ship of Blackbeard the pirate, which had sunk there in 1718.

As might be expected of a pirate vessel, it was well armed, and twenty cannon have been discovered on the wreck, of which, to date, five have been conserved. The guns were all of small calibre, though, 6-pounders or smaller. Unlike naval vessels of the period, there was no uniformity in the guns on board. Cannon would have been plundered from what ever ships they had attacked, resulting a mixture of weapons from several countries. This would have posed problems for the crew as guns from different countries used different gauges of shot. Of the five guns conserved, three are of English manufacture, the



6-pounder made by John Fuller found in the wreck of Blackbeard's ship, *Queen Anne's Revenge*

other two being Swedish, the Weald's main competitor in ordnance production in the 17th century. One of the English guns bears the clear 'IF' mark of John Fuller, who had Heathfield furnace, and is of a type produced before 1715. Interestingly, another of the English guns, a 1/2-pounder, shows undoubted evidence of having been cast in a two-part mould, a seam showing along its length. We are accustomed to guns being cast vertically in vaults in front of the furnace, and such pits have been excavated at five furnaces in the Weald. Guns of this size were more difficult to produce in vertical moulds, their cost reflecting the extra work that was needed to make them.

For further information, see the project website: www.qaronline.org/

JSH

SERIAC 2010

South East Regional Industrial Archaeology Conference

"Wings, Wheels & Water"

**Saturday 24 April 2010
Chertsey Hall, Heriot Road
Chertsey, Surrey KT16 9DR**

The South East Regional Industrial Archaeology Conference (SERIAC) is an annual one-day conference organized by a group of Societies in the southeast of England who have an interest in industrial history and archaeology.

This year the event is being hosted by the Surrey Industrial History Group (SIHG), a specialist group of the Surrey Archaeological Society.

Booking

Fee: £12.50 per person, to include coffee & tea.
Contact Bob Bryson: meetings@sihg.org.uk,
Bookings should be made by 17 April 2010.
Entry at the door will be charged at £15.00 per person.

Winchelsea Archaeological Society

REVISITING 'NEW TOWNS OF THE MIDDLE AGES'

A conference and field seminar on
medieval planned towns

Friday 21st - Sunday 23rd May 2010

Details from Winchelsea Archaeological Society
Fireband House, Winchelsea, TN36 4EA
01797 224446 or was@winchelsea.net
www.winchelsea.net/conference.htm

IDENTIFICATION HELP NEEDED?



Copper objects from Bivelham Forge

In January 2006, the following email was sent to Tim Smith:

Dear Sir

Although not (yet) a member of the Wealden Iron Group I saw your web adds. and thought I'd send you a photo (attached) of some recent very small (marked with lines etc) copper finds from New-bridge wood in East Sussex (which incidentally ad-joins the site of an ancient forge called Bivelham).

I am hoping someone may be able to identify them, my suspicion being that they are somehow linked to either charcoal burning (which I am told was highly prevalent in this area in the past) or smelting/bloomeries etc.

I would be grateful for any offers re. their identification

Faithfully Dave Cullen

Apparently, Mr Cullen now has a different email address and Tim Smith and Brian Herbert would like to get in touch with him with regard to the ongoing study of the Bivelham forge site and surrounding area.

Should anyone know of Dave Cullen's whereabouts, or have any suggestions as to what the objects might be, please get in touch with Brian Herbert (contact details on back page).

PAST NEWSLETTERS

Back numbers of Newsletters since March 2007 can now be viewed on the WIRG website

www.wealdeniron.org.uk/pub.htm

DATE FOR YOUR DIARY**FERNHURST FURNACE OPEN DAYS 2010**

Saturday 11th September

Sunday 12th September

www.fernhurstsociety.org.uk/furnace.html**TEBBUTT RESEARCH FUND**

Grants are available towards research into any aspect of the Wealden Iron Industry or subjects pertaining to it. Applicants may be individuals or groups, and the application can include any associated expenses, such as travelling and photocopying. Grants do not usually exceed £100 each year. The applicant should write a letter giving details of themselves together with relevant information concerning the research envisaged.

Applications to the Hon. Secretary

WIRG CONTACTS

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s.broomfield@clementi.demon.co.uk

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jshodgkinson@hodgers.com

Hon. Secretary & Field Group Secretary: David Brown, 2, West Street Farm Cottages, Maynards Green, Heathfield, Sussex, TN21 0DG

wirghonsec@hotmail.com

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brianherbert@btinternet.com

Bulletin Editor: David Crossley, 5, Canterbury Crescent, Sheffield, S10 5RW

d.crossley@sheffield.ac.uk

EDITOR'S NOTE

Thank you for your contributions and please keep them coming. Newsletters are published in March and November each year. Items for publication, normally not exceeding 500 words, should be received by February 14 and October 14, respectively, for inclusion in the forthcoming issue. Please send by email preferably, by CD or hard copy; I can work with most PC formats. Monochrome line drawings and photographs are welcome. Please send them separately, not embedded in the text. Digital images need to be at least as big as their expected published size, ideally at 300 dpi or more.

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

	PRICE	
	BY POST (UK)	AT MEETINGS
<i>The Wealden Iron Industry</i> , Jeremy Hodgkinson (2008)	17.20*	15.99*
(discount price- 1 copy per member)	12.00*	12.00*
<i>The Iron Industry in West Hoathly</i> , ed. K. Coutin	6.50	5.50
<i>Excavations of a Late 16th./Early 17th. C. Gun Casting Furnace at Maynard's Gate, Crowborough, Sussex, 1975-1976</i> , O. Bedwin.	1.90	1.50
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