

DARWELL FURNACE
(DARVEL)WEALD IRON RESEARCH GROUP

Winter 1973/4 scheme for revising information on water-powered sites included by E. Straker in Wealden Iron (1931).

The following points are designed to produce a rapid survey of these sites, many of which have not been visited in recent years. You will be aware that Straker's site-comments were unsystematic, and, beyond this, modern developments such as tree clearance or planting, bulldozing, or building, have made major changes.

Please ensure an adequate National Grid Reference.

1. Name of site. State if that used by Straker is in any way misleading.

DARWELL FURNACE
DARVEL (Straker)

Straker .W.I. P 308

2. National Grid Reference (2 letters, 6 figures).

T.Q 708207

3. Access. State problems of terrain or land-use. (If the name of owner and tenant is easily available, this could be useful.)

Normally submerged by Hastings Corporation
Darnall Reservoir

4. Features on the ground.

Main Dam

Length

Height (estimate from both upstream and downstream sides if possible.)

N S running, C. 18 feet high

Condition (i.e. gaps, erosion etc; are there any good cross-sections in bulldozed gaps? If so, do these show the construction materials used at different stages?)

Breached

a much deeper bay across which an old E.W. slag paved track runs, it be seen at T.Q (716204). This can scarcely have been a feeder for the blast furnace and may relate to an earlier operation or an unknown force

Sent in to
Bulletin editor
C.F.T.

T.Q 708204
X Photo should be

Pen-ponds - is there any evidence for dams upstream from the main supply pond?

see p. 1

Mine pits - are there any close by?

The area below the dam

Clear indications of buildings, wheel-pits, sluices, etc.

Foundation of cottage or stables to S. of
slag bank at S. end of bay
c. a dozen large sandstone blocks and many lining bricks
scattered about adjacent to the slag bank
Surface irregularities a half circle of bricks, 3' 6" diameter,
showing a paved level adjacent to slag bank

5. Slags and cinders. (Keep samples.)

- Blast furnace slags (glassy). How much?

What is the general colour range? (In particular are there significant quantities light in colour?)

Large slag bank at S. end of bay

- Forge cinders (generally rusty, bubbly, but varying widely in form.)
How much?

Are there many large cakes ("Furnace bottoms") over, say, 18"x 18"?

- Ore - any scatter?

- Purple shelly limestone - any?

Other surface finds (pottery, clay pipes, timbers, etc.) Note these

6. Are there any buildings, industrial, domestic or agricultural, apparently dating from the likely period of the site? Note briefly.
7. Has the site been re-used (e.g. corn or fulling mill)?
8. Do you know of any published or unpublished excavation which may have taken place? Note details, in particular of the excavator and location of finds in the case of unpublished work.

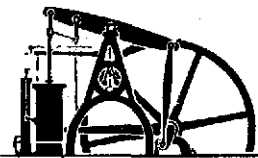
9. Is the site apparently threatened in any way?

already submerged C. 1950

10. Do you know of any documentation missed by Straker? State details and whereabouts, if known.

11. Other comments.

An old road running N. S. past the furnace site
can be clearly seen.



SUSSEX INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY SOCIETY

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18.VIII.73.

From W.R.Beswick.

Note to Wealden Iron Research Group Re:

Darwell Furnace.

Straker reference, page 308. Also NB page 108 .

O.S. map sheet 183 one inen. TQ 708207

Remains . Normally submerged by Darwell Reservoir
of Hastings Corporation.

- 1. A North -South running bay about 18feet high, now breached .
- 2. A large slag bank at the South end of bay.
- 3. Perhaps a dozen large sandstone blocks and many lining bricks scattered about near 2 above.
- 4. A half circle of bricks 3-6 dia showing at ground level adjacent to 2 above.
- 5. Foundations of cottage or stables to South of 2 above.
6. Clearly to be found is the old road running North-South past the furnace site.
- 7. A much deeper bay across which an old East-West, slag paved track runs, is to be seen at TQ 716204. - Perhaps 708
~~this can scarcely have been a feeder for the blast furnace and may relate to an earlier operation or an unknown forge.~~

W.R.B.

1.
Please excuse badly-written & rather
rambling letter - I still feel
decidedly dazed after trying to
cope with the Glidd family!

Flat 1,
109 Marina,
St. Leonards-on-Sea.

Surrey / 24.3.69

Dear Mr. Cleese,

Replied + t/s returned.
21.1.69.

I am sorry I have been
so long over this, but I had so many
notes & they were all very conflicting, & at one
time I thought I should never be able to
sort them all out! However, after much retying
I managed to boil it down to some kind of
coherence. Of course a lot of it will be
known already, but it is possible that the notes
on the will may be of interest, & being driven by
a personal interest in Thomas Glidd I may
have perhaps unearthed a few other things of
interest. All the quotations, apart from the
will & Straker (who I managed to borrow from
Bexhill Library, which was very useful, as he
has a wonderful lot of information, though is
very irritating in not including the actual words
of C.B.'s lists, for which I had to go elsewhere) are

2.
from the SR ^{2nd} Socy, SAC rd Collections, or Sx Notes & Queries,
except for the note by the Revd. - Cohen Egerton, which
I've not been able to find elsewhere, so don't know
where he got it from, & own that I rather wonder if
he confused that bond with the one connected with
the lease, but hope not, as the connection with
Ritogge is of interest. I expect that you are
able to know at once what puzzles me - what
Tq.'s exact relationship with 'Mr. L.' would have
been. In spite of constant re-reading of John Fuller's
useful notes on the subject on p. 104 of Straker, I
can't decide myself. It appears that Tq. must have
been the owner of the ground, ^{in order to own the ore} but would he refer to
his 'Ironmaster'; assuming he had one as 'Mr.'?
In any case, he implies that he owns the ~~detached~~ furnace.
Perhaps Mr. Crossley. If ^{could let me know, if he has time} you would kindly pass
on this letter as well as the enclosed article - I
must apologise, by the way, for the mistakes, es-
pecially for the slipshod heading, but I have
typed for sometime & have lost the knack at the moment.

I am very interested in the Roman period as well
as I have seen a lot of excavations, at Fishbourne
as well as in the City of London, but have not been able to
get to any ironworks. I am rather interested in a road
which was used by "Mr. Pelham" at Cranham Park
c. 1800 to go down to his house on Little Gallery Hill called
The Tent. This is still marked on Ordnance Survey maps.

23 January, 1969

Miss W. Phyllis White,
Flatea,
109 Marina,
St. Leonards-on-Sea,
Sussex.

Dear Miss White,

Mr. Cleere passed your letter and your most interesting typescript to me some time ago, and I apologise for not sending it back, with comments, sooner. Perhaps I might deal with points in order.

1. Straker's reference to "Losely" does indeed mean the More collection at Losely House, Guildford. The Historical Manuscripts Commission briefly calendared the material many years ago, but I understand the originals remain in private hands and are somewhat difficult of access.

2. "Mr. Lymitts' Furnace". It was quite usual for this form of description to relate to a tenant. Is it possible that Lymitt (assuming that this is the spelling) was tenant either of Darfold or some other furnace). You note that Glide took a 10 year lease in 1568; if this had been renewed for a further 10 in 1578, or the original extended to the rather more usual 21 years we should, as you say, be very close to the date of the will. If Lymitt took the lease from Tyrabit for the subsequent period there might well be stock from Glide's old tenancy still on the premises.

It is clearly important to establish who this possible tenant was - whether he is one of the people you mention. Have you examined the parish registers to establish whether he was a local man? He may of course have been someone with widespread interests, collecting more, and Lenard of Brede should perhaps not be ruled out in this context.

/Continued.....

23 January, 1969

3. The Dunn MSS. are, I understand, now in the East Sussex County Record Office, having been moved there by Mrs. Dunn in 1963 or 1964.

4. I should be very interested to hear if you get any further with the location of the sites. I hope I may get a chance to explore this group further next August, in a few days I have left myself between the Chingley and Panningridge excavations.

With best wishes for your further work.

Yours sincerely,

D.W. Crossley.
Lecturer in Economic History.

Hogge's bond, but would this furnace still be known by his name so long after the Parson's death? - and anyway it was many miles away. A John Levett was Hammer Man at Echingham Forge, but he could hardly be Mr L. who owned a furnace. There was another John Levett who owned "the Castle of Bodyham" (where Thomas Glidd also owned land) who may have been the "John Levett (Salehurst?)" who gave £40 to the Armada collection, as did a Thomas Glyde. A Lawrence Levitt owned Pounsley Furnace in Framfield. If one takes the name as Lynitt, in view of the general haziness about spelling it seems remotely possible that it could refer to the Lenard or Lyonarde family, tenants of Brede Furnace. Perhaps more light can be thrown on this subject. I am quite sure someone can give an exact interpretation of the words "all my yron in sowes all my myne and cole at Mr L's furnace" - the relationship between Glidd as owner of the iron and Mr L the owner of the furnace should be easy to understand if one is fully conversant with the position.

Presumably the expiry of the lease - possibly the previous year 1588 if it had been renewed for ten years - explains the regrettable lack of information about Darfolde and Echingham in the will.

Glidd also requests sale of wood "on my Mannor of Dixter" and on his "tenements and lande in Echingham and Burwash called Bourders." One gains the impression that although "sick in bodye" he cannot have been very old at his death in 1590 as he leaves instructions not only for "Henry Glidd my brother (and) Richard Glidd my brothers sonne" but also for "John Baker of Woodhurst (?Wadhurst) my father-in-lawe" (possibly the iron-working family?); his sons were evidently very young as he asks "Joane my wyfe (or wiffe)" to "sett (them) to schoole to learne to write and to reade," and a possible unborn child is taken care of. However, as there is reference to "my first wives children" it may be he married a young second wife late in life. There still remains a large part of the document in Latin (?Probate) not yet deciphered, which apparently contains no place-names, in which I own some curiosity because the name of his married daughter Elizabeth Beaumont, to whom he left "my graye mare" and nothing else, figures no less than ten times!

As to Darfolde Furnace, on the face of it it would seem unquestionable that it was on the site of Darwell Furnace Farm, now washed away by the reservoir, and this is accepted by the SRS in Vol. 53, which quotes a map of 1813 as marking "Darvel Furnace." Straker however was convinced that the Darfolde referred to by Chris. Barker in his second list was a different place altogether - situated on the Limden where Burgham Farm now stands - because of the phrase "j furnace in echingham" in the first list. Undoubtedly parish boundaries were very important in the old days and Darvel Furnace was certainly not "in echingham" but on the boundary between Brightling and Mountfield, but much of the phrasing and many of the names in the lists were vague in the extreme, and surely the fact that the old name for Darwell is stated in Sussex Place Names to have been Derefold, and Darwell Hole Derfould Hole, must once and for all prove that Darvel and Darfolde were one and the same. One vital point is that Sir Robert Tyrwhitt's land took in Mountfield as well as Echingham.

In the lease of 1568 (apparently in the Dunn collection presented to "Hove Library and Museum" and possibly get-at-able, though the present museum situation there is obscure at the moment) the quoted wording "Echingham Park, Darvell Furnace and Forge at Echingham" is also ambiguous and

points to the furnace being in Echingham. Echingham park as a furnace seems unknown, but possibly it was used only for its woods. Straker accepts the Revd. John Gyles as the probable founder of Darvel in 1649, but if in fact this was the site of the earlier furnace then he must have only rebuilt it, and the licence quoted by Straker is "to take earth for making and repairing bays." A large mass of iron from the site was taken to Hastings Museum by Mr. Manwaring Baines before the inundation, and it interesting to learn from Mr. Sargent of Bexhill Museum that the hammer and anvil from Echingham Forge, formerly at Boarzell, are now in Lewes Museum.

There seems to have been a probable family connection between the Revd. John Gyles and the Glidd family, as a Thomas Glyd of Hellingly married a Margaret Gyles of Alfriston in 1611 and he was surely the Thomas Glidd of Burwash who died at Hellingly in 1616 leaving a widow Margaret, and as heir his son Giles, aged four months, heir to the same Borders lands that were held by a Thomas Glide elsewhere stated to have died in 1615. These three Thomases would appear to have been one and the same and probably "olde Thomas's" second son. (This will show what one is up against when trying to sort them all out!)

The problem arises - if Burgham Farm, surrounded as it was, according to Straker, by Great and Little Furnace field, Furnace field shaw and Cinderbanks, was not the site of Darfolde furnace, what was it the site of? There were so many furnaces in the neighbourhood that it could presumably be accounted for, and if I could diffidently hazard a suggestion, it would be that perhaps it was the furnace that Sir James Boleyn of Pashleigh sold to Thomas Maye in 1543, which Straker places north of Pashleigh, but I say this without knowing if the Pashleigh lands extended as far south as Burgham Farm. However, Thomas Maye owned "a furnace in Echingham" in C.B.'s second list, and this does seem to make this a possibility if the furnace Straker speaks of as belonging to Maye lay "north from Boarzell wood."

In his will Thomas Glidd asks to be "buried in Ewhurst" but a visit in search of his grave was unsuccessful. It has been said that Ewhurst Manor Farm, which might have been his farm on which he kept "all my cattell bothe bullock horse beast sheepe and hogg" as well as "wheate, barley malte and oten maulte", is now the house called Court Lodge, but as there was a Court Lodge in his time at which his lease of Akermansmarsh in "Horsmennsex" could be sold if not given to his youngest son Richard, it seems rather strange that the name should have ^{been} given to another house.

Straker says that Shoreham Farm, not far from Ewhurst, was a bloomery and that there is a long range besides the two pits now become ponds. I wonder if this too belonged to Glidd, but suppose it might have out of use by his day. I imagine it could not have been Mr. L's furnace since that must have been a blast furnace. There was another furnace - Ewhurst or Northiam - lying to the south of Dixter, possibly on Glidd lands, but Straker says it was only recorded in 1604. There are numerous interesting-looking ponds dotted all round the area which could have been connected with the industry and perhaps with Thomas Glidd, about whom I still hope to discover much more.

W. P. H. White

of them shall not fell or cutt downe anye woods or underwoods twyse upon one
 ?stumble? nor shall not fell or cutt downe any streyght young okes in or
 upon the pmisses/ and also the saide Thomas Glidd doth covenant & grannt
 him selffe his executors and assigns to & wth the said Sir Robt Tirwhitt (Dame)
 Elizabeth his wiffe & willm his sonne there executors & assigns by thes (present)
 yt he the said Thomas Glidd his executors or assigns or anye of them shall (not)
 fell or cut downe anye of the said woods for his prvision; for the pmisses
 anye time during the saide terme betwixt maydaye & the feast of all saints
 And also the said Thomas Glydd his executors & assigns shall ^{first} fell cutt downe &
 take off the eldest wood by thes prnt demissed for his prvision for the pmisses
 Yerlye duringe the saide terme/ And the said Thomas Glidd dothe also
 covenant for him selff his executors & assigns to & wt the said Sir Robt
 Tirwhitt Dame Elizabeth his wiffe & willm Tirwhitt his sonne yt he the saide
 Thomas Glid shall & his assigns shall ~~carrye~~ bringe all the Soves yt he the
 saide Thomas Glidd or his assigns shall make at Darvill furnes afforsaide
 unto the forge off Beshingham & the same to make into bares off
 Iron according to the Intent & trew meaninge off thes prsent & not
 otherwise / Provided als was yt iff the saide Rent be beyond? &
 unpaid at anye time or times apointed in this saide Lease so it be
 Lawfullye demanded by the Sr Robt his heirs or assigns thatt
 then & so offte it shalbe lawfull to the saide Sr Robt his heirs &
 assigns to destreane & to Reteane the saide destresse? till sucher time as the
 saide Rent be answered wt the arrerages? theroff / and the saide Thomas
 Glidd dothe farther covenant & grant for him selff his executors & assigns
 to & wt the said Sr Robt Tirwhitt Dame Elizabeth his wiffe & willm his
 sonne there executors & assigns by thes prsent well & sufficientlye to Repaire
 Preserve & maintene the same pmisses beffer by thes prnt demissed &
 letten as well in houses hedges & dyches bankes & bayes ~~and~~ also in all other
 necessary repations when & as often as ned? shall require at his (proper) cost &
 charges duringe the terme aforsaid and the same well & sufficientlye repaired
 & maintained in the end of the saide terme shall leave / and
 further the said Sr Robt Tirwhitt Dame Elizabeth Dame ~~Elizabeth~~
 Elizabeth & willm Tirwhitt covenant & grannt & every off them
 covenant & grannt the to & wt the said Thomas Glidd his executors & assigns by
 thes prsent yt it shalbe lawfull to the said Thomas Glyd to take
 at all times sufficient timber earthe claye & all other things necessary
 in & upon the pmisses for the mainteninge off the pmisses by thes prnts
 demissed / and also the said Sr Robt Tirwhitt Dame
 Elizabeth & willm Tirwhitt covenant & grannten & anye off them

covenant

• as written

covenanteth & granteth to & wt the said Thomas Glydd his executors
 & assignes by thes prsnt yt it shalbe lawfull to the saide Thomas Glyde
 his Executors & assignes to drye & drawe all the minnes in anye of the
 lands off the saide Sr Robt Tirwhitt in the said countye off Sussex
 And also the saide Sr Robt Tirwhitt Dame Elizabeth & Willm
 Tirwhitt doo further covenant that the said Thomas Glyd his executors & as(signe
 & everye of them shall have hedgboote plougboot & fyre boote, as muche
 as shalbe nedfull & necessarye to be spent in & upon the prmisses during
 the said terme at the appointmt off the said Sr Robt Tirwhytt or his
 assigns, & further the said Sr Robt Tirwhytt Dame Elizabeth &
 Willm Tirwhitt covenanten & grannten & everye off them covenanteth & grannteth
 to & wt the said Thomas Glyd his Executors & assigns by thes presents yt the
 saide Thomas Glydd & his assignes shall have fre egress & Regress to caroye &
 Recarye? through out all the lands & tenents off the said Sr Robt Tirwhitt
 in the saide countye off Sussexe all suche woods underwodes coble * earthe slaye
 sowes iron sand dust stone cover & all other things^{that shalbe} necessarye & nedfull
 aboute the present demissed/

In witnesses

p p

x


DARVEL FURNACE

.....

The note on last summer's exposure of this site was very interesting. The "earlier operation or unknown forge" referred to could be the remains of "Darfold Furnace," spelt Darvolld & Darvoll in Thomas Glidd's 1568 lease. The early Derfold, in Netherfield Hundred, ended as Darvel & Darwell, today's Darwell Hole having been Derfould Hole in 1608. The 1574 listing of "j furnace in echingham" possibly led Straker to place "Darfold" at Burgham Farm on the Linden, but the lease makes clear that Sir Robert Tirwhitt's whole extensive property was called Echingham Park & contained both furnace & forge. In spite of correction by the S.R.S. confusion still remains.

The Revd. J. Gyles, who re-started the furnace in 1649, was licenced to make & repair bays & may have used part of the old site. He was probably related to the iron-working Glidds (who also owned Collin's forge), old Thomas's son, also Thomas, having married a Gyles.

It would be interesting to establish what was at Burgham - could it have belonged to Thomas Maye?

W. Phyllis Whi

Flat 1, 109, Manina St. Leonards-on-Sea Sussex / 15.
4.
64.

I'm delighted to hear that Mr. Cleere has found the typed copy of the Danell lease in a wrong file, so I hope you will have received it by now, or will soon. As I expect I said in my original letter, which he may send on, please keep it if it is of sufficient interest.
Yrs. W. Phyllis White.

POST CARD



HASTINGS
POPULAR WITH
VISITORS
SINCE 1066



D.W. Crossley & Co

Department of Economic History,
The University,
Sheffield.

S10 2TN

R 12/5/69.

Ref. 1,
109, Marina,
St. Leonards-on-Sea,
Sussex / 16.3.69.

Dear Mr. Crossley,

Thank you very much indeed for returning the thing I wrote about Thos. Slidd & Danell Ferman, & for your very interesting letter. I am so sorry not to have written before, but I have been prevented by various things - the main I will explain later.

I searched through various vols. in the ref. library at Hastings, but could find no clue to "Mr. Lynitt" other than the possibilities I've mentioned before. I will try to tackle the problem again soon.

2.

& if possible will try to look at some registers.

I was considerably shaken to discover that the Darrell lease copy which I made sometime in July & Aug. & sent off to Mr. Cleere with request to send on to you had evidently not reached you! This is the main reason for my delay in replying, as I have waited until I could have a word with him on the phone & although I know ~~that~~ he is ~~away~~ at Stonegate at weekends I have been unable to remember to ring him until today! — a lot of worries connected with a family in the bank here & also a

3.

homeless girl around here; have rather
put other things out of my head.

I did speak to Mr. Cleese a little
while ago ^(4.45.) he says he can't recall
receiving the letter, but he will check
at his office. I can't remember now
to which address I sent it, ^{if it is possible it was where he was living.} I traced
it to Lewis & spent several hours working
on the original & also on a photostat
copy which they did for me. I nearly
went insane over it because of all the
countless repetitions of ponds, bays, banks etc.
& after I'd finally sent it off vowed
I would never again try to copy out any
similar documents — it is a great
blow to find you didn't get it. But

I have a rough ^{typed} copy + might be able
to make another typescript from it with
too much reference to the photostat copy
again. I feel it is of some importance
as it gives a good account of various
items of the industry. What interested
me most was the explanation of the
magisterial references to another furnace
at "Eckingham Park" - that all the
land owned by Sir Robt. T. Whitte, which
included some areas in Hornsfield Parish,
was known as Eckingham Park, so Danell
Furnace was in it.

I will ring up Mr. Cleere in a fortnight
if I don't hear from him, & if he still has
not found it, I will - if I can! - make
another copy & send it to you.
Yours sincerely W. H. White.

Flat 1,
109, Mania,
St. Leonards-on-
Sea,
Sussex

31.3.71.

Dear Mr. Crossley,

I am afraid it
is a long time since I sent you any
word on the Darwell Furnace affair. Since
I heard from you in 1969 I have
had a lot of family troubles, with
first my uncle & then his widow dying.
& I have had a lot of sorting out to
do, while not well myself. However,
last autumn I did a lot of research
on the Glidd question, sparked off by
a visit (at last!) to Bateham, when I

met Mr. King. & later Mr. Beswick.

Through the latter's kind men I was able to track down various information in the ~~archives~~ Sx. Record office at Leeds, of which more later.

First thank you very much indeed for your kind letter, & comments on my queries for which I was very grateful.* I now incline to think that definitely "Mr. Lynett" must have been T.G.'s successor as Darrell F., but I have had no chance yet to finally establish who exactly he was, but I live in hopes.

In connection with the name ^{of} Darrell, I have one item to add which ^{seems} to

* I think I did write to you after the letter of 23 Jan.

3.

me of interest - when I first typed
out a copy of the leaf, while I sent
to you. I put "Darvold" in each
case where the name was mentioned.
However, further minute examination
with a magnifying glass has made
me quite certain that as written
it is "Darvold," with the 'd' added
after it had been completed as Dar
vold." The second time there is no
sign of a 'd'. This seems to in-
dicate ~~and~~ confusion about the exact
spelling, & to provide a link in the
Derfolds-Darvold/Darvold chain.

Regarding more recent activity -
a note from a friend of Mr. Beswick's.

sent me in search of the Fuller MSS.
 at Lewis, + there to my surprise I
 found a lot of information regarding
 my immediate forebears. The ~~Glidds~~^{Glidds}
 of Brightling (consists of T.G.'s family)
 + their purchase of 'Collins' Forge',
 which thanks to my family research in
 that branch (which moved to Bletchley
 by in Surrey) I was able to sort
 out more easily than otherwise as
 I recognized the names of two men to
 whom the Forge passed as being Richd.
 G.'s sons-in-law.

This has been all very involved
 as, since Mr. King + I were both
 researching in the same area, I in
 search of Glidds the of Bateman's

.5.

references, I did some research on
the track (v. difficult) of Bateman's,
+ so did not have much time to give
the Gladds when I reached them. As
there is a lot of detail of great
interest to me concerning Glyds +
Lake Drakes + Brookmans + Drake
Brookman, who inherited Glyd lands
(my grandmother being a D.B. there is
where I come in!) I intend going
over to Lewis again very soon + really
attaching my own particular brand
of the Fuller h.t.s. + having some pp.
copied.

Now to a thorny point: Mr. King
is convinced that 'Collins Forge' must
be the same as the 'Nether Forge' or

the Batenain estate. So was I until
 I started reading some of the mss.
 copies, but now I don't feel at
 all sure. Refs. to right of way
 to Collin F. & particularly a ref.
 to its lying to the S. of 'Wheshons'
 seem to point much more to what is
 now known as Glasier's Forge (Bright
 Forge). This seems to me especially
 more likely as it is close to Glyd
 lands at Lorge (~~the old~~ now work)
 whereas ~~Collin~~ the Neke F. is some
 way N. of New Land. It is all most
 appallingly complicated & I rather
 dread getting involved in it again,
 but I think if I get the relevant pp.
 copied it will be easier to sort out.

An index ref. to 'plan' regarding
 Collins F. sounds hopeful, & I hope
 I may be able to see this on my
 next visit, though as one has to give
 24 hours notice this is rather diff.
 finally, this is one reason why I have
 waited for the weather to settle
 down!

Perhaps you could kindly
 let me know if you are interested
 in Collins Forge - if so I will let
 you have details of whatever I am
 able to sort out, when it is done.

Another result of my visit to Bate-
 man was a v. nice visit to Borden
 Farm, which was owned by T.G. The

present owners, Mr. & Mrs. Stook, are extremely nice people, very interested in the history of the house, in which they recently uncovered a Tudor fireplace. They were interested in my photostat copy of T.G.'s will mentioning Korden, also in the Dawell lease.

I keep meaning to ^{try &} get in touch with Mr. Cleare, but each weekend when I mean to ring him up I forget. I would like to see some more copies of the newsletter which he sent me before, & will send him a donation - probably I had better write when I can find time.

Please excuse haste & bad writing
— your sincere wph, W. H. White

The reason for my
interest & research is
that I am descended
from the Glidd family.
Please excuse scribble.

Flat 5, Fairseat Court,
34, Sedlescombe Rd. South
St. Leonards-on-Sea
TN38 0TB

9.5.74.

Dear Mr. Butler,

I am very interested

in the note in the winter bulletin of
WIRG on the exposure of the remains
of Danell Kumare during the drought.
I have in fact just been talking to
Mr. Beavish about it on the phone.
Had I known about ^{being exposed} this I would
have tried to get there somehow.

It reminds me again that I have
been meaning to send in a note to
the Bulletin on the subject which is

of great interest to me. The identification
of Darvel/Darwell with Derfoude/Darf.
Furnace. Having studied the copy of
the original lease of what is spelt
Darwold I am absolutely convinced
that there is no doubt at all that both
names are merely variations of the
same place (Darwell Hole was Derfoude
Hole) & I find it irritating that

some people (including I'm sorry to say
Mr. Beswick!) still follow Straker in
trying to separate them. I wish more
research could establish what Burgha
(^{which he said was 'Darwold'})
Farm really was. ^{would you be}
^{very} interested in printing a ^{very} short piece about
these lines? - I sent a typescript to Mr.
Crossley once but have done a lot more
research since. Yours sincerely W. H. Phillips

I put Darvel F. at top
as I like that name myself
- it seems to show the change
from Darvold to Darvell - but
if & when you print it do
please put whatever you
prefer.

A fore to Burgham would be
v. easily - I should have to try
to get there.

Flat 5, Fairseat Court,
34, Sedlescombe Rd. South.
St. Leonards-on-Sea,
Sussex. TN38 0TB.

✓ 74

Dear Mr. Butler

Thank you for your
letter. I have finally hammered out
a bit about Darvel Furnace - for reasons
of space I cut out the more diffident
"I think" & "it seems to me" etc. which
I would have preferred to put in & it
now reads rather breathlessly & a bit too
opinionated I feel! I'm sorry all the spelling
changes will tax your printer so much,
but so much depends on that. I wanted
to include Darvold & Darvold from the
lease as they seem to me to indicate the
changing spelling rather well. I put
'Glidd' as of all the innumerable spellings

please put 'Sussex Record Society' if you prefer to to S.R.S.

of the name (which makes typing out anything
on the family so unaddding) that is the
one which is in ^{Thomas's} ~~the~~ will, so one must
assume he preferred it himself. The branch
which owned ^(or Burwash) Collins Forge struck to Glyd.
+ it is that spelling which has come down
in my family. I thought it important
to mention Netherfield Hundred as Burghen
F. is not in that 100, though at the moment
I have no chance of checking which one
it is in ^{Sloyswell??} I put 'Ech' + not 'Evel' as
that is what is in the lease (also Tinsworth).

'J' is the original but don't bother about that
if you prefer 'I'! I thought the Gyles/
Gidd connection could be of interest + for the
same reason mentioned Collins F. as I have a
lot of data on that if anyone is interested. <sup>Actually, Collins's
apparently</sup>

If you prefer to omit the ref. to Thos. Mage
at end, please do - it was an idea I had a few
years ago - there may be nothing in it at all.
In haste, yrs. sincerely W. Phyllis White.

Sorry - have finished other paper.

by a dotted line down as far as little Hilting Farm, though it was rather upset by the railway, I think. The continuation running straight down from Hilting Farm across the marsh to the land by Petstam is no longer marked, though in older maps sometimes marked where the portion above the railway is not. I can't help thinking that as it passes near the ironworks in the Park it might possibly have been a Roman road, used by them to take the iron down to the sea, which would then have come up the valley to a short distance below where Hilting Farm now stands. I have done a little poking round & hope to do more, but it is rather difficult to do.

is rather out of the way country, though I did walk to Wilting Farm not long ago & also up to Petsham Farm from the south, but the marshy part is not too easy. I am also interested in the Blacklands area, though I'm afraid it is too much built over to find out much, & the little stream is being even more covered up at the present time.

The name Lynitt or Lyvitt is copied as well as possible. I am hoping to get a copy somewhere of the Visitation of London 1634 which has a pedigree of the Glyd family, but they have ~~none~~ ^{hope} at the library here. I ~~think~~ ^{hope} then to find out what relation the Richard G. of Brightling, from whom I descend, was to Thomas - possibly nephew I think.

Yours sincerely W. Phyllis White

Letter in
private J.M.B.

138, St Helens Road,
Hastings.

23rd October 1979

0424 - 420450

Dear Ted,

I think that I menti oned to you ages ago that somewhere I had notes on the Darwell site before the reservoir was made, but could not find them. This afternoon I looked in at the museum and was allowed to look at my old files (Devenish being away at some conference happily. I do seek permission now and again, but not often as we have a nicely adjusted balance. He does ring up for help, if he thinks I can do so, from time to time.) for something else and found them. They are rather scrappy and evidently written up from odd notes for the file. They may be of some use to your survey, though very amateurish, as I was then certainly not clear what to look for. The bear was duly rescued and lies in front of the museum, also the iron sub-hearth plate (duly recorded by my old friend Schubert (p.203, note 1) which sadly puzzled me. There are also the negatives of photos I took - the bay brached by the cart track, site of wheel race in stream, general view of the two cottages nearest the site and the bear in situ.

I never explored to the east and so ~~never~~ saw the other site mentioned in WIRG 7,27 nor the semicircle of bricks, which was probably covered up in 1946.

I have marked in in red the top water line from the Borough Engineer's map he lent me.

I am glad to say that HAARG is now permitted to start work at Beaupert; Gerald has agreed, our 'Director of Field Operations' (John Ball) and he get on very well and a start has been made, though Pam says now suspended till Gerald comes back from France. I hope when once he sees it is being dug properly, he will turn his own attentions to other matters. When I took HAARG out to meet him there, I was ashamed of what they ~~saw~~ saw; I fear a lot of damage has been done. I haven't been able to get out for ages - family

werries - Richard down with glandular fever and unable to commute to London, Sally ill and 3 young children to look after as well, so Sae and I have had to put in a lot of time there. However once John Bell is installed, he may be allowed a key and to get on with it.

I felt I could not leave it to the secretary to write to Alan saying the ctee had replaced him as rep to Beaupert, as he had resigned from the ctee and any rep should be on it. So I went along to see him and told him and he took it very well. He does not care for John Bell so was reasonably happy that Pam Haines should take over from him. He keeps on reminding me that it was thanks to me taking a lot of trouble with him as a schoolboy visiter to the museum that aroused his interest in archaeology. I hope St Peter won't hold it agin me!

Kind regards,

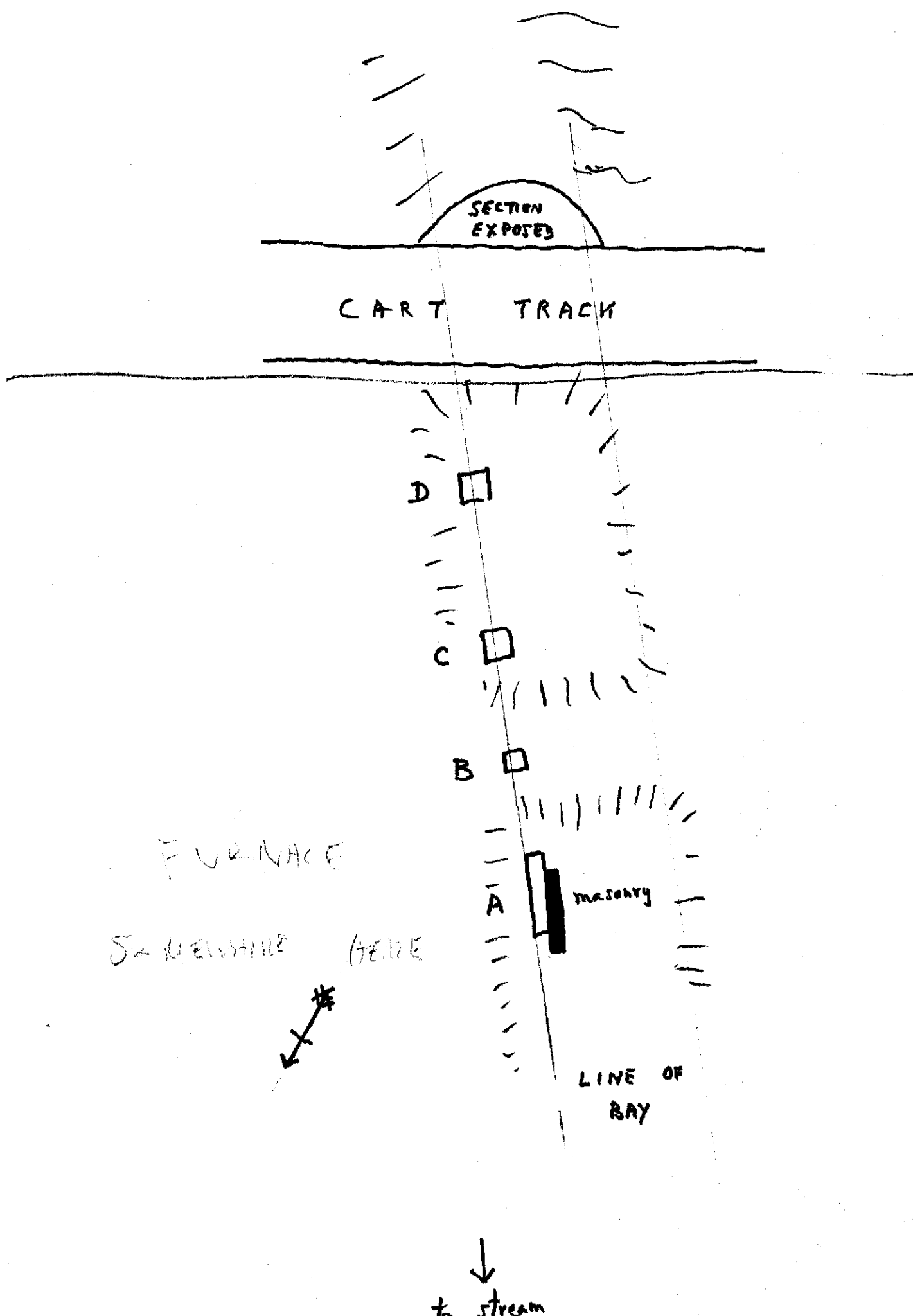
Yours sincerely

John Haines
John Haines

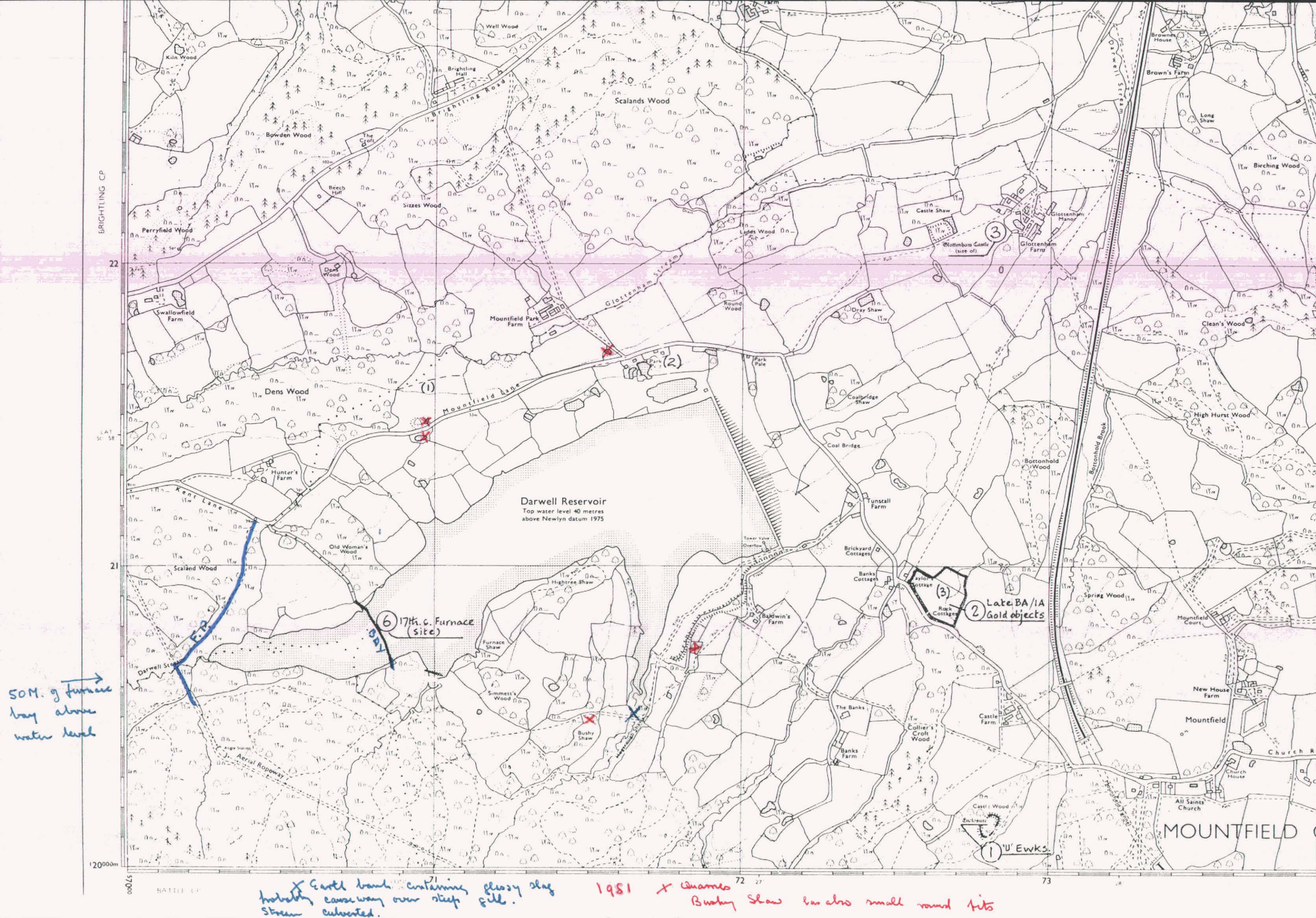


DARWELL FURNACE FARM
Top water line in red

J.M.B.
1949



Darwell Furnace. 1949



From home.
6. 81. 29.

See Fred.

See well

The T.C. of the short
but steep bay at Sawwell is
71) 205 which puts it just
 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile East and also that
distance from the main bay.

It is not breached but
drains into the main lake
(reservoir) through a pipe or
conduit.

Quite probably this is
just a causeway but not
I would think on the
Parringridge - Roberbridge Edge
Sow Track. Rather I would

expect it to be just a road
from Sawell furnace & its
cottages etc to the nearest road
i.e. at Tunstall Farm or even
from the later farm buildings which
post dated the furnace. ~~Buddy~~ Bugden
on his 1724? map does not
show the road but that does
not mean very much.

The Soss track
from Ashbournham/Panmureidge
to Robertbridge is well described
in "Sussex County Magazine Vol XIII
1939 p 460.

The local name
of the stream across which
this Cray runs is "the bog^{mos}
brough". Metallurgy is mostly slag.
TROUGH

Best regards
Yours,

W. Ford

ASSESSMENT EXCAVATIONS AT DARWELL FULLING MILL
AND DARWELL FORGE, EAST SUSSEX

October 1990

Mark Gardiner, B.A., M.I.F.A.
Luke Barber, B.Sc.

Field Archaeology Unit
Institute of Archaeology
University College London
31-34 Gordon Square
London, WC1H 0PY

SEAS

South Eastern Archaeological Services

South Eastern Archaeological Services

(A division of the Field Archaeology Unit, Institute of Archaeology, University College London)

David R. Rudling MA, BSc, FSA, MIFA Director

Turner Dumbrell Workshops
North End
Ditchling, Hassocks
Sussex BN6 8TG

Tel or Fax 0273 845497

Please reply to: L. A. BARBER.

22/4/44.

Dear Jeremy,

please find enclosed a copy of the Darwell assessment report as promised. Having thought about the site since our phone conversation I am fairly sure I noted 'rusty, charcoal filled' slag on the bay of the furnace. It is possible this enforces the idea the forge was on/near the furnace site. It may be worth checking this out when the water level of the reservoir is low! (Part of the S end of the furnace bay, with its stone lining should be visible even at fairly high water levels).

I have asked Mark Gardiner about further sites the unit has investigated and these include Tinsley Green, Kitchenham and possibly one other - he'll look it up for you so don't hesitate to contact him!

If there are any other queries you have, particularly regarding Darwell, please contact me as I am aware there ~~are~~ are more details in my head which may not have been put in the report!

yours sincerely

Luke. A. Barber.

ASSESSMENT EXCAVATIONS AT DARWELL FULLING MILL
AND DARWELL FORGE, EAST SUSSEX

October 1990

Mark Gardiner, B.A., M.I.F.A.
Luke Barber, B.Sc.

Field Archaeology Unit
Institute of Archaeology
University College London
31-34 Gordon Square
London, WC1H 0PY

ASSESSMENT EXCAVATIONS AT DARWELL FULLING MILL AND DARWELL FORGE,
EAST SUSSEX

1. Background

- 1.1 Survey work by the Field Archaeology Unit during January and February 1990 examined the area likely to be affected by the proposed enlargement of Darwell reservoir. Archaeological sites were identified and excavation was recommended in two areas.
- 1.2 In August 1990 the Field Archaeology Unit was commissioned by Mr. R. B. Armstrong of Southern Water Services Ltd. to undertake an assessment of the archaeological potential of the two areas, Darwell fulling mill and Darwell forge, and to recommend any further action necessary.
- 1.3 Trial work was carried out on these two sites during September 1990 and is described below. The aims of an archaeological assessment may be summarised as:
 - i) location of the precise position of the archaeological remains;
 - ii) determination of their extent and preservation;
 - iii) consideration of their importance and the necessity for any future work to ensure their preservation, or failing that to allow a full record to be made.
- 1.4 The method of assessment used for the sites considered here was limited excavation of trial trenches.

2. Assessment of Darwell Fulling Mill

2.1 The Documentary Evidence

The mill was initially recognised during a survey of historical sources for the Darwell area, and the evidence presented in the original report may be summarised and slightly augmented here. A deed of 1521 records the grant of a fulling mill lying in Hollingrove manor within the parish of Brightling (Hastings Museum B78). A second copy of the deed survives with the seals removed and with the date corrected from 1517 to 1521 (Hastings Museum B72). It may be inferred that a deed was drawn up in 1517, but was not issued until four years later. The initial deed was re-dated, but this was considered to be insecure and a corrected deed was then written.

2.2 The Field Evidence

Survey work in early 1990 located a large mill bay (dam) some 120 metres long lying on the north side of Darwell Stream at TQ 6993 2033. This was identified as the probable site of the fulling mill. The bay is breached at three points along its length, to the south by the present course of the Darwell Stream, at the centre where there are traces of a former water course, and on the north side where a very small stream still flows. It was suggested that the centre breach was the possible site of the mill leat, and the northern gap was considered to be for an overflow channel.

Clearance of woodland around the mill bay and to the east showed that the stream from the northerly breach runs in a canalised channel for about 75 metres at the edge of the valley. A slight ridge adjacent and parallel to this artificial stream course may mark the line of a track.

2.3 Method of Excavation

Access to the site was obtained by cutting a track through the woodland to the east of the bay from the British Gypsum conveyor. Marshy ground at the beginning of the track prevented a wheeled excavator reaching the site. Subsequently, wood was laid over the soft ground and this enabled a tracked Nissan N350 mini digger to obtain access to the site. A trench 2 metres wide and 13 metres long was dug by hand across the channel below the centre breach through the mill bay. Below the topsoil fragments of tile and larger pieces of stone were encountered, suggesting the presence of building remains. The trench was then cleaned up and planned. The mini digger was used to strip the topsoil and extend the trench a further 5.5 metres to the north to determine the full extent of the remains. Further work on the depression below the central breach through the bay allowed the definition of a water channel. A small trench was extended at right angles to the west of the main cutting to establish the limit of structural remains. Excavation was mostly by hand, but some layers after definition were removed by machine.

On the completion of excavation, a layer of sand was placed to mark the limit of the dug deposits and the site was backfilled by machine.

3. Results of Assessment Excavation of Fulling Mill

- 3.1 On the northern half of the site, removal of the topsoil (1) revealed a layer of Paludina limestone flagstones (7) lying in situ. In the centre of the excavated trench robbing had removed the flagstones and revealed underneath a dump of building material (11) comprising fragments of stone, lumps of natural clay, pieces of tiles and brick, and dumps of mortar (6).
- 3.2 The flagstones were bounded by two sill walls on the north (19) and to the west (20), which mark the limits of the building. The building was set on a terrace on a hillslope which naturally falls to the south. To provide a level platform for the building a cut had been made on the uphill side (18) and the ground had been built up downhill.
- 3.3 A small area of the building debris (11) below the flagstones was removed to reveal a further, underlying layer of limestone flags (26) partially covered by a deposit of orange-yellow clay (25).
- 3.4 When the topsoil was removed from low-lying land on the south of the trench, a thick deposit of fine, gritty, yellow sandstone was encountered. This fell away slightly to the north and south. The deposit was partially excavated by hand, but, except on the surface, it was found to contain no finds and the remainder was then removed by machine. It overlay a deposit of pale yellow-grey clay with occasional fragments of waterlogged wood (12).
- 3.5 At the boundary of the grey-yellow clay (12) and the underlying very dark brown oranic layer (13) was a plank placed along the length of the trench and apparently split into two by the weight of the deposits above. The organic layer contained brushwood and leaf mould. Amongst this were found fragments of worked leather, probably from shoes,

pieces of a tin-glazed plate, provisionally identified as Dutch maiolica, and other local pottery.

- 3.6 Beneath this was a further layer of clay with a proportion of sandstone fragments (16) and occasional fragments of worked wood. This had formed above a second dark brown organic layer containing partially decayed grass, a number of wooden lathes, a complete child's shoe and the sole from an adult's shoe. When removed this revealed a black, organic deposit with abundant gravel (22), which could not be completely excavated.
- 3.7 On the south side of the channel was a yellow, gritty deposit (10), which was not excavated except where cut by machine. On the north there were traces of a similar gritty layer, which was not dug, and beyond it a crude retaining wall of sandstone and Paludina limestone blocks (3).
- 3.8 At the south end of the trench a 'box section' was cut. (A box section is an arbitrary rectilinear cut which is made to elucidate problems of stratigraphy). It showed that beneath the topsoil was a thin, sloping layer of sandstone and tile (24). Below this was 'natural' (undisturbed subsoil). The layer had been cut by a ditch (14) and a fill containing weathered fragments of tile and sandstone (15). The ditch was also apparent on the surface of the ground as a slight depression running at the base of, and parallel to, the mill bay.

4. Interpretation of the Excavated Remains at the Fulling Mill

4.1 The remains recorded in the limited excavation are almost certainly those of a mill. The building was clearly located to place it as near as possible to the water channel. An almost complete segment of millstone was found against the north wall of the mill house. This suggests that at some stage the mill had operated as a corn mill. Other fragments of millstone were found in the topsoil, but these were of imported lava and of a size that clearly shows them to be for hand mills.

4.2 The sill walls indicate that the mill building was of timber-framed construction. Fragments of tile show the nature of the roof when abandoned, but occasional fragments of West Country slates argue for another, earlier, roof covering. After the mill fell into disuse the tile was stripped from the roof and some of the flagstones robbed out. The survival of flagstones on the uphill side may imply that robbing took place after a period of disuse when soil washed across and partially covered the floor surface.

Robbing had also included the removal of the timber superstructure and the discarded lathes from the walls had been cast into the water course.

4.3 No certain trace was found of the mill-pit frame. This would have been at least partly of timber and would have served to support the mill wheel and direct the water. It is possible that the upper members of this were removed and that the lower parts of the frame, which are less likely to have been robbed out, may have been at the base of the water course. The bottom of the water course was not reached in excavation.

- 4.4 After disuse the wheel-pit was filled partly with naturally accumulated rubbish, and other debris was thrown in. A plank found there may have been placed to bridge the water course. Later a dump of sandstone grit was deposited in the water course to level it up. From its width and from the camber on the top surface this may be interpreted as material placed to form a trackway. Such a track would have passed through the breach in the bay to allow access to the meadow to the west.
- 4.5 The crude rubble wall (3) on the north of the water course would have supported the sill for the south wall of the mill and retained the bank above the water course. No trace of the southern sill wall was found. The gap between the probable position of the mill-pit frame and the banks was filled on both sides with a yellow, gritty deposit (10), though there was inadequate time to examine this fully.
- 4.6 The ditch (14), though it contained building debris, could not be certainly dated. It is very likely to have served to drain the meadowland below the mill bay and would have emptied into the mill race.
- 4.7 A small section cut through the rubble (11) beneath the flagstones showed that there was a lower layer of flags. The presence of an earlier building had been implied by the rubble (11), which very probably originated in another building on the site. It seems likely that the earlier building was also a mill. Whether this was the earliest building on the site was not determined.

5. Fulling Mill: Summary and Conclusions

- 5.1 The excavation uncovered a mill building of at least two phases, and a probable wheel-pit which may be dated by the associated local and imported pottery to the 16th/17th century.
- 5.2 The mill was located on the northern bank of the former water course and the slight scatter of building material to the south does not indicate a second building there.
- 5.3 No certain evidence for fulling was uncovered, but a stone implying the use of the mill for grinding corn was found. The dating evidence suggests, however, that it is likely that the building is the fulling mill recorded in the documentary sources. Two explanations may be offered:
- i) fulling and corn-milling may have been carried on in the same building. 'Two mills under one roof' are known in a number of places from documentary sources. Willingford Mill in Burwash is a local example. Darwell might be a further example.
 - ii) the cloth industry in the Weald declined in the 17th century. The fulling mill may have been converted into a corn mill, as the demand for cloth processing decreased.
- 5.4. The nature and form of the water wheel and wheel-pit were not established during the assessment. It remains uncertain whether the wheel was overshot or undershot, and indeed the precise location of the wheel was not determined.

5.5 The mill appears to have been demolished and the building materials removed when it went out of use.. Finds in the wheel pit probably date to that phase. Apart from the removal of building material, the remains of the mill were well preserved and little disturbed since its abandonment.

6. Assessment at Darwell Forge

6.1 The Documentary Evidence

Little documentary evidence is known for Darwell forge. A memorandum of furnaces and forges with their output in 1717 notes Darwell forge as 30 tons per annum, showing that it was operating in the 18th century. The dates of its construction and subsequent abandonment are, however, as yet unknown.

6.2 The Field Evidence

Survey work in early 1990 located a small bay (dam) some 66 metres long, surviving to a height of c. 2.5 metres situated on a tributary of the Darwell stream at TQ 7098 2058. This was identified as the probable site of the forge. The bay is breached at two points along its length, to the south a small breach probably indicates the location of the overflow channel from the pond. The main breach, however, is mid way along the bay (the stream still flows through it), and was presumed to represent the probable location of the leat.

6.3 Method of Excavation

A tracked Nissan N350 mini digger was used to cut a series of eight test trenches to cover the likely location of the forge (see location plan for trench sizes). After cleaning by hand five trenches proved to be devoid of any significant archaeological features (Trenches 1, 3, 4, 5 and 8), these being backfilled immediately after their sections had been recorded. Trench 2 was extended by hand to further investigate the nature of the timbers found in the initial machine cut, while Trench 7 was dug entirely by hand to establish the location of the northerly terminus of the culvert found in Trench 6 (see below). On completion of excavation all trenches were backfilled.

7. Results of Assessment Excavation at Forge

7.1 Trench 1

A series of deposits, many containing blast furnace slag, were found within Trench 1. Natural (undisturbed subsoil) was not reached due to problems with the depths of deposits, (which were in excess of 1.5 m.), and flooding. It seems likely that this trench may have been located on the site of a small, infilled stream valley, as natural was located at a much shallower depth in nearby Trenches 4 and 8.

7.2 Trench 2

- a) After the removal of recent silting (1), which was ubiquitous over the area, a number of localised deposits were encountered, all containing modern glass, ceramics and ironwork (2, 3 and 4). These, probably representing 20th century downwash and silting, were removed to expose the underlying features.
- b) A trackway, consisting of a roughly north-west - south-east linear spread of densely packed brick, tile and furnace slag, was located (8) which sloped both to the south and east. The bricks, many of which were broken, frequently showed signs of overfiring very similar to those found at the kiln site further upstream.
- c) At the track's southern terminal a series of waterlogged timber planks (10) was found revetting the trackway. These timbers were mainly set on edge, being held in place by irregular sandstone blocks and rounded wooden stakes driven deep into the underlying deposits.
- d) To the south of this revetting a series of fluvial deposits was encountered (13, 14, 15 and 16). These, ranging from fine silty clays with virtually no inclusions to gravelly deposits containing frequent furnace slag, coincided with the base of the plank

revetting (10). Although not bottomed, these appeared to represent stream channel deposits, the variations in sediment size reflecting the changing velocity of the depositing water at particular periods.

- e) On the eastern side of the trackway (8) a layer dipping eastward was located (5). The lower frequency and irregular placing of the brick and stone in this layer differentiated it from the well-laid material of the trackway and suggested a slump or random dumping of material from the track. It may, however, be deliberate build-up for the trackway. Finds associated with this layer suggest a 20th century date for its deposition.
- f) After planning, the trackway was removed to obtain datable material from beneath it. This exposed the track base (18) which consisted of a number of massive shaped sandstone blocks irregularly placed, with some brick, tile and much furnace slag in a tightly packed dark grey silty clay matrix. The sandstone blocks, re-used from an unknown location, were predominantly placed close to the revetting, presumably to give the track extra support on the softer ground close to the stream. Finds of recent material from this layer place the trackway in a 20th century context.
- g) Below the track base a series of clay layers were found (11, 19, 20 and 21). These ranged in colour from a medium grey, through reddish brown, to a bright cream yellow, and may represent build up for the track. The nature of these layers, however, and virtual absence of inclusions, suggests that they represent stream deposits. These layers lay on what appeared to be undisturbed natural subsoil. The natural, where encountered, sloped to the

south and east, and is thus probably reflecting past changes in the course of the stream.

7.3 Trench 3

Below recent silting a number of dumps of material were found. Most contained a high frequency of furnace slag, with charcoal in some places. These layers lay directly on the undisturbed natural which was found to be between 400-600 mm. below the present ground surface.

7.4 Trench 4

Below recent silting a number of silt/clay layers were encountered, lying directly on the natural which was located at a depth of about 800 mm. below the present surface.

7.5 Trench 5

As with Trench 4, Trench 5 encountered a number of archaeologically sterile silt and clay layers which contained very infrequent furnace slag. The natural subsoil was found to lie between 1 - 1.1 metres below the present surface. It is possible that this trench was located at the head of the stream valley encountered in Trench 1.

7.6 Trench 6

- a) Below recent silting (1) a compact blue grey silty clay layer containing c. 5-10 % furnace slag was uncovered (2). Once cleared a stone culvert (3) was exposed in the northern end of the trench.
- b) The culvert was constructed of massive, shaped sandstone blocks well laid in a sandy mortar, though much of this had been eroded away by water action. The culvert's construction included a stone floor and roof, (with internal dimensions of 300 mm. wide, 400 m. high), and proceeded in a straight line toward the north-east for some 5 metres.

- c) When found, much of the culvert was void of any deposits, though some silting (4) was encountered on the stone floor. This produced 20th century material showing the culvert was at least functioning during this century, though its date of construction may be considerably earlier.
- d) In the southern half of the trench two vertical timbers were located, one of which had been squared (5). A compact medium blue grey silty clay layer (6) with furnace slag was noted to the south of these timbers. To investigate the possibility of the timbers forming part of a tail-race, a small box section was excavated through layer 6.
- e) A number of deposits were encountered (7, 8, 9) which appeared to be water-laid. Layer 9 produced an abundance of furnace slag along with one undiagnostic sherd of earthenware. This layer appeared to be resting on natural. No additional timbers were found relating to the two uprights (5); their exact function remains unclear.

7.7 Trench 7

Trench 7 was excavated to locate the northern terminal of the sandstone culvert (3) found in Trench 6. This was encountered below recent silting layers and again consisted of massive shaped sandstone blocks (some of which showed tool marks). Though most blocks were in situ, many seemed to have collapsed, blocking the culvert. Unfortunately, further investigation was impossible without redirecting the adjacent stream.

7.8 Trench 8

Undisturbed natural subsoil was found to be at a depth of 200-250 mm. below the present ground surface.

8. Interpretation of the Excavated Remains at the Forge

- 8.1 The initial layer (1) overlying all the trenches excavated represents recent silting since the reservoir's construction.
- 8.2 The nature of many of the excavated deposits, combined with the varying depths of natural subsoil encountered in the test trenches, suggests the course of the stream has altered frequently in the past.
- 8.3 The trackway in Trench 2 appeared to be terraced into the natural slope. It is of 20th century origin, though re-used building material is present in its make-up. It descends to a revetment on a former course of the stream, probably for a small bridging point. The dumps of material in Trench 3 may be part of the make-up of this track, presumably coming from Furnace Farm. No signs of earlier features were found under the track.
- 8.4 The sandstone culvert in Trench 6 appears to have been on the sometime course of the stream. The material within it shows it was still functioning during this century, and was probably used as a bridging point over the stream during the existence of Furnace Farm. Though its date is unknown, the nature of its construction suggests that it may be more than just a farm track bridge, and it is possible that the culvert once formed part of a tail-race and was later used as a bridging point until the northern end collapsed.
- 8.5 This collapse would have blocked the flow of the stream through the culvert, thus forcing the water to flow to the north, around the obstruction, on the stream's present course. It is possible that rather than repair the culvert a rough track and bridging point (as found in Trench 2) was constructed upstream.

List of Plans and Photographs Enclosed

Plans

1. The earthworks of the bay of the fulling mill and the location of the excavated trench.
2. Plan and section of excavated trench at the fulling mill.
3. The earthworks of the bay of the forge and the location of the excavated trenches.
4. Plans and sections of Trenches 2 and 6 at the forge.

Photographs

5. Darwell Mill: wall footings and flagstones.
6. Darwell Mill: section through probable wheel-pit.
7. Darwell Mill: view of trench during excavation.

11. Recommendations: Darwell Forge

11.1 In the light of the excavation results, it appears that the forge was not located at the excavated bay.

11.2 If the site was that of a boring mill, the wheel-pit and tail-race should be well preserved under the stream, as here deep silt and anaerobic conditions will have preserved any timber structures. The slight traces left at a boring mill's working area could, however, have been severely damaged or destroyed by later activity, such as the construction of the trackway and/or the lateral erosion of the stream.

11.3 Though further archaeological investigation under the course of the present stream could yield further information, it is of minimal value to study the water course of such a site if the working area has been badly damaged or destroyed. The site is therefore of limited archaeological interest and further work here does not, therefore, seem necessary.

has been affected in some places by natural slumping and later human activities, though these do not amount to significant damage.

10.3 Using these criteria, it is evident that the site of the Darwell mill and the adjacent earthworks have a very high archaeological value. The preferred option is that the remains should be preserved in their present state, though it is desirable that trees in the area should be carefully removed to prevent root damage.

10.4 If it is not possible to preserve the site without disturbance, the following work should be undertaken:

- i) a new, levelled plan should be compiled of the earthworks to include not only the bay, but also the area of the mill pond, the overflow channel and tail race.
- ii) The site of the mill should be completely excavated. The former water channel should be dug from the bay to the site of the tail-race, with arrangements made for the preservation of waterlogged finds.
- iii) The mill bay should be sectioned to determine if it is single-phase, and to record its construction.

10. Recommendations: Darwell Fulling Mill

10.1 English Heritage suggests that the archaeological value of sites may be measured against the following criteria:

- i) survival or condition of remains;
- ii) rarity of remains;
- iii) fragility/vulnerability of remains;
- iv) presence of supporting documentary evidence;
- v) value of site as one of a related group.

10.2 Using these criteria, the remains uncovered may be assessed:

- i) The building, water course and the earthworks associated with the mill are very well preserved;
- ii) The exact location of few fulling mills is known, though the general position of a greater number is recorded. Very few fulling mills of any period have been excavated.
- iii) The remains of the mill are not deeply buried and are vulnerable to any activities, including ploughing, forestry and construction work, which might involve disturbance of the ground, either intentional or incidental. The remains in the wheel-pit should remain in the constant waterlogged condition which have led to their preservation so far.
- iv) Only two documents which mention the mill are known to survive, though further study may well locate others. Documentary sources allow a reconstruction of the general background to the estate in which the mill lies.
- v) The mill site, mill bay and associated water courses should be considered as a group. The earthworks of the bay and overflow channel survive with little disturbance. The profile of the bay

9. Forge: Summary and Conclusions

9.1 The excavation found no definite trace of the forge thought to exist on the site. Three explanations may be offered:

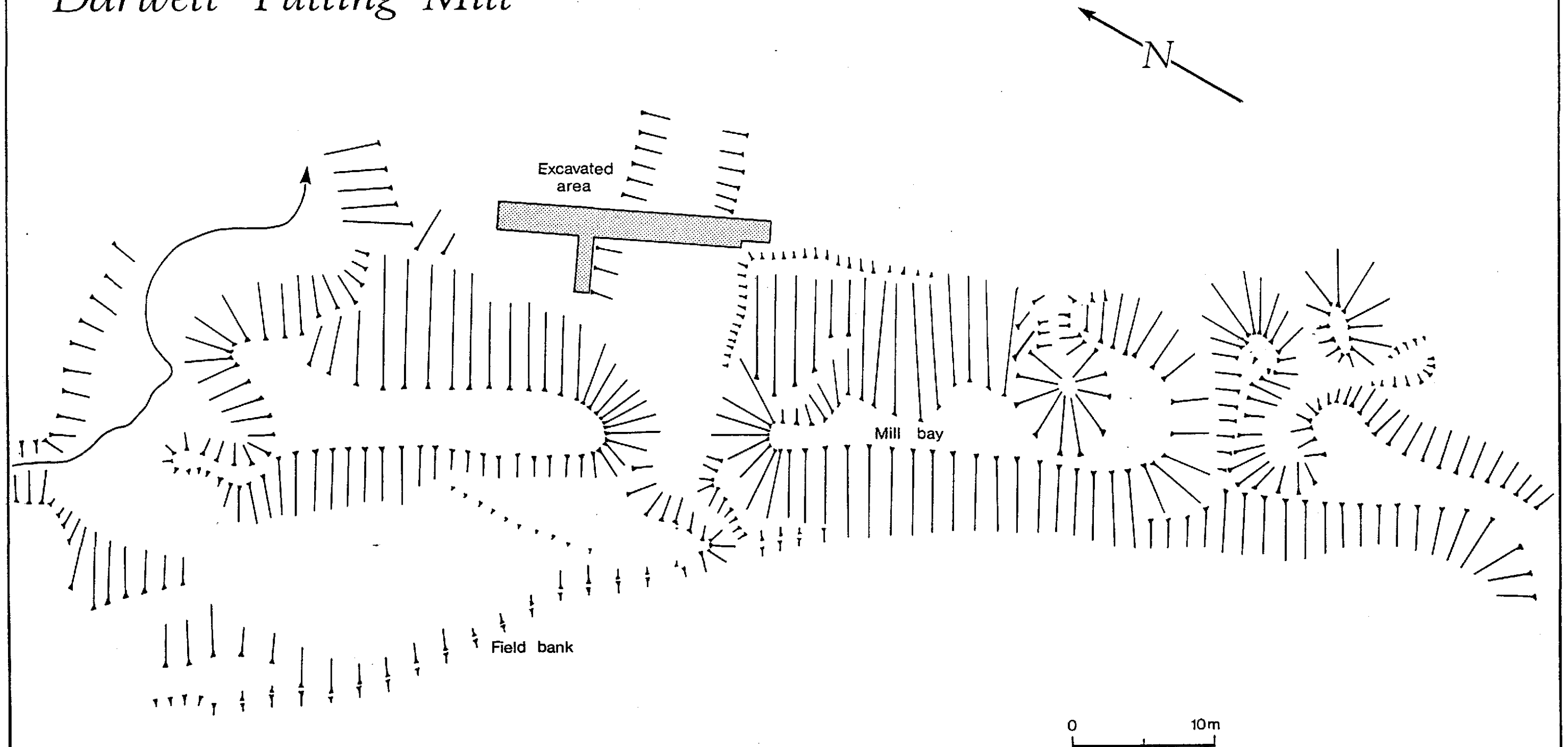
- i) the forge is located in an unusual area in relation to the bay;
- (ii) the remains of the forge were extensively disturbed in later periods;
- (iii) the site was not that of a forge, but some other workings.

9.2 The lack of forge slag from the trenches tends to favour the third explanation. The discovery of cannon balls in the vicinity may suggest that Darwell furnace was involved in cannon manufacture. If this were the case, then the trial excavations may have been on the site of a boring mill (for boring out the new-cast cannon).

9.3 Boring mills are not as well represented as forges in the archaeological record. Their working areas could easily be destroyed. It is possible that the culvert in Trench 6 represents part of the water system of such a mill with the wheel-pit and tail-race lying under the present stream in line with the central breach.

9.4 The forge may be located on the same bay as the furnace: the pond here is large enough to have powered both sites. If this were the case, the forge is already submerged under the present reservoir.

Darwell Fulling Mill



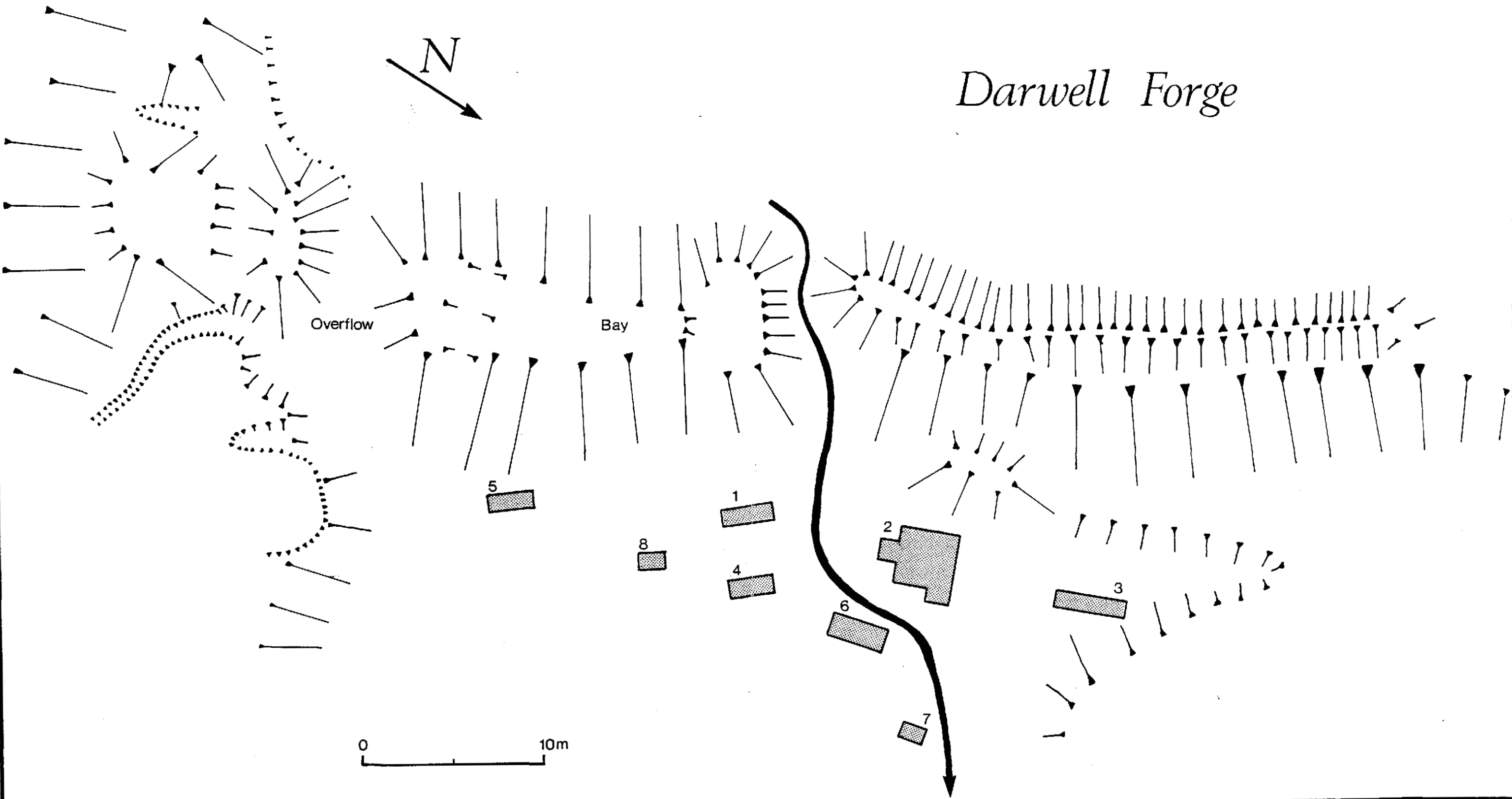
Darwell Forge



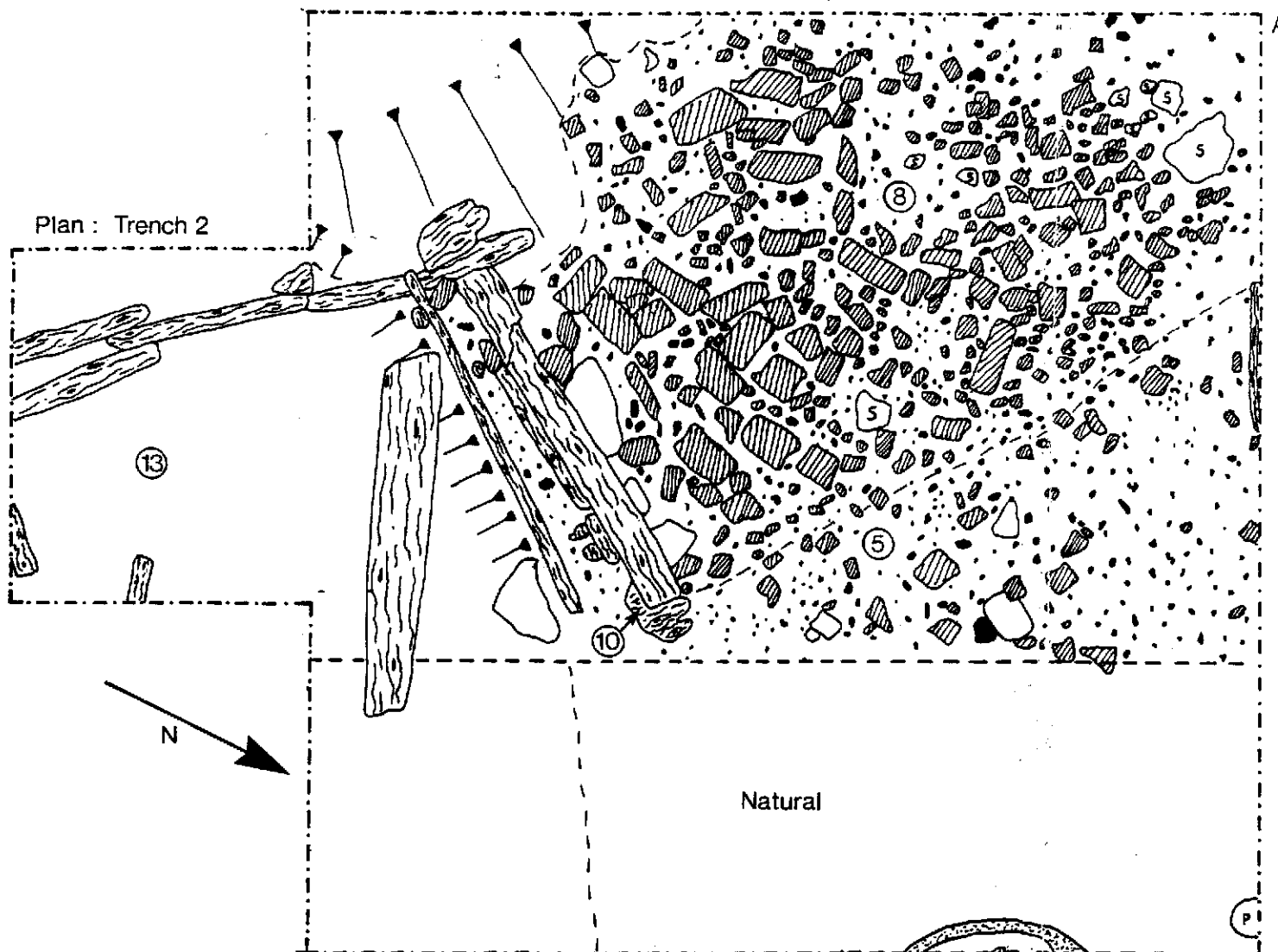
Overflow

Bay

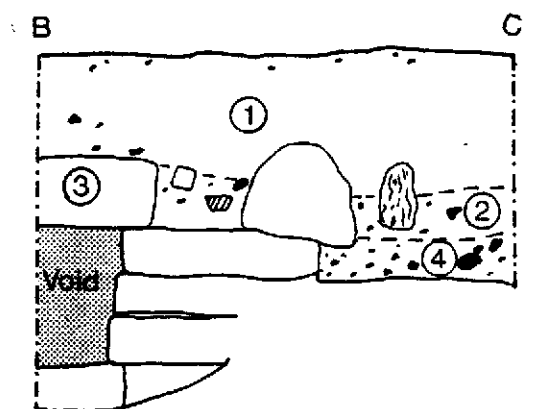
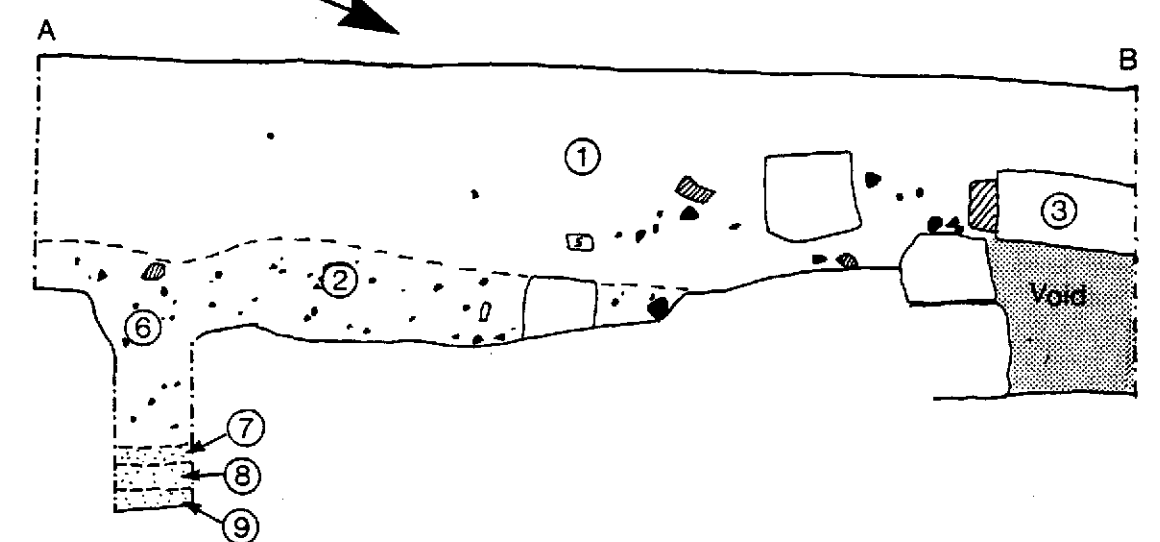
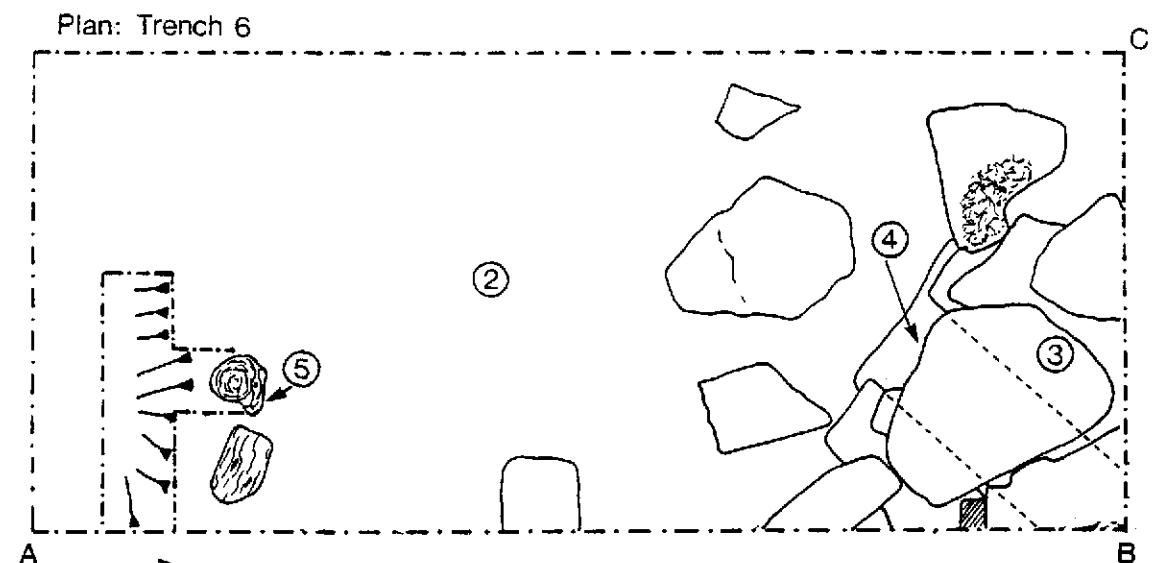
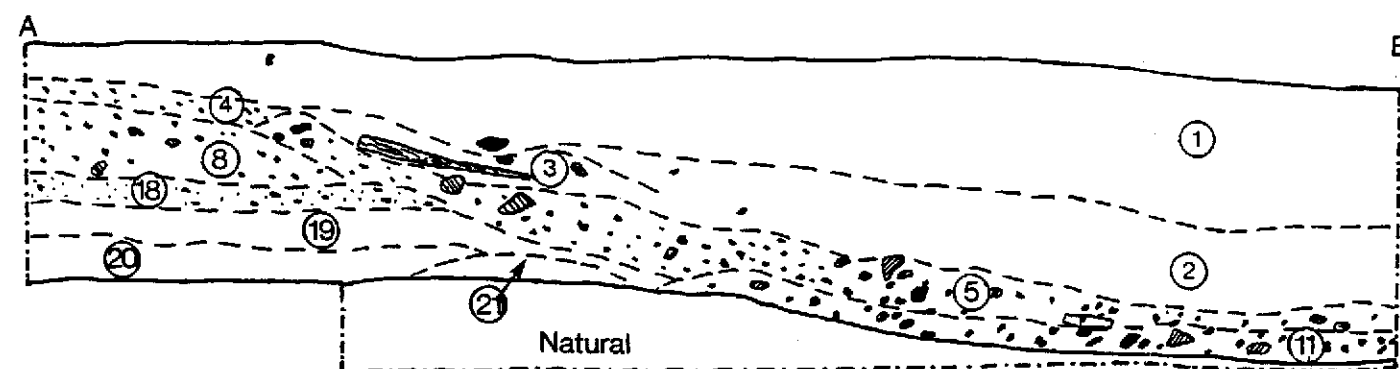
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Darwell Forge

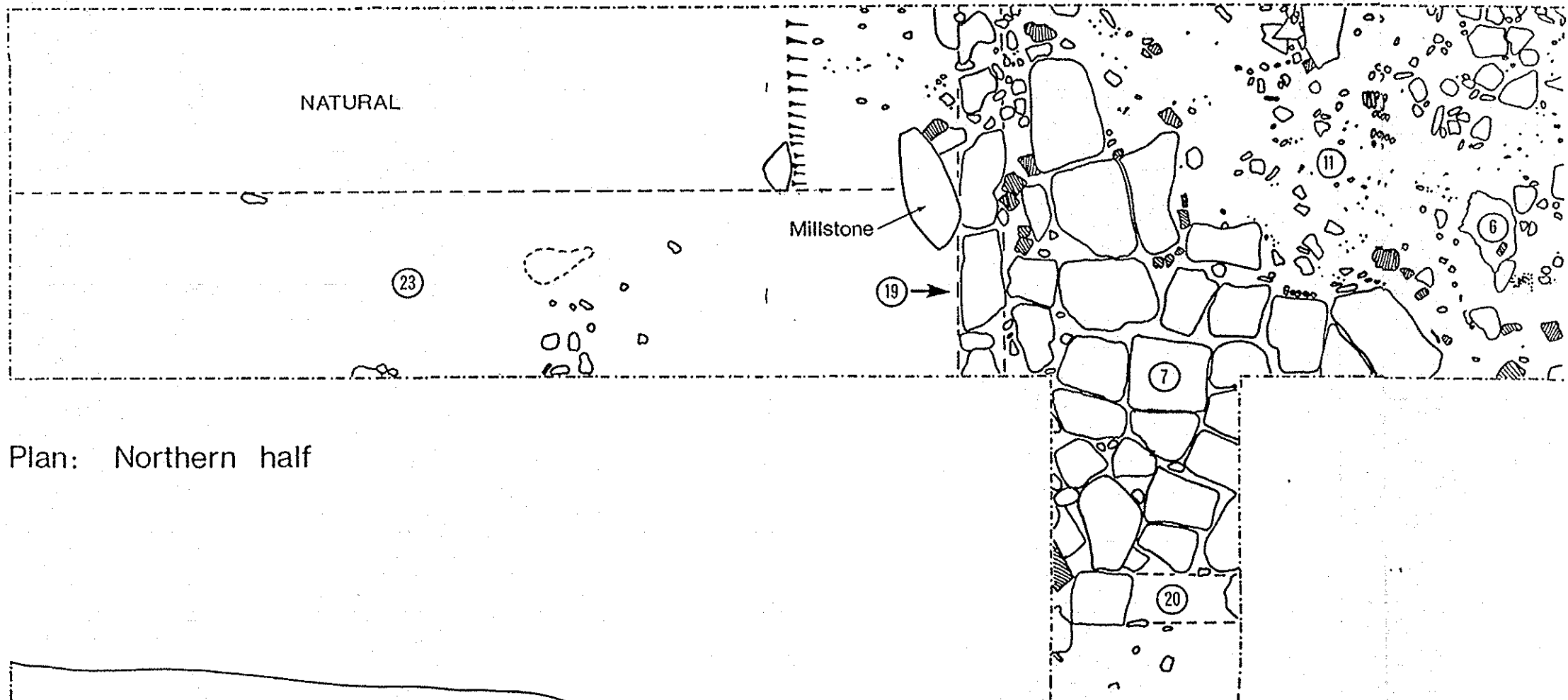


- Key:
- | | |
|---------------|---------|
| Brick or tile | Pottery |
| Wood | Iron |
| Stone | Mortar |
| Furnace slag | |
| Other slag | |

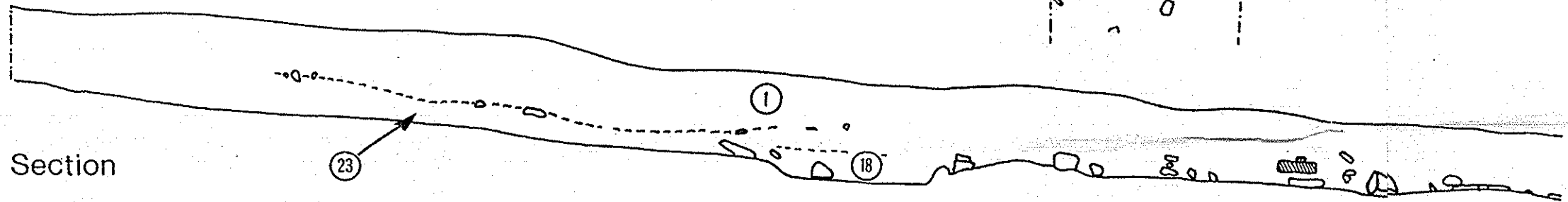


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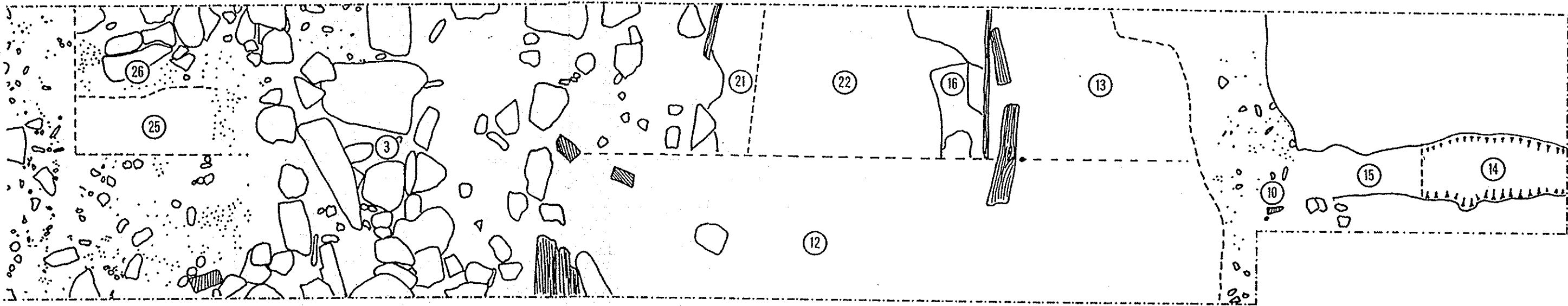
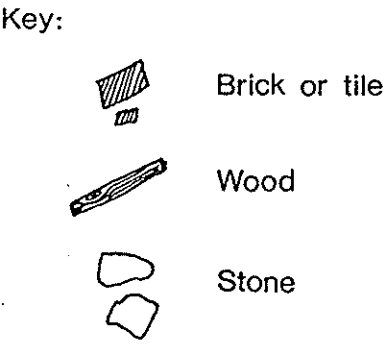
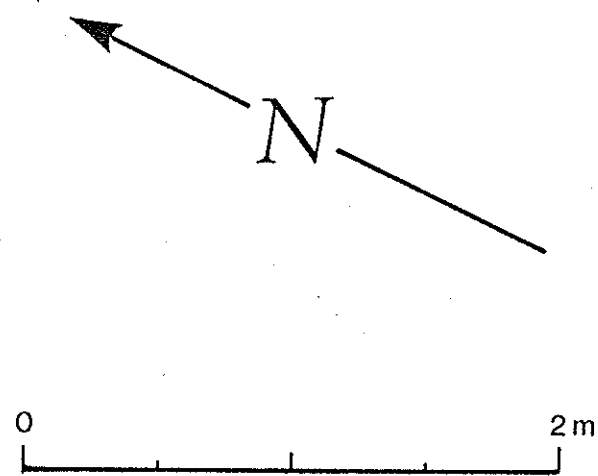
Darwell Fulling Mill



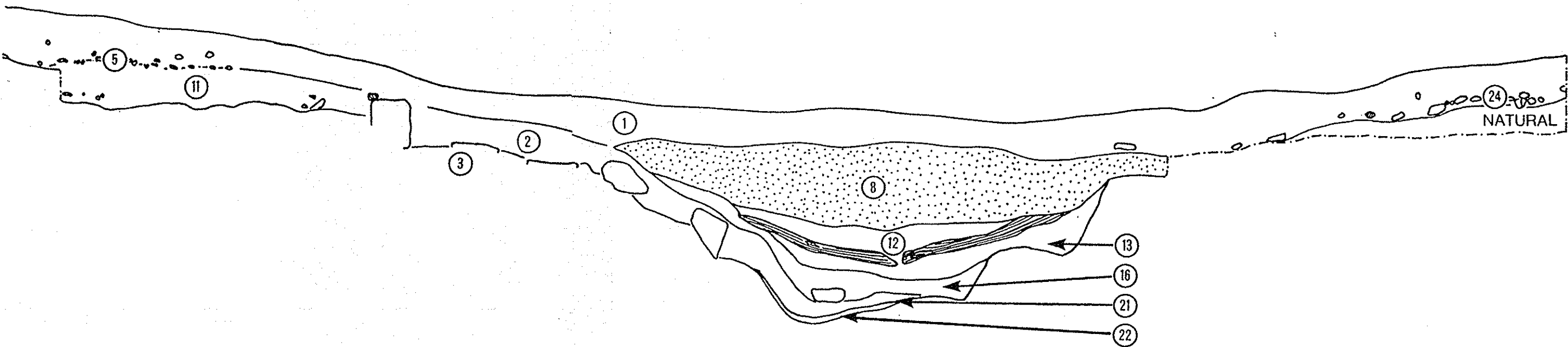
Plan: Northern half



Section



Plan: Southern half



Section

FOR THE MATTER in varyannce betwene Johanne Welshe uydowe late Wyf of Thomas Welshe deceased and executryx of the testament and last Wyll of the seid Thomas Complaynant and Robert TyrWytt Esquyre defend It is ordered and decreed by the right honorable sir Thomas Wrythesley knyght of the noble order of the garter Lord Wrythesley and Lorde Channcellour of England and the Courte of Channcerye by the assent and agrement of both the seid parties and their lerned Counseylles that the seid Robt TyrWyt and Elyzabeth his Wyff and their heires and assignes shall frome the feast of seynt Mychell tharchanngell next ensuyng the date hereof have and enyoie the forges and Iron Mylne set lying and being in Echyngham in the Countie of Sussex and the Furnes at Darvall Wood in the seid Countie late Thomas Oxenbrege esquyre deceased With Wood and all other commodytyes necessaryes and easyamentes in as ample and large manner and Wyse as the seid Thomas and Johanne or eyther of theym any tyme heretofore held had occupied or enyoied the same Wythout lett or interupcon of the seid Johanne or her executors admynystratours or assynes or any other claymyng by the seid Thomas and Johanne or any of theym / And that at the Feast of seid Mychell tharchanngell the seid Johanne her executours admynystratours or assignes Shall Surrender up in to the handes of the seid Robert TyrWyt and Elyzabeth and of their heires and assignes the seid leasse of the seid forges and Iron Mylne the premysses made by the seid Thomas Oxenbrege esquyre decessed unto the seid Thomas Welshe by Indenture beryng date the XVjth daye of Maye in the XXXjth yere of the reigne of our soveraigne lord the Kyng that noWe is And also at the same tyme shall delyver or cause to be delyveryd unto the seid Robert TyrWyt and Elyzabeth their heires or assignes the one parte of the seid Indenture sealed and sygned by the seid Thomas Oxenbrege to be cancelled and made voide. / And Further it is ordered and decreed by the seid Thomas lorde Wrythesley and the seid Courte of Channcerye by thassent and agremente of bothe the seid parties and their lerned Counseylles that the seid Johanne Welshe her executours admynystratours and assignes shall Frome the Feaste of seynt Mychell tharchanngell next ensuyng the date hereof as is aforeseid have perceyv and enyoie one annuall rent or somme of XXiiij Li of good and lauffull money of England yerely to be payed to the seid Johanne her executours admynystratours or assignes at the Feastes of thannuncyacon of our Blyssed lady the Vyrgyn and seynt Mychell tharchanngell or Wythin XXXti dayes next ensuyng after eyther of the seid Feastes by even porcons duryng the space of Xij yeres then next Immedyatlye ensuyng the seid feast of seynt Mychell tharchanngell in

the parissh Church of Echingham in the seid Countie of Sussex
betwene the howres of viij and X of the Clocke before noone of eyther
of the seid Feastes And that thassurannce of the seid annuall or yerely
some to be paied in maner and forme aforeseid Shalbe made and assured
before the seid Feast of seynt Mychell tharchanngell next ensuyng And
so Frome tyme to tyme untill such tyme the seid assurannces be had
and made by the foreseid Robert Tyrwyt and Elyzabeth or their heires in
suche manner and forme as shalbe appoynted by the seid Thomas lord
Wrythesley / And that untill the seid Feast of seynt Mychell
tharchanngell next ensuyng / the seid Johanne her executours
admynystratours to occupye and enyoie all and every the premysses in
suche manner and Forme as she at anye tyme heretofore hath occupied
and enyoied the same by vertue of her seid leasse paying the rente
reservyd upon the seid leasse for the same that thenne shalbe due at
the seid Feast / And that the seid Robert Tyrwyt and Elyzabeth their
heires or assignes shalbefore hys or their entre into the seid Ferme
paye or cause to be payed unto the seid Johanne her executours or
admynystratours for such stuff as there shalbe found unwrought that is
to saye Wood redye cut into Cord Wood Cole redye made and Owre redye
dydded so moch money as they shalbe praysed and valuyed at by foure
indyfferente persons inhabityng within the seid paroche of Echingham /
And further it is ordered and decreed by the foreseid lord Chancellour
and the foreseid Courte of Channcery that the foreseid Johanne her
executours admynystratours and assyignes shall permyt and suffer the
foreseid Robert TyrWyt esquier and Elyzabeth his Wyff their heires
executours and assignes to have Frelybertie and passage to passe wythe
their caryage thorough such other groundes there as the seid Johanne
hath in lease of the seid Thomas Oxenbrege lying in Echingham or
Darvall Wood unto the Foreseid forges Furnes and mylne Wythout any
her or their lett denyall agynsaying or interupcon in any manner of
Wyse in such sorte as hath ben heretofore used by the seid John havyng
in occupying the seid Mylnes and Forges and as may be left to her
detryment

in Ballast, from St. Malo, Dallard; the Aetia, of and from London, Morrough, from Santa Cruz, with Logwood, &c.

Deal, Dec. 10. Remains only the Cadiz Frigate, Jackson, for Offend. This day arrived the Antelope, Morris, from Seville. Wind E. S. E. and freezes very hard.

LONDON.

Yesterday at the Sittings at Guildhall before the Right Hon. the Lord Raymond came on the Cause between William Lowfield Plaintiff, and Alexander Bancroft and others Defendants, upon an Action of Trespass brought by the Plaintiff against the Defendants, for entering into his House, and seizing his Goods and Writings; the Defendants justified under Commission of Bankruptcy; and the Question was, Whether the Plaintiff Lowfield was a Bankrupt at the time of the said Entrance into his House and Seizure of his Goods and Writings, or not: The Defendants, in order to prove their Plea, assigned two Acts of Bankruptcy; the first was, that he left his Shop on the 2d of May 1730, and went to Sadler's Wells, where he staid till late at Night; and that he had declared to one of the Witnesses, who was examined upon the Trial, that he did it to avoid being arrested; the second was, that on Saturday the 10th of May in the same Year, he went to Guildford in Surry, in order, to avoid a Process which Sir Thomas Mackworth had sued out against him for the Arrears of an Annuity due from the said Lowfield to the said Sir Thomas Mackworth; the Plaintiff endeavoured as to the first Point to prove, that tho' he did go to Sadler's Wells, yet that he did it for no such Purpose as the Defendants had alledged, for that he returned very early in the Evening, and appeared publicly in his Shop, and brought Witnesses to swear that he never absconded, but was visible every Day in his Business; as to the other, that he did not go to Guildford to avoid any Process that might have been sued out against him by the said Sir Thomas Mackworth, but to sell some Goods in the Hosiery Way (the Plaintiff being a Dealer in Stockings and Gloves) to a Shopkeeper in the Town of Guilford; and that he left Word at his House where he was gone, and brought the Person to whom the said Goods were sold, and several others, to prove the said Transaction; and the Books of the said Lowfield were produced, where an Entry of the same was made; but the Defendants calling several Persons to controvert what the Witnesses for the Plaintiff had sworn, and particularly, that in some Circumstances they had contradicted now what they had sworn before in a former Trial, which was in the Court of Common Pleas, between the said Plaintiff and the said Defendants, upon an Issue directed out of Chancery to try the same Issue, whether the Plaintiff was a Bankrupt, or not, in which likewise there was a Verdict against the Plaintiff; the Jury, after staying out about Half an Hour, brought in a Verdict for the Defendants. The Council for the Plaintiff were Mr. Marsh, Mr. Strange, Mr. Powkes, Mr. Waller, and Mr. Eyre; and for the Defendants Mr. Serjeant Chapple, Mr. Kettleby, Mr. Filmer, Mr. Abney, Mr. Bootle sen. Mr. Noel, and Mr. Harvey.

We hear that her Majesty, out of her extensive Goodness, and great Value for the several Poetical Performances that have been wrote as Encomiums on the Bastes of the several great Authors which her Majesty has with most graciously pleased to fix in the Royal Hermitage at Richmond, has ordered her same to be printed and bound in one Volume in as neat a Manner as can possibly be done, in order to perpetuate their Memories.

They write from Chester, that Watkin Williams Wynn, Esq. is not yet chose Alderman; and that, since his Success at the late Election for Mayor, he carries it with so high a hand, that the Citizens who used to trade into that Part of Wales where he lives,

and happened not to be of his Interest, have been very ill used for offering to come into that Country again. 'Tis added also, that Mr. Hughes, one of the most substantial Tradesmen in Chester, having an Estate in Wales adjoining to a Common of which Mr. Watkin Williams Wynn is Lord of the Manor, and Hughes's Ancestors having planted about 20 Trees upon the said Common, as an Ornament to his House; the said Hughes not being in the same Interest with Mr. Williams Wynn, all the said Trees have been cut down.

Yesterday the Sessions of Peace for the City of London and County of Middlesex ended at the Old Bailey; when the six following Persons, who were capitally convicted, received Sentence of Death; viz. Henry Neal, for breaking open the House of Mr. Graves, Huntsman to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, at the Dog-house Barr, and stealing a Hat, a Pair of Breeches, a Pair of Shoes, a Pair of Stockings, one Guinea and a half in Gold, and Half a Crown in Silver; Ebenezer Dunn, for breaking the House of Mrs. Loveface, and stealing divers Goods of Value; John Ingram, for breaking the House of Mr. Cure in the Hay-Market, and stealing several Parcels of Goods; William Roberts, alias Hampton, for breaking the House of Henry Fry, and stealing divers Goods of Value; William Macclogue, for stealing 90 Guineas out of the House of Mr. Henry Green; and William Heath, a Cocker in Bishopsgate-Street, for assaulting a Woman on the Highway near Brook-house at Hackney, and robbing her of some Child-bed Linnen, and Three Pence Farthing.

Bartholomew Harnet was tried on an Indictment for Wilful and Corrupt Perjury, in swearing a Robbery against William Holmes, a Sawyer, deceased, as formerly mentioned; and being found Guilty on the said Indictment, is sentenced to stand on the Pillory three times; once at the Royal Exchange, once at the End of Chancery-lane in Fleetstreet, and last in Bishopsgate-Street; to suffer 12 Months Imprisonment, and to be transported for seven Years.

Richard Coats, a Cooper, was tried on an Indictment of Wilful and Corrupt Perjury against 3 young Lads the Sessions before last; and was acquitted.

The Trial of Robert Bradshaw, a Quaker, for making a false Affirmation before a Judge, is put off till the next Sessions.

Two were burnt on the Hand. And Twenty three were ordered for Transportation.

Yesterday South Sea Stock was 104 1 half, 104 5 8ths. 104 1 half. South Sea Annuity 109 1 half. South Sea Bonds 2 l. 4 s. Prem. Bank 149 1 half to 5 8ths. Bank Circulation 4 l. 17 s. 6 d. to 5 l. Million Bank 115. India 155 3 4ths to 156. 154 3 4ths. 154 1 8th. India Bonds 4 l. 6 s. to 7 s. Prem. Royal Assurance 105 1 half. London Assurance 13 5 8ths. African 35. York Buildings 3 1 half. Three per Cent. Ann. 101 to 1 8th. Three and 1 half per Cent. Ann. 4 l. 10 s. Prem. Three per Cent. Bonds 1 l. 13 s.

This is to give Notice,

That Thomas Elly, French Wine Merchant, in Seething Lane, Tower Street, London, has lately imported a Parcel of excellent good old Near Brandy, and will sell exactly near as it is landed at the Keys, without any Adulteration (as is practised by many People) at 6 s. 6 d. per Gallon ready Money, for any Parcel not less than five Gallons; and on the Keys, by Wholesale, he will sell it something cheaper. He has provided a very large Parcel that is coming over, of which he will give Notice in this and other Papers of their Arrival, that they may be taken on the Keys, where all Persons may be assured there is no Fraud in the Proposal; and will constantly continue to supply the Town with the same good and neat Brandy.

N. B. Mr. Elly will give Attendance at his House in Seething Lane every Day till Twelve o'Clock at Noon, and from Twelve to Two to be spoke with at Tom's coffee-house in Cornhill.

Fleece-Tavern, Cornhill,
Nov. 13, 1732.

At a Meeting of the greatest Number of Proprietors of 4 per Cent. East-India Bonds that have yet appeared, it was this Day resolved and agreed, Nemine contradicente, not to take less than 4 per Cent. per Ann. Interest on their Bonds.

Resolved, Nemine contradicente, to meet again the 13th Day of December, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, in order to support the foregoing Resolution, and to pursue such other as may then be found necessary.

The Proprietors of 4 per Cent. India Bonds are desired to meet on Wednesday the 13th Day of December, at the Fleece Tavern in Cornhill, at Eleven in the Forenoon.

N. B. After the Unanimity that has appeared, it is hardly necessary to caution any Person not to mark their Bonds, however 'tis inserted for Form's sake.

SOUTH-SEA HOUSE, London,
Dec. 8, 1732.

THE Court of Directors of the South-Sea Company give Notice, That, in order to the next Christmas Dividend on the Capital Stock of the said Company, the Transfer Books thereof will be shut on Wednesday the 20th instant, and be opened again on Friday the 9th of February next.

For SALE by AUCTION,
By Order of the Court of Committee of the CHARITABLE CORPORATION, At their House in Spring Garden, this Day, at Ten in the Forenoon, and to continue till all are sold,
THE following Goods pledged to the said Corporation, and forfeited for want of Redemption; viz.

Broad Cloth, Superfine Cloth in Remnants, White Shalloons, and Dyed ditto, Cambricks, Du-roy, Hollands, Cambricks, Striped Hollands, Printed Linnens, Doublasse, Chequed Linnens, Calimancoes, Striped Cottons, and other Sort of Linnen; Men and Womens Wearing Apparel ready made; Table Linnen, Sheets, and several Sorts of Drapery, Horse-Furniture, and Prutter.

And also the following Lots, which were unsold at their last Sale on St. Laurence Poultry Hill; viz.

Five Lots of Yorkshire Cloths, Ten Lots of Dyed Cloths, and Six Lots of Wines.

SAMUEL EDWARDS, of Norfolk-Street, Broker.

N. B. The 15 Lots of Cloth, and 6 Lots of Wine, will be put up this Day, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon.

To be LET.

On very easy Terms for three Years,
To be entered upon immediately.

THE Furnace and Forge late of James Nicol Esq; in Montfield near Battle in Suffex. Enquire for Particulars of Mr. William Hancock, Attorney in Abchurch Lane; or Mr. William Nicol, at Montfield aforesaid.

N. B. There is great Plenty of Wood and Iron Mine to be had cheap and with great Convenience.

London, Dec. 11, 1732.

Whereas the Floating Light at the

Buoy at the Nore gave Way, by parting from her Moorings, early on Friday Morning last, and put into Sheerness, Notice is hereby given to all Commandors, Masters, and Pilots of Ships and Vessels, That the Proprietor, Mr. David Avery, hath employed proper Boats and Hands to reinslate the said Light; and that the same will on Wednesday Night next at farthest be at her usual Moorings.

N. B. The Intention of the Proprietor of this Floating Light was at first by way of Experiment, and therefore moored only with Cables; and in case he met with Approbation and due Encouragement, to moor her with Chains and Swivels, according to the Customs of his Majesty's Royal Navy; but for the future he is determined to support and maintain the said Light; and takes this Opportunity to return Thanks to all Merchants and Navigators who have encouraged him in this laudable Undertaking.

David Avery,

Dr. ANDERSON'S, or, The Famous SCOTS PILLS;

ARE faithfully prepared only by D. INGLISH, at the Unicorn, over-against the New Church in the Strand, London; and to prevent Counterfeits from Scotland, as well as in and about London, you are desired to take Notice, That the true Pills have their Boxes sealed on the Top (in black Wax) with a Lyon Rampant, and Three Mulletts Argent, Dr. Anderson's Head betwixt I. I. with his Name round it, and Isabella Inghish underneath the Shield in a Scroll. They are of excellent Use in all Cases where Purging is necessary, and may be taken with Epsom, Tunbridge, or other Medicinal Waters.

ALL Persons that have any Goods of what Kind soever, pledged with Mr. Joseph Johnson, deceased, at his late Dwelling-house, the Three Bowls, the Corner of May-pole Alley, in Witch-street, in the Parish of St. Clements Danes, are desired to redeem the same before the 29th of September, Instant, or they will be sold, the Widow not following Business, and the House to be cleared and disposed of.

TO be sold the great Darvell Iron Works, near Battel, in the County of Sussex: A Freehold Estate consisting of a Furnace for casting Cannon, &c. Let on Lease; An Iron Forge with all manner of Conveniences, and several Houses for Workmen; with a Farm of near an Hundred Acres, also on Lease; And about a Thousand Acres of Woodland well stocked with Timber; The whole lying together within Ten Miles of the Sea, and of between three and four Hundred Pounds yearly Value. Enquire of Mr. Whitchurch, Attorney in Threadneedle-street, London.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against John Kingman, of the Parish of St. Dunstan's in the West, London, Coffee-man and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major Part of them, on the 2d, 6th and 30th of October next, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon on each of the said Days, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the First Sitting to chuse Assignees, and at the last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination; and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Giles Brown, Attorney in Dukes-street, Westminster.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Peter Powell, and Peter Powell the younger, of the City of Exon, Leather-sellers, Merchants, and Partners, and they being declared Bankrupts, are hereby required to surrender themselves to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major Part of them, on the 23d of September Instant, by Eight in the Forenoon, and on the 2d and 30th of October next, by Three in the Afternoon, at the House of Richard Palmer, called Palmer's Wine Cellar, situate in the Serge Market in the City of Exon, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of their Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the second Sitting to approve of the Assignees already appointed, or chuse new Assignees, and at the last Sitting the said Bankrupts are required to finish their Examination, and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of their Certificate. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupts, or that have any of their Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. William Williams, in Exon.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Richard Read, of the Parish of St. Sepulchre, London, Pawnbroker, Dealer and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major Part of them, on the 28th of September Instant, and on the 5th of October next, at Ten in the Forenoon, and on the 30th Day of the said October, at Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the first Sitting to chuse Assignees, and at the last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination, and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All

Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Robert Manlove, Attorney, in Hatton Garden, London.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Lancaster Noone, of Chelmsford in the County of Essex, Shopkeeper and Chapman, intend to meet on the 20th of October next, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Richard Allison, of the Parish of St. Mary Le Bone, in the County of Middlesex, Bricklayer, intend to meet on the 20th Day of October next, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London; in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, may come prepared to do the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Joseph Whitley, of Dyson-Lane, in the Parish of Halifax, in the County of York, Chapman, intend to meet on the 20th of October next, at Twelve in the Forenoon, at the House of Francis Benton, being the Sign of the Talbot in Halifax aforesaid, to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Lucy Strudwick, of Watford in the County of Hertford, Draper, intend to meet on Thursday the 14th of October next, at Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Thomas Doe, of Melton, in the County of Kent, Salesman and Draper, intend to meet on the 23d of October next, at Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Thomas Hills, of Colchester, Bay-maker, intend to meet on the 11th of October next, at Ten in the Forenoon, at the House of Isaac Harrison, being the Three Cups Inn in Colchester aforesaid, in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.

WHEREAS the acting Commissioners in the Commission of Bankrupt awarded against John Warner, of the Parish of St. George, Hanover-Square in the County of Middlesex, Tallow-Chandler, have certified to the Rt. Hon. Philip Lord Hardwicke, Baron of Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the said John Warner hath in all Things conformed himself according to the Directions of the several Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts: This is to give Notice, That by Virtue of an Act passed in the Fifth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the said Act directs, unless Cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 9th of October next.

WHEREAS the acting Commissioners in the Commission of Bankrupt awarded against John London, of Tiverton, in the County of Devon, Merchant, have certified to the Rt. Hon. Philip Lord Hardwicke, Baron of Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the said John London hath in all Things conformed himself according to the Directions of the several Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts: This is to give Notice, that by Virtue of an Act passed in the fifth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the said Act directs, unless Cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 9th of October next.

Darnell 1742