



Merseyside Archaeological Society Newsletter 1/2017

Registered Charity No 510831

MAS Membership Subscriptions 2017

Subscriptions for 2017 fell due on 1st January. Renewal forms have already been issued. If you have not received a renewal form or wish to ask a question please contact the Membership Secretary.

MAS Lectures at The Quaker Meeting House, Liverpool

Our lectures are held at The Quaker Meeting House in School Lane in the City Centre (post code L1 3BT). We meet at 7 p.m. for tea and coffee and lectures start promptly at 7.30. All are welcome including non-members.

January 19th - Mark Roughley - 'An introduction to the work of Face Lab at Liverpool John Moores University: Facial depictions of people from the past'

Mark Roughley is a researcher and lab manager at Face Lab, based at Liverpool John Moores University's Science Park. Face Lab carries out forensic and archaeological research which includes craniofacial analysis involving facial reconstruction of historical figures and for archaeological investigation. Face Lab has recently created an image of the face of Robert the Bruce and previously reconstructed the face of King Richard III.

February 16th - Rachel Pope - 'Hillforts of North Wales'

Rachel Pope lectures in the Department of Archaeology, Classics and Egyptology at the University of Liverpool. She has been responsible for directing research excavations in the UK at Eddisbury and Penycloddiau hillforts and has an active commitment to research-led fieldwork training.

March 16th - Rai Karl - 'The Meillionydd Archaeological Project: seven excavation seasons'

Rai Karl is Professor of Archaeology and Heritage at the University of Bangor. He has several research areas including the Late Bronze and Iron Age archaeology of Britain and the Continent and public archaeology.

April 27th - Annual General Meeting followed by Samantha Rowe - Title to be confirmed but its about her PhD research.

Samantha Rowe made her mark as the project officer managing the highly successful 'Rainford's Roots' community archaeology project. She is currently a PhD student at the University of Huddersfield and will be telling us about her research.

MAS Web site

Please note the change to our web site address below. We have now made MAS Journals 1-10 available on-line in PDF format on the Publications page.

Merseyside Archaeological Society

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Merseyside Archaeological Society publishes three newsletters each year. Contributions are invited on all aspects of archaeology in Merseyside. If you wish to contribute information please contact the Newsletter Editor. Please note that contributions may have to be edited.

Disclaimer: Any views or opinions expressed by contributors to this Newsletter are solely those of the author and do not necessarily represent those of Merseyside Archaeological Society.

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A Brief Summary of Autumn Term Events 2016

Our first talk of the Autumn session on September 15th was given by Richard MacDonald. He spoke about the history of the Neolithic Calderstones, explaining they had been moved from their original position in the middle of a roundabout to their present location in Calderstones Park. Richard was responsible for the plan to move them to a more accessible and secure site in the grounds of Calderstones House.

On October 20th MAS regular, Kevin Cootes gave an illuminating talk on the Poulton Project which he manages. Poulton, near Chester, is an extensive multi occupancy site with evidence from the mesolithic to the modern era and continues to produce new finds although the abbey site still remains elusive.

In November, Megan Clement from the Museum of London, introduced us to the CITiZAN project (Coastal and Intertidal Zone Archaeological Network). This initiative concerns the archaeology of the intertidal zone which is threatened by erosion, storms and sea level rise. The project has been focusing on the Sefton Coast although there is scope for further investigation on other local coastal and estuarine areas.

The Member's Evening on December 16th commenced with a montage of photographs taken by participants on the summer weekend in the Lley Peninsula followed by a short video of their exploits. Our Chairman Mark Adams, gave a fascinating presentation on some of the recent excavations carried out by the Museum's Archaeology Unit. There was a surprising collection of artefacts for discussion including a Japanese sword with a carved handle and other interesting features. A collection of flints stimulated an impromptu lesson in knapping and how to recognise it. A short multi choice quiz (which is reproduced below for those of you who weren't there) kept the audience occupied between presentations.

Maurice Handley

Autumn 2016 Newsletter

Due to a clerical mix-up the August 2016 Newsletter was not issued to the membership. However, you have not missed out as all the articles which were submitted for inclusion are contained in this issue and are as relevant now as they were then. The Council wishes to offer its apologies and hope that no one was inconvenienced by this error.

Graveyard Recording at All Saints, Childwall

A dedicated group has resumed recording work at All Saints Childwall. We are aiming to complete at least one day per week during the winter and hopefully more when the weather improves. We are looking for additional volunteers to finish this work and welcome any MAS members who might be interested. No prior experience is required. For further details of what we are doing and how to become involved please contact Dave Roberts (e-mail: drandpr@blueyonder.co.uk. Tel: 427 2980).

New Housing Development at Harthill Gardens

Members who live in South Liverpool will be aware that Redrow have submitted a Planning Application (16F/2049) to Liverpool City Council to build a new estate at Harthill Gardens, near the site of The Calderstones. Full details, including the archaeological desk-based assessment, can be found on the Planning Department website:

http://northgate.liverpool.gov.uk/DocumentExplorer/Application/folderview.aspx?type=MVMPRD_DC_PLANAPP&key=1009440

Past Forward - MAS 40th Anniversary Conference Update

The 'Past Forward' Conference took place last October. It was a great success despite the relatively low turnout from the membership. Important lessons were learnt regarding how the Society has succeeded (and failed) in the past and how we can continue to make the Society more successful over the next decade. We are hoping to issue a one-off Newsletter before the AGM summarising what took place at the weekend. We have also received videos of the Speakers' presentations which are due to be made public shortly. More information soon.

Journal of Merseyside Archaeological Society Volume 15

The latest issue of the Journal is now available. Anyone who was a paid up member in 2013, 2014 or 2015 is entitled to a free copy if you have not already received one and can be picked up at the monthly lecture meeting. Alternatively, a copy can be purchased from the Society at the cost of £10.00 plus p&p.

2016 Field trips report

St Helens Industrial Archaeology - 25th June 2016: Mark Adams and Maurice Handley

St Helens has been described as one of the most significant places in the 'industrial revolution'. Originally a collection of small townships, St Helens grew with the opening of the Sankey Canal in 1757 which enabled coal to be exported to Liverpool and the Cheshire salt works and raw materials to be supplied for the glass, chemical and copper industries which flourished in the town. Starting from the World of Glass Museum, a small group of MAS members strolled along the towpath of the Sankey Canal - England's first industrial canal. The towpath is edged with stone sleeper blocks, probably recycled from the nearby railway to Widnes which opened in 1832. The blocks had proved unsuitable for steam powered trains and were soon replaced by wooden sleepers.

As part of the museum, a 19th century glass cone, designed to act as a ventilation device for the workers in the furnace area, still stands alongside the canal where Pilkington's company produced sheet glass. Nearby, the Cannington Shaw Bottle Shop survives as a ruin despite its historic importance as a Scheduled Monument and Grade II listing. Originally part of the largest bottle making company in the world, it also has a cone structure and some elements of its design are unique; a Preservation Trust is hoping to save the building.

A visit to the Quaker Meeting House - the oldest building in St Helens - was kindly made possible by Mike Skidmore the chair of St Helens Historical Society. The sandstone building has many features which stimulated discussion, including a blocked doorway which Mark had investigated a few years ago.

After lunch at the World of Glass, the group drove to the Stanley Bank area at Blackbrook where the remains of a slitting mill stand close to a branch of the Sankey Canal. The water driven mill was used to cut iron bars into strips suitable for making nails. A sandstone wheel pit shows scouring from the water wheels indicating that two wheels operated in tandem. Following the route of an incline, passing the site of Copper House Row cottages and discovering lumps of copper slag in the undergrowth, we reached the location of the copper works, a potential community archaeology project. Finally there was time to drive over to the 19th century Welsh Chapel in Sutton Oak; built from blocks of copper slag by Welshmen employed in the copper industry.

The Lleyn Peninsula, North Wales - 16/17th July 2016

The first day of our weekend trip in the Aberdaron area was blessed with rain and fog which made an overview of the landscape impossible. However the party was able to spend an interesting and informative couple of hours at the Meillionydd dig where Bangor University University students and volunteers

spend the summer learning techniques of field archaeology. The site, occupied from the late Bronze Age to the Middle Iron Age, contains evidence for wooden and stone roundhouses within two concentric enclosure banks. A small number of finds included lead loom weights probably made from lead mined near Abersoch. If anyone is interested in volunteering at Meillionydd next summer, be it just for a day or for a more extended period of time, then contact Professor Raimund Karl (r.karl@bangor.ac.uk) or Katharina Möller (k.moeller@bangor.ac.uk).



The Meillionydd site with post holes and storage pit in foreground (photo C. Wood)

Meillionydd lies on the flanks of Mynydd Rhiw a small mountain surrounded by prehistoric sites including a Neolithic Axe 'Factory' - really a series of small quarries which yielded a metamorphic rock suitable for knapping. After a brief glimpse of the quarry site we were able to dry out in the National Trust cafe at Plas yn Rhiw. From here, a short walk up a steep hill took us to Tan y Muriau - thought to be an example of a Cotswold-Severn long cairn with massive capstones.

At Porth Ysgo, we visited the remains of a manganese mine. Manganese is used in tough steel alloys and the mine worked before the 1914-18 war and reopened briefly in WW II. There is a deep cavern in the side of the valley with small drainage tunnels lower down. In the mist, it was just possible to see partial remains of the winding gear used to lower the ore to a small jetty at the base of the cliff.

The weather improved for our second day and we started at the Felin Uchaf Centre where several experimental timber and thatch roundhouses have been built in 'Iron Age style'. Then we visited Cefnawlech Cromlech - a portal dolmen typically found in western Wales, Ireland, Cornwall and Brittany; ('cromlech' is a Welsh word meaning 'bent slate' and 'dolmen' has a Breton source meaning 'stone table'). The community run museum housed in a redundant church in the centre of Nefyn provided an ideal place for refreshment. The church lies on a monastic site and a video showed a female cist burial beneath the church foundations which was discovered during recent repair work. In the Middle Ages, pilgrims journeying to Bardsey Island

were able to stop at churches along the route. One of the most delightful can be found at Pistyll, where the twelfth century building lies in a sheltered hollow within view of the sea. A little further along the coast at the foot of a steep descent, is the former quarrying community of Nant Gwtheyrn. Setts were quarried here until the 20th century and shipped to Liverpool to surface the streets. The village has been restored and is now a residential cultural and language centre with a heritage display housed in the former chapel. In warm sunshine we could see along the coast to the promontory fort at Porth Dinllaen, with the coast of Ireland just visible over the horizon. Following a late lunch at the excellent cafe our group went separate ways - some returning to Meillionydd, others to the large church at Clynog Fawr before travelling home.

Williamson's Tunnels, Paddington, Liverpool - 6th August 2016

Guided by enthusiastic members of the Friends of Williamson's



Jenny Woodcock emerges from the Banqueting Hall. The remains of the facade of Williamson's House in the background.

Tunnels, we took a subterranean tour of parts of the extensive tunnels and vaults under Paddington and Mason Street located to the north of the railway between Lime Street and Edge Hill. The tunnels, mostly formed by brick stone arches built over sandstone quarries, were constructed in the first half of the 19th century by Joseph Williamson to provide work for unemployed men. Descending by stairs down four levels at Paddington, we observed the methods of quarrying, stone masonry and arch



The 'Wine Bins' cellar below Williamson's House (photo I. Jones)

construction. The Friends have a display of the large collection of artefacts collected from the 'rubbish' dumped in the voids during the 19th century. On the site of Williamson's house in Mason Street, we climbed down ladders to reach the 'Wine Bins' and the impressive stone arched 'Banqueting Hall'. The latter featured wedge shaped voussoirs indicating that Williamson employed skilled stonemasons. Elsewhere we saw complicated intersecting brick arches which would have not looked out of place in one of the 19th century dock warehouses. A big thank you to Lynn Mills and her cohort of volunteers for a very worthwhile visit. The Friends of Williamson's Tunnels have a well illustrated and informative website at <http://williamsonstunnels.com>

Maurice Handley

**The Battle of Brunanburh: New Light on an Old Mystery
A lecture by Michael Wood, 11th April 2016, University of Liverpool**

Michael Wood, Professor of Public History at Manchester, and of TV fame, gave a lecture presenting the contents of his paper in the Yorkshire Archaeological Journal concerning the battle of Brunanburh. It would appear that recent consensus has developed for this epic battle of 937 having taken place at Bromborough, on the Wirral. To simplify the arguments for, this is based upon Bromborough being similar to Brunanburh; there is also an Anglo-Saxon poem that includes mention of what could be a place name that could relate to Thingwall nearby.

Michael Wood's paper and lecture set out the convincing counter to such thinking, relocating the conflict from Wirral to somewhere south of York, near the Humber. The linguistic and historical evidence is set out in full in his paper (available for free online - Wood, M. 2013. 'Searching for Brunanburh: The Yorkshire Context of the 'Great War' of 937'. Yorkshire Archaeological Journal: Vol. 85, Issue 1: 138-159 -<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1179/0084427613Z.00000000021>) but can be summarised as follows:

the earliest sources spell the battlefield name with two 'n's, making it the fort by the spring, not Brun's or Brom's fort; a Northumbrian source names the battlefield as being near Wendun, perhaps a hill near the river Went; the main areas of conflict between the north and south at this time were along the road that is now the A1; the invading fleet sailed up the Humber; the reference to Thingwall is better read as a literary reference to the sea in general; it took one Irish king until the next April to return to Ireland, suggesting a more circuitous route than a simple crossing of the Irish Sea. All this, and more, strongly suggests a location on the east coast of England, near York and the Humber. The argument is compelling but leaves a few questions, inevitable with a historical issue when viewed by an archaeologist. Can we ever truly pinpoint the battlefield? Historians appear to be still arguing over a geographic region in which the battle took place, let alone a specific field.

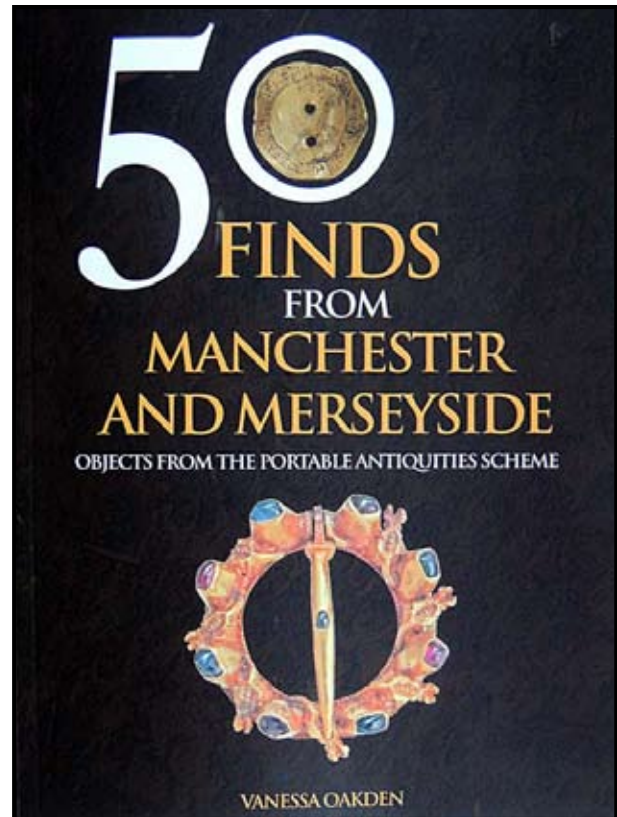
Turning to archaeology then, incontrovertible evidence would be locating the mass graves of the supposed 30,000 soldiers and 800 captains slaughtered on the field. This has not happened and is perhaps unlikely to (though victims of the battle of Chester of AD 613 found at Heronbridge in the 1930s have been identified in Cheshire, illustrating that such feats are possible). Another possible insight is the associated traces left by armed conflicts of this age, namely the numerous small metal objects lost during such engagements – strap ends, buckles, armour fittings and coins. A search of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database quickly shows that there have been no such finds of 10th century material reported from Wirral but there are concentrations of such objects in the east of the country (<https://finds.org.uk/database/search/map/fromdate/900/todate/1000>). This is far from conclusive, given the inherent biases of PAS data (variations in land available for detecting on, reporting and recognition) and the general paucity of such material for much of Britain, not just the Wirral, but does neatly show at least a considerable absence of evidence for 30,000 plus casualties left on the field in our region. Remembering the old adage that this is not evidence of absence, it is still more likely than not that the battle of Brunanburh was fought in the east, and not at Bromborough.

Ben Croxford

Merseyside Historic Environment Record Officer

50 Finds From Manchester and Merseyside – Objects from the Portable Antiquities Scheme by Vanessa Oakden

A unique way of understanding our heritage is through the objects lost by our ancestors in the past, rediscovered and subsequently recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS). The author has chosen 50 objects discovered by the public in Greater Manchester and Merseyside from over 6,176 finds recorded on the PAS database. Many of the discoverers are metal detectorists who are often working in places not frequently visited by archaeologists, thus making an important contribution to understanding the material culture of our past.



The 96 page book is divided into two parts with finds from Greater Manchester and Liverpool arranged chronologically within each section. Each part is divided into 5 historical periods, Prehistory (500,000 BC – AD 42), Roman (AD43 – 409), Early Medieval (AD 410 – 1066), Medieval (1066 – 1539) and Post Medieval (1540 – 1900) with a Chapter dedicated to each. The context for each period is set with a brief description of some key sites which have yielded important finds.

Each artefact is lavishly illustrated, often with more than one view of each object. The description includes the place and year of discovery and the reference is included if the reader wants further information via the PAS database at www.finds.org.uk. The descriptions are relatively brief but there is enough information to satisfy, both the enthusiast and the casual reader. A distribution map is included in some cases, where the find type is rare in the north west e.g. the Roman *Kraftig Profilierte* type brooch discovered in Wigan in 2007. The 180 illustrations are probably the book's key selling point with photos occupying about 75% of the publication.

The broad selection of objects described keeps the reader interested. They range from the more interesting objects commonly found in museum cases throughout the country to the truly exotic e.g. the medieval Victoria Street brooch from Manchester, which is illustrated on the front cover of the book. Although there are several examples of coins, ranging from the single coin to hoards, each find has a different story to tell. Some of the objects handed in have resulted in important archaeological discoveries. I particularly liked the example of

the Roman Samian flanged bowl which was discovered during WW2 at Irby, kept in a powdered milk tin for 40 years and then handed in to National Museums, Liverpool. Information provided by the finder resulted in the discovery and excavation of the multi-period settlement site at Irby in 1992.

The objects described also summarise the depth of our knowledge of different historical periods. While most periods are well represented with many finds, giving the author a difficult choice of what to include, the early medieval period on Merseyside is represented by only 3 finds on the database, two of which are included in the book. The book highlights the importance of bringing finds to the attention of the PAS and the part that detectorists, in particular, can play in contributing to our collective knowledge of our past. This will become more important in the future with further advances in detector technology and easier methods of accurately recording find-spots using GPS devices.

In conclusion, *50 Finds from Manchester and Merseyside* is an excellent publication and should appeal to anyone who has an interest in their heritage. It also reminds us of the part we can all play in contributing to our knowledge of the past when out walking, digging in our garden or passing the building site spoil heap in the city centre and having a careful look to see if there are 'objects' waiting to be discovered and bringing them into PAS for identification.

The book is available online from Amberley publishing along with Vanessa's first volume '50 Finds from Cheshire' and volumes from other Finds Liaison Officers at <https://www.amberley-books.com/discover-books/local-history/50-finds-series.html>. It is also online on Amazon. In bookshops, it should be available in local branches of WHS (but not all), Waterstones in Liverpool One and Manchester Museum & Museum of Liverpool (once re-opened).

Dave Roberts

Norton Priory Museum

Norton Priory was founded by the Baron of Halton in 1134 and upgraded to an abbey in 1391, thriving until its Dissolution in 1536. The land was subsequently acquired by Sir Richard Brooke in 1545 and a Tudor house was built on the site. In 1750 the 5th Sir Richard Brooke built a Georgian mansion incorporating the medieval Undercroft. Much of the house was demolished in 1928 although the Undercroft still survives.

Norton Priory has many claims to fame. It is Europe's most excavated monastery. It has the greatest variety of monastic tiles found in Britain. It has the most elaborate cloister of 13th century date. Its statue of St. Christopher is one of the most important surviving examples of medieval sculpture in the country. The site also has 900 years of history. Does the new Museum do justice to Norton Priory's historical importance?



Norton Priory - Main Exhibition Room

The £4.5 million Museum opened its doors in August 2016. There are 3 public spaces on 2 floors. On the Ground Floor the impressive Atrium covers the Undercroft entrance and houses the 'giant' statue of St. Christopher together with a small number of display cases. The Exhibition Room holds the majority of the collection which tells the story of Norton Priory. On the First Floor there is a second Exhibition Room and spacious Viewing gallery from which the visitor can observe the 'Ruins' of much of the monastic site.

The main Exhibition Room showcases a small fraction of the 70,000 artefacts discovered at Norton Priory. A collection of stonework includes several coffins from the monastic site and sculpture from the later houses, in open display cabinets. The lower part of the rebuilt medieval pottery kiln and reconstructed arches of the cloister are among the larger exhibits on show. A medieval wooden coffin is of particular interest. Of the smaller objects to be viewed, the exhibitions of original and replica pottery and tiles are most impressive and include a replica tile effigy of a medieval knight.

The human remains of the 130 plus individuals recovered during excavations at Norton Priory are well represented. Osteoarchaeology has shown that Paget's disease was prevalent on the site. A skeleton, tentatively identified as that of Geoffrey Dutton, a knight, who died in 1248 is sympathetically displayed. The facial reconstructions of important figures throughout Norton Priory's history bring life to this section of the exhibition. A short video explains the importance of DNA testing in discovering more about our ancestors and one of the many 'touch' screens describes herbs prescribed for various illnesses.

The exhibition continues on the first floor. A series of models shows the evolution of the buildings 'from priory to family house and mansion to museum'. There are further displays of human remains and ceramics. There is also plenty of information regarding the post-medieval and modern estate at Norton Priory and the wildlife that can be found on the site today. A very interesting display of material recovered from Halton Castle, which had a close relationship with the priory, is situated at the far end of the room.

So, does the new Museum live up to expectations? Yes, it does. Overall, the objects on show are presented to their advantage with a good mixture of artefacts in closed cabinets and on open display. There is a nice balance of original and replica material. Large information boards and interactive displays describe the main themes of the exhibition. The lighting in the main Exhibition Room is subdued giving the space an intimate feeling. The visitor is not overwhelmed with lengthy descriptions although there is sufficient information to follow the story of the site. By way of contrast, the upstairs Exhibition Room and Viewing Gallery is more open and its large windows from which the visitor has a magnificent 'aerial' view of the monastic remains below provide the natural light for this space. There is something here for visitors of all ages, from the interested observer to the hardened historian.

Justifiably, the new Museum is proving to be a huge success with over 10,000 visitors in its first few weeks of opening. As 'a site that can act, as few can, as a model for inter-disciplinary research, covering several hundred years of history' and with 70,000 objects to choose from it will be interesting to see how the exhibition develops over the coming years.

Dave Roberts

MAS Christmas Quiz 2016 - Abbreviations and Acronyms

1. In November Megan Clements spoke about CITiZAN, which stands for:-

- a) Community Intertidal Zoning Archaeology Network
- b) Coastal and Intertidal Zone Archaeological Network
- c) Coastal and Inland Tidal Zone Archaeological Network
- d) Coast and Island Tidal Zone Archaeology Network

2. At the Anniversary Conference in October Vanessa Oakden talked about the PAS in and around Merseyside. PAS means:-

- a) Prehistoric Archaeological Sites
- b) Portable Artefact Scheme
- c) Portable Antiquities Scheme
- d) Port Archaeology Survey

3. The abbreviation ASM. was mentioned at the conference. It meant:-

- a) Archaeological Survey Methods
- b) Ancient Scheduled Monument
- c) Archaeological Service of Merseyside
- d) Archaeological Survey of Merseyside

4. Archeological surveys often use LiDAR , an acronym for:-

- a) Laser Imaging, Detection and Ranging
- b) Laser Detection and Ranging
- c) Light Detection and Ranging
- d) Laser Induced Direction and Ranging

5. In February, David Jordan spoke with great enthusiasm about UAV's:

- a) Urban Archaeological Visits
- b) Unidentified Arretine Vases
- c) Undiscovered Atlantic Vikings
- d) Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

6. The University of York provides the online ADS - an abbreviation for:-

- a) Archaeological Data Service
- b) Archaeological Digital Survey
- c) Archeological Detection Survey
- d) Archaeoastronomical Data System

7. The AEA is:-

- a) Association for Environmental Archaeology
- b) Association of European Archaeologists
- c) Association for Ethnology and Archaeology
- d) Acronym Elimination Association

8. CIfA is an abbreviation for:-

- a) Community Identified Finds Advisor
- b) Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists
- c) Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- d) Complete Index of Field Archaeology

9. Which of the following is not true? MAS is an abbreviation for:-

- a) Middleton Archaeological Society
- b) Marine Antiquities Scheme
- c) Maritime Archaeological Society
- d) Merseyside Archaeology Society

10. Which of the following are correct?

- a) BCE = Before the Common Era
- b) CBA = Council for British Archaeology
- c) AIA = Association for Industrial Archaeology
- d) MOLA = Museum of London Archaeology
- e) GIS = Geographic Information System
- f) YAC = Young Archaeological Club
- g) HAIRNET = Historical and Archaeological International Research Network

The answers appear on page 8.

Maurice Handley

**The Windmills and Watermills of Wirral: A Historical Survey
by Rowan Patel**

This book is the most extensive history of Wirral's windmills and watermills ever produced. It records around seventy mills, which stood on Wirral between the Domesday survey and the demise of traditional milling. There are individual sections covering forty-three mills - many of them ancient sites, which have rarely, if ever, been written about before. References to mills are examined at each place, and efforts have been made to trace the history of milling at each location, from the first known records, until each mill fell into disuse. Where possible, the site of every mill has been identified on the present day landscape. Structures which remain have been described in detail, both remaining buildings and lesser archaeological features.

The paperback book measures 21 cm by 24.5 cm and comes to 263 pages, with appendices and indices. It costs £19.95 + £3.50 P&P and contains 220 maps, photographs and diagrams, with many of these illustrations printed in full colour. The book is available from the author:- Email: rowangp@yahoo.co.uk

Rowan Patel

Quiz Answers:

1 b, 2 c, 3 c, 4 c, 5 d, 6 a, 7 a, 8 c, 9 d, 10 all except: f = Young Archaeologists' Club; g, a homophone for HEIRNET 'History Educators International Research Network'