

Domestic Metalware in a 17th-century Parsonage: From the Journal of Giles Moore

Christopher Green and Roderick Butler

This account of the household metalware purchased by a well-to-do Sussex clergyman in the second half of the seventeenth century is drawn from the *The Journal of Giles Moore 1656-1679*, edited by Ruth Bird and published in 1971 by the Sussex Record Society.

The information that is brought together here adds a particular perspective on the acquisition and disposal of household goods in the seventeenth century, a subject that has attracted the attention of social historians in recent years and has typically been explored through the study of probate inventories.¹ These are a source from which broad patterns and trends can be usefully established but of uncertain reliability for the investigation of individual households.

Introduction

Giles Moore kept his journal for 24 years from 1656, when he became the incumbent of the parish of St Giles, Horsted Keynes in Sussex, up to his death, still in office in 1679 (Figs. 1-2). The journal provides a valuable and detailed record of the ordering of an upper middle class house in the second half of the seventeenth century. It commences with an inventory of the *Household Stuffs and Moovables* that Moore brought to his new living and it goes on to provide a

remarkable record of his personal and household purchases, repairs to fabric and furnishings and his development of the parsonage and its outbuildings and curtilage (associated land). He almost always showed the price he paid for goods or work and often noted the names of the tradesmen with whom he dealt and sometimes where they lived or were in business. Such detail, if not unique for this period, is very rare. Many priced inventories survive from the seventeenth century, but the values they contain are for probate and are not a true reflection of retail prices.

Fig. 1 below. The church of St Giles, Horsted Keynes (Photograph by Christopher Green)

Fig. 2 facing page. The signature of Giles Moore on a land tenure agreement now displayed in the church at Horsted Keynes. Other signatories who can be identified from Moore's journal are Thomas Young, the blacksmith with whom Moore had regular dealings from about 1668 onward; and Levi Yeoman, from whom Moore bought six bushells of lime in 1678. (Photograph by Christopher Green)



Giles Moore

Moore was baptised in May 1617 at Hawstead in Suffolk, near Bury St Edmunds where he subsequently went to school. He went up to Caius College, Cambridge in 1633 and graduated BA in 1636-37. He was ordained deacon at Peterborough in the following year and priest at Rochester in 1640-41.

By 1644, at the height of the Civil War, he was in Cornwall. We have no idea why, but we know from his journal that he was taken prisoner there by Essex's Horse, the Parliamentary cavalry under the Earl of Essex, and that he was rescued and sheltered by a butcher in Saltash, named Leane, with whom Moore was still in contact in 1671. After this, little is known about Moore's life until 1653/4, by which time he was in Sussex where he held the living of Stanmer near Brighton before he moved to Horsted Keynes.

Moore was not hugely wealthy but obviously comfortable. In 1673 he wrote in his journal, "I was found worth not above £840 in moneys besides my Library, Household stuffe and stock within and without doores". Moore was married, but rarely referred in his journal to his wife Susanne, or Suzan. The exact date of their marriage is unknown. She was the widow of George Brett, gentleman, of the nearby parish of Lindfield. Brett died in 1641 and Moore mentions in his Journal, in an entry dated 1665, a transaction with his wife 16 years previously. This seems to place the marriage between 1641 and 1649. So his marriage was not a factor affecting the acquisition and disposal of household metalware during the period covered by the Journal. There were no children of the marriage but two sons of the eight children of Susanne's previous marriage survived to manhood and Moore frequently refers to them in his Journal, using the term 'son in law' where 'stepson' would be normal today. Susanne died in the same year as Moore, 1679.

The Parsonage

It is possible from Moore's record to gain a useful impression of the accommodation in the parsonage and of the associated outbuildings. Judging by the date that Moore recorded on the chimneys at the east end of the house, the parsonage was built in 1615. Previous to that date, the priest's house appears to have been on the west side of Church Lane more or less opposite the church. Moore tells us that when he acquired the living in 1656, "the Parsonage house was left me so ruinous that it cost me £240 before I could make it fit to dwell in." It was a substantial house. Moore paid the Hearth Tax on eight hearths and there were two further chimneys that Moore blocked to avoid the additional tax. Six of the hearths are identified in the journal: Great Parlour; Great Parlour Chamber; Kitchen; Small Parlour; Little Parlour Chamber; Brewhouse.

The principal room on the ground floor was the Great Parlour which was large enough to accommodate a table 15 feet 4 inches long together with a separate 'round table'. In addition there was a Small Parlour that accommodated an 'eightpan'd table', and there was Moore's study and the kitchen.

On the first floor there was the Great Parlour Chamber and the Little Parlour Chamber, the Penthouse, possibly above Moore's study, and Moore's wife's chamber and closet, probably over the kitchen.

It seems likely that there was additional accommodation in the parsonage as Moore refers in several places to a 'maid' and a 'manservant', and after 1667 often to his niece Martha, the daughter of his sister Susan, who came to live at the parsonage at that date, and to whom Moore was evidently devoted. She married in 1673.

The domestic outbuildings included a 'Necessary House', a brewhouse, erected by Moore in the 1660s, and a dairy/buttery. Both these latter buildings were of two storeys with first floor chambers. The estate

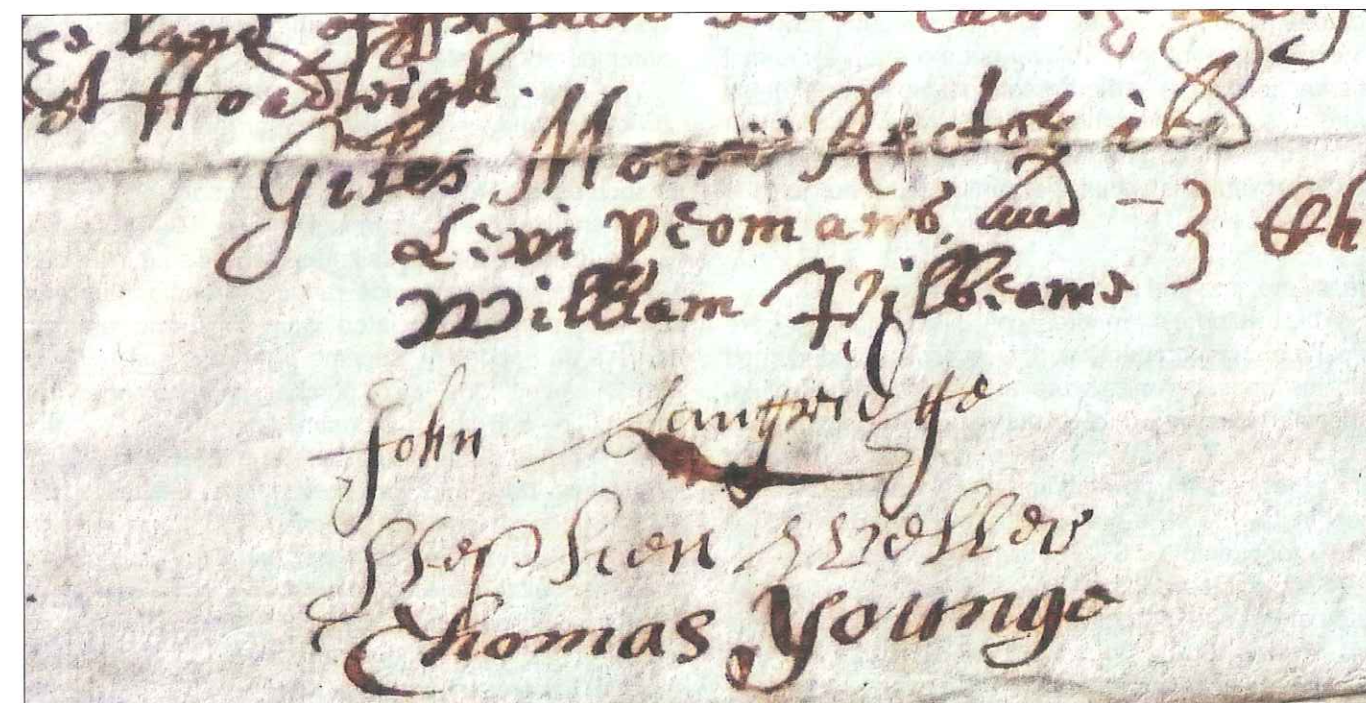


Fig. 3 Brass and iron pieces, probably mid-late seventeenth century, illustrative of the type of domestic metalware bought and described by Giles Moore. The toaster is dated 1650. (Photograph by Roderick Butler)



buildings included a stable with loft, a barn, an oast, erected by Moore in the 1660s, a cart lodge, a cowstall, a dovecot, a hogsty and a dog kennel. There was also an apple loft. The estate included the garden and nursery, an orchard and hopground, two ponds and a well.

Unfortunately, this seventeenth-century parsonage was burnt down in about 1800. A large new Rectory was built on the site and survives to the present day, though not as the rectory.

Moore was admitted Rector of Horsted Keynes in February 1655 but did not remove "fully and wholly ... to Horstead Caines" until 29th September 1656. He remained in residence in the Parsonage until Lady Day (25th March) 1660 at which date he "gave over housekeeping at Horstead Caines" and went to board with his son-in-law in the nearby village of Lindfield. He remained there for over six years, returning to the Parsonage on 3rd October 1666. The journal provides no explanation for this removal but there are incidental references to a fire at the Parsonage. However Thomas Ward was a tenant at the Parsonage from 1661-1666. During this period, Moore continued to pay for repairs and improvements within the curtilage but not for any work on the house.

Brassware, iron and other base metalware

Whilst Moore's records of his outgoings are remarkably comprehensive, this account is concerned with the domestic metalware associated with heating, lighting and cooking (Fig. 3), but excluding the plate and pewter. It is interesting however to note that Moore refers to certain pewter items as "silver fashion", presumably the style that would now be termed "silver form" - for example, "6 silver fashion Sauzers".

Although Moore's final move to Horsted Keynes took place at the end of September 1656, his journal shows that he was buying household goods throughout that year, no doubt in preparation for the move.

Table 1 shows the modest collection of brass and ironware that he took with him from his previous lodgings.

Table 2 shows the basemetal household goods he purchased in 1656 either before he took up residence in the Parsonage or in the months to the end of that year.

Table 3 shows the purchases made by Moore in the remaining years of his first period of residence in the Parsonage, up to 1660, purchases made while he was lodging with his son-in-law (1661-6) and those made when he had taken up residence again in the Parsonage (1667-79). The table records the ironware and all the other known basemetal purchases.

Table 4 shows all the repairs and adaptations to his household metalware that Moore recorded in the journal, listed by date and naming the tradesman involved where Moore provides that information.

The illustrations in the tables and their captions come from Randle Holme's *Academy of Armoury* published in 1688 which describes many examples of contemporary metalware.

The Appendix is a complete list of the tradesmen and others who were paid for metalware or metalware repairs. In some cases they are probably not tradesmen as such but individuals who acquired goods on Moore's behalf and were paid accordingly.

In addition to the goods and services listed in Tables 1-3, Moore records a wide range of ironmongery and other metalware associated with arms and armour, harness and saddlery, shoeing of horses and tiring of wagon wheels. He also purchased ironmongery in connection with the restoration and upkeep of the parsonage and its out buildings, including well furnishings, door and window furniture, latches, locks and keys, and lead for guttering and flashings. He records buying nails on no fewer than 57 occasions. An analysis of all these records, let alone his purchases of furniture, building materials, clothing, food, drink, books, medicine and huge numbers of candles, is beyond the scope of the present account.

Table 1: Base metalware taken by Giles Moore to Horstead Keynes from his previous lodgings (Fig. 4)

Brass

A new standish ^a	3/6
Lattin tinder box	n/d

Iron

A paire of Tongs	1/8
A firepan	1/8
A shovell	2/-
A pitchfork	1/-
A new spade	n/d
2 paire of crisping irons	n/d
A paire of scissors	n/d
A paire of iron snuffers	n/d

Table 1 Comments:

a An inkwell

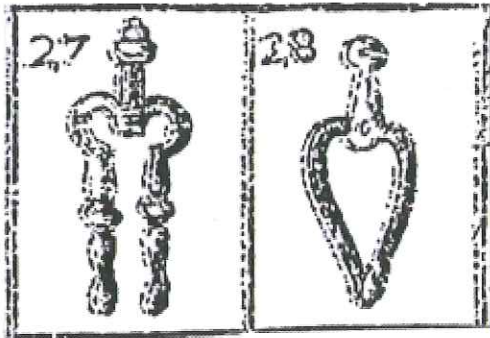


Fig. 4 Two examples of 'A paire of Tonges', showing two styles in use in the late 17th century (Randle Holme no. 27/28)

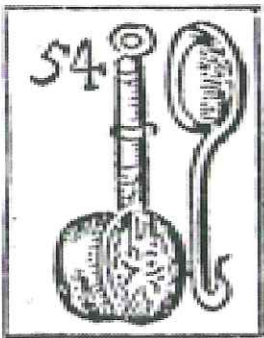


Fig. 5 'A warming pan' and 'A frying pan' (Randle Holme no. 54)

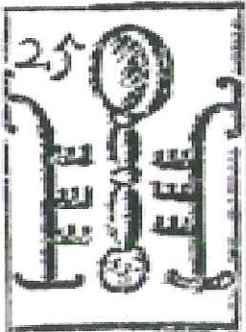


Fig. 6 'A ladle between a paire of Racks' (Randle Holme no. 25)

Table 2: Household goods of brass (Figs. 5-6)

Brass

brasse candlestick ... for my studdy	1/6	
brasse candlestick ... for the kitchin	2/6	
A paire of brasse compasses ^a	10d	
A Diall	2/6	
A Toster	4d	
A brasse ^b bought of Walter Lucas of Cuckfield	£2/10/-	
To George Hackman for mending of it	2/-	
A paire of brasse andirons	£1/2/-	bought of John James at the Ship in graces streete Brasier*
A warming pan	7/6	ditto
Two Brasse Kettles the lesser weighing 13lbs and the greater 26lbs 6 oz ^c	£2/9/2	ditto
A brasse chaffing dish	7/8	ditto
A brasse skillet of about 3 pints	3/10	ditto
A brasse skillet of a pint ^d	2/6	ditto
A brasse Scoomer ^e	3/6	ditto
A brass ladle	1/8	ditto
a faire large new brasse Dyall	7/-	bought at London
a Clock	£2/10/-	by Edward Barrett of Lewis*
a new Jack	£1/5/-	ditto
a halfe bushell ^f	1/10	bought... at Horsted faire
a paire of brasse stirrops	2/-	bought of John Buttenshaw
a ladle and skimming dish	4d	bought by Moore's wife Susanne at St James Fair Lindfield

Latten

a roster for apples	1/6	bought at London
A double grate	4d	ditto
2 prolongers ^g & 1 extinguisher	2d	ditto
one Latin cover	8d	ditto
and another bigger one	1/4	ditto

Iron

An Iron candlestick	4d	bought at London
A paire of Iron dogs with brasse heads	5/6	bought of John James, brasier*
A paire of shovell and Tongs with brasses	4/6	ditto
An iron gridiron	1/8	ditto

An Iron frying pan	2/7	ditto
An Iron dripping pan	4/10	ditto
An hanging Trivett	2/-	ditto
A Boxe Iron to smooth cloaths	2/-	ditto
a frame for a smoothing iron	3d	bought at London
Irons with my name ^h	6d	
5 curtain rods	1/6	
a Bill & an Axe	1/4	
2 Spits	2/-	
A sith ⁱ	2/-	
Two prongs	1/6	
A garden rake	1/-	
Two racks for spits and a paire of pothangers	5/-	
A Beame & 5 weights	15/6	bought at London
a paire of brandirons for the Kitchin weighing 49 lbs and a halfe	14/4	supplied by William Young
firepan tongs and slise weighing 16 lbs	5/4	
a small paire of brandirons ... for the small Parlour	3/8	supplied by William Young
An Iron pot of 8 gallons and upwards ^j	14/-	ditto
An Iron pot of 4 gallons	7/-	ditto
An Iron Kettle of 3 gallons	5/-	ditto
An Iron mortar	2/-	ditto
A mortar pestle	4d	supplied by William Young
a new hammer	6d	ditto
an hand cleaver	1/6	ditto
a paire of pincers	1/-	ditto
Two smoothing iron heaters	6d	ditto
Racks for the spits	6d	ditto
a pot frame	8d	ditto
a toasting iron	1/8	ditto
a paire of pothangers new	2/6	ditto
a spring Lock with scrues ^k	8/4	bought at London
I set it upon my studdy doore. This may againe bee taken of. It beeing bought to that purpose. It hath likewise 2 Severall Keyes that yf one should breake Ther might bee Another Ready at hand. It being hard making such a key		

Table 2 Comments:

- a In 1667 Moore records making a gift of 'a paire of compasses' to 'Gower', probably J. Gower who mended Moore's jack.
- b Costing £2.10.0, this 'brasse' is one of the most expensive single items recorded among Moore's purchases of metalware, but there is no indication of what it was, and it appears to have been imperfect when acquired, as Moore paid George Hackman 2/- "for mending of it." Judging by the price paid in the same year for two brass kettles (£2/9/2) for which Moore records a total weight of 39 lbs 6 oz, the 'brasse' he bought from Walter Lucas seems likely to have been an object weighing about 40 lbs. The term 'brasses' appears in the Churchwardens' Accounts for South Petherton in Somerset in 1719, where it refers to the bearings for a church bell: "too (sic) brasses for the little bell".² Such a purchase would not be out of place for the incumbent of a parish church, but Moore's purchase is listed among items under his own heading in the journal *Household Stuffle & Mooveables*.
- c In the seventeenth century, the term kettle referred to a flat-bottomed vessel with straight parallel sides.
- d Moore writes on 18.12.73 of doing business with Christopher Tufton: "... exchanged with him my little skillet for a new giving him 1/6." (see Table 4)
- e A skimmer - a shallow, usually pierced, metal spoon for skimming fat, etc. from liquid cooking in a pot
- f Bought for 1/10 at Horsted Fair, this seems more likely to be a wooden vessel than one of brass.
- g 'Prolongers', otherwise termed 'save alls' were devices for burning candle stumps in the interest of household economy. This is possibly the earliest reference to these ingenious gadgets which were described later in the seventeenth century by Randle Holme: "These prolongers or saue-alls. These are things made after the forme of a candle socket, and are set in the stick as the socket is, and the candle that is almost all burnt is set vpon the point of Iron, set in the midle of it, where it will burne, to the last sight of the wick, and drop of Tallow, and much better and Longer then if it remained in the stick."³
- h Probably branding irons
- i A scythe
- j The purchase of several iron vessels reflects the fact that Horsted Keynes lies in the area where, prior to the Industrial Revolution, the Wealden iron industry flourished. Elsewhere in southern Britain at this time, such vessels were almost invariably of bronze.
- k Although this entry refers to door furniture, not otherwise treated in this account, it is included here on account of Moore's interesting explanatory note.

* See Appendix for additional information about these craftsmen.

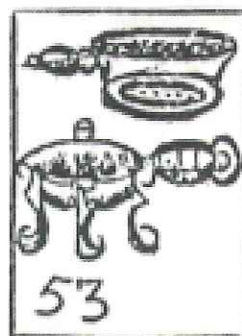


Fig. 7 'A cullander' and 'A chaffing dish' (Randle Holme no. 53)



Fig. 8 'An And-Iron ... These are things made of Brasse, which are sett on each side of the Chimney more for Ornament than proffit.' (Randle Holme no. 92)



Fig. 9 'A possett pott, or a wassall cup or a sillibube cup' (Randle Holme no. 44)

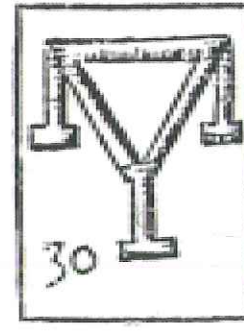


Fig. 10 'A three square Trevett ... They are also called Brandretts, Brand Irons ... with three feet' (Randle Holme no. 30)

Table 3: Purchases of Basemetal Items 1657-1679 (Figs. 7-10)

Brass, latten, lead, white and indeterminate metalware

23.04.57	a watering pot	2/6	bought of Nathaniel Humphrey at the shop at the end of Crooked Lane
	a meat roster	1/6	ditto
	2 pudding pans	1/6	ditto
	a dropping pan	1/6	ditto
30.10.57	a saucepan ^a	4d	
	a latten funnel	4d	
01.01.58	a white pot	4d	
	a white sillibub pot	1/2	
	a white salt	4d	
14.05.59	brandirons set down in brasse	2/-	
03.06.59	paire of brass andirons firepan and tongues they stand in the Great Parlour Chamber	£1/8/3	
03.09.59	Bought by my Maid Mary a Lattin Candlestick coasting 6d and as much of other lattin with holes in them as came to 22d more in All ^b	2/4	
18.04.60	a paire of Spirres	1/6	bought of G. Brett at Lewis
06.10.63	for an enameld paire of spirres bought at London ^c	2/4	
08.10.63	an extinguisher prolonger & paire of snuffers	1/6	
24.07.67	2 brasen seals	4d	
01.09.67	a lattin box	3d	
19.12.68	2 Leaden Milke pans	£1/0/-	had of John Farly in Lindfield
18.12.73	brass frying pan tinned over	7/-	

Ironware

22.03.57	a pot lid made of an old corslet ^d	8d	bought ... of Wm Young
20.11.57	a plate cast for my Kitchin Chimney weighing one hundred and 3 Qters marked G. ^M .S. ^e	13/-	cast by J. Crips*
28.11.57	pot holding about 7 gallons	12/-	bought of Stephen Marden, potter
	pot holding 2 gallons	4/-	ditto
	an iron skillet holding 3 pints	2/-	ditto
00.01.58	an iron plate for my Great Parlour with Mr Michelbornes arms upon it ^f	10/-	pay'd Edward Crips
15.05.58	an iron chaffing dish	1/6	
29.03.59	paire of pothangers	2/6	
	pay'd Wm Young new pot lid	1/8	ditto
16.02.66	to Wm Young for a bar to my study door and another to my outhouse. I finding the iron and he the workmanship ^g	4d	
17.06.66	A dog for the parlour chamber	1/7	
26.06.67	Pay'd Wm Young for an iron dog weighing 8lbs	2/4	

Table 3 Comments:

- a This is an early occurrence of the term 'saucepan' which is almost unknown in probate inventories from the south of England before the eighteenth century.
- b This is one of two occasions recorded by Moore where the payment was made in part with old metal (see Table 4: 18.12.73).
- c Enamelled spurs are representative of a group of enamelled brass objects made in London between about 1645 and 1690.⁴ This entry in Moore's journal is one of the few records of the purchase and cost of any item of this enamelled brassware.
- d An interesting example of seventeenth-century recycling, making use of a discarded piece of armour, either a breastplate or a backplate. Pot lids are occasionally mentioned in probate inventories from the medieval period onward and illustrations exist in manuscripts and carvings. There is a fine example in Bristol Cathedral where a carved misericord of about 1520 shows a lid being lifted from a pot. Lids are also indicated in the case of some skillets by a rebate on the inside of the rim to accommodate the lid.⁵ Some of these lids may have been of wood, but those in inventories are commonly listed with other metalware and those mentioned by Moore were evidently of metal. No surviving examples have been identified.
- e The three letters forming the triad G^MS are evidently the initial letters of Moore's surname and of his and his wife's Christian names. Triads in this form are well-known on other domestic articles such as cooking vessels⁶ and Moore himself records buying

"2 paire of sheetes half worne marked G^MS"; and on another occasion "3 small deepe Pewter dishes bought at H^d faire & marked G^MS". These references provide welcome positive confirmation that such triads represent initials arranged in the form Husband^{Surname}Wife. A peculiar aspect of Moore's acquisitions is that, from the wording in the journal, it appears that the items were already marked when Moore acquired them. This seems unlikely, especially as the 'sheetes' are described as 'half worne', which we assume means second-hand. Are the journal entries therefore shorthand for '... and subsequently marked G^MS'?

- f William Michelborne of Stanmer and Horsted Keynes was Moore's patron, a connection that may have come about through Michelborne's wife, Anne, the niece of George Goring, 2nd Earl of Norwich. Moore may have had some connection with the Gorings. In 1664 Charles Goring, 3rd Earl of Norwich, made him one of his private chaplains, and it may not be entirely coincidental that Charles's brother George was leading Royalist troops in Cornwall when Moore was there in 1644.
- g Although this entry refers to door furniture which is not dealt with elsewhere in this account, it is included here on account of the interesting arrangement for payment that it illustrates.

* See Appendix for additional information about these craftsmen.

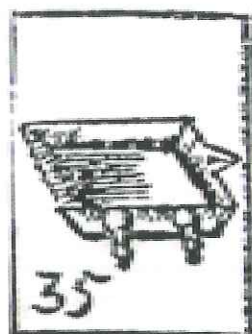


Fig. 11 'A square dripping pan with handles' (Randle Holme no. 35)



Fig. 12 'A Flesh Pott' (Randle Holme no. 38)

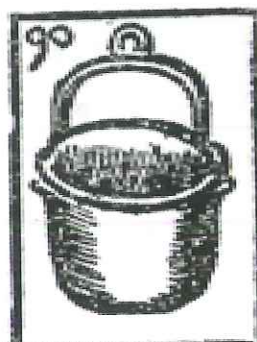


Fig. 13 'A hanging Kettle' (Randle Holme no. 90)

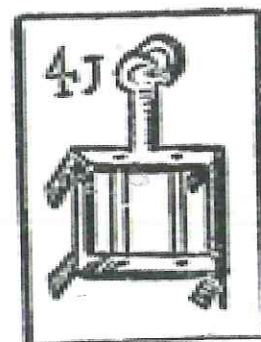


Fig. 14 'A Grid-Iron' (Randle Holme no. 41)

Table 4: Expenses associated with brass and ironware (Figs. 11-14)

19.05.46 ^a	New rowelling a spirre at London ^b	4d
26.08.56	paid Bess Mills for scouring my brass	4d
09.09.56	for bailing a pail ^c	6d
	for bailing 2 kettles	1/4
	for bailing a pot	5d
	for bailing 2 pails	1/-
12.12.56	pot bailing	8d
	bayling an iron kettle	6d
30.10.57	bayling 2 pots	1/-
26.08.58	Jasper Wheeler for setting my clock going	1/-
03.04.59	agreed with him that I should afterwards pay him yearly for looking after my jack and clock - per annum	6/-
20.06.59	Getting my half bushell and half peck seald and warranted by the standard	1/6
01.11.59	a new potlid for the iron skillet another for the brass skillet	2/6
05.01.67	to J. Gower for mending my jack	6d
16.08.67	Payd the goldsmith in Lindfield for mending my clock	2/6
18.12.73	exchanged with Christopher Tufton "my little skillet for a new giving him"	1/6
22.08.72	mending a prong	2d
24.05.75	mending leaden milk pans	7/- paid John Farly

Table 4 Comments:

- a The date, 1646, seems very likely to be an error as the earliest entries otherwise are all 1656
- b A rowel is the small spiked wheel commonly part of a spur.
- c A bail is the semi-circular handle, typically found on

pails and formerly on pots (cauldrons) and kettles. These entries referring to the bailing of various vessels that Moore had probably only recently purchased (see Table 2) suggest that such vessels were normally sold without bails.

Conclusion

In this account we have brought together Moore's records of the domestic metalware with which he equipped the parsonage at Horsted Keynes. Central to the account is what he bought and how much it cost, which in itself is of great interest, illuminating as it does one element in the furnishing of a mid-seventeenth-century gentleman's home.

Because of the great detail with which Moore recorded his acquisitions, there are some valuable new insights that add to our understanding of seventeenth-century metalwork, in particular, the references to pot-lids and bail handles and to the repair of metalware and the recycling of metal. Above all, Moore's journal provides a record which is more detailed, more complete and more reliable than can be assumed in the study of probate inventories, which are otherwise our main source of information about seventeenth-century domestic metalware.

There are also insights into the organisation and

social standing of the various craftsmen with whom Moore dealt, at the level of the village community and the region in which it is set and in his excursions to London. We have only been able to touch incidentally on these topics and there is more that could be gleaned in this respect from the journal. And of course the domestic metalwork is only one of a great range of themes that could be explored. As much or more could be written about building materials, furniture, food, drink and books and several other topics.

Ruth Bird in her Introduction to the journal writes of Moore: "To grasp his personality as a whole his book must be read steadily through; it emerges clearly enough then, but it will not do so on a haphazard reading - and that would be a great loss to the reader."⁷ What is true of the man is equally true of his house and its furnishings. The journal is a treasure trove of information about housekeeping and the management of a small estate in the second half of the seventeenth century.

Authors:

Christopher Green is a geoarchaeologist. He works with a group at Reading University that provides technical services to the archaeological community. He is actively involved in research on the history of the bronze-founders craft.

Roderick Butler has a long-term interest in domestic base metalware and is actively researching and recording the makers and their marks.

Acknowledgements:

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Notes:

1. M. Overton, J. Whittle, D. Dean, and A. Hann, *Production and Consumption in English Households 1600-1750*, Routledge, London, 2004; L. Weatherill, *Consumer Behaviour and Material Culture in Britain 1660-1760*, 2nd edition, Routledge, London, 1996
2. R. Butler & C. Green, *English Bronze Cooking Vessels and their Founders 1350-1830*, Roderick & Valentine Butler, Honiton, 2003, p. 118
3. Randle Holme, *Academy of Armoury*, 1688, printed from the unpublished manuscript by the Roxburghe Club, London, 1905
4. C. Blair, "'Surrey' Enamels reattributed, Part 1", *Journal of the Antique Metalware Society* 13, 2005, pp. 2-9. Costs or values for 2 items are detailed on p. 6. Examples of enamelled spurs are also illustrated in C. Blair, & A. Patterson, "'Surrey' Enamels Reattributed, Part 2: An Illustrated List of Known Types", *Journal of the Antique Metalware Society*, 14, 2006, p. 10 and 16.
5. R. Butler & C. Green, *Op. Cit.*, p. 180
6. *Ibid.*, p. 53
7. Ruth Bird, *The Journal of Giles Moore 1656-1679*, Sussex Record Society, Lewes, 1971
8. F.J. Britten, *Old Clocks and Watches and Their Makers*, 5th edition, Spon, London, 1922, p. 639
9. J. Hodgkinson, *British Cast-Iron Firebacks of the 16th to mid 18th centuries*, Hodgdersbooks, Crawley, 2010, p. 49
10. H. Cleere & D. Crossley, *The Iron Industry of the Weald*, 2nd edition, Merton Priory Press, Cardiff, 1995, p. 387
11. C. Webb, *London Apprentices, Volume 22, The Armourers and Brasiers Company c.1610-1800*, Society of Genealogists, London, 1998

APPENDIX: Tradesmen and others with whom Moore had dealings connected with metalware

Edward Barrett	Of Lewes. Supplied clock and jack. Possibly the son of Thomas Barrett of Lewes, "a maker of lantern clocks ... In 1690 he agreed to mend the town clock for 20 shillings." ⁸
G. Brett	Of Lewes. Supplied "a paire of spirres"
John Buttenshaw	Supplied stirrups
Edward Crips	Ironmaster
John Crips	Of Horstead Keynes, ironmaster. John Cripps is identified as 'the ironmaster of Horsted Keynes' ⁹ and it has been recorded that "In 1648 John Cripps of Homestall left his furnace in Horsted Keynes parish to his son John." ¹⁰ Moore includes in his journal "An Assesment made the 30th day of June 1656 for the raying of the Summe of £33.5.0 charge upon the Borough of Horstead Caines for the Use of his highnesse the Lord Protector." Those listed include "John Crips for his farme & for the Hammer". This refers to the water-powered forge hammer that formed a major item of equipment in a Weald ironworks.
J. Devoll	"My man". Supplied nails
Thomas Devoll	Supplied nails
Zeb Elliott	Supplied nails and mended a curry comb
John Farley	Of Lindfield. Supplied and repaired lead dairy pans and supplied lead for guttering, etc.
J. Gower	Mended jack and supplied nails for flooring of chamber over brewhouse
George Hackman	Repaired 'a brasse' and supplied and mended locks
Mr Heath	At the Castle in Bishopsgate St, London. Supplied pewter and still fittings of lead and iron
Nathaniel Humphrey	Of Crooked Lane, London. Supplied latten.
John James	Brasier at the Ship in Graces St. Supplied brassware The Armourers and Braziers Company records show 15 apprentices bound to J. James between 1628 and 1690, a period of 62 years, indicating that at least two generations of the James family are represented in the record. ¹¹
J. Langridge	Supplied nails
William Langridge	For work on dovehouse and House of Office
Walter Lucas	Of Cuckfield. Supplied 'a brasse' and pewter
Stephen Marden	Potter
Mills	"Old father Mills the founder"
Christopher Tufton	Supplied pewter and brass
John Tully	Founder. Supplied iron pots
Edward Waters/Walters	Supplied nails
Jasper Wheeler	Yearly contract to care for clock and jack
John Wood	Tanner. Supplied nails
Richard Wood	Supplied nails
William Young	Of Horstead Keynes. Blacksmith. Supplied a wide range of ironwork up until 1668
Thomas Young,	Blacksmith and farrier. Successor to and probably son of William Young (above). Supplied a wide range of ironmongery after 1668