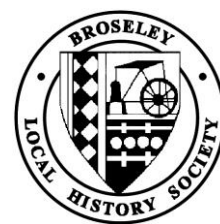


NEWSLETTER

Newsletter of the **Broseley Local History Society**

INCORPORATING THE WILKINSON SOCIETY



AUGUST 2016

MEETINGS

Meetings of the Broseley Local History Society are held on the first Wednesday of each month at 7.30pm at the Broseley Social Club, High Street, unless otherwise announced. Car parking is available at the back of the Club.

Members are requested to be seated by 7.30pm to allow our speakers a prompt start.

Visitors are welcome but are asked to give a donation towards Society funds.

PROGRAMME

- 7 Sept *Captain Matthew Webb of Dawley who swam the English Channel* by Paul Wolfe
- 5 Oct *AGM followed by - Roads of East Shropshire* by Neil Clarke
- 2 Nov *A History of Much Wenlock* by Vivien Bellamy. Joint meeting with the Friends of Ironbridge Gorge Museum at Coalbrookdale
- 7 Dec Christmas Meal

Further details from Neil Clarke 01952 504135.

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ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Society will be holding its AGM on Wednesday, 5th October; this will be followed by a talk by Neil Clarke. The agenda will include both the chairman's and the treasurer's report as well as the election of the committee. Anyone interested in putting their name forward for this is asked to contact the secretary Dot Cox on 01952 883568

To see this Newsletter in full colour visit the website at www.broseley.org.uk.

Previous meetings

Anglo Saxon Shropshire AD410 – AD1066

By Shelagh Hampton

The conventional date for the end of Roman rule in Britain is AD410. However, life continued at *Viroconium* (Wroxeter) for some time although the exact extent and duration of post-Roman settlement there is disputed.

Eventually, however, the focus of settlement moved away from Wroxeter – for a time some of our area may have come under the control of Powys - and literary sources refer to a powerful centre called *Pengwern* although its location and true nature are both unknown. However, we do know that several small local “kingdoms” (e.g. that of the “*Wrocensaete*”) sprang up in the aftermath of the Roman departure but eventually became absorbed by the powerful Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia whose rulers established Shrewsbury as the main county settlement.

Shropshire abounds in English place-names but physical evidence for early Saxon settlement is thin on the ground. Perhaps the most likely candidate is a site at Froghall near Atcham where at least two rectangular buildings were revealed in an aerial photograph of 1975. They are remarkably similar to early Saxon palaces examined in other parts of the country but, without excavation, it is not possible to be certain. Apart from this site several Shropshire churches contain early Saxon elements with the 7th century foundation of a monastery at Wenlock perhaps being the earliest. Nearly forty years ago excavations at Bromfield (near Ludlow) revealed traces of a Saxon cemetery on a site previously occupied throughout the Bronze and Iron ages and the Roman period. About 30 graves were examined but only three produced grave goods giving a date for the cemetery of AD650-AD750. It is not helpful that there are very few early Saxon artefacts from elsewhere in Shropshire although these do include some fine examples.

The most spectacular remains of Saxon date are of course the great 8th century dykes of Offa and Wat running in stretches of variable length from north to south roughly along the line of the current English / Welsh border. Although their dates now seem reasonably well-established the exact role of the dykes remains controversial despite several major studies.



7th century AD gold and garnet pendant found near Oswestry

Shrewsbury is first referred to (as *Scrobbesbyrig*) in a Wenlock charter of AD901 although its site was probably already settled at least one hundred years prior to that date. It was fortified (together with sites at Bridgnorth and Chirbury) in the early 10th century as part of the fight-back against the Danes begun by Alfred and continued by his children, Edward the Elder and Aethelflaeda “Lady of the Mercians”. There were several Danish incursions up the Severn into Shropshire but they were all repelled eventually and, by AD918, the whole of England was effectively under the control of Alfred’s descendants and it was at this point that the shires were named and organised each with its county town.

A mint was established at Shrewsbury during the reign of Alfred’s grandson (Athelstan) and operated from at least AD929 until the conquest of 1066. The county of Shropshire is first mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for the year 1006 when it states that Ethelred “the Unready” overwintered there. The border region was clearly quite unstable during the later 10th and earlier 11th centuries and it is probable that Edward the Confessor (ruled AD1042-AD1066) was responsible for building some of the local early mottes e.g. Richard’s Castle in an attempt to counter this.

After the conquest William recognised the insecurity of the region by ordering the building of Shrewsbury Castle in 1067 and giving control to one of his most powerful allies Roger of Montgomery who ruled the area as a semi-autonomous fiefdom. The rest, as they say, is history...

Reliving The Past

On 4th May, society member Glyn Bowen spoke on “Reliving the Past” a quick trip around open-air and living history museums around the World. With Glyn’s special interest in public transport, it was perhaps inevitable that several of the museums featured were either transport based or had a significant transport interest. These ranged from the Crich Tramway Village in Derbyshire which houses a large collection of mainly British trams to the Halton County Radial Railway Museum in Canada.

Many of his visits were made as excursions from cruise ships and did not allow huge amounts of time at each site so he made the best use of this time by taking photographs to illustrate aspects of each museum visited. The Canadian examples also include a Totem Pole Heritage Centre, the Royal Tyrrell Museum and a rather tourist orientated Liarsville Gold Rush Trail Camp.

The concept of open air museums was introduced by the Skansen Open Air Museum in Stockholm back in 1891 and it is still regarded as one of the leading museums – a reputation that is richly deserved. The British examples have far less history with many opening in the last fifty years or so. Glyn’s particular favourite was the Beamish Museum in County Durham and proposed developments in the near future will greatly expand the period of history covered on the site which is important to cater for educational needs.

An interesting British example was the Milestones Living History Museum in Basingstoke, Hampshire where a series of buildings have been reconstructed within what is essentially an aircraft hangar type building. This is one way of creating an all-weather attraction.



Skansen Open Air Museum in Stockholm



Restored buses in the Barry Depot

Picture courtesy of CTPG

In all, we were shown glimpses of nineteen museums but Glyn concluded his talk by giving an insight into a project which he is involved with – the Cardiff Transport Preservation Group premises at The Bus Depot, Barry where the groups’ collection of buses and coaches are housed, maintained and restored. These premises are only open to the public on a few Open Days each year.

The group was formed in 1992 in order to purchase, restore, maintain and preserve for the benefit of the public, vehicles, artefacts, archive material and other items which pertain to, and reflect the transport heritage of the City of Cardiff and surrounding areas. To this end the Group has acquired a number of buses formerly operated by City of Cardiff Transport and other local operators. All vehicles are owned by the group or its members.

Summer Walk

At our June meeting Neil Clarke led a group of about two dozen members on a gentle stroll in the Gorge. We looked at historic sites on both sides of the river between Jackfield and the Iron Bridge, starting and finishing at Bedlam Furnace.



Members gathered on the Iron Bridge during the summer walk

Trip to Lichfield

My day

By Jan Lancaster

This year the Society's July trip was to the ancient city of Lichfield, famous for its three spired cathedral, and the birthplace of both Erasmus Darwin and Dr Johnson. By happy chance, this visit coincided with their Summer Festival so the city was abuzz with all sorts of activities, along with stalls around the cathedral and the promise of a lovely summer's day.

Erasmus Darwin's house sits alongside the cathedral and can be accessed from the back through his lovely herb garden. Most of you probably think of Erasmus Darwin as simply being the more famous Charles Darwin's grandfather. So he was, but he was also an extremely intelligent and fascinating man in his own right with a wide range of interests.

Born near Newark-on-Trent in 1731, he first attended Cambridge University before going on to study medicine in Edinburgh. In 1756 he moved to Lichfield where he quickly established a very successful practice, mainly through his unconventional approach to medicine. In fact he developed such a reputation that he was invited by George III to become his personal physician, an invitation which he, perhaps wisely, declined.

Erasmus was, however, much more than just a physician. A prominent member of the Lunar Society he was also a published poet, an inventor and a philosopher. Among his inventions was a canal lift for barges, a steering system later used by Henry Ford, a miniature artificial bird and a horizontal windmill designed for his friend Josiah Wedgwood. He also made sketches of a hydrogen-oxygen rocket engine, a concept far in advance of its time. Keenly interested in the natural world, he is credited with translating into English the Latin names of the Swedish botanist Carolus Linnaeus's taxonomic system.



Erasmus Darwin

His most important scientific work was *Zoonomia* in which he foreshadowed the theory of evolution, as well as that of the 'survival of the fittest', preceding his grandson Charles by some 60 years.

His private life was equally colourful. While by no means a handsome man, he was obviously considered quite a catch as he fathered 14 children from two wives and one mistress. He was a great promoter of education for girls, believing they should be educated in the sciences in schools rather than spend their time reading romantic novels. Knowledge of the arts and of manufacturing could, he believed, be acquired through visits to such sites as Coalbrookdale and the Wedgwood potteries. Such was his interest in education for women that he later helped his two illegitimate daughters set up a boarding school for girls.

It was only when he married for the second time that Erasmus moved out of Lichfield, going to live at Radbourne Hall, near Derby, the home of his new wife. They later moved to Breadsall Priory where he died suddenly in 1802 and was buried in All Saints' Church there.

Just across the way Lichfield cathedral was an absolute pleasure to visit. This wonderful building, with its famous three spires, was founded in 700 AD to house the relics of St Chad, the Bishop of Mercia who died in 672, but has since undergone substantial changes. Demolished by the Normans in the 12th Century, nothing remains of the original Anglo-Saxon structure, although the St Chad Gospels of 730 AD and the Lichfield Chapel Angel artefacts have since been recovered. Most of what we see today was rebuilt in the 13th century although during the Reformation the mediaeval glass was destroyed and replaced by plain glass and its walls whitewashed to obliterate any decoration and images. It also suffered substantial damage during the Civil War, undergoing three sieges and the demolition of the third spire. Its latest refurbishment was during the Victorian era under the sympathetic direction of Sir George Gilbert Scott who retained so much of its original style.

Entry on this day was from the south transept, with the nave to the west being closed off because of the festival – they were setting up for a concert in the evening. However, there was so much to see and absorb in the rest of the building that this didn't pose a problem.

The Chapter House was particularly interesting with its original mediaeval carvings of a cat with a mouse in its mouth, and not only a green man but a green

woman as well! Apparently there are other green men elsewhere in the cathedral. Also on display was the Lichfield Angel. This had been an unexpected find which occurred in 2003 when, in replacing the nave altar, this late 8th century carving of the Archangel Gabriel was found.

In the Lady Chapel at the east end could be seen the 16th century stained glass windows which had come from the Abbey at Herkenrode in the Netherlands. In 1808 these had replaced the plain glass windows which had been there since the Reformation.

Of particular interest was St Chad's Head Chapel with its Charles Kempe windows, incorporating his trademark peacock's feathers in the angels' wings. Charles Kempe, as members may know, was responsible for the beautiful west window in Broseley's All Saints' Church, sadly now covered by the organ.

The cathedral was also mounting a WWI exhibition of music in the trenches, while another unexpected bonus was a display of copies of some of the artefacts forming part of the Staffordshire Hoard.

Unfortunately time ran out and other places such as Samuel Johnson's house and the Lichfield Museum will have to wait for another day. But it was certainly a day to remember, not least thanks to the organisers of another fascinating History Society trip.



*The Lichfield Angel.
The 600mm tall panel is carved from limestone, and originally was part of a stone chest, which is thought to have contained the relics of St Chad.*



Charles Eamer Kempe (29 June 1837 – 29 April 1907) was a Victorian stained glass designer and manufacturer. His studios produced over 4,000 windows and also designs for altars and altar frontals, furniture and furnishings, lichgates and memorials that helped to define a later nineteenth century Anglican style.

Bilingual Broseleyite

Editor-

I found the following passage amongst a collection of old press cuttings and articles given to me by Broseley resident Alan Roe. The passage was written by a Harry Thomas but there is no date on it so I'm not sure where or when it first appeared. You wouldn't think that Broseley was a place where a Salopian could learn another language, but in Harry Thomas's case it was just the place!

Yo all no weer Broseley is I spect but fer any onyo that dunnan I'll tell yo ow ta git theer. If thee cumst down Jiggers Bonk from Hossay through thu Dale past the owd Plaza picture ouse the then jointst the Bildus road an gust along the Warfige to thu owd bridge. Yo can cum down thu bonk from Madely if thee wanst. Thee thenst gus oer thu owd toll bridge that Enock Cookson use ta luk atter. Yo cun now plase theeself if thee wanst ta goo up past thu owd Red Church or up thu Bridge Bonk past weer thu big wheel uster be and thu white ouse just abuv it weer mi father was born. Yo carry on up thu bonk past thu Iron Gate up tu thu top by thu Nap. Heer yo con eether goo down by Crippens then along thu Stockin weer thu Rev. Jackson played cricket (sometimes on a Sunday) or thee cust goopast thu Kings Yed that Harry Southern kep, yo no im that wus faymus fer mekin them clay pipes. It wus just pas theer that I ad mi fust aircut at Mr Langfords, next u thu Cumberland that was.

Well yown amost theer now, just carry on past thu Lord Hill an yo shudst se a garige that Hayden Burns kep – we ad our fust wireless of im dust no. I've bin that bissy tellin yo ow tu git eer that I amost fergot wat I wus gooin tu tell yu at fust. I con rember now so eer gus.

Well I got inta me yed that I wanted ta be one of them theer flyin blokes, them as ad all that lard on thare air an ad a shave every day watever thu wether. Now I new an owd mon hoo wus in thu army fer twenty years an ee sed ee wud put me on thu rite rode. "Fus" e sed, "theist gotta larn tu spake proper like I dos, specially if thee wanst tu be one of theem theer ocifers"

"Thee cust loff" e sed, "but thee sist I uset to be with thu toffs when I wus with thu Guards despite me been only five fut two. I no It teks sum belavin but my job wus to mek um savage jus afor the went oer thu top. That's why I ave got all these broke tith. Mixin with these publics school blokes I fund that if thay spake very slowly I cud just abowt mek owt wat thay wun sain, thee sist thane got anuther way o spakin that

they dun call King's English, clever sods thay wun. Thee cosna goo inta thu Hairforce spakin like thee dust an thee bisna gooin to get on unless thee learnst to spake like they dun. Why dusna goo tu won of them theer nite schools?"

This I did, an bin gooin fer three wicks afor I cud mek owt why they dun spake proper like we dun. They luk at thee as if thee wust a foriner wen yo ask um such things as, "Weer bist thee from?" or, "Wen am we gooin wum?" or, "Ad ust tay yet?"

They say thane bin all oer thu werld but thane never met reel people like Tacca Boden, Wopney Hall, Crippen Instone, Bags Aston, Wasp Taylor, Tippen Davies and Watty Matthews to name jus a few.

To tell you thu truth I wus frittened to jeth wen I set off on that long jerny tu London to join thu Hairforce.

"Dunna thee ever ferget theist a Broseley mon" my mates said when I left, and I never have.

Harry Thomas

The History Society Goes Walkabout

Gill Pope writes -

During the week of the 3rd to the 9th of July Broseley Totally Locally held a week of walks exploring the best of the Broseley area, all ending up in one of the wonderful eateries in the town. Broseley Local History Society organised a walk on Wednesday 6th July when Steve Dewhirst (with his wonderful wealth of knowledge) explained the derivation of the Broseley street names. A group of 44 people assembled at Clays in the High Street where they chose their food off an enticing menu and then set off down the High Street stopping first at the Memorial Green. Steve explained that in olden days it was an unpleasant area where water and sewage collected in a pool and was a health hazard. It was eventually filled in and made into a bowling green. The route took us down Church Street and then into Foundry Lane where Steve explained that John Onions the ironmaster had an iron foundry. In Bridgnorth Road we were told that at one time it was known as New Road, hence the house which is called New Road House. In Hockley Bank stands a row of cottages backing onto the road with a stone set high up in the brick work with the inscription which reads "Good Ale and Beer sold here by Benjamin and Mary Gough 1803" The walk took us up a pathway into Mill Lane where once a working mill stood. We explored Cape Street, King Street, Duke Street past the Pipe Works and the Quaker Burial Ground, down



Totally Locally walkers meet at Clays

Barber Street and Back to Clays where a lovely meal awaited us. Trudi and David had organised everything expertly and everyone enjoyed a lovely end to the evening. We would like to thank Steve for leading this very informative walk where everyone learnt facts about our town which they did not know before. Thanks also go to Julie Owen for organising the whole week.

Where's Welly?

Editor: I have had my boots on this month. A half hour stroll from Broseley High Street found me passing this beautiful farmhouse (shown below) and dreaming of days gone by when men, women and children would have been bringing in the harvest at this time of year. But where is it? The answer will be printed in November's copy of Newsletter.

In the last edition of Newsletter we were looking for the identity of the building at the top of the next column. I'm sure that most of you recognised this distinctive square-shaped cottage that is located down Pound Lane. It was originally called Caughley Lodge but is now, locally, known as the Roundhouse. This is the only remaining part of the Caughley China Works still standing above ground, though its original role is uncertain. Much more can be found out about the Caughley China Works by reading Stephen Perry's article in our Journal number 22 or by following the link-

<http://www.broseley.org.uk/Docs/journal-00.PDF>



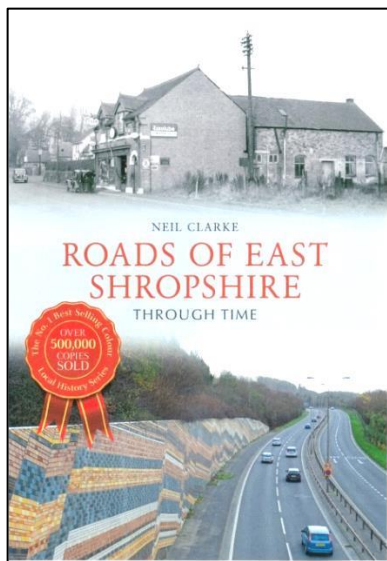
The Roundhouse

LILIAN ELSIE PHILPOTT– OBITUARY

LILIAN ELSIE PHILPOTT. Known as Elsie. Elsie Philpott died suddenly at her home in Miners Meadow on May 10th. She had been a well known and well liked member of the Society for many years. She was very pleased to act as a joint President of the Society, along with the late Ken Jones, from October 2006 until October 2008. She was a proud Salopian. She was born and raised in Shropshire – a Shropshire lass. She was born in Broseley at No 48 King Street, an only child. Growing up she attended Broseley Church of England School and then went on to the Walker Technical College in Oakengates. On completing her education she went to work for a Mr. Eric Norry who was an accountant in Bridgnorth and she worked in his office for a number of years. She then met a local man Charley Philpott and they were married at All Saint's Church in Broseley on 12th October 1955. He was an agricultural worker and so they lived on farms at Astley Abbots and then at Nordley. They had one daughter Linda. Later on Elsie looked around for another job and obtained one in the office at Curwins Electrical shop in Bridgnorth. On Charley's retirement they moved back to Broseley and moved into No 2 Miners Meadow, a small housing complex that had been built in the grounds of The Lady Forester Hospital. Sadly a couple of years later Charley died. Elsie, now living on her own, increasingly involved herself in the life of the community. She became a member of Broseley Flower Club. Her love of history meant that she joined Broseley Local History Society. She became a greatly valued member with a unique knowledge of Broseley and its residents going well back into the last century. Some readers will remember the Memory Evenings we held and how she would recall people and events of the past. Those memories were faithfully recorded and are in the Society's archives. Her Funeral Service was held at All Saints' Church on May 25th.

Book Review

Roads of East Shropshire Through Time by Neil Clarke



The third of Neil Clarke's three transport books relating to east Shropshire has recently been published.

When Daniel Defoe, the author of *A Tour through the Whole Island of Great Britain*, visited Shropshire in the early 1720s, on his journey from Shrewsbury to Lichfield he travelled along what he called 'The Great Ancient Road'. Both before and since Defoe's time, this road has played a vital role in the history of East Shropshire. It was the Watling Street of the Romans, the county's first turnpike road, part of Thomas Telford's Holyhead Road, and the A5 of the motor age. Along it, at these different times, Roman troops marched, medieval pilgrims and royalist armies' trudged, horse-drawn stage and mail coaches sped, and motor vehicles ran.

Radiating from it were roads to the area's market towns – Newport, Shifnal, Bridgnorth and Much Wenlock – with Wellington at the hub. These roads were turnpiked (improved) in the late 18th and early 19th centuries as a result of the increased traffic engendered by the development of the coal, iron and clay industries on the Coalbrookdale Coalfield during the Industrial Revolution.

The growth of motor traffic in the first half of the 20th century led to improvements for all the area's roads; but the biggest changes came in the second half of the century with the development of Telford New Town and the opening of the M54 motorway. Today's road map of the area is very different from that of 50 years ago.

The book surveys pictorially these developments in roads and their traffic in East Shropshire from earliest times to the present day.

Copies of the book will be available after Neil's talk in October.

A Local Folk Hero.

If you go to Barrow Church and look on the grass bank just to the right of the south porch you will see a flat memorial slab which is slowly disappearing under the lichen and the encroaching sward. It has an inscription which says - Tom Moody 29th November 1796. It records the death of a man who became a legend in his lifetime! Tom Moody was born in Broseley; the son of an impoverished widow. He was employed as a boy by a local maltster of the name of Adams. His job was to take sacks of malt to local hostelrys and customers, one of whom was the local Squire- George Forester of Willey Park. One day he delivered two sacks of malt on the back of a horse to Squire Forester. As he left to return to Broseley the Squire noticed young Tom's horse jump a gate after several attempts. His skill and determination so impressed his Lordship that he was determined to employ him. The result was that Tom was taken on as a stable boy and was eventually made whipper-in. He so impressed everyone who hunted with the Squire's pack of hounds that he was acknowledged as the best whipper-in that ever mounted a horse and his fame spread far and wide. He was respected for his civility and good nature. Unfortunately he drank too much and was a frequent visitor at the Ring o' Bells at Hangtree Gate, a favourite inn when coaches ran from Bridgnorth past Old Willey Hall to Much Wenlock. When George Forester gave up hunting Tom and a few old favourite hounds were kept on at the Hall; but having more time on his hands he drank more than ever. This led to his death at an early age in November 1796. Aware that his life was coming to an end he expressed a wish to see his old master. "Well," said the Squire, "what is it, Tom?" "My time here won't be long," said Tom; "and when I am dead I wish to be buried at Barrow, in the churchyard there." A great crowd attended his funeral. He was carried to his grave by six earthstoppers - men who blocked up foxes holes. They were followed by Tom's favourite horse carrying his cap, whip, boots, spurs, sand girdle across the saddle and with the brush from his last fox in the bridle. Together with his favourite hounds in attendance three clear rattling halloos (calls to encourage the dogs in the field) were given over his grave. A song was written about Tom Moody which became well known in hunting circles and drew vast audiences when it was sung at the Drury Lane Theatre in London. Remember Tom Moody when you visit Barrow church.

What's On?

Sat 3 Sep

Wrekin History Group, *Field trip*, led by Steve Dewhirst. 01952 613331

Sat 17 Sep

Shropshire Archives, *Launch of Shropshire place names exhibition*, booking essential. 2pm – 6pm. 0345 6789096

Tue 18 Oct

Shropshire Family History Society, *Commons, Customs & Cottages in Shropshire during the 16th and 17th Centuries*, by James Bowen. 7pm The Chapel Community Centre, Cross Houses SY5 6JH, 01691 653316

Wed 19 Oct

Wellington History Group, *Birds Eye Views of Wellington and the Wrekin Hill*, by Allan Frost. 7:30pm, Wellington Library, 01952 402459

Fri 18 Nov

Friends of Ironbridge Gorge Museum, *Paradise, pottery & pig iron; The Simpsons of Horsehay*, by Ben Simpson. 2:30pm, Glass Classroom Coalbrookdale, 01952 433522

The above "What's On?" is a taster of what's going on locally. Details of these meetings and more can be found at the Wrekin Local Studies Forum

website.

<http://www.wlsf.org.uk/calendar.html>

Mailbox

I was interested to read the letter from Alan Simmonds in the recent BLHS newsletter asking for information on John James Griffiths. For in the letter he mentions that Griffiths' son, John William Griffiths, was resident at Jubilee Cottage, Willey Furnace, Broseley. Why should this be interesting? Because I also lived at Jubilee Cottage, Willey Furnace! I was born in Bridgnorth in 1951, but moved with my brother and parents to Essex in about 1954/5. I would be interested to know when John William Griffiths took up residence and whether my parents bought it from him or sold it to him (or even rented it from him). Or maybe there is at least one other owner between my parents and JWG. Both my parents are dead so I can't ask them. If any elder members of the BLHS have any bits of information about my father Charles 'Jimmy' Tandy I would be interested to know. He was born in South Wales and had relatives living in the Black

Country. My father was at times a miner at Madeley Colliery, and a water bailiff on the Severn. He died in 1979, but I have little information about him. Peter Tandy

I live in Bristol but I used to live in Edinburgh House in Broseley Wood. I was wondering if any of your members could tell me any more about Edinburgh House?

My maiden name was Abbott.

Cathy Elder

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

<i>Chairman</i>	Gillian Pope
<i>Secretary</i>	Dot Cox
<i>Treasurer</i>	Jim Cooper
<i>Membership Secretary</i>	Janet Robinson 26 Coalport Road Broseley TF12 5AZ 01952 882495
<i>Programme Secretary and Journal Editor</i>	Neil Clarke
<i>Newsletter Editor</i>	Andy Wellings
<i>Publicity</i>	Michael Pope Jan Lancaster Janet Doody Richard Sells Jennie Osborn
<i>Website</i>	www.broseley.org.uk
<i>Email</i>	steve@broseley.org.uk

DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSLETTERS

Thank you to those members who have indicated that they would be happy to have an electronic copy of the *Newsletter*. If there are any other members who would prefer it this way, please contact the membership secretary, Janet Robinson, email: pandjrobinson@hotmail.com. Those of you who would still prefer to have it in its printed version can continue to look forward to receiving it through the post.

There have been several requests not to publish peoples personal e-mail addresses along with their queries in the Mailbox section of Newsletter. If you would like to respond to any of the Mailbox items then please do so via- Steve Dewhirst steve@broseley.org.uk Or Andy Wellings broseley@talktalk.net

