

# The BULLETIN of the EAST GRINSTEAD SOCIETY.

No. 42

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T H E E A S T G R I N S T E A D S O C I E T Y

The Society was founded in 1968 to protect and improve the amenities of East Grinstead and its environs. The town has a long history and a unique architectural heritage, entrusted for the time being to the hands of our generation. It should be our concern that such contributions as we in turn make are worthy of the past and a fitting bequest to the future.

The Society arranges regular talks, discussions and visits. It produces a bi-annual Bulletin of articles of local interest and a quarterly Newsletter. In 1969 it produced a report on the High Street Conservation Area which was well received as a basis for future policy. It is very active in monitoring all planning applications and making representations to the authorities on planning matters. It has held six exhibitions, published a book of reminiscences, two town trails and three sets of postcards reproducing old photographs of the town, restored the churchyard railings, planted trees, presented a seat to Sackville College and, with the Town Council, established a (now independent) Town Museum.

The Society is registered as a charity (no.257870). It is registered with the Civic Trust, a member of the Sussex Federation of Amenity Societies and affiliated to the Sussex Archaeological Society. A copy of its constitution is available on request to the Vice-Chairman.

The strength of such a society lies in the extent to which it can be seen to represent public opinion; the larger its membership the greater its influence. The subscription is £3 a year (additional members in the same household £2, persons in full-time education 25 new pence) to be renewed every year on 1 January, except by those joining on or after 1 October. Subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer, 29 Hurst Farm Road.

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 itor or officers. Opinions in signed articles are not necessar-  
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EDITORIAL

Everything has been said before. The editor can only thank contributors and readers for keeping the Bulletin going so steadily and hope that everyone finds something of particular interest in this issue. He is always glad to receive comments, critical as well as laudatory, and offers of contributions.

COVER PICTURE

The brasses in East Grinstead parish church discussed in Miss Willatt's article on pp.5-8.

MESSAGES FROM THE PAST

M.J.Leppard

In Bulletin 39 (Autumn 1985) I recorded several examples of names, dates or messages left by workmen in local buildings for posterity to discover. I overlooked one brought to light in 1971 and reported in the local papers at the time (1).

Employees of M.H.Day of Sharpthorne were converting 218 London Road for Rentokil when under a doorstep they found written 'This stop was fixed on the 19th day of February 1895 on a cold and windy day' followed by an indcipherable signature. Other messages, dating back to the 1930s, were found on the walls. Mr John Draper, a carpenter, told the Observer he had written many similar messages all over Sussex but had never found one as early as 1895. According to the Courier 'today the custom has lapsed'.

Mr Draper also found an old tiler's hatchet, which fell out of a door lining he was renewing, and his colleagues found old wine bottles stacked under the floorboards, believed to have been hidden by German prisoners of war housed there in the 1914-18 war and employed on local farms.

Mr L.C.Spillman, a director of Martin, Smith & Foster, the previous owners of the building, said that in 1929, when it was converted from a furniture store to flats, a mysterious patch of damp appeared. The floorboards were taken up and revealed a cubbyhole containing a German cap, a knife, fork and spoon and a block of salt.

I also overlooked having been told of the name Jumper Bennet with the dates 1914 and 1917 pencilled on the walls of 7 Grosvenor Road, which was built for the Bests in 1908 (2).

REFERENCES: (1) E.G. Observer, 4 Feb.; E.G. Courier, 18 Feb.  
(2) E.G.S. Bulletin 38, p.8.

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LOCAL REFERENCES IN SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS (continued)

vol.73 (1932) p.lviii E.G. scouts gave shields of arms to museum pp.lxv,204 Crawfurd deeds, W.H.Hills deeds and documents given to Sussex Archaeological Society

EAST  
GRINSTEAD  
THROUGH THE  
EYES OF A  
REPORTER

(5)

B.Desmond

(RIGHT:  
 London Road  
 in c.1937,  
 Sweetman's  
 postcard,  
 including  
Warwick  
Arms)



In my previous 'look around' I forgot, of all things, to mention Stennings timber yard in London Road, run for over a century by the Stenning family. It was a remarkable sight to watch the lovely strong shire horses pull loads of timber up Blackwell Road via Cranston Road (where we lived) into Moat Road and then swing left into London Road to be unloaded in the timber yard.

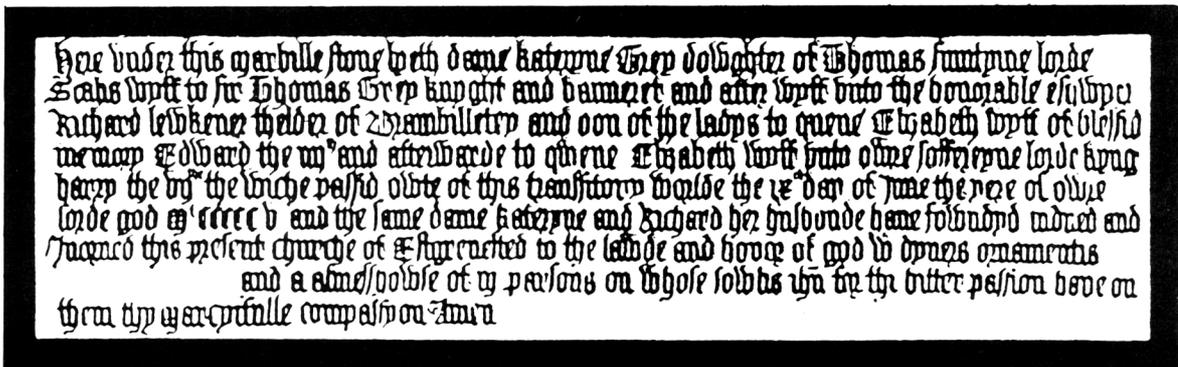
Close by was Hall & Co., coal merchants, whose manager was Mr Ron Rice, and yet another private coal merchants run by the Best family. In those days coal carts were drawn by fine outstanding shire horses and one of the annual attractions was the horse show 'twix them on May Day but, although I attended when the winning horse was chosen, greatly decorated with horsebrasses and beautifully groomed, I cannot recall where it was held.

In the early 20s and 30s the Town Ball in the Grosvenor ball room at the Whitehall was a big annual event run by a committee of which Arch Willmer, tobacconist of London Road, not far from the old Observer building, was a leading figure. On one occasion it took the form of a spectacular fancy dress ball.

There was also, of course, in London Road Messrs A. & C. Bridgland Ltd, a large and invaluable hardware shop run by the Davis family. I knew Mr Leslie Davis, of Sussex Cottage, Christopher Road, very well and he was a great Rotary friend. Then there was Mr William Ward, who ran a fine glass and china shop, Read's, next to the Warwick Arms at the corner of Rice's Hill with the Wesleyan church on the other side. Read's was also a large removal firm whose buildings dominated in Queens Road and by the Radio Centre.

I never entered the Warwick but used to be amused by people slipping in, almost unobserved, as they passed that way. One moment they would be in sight and the next gone! So different from the Swan opposite with its steps, unless, of course, you slipped up the side 'twixt Armstrong's and pub and so entered by the back way, which quite a few people did.

The oldest memorial in East Grinstead is to Katherine, daughter of Thomas, Lord Scales. She died in 1505; the inscription and effigial brasses of her two husbands from her former marble monument are now affixed to the south wall of St Swithun's church, having been rescued from the ruins of the earlier church after its collapse in 1785. (The monument, illustrated on the front cover of this Bulletin, is discussed in Bulletin 29 (Autumn 1980).) The long inscription written in English repays study; it is an early example of the informative biographical sepulchral inscription which became popular in later Tudor times and the following two centuries. As its black letter form often presents difficulty to 20th century readers it is here reproduced and transcribed in full, followed by a free modern rendering.



'Here under this marbille stone lyeth dame Kateryne Grey doughter of Thomas sumtyme lorde / Scalis wyff to sir Thomas Grey knyght and banneret and after wyff unto the honourable esqwyer / Richard lewkener thelder of Brambilletey and oon of the ladys to quene Elizabeth wyff of blessing / memory Edward the iiij<sup>th</sup> and afterwarde to quene Elizabeth wyff unto owre soffereyne lorde kyng / harry the vij<sup>th</sup> the wiche passid owte of this transsitory worlde the ix<sup>th</sup> day of June the yere of owre / lorde god m<sup>l</sup>ccccv and the same dame Kateryne and Richard her husbonde haue fowndyd indued and / Inorned this present church of Estgrenested to the lawde and honor of god w dyuers ornamentis / --- and a almesshowse of iij parsons on whose sowlis ihū for thi bitter passion haue on / them thy marcyffulle compassyon Amen'

(Under this marble monument lies Dame Katherine Grey daughter of Thomas, Lord Scales. She married first Sir Thomas Grey and secondly Richard Lewkenor Esq. of Brambletye. She was one of the ladies-in-waiting to Elizabeth (Woodville) the queen of Edward IV and to Elizabeth (of York) queen of Henry VII. She died 9 June 1505. Katherine and Richard were benefactors of East Grinstead church providing it with various ornaments. They also endowed an almshouse for three people. May Jesus have mercy on their souls.)

Katherine's memorial is in East Grinstead because her second husband lived at Brambletye in the parish. But who was she, and who was her father? From the inscription it is obvious that he was a man of significance and his daughter had good connections at court. In the brief scene 5 of act IV of Shakespeare's Henry VI part 2 Lord Scales makes an appearance as governor of the Tower of London during Jack Cade's rebellion of 1450. The history of the Scales family is inextricably enmeshed with the political and dynastic confusion of the Wars of the Roses.

The question of who was Thomas, Lord Scales and where he came from haunted the author from the time she first read the inscription but answers came only when she was working in the adjacent villages of East Winch and Middleton in Norfolk a few miles east of King's Lynn. East Winch was the early home of the Howard family (later Dukes of Norfolk, now established at Arundel) and Middleton that of the Scales family. There is a parallel in events affecting the two families in the 15th century who had effected a marriage alliance a century earlier.

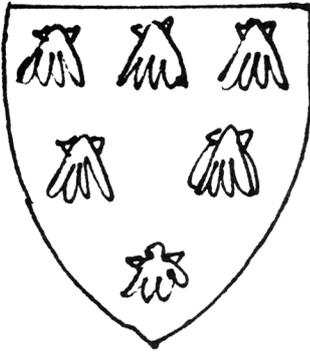
The Scales, a Norman family, were one of the 50 baronies of 15th century England; its members had given service on the battlefield and in the law. Thomas, 7th Lord Scales (c.1399-1460), was perhaps the most illustrious: made a Knight of the Garter in 1425, he commanded the English armies in France; in 1450 he played a significant part in the repression of Jack Cade's rebellion against Henry VI. He then retired to Middleton and started to build a great moated mansion comparable to Hurstmonceux. In 1460, at the outbreak of civil war, he took command of the Tower of London for the Lancastrian king Henry VI when the Yorkist Earl of Warwick entered the city, having captured the king a few days earlier at the battle of Northampton. Thomas's defence failed and he had to flee for safety across the Thames but was murdered as he crossed the river; his naked body was subsequently dumped in the churchyard of St Mary Overy (now Southwark Cathedral), an ignoble end to the last of the male line of a noble family. When Thomas was killed he left (according to history) an only daughter Elizabeth (1436-73), his only son having died in childhood; she was the sole heiress of the family's estates at Middleton, which were soon to be lost. Co-incidentally the Howard family also lost their East Winch estates through lack of a male heir; Elizabeth Howard (born 1410), the only heiress, was left a widow after the battle of Towton in 1461, her husband having supported the defeated Lancastrians.

The Scales heiress, Elizabeth, following the death of her first husband in 1458, married Anthony Woodville (1442-83), eldest son of Richard, Lord Rivers. After the murder of Thomas in 1460 Anthony took the title of Lord Scales in his wife's right; as such he appears in Shakespeare's Henry VI part 3. Four years after Thomas died upholding Henry VI, Elizabeth Woodville, widowed sister of Elizabeth Scales's husband, married Edward IV, the Yorkist king. Elizabeth Woodville's first husband, Sir John Grey, had died fighting for Henry VI; both Anthony and their father Lord Rivers had fought for Henry against Edward IV at the battle of Towton. Both had afterwards seen advantages in changing allegiance to the stronger side. Edward's infatuation for Elizabeth Woodville resulted in a surprise and concealed marriage

to the commoner. An unwise match, it generated mistrust and hatred encouraged by the rise of the Woodville family at court. Seven further Woodville marriages into the established aristocracy quickly followed but the Woodvilles were resented as upstarts and parvenus. The bitterness engendered by Edward IV's precipitate marriage was to influence the history of the next 21 years. The hated Elizabeth Woodville (1437-92) survived her husband Edward IV (1442-83), first to have her elder son, Edward V, snatched from the protection of Anthony Woodville by her husband's brother, Richard of Gloucester, then to have to surrender her younger son to Richard, and then for both sons to disappear in the Tower, followed by the murder of her brother Anthony at the instigation of Richard, who then assumed the crown her son should have worn. After Richard's death at Bosworth in 1485 his victor, Henry Tudor, became Henry VII and strengthened his possession of the throne by marrying Elizabeth Woodville's daughter, Elizabeth of York, who thus became the first Tudor queen. The unfortunate mother died at Bermondsey Abbey a few years later in 1492.

The inscription at East Grinstead tells all that is known of Katherine, daughter of Thomas, Lord Scales. She did not inherit. History records only one daughter of Lord Scales, Elizabeth, wife of the powerful Anthony Woodville. So it seems probable that Katherine was a natural daughter of Lord Scales and, in an age when arranged marriages were common, a suitable husband was found for her. It is scarcely a co-incidence that her first husband was a Grey, Thomas, and that a Grey was also the first husband of Elizabeth Woodville. Family connections ensured Katherine a position in the royal household which she kept for decades, transferring her service from Elizabeth Woodville to her daughter, the queen in the more stable reign of Henry VII. Eventually she returned to the Sussex home of her second husband where she died in 1505, some 45 years after the death of her father and 32 after her sister the heiress.

Elizabeth Scales, the heiress, died childless in 1473. Her husband had by then succeeded his executed father as Earl Rivers and so had dropped the Scales title. After Anthony's murder in 1483 John Howard, first Duke of Norfolk, was granted the Scales's Middleton estates in 1484, only to lose his life the following year supporting Richard III at Bosworth, killed by John de Vere, 13th Earl of Oxford, who had already inherited the Howards' East Winch estates. After Bosworth the Scales's estates passed to John de Vere as the great-great-great-grandson of Robert Howard and Margery Scales. Thus ended the Howard and Scales link with East Winch and Middleton in Norfolk. At East Winch all that now remains as a reminder of the Howards is the overgrown moat of their mansion and the 14th century font given to the church by Robert and Margery more for the glory of the Howards than of God (it bears the Howard arms prominently). All that now remains of the once mighty Scales is a tower at Middleton and Katherine's inscription at East Grinstead. The great brick gatehouse tower started by Thomas was completed by Anthony Woodville (it bears his arms); whether Thomas's planned mansion was ever completed is not known. The derelict gatehouse was restored, the moat re-dug and a new mansion added, 1856-1905. This, with the vestigial remains of the moat to the earlier Scales house, is now part of the Barclay family estate. The marriage alliance of the How-



ards and Scales came to naught; the Howard family is now at Arundel; the Scales family has been extinct for more than half a millenium: but the brass memorial to the illegitimate daughter of the last Lord Scales is still in East Grinstead church.

THE ARMS OF SCALES: gules, six escallops argent (six silver scallops on a red ground). These arms were on the monument and were destroyed when the tower collapsed in 1785 (or earlier).

NOTE: Brig.Gen. Fane Lambard in two short articles entitled 'Katherine?' (Sussex Notes & Queries, vol.3 (1930-1), p.235, and vol.4 (1932-3), pp.51-3), covering rather different ground from Miss Willatts, also concludes Katherine's illegitimacy. His citation of her aunt's will strengthens the case and shows that Katherine must have been born before 1436. ED.

Beryl Golding, NO MORE CAST IRON

a review by P.D.Wood

The family saga, spanning several generations, has long been a favourite subject for novelists; it is less common in biography and local history. Mrs Golding has written an unusual book, of absorbing local interest, which with only a little artifice could be re-fashioned into one of those thick novels.

Her subject is the Smith family, who were builders in East Grinstead for almost a century, the last of whom, George Smith, died in 1973 and will be remembered by many. He was Mrs Golding's father, and the book is unmistakably a work of piety, both filial and Christian. (The pagan reader need not be put off - neither kind is obtrusive.)

The author gives an account, full of homely detail and anecdote, of how three generations of working builders lived and ran their business and their lives; how they contributed to the growth of the town; and how larger events, especially the two wars, changed and sometimes nearly ended their lives. There is a good deal of humour; some sharp poignancy ('Cinema's gone - Bert's dead'); the narrative moves now briskly, now slowly, always holding the reader.

But there is more to it than this. I have not read for a long time a book which more strongly affirms what one so much hopes is true: that between the scum on top and the dregs that sink, the great unrecorded bulk of English society is made of men and women who are decent, hardworking and steadfast in adversity. Perhaps this sounds dull: but though the Smiths were worthy, they were not dull. Nothing could be more unexpected than the hair-raising accounts of flights in home-made gliders in 1912, and gliding remained George's great enthusiasm until the second war.

This is an unpretentious, home-spun book: but one is left with the feeling that there may, after all, be something to be said for belonging to the human race.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS AGO

An article 'Some Royal and National Occasions in East Grinstead' which appeared in our Bulletin 21 (May 1977) to mark the silver jubilee of our present Queen dealt inevitably with only a few such events and those almost all at second-hand. Mr Gould's researches have now uncovered the following, from the East Grinstead Observer for 5 February 1887, which we print in full.

'Now that there is a prospect of a meeting to consider the question of what shall be done to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee, it may be interesting to recall what was done by way of rejoicing when Her Majesty entered on her happy and prosperous reign. So far as we can learn the whole demonstration consisted of eating and drinking, and this the inhabitants of fifty years ago knew quite as well how to do as ourselves. The very faintest excuse was sufficient then for a dinner, therefore it is no wonder that such an affair should be arranged for June 20th, 1837, the day of Her Majesty's accession. The moving spirits in the demonstration were Mr. James Lynn, grandfather of Mr G.H. Lynn, the tradesman of today, and Mr. John Tully, the latter a veterinary surgeon, and remembered by some still as a very gentlemanly old fellow, and a man thought a great deal of by his fellow tradesmen.

'The spread took place at the Crown Hotel, and was confined almost exclusively to the tradesmen of the town, so that the company was not a very large one, numbering nearly fifty. It is said that there was the usual jovial speechmaking, singing and hard drinking, and the Queen was started on her career by the loyal people of East Grinstead with wishes sincere and hearty.

'The coronation, which took place on June 28th, 1838, a little over a year after the accession, gave another opportunity for a dinner, and it was seized, but the event did not take place till a short time after the Coronation. Up till then it had been the gentlemen who had been partaking in the rejoicings, and the fairer sex began to grow jealous. A queen, they argued, had ascended the throne, thus placing all British subjects under "petticoat government", therefore their position was superior, in a social sense, to that occupied by the males. Seeing that the men had two dinners, the ladies of the community claimed the right to have one for themselves, and no sooner was the idea mooted than it was readily taken up.

'The Crown was then occupied by Mrs. Head and Mrs. Elliott, two jovial, buxom widows, and they readily took the matter up. The result was that on a given date nearly forty ladies met in the large room and sat down about 5 o'clock to a rich and bountiful meat tea. It had been settled that the ladies were not to think of paying for anything, even should such a peculiar desire possess them, but they were to order exactly what they liked, and leave the settling up for after consideration.

'Mr. William Palmer, uncle to the Mr. Palmer who was a partner of Mr. Dixon's, and who died a few years back, instructed the two jolly landladies that they were to spice and warm up half-a-dozen bottles of port wine and place it on the tables after tea as his contribution to the novel celebration. The ladies entirely took the arrangements in their own hands, and had settled that their

husbands, sweethearts or sons should come for them at 9 o'clock, and till this hour no male was to be admitted to the room. But long before the time arranged, the love-sick swains were clamouring for admittance at the doors and expressing their desires to associate in the mirth and harmony which prevailed within. The wills of the ladies proved of insufficient strength, and an hour or so before 9 o'clock the gentlemen were admitted. So pleasant did everything appear that they made no attempt to march off their mothers, wives or sweethearts, but down they sat, fetched in more port and kept up their singing and joviality till about one in the morning.

'One of the eldest ladies present was Mrs. Doubell, who was related to one of the ladies then living at the Crown. She lived at and owned Vine Cottage, where her son (Mr. Wm. Doubell) now resides. Out of compliment to the old lady it was determined that the party should not break up till she made the first move. But as morning was fast creeping on, the decision began to frighten some, for Mrs. Doubell showed no signs of moving and enquiries began to be made. Then it came out that she was going to sleep in the hotel for the night, a fact which, as she loved a joke, she had carefully kept from the general company.

'At last the hour arrived when it was felt the pleasant party must break up. On a calculation being made it was found the bill averaged exactly half a guinea for every gentleman in the room. A few who were unmarried objected, but they were out-voted, and the half-guinea per male head was paid. The ladies were so delighted with this that they unanimously supported one of their number who suggested that they should make the gathering an annual affair. But the gentlemen, smarting under the half-guinea infliction, soon put an extinguisher on the proposal and marched the ladies off home.

'So far as we can ascertain, the only persons now living who were present are Mr. Doubell, who came that day from a distance to see his mother, and Mr. and Mrs. Hooker of Rock Gardens, who were then quite a young married couple.'

FOREST ROW, vol. 3, part 3 appeared earlier this year and is mainly devoted to the history of Holy Trinity parish church, 1836-1917; its subsequent history will appear in the next issue. A good deal of new material, including illustrations, has been used not known to R.P. Odell when he compiled his book on the church in 1963. There is also a tribute to Jim Hudson and an article on Jack and Mabel Smith. (£1 at Town Museum, postage extra)

The East Grinstead Museum Society Newsletter 11 (June 1987) includes edited extracts from the reminiscences of Mr Frederick Redman of Imberhorne Farm Cottages (born 1910), part of its tape-recording project. (10 n.p. at Museum, postage extra)

The Wealden Iron Research Group Newsletter 6 (Nov. 1985) contains some footnotes to the end of the Wealden iron industry by M.J. Leppard drawing on East Grinstead evidence.

Our member Mrs Golding's No More Cast Iron (£3.95 at Town Museum and bookshops) is reviewed on p.8 above.

THE PUMPHOUSE, LUXFORDSFARM

Miss R.M. Willatts

(LEFT: The pumphouse, as seen from Luxfords Lane, drawn by Mr R.A. Michell from a photograph by Miss Willatts)



Luxfords Farm is one of several secluded in wooded pasture in East Grinstead parish. It is just over a mile from the High Street and lies below the high sandstone ridge which carries the Lewes Road. It faces out over the Weald to be-

yond Weir Wood Reservoir. The 16th/17th century farmhouse is set two fields back from Luxfords Lane. In front of it and below it is a man-made embanked pond. Alongside the pond is a dell formed by a spring whose water seeps into it. Here (N.G.R. TQ 408367), appropriately, partly hidden by oak trees, is the pretty octagonal pumphouse, built in the mid-19th century to protect the horse-driven pump which raised water for the farm above. It is a rare survival in southern England of a wheelhouse built for a horse-powered engine.

Although the Romans had used animals for turning wheels, in Britain it was not until the 16th century that animal rotary power appeared. There were several types: large drums for rope winding; wheels rolled round a trough for crushing (both worked by horses); the vertical treadwheel worked by dogs or donkeys; and, most, frequent, the geared cog wheel. This consisted of a large raised horizontal wheel with cogs attached to gearings to drive machinery. The wheel, on a vertical shaft, was turned at approximately three revolutions per minute by horses walking a circular path around it at 2-2½ m.p.h. They were harnessed to a beam extended from the wheel or its shaft. The horse circle had a diameter of 18 feet but might be up to 23 feet. Wheels were designed for up to six horses and drove machinery for threshing, chopping straw, slicing turnips, working a circular saw and raising water. Generally such machinery was in a barn and was connected to the wheel outside by drive belts and shafts. The wheel, or horse-gin, was protected by a square, circular or polygonal building or cloister known as a gin-gang. These horse-engine sheds were a characteristic of north east England and Scotland but, except for the south west, were rarely found elsewhere. In southern England wheels were outside and placed on the ground, the horse stepping over the drive mechanisms.\*

The period for constructing horse-gin wheelhouses was barely half a century. The horse-powered threshing machine was first

\* e.g. as at East Grinstead Pottery. ED.

produced in 1789 by Andrew Meikles of Dunbar but it was not until the early 19th century that it became popular with farmers (though distrusted by labourers), for such a machine could thresh up to ten times faster and with less wastage than a man with a flail. By the 1850s steam power was being applied to farm machinery so, except for small and remote farms, the horse-gin gradually became redundant. Those that survived were often converted to diesel. Horse-gins for raising water lasted longer, into this century. They were more convenient than steam, being only needed for an hour or two daily. To raise steam for such a short time was uneconomic. As the work of pumping water was less onerous than threshing, only one horse was required. In an hour it could raise 1000 gallons, first from the ground and then to storage tanks in the farm house and buildings.

The Luxfords pumphouse stands on its own, well away from the farm buildings to which it pumped water. It is some 25 feet across (an average size) and has a tall eight-sided roof surmounted by a wooden louvred lantern (sides 18½" x 24" high). The roof is much steeper than general with such horse-gin houses. It is tiled with semi-glazed machine-made purple/red tiles. The ridge tiles are specially shaped for the necessary 135° of the octagonal ridges. The low walls of brown-pink bricks are 7' 2" high internally and each side is some 9' 6" wide and whitewashed. Apart from the central lantern the house is lit by three small windows and the wide doorway. Outside, between the pumphouse and the pond, is a low covered cistern (brick with concrete rendering). Pumphouse and cistern are together enclosed by a contemporary post and rail iron fence.

No working examples of horse wheels remain outside museums and their distinctive round houses are fast disappearing. Their original purpose long since superseded, most are now used for storage or are derelict. The Luxfords pumphouse, though long disused, a grade 2 listed building since February 1979, is now being restored by its owners who have already restored the central lantern. The structure is sound and complete but nothing remains of the horse-driven wheel and gearing; it was replaced by diesel pumps which are now derelict. It may be seen from Luxfords Lane, a public footpath.

East Grinstead is fortunate not only in having such a pretty example of the house intact but also that its owners, Mr and Mrs Lloyd-Eley, are willing to restore it to good structural condition. Acknowledgements are also due to them for allowing the author access.

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BACK NUMBERS of these Bulletins may be obtained from the editor, 25 n.p. each (postage extra). Members may obtain a complete set of those still in print (31 of the 41 so far issued) for £5, post free, non-members for £6. Newsletters are similarly available at 10 n.p. each, £2.50 a set (34 out of 38), non-members £3. A set of all available Newsletters and Bulletins combined is £7 to members, £8.50 to non-members. For out-of-print numbers names may be put on a waiting list. Back numbers are always welcome for re-sale in this way, even damaged or defective ones that can be cannibalised.