



The
BULLETIN
of the
EAST GRINSTEAD
SOCIETY.

No. 43

Spring 1988

Published by the East Grinstead Society,
c/o 20 St George's Court, East Grinstead, Sussex.

Text copyright © The East Grinstead Society, 1988

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 £4 a year (additional members in the same household £3, 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.

PRESIDENT R.T.RENTON, M.P.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1987-88:

Chairman A.W.SCOPE, M.A., B.Sc.
 Vice-Chairman M.J.LEPPARD, M.A. (Press Correspondent, Editor)
 Hon. Treasurer E.PEARCE
 Hon. Secretary D.B.KENT

Mrs J.EDYE, M.A.; Miss G.V.F.EMMENS; R.GREGORY; C.E.HARTLAND, A.A.Dip., F.R.I.B.A., M.R.T.P.I.; R.S.HURCOMB, F.C.I.C.; Mrs B.L.MICHELL; R.E.S.MILLER; Mrs D.YARWOOD

Matter for the Bulletin and requests for publications to Mr Leppard (address on cover), changes of address and membership queries to Miss Emmens, 2 Benchfield Close, matter for the Newsletter and programme queries to Mrs Edye, Thrush Field, Coombe Hill Road. The Chairman's address is 7 Chapel Lane, Ashurst Wood.

Permission to reproduce anything from the Bulletin must be sought from the Editor. Unsigned contributions are the work of the Editor or officers. Opinions in signed articles are not necessarily anyone's but their author's.

EDITORIAL

Our twentieth anniversary this April is being celebrated by a temporary exhibition at the Town Museum (till the end of June) and specially requested articles in both local newspapers. The next number of this Bulletin, to be issued in the Autumn, will contain an article reflecting on the achievements of the two decades and where we stand now. Meanwhile we may be allowed to be grateful that we have got thus far. The need for our work is unlikely ever to disappear but it could be ended by insufficient support: and so, yet again, increased and more active membership is the sine qua non for everything else.

COVER PICTURE

The gate lodge, Barton St Mary, Lewes Road, East Grinstead, as it is today, almost unaltered from the original design. See Mrs Yarwood's article on pp.4-9, a further instalment from our listed buildings project.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE VANGUARD WAY: A second edition of this guide to a long distance footpath walk from Croydon to Seaford via the eastern outskirts of Dormans Land, Ashurst Wood and Forest Row (which we missed when first published in 1980) came out in 1986. There is a detailed description of the route, including public transport access (so that it can be done in parts), cross paths, geology, accommodation and refreshments. There is a gazetteer of places of interest (some shaky history at Forest Row), admirable maps, a few photographs and a potted history of the Vanguards Rambling Club of Croydon who conceived and established the route. Their initiative and the high standard of this guide are much to be praised. (Town Museum and bookshops, 90 n.p.)

MID SUSSEX DISTRICT GUIDE: A 1987 edition of this guide has appeared, substantially the same as the fourth edition of 1986 but with a completely new entry for Balcombe (seemingly by a resident) and with the Burgess Hill and East Grinstead entries rewritten in the light of improved historical knowledge. High-brook is omitted. There are some very good photographs, many of them (unusually for such publications) showing people out and about in the places illustrated. The location map is still inadequate. (Town Council offices, price not indicated)

FOREST ROW, vol.3, part 4 (March 1988), a specially enlarged issue, concludes the chronicle of the parish church, including six photographs, and also contains the first part of Richard Caldwell's memories, 1900-25. (£1 at Museum) A fourth volume in four parts is promised.

The East Grinstead Museum Society's Newsletter 12 (October 1987) includes a report on its Archaeological Study and Action Group's fieldwalking in the Gullege area. (10 n.p. at Museum)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS: pp.9,14

BARTON ST MARY, Lewes Road, East Grinstead

Doreen Yarwood

Designed and built 1906 for Sir G.Munro Miller by the architect (Sir) Edward Lutyens

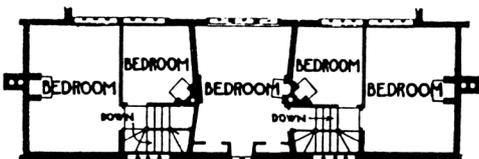
The Architect (1869-1944)

During his working life Lutyens dominated the English architectural scene; he was far and away the most talented British architect of his time. His designs encompassed a wide variety of themes and concepts but he was at heart an Edwardian and an individualist.

Lutyens was above all things an artist; his taste was impeccable and one of his greatest qualities was his innate sense of proportion in the relationship of line, tone and mass. He was capable of infinite attention to detail; he was a perfectionist. All these qualities are reflected in Barton St Mary.

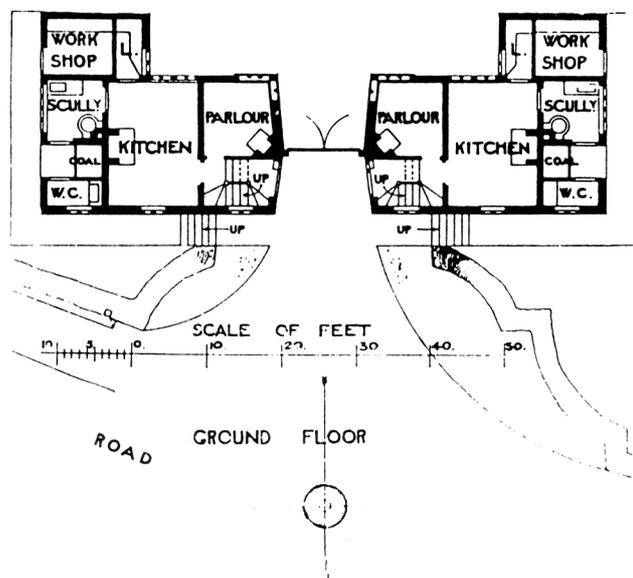
His work is sometimes criticised (at a time, 1920s, when modern architecture and materials and structure were being developed in Europe) for its traditional quality, for its use of traditional materials and for his adherence to established proportion and methods. Yet, though he designed much of his work in classical idiom, he transposed the style to his own conception and a Lutyens Doric Order or Roman ornament is readily recognisable as such. In this he possessed the same faculty as Robert Adam and Sir Christopher Wren in that he made these forms personally his own.

When barely 20 years old Lutyens set up practice on his own in London. At that time there were still enough people in Britain with money to build large houses and to employ an architect to design them. Between 1890 and 1914 Lutyens built up a large country house practice. The range of designs of these houses was broad, each one original and suited to its commission, the area of the country and the landscape in which it stood. Some were built in stone, some brick, some half-timber; all utilised the traditional materials of the district. In the majority of



Figs 1 and 2: Plans of gate lodge

Reproduced (with fig.3) from L.Weaver, Houses and Gardens by E.L.Lutyens by kind permission of the publishers, Antique Collectors' Club Ltd



houses Lutyens reverted to the simple English vernacular forms, most often of 16th, 17th and 18th century style. Barton St Mary is characteristic in this respect. It owes most to 16th century origins and utilises the Sussex materials of brick and tile, colour washed in part. Yet here, as in other Lutyens houses, no-one would mistake Barton St Mary for an Elizabethan house; it is essentially Lutyens, its tall chimneystacks, for instance, of his personal style even though inspired by the more decorative Elizabethan ones.

The House

The house is approached through a two-storeyed double gatehouse which spans the carriage entrance drive. It is a dignified, symmetrical building composed of two identical gate lodges of colour washed brick on the lower storey and tile hung above. Each lodge (see figs 1,2 opposite) was originally planned with a kitchen, parlour, scullery, workshop, coal bunker and W.C. on the ground floor and bedrooms above. This has been little altered only; for instance the coal areas and W.C.s have been adapted to become bathrooms. There are dormers in the roof and tall chimneystacks complete the design. The inner walls of the carriage-way are partly half-timbered and partly lined with the small bricks specially ordered by Lutyens for the house. Standard bricks are used elsewhere in the gatehouse as they are also in the carriage house (now garage) at one side of the gate lodge (fig.6, front cover).

In characteristic English vernacular style of the 16th century the house was designed on informal unsymmetrical plan. The walls of the two-storeyed building were white plastered and the hipped roof tiled. There were red brick chimneystacks, window and doorway dressings. The centre of the entrance front was recessed, fronted by a square forecourt, and the round-headed doorway was set to one side. The forecourt was then flanked by advanced gabled wings which in turn were flanked by larger ones (see fig.3, below).

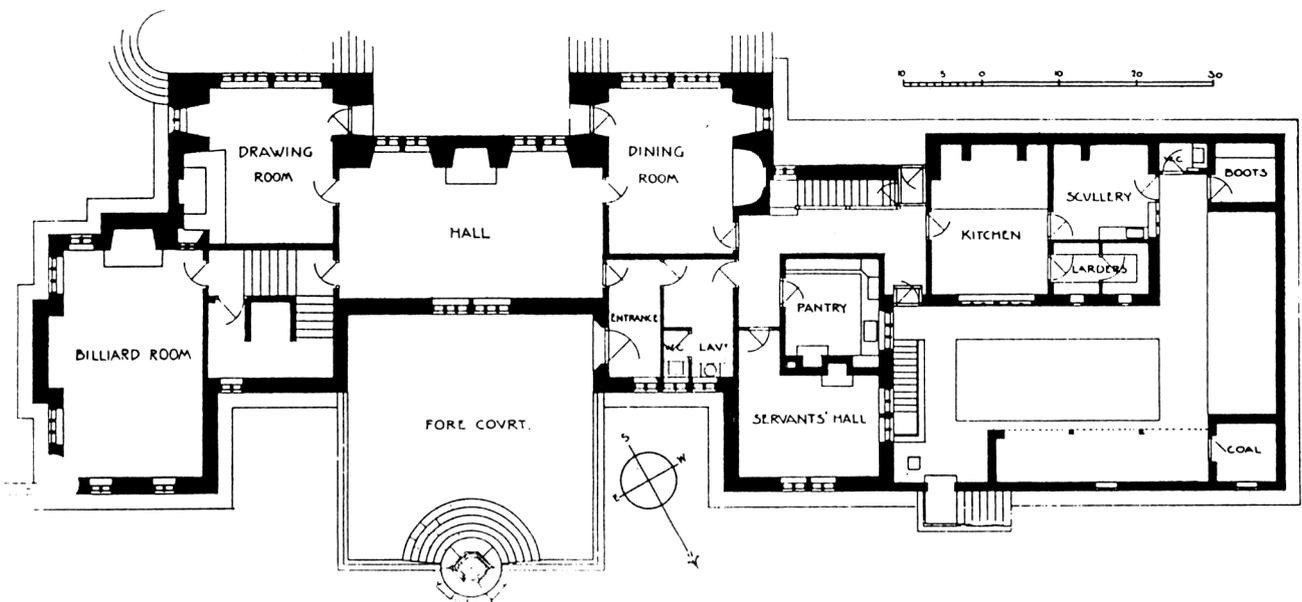


Fig.3: Ground plan of house

The original window openings of Barton St Mary on all elevations were long and narrow with dressings of red brick, the casements divided by bull-nose brick mullions. On the entrance front these have not been altered, with the exception of the centrally placed hall window which has been greatly enlarged into a bay some 20' x 24' but, fortunately, the bull-nose brick mullion design has been retained. Because of the advancing of the bay window a new doorway has been inserted beside the window and this replaces the original side entrance (cf. figs 4, below, 9, p.9). On the garden front, sadly, all the ground floor windows have been altered and replaced by larger openings with steel frames. Here the panes are mixed, some square, some diamond shaped. A modern oriel window has been inserted on the first floor (figs 5, 7, opposite).

On all elevations the hipped roof-lines are set off by the elegant, tall chimneystacks. Some of these are designed en face with the elevation, some are turned at an angle. All are imposing and effective.

The original Lutyens interior was simple, all in white plaster and brick, the bricks being carefully chosen to be of small size ($1\frac{3}{4}$ " thick instead of the standard 3") so lending scale to one of his smaller houses. There were no cornices in the finely-proportioned rooms and little decorative emphasis except for the large open fireplaces. These had four-centred arched

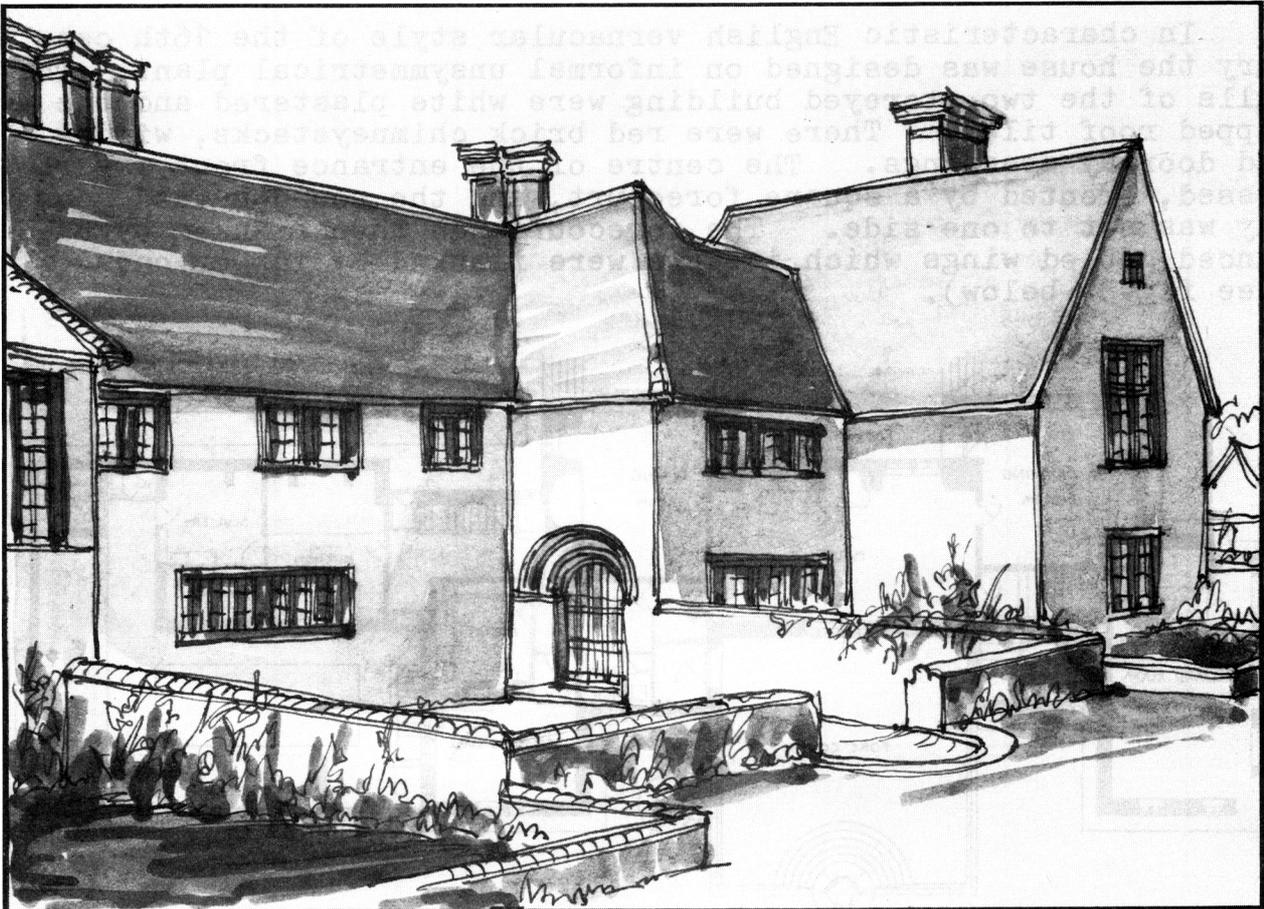


Fig.4: Barton St Mary as designed by Lutyens in 1906, entrance front

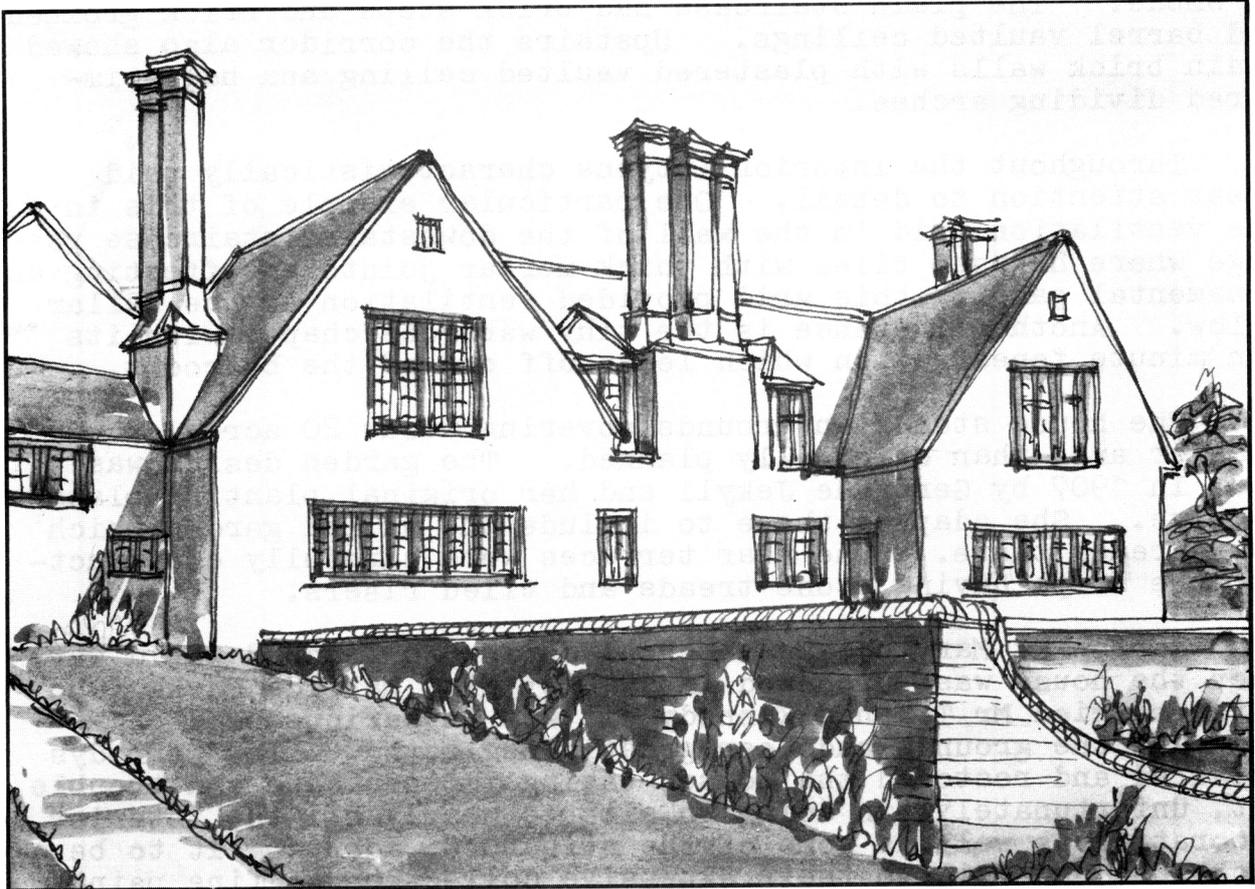


Fig.5: Barton St Mary as designed by Lutyens in 1906, garden front



Fig.7: The garden front of Barton St Mary as it is today. Cf. fig.5 and note altered fenestration.

openings of stone and, inside, tiled canopies to control the exit of smoke. The plain staircase had brick steps and brick groined and barrel vaulted ceilings. Upstairs the corridor also showed plain brick walls with plastered vaulted ceiling and half-timbered dividing arches.

Throughout the interior Lutyens characteristically paid great attention to detail. One particular example of this is in the ventilation grid in the wall of the downstairs staircase passage where he used tiles with thick mortar joints so effecting an ornamental panel; this grid provided ventilation to the cellar below. Another instance is the tiny wardrobe chapel with its own minute fenestration which leads off one of the bedrooms.

The house stands in grounds covering about 20 acres, a smaller area than originally planned. The garden design was made in 1907 by Gertrude Jekyll and her original planting plans survive. She adapted these to include the walled garden which was already there. The rear terraces were carefully constructed, the steps having stone treads and tiled risers.

Barton St Mary became a school during the second world war. When the house was purchased in 1946 by Miss Matilda Marks (who later married Mr Terence Kennedy) it was in serious need of repair and the grounds had been greatly neglected. The Kennedys repaired and restored the house, taking immense care and trouble, but, unfortunately, in doing so altered nearly all the interior decoration as well as some of the structure, adapting it to be a backcloth and foil to their extensive collection of fine paintings, tapestries and antique furniture. They removed all but one of the Lutyens fireplaces (that in the drawing room, with its little side window giving a view of the billiard room, survives) and replaced them in two instances (hall and dining room) with marble rococo-style ones. In the billiard room they inserted a two-stage classical fireplace and a doorcase taken from Lawers Place in Perthshire; these date from the 1730s and are believed to have been designed by William Adam, Scottish Palladian architect and father of Robert Adam. Panelling was installed to cover internal walls, of quality wood and craftsmanship but of mixed style and parentage, ranging from curclined neo-Jacobean to neo-Victorian shelving with niches. Floors, understandably, were close carpeted.

The most unfortunate alteration to the interior decoration was to the staircase where the plain high-quality brickwork was painted all over in what Mr Kennedy described as 'trompe l'oeil depicting Watteauesque scenes'*. It would have been interesting to have heard Sir Edwin's comments.

One very attractive and useful addition to the house was made by the Kennedys. This is a spacious sun-room built on to the dining room.

Since 1968 the house has been the family home of Mr & Mrs Jayes who care for it devotedly and are deeply appreciative of its beauty and quality.

* Article in the Connoisseur 1961 by Terence Kennedy

The Department of the Environment listing of Barton St Mary is in three parts, all of Grade II standard. The house is listed (1961), the gate lodge (1962) and, in 1961, what is termed 'The Ornamental Temple over Round Pond'. All these structures are given a date of 1906. In fact the 'ornamental temple' was set up in the forecourt of the house in the early 1960s by Mr Kennedy and is an unfortunate erection of mixed classical/oriental derivation.

When Chairman of the East Grinstead Society Mr Cedric Hartland wrote to the Minister of the Department, enclosing an 'on-the-spot' report from me, requesting that consideration be given to upgrading the house and lodge to Grade I and delisting the 'ornamental temple'.

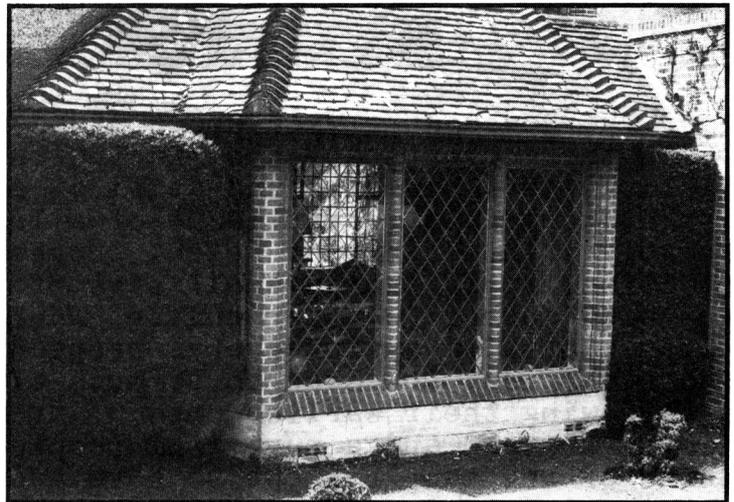
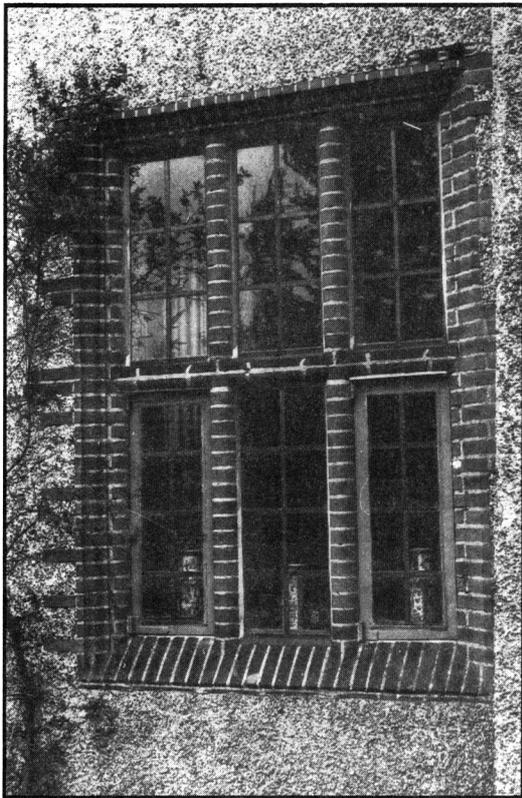


Fig.8 (LEFT): Barton St Mary, window on garden front unaltered from Lutyens design. Note bull-nose brick mullions. Fig.9 (ABOVE): Entrance front, hall window as enlarged to a bay in the 60s (cf. 4)

THE PUMPHOUSE, Luxfords Lane (4211f.): Miss D.Cheal recollects that this pumphouse was still working during the first world war, operated by Fred Budgen. By Christmas 1923, if not earlier, recalls Mrs A.M.Leppard, its work had been taken over by an hydraulic ram nearby.

APPRECIATION INDEED: It is gratifying to note that the late Alec Clifton-Taylor's last book, Buildings of Delight (1986), includes Sackville College among its 96 entries. The only other Sussex structure is Balcombe viaduct. (£12.95 in bookshops)

BACK NUMBERS OF BULLETINS: NEW PRICES: Single copies 50 n.p. (+ postage); complete sets of all issues still in print (32) £10 (post free) to members, £12 (post free) to non-members. Names can be put on a waiting list for out-of-print issues. Unwanted back numbers are always welcome for resale, including damaged or defective ones that can be 'cannibalised'.

THE ROEBUCK
WYCH CROSS

E.C.Byford
and
M.J.Leppard

RIGHT: The
Roebuck in
c.1930, a
promotional
postcard
(also used
to illus-
trate bro-
chure)



The Roebuck at Wych Cross stands just inside our boundaries where the ancient parish of East Grinstead met that of Maresfield. An impressive and at first sight plausible account of its history in a recent issue of a local free magazine (1), presumably printed in good faith, proves, however, to be sheer fabrication, apart from a small part of the final paragraph. The un-named author (whether hoaxer, would-be pasticheur or dupe) has given himself away in several respects: supposing the Roebuck and the Forest Row Swan to be much older names than they are and not knowing their earlier ones; inventing 'the Eagle Brewery' at East Grinstead and a number of people; naming correctly only three of the people known to have had to do with the place; and attributing to two of his characters names not in use in their time (Edgar, 1651, obsolete by then and revived in the 18th century, and Cedric, 1702, invented by Sir Walter Scott in the early 19th century and not widely used till after 1886). The purpose of this article is to set out such facts as are known from records. Any further information will be gratefully accepted for printing in a future issue.

So far nothing has been traced before 1742 when on 13 October in the Duddleswell manorial court Thomas Baker surrendered to William Brooke of Hooe yeoman 'a piece of land lying before the house called the Wich Cross Inn and from the end of a piece of ground lately used as a Ninepinn Alley ...' and also a piece 'on the opposite side of the road, near the Wich Cross Inn' (2). On 22 September the same Thomas Baker, of 'North Cross', East Grinstead, innholder, had released other lands to the same William Brooke (3). Obviously 'North Cross' is a misreading of someone's handwriting and evidently the inn was already established; indeed the junction of five roads in the middle of a large tract of open country would seem an obvious place to provide for weary, hungry or thirsty travellers. With the turnpiking of the roads from Highgate Green to Wych Cross (?1785) and from Wych Cross to Lewes via Uckfield and to Offham via Chailey (both 1752) and the consequent erecting of a tollgate there must have been even more occasion for travellers to seek refreshment where they were obliged to pause.

The gate, a house or two and the Roe Buck inn are all that Wych Cross consisted of in 1809 (4), the earliest date noted so far for the modern name. As is usually the case, the old one persisted for some time alongside the new; the latest instance noted is in 1858 (5). In 1769 'the house of Richard Turley at Wychcross' had been a sufficient designation (6) and in 1781 it was listed simply (perhaps by a slip) as the Cross (7). No particular significance is likely to attach to the change of name; at least eight other changes of inn name are known in the parish and Roebuck seems an appropriate name in the middle of Ashdown Forest.

There is no evidence that the Roebuck was ever, as some have asserted (1,8), a coaching inn (though no doubt it was a 'request stop'), a post office or a favourite haunt of smugglers. No notable events are recorded, and running it was combined with farming an adjoining area on the Maresfield side of the boundary, probably both equally humdrum occupations most of the time.

However, in c.1887 Mr T.C.Thompson, M.P., of Ashdown Park, who had bought the inn some four years previously (9), surrendered its licence, though apparently continuing it for a time as a public house where no intoxicating liquors were sold (10). A local tradition that this was because his wife sent the butler there for her tipples is best regarded with caution. More probably it was sympathy with the 'temperance' movement, of which his son-in-law Bishop G.C.Fisher (Vicar of Forest Row, 1873-9) was certainly a lifelong advocate (11). Soon it was let as a private house, though confusingly retaining the name The Roebuck (12).

In 1928 Bishop Fisher's son's widow sold the property to Major Thomas Stewart Inglis of Streatham for £4150 (9). Inglis, an architect who had already built the 'Old' Felbridge Hotel in 1922 and run it as resident proprietor (13) now opened the Roebuck Hotel in the same capacity. He soon brought out a lavishly illustrated booklet of 32 pages (8) to proclaim its virtues as a place to stay or for motorists to take a meal. 'In a setting of indescribable charm' and with a history owing more to wishful thinking than to recorded facts, it was furnished throughout by Bobby's, the Eastbourne department store. Ashley Courtenay's Let's Halt Awhile is quoted: 'a model hotel ... I always feel Her Majesty the Queen would enjoy visiting because of its spotless kitchens'. The minimum charge for bed, bath and breakfast was 12/6 per person (visitor's servants 10/6), breakfast 3/-, luncheon 3/6, afternoon tea 1/6 and dinner 5/- or à la carte.

In 1944 Captain Ralph Lowther Jolliffe bought the hotel and had the licence transferred (14). Beyond that we have not yet traced its story.

In conclusion the list of innkeepers overleaf is as complete as we can make it. It does not include those owners who let the house to others to run. Dates and references are for first and last mentions only. * = described as victualler, i.e. selling both food and drink for consumption on premises; ** = described as innkeeper, i.e. keeping a public house for the lodging and entertainment of travellers.

1742	Thomas BAKER**	(2,3)
1750	John PRING**	(15,16)
1757	Moses STEPHENS	(16)
1763-81	Richard TURLEY*	(16,7)
1780	William OBARD	(16)
1794	John BATCHELAR*	(17)
1805-07	Richard OLDFIELD	(18,19)
1807-11	Thomas HEAD*	(18,20,21)
1812	William CO(O)MBER	(9,21)
1814	John FINCH	(9)
1822-28	William WOOD	(18,22)
1830	- COOMBER	(16)
1831	Thomas WOOD	(9)
1843	James COMBER	(23)
1844	- SHERELOCK	(16)
1845-55	Henry RIDLEY**	(24)
1858-62	Thomas BRUNSDEN**	(24,25)
1867-78	Mrs Elizabeth GOODRICK**	(24)
1887	Richard (v.l. Nathaniel) SLATER**	(24,26)

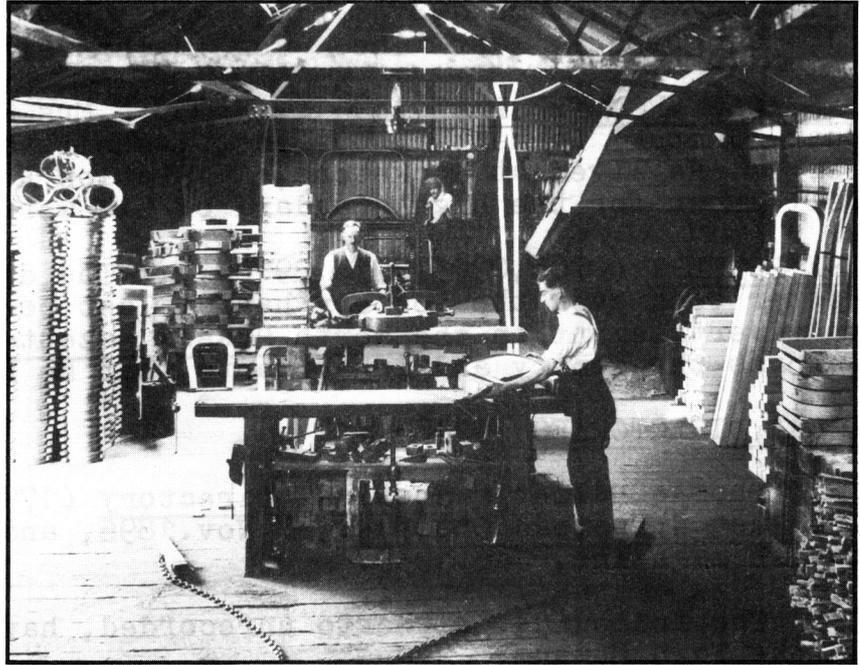
REFERENCES: E.G.O. = East Grinstead Observer; E.S.R.O. = East Sussex Record Office; W.S.R.O. = West Sussex Record Office

- (1) East Grinstead and Weald (Oct.1987), pp.12f.
- (2) E.S.R.O., S.A.T./AB 1314
- (3) E.S.R.O., Add. MS 1425
- (4) Attree's Topography of Brighton and Picture of the Roads (1809), p.52
- (5) Sussex Archaeological Collections, vol.10 (1858), p.182
- (6) Lewes Journal, 29 Nov.1769
- (7) Victuallers' recognisances, E.S.R.O., QDL/E1
- (8) The Roebuck Hotel (undated brochure, c.1930)
- (9) Roebuck deeds, W.S.R.O., Add. MSS 19412-19436
- (10) T.Cramp in E.G.O., 10 Sept.1888
- (11) R.P.Odell, The Parish of Forest Row ... 1836-1962 (1963), pp.24f.
- (12) Sackville College ... by the Twenty-second Warden (1913), p.168
- (13) E.G.S. Bulletin 30, p.3
- (14) E.G.O., 8 July 1944
- (15) E.S.R.O., Add. MS 1140
- (16) Land tax, W.S.R.O., Add. MS 18419
- (17) Universal British Directory
- (18) Colchester papers, Public Record Office, 30/9/36
- (19) Lease, E.S.R.O., List of deeds of A.Morriss of Pippingford Park
- (20) Draft census return, W.S.R.O., PAR 348/26/2/6
- (21) Church rate book, W.S.R.O., PAR 348/8/1
- (22) Parish valuation, W.S.R.O., PAR 348/30/1
- (23) Church rate book, W.S.R.O., PAR 348/8/2
- (24) Kelly's directories
- (25) Melville's directory of Sussex, 1858
- (26) Steer's Forest Row, Ashurst Wood ... Directory

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY: Readers wanting an account of our origins are referred to Bulletin 24. For the story since then a set of Bulletins and Newsletters will be needed.

JOHN STENNING & SON LTD, 1792-1987

M.J.Leppard



The sale, closure and clearance of the timber yard of John Stenning & Sons at Robertsbridge in the early part of 1987 marks the end of a story which began in East Grinstead in 1792 when John Stenning, a 17 year old who had not completed his apprenticeship as a joiner, arrived in search of work. The timber merchant's business he established here soon prospered, taking over the Robertsbridge yard in the 1890s. In 1964 the East Grinstead yard was closed, having become difficult to operate in its town centre location, the site was eventually covered with office blocks (Sussex House, etc.) and the whole business was concentrated on Robertsbridge.

This note is merely for the sake of record. It is good to know that the current head of the family, also named John Stenning, is compiling its history and that the firm's records, which date back to the early 19th century, have been offered to the East Sussex County Record Office.

Our postcard of the topping out of the chimney and a limited number of photographs of work on one of the firm's former sidelines, making tennis rackets and hockey sticks, both reproduced above, are on sale at the Town Museum (12 n.p. and £1).

AUSTRALIAN LINK: With the Australian bicentenary being noticed so much it is interesting to read in the Sussex Family Historian, vol.8, no.1 (March 1988) that two of those transported in the first fleet, Edward Varndell and James Richards, had been convicted at the East Grinstead Assizes in, respectively, March 1784 and March 1786, both for stealing and both reprieved from hanging.

A D D E N D A A N D C O R R I G E N D A

References to earlier Bulletins are given in the form adopted for the index in Bulletin 40: the first two figures for the Bulletin number, the second two for the page number.

Bulletin 42 (Autumn 1987), p.2: For '1987-7' read '1986-7'; p. 11, paragraph 3, last line: For 'machanisms' read 'mechanisms'.

MESSAGES FROM THE PAST (3911f.,4203): Mrs S.Clapton informs us that 'Jumper' Bennett in our last issue is a misreading of 'Jimper'. He lived at Rockstone, 14 Station Road, she says, and was well known for the high standard of his workmanship.

THE POTTERY (0705,0905,2713,2915f.): The date at which Henry Foster took over the Pottery has at last been ascertained. In an advertisement in the North Sussex Gazette of 27 Sept. 1884 he informs the gentry and inhabitants that he has done so.

LOCAL DIRECTORIES (1112):

Thomas Palmer's Poetical Directory (1799) was reprinted in the East Grinstead Observer, 7 Nov.1896, and the East Grinstead parish magazine, Jan.1939.

The following, hitherto unrecorded, have recently been given to the Town Museum:

- 1910 Dixon's East Grinstead, Ashurst Wood & Forest Row family almanack & directory for 1910
10,000 printed (weighing 2½ tons)
'For 20 years in succession presented as a free gift'
- 1911 Dixon's ditto
10,000
- 1912 Dixon's ditto
10,000
- 1913 Dixon's ditto
10,000

CLOCKMAKERS (1008f.,1114,1304,1914,3007,3104,3204,3304-6,3506,3903,4103):

A clock by John Fowle of East Grinstead has been reported in private ownership in Newick. The connection between two later men is revealed by an advertisement in the East Grinstead Observer for 27 Sept.1884 for Theodor Müller (late W.Weller), High Street, opposite the Post Office, 30 years experience as practical watch and clock maker in London. A new name is found in another advertisement in the same issue, F.C.Selfe, practical watch and clock maker, etc., 'and at Upland Road, London, S.E.'. His advertisement in the same day's North Sussex Gazette gives his local address as Elm House, London Road. Finally one of our best known local photographers, Arthur Harding, is revealed as 'watchmaker &c., Glen View Road' by the stamp on a photograph relating to the 1901 Urban District election recently acquired by the Town Museum. Glen View Road is our Railway Approach. Presumably the watchmaking was his means of livelihood.