

The
BULLETIN
of the
EAST GRINSTEAD
SOCIETY

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THE EAST GRINSTEAD SOCIETY

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 more frequent 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, produced a tree survey, presented a seat to Sackville College and, with the Town Council, established a Town Museum (now independent).

The Society is registered as a charity (no. 257870) and with the Civic Trust and is a member of the Sussex Federation of Amenity Societies. A copy of its constitution is available on request.

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 £8 per annum (persons in full-time education 25 new pence) to be renewed on 1 January every year (except by those joining on or after 1 October).

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EDITORIAL

This issue is a real miscellany: some new subjects, some familiar, some inviting thought, information or more research - something, one hopes, for everyone to enjoy and respond to.

TWENTY FIVE YEARS AGO

(Bulletin 2, September 1969)

Local government reorganisation occupied our minds then as now: the Redcliffe-Maud report, issued in June, recommended three unitary authorities in Sussex with comparatively powerless local councils beneath and East Grinstead (of course) in a corner.

COVER PICTURE: The earliest known representation of Zion Chapel (whereabouts of original unknown), chosen to complement the attention to Free Churches in this issue (p.4) and the last.

BULLETIN 54 (Spring 1994): p.4, paragraph 4: for Ship read Sussex Arms; paragraph 5: for 'with a quarter' read 'within a quarter'.

EAST GRINSTEAD TOWN TRAIL No. 2

A completely revised edition of this Society's second town trail, necessitated by changes since it first appeared in 1983, came out in April. Mrs Doreen Yarwood and Mr D. G. Joyce have again done the illustrations, forming a new team with Mr K. Brown, Mr A. G. Dyson and Mr C. E. Hartland to produce the text. The format is the same, some of the pictures are new and the route is slightly different. The now privately owned and occupied cemetery chapels are out, for example, and the new Sainsbury's and the Atrium are in. This shows a proper concern for what we see and live with now and not for history alone.

The editor of the original edition, Mr P. D. Wood, said a town trail 'aims to be something more than a factsheet. Its job is a propagandist one, to make people look and think, and it must be essentially visual for use in the street' (Newsletter 25). The new edition passes these tests, communicating a point of view, even if not the same as his. That is all to the good; it means those who have the original should buy this one and be challenged to look again and think again. Those who never saw it can still be assured, as Miss R. M. Willatts said in her review (Bulletin 36), 'a town is not just a collection of public buildings and shops; it is a place where people live. The trail brings it to life ... Everyone in the town should have a copy.' We are fortunate not only in our town but also in having so many members whose care for it is translated into such a publication. (50 n.p., Public Library, Town Museum and bookshops; by post 70 from Town Museum)

P.S. Something has gone wrong with the golden boot entry! It was made about 150 years ago, not restored then by one of our members!

M. J. I.

(Numbers in bold type are those of sites on the map and in the list in Bulletin 54, pp.5-8.)

At the start of the first world war four or six people met in a room over 104 London Road (10). Later they moved to a small room in Queens Road (9) and were known as the Gospel Protestant Mission. As members increased, larger accommodation was needed and so they bought the old armoury in De La Warr Road (14) and called it the Armoury Mission Hall. The Rev. E. G. Vine formed it into an undenominational church. By 1965 it had become known as the De La Warr Road Free Church. [1]

The 'upper room' (as one might call it) at 104 London Road (10) has thus played a part in local Free Church life at least twice: as above and again in the 1950s.

The Civic Arts Hall was not a conversion of the Salvation Army Hall (17) but a new building, designed by Charles Jenks [2] and first used on 15 May 1924 [3].

As from Easter Day 1994 the Hosanna Christian Fellowship moved from East Court (21) to St Luke's, Stone Quarry Estate.

REFERENCES: [1] K.Figg, 'The De La Warr Road Free Church' in Pupils of the secondary schools of East Grinstead, The Churches of East Grinstead and District (1965), p.18 [2] B.W.Desmond in East Grinstead Society Bulletin 37 (Autumn 1984), p.10 [3] East Grinstead Observer, 8 May 1924.

LOCAL PRONUNCIATION OF PLACE-NAMES

With reference to our recent forays into West Hoathly arguing whether LYE or LEE has the better claim to represent vernacular pronunciation of its name*, Mrs K. S. Coutin draws attention to the inscription on a bell hung in the church there in 1937:

'Here I am, set up on high,
By the folk of West Hoathly.'
Ad Dei gloriam
Et in dulce jubilo
Pro regno Georgii V 1910-1936
Through the ages long to ring
For a well-beloved King.

It would be interesting to know who composed these verses (the vicar?) and whether there was any controversy at the time over the rhyme in the first couplet.

Mrs Coutin also cites an article by Philip Howard in the Times of 25 March this year commenting on such contemporary changes as FriDAY's ousting FRIdy.

* Bulletins 53 (Autumn 1993), p.9, 54 (Spring 1994), p.10

WEALDEN IRON, second series, no.14 (1994) contains a note on Mill Place and Gravetye furnaces in the early 17th century.

Both as arms anciently assigned to the town and as a public house still with us, the rose and crown are well known in East Grinstead and have been discussed in both manifestations in our Bulletins [1]. The arms have not so far been recorded before c. 1716 nor the pub name before 1841 (though as the Rose it is known from 1781).

Miss F. J. Marsden, curatorial adviser to the Town Museum. suggests East Grinstead's associations with the rose and crown may have been more extensive than that. She draws attention to a cast pewter button (right, her drawing, actual size) in a collection of coins, tokens, etc. found during alterations at 28 High Street in 1939 and now in the Museum [2]. The ten crescent-shaped petals, when paired, equate well, Miss Marsden says, with the five double petals on a Tudor rose and the crown is the conventional heraldic representation of a royal crown. There is no way of dating it and no plausible interpretation of D.M. has yet been offered but it seems to be part of a livery, possibly indicating a local municipal function, perhaps the service of a nobleman, conceivably (since the rose and crown was the badge of the Tudor monarchs) employment in some department of state.



There may likewise be a link with a fireback in Haslemere Museum reputed to have been cast at East Grinstead [3]. It measures 36" x 21", bears the date 1582 and sports five roses and crowns. Two are crowned roses with armorial supporters and three are roses on shields with crowns of a different shape above. On the left are the letters T, M and I, vertically arranged, with a gap between the M and the I, on the right the letter I at the top and A at the bottom.

The appeal for further information when it was published seems to have had no result and 'reputed' is not a strong enough term to establish local associations here, especially in view of the royal use of the rose and crown. Moreover the collector John Every was of opinion that makers of firebacks 'were in the habit of putting in anything that came to hand', so that no significance can be attached to such details [4]. However, if I.A. is the founder, a likely candidate is John Ashburnham of Panningridge furnace, Dallington, c.1572-84 [5] and then there is definitely no East Grinstead connection. The other initials are probably the clients', a husband (T) and wife (M) with a surname beginning with I or J.

Any information or suggestions that can throw light on the button or the fireback will be welcome for publication, as will any other possible examples of a rose and crown motif with an East Grinstead connection.

REFERENCES: [1] P.D.Wood, 'The rose and crown' [arms], Bulletin 16 (Feb. 1975), pp.1,9; M.J.Leppard, 'The Rose and Crown' [pub], Bulletin 30 (Spring 1981), pp.10f. [2] EGRTM 169.27 [3] Sussex Notes & Queries, vol.2 (1928-29), facing p.242 [4] Sussex Notes & Queries, vol.3 (1930-31), p.256 [5] Henry Cleere and David Crossley, The Iron Industry of the Weald (1985), pp.150,349

BRICKMAKING: FURTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

M. J. Leppard

Continuing research permits amplification of and additions to information in earlier Bulletins [1] (where references will be found for unsupported statements below).

In the 1790 church rate book [2] Edward Jordan is rated for a brick kiln (£8) as well as other properties, including Pest House land. There is no indication where the kiln is but Edward Jordan appears as a carpenter of East Grinstead in various records from 1771, following the death of his father of the same name and occupation [2], to 1794 [3], when he is listed as an ironmonger also.

Four names are found in the town portion of the 1861 census.

John Turley, already known from 1824 onwards, appears as retired brickmaker, aged 64, still living in Ship Street, at Barn Field House, the site of Turley Cottage. Further up, at Chequer Hall (our no.17), is Charles Chapman, managing brickmaker, aged 33, born in East Grinstead, with his wife, five children and a lodger. This is the same house as Henry Chapman brickmaker (and probably Turley's employee) occupied in 1851. We may surmise that Charles is his son and managing the same yard.

William Martin, aged 53, born in East Grinstead and unmarried, appears as an inmate of the workhouse in London Road. Presumably he was employed at one of the local yards until prevented in some way.

George Lynn, who had taken over Elphick and Avery's yard in 1852, appears in the High Street at our nos 46-48 as builder, brickmaker and potter, aged 56, born in East Grinstead, employing 12 men and two boys and living with his wife, three children, mother-in-law and servant. Rentokil's Park Road offices stand on the site of his yard and pottery.

George Lynn also appears, as brickmaker, stonemason and brickmaker, in Kelly's Directory for 1862, along with Henry Barnett, brick and tile maker, and Charles Waters, brick, tile and drainage pipe maker, London Road. Barnett has already been recorded at Shovelstrode brickyard in 1861 and Waters on the Common from 1867 to 1887 at the Durkins Farm site.

I am grateful to Mr P. D. Wood for identifying the addresses of Lynn and the Chapmans.

REFERENCES: [1] 2606-10, 2709f., 2810, 3014, 3108, 3510, 3510, 4104, 4403, 4717, 5303, 5409f. (first two figures Bulletin number, second two page number)
 [2] West Sussex County Record Office PAR 348/4/9 [3] Court rolls of Starborough manor, Lingfield (Surrey Archaeological Society, Guildford) [4] Universal British Directory

SUSSEX INDUSTRIAL HISTORY, no.24 (1994) has a sequel to the article on the mills of Forest Row and Ashurst Wood in no.23 and full details of the ice houses in our ancient parish at Hammerwood, Kidbrooke and Pixton.

A VALUABLE SOURCE

M. J. Leppard

The publication earlier this year of W. H. Coleman's Flora of East Grinstead, compiled in 1836, deserves not only a review but also some discussion of its value as an historical source in ways not intended by its author. (It must be left to others to assess its botanical worth.)

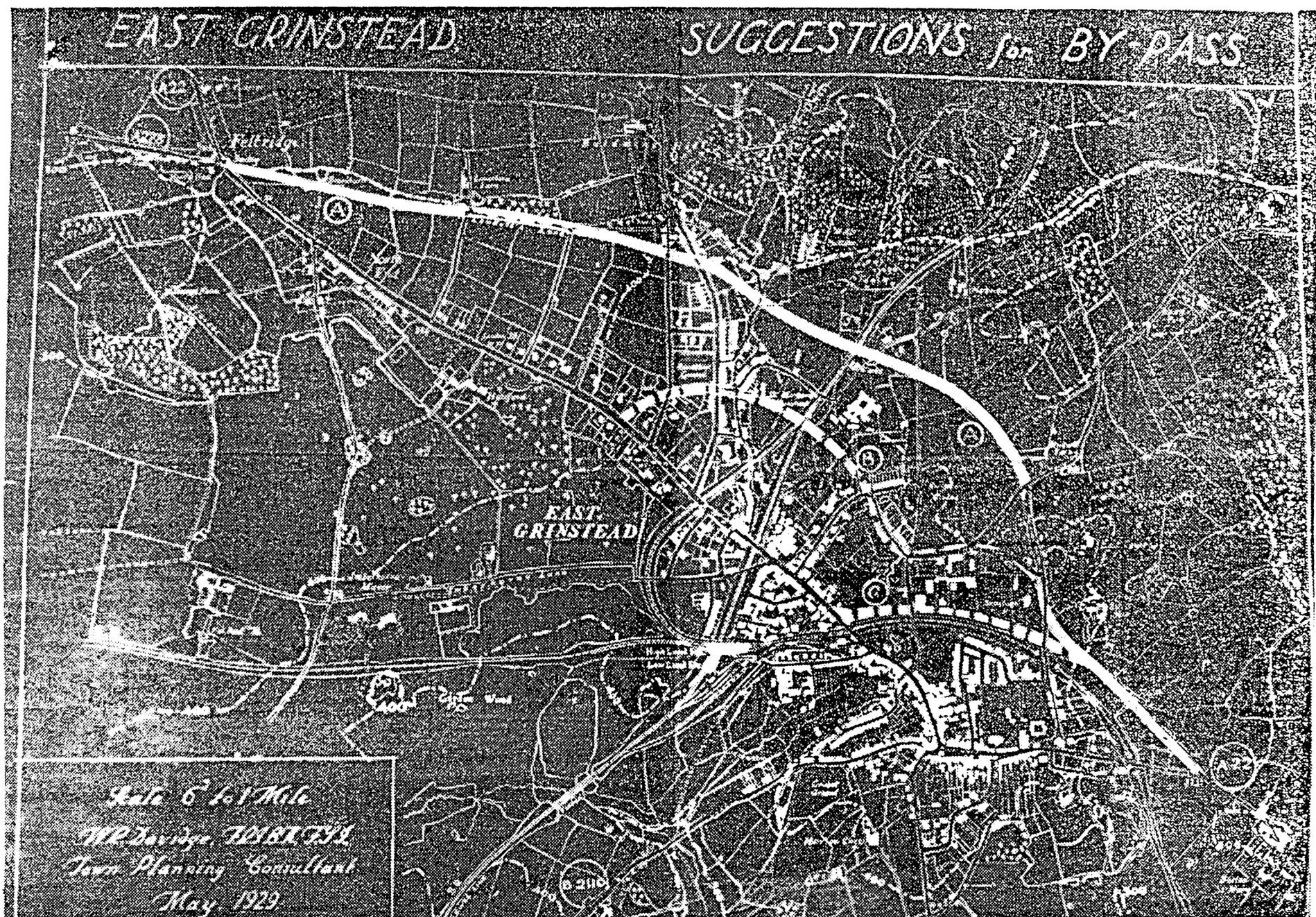
The manuscript, kept at Kew and known through its use in F. H. Arnold's Flora of Sussex (1907), is the work of William Higgins Coleman (c.1816-63), an important botanical field worker and cataloguer, produced during six months at Saint Hill, apparently as private tutor to the Crawfords. The whole thing is meticulously scientific.

The editor, Mr T. C. G. Rich of Forest Row, and publishers, the Sussex Botanical Recording Society, must be congratulated on an attractive and comprehensive production, including biographical notes, annotations, map extract and gazetteer as well as the complete text. They would have had fewer problems with place-names if they had been aware of the 1776 book of maps of the Saint Hill estate now in the West Sussex Record Office and of the 1842 tithe award. They show that Burnt House Field and Walk Wood are indeed near Saint Hill rather than as suggested in the gazetteer. They also locate Bellman's Town. It must be pointed out, too, that Coleman's sojourn at Horsham in or before 1849 cannot have been in connection with Christ's Hospital, which did not move there till the end of the century. There is no mention of him in the published history of Collyer's School, Horsham, so a question abides.

The interest of Coleman's work to the non-botanist lies in his taking as much care with topography and place-names as with identifying plants and recording their habitats. Thus he specifies 'the dam where the water is turned off to supply Brambletye Mill', the moat there and the mill yard at Mill Place, all now lost, and he follows local usage by writing 'on Ashdown Forest' and 'Brambletye Castle', though we would speak of 'rivers' rather than his 'brooks'. The only ammunition he provides for the running discussion in our pages of final stress is writing 'Gibb's-haven Farm', clearly the pronunciation used today.

Most valuably, Coleman elucidates the pronunciation and etymology of one of our puzzling minor place-names: Gargle Wood and Gargle Wood Field (Saint Hill estate maps, 1840), Gaggle Wood and Gaggle Wood Field (tithe map, 1841). Coleman always writes Gagh1 Field, Gagh1 Wood and Gagh1 Wood Field. Under MYRICA GALE [the bog myrtle or gale] he records 'Bogs of the Gagh1, Gaggle or Gargle Wood, which takes its name from the plant, retaining the ancient guttural pronunciation'. Reference to the Oxford English Dictionary confirms the loss of a mediaeval guttural from the spelling of gale. Coleman indicates that it survived in the spelling and perhaps also the pronunciation of the place-name if not of the plant-name.

The book is obtainable from Mrs L. Matcham, 21 Temple Bar, Strettington, Chichester, PO18 2LB (£3, post free).



THE HOLIDAY OF THE YEAR

M. J. Leppard

In Bulletin 54 (Spring 1994) I queried the starting date of the annual East Grinstead temperance excursions and listed some not mentioned in Mr Gould's study of them [1]. Thomas Cramp's reports in the North Sussex Gazette of the excursions from 1878 to 1881 settle the question of origins, add factual details and give vivid pictures of what actually happened. One is tempted to print them all verbatim; as a specimen the 1879 report is reproduced overleaf (enlarged 110%).

In his 1878 report Cramp says 'previous to 1864, our Temperance Society, on several occasions, arranged with the Railway Company to take the members of the Band of Hope and their friends to Brighton; and a few extra carriages attached to an ordinary Train answered the purpose; but in 1864 the Committee ventured to freight a special Train, and selected Hastings for their trip. The enterprise proved successful.' So the regular series began: and the 1858 outing proves to be one, perhaps the first, of those early ad hoc arrangements.

From these reports we learn that in 1878 one train of 23 carriages conveyed about 500 adults and 400 children, giving them nine hours at Hastings. In 1879 the exact number of excursionists was 1044. In 1880 there were 659 adults and 618 children. In 1881 the correct figures are 651 adults, 783 children, total 1434 [2].

Briefer accounts of the excursions in 1878-86, 1890 and 1891 are given in the East Grinstead parish magazine for July in each of those years. Their importance was summed up in the 1880 report: 'This popular fete attracts a considerable proportion of the busy toilers amongst us, to many of whom it is the holiday of the year'.

REFERENCES: [1] David Gould, Three Bridges to Tunbridge Wells (1983), p.58
 [2] Cramp's MS corrections to newspaper cutting in scrapbook in my possession

THINK AGAIN? The 1929 bypass proposals, our first, reproduced opposite from the East Grinstead Courier, 8 August 1974, provide topical food for thought. From Felbridge along a widened but as yet undeveloped Lowdells Lane it intersects with Lingfield Road, crosses the open country of Durkins and Blackwell Farms, intersects with Holtie Road, goes up a widened Blackwell Hollow, cuts across fields and comes out in Lewes Road where Sackville School now stands. Rejected alternatives included precursors of the inner relief road, shown on the map by broken lines, and a route from Felbridge to Wych Cross via Fonthill, also using existing roads where possible. The scheme's merits were being entirely in one county, providing equally for north-south and east-west traffic, shortness and minimal disturbance to housing. If it had been built, however, it would have attracted ribbon development, created problems at its junctions with the A22 and not contained the town's expansion to the north east.. In effect it would have become an inner relief road, and another bypass would have had to be envisaged.

THE EXCURSION.

MR. EDITOR,

As so many of your readers are sympathizers with our annual Temperance Excursions, I thought a few particulars of the trip to Portsmouth last Monday might prove acceptable to them. Of all the previous excursions which the Temperance members have undertaken, the present, which makes the sixteenth, was decidedly the most successful; it was successful in point of numbers; it was successful in respect to weather; it was successful financially; and it was successful, moreover, in affording the whole party—old and young—a full measure of enjoyment: and few of the favoured company, it is hoped, retired to rest without gratefully expressing their thanks somewhat as follows,

“Glory to Thee my God this night,
For all the blessings of the light.”

In consequence of intimations from all quarters that extra numbers would be forthcoming, Mr. Mitchell, our obliging station master, procured a second Train; he also arranged with the officials to collect the tickets at Three Bridges on the return journey instead of here; and in other respects, both himself and those about him, did much to assist the Committees in carrying out their, by no means, light engagements. The Rev. D. Y. Blakiston, (Vicar) and the Rev. J. F. Brown, (Curate) who are in full sympathy with the temperance movement, honoured the party with their company and active assistance. At a little before seven, the first Train, consisting of fifteen carriages, was filled and dispatched; and at about ten minutes later, another Train, with the same number of carriages, followed. The latter Train took up ninety passengers at Grange Road; a hand full at Rowfant, half a score at Three Bridges; Crawley contributed thirty; Fay Gate, nil; and Horsham added one hundred and forty-five; making a total of 1044. The weather for sometime previously had been very unsettled; but happily it proved wonderfully fine the whole of this long-wished for holiday. The journey, though a long one, was very much enjoyed by all, especially the lively juveniles. On reaching Portsmouth the whole party, breaking up into family and friendly sections, were soon on their several routes; some to the Southsea beach; some to the Dockyard; and others, composing the largest portion of the party, went direct to the Pier and took packet for the Isle of Wight. The five miles sail to this lovely Island, and a stroll through the beautiful town of Ryde will not soon be forgotten by our friends; some of whom gazed upon the sea for the first time. The Armoury was visited with its piles of Rides, and its ingenious display of swords, and other murderous weapons. Some crossed over the harbour to Gosport on the Floating bridge, and secured, in doing so, a grand view of the big war ships. Others were rowed over to the Victory, and were not a little astonished as they inspected this famous old man of war. Many enjoyed a sail or a row, and

some bathed; others contented themselves with a lounge upon the beach, where they could see the shipping of all classes, sailing in and out of the harbour. The visitors to the Dockyard were simply overwhelmed with wonder; there were the huge sheds; the capacious workshops; the wet and dry docks; the steam hammers; the iron masts; the enormous anchors; the stupendous cranes; the chain cables; the gigantic ships; the whole covering one hundred and fifty acres, and finding employment for about six thousand artizans; enough, surely, to excite astonishment, and enough also, it may be added, to make a ratepayer exclaim, O, my pocket. The Union children, under the care of Mr. Orrin, and Miss Glaister their governess, proceeded at once to the Isle of Wight, and on their return, visited the Dockyard; they ate their dinner on the Pier; spent their sixpences on toys and sweets, then came tea and Train time. On reaching home, their young hearts were full of gratitude towards the kind friends who had so liberally furnished the funds for their never-to-be-forgotten holiday to Portsmouth. It need scarcely be added, that their behaviour throughout the day was praiseworthy. Towards five there was a general moving towards Miss Robinson's noble establishment in High-street, where large numbers of our friends satisfied their sea-air created appetites at a moderate cost. This over, group after group might be seen wending their way to the station. For about half an hour the Railway officials were busy as bees in clipping the tickets and seating the company in the carriages. The second Train was detained at Horsham for twenty minutes; it waited for the Express, which brought from Portsmouth a dozen of our loiterers, who did not find their way to the station until the Train had started; but for the telegraph wires, they must have found a nights lodging at Horsham. On reaching home there was a very large crowd waiting our arrival; the road, on each side of the station entrance, being literally blocked; but the efficient services of Superintendent Berry, and his civil subordinates, enabled all to pass through without being particularly inconvenienced. It is gratifying to report, that the behaviour of the whole party was highly creditable, not only in going but in returning also; and so it would be, even with a London Excursion, but for the drink. It was found after all that one boy, by some means, let the Train go, and so was left behind; however, he was well cared for at Portsmouth, and reached home the next day before noon. Beyond this trifling incident, nothing else occurred during the whole day to mar the proceedings; and I am sure, Mr. Editor, you will unite with the public in congratulating the Committees of our two Temperance organizations on the successful termination of this popular holiday trip to the seaside.

Yours &c.,

THOMAS CRAMP.

East Grinstead, June 25th, 1879.

Collectors of old local postcards will probably be familiar with Frith's series. Recently I acquired a copy of no. 83746, first published in 1931, a perfectly ordinary view of the High Street from the west end looking east, showing six motor cars and two buses. Of the shops visible on the north side of the High Street, Gatland Brothers the stationers at no. 5 is prominent; next to it at nos 7-9 is the International Tea Stores, and at no. 11 resides Miss Miller, another stationer. Curiously enough both these stationers published their own version of another card, no. 3528, a view of the Dorset Arms. Some are headed 'Gatland Bros Series' and some carry the heading 'Miller's Series'.

What makes the Frith card so interesting, however, is the message written on the back, as it is a description of the picture on the front, even to the extent of detailing the bus services. It is seldom that a postcard message reveals anything more than the prevailing weather conditions. Unfortunately this particular writer neither signed nor dated the message but one can place it at not later than 1932 or 33. Even though there are some errors, surely a contemporary report on conditions in East Grinstead during the early 1930s is of greater value than any retrospective?

'Looking straight up the P.C. is the main road to Eastbourne, also to Tunbridge Wells. It is [sic] also a route to Brighton & Hastings. The Bus on the left goes to Tunbridge Wells. The double decker on the right, comes from Croydon, & goes to Uckfield, a distance of about 20 or 25 miles. These buses run at $\frac{1}{2}$ hour intervals through the day. This is the upper part of the town, I am in the lower part, which is the busiest, it is called London Rd, which follows down past the bank shown on the left. The church tower you see, is about 900 years old. The main part of the town is not shown here.'

The bus on the left, of which we have a rear view, is a single deck with rear open platform, white or silver roof and cream surrounds to the windows. The double-deck bus shown is actually travelling from Uckfield to Croydon; upon the formation of the London Passenger Transport Board in July 1933 route 409 was altered to run between Forest Row and Croydon, Uckfield being served by a separate route operated by Southdown Motor Services. As for the parish church tower, I wonder who told the message writer that it was 900 years old.

NOTE: The picture is not suitable for reproduction here but it is included in the latest edition of the town guide due to appear this year, together with a modern equivalent. EDITOR

Alan F. Hill, Sussex Savings Banks, an informal history (1994) is a faithful chronicle based on all the archives the author could trace, though he missed the published return of savings banks to the House of Commons in 1861. East Grinstead Savings Bank, 1819-96, gets its due. (From the author, 44 Hounslow Rise, Lewes, BN7 1EQ, £4.75, post free)

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA

References to earlier Bulletins: first two figures Bulletin number, second two figures page number.

HIGH STREET CELLARS (5209-12, 5303, 5403): Further research makes it possible to date more exactly the destruction of the vault at 34 High Street. The parish magazine for August 1877 reports: 'A chamber under one of the houses of the High-street with a groined stone roof is, we regret to hear, likely to be destroyed through alterations about to be made. At the intersection of the stone ribs the arms of the family of Dallingridge can still be seen on the stone shield.' Reporting the Sussex Archaeological Society's visit on 14 October 1885 the East Grinstead Observer explained that W. H. Steer's well-preserved crypt showing a cross engrailed had been destroyed a short time since 'to meet the exigencies of an increasing business'.

GOLDEN BOOTS (2514, 2810, 2908, 3603, 4905, 5103, 5304)

Right: our example, from a photograph by the late C. W. Goolden in the Town Museum:



Our Norwegian correspondent reports in Oslo bymuseet a metal boot, at least 4' x 3', painted black and brown. Our Danish correspondent reports in Copenhagen golden gloves in the bymuseum, in Frederiksbergade and in the Tivoli gardens where there is also a lady's red boot.

Anyone tired of these reports should recall the words of the bard: 'Golden boots and bootees must
Like winkle-pickers come to dust'.

Wyn K. Ford (ed.), CHICHESTER DIOCESAN SURVEYS, 1686 and 1724 (Sussex Record Society, vol. 78, 1994) is a valuable transcription of important information on church buildings, population, charities, etc., with other relevant contemporary documents. No East Grinstead material has survived from 1686 unfortunately. In the 1724 survey the editor has misunderstood (pp. 14, 130) the sense of the reference to our free school. The endowment was to be forfeited not if no pupils were supplied but if the school were ejected from the room in the church, ejected from the room in the church, as reference to the founder's will shows (W. H. Hills, History of East Grinstead (1906), p. 127).

Leon Litvack, J. M. NEALE AND THE QUEST FOR SOBORNOST (Clarendon Press, 1994, £35) is a specialist study of Neale's work for conciliarity/harmony/unanimity ('sobornost') between Anglicans and Orthodox. Local readers will find the 34-page introductory 'Life' the best so far produced, free of the hagiography which marks earlier work on Neale and prepared to criticise.

AS OTHERS SAW US (4): 'A very good towne' - Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, letter to Robert Cecil, Secretary of State, 18 April 1600 (C. N. Sutton, Historical Notes of Withyham, Hartfield and Ashdown Forest (Tunbridge Wells, 1902), pp. 208f.)