



The  
**BULLETIN**  
of the  
**EAST GRINSTEAD**  
**SOCIETY**

No. 57

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on behalf of contributors, 1995

## 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, restored the churchyard railings, planted trees, produced a tree survey, presented a seat to Sackville College, put up a plaque to commemorate a 1943 bombing tragedy and, with the Town Council, established a now independent Town Museum.

The Society is registered as a charity (no. 257870) and with the Civic Trust and is a member of the Federation of Sussex 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 £10 p.a., to be renewed on 1 January every year (except by those joining on or after 1 October).

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## EDITORIAL.

The twenty five years ago paragraph below should encourage us in 1995, for it admirably illustrates in both theory and practice that concern with the town of today and tomorrow which our Society is all about. The fact that few if any buildings of value have been lost since 1970 is partly attributable to the state of the economy but it is also a reflection of our vigilance and of the knowledge and understanding of East Grinstead and its heritage that we have built up and made public, not least in the pages of our Bulletins.

**COVER PICTURE:** Sketch by the architect, E.F.Starling of Redhill and London, of St Luke's church and clergy house, Stone Quarry Estate, 40 years old this year (cf. p.6 below). 1995 also marks the twentieth anniversary of the present structure of St Barnabas' church, Sunnyside.

**TWENTY FIVE YEARS AGO:** A detailed illustrated scheme for the re-development of the area between London Road, Queens Road and West Street (now Queens Walk, etc.), an exercise by a local architectural student Stuart Page, occupied five pages of Bulletin 4 (Sept. 1970). It is still worth reading for its analysis of the problems of the town centre and its combination of idealism and realism. Several, a 16th century house at the end of Maypole Road, had been demolished, the railway viaduct was threatened and the putting up for sale of Tudor House, 22-24 High Street, caused concern for its future, promptly dealt with by our Society's having it listed.

BULLETIN 56 (Spring 1995)

Mr Wood writes: 'Very many thanks for a most surprising Bulletin ... To have almost a whole Bulletin in praise of me ... does cause an undeniable glow. Thank you all very much.'

It may be helpful to point out, since it was not specifically stated, that Mr Gould's article was part of the tribute, taking up another of Mr Wood's lifelong interests on which he had also contributed some items to our pages. If more contributors had been found, other of his interests would have been dealt with too.

Montague Elelman, NELLIE'S PEOPLE, a true story of East Grinstead is a well-written and entertaining account of the author's four-week holiday between the wars as a 7-year old with the family of his nanny, Nellie Burnshaw, at their home near East Grinstead. The precise location is not specified and Burnshaw is not a known name. It could well represent, however, an authentic local pronunciation of Burtenshaw, and the boy's behaviour rings true, even if at times one is reminded of the people parodied in Cold Comfort Farm. [Town Museum £1, by post £1.20]

**QUERY:** Dr T.C.G.Rich, The Annexe, Newgate Farm, Priory Road, Forest Row (826239) appeals for information about Phyllis Stockdale of East Grinstead who was active as a botanist at Brockhurst with Mr F.J.Hanbury from 1910 to 1916 when she married a Mr Hurrell and moved to Eastbourne.

## EXPANSION IN THE BOROUGH OF EAST GRINSTEAD IN THE MIDDLE AGES

M. J. Leppard

This article pursues some of the themes developed in Bulletin 56 (Spring 1995) and should be read in conjunction with the articles cited as follows [E.G.S.B. = East Grinstead Society Bulletin]:

- Wood (1968) P.D.Wood, 'The topography of East Grinstead borough', Sussex Archaeological Collections, vol.106 (1968), pp.49-62
- Wood (1976) P.D.Wood, 'East Grinstead borough in the middle ages', E.G.S.B. 19 (May 1976), pp.5f.,10
- Wood & Gray Patrick Wood and Peter Gray, 'East Grinstead: a borough and its buildings' in John Warren (ed.), Wealden Buildings (1990), pp.171-87
- Leppard M.J.Leppard, 'Cottages in the borough of East Grinstead', E.G.S.B. 56 (Spring 1995), pp.8-10
- Gray P.J.Gray, '1-2 Judges Terrace and Clarendon House', E.G.S.B. 56 (Spring 1995), pp.11f.

Patrick Wood has shown that by 1564 the street frontages of the borough of East Grinstead extended from 88 High Street to Old Stone House on the south and from Church Lane to London Road on the north (1968, map 1). Originally, he suggested, they probably ran from Porch House to Old Stone House and from no.39 to Lloyds Bank (1976, p.6). Nos 86-88 he regarded as a promoted cottage since in 1564, though a burgage, it lacked a portland and paid 2d. rent, the same as some cottages, whereas all other burgages paid 3d. (1968, p.54). A sharp rise in rent income in 1290 he tentatively attributed to belated recognition of additional building since the original foundation in the early 13th century, probably the predecessors of the cottages between no.39 and Church Lane (1976, p.6). 'New rents' in 1394 for four shambles clearly apply to Middle Row, which is also the favoured location for the next new rent, for a shop on a plot in the market place in 1400 (Wood & Gray, p.176).

I have recently argued, however, that the plot mentioned in 1400, 'in length from the burgage of Katherine Roos to the corner of William Roos's house', must be the whole stretch in front of the churchyard and the shop possibly the first building there (pp. 8f.), for it would take up only a tiny part of the plot and if there were other buildings on it already we might expect preciser definition of its location. The other new rents listed, up to 1512, all seem to be for small sites in the street (Wood & Gray, pp.176f.), which is certainly true of the two in the 1564 survey: the forge (Constitutional Buildings site) and our no.2 London Road which still juts out awkwardly at the London Road/High Street/West Street junction (Wood 1968, pp.50f.).

The phrase 'new rents' is not used before 1394; increases in rent income simply appear unexplained (Wood & Gray, p.175). It would be tempting to argue, from the absence both of structural evidence for anything before about that date in Middle Row and along the front of the churchyard and of documentary evidence for cottages or other small buildings before 1394, that there were no such permanent structures on the street until then: but it would be rash. Nevertheless one may question the claims that 'the likely area for thirteenth century additions is at the east end of

the north side, in front of the churchyard' and that nos 86-88 'must have been a promoted cottage' (Wood & Gray, pp.176,177).

An alternative explanation of increased building is that the bounds of the borough were enlarged. That certainly accounts for the detached portion on the common in 1564 with a burgage apparently built in the reign of Henry VII (Wood 1968, p.54). It could well be the explanation of the anomalous status of 86-88, separated from the rest by the lane to Washingwell Common or Washwell (Wood 1968, p.59), now the access to the grounds of Porch House. 86-88 does not have the form of a cottage; it is a hall house with massive internal timbering dating from the 15th century [1], a time when growing prosperity permitted stylish rebuilding at the other end of the street (Wood & Gray, p.182). What was there before, whether older burgage house, cottage or field, we cannot tell, but it is significant that the lane to an important communal amenity was neither built on nor diverted; it must be older than 86-88's burgage status and is the obvious natural boundary for the original town planners.

At the western end of the street Peter Gray has recently shown that the buildings of Judges Terrace represent successive extensions of the built-up area of the town from c.1470 onwards and persuasively suggested that the alley which now gives access to the doctors' surgery represents an original southward continuation of London Road (Gray). Just as the present line of the latter is a diversion to provide access to the borough from the north [2] so this alley, Mr Gray has suggested, offered an alternative to the steepness of Hermitage Lane from the south [3]. It is hard to believe that Ship Street, which now serves that purpose, can be original; it wanders away from the edge of the town in a dog-leg shape that was even odder until 1860 when it ran down what is now the drive of Hurst an Clays, then turned to join Dunnings Road where the Dovecote now stands [4]. Alternatively, like the lane to Washwell, this alley gave access to an important amenity, as suggested by the name of Windmill Field south of Judges Terrace in 1597/8 [5]. Whatever the reason, it was clearly too important to be built on and would have formed the obvious natural original boundary, a possibility which both Mr Wood and Mr Gray do not rule out of the question (Leppard, p.8).

On the opposite corner only two properties lay west of London Road, cottages built in the highway (Wood 1968, p.56), while at the remaining corner Church Lane marked the end of the borough with the manor of Rowses beyond it able to defy any encroachment despite lying along the northern edge of the High Street (Wood 1968, pp.58f.).

It may be permitted therefore to suggest a plausible modification of Mr Wood's reconstruction of the original limits of the borough in which each is a road: the lane to Washwell, the alley by Judges Terrace, London Road and Church Lane. Growing prosperity in the 15th century, if not earlier, led to expansion at each end of the southern side of the town with a concomitant extension of the boundaries to allow for new burgages and also to the building of cottages and commercial premises on the highway. What happened to account for the rise in rent income in 1290, however, remains open, whether additional building as Mr Wood believes, enlargement of boundaries earlier than suggested above or

even slow development of burgage plots in the early years, despite the usual practice and expectation of rapid build-up (Wood & Gray, p.176, quoting M.W.Beresford). As ever, the field is open for further research and additional suggestions.

**REFERENCES:** [1] East Grinstead town trail (1978), item 15 [2] I.D.Margary, 'The early development of roads and tracks in and near East Grinstead', Sussex Notes & Queries, vol.11 (1946-7), p.79 [3] personal communication [4] E.G.S.B. 26 (May 1979), p.15 [5] Buckhurst Terrier, Sussex Record Society, vol.39 (1933), p.54

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

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

**FREE CHURCHES** (5405-08, 5504)

M. J. Leppard

When compiling the map and list in Bulletin 54 (Spring 1994) I overlooked information from the Congregational Year Books supplied by Mr Neil Caplan, the authority on Dissent in Sussex (personal communication, 31 Oct. 1965). North End (3 on map) appears 1885-87 as a branch of Zion (1). Sunnyside Mission (4), formed in 1904 as an out-station of Turners Hill Countess of Huntingdon's chapel, appears 1906-25 as an out-station of Zion. The Rocks Chapel (8), formed in 1864, appears 1865-66.

The Baptists' meeting room in London Road (15) appears as Providence Chapel at what is now 80 London Road in Pike's directory for the East Grinstead parliamentary division for 1887 (cf. Bulletin 30 (Spring 1981), p.4).

When the Open Door Bookshop (27) moved from 88 to 119 London Road it was sold by the New Life Church to Mr N. E. Nibloe of Tonbridge who already had a similar shop there and others elsewhere.

St Luke's Church (cf. p.3) can claim honorary mention because it was conceived as the only place of worship for the Stone Quarry and Blackwell estates, in recognition of which the Free Churches subscribed £25 which was put towards the cost of the pulpit.

**EAST GRINSTEAD DIRECTORIES** (1112, 4314, 4503)

The Town Museum has recently acquired

6F 1915 Dixon's East Grinstead, Ashurst Wood, Forest Row and Haywards Heath Family Almanack and Directory for 1915 (12,000 circulation)

[Despite the title there are no Haywards Heath entries in this or the 1916 edition]

A new edition of the **TOWN MAP** published by the Town Council in 1991 [reviewed Bulletin 49 (Autumn 1991), p.12] came out in October 1994. Our criticisms have been met by the addition of scale, key and north point and the correction of mistakes. A new edition of the **TOWN GUIDE** came out at the same time. (Map free, guide 75 n.p.; by post £1.15; Town Museum)

## TRANSPORT IN EAST GRINSTEAD IN 1845

David Gould

In 1845 local people were involved in preparing rival schemes to build a railway to the town from either Godstone on the South Eastern main line or Three Bridges on the London, Brighton & South Coast main line. The Godstone project was abandoned in 1846 but some of its working papers have survived with those of the East Grinstead Railway Company, formed in 1852 and successful in opening a link to Three Bridges in 1855. Some of their original papers or copies of original papers were given to me in 1994 by Patrick Wood shortly before he departed for Scotland. What follows is details of passenger and goods transport to and from East Grinstead in 1845 compiled for use as evidence before a parliamentary committee to try to show how much more efficiently the railway, when its Act had been obtained and it had been built and opened, could convey the traffic than the existing road system.

Passengers for London could go by a coach from Lewes, each paying on average a fare of 8s.6d. from East Grinstead. About 33 people per week availed themselves of this facility. The less well-off could travel by various wagons and unlicensed vans paying about 2s.6d. each. The survey found that about 21 passengers per week went this way. About nine parcels (1s. each) per week were sent by coach from East Grinstead.

The other main means of reaching London was by coach from East Grinstead and Lingfield to Godstone station on the S.E.R.'s main line from Dover to London via Redhill. Paying 1s. each, 49 passengers went this way, changing at Godstone for a train to London. This particular coach conveyed 28 parcels per week costing 6d. each. Of those who made their own way to Godstone station each week 35 walked, 20 were on horseback and 36 had their own carriages.

From all this the compilers of the survey concluded:

'It is probable the Passenger Traffic would by a rail to East Grinstead be nearly doubled as the parishes below East Grinstead namely Fletching parts of Maresfield Hartfield Nutley West Hoathly &c would come to East Grinstead

'The weekly market at East Grinstead is also attended by several Corn dealers from Croydon &c who now drive down but would then come by rail

'It may be observed that a small portion of the Passengers now going to the Godstone station go by the Down trains into Kent &c and there may be a few go to Edenbridge from this neighbourhood to meet the Down trains'

Next the survey looked at the goods traffic both to and from East Grinstead. Taken through the town to London by 16 public carriers were about 103 tons per week at 18s. per ton, consisting mainly of alder poles, ash poles, brooms, charcoal, hops, hoops and some bark. Several private wagons conveyed much the same, although in less quantity. All took about 14 hours on the road from East Grinstead to London.

Three private wagons per week took timber from East Grinstead to Godstone station. Bark and wheat seeds also went this way.

Other private wagons trundled their way from East Grinstead and Lingfield to Edenbridge station conveying timber and bark, the cost of carriage per ton being 9s. and 5s. respectively. There were also 5000 hop poles per year at 5s. per thousand sent this way and 500,000 hop poles annually were sent by road carriage from East Grinstead and neighbourhood to Tonbridge at a cost of £2.5s. per thousand. Nearly all this traffic would go by rail from East Grinstead the promoters reckoned.

The 16 public carriers also brought goods to East Grinstead. These were chiefly furniture, shop goods, some timber and beer from London, 112 tons per week at 18s. per ton. Private wagons conveyed manure, timber, porter, beer and other items from London and Croydon to Lingfield and East Grinstead, 30 tons per week at 18s. per ton. Two tons of foreign timber and ten tons of wheat seeds were brought in every week by the private wagons. The compiler noted that less tonnage came down than went up as most of the wagons brought back coals from Godstone station and remarked: 'Very trifling quantity of goods comes from Edenbridge station to East Grinstead or Lingfield except coals'.

Coal and lime traffic, being quite considerable, was dealt with separately in the survey. Most of the coal destined for Lingfield and East Grinstead came by rail to Godstone, thence by road: 3640 tons per year at a cost of 4s.6d. per ton, the consumer paying on average £1.9s.6d. per ton. From London throughout by road came 620 tons per year, carriage costs being 12s. per ton and cost to the consumer £1.13s. per ton. Lime and chalk from the pits above Godstone came by road carriage and was measured not in tonnage but by the 'kiln'. Each year 60 kilns of lime arrived costing £4 each to convey, the consumer paying £12, and 275 kilns of chalk per year costing £5 to carry were delivered to consumers who paid £6.10s. per kiln.

The compiler made the following observations:

'There are about 100 Kilns of Chalk per year brought from Lewes the expense of carriage for which is about £5.10. per Kiln and cost to consumers about £7.0.0. - Do 300 Kilns of Lime Do Carriage about £4.10. cost to consumers about £12.10. Probably most of which would come by rail to East Grinstead.'

Mr J. Stenning was specially noted as one who preferred to have his coal delivered direct from London despite the extra cost. He bought about 200 tons a year at £1.13s. a ton, several London-based carriers being involved.

Some of the vans and wagons that regularly passed through the town were listed, their proprietors including Bond of Ashurst Wood (once a week), Payne and West of East Grinstead (both twice), Bashford and Elliot of Hartfield (twice and once respectively) and Turner and Wood of Nutley (both once). Other conveyances came from Danehill, Maresfield and further afield.

The amount of passenger and goods movement would not have been sufficient to make a branch railway from Godstone to East Grinstead viable but the expectation was that once a railway existed such traffic would inevitably increase. This, no doubt, is what the promoters were banking on when they prepared the survey.

## EAST GRINSTEAD ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

from Maplesden's East Grinstead & District Household Almanack,  
Diary and Trade Advertiser for 1896

### EAST GRINSTEAD, 1895.

**T**HEN giving a *resumé* of 1895 the Publisher purposes only to touch briefly upon such matters of local interest that have taken place during the past year.

#### Politics.

The year will be remembered as one when the General Election brought about a change in this constituency—not as regards its Conservative representation, but that it brought about the retirement of the Hon. A. E. Gathorne Hardy, and the return of Mr. George J. Goschen. Mr. C. H. Corbett, the Liberal candidate, made a hard and fair fight, and succeeded, much to the surprise of many, in reducing the last Conservative majority. Our new Member is a gentleman who gives every promise of being a useful Member, and has most regularly attended to his Parliamentary duties.

#### Local Parliament.

Since the last issue of this Almanack the name of our chief Local Authority has been changed from that of "Local Board" to one more dignified—"Urban District Council." Members of the old Local Board have been returned with other townsmen, now forming the Council. In looking round we cannot but note the great benefits we are now enjoying compared with those of years ago. The lighting of the Town has been greatly improved; good roads and pavements have been made and maintained; the sanitary condition of the town is decidedly good; while the rates for the past year have been lower than since the formation of the old Board. The question of an Isolation Hospital is one of the most important that has been discussed by the Council, and we venture to hope that before another year has passed we shall have the "real thing" in existence. A Recreation Ground, Public Baths, Gynasium, are matters that will no doubt also occupy the attention of the Council sometime in the immediate future; Public Baths being a question particularly worthy of early consideration. The Council has had one regrettable experience at least during the past year—the retirement of their Chairman, the Rev. C. W. Payne Crawford, a gentleman who conscientiously and impartially performed his duty whilst in that important position. In Mr. E. Head the Council is fortunate in securing the services of a gentleman who for experience, energy and honesty of purpose, stands high in public estimation. That he may long enjoy that position and that the Council may work with unity—thus with strength—is our earnest wish.

#### Trade.

The Trade of the Town, ever since the recovery from the extreme depression caused by the local bank failure, has been steady, solid and sure, and with the growth of the Town must of necessity increase. One of the most noticeable extension of trade is in the Stock Market, which has greatly improved, more stock now being sold under the hammer each fortnight than since a market existed at all, and the Auctioneers, Messrs. Turner & Co., are to be congratulated upon bringing it up to its present prominent position.

#### New Buildings, &c.

Handsome new Offices have been erected by Mr. C. Rice for Messrs. Hastie, Little & Hughes; Brooker Bros. have secured and effectively altered premises in the High Street; Mr. G. H. Lynn has altered premises for the new firm of auctioneers, Messrs. Richardson and Garraway; handsome villas have been erected in Portland Road and Cantelupe Road by Mr. Edward Steer; Mr. A. Norman, Mr. H. Young, Messrs. C. & H. Gasson and Mr. John Morris have also materially added to the number of new buildings and improvements during the past year. The new Post Office at last promises to become an accomplished fact, and the building is progressing steadily but surely. The Post Office officials will probably be in their new premises by Midsummer, while "ourselves" will be able to take over the present Post Office premises, thus securing better accommodation for an increasing business.

#### Sport.

It would not be in character with the writer to leave out this heading: Summer has come and gone and with it a fairly successful cricket season; many pleasant games have been played on our West Street ground and have been witnessed by many lovers of our National game. Truly East Grinstead is favoured with a lovely ground, both as to "pitch" and panoramic views. With Winter has come the sterner game of Football, with all its excitement, vigorous enjoyment, and active exercise. No better proof of the popularity of the game can be given than that the Club has enrolled over 100 members so far this season. Young Clubs are springing up around and the future success of Football here is assured. A new Town Tennis Club has been formed and a second season will find it established on a solid basis.

## Institutions.

The Cottage Hospital and the East Grinstead Dispensary continue to be well supported and are of the utmost value to the Town and District. The Constitutional Club is still steadily increasing its membership; the Literary and Scientific Institute enjoys the reputation of being the most useful and used Institution of the Town, and a really good work is being carried on under the presidency of Dr. Collins, who is supported by a hard-working Committee. The members of the Young Men's Christian Association are contemplating building a home for themselves, where lectures and discussions will be held, and probably a gymnasium started for the use of the members.

## Obituary.

The hand of death has but lightly touched the neighbourhood. Mr. Peter Moir has gone to his rest; a more zealous churchman it would be hard to find, and he is much missed in the town, being a wise counsellor and a firm friend. Mr. W. H. Steer, a staunch temperance worker, was cut off in his prime by accident, having his leg crushed by a train at Grange Road, only living a few hours after. Mr. Henry Criswell's death is still fresh in the minds of his friends; in him we lose one of the old steady school of tradesmen, upright and honest in all his dealing, quiet and unassuming, yet prompt and reliable in whatever he undertook to do. Mr. Nicholas, another of our oldest tradesmen, passed away at an advanced age; while Mr. Colin Campbell, a comparative newcomer, after a painful illness, died at the early age of 38 years, much respected in the town. Miss Wardroper, of "The Cottage," was laid to rest at an advanced age, her many kind acts of charity will be missed by the poor. "Our Bishop" has passed away after a long and useful life. Much has been written about the life of the Bishop, and we have but to add that his memory will be held sacred to many in this town and district; he led a life of purity and holiness, and his living example was even better than his teaching.

This picture was also used for an unnumbered postcard in Gatland Bros series, the proprietors of the next shop on the left.

Information on this page from parish magazines, W.H.Hills' History of East Grinstead (1906) and postcards in my possession.



## COMMENTARY

M. J. Leppard

Frederick Maplesden came to East Grinstead in late 1883 or early 1884 to take over the Haywards' printing business at 1 High Street, including an annual almanack. Copies of his issues for 1896 and 97 survive at the Town Museum, from the former of which this survey of 1895 is reproduced.

The bank failure mentioned is that of the private bank of George Head & Son, 24 February 1892. The new offices of Hastie, Little & Hughes, solicitors, are our 102 London Road.

Peter Moir, formerly a planter in Ceylon, was buried 23 July aged 74. Details of the death of William Henry Steer, a builder, are in D.Gould, Three Bridges to Tunbridge Wells (1983), pp.27f. Henry Criswell was also a builder, in London Road. Henry Nicholas, a tailor in the High Street, was buried 16 September aged 75 and Colin Campbell was buried 20 November. Frances Elizabeth Wardroper was buried 23 June aged 76. The bishop was Richard Durnford, who died 14 October aged 94 after 25 years at Chichester.

**BELOW:** The High Street in 1895 with Maplesden's premises on the far left (Frith postcard 35223). The carriages are a montage. The card was also issued in an unnumbered version (probably the original) without them but with three additional people on the left.

## HOUSE NUMBERING IN EAST GRINSTEAD

An article under this title in Bulletin 33 (Autumn 1982) drew attention to changes in numbering in London Road between 1909 and 1916 and appealed for the date of the change and the reason. Mr David Gould suggests it was the replacement of George Knight's forge by shops in c.1913 that necessitated it, a dating confirmed by collation of successive editions of Dixon's East Grinstead directory held at the Town Museum. Mr Gould has kindly supplied the following table of old and new numbers from the 1912 and 1915 issues, with the occupiers' names when the same in both. [- = no number given; x = building did not then exist]

OLD	NEW	OCCUPIER	OLD	NEW	OCCUPIER
2-32	2-32		-	102	E.P.Whitley Hughes
-	36	N. Sussex Garage	-	104	W.Curtis
-	38	King's Garage [Rock Buildings*]	96	106	W.J.W.Hitch
x	40	A.Wilmer	-	108	Lon. Cent. Meat
x	42	Joyce Turner	104	110-2	Dixon & sons
-	44-6	A.J.Ashby	-	114	<u>Railway Hotel</u>
44	48		-	116	Hall & Co.
			136-92	136-92	
46	56-8	Ellis & Palmer	200	208	
48	60	Mrs Walker	202-6	210-2	
48a	62	F.Blanchard	208	218	
50	64	<u>E.G. Observer</u>	210	220	
52	66-8	A.Clark	212	222	
54	70	W.Major	214	224	
56	72	Miss Francis	216	226	
58	74		-	228	
60	76				
-	-	Post Office	1-53	1-53	
64-78	78-86	C.M.Wilson	61	63	J.C.Williams
80	88	O.Wood**	63	65	J.S.Humphrey
82	90-2	J.J.Wallis & sons	-	71	Home & Colonial
84	94		67	73	
86	98				
	100				

\* on a bank behind 40-8      \*\* 88 in their advertisement in the 1913 edition but 80 in the text

Mr Gould has also noted the following changes in West Street between the 1909 and 1910 editions (changed therefore in 1909):

Loxwood Terrace	[name abolished]		
1	27	33	37
2	29	35	39
3	31	37	41
4	33	39	43
5	35		Salvation Army barracks

Evidence for the changes in the High Street is harder to come by and is still being collected. Contributions welcome.

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NEXT BULLETIN Spring 1996: Special Domesday Book issue

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Austin Shorney, **FORGET & SMILE** (1994) is the illustrated autobiography of someone perhaps best known locally for having run the farming course at Lingfield school. Boyhood at Ditchling (including contacts with Eric Gill) and wartime service figure equally large. There is incident and humour, and the temptation to prolong stories once they have made their impact is surefootedly resisted (though not that to hold up the narrative every so often to decry present-day trends). The author comes across as engagingly on the page as he does in real life. (£11.50)

D.V.Chislett, **SACKVILLE COLLEGE, a short history and guide** is an attractively produced booklet with 11 colour photographs and one black-and-white, less detailed than R.H.Wood's 1972 account [reviewed Bulletin 10 (Sept. 1972)] but more suitable for visitors. Warden Chislett is to be congratulated on his work: but (p.2) belief in storing up good works against the day of judgement is the antithesis of Protestantism and (p.3) the first burial from the college was on 23 Jan. 1622 not 11 April [Bulletin 3 (Jan. 1970), p.8]. From the College, £2 (£1 to Friends of the College)

Vic Mitchell & Keith Smith, **CROYDON (WOODSIDE) TO EAST GRINSTEAD** ('Country Railway Routes', Middleton Press, 1995, £9.95) is in the same format as their Branch Lines to East Grinstead [reviewed Bulletin 36 (Spring 1984)], which it complements well. East Grinstead gets 16 photographs and 2 maps. Caption 63 mistakes an up for a down train and 93 prints Limsfield in apparent error for Lingfield.

The Sussex Archaeological Society has produced bibliographies of history and archaeology in Sussex for 1992 (1993) and 1993 (1994) obtainable from Barbican House, Lewes for £1 (by post £1.25). Our Bulletins get due mention but the chief value is references to books and articles which one might not meet in local shops or libraries.

**SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS**, vol.132 (1994) contains details of the hitherto unrecorded founding of a Sunday School in East Grinstead in 1790, nearly 20 years before the first previously known [Bulletin 29 (Autumn 1980), p.14].

**LATROBE NEWS** (published by the Hammerwood Park Society) vol.6, no. 5 (Nov. 1993) - vol.8, no.1 (Jan.-March 1995) contains, under the title 'Tribute to Apollo', the serialised research of Michael Trinder for the University of Cambridge Diploma in Architecture into Latrobe's work at Hammerwood.

Eric C.Byford, **ASHDOWN PARK** (1994) is an illustrated 68-page booklet treating exhaustively of an estate just outside our boundary but interacting extensively with Forest Row. (£2.50)

Philip J.Glyn and Hew D.Prendergast, **ASHDOWN FOREST: an illustrated guide** (Essedon Press, £3.50) is a very attractive and well-produced outline of geology, archaeology, history, customs, flora, fauna, management and leisure. There are diagrams, maps and stupendous photographs, all in colour. a splendid souvenir for visitors or companion for forest-lovers.