

ISSN 0308-8685



The
BULLETIN
of the
EAST GRINSTEAD
SOCIETY

No.110

Autumn 2013

Published by **THE EAST GRINSTEAD SOCIETY**
c/o 20 St George's Court, East Grinstead, Sussex, RH19 1QP

Text copyright © The East Grinstead Society
on behalf of contributors, 2013

THE EAST GRINSTEAD SOCIETY

www.eastgrinsteadsociety.org

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, walks and visits. It produces this *Bulletin* of articles of local interest and a *Newsletter* twice yearly. Its 1969 report on the High Street conservation area 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 issues and promotes citizenship education in local schools. It has held exhibitions, planted trees, restored the churchyard railings and martyrs' memorial, and financed tree-ring dating of some buildings in the High Street. It has also produced surveys of trees, seats and playground equipment, provided a plaque by the mass grave of victims of enemy action in Mount Noddy cemetery (now superseded) and historical guide-maps in the High Street, and presented seats in memory of leading former members to Sackville College and the High Street. It has published a book of reminiscences, sets of postcards reproducing old photographs, three town trails (one of them also in French) and leaflets on the local martyrs and on Mount Noddy and Moat Pond. With the Town Council it established the now independent Town Museum.

The Society is a registered charity (no.257870) and belongs to 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 the membership the greater the influence. Membership forms are on the website or obtainable from 2 Eastern Road, Lindfield, RH16 2LP. The subscription is £10 p.a. By signing a Gift Aid form standard-rate income tax payers can increase its value at no cost to themselves. Persons wishing only to receive the *Bulletin* can do so at a the newly reduced rate of £4 per calendar year, payable in advance to the Editor (address on cover).

PRESIDENT Mrs **M. COLLINS**, D.L.

OFFICERS, 2012-13

CHAIRMAN **N.J. BEALE**, B.A., F.C.A.

VICE-CHAIRMAN **C.J.V. WHEATLEY**, Ph.D.

HON. TREASURER **M.R. LYONS**

HON. SECRETARY *vacant*

EDITOR OF *BULLETIN* **M.J. LEPPARD**, M.A.

Contributions for the *Bulletin* to the Editor, through whom permission must be sought to reproduce any contents. Unattributed contributions are from the Editor or officers. Attributed opinions are not necessarily anyone's but their author's.

BACK NUMBERS OF BULLETINS from the Editor: single copies £1 + postage (3 second-class stamps acceptable); more than one copy £1 each, post free; set of all issues in print (88) £20 (to be collected by arrangement *after payment*). There is a waiting list for out-of-print issues. Unwanted back-numbers (even damaged or defective) are always welcome for re-sale. A list of principal contents is on the website.

EDITORIAL

Members will have read in the last *Newsletter* that its frequency and that of the *Bulletin* will be reduced to two a year in 2014. Although the *Newsletter* is being slimmed down, for the reasons explained, by a slight increase in the number of pages, the *Bulletin* will contain almost as much material as before. In further compensation the *Bulletin*-only subscription rate goes down to £4 p.a. with immediate effect. A subscription could be a novel Christmas present for someone interested in the town even if non-resident.

COVER PICTURE: One of the most distinguished and well-known men to have lived and worked in East Grinstead, sketched at the age of 15½. He has been cited or quoted frequently in our *Bulletins*. Try to work out who he might be, then read every word of this issue closely, and as you go you will find his identity disclosed.

TWENTY FIVE YEARS AGO: In marked contrast to our latest *Newsletter*, circulated in July, in no. 43 (October 1988) planning matters were confined to reprinting the Federation of Sussex Amenity Societies's generalised appraisal of the current state nationally of appeals against refusals of permission for house-house building. Support for Mr Pinnegar's efforts at Hammerwood was quoted from an American newspaper and there were brief mentions of the projected re-activation of our tree-survey, the estimated cost of our proposed High Street information board, and the demolition of a handsome magnolia by Newlands Crescent. A lengthy, very readable, report of our outing to the Darenth Valley was accompanied by a whole-page summary of a talk on the Upper Ouse, an account of a hazardous 'recee' of a possible farm visit, and almost a page on 'flora, fauna and forces on the Pennine Way in Upper Teesdale'. *Bulletin* 44 (Autumn 1988) contained a well-researched history of the auctioneers, surveyors and estate agents Messrs Turner, Rudge and Turner by its senior partner Mr P.D. Wood over two centuries to its sale in 1987. A survey of our achievements and shortcomings in our second decade can now prompt reflection on what we have managed in the quarter-century since. There were also a detailed review of the second publication of the Ashurst Wood Historians, several addenda to what we had already printed on brickmaking and limekilns, and the customary short notes.

AS OTHERS SAW US (50): 'During my vacation this summer I cycled through southern England, and saw a lot of really lovely spots. I liked Canterbury, which reminded me of medieval towns in Wurttemberg, and Oxford, which could be considered as a "symphony in stone". Other places such as Ashford, Tunbridge Wells, East Grinstead, Holmbury St. Mary, Windsor, Guildford, etc., made a great impression because I did not imagine all the southern parts of England so wonderful.' - Wolfgang Behrens, Bremen, Germany, c.1953 (cutting from unidentified magazine, in the editor's possession)

AS WE SAW OURSELVES (40): 'I was quite taken aback over the weekend to hear the remark that "East Grinstead people enjoy their apathy". This was said in a half-jocular manner, but the sting was there, and, I am afraid, in some cases, is deserved.' - 'Townsmen' [Brian Desmond], *East Grinstead Observer*, January 1953.

WEST SUSSEX RECORD OFFICE has taken into its keeping my entire archive of my time as this town's voluntary Public Transport Co-ordinator, 1995-2003, together with the paperwork relating to my personal monitoring of local bus services from deregulation in 1986. My local history working papers, documents, maps, pictures, etc. are bequeathed to the record office in my will, accepted with 'delight' by the Senior Archivist.

M.J.L.

CUTTONS HILL REVISITED

M.J. Leppard

There has been a particularly good response, in both quality and quantity, to my article 'Cuttons Hill' in *Bulletin* 109, sufficient to justify some additions and to necessitate some corrections.

Mr P.D. Wood brought to my notice William Figg's 1799 atlas 'Estates in ... Sussex belonging to ... John Frederick Duke of Dorset' in the Sussex Archaeological Society's collection. It includes a map of Water Farm and Cutting Hill Farm, respectively 66 and 105 acres, at 6 chains to the inch and showing the windmill. Having mentioned the connection between the mill, Mr Hubble, the Duchess of Dorset and Imberhorne Farm and having noticed but not mentioned Lord Sackville (a member of the same family) as one of the landowners bordering the 1810 map of Homestall¹, I wondered if Cuttons might have been part of the manor of Imberhorne, given also the 20 shillings a year rent it owed to that manor in the 13th and 16th centuries. I therefore approached the Felbridge and District History Group, which has researched Imberhorne, for any mention of Cuttons in the manorial records. Mr Jeremy Clarke kindly searched all the court books and rentals for me and could not find a single entry.

He then decided to pursue the connection with the Biddulphs in 1711 and checked the records of their manors of Brambletye and Sheffield-Grinstead, again with no luck, though the latter yielded an entry in 1788 for the area across the road that I had noted in its court rolls for 1835. With nothing to substantiate a connection with any of the manors named so far, or the speculation about the manor of Ashurst or Ashurst Wild in my afterthought, it seems likely that Cuttons was always extra-manorial.

With supererogatory diligence Mr Clarke then generously consulted the land tax² and worked out, backwards, a chain of owners and occupiers from 1750 to 1859, not a simple task because in many years properties are not named; one has to rely on personal names and amounts recorded as rental value and tax due.³ The result, summarised in the tabulation below, shows I drew erroneous conclusions in 1785 and 94 and that Lord Sackville did own Cuttons for a time, but personally, not feudally. Rather than list each year for which returns exist I have incorporated with his findings (asterisked) the owners and occupiers I had identified (sources in end-notes to original article), setting them out in known time-spans. I have excluded all other information, e.g. other properties held or worked by the same people.

1750-1859	OWNERS	1750-1859	OCCUPIERS
		1751-55	William Lucas*
		1761-67	James Lucas*
		1768-80	John Lucas*
1773-79	Esquire Perry*		
1780-81	Lord Germain*		
1782-1810	Lord Sackville*	1781-90	William Pobgee*
		1795-97	Mrs Pobgee*
		1798-1813	John Borer/Bowrah*
1811-43	George Lowcock*	1814-35	himself*
		1817-51	<i>Thomas Dawson resident farmer/bailiff</i>
1845-47	Executors of George Lowcock*	1845-49	self*
1848-49	late George Lowcock*		
1859	Nichelson*		

I have not included in the list of owners the men whose address is given as Cuttons Hill in the directories and censuses from 1852 onwards (Evans, Peacock, Buchanan, Goodridge). It is doubtful if they were farmers, whether working or gentlemen with bailiffs; their listing as 'esquire' suggests they were gentry who had bought or leased the house to be their home, while the farmland was in other hands. A possible addition to their number is Thomas Pinkett of Cuttons Hill, one of the new trustees created by the parish church rebuilding trust on 28 January 1856.⁴ The eight other new trustees are clearly gentry, but I can find nothing more about Thomas Pinkett. He is possibly the boy of that name baptised here on 8 April 1781 and probably related to Frederick 'Pickett', aged 57, and William Pinkett, aged 25, both of Cuttons Hill, buried here on 18 April 1853 and 25 May 1855 respectively, but the holders of the name recorded in our parish registers, in the late-18th century and again in the late-19th, seem to be working class. He might therefore have lived in the wider Cuttons Hill area, in an upgraded cottage or a new house.

THE MILL

Mr Roy Henderson has told me that the reference in 1783 that I quoted was an observation by someone travelling away from the town. He now considers it must have been to Pock Mill, on the skyline further on. Steam was more commonly used to provide auxiliary power to watermills. We do not know whether the steam and windmills at Cuttons Hill were separate entities or combined. He has established that the Hooker in the 1867 directory entry for Hooker and Marchant, East Grinstead Steam Flour Mill, is George Spencer Hooker, son of the baker Abraham Spencer Hooker who is also listed, and the Marchant is Richard Marchant. The dissolution of the partnership between George Spencer Hooker and Richard Marchant of Warren Mills, Crowborough Cross, 'and elsewhere' [East Grinstead], was announced in the *London Gazette* of 15 October 1859. Marchant would carry on the business on his own account. The family tree shows that George and Abraham were descendants of the Stephen Hooker for whom Cuttons Hill Mill was constructed in 1808. What I have summarised here he will be setting out fully, and with additional information, in the next edition of his *Wealden Power*.⁵

Mr Clarke notes from the land tax William Heasman as occupant 1846-49, George Lowcock's executors as owners 1846-47 and 'late George Lowcock' 1848-49. In the 1859 list Henry Hollands is both owner and occupier.

REFERENCES (pers. comm. = personal communication; W.S.R.O. = West Sussex Record Office): ¹ Auction particulars, 1810 (photocopy in my possession) ² ADD MSS 18419-19752 ³ pers. comm., 10 Aug. 2013 ⁴ now in W.S.R.O.; seen before it went there ⁵ pers. comm., 2 and 15 July 2013

POSTSCRIPT

After the foregoing had been made ready for printing, Mr Clarke pursued the 20s. rent in the Imberhorne manorial records and informed me that he does not believe the rent for the 'Manor of Ashurst' relates to Cuttons as the rent continues to be paid with that description until after 1826 when it was enfranchised, but the holders are not aligned with those for Cuttons. From 1756 to 1826 they were the Compton-Cavendish family.

Two fresh tasks now arise. (1) Precisely which land was charged with this rent, or was it paid from the total revenue of the manor of Ashurst als Grinsted Wild als Wallhill? (2) What was the pre-1711 history of Cuttons, if it was ever an ancient entity as opposed to an assemblage created over time?

To obtain the article in *Bulletin* 109 to which these two pages are responses, see the foot of p.2.

WATER FARM, ASHURST WOOD

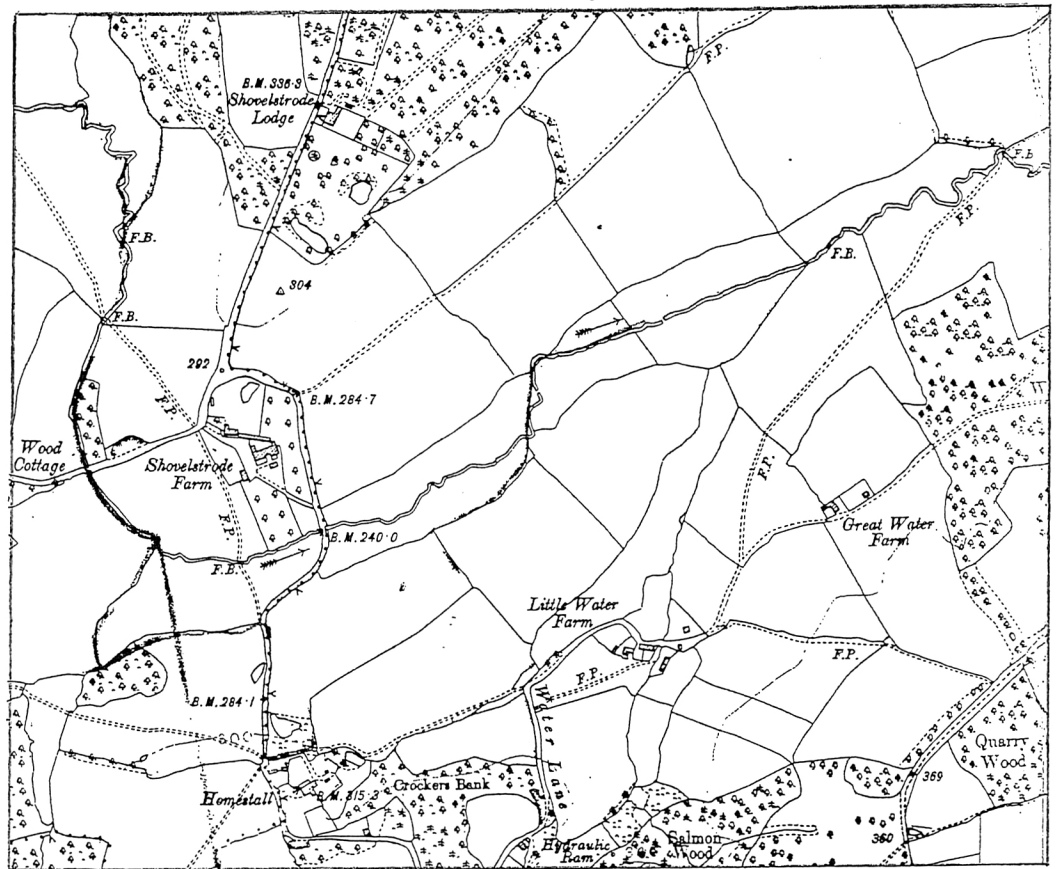
M.J. Leppard

LOCATION MAP

6" Ordnance Survey
Edition of 1916

The village of Ashurst Wood is off the bottom left-hand corner of the map, unfortunately on a different sheet and so not shown here.

Homestall (bottom left) was until recently the home of Stoke Brunswick School.



Having done my best by Cuttens Hill in our last *Bulletin* and noted a long-standing connection with Water Farm a mile and a third north-east, I thought the obvious next step was a similar study of the latter. It proved extraordinarily complicated, and so the article that follows is probably the most inadequate I have ever produced, hardly even a skeleton history, more likely a haphazard collection of bones, to a few of which some flesh adheres and some of which may even belong elsewhere. I could have abandoned the enterprise, I could have devoted hours to searching out material not here at hand, missing the deadline for this issue and lacking anything to take its space, but I decided better to bring together the fragments as a starter-kit for others to elaborate in due course.

Some of the complications are intrinsic to the name:

- No record of it has been found before 1764, though there is a possible link in 1332.
- Great Water Farm and Little Water Farm are distinguished by 1841, but sometimes Water Farm alone seems to have served for Great Water Farm.
- There are cottages at both which may be so designated, but sometimes cottagers seem to have given Water Farm as their address (as today someone might say 'I live at Imberhome Farm' when dwelling not in the farmhouse but one of the cottages there).
- There is a Water Farm, south of Quaybrook and in Hartfield parish but right by its boundary with East Grinstead.

Other complications are intrinsic to this writer:

- I have never walked along Water Lane or thereabouts, nor seen pictures of the properties there.
- I have no access to the relevant sections of the tithe award or the 1861 census.
- Increasing age and reduced mobility limit my ability to remedy either of these defects.

THE NAME

The English Place-Name Society suggests a connection with John atte Watere in the subsidy roll of 1332.¹ The probability is strengthened when one considers that 'Water' in historic local names denotes a stream or river (Felbridge Water for example); that John in 1332 is taxed in the tithing of Shovelstrode; and that, as calculated and mapped by Mr P.D. Wood², Shovelstrode's ancient northern and southern boundaries were respectively the Kent Water, the county border, and the Shovelstrode brook, which formed part of the northern edge of Water Farm in c.1810. John could, of course, have lived by the Kent Water, but he might have taken his name from the southern watercourse, as could the farm, regardless of whether John occupied land north, south, both sides of or far from it. Unfortunately no-one else named atte Watere or anything like it has been found in East Grinstead records.

The natural conclusion from the forms Great and Little Water Farm is that they once constituted a single unit. Their combined acreages in the tithe award in 1841 are nearly 92 acres neat or 135 gross, which one must resist seeing as equivalent to a mediaeval hide, because we know nothing of how, and how often, they might have been altered before that date, and because the internal boundaries on the map of c.1810 (reproduced p.9) imply that bites had by then been taken out of an earlier, larger, extent. Moreover the earliest known use of Great and Little is on the tithe map of 1841.

On Yeakell and Gardner's 1795 map of Sussex 'Water Farm' appears to refer to our Little Water Farm; the buildings at Great Water Farm are shown but given no name. The Ordnance Survey's preliminary map (1808) and its first published 1-inch edition (1819) show Great Water Farm likewise, but have our Little Water Farm as Little Jay. Greenwood's map of Sussex (same scale, 1825) has this as Little Tay. I have not found anything like Jay or Tay in any documents and can make no sense of them. Until 1841, then, Water Farm seems to have denoted the later Great Water Farm. (Warden Farm on the bounds of Homestall on the map accompanying its 1810 auction particulars is an aberration, probably a mis-hearing of a thick local accent rather than a genuine alternative.)

The first mention I have found of Water Wood is on the map of c.1810, of Water (Farm) Cottages in censuses from 1851, and Water Lane on the 1916 O.S. map. On the tithe map it looks as if there was a ford where the lane approaches Little Water Farm. Censuses and parish registers record the cottages as almost always the homes of labourers, and perhaps the farmhouses also, a fate which by the same date had befallen Gullege, Homestall and others, especially when farms were amalgamated.

THE BUILDINGS

We are trebly fortunate that, where documents have failed, buildings have survived, that they were expertly examined by the late John Stapleton, and that his conclusions were published by the Ashurst Wood Historians. To summarise: Little Water Farm dates from c.1600, a ceiled hall and service rooms with chambers above, an end smoke-bay and extensive attics, larger and more solidly built than the otherwise similar Grove Farm and Pock Hill.³ The barn, from c.1600-1750, was converted in the 1920s into a stallion box for a racehorse.⁴ Little Water Farm Cottage, of c.1650, has ground-floor living and service rooms either side of a central chimney, with a newel stair to the upper rooms and attic.⁵ Mr and Mrs Alan Cuthbert bought it for £1650 in the late-1950s, uninhabited for several years and in a very poor state. The ornamental garden features, planted for Lord Dewar early in the century, were in an equally bad condition.⁶ Great Water Farm 'appears to be 19th-century with 20th-century additions'.⁷ [Arthur Harding's postcard of "Water Farm" (no.16 in his 'contemporary series) must be the one in Hartfield; if it were at Ashurst Wood he would have put "Great" or "Little".]

(GREAT) WATER FARM

William Figg's c.1810 map of Water Farm (reproduced opposite), companion to the one of Cuttons reproduced in *Bulletin* 109, can easily be understood by comparison with the location map at the start of this article. Water Lane is the access in the south-eastern corner, the 'road from Ashurst Wood' is the way to Hammerwood. Richard Forster had Homestall and Lord Henniker Shovelstrode. The parcels are tabulated with their areas and names, all familiar from other local farms: 2 First Field, 3 Six Acres, 4 Nine Acres, 5 Barn and yard, 7 Eight Acres, 8 Hop Garden Plott, 9 Ten Acres, 10 Water Wood, 11 Wood Field. Their uses are not stated. The total area is 66 acres 3 roods 35 perches, corresponding well with the 61a. 1r. 27p. neat of the tithe award (89a. 1r. 2p. gross).

With the land tax entries for Cuttons Hill summarised on p.0 above Mr Clarke also provided those explicitly or implicitly for Water Farm throughout the time the two properties were associated. Combining my findings with his (asterisked) as before, they are

1764-1859	OWNERS	1764-1859	OCCUPIERS	NAME
		1764	John Lucas*	The Water Farm*
		1767	James Lucas*	" " "
		1768-71	John Lucas*	" " "
		1773-79	" "	Esq. Perry's lands*
		1780	" "	
1780-81	Lord Germain*			
		1781-90	William Pobgee*	
1782-1810	Lord Sackville*			
		1795-97	Mrs Pobgee*	
		1798-1800	John Bowrah & Foster*	
		1801	Thomas Foster*	
		1811-14	Mrs Foster* ⁸	Water Farm ⁸
1814-35	George Lowcock*			
		1818	self*	
		1822-28	"	House and land*
		1835	"	Water Farm*
		1841	<i>Thos Dawson farmer</i>	Great Water Farm ⁹
		1845-49	self*	Water Farm*
1845-47	Exors of G. Lowcock*			
1848-49	late George Lowcock*			
		1858	<i>Thomas Foster bailiff</i>	Water Farm ¹⁰
1859	Nichelson*	1859	self*	House and land*

I can find nothing about 'Esquire Perry'. Perhaps he is the owner in 1773-79, but he could have been an earlier owner whose name stayed in use. The only Perry I have found in East Grinstead in the 18th-century is Henry Perry, a voter in the county election in 1705. Qualifying for the vote, the style of esquire, owning land and giving it one's name certainly cohere.

The 1841 census entry, Thomas Dawson, aged 55, a farmer not born in Sussex, and his Sussex-born children William, 25, Mary, 20, and Ann, 11, but no wife, solves the mystery of her presence at Cuttons in that record unaccompanied by any family but with a servant. When Thomas and Sarah Foster had further children baptised in 1860 and 62 they were still at Water Farm but now described as labourers.

WATER FARM

as mapped c.1810
by William Figg

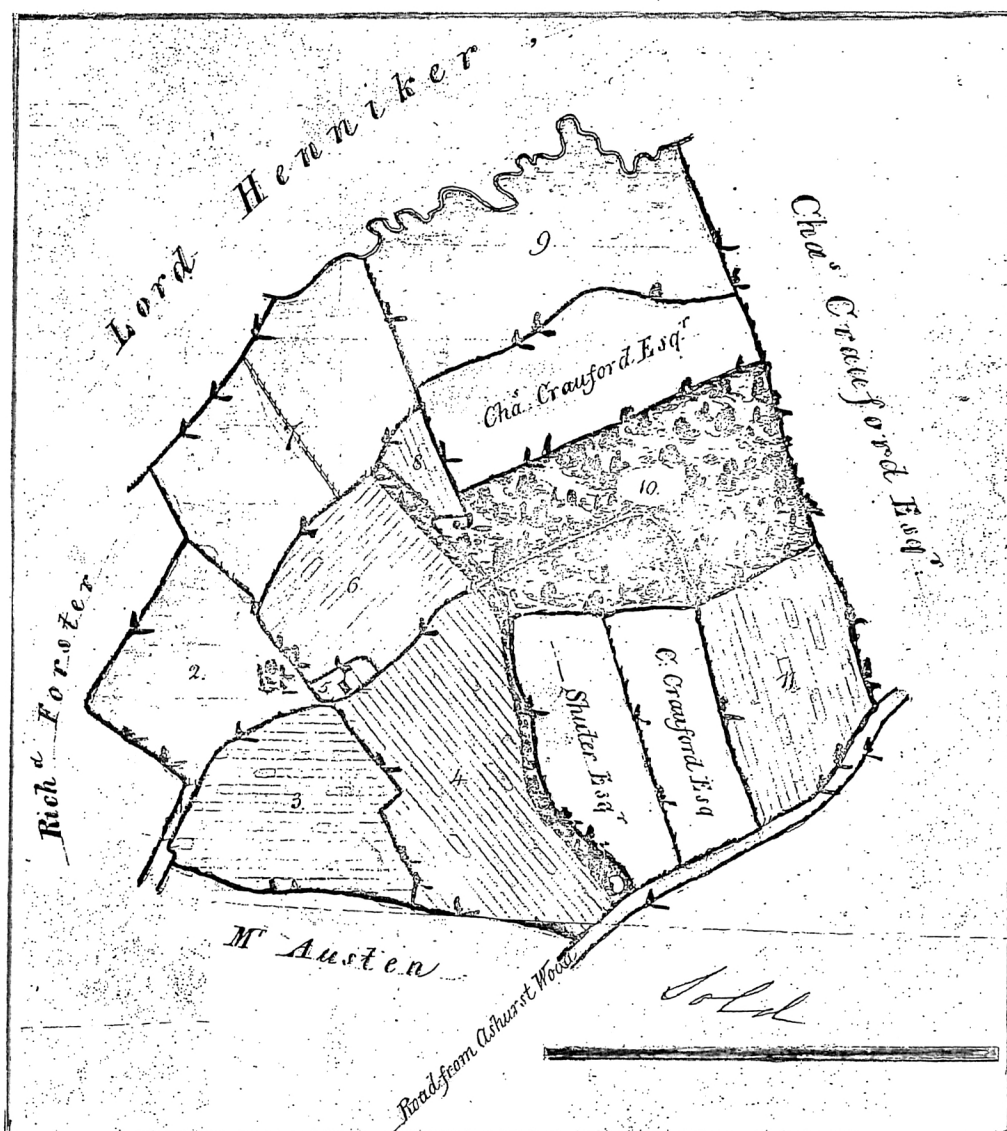
Reduced to 71% from
a photocopy in my
possession

North at the top

Scale indicated by the
bar representing
a quarter of a mile
which I have drawn
under the word 'Sold'

Whereabouts of
original not known

Attribution to Figg on
stylistic grounds
and dating



From their start in 1845 Kelly's directories have no entries for Water Farm to help us. Pike's 1886 directory for the East Grinstead parliamentary division lists Stephen Tester, farmer at Water Farm, but if he was also the owner we cannot tell. It also records John Godly and William Backshall at the farm, presumably labourers. In 1881 Eliza Backshall, aged 36, from Water Farm, was buried here, and in 1916 Dixon's East Grinstead directory has W. Backshall at Great Water Farm. It would be rash, and probably wrong, to conclude that he was the farmer and/or owner. Lady Collier, at 'Water Farm' in the list of local gentry in the 1923 East Grinstead directory, was definitely neither; the 1933 edition of *Who's Who* has Sir George Herman Collier at Water Farm, Coleman Hatch. (It is curious, though, that in 1935 'Lady Collier called and presented her prizes' at Ashurst Wood School.¹¹)

By then both Great and Little Water Farm had long been owned by the Dewar family at Dutton Homestall. Mr John Dewar died in 1954 and his farms were sold two years later. John Mountain from Horsted Keynes bought both Water Farms.¹²

LITTLE WATER FARM

The provision of a pew for 'Water Farm and Priory [at Forest Row]' in 1806 in addition to the one for Water Farm and Cuttons Hill *might* relate to Little Water Farm. The first undoubted reference, though, is in the tithe award of 1841: George Lowcock esq. is owner and occupier of both Great and Little Water farms. The area of the latter is 45a. 0r. 26p. gross, 30a. 0r. 37p. neat, of which 15¾ acres are arable, 10¼ meadow and 3 pasture.

In the same year's census two labourers and their families each occupy 'part of Little Water', presumably the farmhouse. Ten years later, however, the census records Edward Jeuden there, aged 39, born in London and the farmer of 112 acres. This could mean he is working both Water Farms, but it could also be that he holds some other farm in addition to Little Water. It is possible that some of the labourers subsequently recorded with cottage addresses there are actually living in the degraded house.

The next definite reference to the farm that I have found is just over a century later. Soon after buying both Water Farms in 1956 John Mountain, who bred Welsh ponies and employed a bailiff, sold Little Water Farm to Freddy and Joan Rose.¹³ My final information is the Ashurst Wood Historians' note of the prowess of Bill Lake of Little Water Farm in the 1974 London-Brighton veteran car rally.¹⁴

WATER WOOD

Water Wood was also part of John Mountain's land. The late Mrs Jane Cuthbert has left us a lyrical description of it - 'pure magic' in its wealth of flowers. In 1958 it was cut down and turned into pasture. Charcoal-burners set themselves up there for most of that summer, and then local boys could earn pocket-money picking up the remaining small bits of wood before ploughing and sowing began.¹⁵

REFERENCES (A.W. = Ashurst Wood): ¹ A. Mawer and F.M. Stenton, *The place-names of Sussex*, part 2 (English Place-name Society, vol.7, 1930), p.330 ² *East Grinstead Society Bulletin* 58 (Spring 1996), pp.14-16 ³ *A.W., a village history* (1983), p.14. ⁴ *A.W., 1086-1986* (1986), p.35 ⁵ as note 3, pp.11, 13 ⁶ Jane Cuthbert in *A.W. in the 20th century* (2000), pp.64f. ⁷ June Creightmore, as note 3, p.13 ⁸ Church rate book and draft census return (West Sussex Record Office PAR 348/8/1 and 26/2/6) ⁹ census ¹⁰ parish register, baptism of son ¹¹ log book quoted in *A.W. County Primary School, 1873-1973* (1973), p.27 ¹² as note 6 ¹³ as note 6 ¹⁴ Wendy Brazier in *A.W. in the 20th century* (2000), p.80 ¹⁵ as note 6

Without the Ashurst Wood Historians' commitment to publishing their findings, this article would have been much poorer. If it prompts them to start filling the gaps it will have been worthwhile.

WHAT WAS TRUE OF SURREY MUST HAVE BEEN TRUE OF EAST GRINSTEAD

'It is fair to suggest that by 1700 the traditional semi-autonomous world of the country town in England was beginning to be superseded by the dominance of London in many affairs. ... London's relationship to the towns around it was probably always selective, and thus a local speciality would give the small town strength. The period up to 1700 is one of declining, if spirited, small town independence, in Surrey and other counties around London.'

John Schofield of the Museum of London, 'What did London do for us? London and towns in its region, 1450-1700', in J. Cotton, G. Crocker and A. Graham, *Aspects of archaeology and history in Surrey: a research framework for the county* (2004), p.196

What we know of East Grinstead in the 17th century bears this out.

M.J.L.

THE TURNPIKE THROUGH FOREST ROW

M.J. Leppard

A recent article by Dr Brian Austen, 'East Sussex turnpikes of the High Weald'¹, shows that I was mistaken in dating to 1766 the turnpiking of the road from Florence Farm, south of Groombridge, to Forest Row in my *A history of East Grinstead* and elsewhere. I had accepted that date because it is given on the map in the well-researched section on turnpike roads in Armstrong's *History of Sussex*² and because the historian of Forest Row, the late Eric Byford, gave it as the year when Lower Road, now a back-lane from the northern end of the Square to the top of Station Road, was superseded as the main route east by widening a former short cut to form the current line of Hartfield Road from that point to the A22.³ In another place, however, he says 1788.⁴ He does not state his source for either year. Dr Austen has now shown that the existing, non-turnpike, road from Florence Farm to Forest Row was taken over in 1794 by the Tunbridge Wells and Maresfield Turnpike Trust, which was established in 1766, and has thereby accounted for the earlier errors. He also records the revenue from tolls at the Forest Row gate as £48.14s.2d. in the year to May 1820, the sale of the house and plot in October 1877 to William 'Wills' of Forest Row for £150, and the expiry of the trust's powers on 1 November that year.

What follows supplements Dr Austen's article from sources for the history of East Grinstead, as indicated in end-notes. If no source is specified it is Mr Byford's final article on Hartfield Road.⁵

An Act for the Florence Farm - Forest Row road was passed on 20 May 1809.⁶ Not having seen it, I cannot say anything about its provisions.

The earliest known gatekeeper is Mrs Adams, who, according to an advertisement in the *Sussex Weekly Advertiser* of 24 October 1796, when aged at least 64, was cured of worms by Miller's Cakes. It is probable that Christopher Adams, a cordwainer listed in the right place in the draft census return for 1811⁷, was her successor.

The fragmentary surviving drafts of the census returns for 1821 and 1831 do not include the Forest Row entries, but in 1825 Thomas Martin was at the gatehouse, valued at £1.2s.6d.⁸ He was still there when the 1841 census was taken, a postman aged 66, born in Sussex and living with his wife and female servant. In the same year's tithe award the house and land occupied 35 perches.

In subsequent censuses James Mitchell is the keeper in 1851, Abraham Card in 1861 and George Richardson in 1871.

The purchaser of the tollhouse was William Wells of Forest Row, gent., who already owned land nearby. It was taken down in 1927 and replaced by a telephone exchange designed so that it could be converted to a private residence when no longer needed. Named Sheridan House, that is what it is today. So far as I am aware, no images of the gate or gatehouse have survived.

REFERENCES: *F.R.* = *Forest Row, Historical Aspects and Recollections*; W.S.R.O. = West Sussex Record Office

¹ *Sussex Industrial History*, 43 (2013), pp.31-47 ² J.R. Armstrong, *A history of Sussex* (3rd ed., 1974), pp.132f. ³ E.C. Byford, 'Hartfield Road', *F.R.*, vol.1, part 5 (Dec. 1984), p.17 ⁴ E.C. Byford, 'Hartfield Road', *F.R.*, vol.5, parts 3-4 (Nov. 1996), p.5 ⁵ as note 4, pp.10f. ⁶ *County annual register for 1809* (1810) ⁷ W.S.R.O., PAR 348/26/2
⁸ W.S.R.O. PAR 348/30/1

A version of this article has been accepted for publication in *Sussex Industrial History* 45 (2015), the journal of the Sussex Industrial Archaeology Society (www.sussexias.co.uk).

SOME PEOPLE OF EAST GRINSTEAD (continued): **(ALICE) EVA CHEAL**

M.J. Leppard

On the day in 1903 the Wright brothers became the first fliers in a heavier than air machine, Alice Eva Wren was born here, in West Street.

Early life was hard: a twice-widowed mother, older half-siblings of necessity placed in children's homes, frequently changing address and school.

Eva (as always called) left school at 13 - below the leaving age - to help an older sister with her children when her husband was conscripted.

Back home after the war, she briefly worked cleaning the station refreshment room at 5 shillings a week. Then, still not 16, she became housemaid to the dentist Charles Wood, doing everything from scrubbing the doorstep to helping prepare dentures. Mr and Mrs Wood were good, helpful employers, and the technician, a slightly older girl, became a lifelong friend.

Soon Eva met a 17-year old under-gardener at East Court and award-winning athlete, Robert Cheal. They married in 1925, renting two rooms and sharing the owners' kitchen. Their son Peter was born the next year, and their daughter Molly in 1930. When the East Court estate was sold in 1926 Bob joined the garden staff at the convent.

In 1951 Eva's mother turned 80, her older brother Charles and his family visited from Canada, where Dr Barnado's had sent him, and Molly met her husband-to-be when both performed in the pageant of East Grinstead history at East Court.

Family meant everything to Eva. When her mother could cope no longer, she took her into her home. In 1960 she got a job in the linen room at the convent school, to save enough to allow her and Bob to visit Charles in Canada. Characteristically she kept a journal for the family's benefit.

Bob died not long after their golden wedding in 1975. In widowhood Eva became a steward at the new Town Museum, serving into her 80s.

In 1984 she had 'the great good fortune' to secure 'a lovely flat' in Sackville College, whose caring community called her Eve - a time of 'great happiness'. Gradually losing her sight, and later some hearing, she continued preparing simple meals and knitting. Her hundredth birthday was celebrated in the College hall, the first resident known to have reached that age.

Eventually, inevitably, residential care became necessary, but Eva's mental powers held out almost to the end. She died in 2007 aged 103.

SOURCES: Her manuscript and oral reminiscences; lifelong personal acquaintance. Her 'Recollections of a dentist's maid' were published in our *Bulletin* 29 (Autumn 1980).

PETER GRIFFITS (*Bulletin* 109): I first met him as a member of the Forest Row Dramatic Society, to which I also belonged. Many of our first nights were fund-raisers for the Q.V.H. League of Friends, organised by Peter of course. He was also known as P.G. Tips, for some bizarre reason, and this nickname often slipped into the Society's newsletters. He was also a practitioner of the dark arts of manipulating the local newspapers. It was a rare week when there wasn't a mention of him or at least a photograph or two. I have used him as a role model in my own dealings with the print media! S.R. Kerr

ST JAMES'S ROAD REMEMBERED, 1947-51

M.J. Leppard

In September 1947 my parents, sister and I, now almost ten, moved from 159 London Road to 24 St James's Road. For some time my parents had wanted to live somewhere that would enable my sister, just four years old, to have a bedroom of her own rather than share theirs. Both properties were among the many owned by the builders' merchants Messrs C. & H. Gasson, whose lorry-driver my father had been for twenty years. Accordingly one Saturday morning, part of his working week, and afternoon, in his own time, he was given the use of the lorry to move our belongings to our new home.

It was one of a series of late-19th/early-20th century semi-detached houses, demolished amid controversy in May 1975¹ and never replaced. Compared to our previous two-up and two-down, it had three rooms on each floor as well as a passage containing the staircase. The front room was, as in all local working-class houses of the time, more symbolic and ceremonial than part of daily life: used only for special occasions such as birthday parties or receiving special visitors, its fire lit only if essential. Behind it was the living room, for meals, family activities and ordinary visitors. At the back the kitchen was for cooking and household tasks including washing, not only clothing and bed-linen (in a copper cauldron heated by a fire beneath) but also our own persons. The bath hung on a nail outside the back-door, brought in on Saturday evenings and filled with water heated in kettles on the stove and baled from the copper. In this too our arrangements were the same as most of our social equals, as was use of the back door for family, friends and tradesmen, reserving the front for strangers. Through this door also one visited the lavatory that adjoined the kitchen. At night the alternative to unlocking the door and braving the cold and dark was the chamber-pots under every bed.

The small backyard contained a small shed, patched with old enamel advertising signs, a water-butt, a washing line and narrow strips of flowerbed. Behind the back wall lay Stennings' timber yard.

Upstairs rooms followed the ground-plan. The parents had the front one, my sister the middle and I the back, with its light controlled from the living room. These rooms were unheated and strictly for sleeping or lying ill in bed, but when I entered the Grammar School my parents recognised my need for a quiet space in which to do my homework and it was equipped with an uncomfortable desk created from a former wash-stand. The other side of the party-wall, however, had been converted into a proper bathroom.

Our neighbours there, no. 26, were Mr and Mrs H.J. Harris and their son Ron. Mr Harris was a tailor with H. Blakeley & Sons at 48 London Road. Ron was a teenager, a member of the Air Training Corps who went on to do his national service in the R.A.F.

No. 28 housed a postman named Murphy and his young family. It was said that once, finding they had run out of soap for the baby's bath, they used shaving soap, arguing that soap was soap.

Further down that side I cannot remember, but from that end children who lived in Station Road would come to St James's Road to join its juvenile inhabitants, whose street was safer for playing in than theirs. Of them I recall only a rather older girl, Dilys Puddephatt from no.20, who had a constant supply of American comics that were circulated among us. I used to read every word - Li'l Abner and so on - while comprehending very little.

On the opposite side of St James's Road from us, there lived, at no. 15, Mrs Annie Moore, mother-in-law of Mr Mumford the bookseller at 192 London Road. She would regularly throw up the window of her front bedroom and berate us children forcefully for playing in the street when there was

a recreation ground [King George's Field] 'only a stone's throw away'. From time to time she would fancy she was dying and, as a devout Anglican, have the vicar, Dr Golding-Bird, urgently sent for.

No. 13 was the home of Tom Coates, the storeman in Gasssons' shop at 153 London Road.

Mr Salter, the steward at the Ex-Services Club in Station Road, lived at no. 7 with his wife and their teenage children Maureen and Stuart.

The last house on that side, no. 5, housed Mr Bill Batchelor, who worked at the gasworks, his wife and their daughter Pat, who was a year older than I and also went to the Grammar School. In her first year there she reported to her mother seeing workmen shovelling up some aggregate or other into a lorry, adding 'it was very accurate'. Recounting this to my mother, Mrs Batchelor exclaimed 'Honestly, the words they come out with!'

Those houses still stand, as, next to them, accounting for nos. 1-3, does the Masonic Temple, a mystery to me since it seemed unused and had no name-plate or any equivalent. I was probably indoors and perhaps in bed when it was occupied, and certainly too young to decode the twin pillars at the door.

On the corner, at 174 London Road, stood the bakehouse, shop and dwelling of Mr and Mrs Charles Penberthy Towler, whose back-door would be opened to regular customers after closing if they had suddenly run out of bread. In the shop I remember the 'tea room', by then a store, tins of broken biscuits, and a teenage assistant Vera Stedman, whose standard 'Can I get you?' perplexed me for many years until I realised it was four-fifths of 'Can I get you anything?'. I was once taken to see a litter of kittens in the bakehouse, one of which was to come to us. We named him Sooty.

On the opposite corner, no.170 was Brinkhurst's the undertakers, with large windows displaying a selection of gravestones and a human-size marble angel which I thought one of the most beautiful things in the whole town.

The houses that followed it, on our side of the road, are still standing, with a few alterations. At no 12 lived Mr Oliver Friend, a bus-driver at the London Transport garage in Garland Road, his wife and their teenage daughter Nancy, who became a conductress with the same company. It is noticeable, in retrospect, how close to their work so many residents of St James's Road lived, and to their families. Mrs Friend's parents, for instance, Mr and Mrs Bill Harris, lived at 152 London Road. Mrs Harris (not related to our neighbours at no. 26) grew up at the *White Lion* [on the site of McDonald's] where her father was landlord, and she recollected playing as a child in London Road in front of it.

The elderly Miss Ellen Heasman, whose father had been a coachman, lived alone at no.14, and next-door, at no.16, was the family of Arthur Tomsett, a part-time fireman. When the siren sounded to call out the brigade we children would rush to the top of the road to see the appliances turn out and Mr Tomsett struggling with the last details of his uniform as he ran to the fire station. (Of him I have written more fully in my series 'Some people of East Grinstead'.²)

No. 20 was the home of Miss Lucretia Cowling and her elderly mother. Miss Cowling, known among her pupils as Lulu, was the music teacher at the secondary modern school. A lectern to her memory is still used in assemblies at the successor Sackville School. She was also much involved in the musical life of the town. One day a spark from the fire ignited the hearth-mat in her front room. The fire brigade was called, and fire-irons and other items were brought out into the street, watched by us children (and perhaps some adults too). When there was nothing more to be seen, I set out up the

town. As I passed Brinkhurst's a hearse emerged. I wondered if someone had died in the fire.

Our neighbours at no. 22 were the Misses Ruth and Elsie Clarke. I have written my memories of them and their aged father in *Bulletin* 91 and will not repeat them here.

In February 1951 we left St James's Road to live at 150A London Road, behind and above Gassons' hardware shop - all of us, that is, except Sooty, who went back immediately and was fed by the Misses Clarke for the rest of his days.

REFERENCES (*E.G.C.* = *East Grinstead Courier*): ¹ *E.G.C.*, 22 May 1975 (in the photograph ours was the one with a ladder poking through an upstairs window) ² *E.G.C.*, 31 Jan. 2008 I have verified names and house-numbers from the local directory issued in 1953 but otherwise relied on memory.

CONTEXT: Articles in previous *Bulletins* tangentially related to aspects of these recollections:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 16 (February 1975), pp.6f. | R.H. Wood, '159-161 London Road' (illustrated) |
| 65 (Autumn 1998), pp.14f. | Mrs A.M. Leppard [M.J.L.'s mother], 'Reminiscences, 1923-45' |
| 90 (Winter 2006-07), pp.14f. | M.J. Leppard, 'Working for a family business' [C. & H. Gasson] |
| 91 (Summer 2007), pp.11f. | M.J. Leppard, 'Workers for C. & H. Gasson' |

A photograph of 159-61 London Road is reproduced in David Gould, *East Grinstead and environs* (2001), p.55.

CONSTANCE KENT AND EAST GRINSTEAD

M.J. Leppard

The publication in 2008 of *The suspicions of Mr Whicher* by Kate Summerscale, a study of the 'Road Hill House murder' in 1860 of a three-year old boy, for which his half-sister Constance Kent was tried and acquitted but to which she later confessed, revived the 'tradition' that while in prison she made the mosaic floor in the sanctuary of our parish church.

The first mention I have found is in 1931, stated as fact, in the first edition of Dr Golding-Bird's guide to the church. In the second (1933) he alters details, and in the fourth (1938) expands the footnote. The discrepancies are worse confounded in Mr G.M. Smart's 1975 church guide. In the 1989 version, co-written with Mrs Doreen Yarwood, I uncritically repeated the attribution. (The various intermediate church guides do not mention it.)

In 2010 Mrs Caroline Metcalfe of this town resolved to get to the truth. A contact lent her *A greater guilt* by Noeline Kyle, published in Australia in 2009, which patiently unravels the web of misinformation in earlier books about Kent, including Summerscale's, concerning the prison to which she was committed, the mosaic and other work done by female convicts, and the lack of any evidence, or even likelihood, of her making mosaic pieces during the twenty years she served.

There is an equal lack of evidence in East Grinstead sources. When the restoration of the church began in 1874 the Rev. C.W.P. Crawfurd, as lay rector the proprietor of the chancel, wrote to the vicar 'I can allow no alterations whatsoever in the chancel'. Five years later he told Mr E.H. Clark that he employed Charlwood, a local builder, 'for laying the tessellation in the chancel'. (His letter-book, held by Dr R. Crawfurd of Tenterden.)

Mrs Metcalfe has kindly authorised my summarising her findings in our *Bulletin* as a permanent record, having as yet no plans to publish them herself. They were reported, with photographs, in the *East Grinstead Courier and Observer* of 21 July 2011.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

EAST GRINSTEAD THROUGH TIME by Dorothy Hatswell and Simon Kerr
(Amberley Publishing, 2013, £14.99)

A review by M.J. Leppard, written with no inside knowledge

Every few years from 1995 we have enjoyed a succession of books of old photographs edited and captioned meticulously by David Gould, whose knowledgeable work on the 16,000 photographs in the Town Museum is rightly acknowledged in this book, though he seems to have been at arm's length from its production. Three of its other volunteers are credited with technical assistance and a further two with proof-reading (very well done) and 'general advice'. Ninety-four of the Museum's old photographs, all reproduced in somewhat muddy sepia, are paired with full-colour equivalents taken earlier this year for the purpose by Simon Kerr, the town's tourist information officer. The introduction, the captions and the editing are the work of Dorothy Hatswell, who has been involved in almost every aspect of the work of the Museum for some two decades. Her earlier book on East Grinstead was reviewed in *Bulletin* 85.

As before, the publisher's formula imposes constraints. Captions limited to about 100 words can seldom do justice to the pictures, one reason perhaps for the sparsity of dating and single attribution to a photographer as well as the potential of compression to mislead. It does not excuse, however, several cases of apparent failure to consult the information added to the photographs during cataloguing or even, at times, to study the images. Thus the view of a fair in the High Street on p.18, which clearly dates from about 1900, is said to be a market in the 1930s. Although a pleasure fair struggled on there into that decade, no markets were held there in the 50s before transferring to Cantelupe Road as stated. On pp.14 and 15 elements of the histories of our first banks have changed places. On p.29 buildings on opposite sides of the road have been paired, and on p.66 the Pottery in Park Road is matched with an office block in London Road. Errors even occur in the history of the Museum: it opened in Cantelupe Road in 2006, not 1925, the founding collections were loaned at first, not given (since the Museum was not a legal entity until the trust was formed in 1983), and the Town Council did not give the present site but sold it to the trustees for £50 with reversion for the same sum if the Museum ever fails.

It gives me no pleasure, as one heavily involved with planning, establishing and developing the Town Museum, to make so many adverse comments about a publication so dependent on it and to warn that many more could be listed. It does nothing for the Museum's aim to be 'the centre of excellence for research into the history of East Grinstead and its area'. Fortunately most of the old photographs have already appeared in one or more of the books in the bibliography (which omits the similar *East Grinstead Then and Now* by Ron Michell and David Gould) and the contemporary ones will increase in value as a record of the appearance of much of the town at a precise moment in 2013 and of David Gould himself striding manfully on (p.83).

And one by David Gould, submitted on his own initiative after the above had been finalised

There has not been a book of East Grinstead 'then and now' photographs since 1995, so in one sense this new book - which contains 90 old photographs matched with 90 new ones - is well overdue. In another sense, perhaps it could have waited a little longer, for the whole work was produced in a great rush with the regrettable result that there was insufficient time to correct errors at proof stage.

It certainly is a very well-produced book, with excellent reproduction of both monochrome and full-colour pictures, the sepia-toning of the old views being particularly attractive. Again because of

lack of time, not a single photograph is credited; it should have been made clear that Mrs Hatswell wrote all the text and Mr Kerr was responsible for all the modern pictures. If some of the captions are not as informative as one might wish it is because the publishers limited each one to 80 words.

Your reviewer (who makes a Hitchcock -like cameo appearance in one shot) accompanied Mr Kerr on his 'photo-safari' on the morning of Sunday 12 May, during the course of which - a three-hour trek - some 54 photographs were taken. It was soon found that many old views were impossible to replicate exactly: many buildings had been demolished, and there were many obstructions such as trees, street furniture and the inevitable parked cars to frustrate the taking of a photograph from the same angle or viewpoint as the original. Incidentally, on that morning there was some sort of marathon taking place, and the marshals in their yellow dress may be seen in some of the scenes, standing on street corners. They have been immortalised!

Sadly, it is now necessary to draw attention to some errors. Maybe readers can spot others, but these at least have been noticed by the reviewer.

- p.7 The photograph postdates the war memorial, which is visible on the right.
- p.22 The nearest modern equivalent is on p.30. The modern photo relates to the old one on p.27.
- p.27 Holland & Barrett's shop stands approximately on the site of Rice Bros Ltd, on p.29. 'Olive Grove' shop on p.29 actually has no old equivalent in the book.
- pp.30f. The scenes of the bombing devastation, both being from the same angle, have only one modern equivalent picture, which is on p.31.
- pp.50f. The London line opened in 1884, not 1881 or 're-opened in 1882'.
- p.60 The Meridian Hall was opened in 1986, not 1999.
- p.66 Sussex House, London Road, is not on the site of the Pottery.
- p.72 Blackwell Farm Estate was early 1950s, not 1930s.
- p.74 Copyhold, or Killick's, farmhouse stood on what became Park Road, not Copyhold Road.
- p.79 Halsford (the house) survived until the 1980s as an old people's residence.
- p.89 The lower picture shows Crawley Down Road, not Imberhorne Lane.

The book is on sale at the Museum in aid of its funds as well as in bookshops.

OTHER RECENT PUBLICATIONS reviewed or noticed by the Editor

SUSSEX: EAST WITH BRIGHTON AND HOVE (Yale University Press, £35, 2013) is the latest volume in Pevsner's 'Buildings of England' revised series, edited by Nicholas Antram, who died during its preparation, and completed for publication by Charles O'Brien and Richard Morrice. Post-1974 boundaries are observed, and so the only portion of our ancient parish to be included is Forest Row, with today's civil parishes of Ashurst Wood and East Grinstead to follow in the West Sussex volume.

Some thirty buildings are added to the 15 considered in 1965 (eight of which were, or today are, in fact outside the parish). Due respect is now paid to the 'good Arts and Crafts houses of the

Edwardian period and later [that] are so numerous that a selection only can be mentioned' and to the post-war efflorescence of properties 'built according to the Rudolf Steiner principles, hard to define, of anthroposophical architecture' including 'the curious Expressionist forms of the roofs'. Many entries are expanded: the parish church for instance gets eleven lines as opposed to six, now naming all three architects responsible for parts of the structure and for the first time the five designers of stained glass. Ashdown House, Hammerwood and Kidbrooke Park and the buildings around them have sections of their own, equally expanded. Most entries retain the distinctive staccato style of the original, but a love of notable buildings comes through in the detailed treatments.

(I was mystified by the mention (p.84) of J.H. Farrant et al., *The Sussex Historian's Handbook* (2000), apparently a volume unrecorded elsewhere. I contacted Mr Farrant for elucidation. He told me it is actually the text of the Sussex Archaeological Society's series of bibliographies, up-dated by him to 1988 and put on the Society's website in 2000.)

EAST GRINSTEAD RESIDENTS' GUIDE, 2013-14, 'produced annually and distributed door to door' but new to me, is a well-illustrated compendium designed to acquaint residents, those planning to move here and visitors 'with what the town has to offer'. The history of East Grinstead is interpreted as a series of set-backs and eventual recoveries, which means the 'current decline' is the prelude to revival led by the £40 million Queens Walk regeneration. I am unsure of that plan's status now, or whether the 'chocolate box appeal of the town' is how I would express what makes it attractive. The publication then tacitly summarises selected portions of the official town guide, though not the latest edition (2011); some information is out of date (e.g. frequency of farmers' market). The most serious error is confusing Sackville School with Sackville College. Omissions from the listings include St Luke's and the Roman Catholic churches and the Town Museum; the latter is not even on the map or one of the advertisers.

SUSSEX INDUSTRIAL HISTORY 43 (2013) includes an article 'East Sussex turnpikes of the High Weald' by Dr Brian Austen, including the stretch between Forest Row and Florence Farm to the south of Groombridge, now part of the B2110, and definitively dating it (as discussed on p.11 above). A shorter piece, 'The turnpike through East Grinstead' by M.J. Leppard supplements the information on it given by Dr Austen in no.42, largely reworking for a wider audience his article on our tollgate in *Bulletin* 108.

SUSSEX INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY SOCIETY NEWSLETTER 159 (July 2013) contains an illustrated article on the work done in Sussex between 1880 and 83 for the London, Brighton & South Coast Railway by Thomas Harrison Myres, including our 1882-1971 station.

WHEREABOUTS OF PARISH MAGAZINES

M.J. Leppard

Having mentioned in *Bulletin* 108 the demise of the magazine of our parish church of St Swithun and its value to the historical researcher, it is desirable to increase that value by noting where copies are held.

PARISH CHURCH VESTRY: Virtually complete, 1873-2012; *Access* Administrator, Parish Office, Church Hall

TOWN MUSEUM RESEARCH ROOM: Runs, 1873-1902, 1955-2007 with some gaps; odd copies 1903-54;
Access Open shelves, no appointment needed

WEST SUSSEX RECORD OFFICE: Runs, 1873-1923, 1930-May 1955; *Access* Appointment not essential

[My private holding: Odd copies 1874-1945, run, 1959-2012]

OUR MUNICIPAL MOTTO

M.J. Leppard

The Latin motto *Pratis praesto virentibus* awarded to East Grinstead Urban District Council in 1954 along with (but not part of) its coat of arms can be scanned as a line of mediaeval (though not classical) Latin verse, four iambic feet, as can the official translation supplied at the time, 'Mid meadows green I proudly stand'. If civic pride would have preferred a complete stanza, I offer the following:

<i>Pratis praesto virentibus</i>	Mid meadows green I proudly stand
<i>Cum vaccis et bidentibus.</i>	With cows and sheep on either hand,
<i>Locus viridis nominor,</i>	'Green place' the meaning of my name -
<i>Orientalis: quam splendor!</i>	The eastern one - of splendid fame!

COVER PICTURE: John Mason Neale

EAST GRINSTEAD MUSEUM COMPASS 33-36: INDEX RERUM

In *Bulletin* 108 we published an index of personal names in numbers 33-36 of the now defunct journal, *East Grinstead Museum Compass*, its only unindexed issues, and in *Bulletin* 109 an index of the place-names in them. It now remains only to provide an index of matters. For simplicity each reference is a four-digit number, the first two the number of the issue, the second two the page number; thus 3609 means number 36, page 9. References to the same page in consecutive issues are indicated by ... ; thus 3403 ... 3602 means page 2 in numbers 34, 35 and 36. References continuing from one page to the next are indicated by f. after the number. A - dash indicates repetition of the first word of the previous entry, - - the first two words. No indication is given if there is more than one entry on a page. References are given only when matters form the subject of an article, note or paragraph; this is not a concordance. Illustrations, maps and advertisements are separately listed at the end.

INDEX RERUM

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p><i>For all categories of persons, see also particular names in Index Nominum, of places in Index Locorum</i></p> <p>Advertisements index 3328
 Agricultural engineers/implement agents 3407f.
 Appeals for information 3406
 Archives see Records
 Artists 3304 (index), 3403
 Bonfire Night 3607
 Builders/building workers 3406
 Canadians 3406
 Carols 3501,3503,35113-15
 Cartographers index 3304
 Census returns/statistics 3612
 Christmas 3513
 Circuses 3607
 Clothing, dialect terminology 3512</p> | <p>Cricket/cricketers 3605f.
 Dialect 3511,3512,3607
 Divorces 3409
 Earthworks 3604
 <i>East Grinstead Museum Compass</i> discussed 3603,3610
 -- <i>Society Bulletin</i>, Museum-related articles in 3410
 Elephants 3607
 Family histories 3510
 Games (children's) 3512
 Garages (commercial) 3408
 Guidebooks 3611,3612
 Gunpowder Plot Day/Guy (Fawkes) Day see Bonfire Night
 Hairdressers 3608</p> |
|--|--|

- Harness, dialect terms 3512
 Hill forts 3604
 Hot Rice [game] 3510

 Illustrations index 3328
 Index of advertisements 3328
 -- artists, cartographers, contributors 3304
 -- illustrations, maps and plans 3328
 -- matters 3325-28
 -- personal names 3304-13
 Index of place-names 3314-24
 -- photographers 3304
 Iron Age 3610
 - graveboards/slabs 3611
 - working 3611

 Local history groups 3412,3616

 Maps index 3328
 Matters index 3325-28
 Mills see Watermills, Windmills
 Monuments 3403,3612
 Museum (EG Town Museum) collections, items in
 3410,3504-07
 ---- discussion of 3610
 ---- history of 3412, see also 'Twenty five years
 Musical scores 3501,3503,3514f.

 Napkins 3410
 Nicknames 3510

 Opinions 3507,3609

 Paintings 3403
 Parodies 3609
 Passages, words for see Twittens
 Personal names index 3304-13
 Photographic negatives 3505
 Photographers 3304 (index), 3504-09,3606
 Photographs 3403,3410,3504-07,3605f.
 - books of 3504f.,3509
 - collections of 3504-07,3605f.
 - documentation of 3607
 Picture-frame makers 3508
 Place-names 3314-24 (index), 3503,3516,3607
 Plans index 3328
 Plants 2816
 Politicians 3409
 Postage stamps, books of 3301,3328,3503
 Postal rates/charges 3328
 Postcard publishers, postcards 3509,3607
 Postmasters 3608

 Potteries/pottery 3405
 Probate inventories/records 3416

 Records (archives) 3410,3503,3516
 Reminiscences 3411,3611
 Residents and their residences 3608
 Reviews/notices of publications 3411f.,3511,3516,
 3611f.

 Saddlers 3510
 Schoolmasters/mistresses 3608,3611
 Seasonal observances 3607
 Second World War 3408,3410,3411
 Settlement (local/Wealden) 3406
 Shops 3407f.
 Speech usages 3607
 Surgeons 3301,3303

 Telephone directories 3410
 Tokens [trade tokens] 3403,3404f.
 'Twenty five years ago'
 3313,3403...3603
 Twittens 3512

 Views, topographical 3605,3606
 Village signs 3603

 Walks (published) 3416,3612
 Warship weeks 1942 3410
 Watermills 3412
 Weather lore 3513
 'Where are they now?' 3610
 Windmills 3412
 Witchstones 3513
 Women's suffrage 3409

 Years (specific) **1985** 3313, **1986** 3403,3503,3603

ILLUSTRATIONS

- Hartfield High Street 3609
 Mayfield village sign 3601
 McIndoe Sir Archibald (1900-60) 3301
 Musical scores 3501,3514f.
 Trade tokens 3401

MAPS AND PLANS

- Rice Bros' empire 3408

ADVERTISEMENTS

- Rice Bros Ltd EG 3407