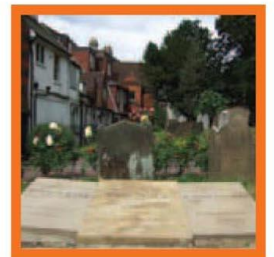
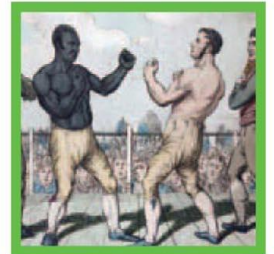


The great East Grinstead Time Machine

FACTS AND MYTHS



ADVENTURE

HISTORY

Discover hidden
history in
and around
East Grinstead





Buckle up and jump aboard the great 'East Grinstead Time Machine' and enjoy the ride!

Welcome to the great East Grinstead Time Machine

This guide aims to give an insight into some of the wealth of history that weaves its way through the surroundings of this thriving town.

Many of the items detailed can be visited, others have long since disappeared consigned to the pages of history books or the memories of the older generations. Some may be folk lore! But all of them add to the flavour and colour that make up a living history that continues to delight and amaze us!

What's in a name?

The name 'East Grinstead' first came into evidence recorded in the Domesday Book 1086 which lists 13 settlements in the administrative area (hundred) of Grenestede. This is an Anglo Saxon place name and means **green clearing**. The South Saxons invaded Sussex in AD 477 and developed local agriculture from swine pasture, arable and meadow land.

The town's history

East Grinstead has a long tradition of weekly markets. Its broad High Street is testimony to this. Even before a town existed, several ancient tracks converged on this area and people would probably have met to transact their business. Possibly in goods and animals.

The town was given a charter by Henry III in 1247 to have a weekly Monday market and an annual fair. In 1665 the market moved from Monday to Thursday predominately for the sales of corn but joined in 1703 by cattle sales. Thursday has remained the day of the now popular farmers market. The cattle market thrived until December 1970 when the last 'Fat Stock Show' was held.

DID YOU KNOW?

East Grinstead lies on a Sandstone Ridge 400 feet above sea level in the heart of the High Weald.



East Grinstead Cattle Market

Town Centre

Architecture

A planned town based on a broad high street. There has been a church on the site for 1000 years.



East Grinstead High Street reputedly contains the greatest number of jettied timber framed Tudor and Medieval hall buildings that have been in continuous use, in the country. Many have had modifications over the

years, both Georgian and Victorian makeovers, but underneath they retain their original frames.

The East Grinstead Society was formed to regulate changes to and prevent demolitions of the ancient buildings and the High Street has been awarded outstanding conservation area status.

Use the East Grinstead Society's self guided walk leaflet (available from the library or the museum) and see through the eyes of townsfolk through the ages.

DID YOU KNOW?

The original town was laid out by the early C13 and was first recorded as a borough in 1235.



The Ironstone Rock - East Court



The Meridian Line

The **Greenwich Meridian Line**, the standard measurement of time from 1884, starts its course through Ashdown Forest from the Eastern side of East Grinstead. Its route through East Court is marked by an ironstone rock (commissioned to mark the new Millennium) a plaque on the terrace and a line of trees and stone markers. The Meridian Line continues through Weir Wood Reservoir. From there it goes through the western side of the forest and passes almost down the centre of the village of Danehill and on to the coast at Peacehaven.

The **Ironstone Rock** has the course of the Meridian etched onto it and a plaque that invites people to touch its surface. This is to show the impact of humans on the natural world with the passing of time. Stand astride the line on the plaque on the terrace, admire the view into Ashplatts Wood and the park lands of East Court and receive a certificate from the Town Council to celebrate being in the Eastern and Western hemispheres at the same time!



Ironstone Rock Image supplied by Simon Kerr

War and Conflict

An inappropriate gift to the Town from the War Office 1919

In February 1919 a German machine-gun was sent to East Grinstead in recognition of the



town's success in raising War Loans on behalf of the British government. The machine-gun was not deemed acceptable

and was sent back to the War Office which claimed there was nothing better.

A campaign to obtain a more significant war trophy raged for the next six months and eventually, in November, 1919, Lord Leconfield wrote to the East Grinstead Urban Council with the news that the War Office had agreed to present the town with a captured German 77mm Field Gun.

When the gun arrived on 19th April, 1920, it was placed on show in the High Street. However, a group of local men who had served in the army during the war strongly objected to a German gun being on display in the town. On the 24th April the gun was removed from its position and pushed into the pond at Dunnings Mill. There it remained until August 1920 when the council gave permission to the owner of Dunnings Mill, Arthur Musgrave, to dispose of it.



Airmans Grave

Image supplied by East Grinstead Museum

Airman's Grave

The site on Ashdown Forest known as the Airman's Grave is not actually a grave but a memorial to all six of the crew who died when their Wellington bomber crashed there on its return from a raid on Cologne in 1941. The site is to be found on a heathland ride west of Duddleswell. The inscription reads;

'To the glorious memory of Sgt/P. V.R.Sutton, aged 24 years, 142 Bomb. Sqdn. RAF also his five comrades who lost their lives through enemy action 31-7-41. Mother'



DID YOU KNOW?

East Grinstead suffered an event during the Second World War that saw the largest loss of life in all of Sussex. On the 9th July 1943 bombs dropped on the town crashed through the roof of the Whitehall Cinema during a matinee performance killing 108 and seriously wounding 235.

A memorial plaque can be seen outside the Whitehall Parade on the London Road.



Secret Sussex

Aspidistra

Aspidistra was a high power medium wave broadcasting transmitter near Crowborough on Ashdown Forest. It was named after a popular house plant from the song 'The Biggest Aspidistra in the World' sung by Gracie Fields. Aspidistra used an antenna system consisting of three masts, each 110 metres tall.

Aspidistra went into service on **8th November 1942** and was used for several British propaganda operations during World War 2. The basic objective of the Aspidistra project was (directly or indirectly) to undermine the credibility of the Nazi leadership by creating fear and doubt in the minds of Germans listening to the broadcasts. If the Germans could be thoroughly demoralised, this would erode their determination to continue fighting the allies. German radio transmitters were switched off during air raids, to prevent them from being used as navigational aids by allied bomber aircraft, however, many transmitters were connected into a network and broadcast the same content. When a targeted transmitter switched off, Aspidistra began transmitting on their original frequency, initially retransmitting the German network broadcast as received from a still-active station. As a deception, false content and pro-Allied propaganda would be inserted.

Years later the site was designated as the nuclear shelter to be used by the British Government if necessary during the cold war. Luckily it was never needed.

It is now owned by Sussex Police as a training area and not accessible to the public.

The site can be seen from Kings Standing car park.



The radio mast at Aspidistra site

Image supplied by Simon Kerr

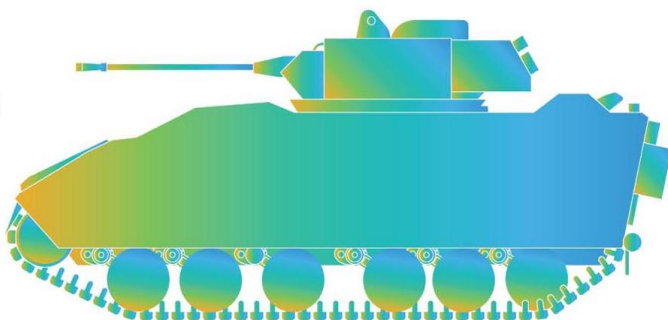
WW2 training areas Hammerwood House

During the Second World War, as with many large houses, **Hammerwood Park** was requisitioned by the Army. It became home to 200 soldiers, including Denis Compton, the cricketer. The Soldiers left their mark on the house as army scarves, boots and Canadian cigarette packets have been found under the floorboards.

Tanks were camouflaged in the woods as were light aircraft.

The R.A.F. used the house for Special Operations Executive (S.O.E.) covert operations into German occupied France, flying Lysander aircraft from a temporary runway in the north of the park.

www.mistral.co.uk/hammerwood/people.htm





Sporting History

Anyone for Tennis?

East Grinstead Tennis Club is one of the oldest tennis clubs in the world. It was established in 1882 in Ship Street. The club held pre-Wimbledon tournaments at the turn of the Century with established Wimbledon stars competing much as they do at Queens Club today.

The Tennis Club is still located in Ship Street and has a large membership.

The picture below shows **Reginald Doherty**, four times Wimbledon champion, playing mixed doubles at East Grinstead in 1897.



East Grinstead Tennis Club 1897



Bare Knuckle fighting

Boxing match between **Tom Cribb** the most famous bare-knuckle fighter of his time and his challenger, **Tom Molyneux** a former Virginian slave. The big fight took place at Cophthorne common, near East Grinstead, in December 1810. It ran to 39 rounds, during many of which Cribb was physically supported by his aids who feared his defeat by a black man. Unfair play contributed to Molyneux losing the match. Cribb then became world champion but in 1812 retired, aged 31, to become a coal merchant.

Cricket

On **15th September 1955** a charity cricket match took place at East Court to raise funds for Sackville College. The match was billed as **Politicians v The Stage**. The actors included **John Mills, Richard Attenborough** and **Rex Harrison**. The politicians were led by **Harold McMillian** (Prime Minister 1957-1963) who resided at the time in Chelwood Gate.

At one point during the match **Richard Attenborough** was struck in the face by a ball and stretchered off. His good looks were never in jeopardy however as celebrated plastic surgeon **Sir Archibald McIndoe** was among the spectators!

Pathe news reel can be viewed of the event at www.britishpathe.com/record.php?id=39659

Witching Sussex

Martyrs

July 1556 during the reign of Mary Tudor, **John Foreman, Anne Tree and Thomas Dungate** were burnt to death as heretics for their protestant beliefs. It is thought that the actual place of their execution was on the now paved area outside Broadley Brothers. This was the widest part of the High Street and would have been visible to a large number of people thus dissuading them from their 'illegal' activities and worship. In 1828 some workmen dug up a considerable quantity of wood coals mixed with burnt earth a few inches under the pavement.

Were these the remains of the Martyrs?

Burnt bones were dug up in the vicarage garden in 1838 and these were also thought to be the true remains, however the true whereabouts of the ashes may never be known as the usual practice at the time was to fling the ashes into dunghills or ditches. There are memorial stones in St Swithun's church yard erected around the turn of the century by Jeannie, Lady Musgrave (1833-1920) which can still be seen.

Witches

The Martyrs have often over the years been referred to locally as '**The Witches**'.



It is hoped that by reading the above this myth will be laid to rest. There have been trials for Witchcraft in East Grinstead however, but the common belief that witches were burnt at the stake has been proven to be greatly exaggerated. Hanging was the most common form of punishment of any crime with burnings reserved for heretics, the flames representing the fires of hell. The death sentence for witches was often carried out only after more than one offence.



St Swithuns - Memorial Stones

Image supplied by Simon Kerr

From records dating 1559 to 1701, 18 people were indicted for witchcraft in Sussex. Of these only 4 were found guilty and only one was hanged.

In 1575 at East Grinstead **Margaret Cooper**, of Kirdford was found guilty of bewitching **Henry Stoner, William Fowler and Elizabeth Fowler** on three separate occasions. They 'languished' for a while before they each died. She was sentenced to be hanged. Whereas **Agnes Mowser** of Fletching found guilty of bewitching Ann Flemens who also 'languished' and died in 1591 was given one year in prison for a first offence. Agnes was the last convicted witch in Sussex.

East Grinstead Gallows

Executions were possibly carried out in front of **The Old Stone House** in Judges Terrace until the 18th Century when they were moved to a field now forming part of the Halsford Park Estate. The last public execution took place at Gallows Croft in 1799 of a man found guilty of horse theft.



East Grinstead - A trip back in time

Victorian era. A passion for plants

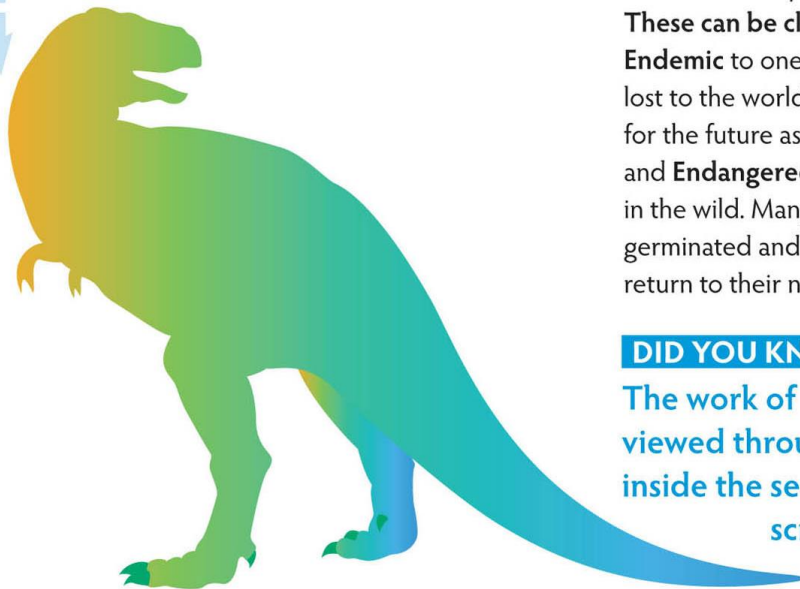
Sussex is famous for its glorious gardens, particularly around the Mid-Sussex and High Weald area. **Nymans, Wakehurst Place, High Beeches and Borde Hill** for example were begun by the early Victorian planters bringing back their exotic flora from overseas. Armed with these new plants collected from far off locations such as China, Burma, The Andes and Tasmania, planters set about covering acres of the High Weald with these fascinating new species. The rhododendrons, azalea, magnolia, roses and bluebells which seem so familiar to us now were exciting imports in the 19th century and feature strongly in Sussex gardens that are renowned worldwide. The famous garden designer 'Capability' Brown designed **Sheffield Park**.

Sussex Marble

Winkle stone or Sussex marble is made up of the bodies of thousands of small crustaceans compressed over millions of years. It has been found in the stream bed in Ashplatts Wood, East Grinstead, confirming that this area was once under water.

Dinosaurs

Fossilised remains found in this region were of an Iguanodon which lived during the cretaceous period 135-125 million years ago. Example of fossils can be seen in the town's museum and 'Iggy' has become the mascot for its children's club.



The Millennium Seed bank

Kew's Millennium Seed Bank partnership is the largest plant conservation project in the world. Based at **Wakehurst Place** near East Grinstead. Its focus is on global plant life faced with the threat of extinction and plants of most use for the future. **These can be classified as the 3 E's.** Plants that are **Endemic** to one area only and therefore could be lost to the world, plants that have **Economic** value for the future as sources of food, medicines or fuel and **Endangered** plants, on the verge of extinction in the wild. Many of these seeds have been germinated and grown in the laboratories ready to return to their natural habitats in the future.

DID YOU KNOW?

The work of the conservationists can be viewed through large glass windows inside the seed bank and interactive screens describe the processes involved.

Art & Design

William Morris (1834 - 1896)

An English Architect, furniture and textile designer and artist associated with the Arts and Crafts movement and the Pre-Raphaelite brotherhood. He was friends with Philip Webb who designed and built Standen now owned by the **National Trust**. Standen is decorated and furnished with fine examples of Morris' designs; original wall papers hang on the walls. He founded Morris and Company.

Many of his designs for fabric and wallpaper are still available to buy especially through Sandersons Ltd, who bought all the printing blocks from Morris and Company. The house is also home to a nationally important Arts and Crafts Collection, including works by Rossetti.

Gertude Jekyll (1843 - 1932)

Gertrude Jekyll (pronounced Jeekle) was an influential British garden designer. In association with the architect **Edward Lutyens** she created numerous landscapes. She is remembered for her subtle, painterly approach to her gardens, for radiant colours and the brush-like strokes of her plantings. At the time of her death she had designed over 400 gardens in Britain, Europe and America and written over 15 books. East Grinstead has fine examples of her work at Barton St Mary on Lewes Rd; a Lutyens building dating from 1906 commissioned by the shipping magnate Sir G. Munroe Miller. Although privately owned; part of the garden created in 1907 can be viewed from the Forest Way (national cycle route 21). Her influence can also be seen in the Garden design at **Gravetye Manor**. These gardens were designed by the owner, famous author and journalist, **William Robinson** one of her friends (1838-1935).



Standen, East Grinstead

Standen, West Hoathly Road,
East Grinstead RH19 4NE
Tel: 01342 323029



DID YOU KNOW?

The Architect, Charles Rennie Macintosh (1868 - 1928) designed a house at Hedge Court Lake, Felbridge.

The Town that didn't stare...

Archibald McIndoe (1900-1960)

Archibald McIndoe developed techniques to rebuild the terribly disfigured faces of airmen injured during WW2.



He realised that these men were badly damaged psychologically too and encouraged the nurses and the residents of East Grinstead to socialise with these airmen and welcome them into their homes during their recuperation.

The townsfolk accepted these men as they went about their daily business and East Grinstead became known as the **'The Town that does not stare.'**

Techniques developed during this time are still used and the **Queen Victoria Hospital** continues to be a renowned centre of excellence for plastic and reconstructive surgery.

McIndoe Rd in East Grinstead and the Blond McIndoe Centre at the hospital are named after him. A New Zealander knighted in 1947 called 'The Boss' or 'The Maestro' by his patients whom he called 'his boys'

The contents of QVH museum complete with instruments and techniques pioneered by McIndoe now held at the East Grinstead Town Museum.



The Guinea Pigs

The Guinea pigs

The name invented by the badly injured and disfigured airman bought to the Queen Victoria hospital to be treated for their burns. The techniques that Archibald McIndoe used were new and untested; these men were his guinea pigs. A public house on Stone Quarry Estate near the hospital where the men were encouraged to socialise was named after them, it is now a housing development.



Images supplied by East Grinstead Museum

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

For further reading **'Reconstruction of Warriors'** by ER Mayhew
Pathe news reels can be viewed at www.britishpathe.com

The Forest



Ashdown Forest

Ashdown Forest or 'The' Forest but never 'The Ashdown Forest'! The royal hunting grounds of **Henry VIII**. The largest public access place in the South East (6500 acres)

Forest in this instance refers to open hunting ground and has nothing to do with trees! In fact two thirds of the forest is open heath land and is protected as such.

For more info visit Ashdown Forest Centre Wych Cross. Tel: 01342 823583



Weir Wood Reservoir

Before human intervention, the reservoir was a valley of the River Medway, which rises in Butchers wood Turners Hill. By their nature, river valleys are ancient sites, and this valley is no exception. The warmer, wetter climate that followed the last glaciation meant a much greater flow of water in the river. Thus sometime between 6000 and 2300 BC, when people of the **Middle Stone Age** hunted in the area they might have seen a broad deep river filling the valley, closely surrounded by a thick forest of oak and alder. Two Mesolithic flint implements were found in the exceptionally dry conditions of 1976, showing that people were in the area. One was picked up on the eastern edge of Admirals Wood and the other at a point on the

opposite bank. Both were small cutting tools of primitive design

There is a great gap in the records until the use of the site as an iron works in **Roman times**. A large slagheap at Walesbeach (a bay on the south bank) marks the precise location. The slag was the residue of an iron smelter or bloomery, which may have been worked for a period sometime between **70 and 210 AD**.

After this time, when the site lost commercial use, agriculture eventually took over, lasting until the land was purchased for the construction of the reservoir which began in 1951. This was completed in 1952 and the reservoir was filled with water in 1953.

A drowned road becomes visible during extreme droughts and rumours that ghostly sounds of Church bells ringing from a drowned church prevail!



Smuggling Sussex

Time for Tea! A smuggler's guide

Extracts from the 'Sussex Weekly Advertiser' the first local newspaper to be published in Sussex.

MAY 31ST 1784

Last Tuesday a party of Smugglers forcibly entered a stable belonging to the Bull ale house at East Grinstead, and retook two horses, which the excise officer of the above place had just seized, laden with tea. The Tea the officer saved having just before lodged it in his own house.

It seems surprising today that tea should be worthy of the risk of imprisonment. However, in 1689 tea cost £6-£10 per pound, £525 -£875 in today's money, and until 1784 continued to command high prices. The East India Company held a monopoly on all tea imported to England and therefore was able to keep the price artificially high and the high level of duty imposed by the government only added to its astronomical price. The desire for reasonably priced tea led to the rise of tea smuggling, an illegal trade full of deception, corruption and debauchery.



Smugglers often mixed wood shavings and floor sweepings with the tea to increase their profits!

Tea smuggling gangs composed of hardened criminals with few morals and many vices began to emerge. **Hawkhurst, Groombridge and Robertsbridge** particularly had gangs who often secreted themselves and their contraband on Ashdown Forest. After seizing the tea by any means necessary, the smugglers brought hundreds of chests in on heavily armed ships which often carried smuggled rum and brandy as well. Distribution, however, occurred through highly organized networks of respectable merchants. By the 1780's it appeared that almost all tea consumed in England had been smuggled here. Finally, in 1784, Prime Minister William Pitt the Younger slashed the tea tax, eliminating the necessity for the illegal trade.

Crime and punishment

The Hanging Tree is at the top of Wall Hill in Forest Row. At this spot in the early hours of a summer morning in 1801 a mail coach was held up by highwaymen and a huge sum of money, believed to have been £12,000, was stolen at pistol point. (£390,000 approx today) Two suspects were later caught and taken to the County Gaol in Horsham. At their trial, John (70) and William (27) Beatson, were found guilty and **sentenced to be hanged** at the spot where their crime was committed. They travelled in a cart from Horsham, seated on their own coffins. 3,000 people turned up to watch their gruesome end on April 7th 1802 and these were amongst the last public hangings, in England. Two holly trees mark the probable location of the execution.

Transport

Bus running Day

Every April on the Sunday closest to St George's day, visitors and residents of East Grinstead can be observed disappearing into the mists of time. **Classic buses** from yesteryear descend on the town and whisk passengers off on trips recreating the routes from bygone ages. For this one day people can relive moments from their school days or early working lives remembering those precious moments spent looking out of a bus window on routes that now mostly no longer exist.

So all aboard the 409 and we'll be off to the Whitehall to hear the Rolling Stones play. Ah, if only we were really going back to 1964!

The Bus Running Day is a **free event** and attracts hundreds of visitors every year. For more details please call the Tourist Desk on **01342 410121**.

Adventure Scouts!

The quest for flight began early in 1908 in East Grinstead. A group of boys became gliding enthusiasts and built machines of varying designs and with varying successes! East Grinstead troop of Boy Scouts was formed towards the end of 1908 and such was their enthusiasm that the study of gliding soon became one of the activities.

In 1910 the patrol leader George Smith and one of the boys; T. Beard, formed a **gliding club** and it was decided to build a machine similar to the one Louis Bleriot used to cross the Chanel in 1909. Materials were begged and borrowed and a contraption was fashioned. Its maiden flight from the highest rock at Stone Hill between East Grinstead and Sharpthorne was also its last as it plummeted into the ground nose- first. This didn't put them off, but a radical change in

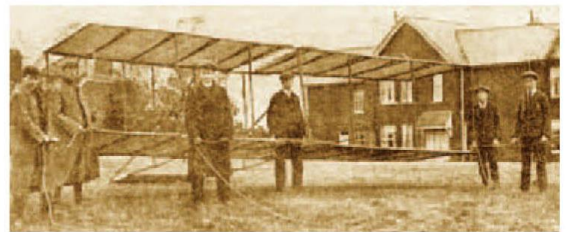


East Grinstead - Bus running day

Image supplied by Simon Kerr

design was called for and number two was to be a biplane.

In the spring of 1912 a glider was unveiled with a wing span of 22 feet by 5 feet. No undercarriage or wheels were included in this design; the pilot was expected to stand in a space in the lower wing and to pick the machine up with his hands. It weighed around 100lbs.



One successful flight saw the scoutmaster Dr S. L. Walker soaring into the air, however, he was soon brought down by the towing team as he had slipped and dangled by his arms under the wings. He had managed to reach a height in the region of 30 feet above the ground.

The First World War interrupted these pioneers and the gliding club didn't reach these heights again. Health and Safety certainly wouldn't allow the Scouting movement to participate in events like this today.

Local History

The East Grinstead Coat of Arms

This **Coat of Arms** was designed in 1954 to mark the **diamond jubilee** of the urban district council.



The **hammer** recalls the iron industry the cause of much prosperity in this area. The **Assizes** (criminal trials) held in the town until the end of the 17th century are represented

by the sword and the tree represents our connection to Ashdown Forest. It is set within the royal crown. The Greenwich Meridian which runs through the town is marked by the **white line** and the East in the place-name by a rising sun.

The **green colouring** of the shield harks back to the name of **Grenestede or Green Place** and the **Latin inscription** in the scroll at the bottom translated as 'Amid green meadows I proudly stand' goes some way to explain the desire to fiercely defend and protect those green places that surround the town and village parishes. This coat of arms and the shields of our twin and partnership town's can be seen in a commemorative garden on West Street near its junction with Ship Street.

DID YOU KNOW?

Place names Hartfield, Buckhurst, Hindleap and Kidbrook remind us of the hunting grounds of the Forest.



Anglo Saxon Heritage names

Our Anglo Saxon heritage can be found in place names still in common use:

Becc - A brook or stream (Bexhill)

Burgh - A hill or citadel (Pullborough)

Denu - A valley (Standen)

Hurst - A Hillock, knoll or mound (Ashurst Wood)

Hatch - Gateway to the forest for pedestrians (Colemans Hatch)

Gate - For carts and horses (Chelwood Gate)

Twitten - Is an old dialect word, used in both East and West Sussex for a path or alleyway.

Den - Woodland swine pastures

Wyeh - Elm

Withy - Willow (Withy Pitts, Turners Hill)

Visits by JFK and Rita Hayworth



Dutton Homestall to Stoke Brunswick and back again!

A derelict 14th century hunting lodge in Ashurst Wood thought to be owned by John of Gaunt the son of Edward III, was acquired by whisky magnate Lord Dewar in the 1920's. Originally called Holmstall, it had the addition of a 16th century hall house called Dutton Hall brought down from Cheshire brick by brick. **Every piece of the building had been numbered and was rebuilt to look exactly as it had!**

After all this effort to obtain their perfect haven, Lord Dewar decided that they did not want the general public walking or driving past the property, so with money no object he paid to have the road moved to its present position.

During the **Second World War** the family turned the house into a convalescent home for officers being treated at the Queen Victoria Hospital.

By 1958 **Brunswick** a boys' preparatory school, founded in Brighton in 1866, took over the building and it was joined in 1963 by **Stoke House**, a similar school from Seaford. The names were combined and **Stoke Brunswick** continued until the summer of 2009 when the property was put on the market and the school closed.

Fun in the tub with Rita Hayworth!

Early life at Dutton Homestall was wonderfully described in an article published in the East Grinstead society Bulletin by Dorothy French a former maid. Many famous people attended house parties at Dutton Holmestall and during one weekend of revelry Dorothy was 'shocked to the core' to hear the voices of **Prince Ali Khan and Rita Hayworth** emanating from a bathroom. They were obviously bathing together!

President Kennedy

Sunday 30th June 1963 the 35th president of the United States, **JF Kennedy** visited Forest Row. He was a guest at Birch Grove in Chelwood Gate, the home of **British Prime Minister Sir Harold Mcmillan**. The President attended a service at the Catholic Church in Hartfield Road and the roads were lined with spectators, camera men, film crews and security men. After the service the president greeted the crowds.

Pathe News Reels footage can be viewed on www.britishpathe.com



J F Kennedy visiting Forest Row

Image supplied by East Grinstead Courier and Observer

DID YOU KNOW?



Image supplied by Brad Scott

A memorial plaque unveiled by Harold Macmillan to mark this historic event can be seen on Forest Row's village Hall.

Lost Pubs and Breweries

- Lost Pubs and Breweries
- The George 1500s
(now Clarendon House, Judges Terrace)
- The Lion 34-40 High Street (1576-77)
- Chequers High St (1585)
- The Bull 10-14 High St (1611)
- The Swan 1-3 London Rd (1660)
- Spread Eagle (1696)
- The Star
- The Red Lion
- Kings Head (High Street)
- The White Lion London Rd



The current Dorset Arms was first recorded as The Newe Inn becoming the Ounce and Ivy Bush from 1605. The ounce is another name for the snow leopard, two of which feature on the Coat of Arms of the Earls of Dorset. Ivy was a symbol used to donate a high class Inn. It became The Cat from 1636 and then the Dorset Arms.



The White Lion Pub

JD Wetherspoons have named their bar within the Atrium complex 'The Ounce & Ivy Bush' as a reminder of the past.

East Grinstead also had several breweries.

The largest examples were:

- The Sussex Brewery established in 1862
- East Grinstead Brewery 1891
- Hope Brewery
- Southdown & East Grinstead



Image supplied by Dawn Spalding

For more Information

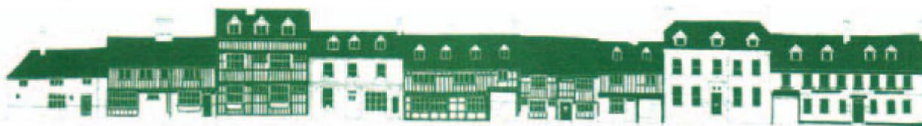
East Grinstead Museum Old Market Yard, Cantelupe Rd
East Grinstead RH19 3BJ
Tel: 01342 302233 www.eastgrinsteadmuseum.org.uk

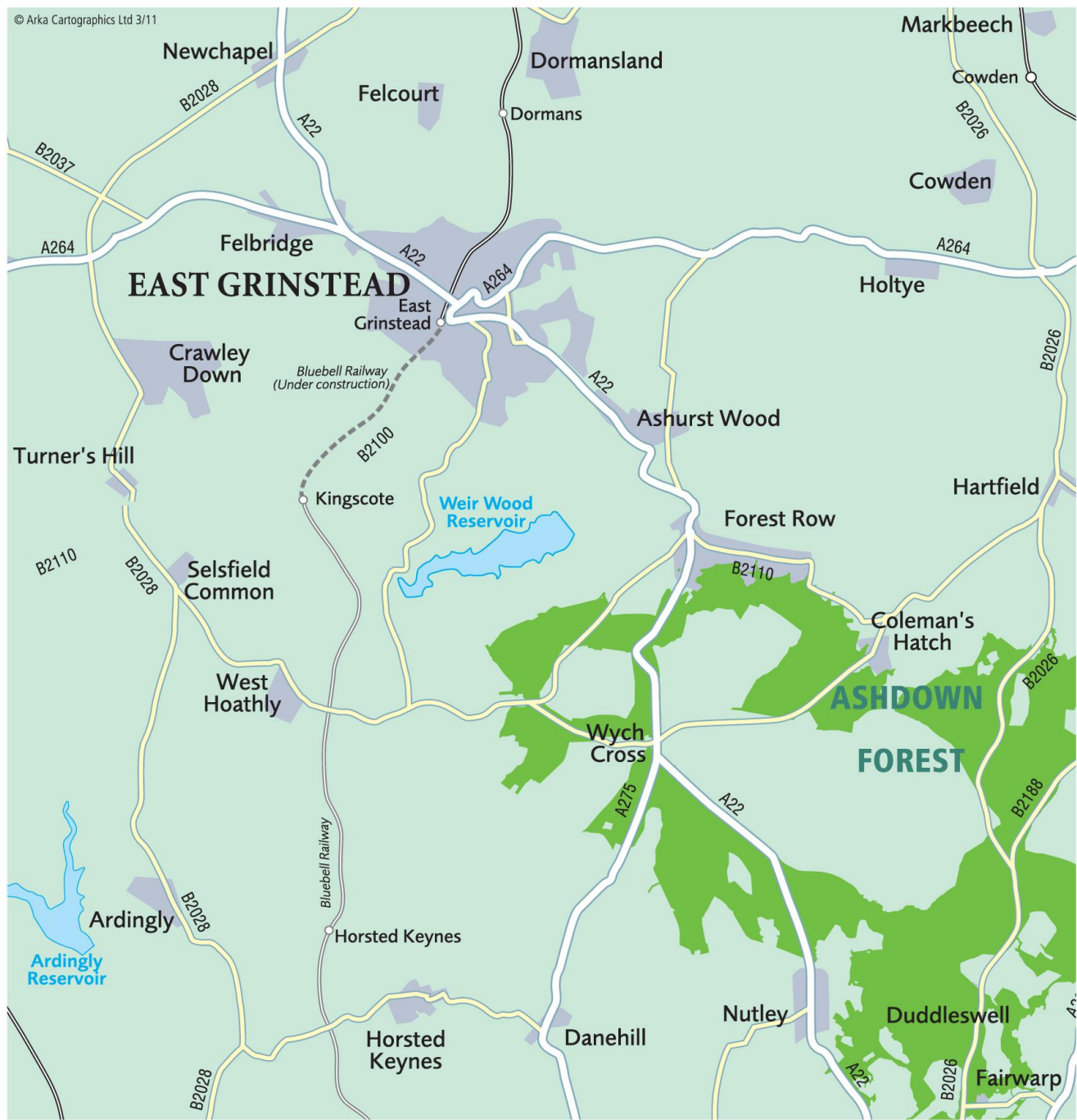
Local History Department East Grinstead Library
West Street, East Grinstead RH19 4SR **Tel: 01342 410050**

East Grinstead Society www.eastgrinsteadsociety.org

East Grinstead Tourism Initiative Library Buildings
West Street, East Grinstead, RH19 4SR **Tel: 01342 410121**

Felbridge & District History Group www.felbridge.org.uk





EAST GRINSTEAD

ASHDOWN FOREST

Bluebell Railway
(Under construction)

Ardingly Reservoir

Weir Wood Reservoir

Newchapel
Felcourt
Dormansland
Dormans
Markbeech
Cowden
Felbridge
East Grinstead
Holtye
Crawley Down
Ashurst Wood
Turner's Hill
Kingscote
Forest Row
Hartfield
Selsfield Common
West Hoathly
Coleman's Hatch
Wych Cross
Ardingly
Horsted Keynes
Danehill
Nutley
Duddleswell
Fairwarp

B2028
A22
B2037
A264
A264
A22
A264
A22
B2100
B2110
B2028
B2110
B2026
B2188
B2028
Bluebell Railway
A275
A22
B2026
A22
B2026