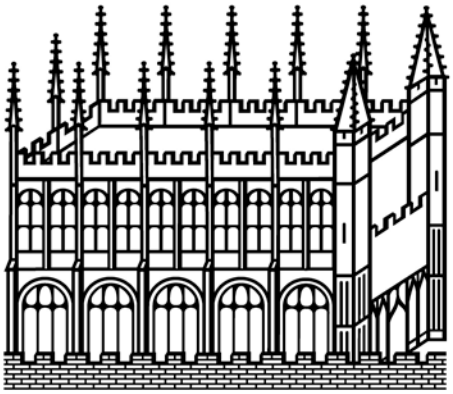


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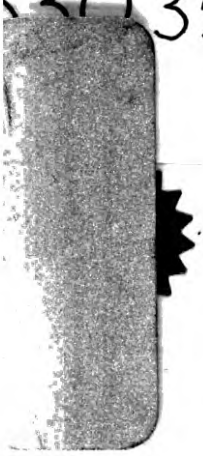
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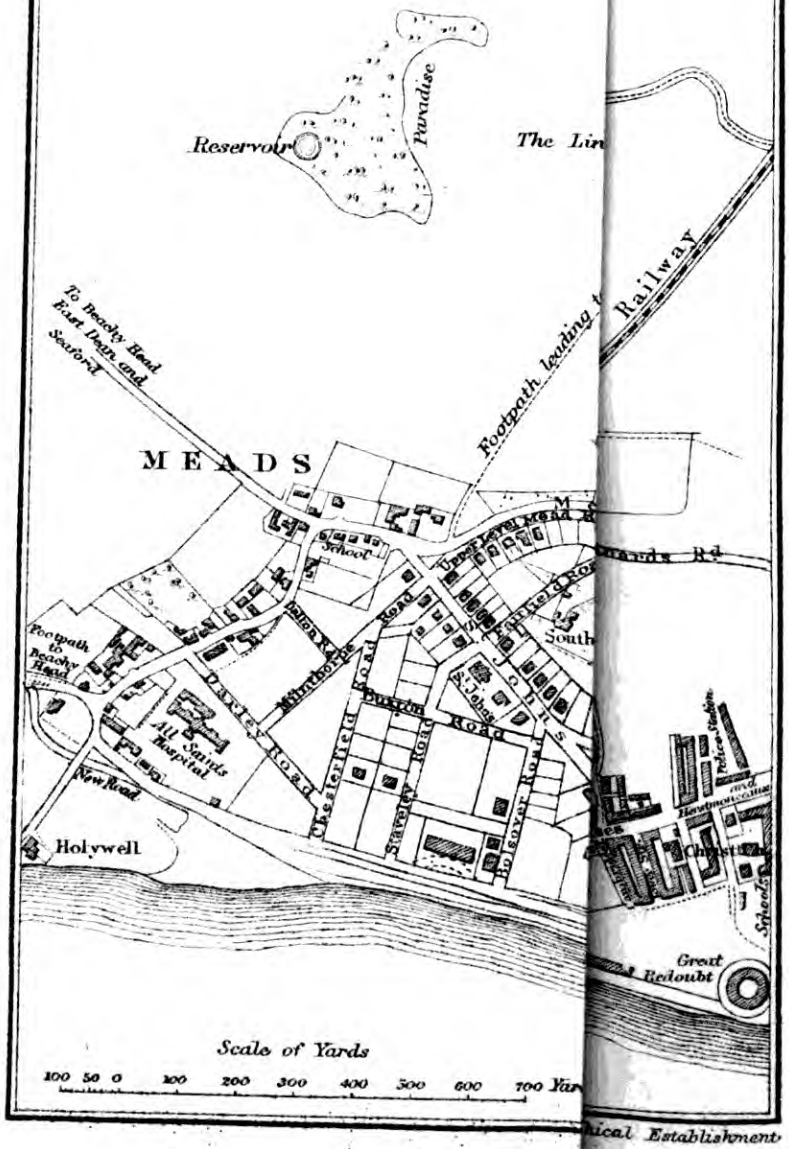



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PLAN
OF
EAST-BOURNE

New Roads projected but not yet open for Traffic are set out in dotted lines.

Corrected to
1886.



ical Establishment

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A

HANDBOOK

FOR

EAST-BOURNE,

PEVENSEY & HERSTMONCEUX CASTLES,
WILMINGTON PRIORY, MICHELHAM PRIORY,
BEACHY HEAD, HAILSHAM,
AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

ALPHABETICAL DIRECTORY

OF PRIVATE RESIDENTS.

AND

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FOR EVERYBODY.

BY

GEORGE F. CHAMBERS, F.R.A.S.

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LONDON: EDWARD STANFORD, 55 Charing Cross.

Preface.

MY object in writing the present Book has been to present an account of East-Bourne and the neighbourhood which whilst it was exhaustive should be in all respects throughly practical. The writers of Guide Books generally err by assuming too much previous knowledge on the part of the Reader and consequently it seldom happens that strangers can find their way about if they merely possess the information provided for them in print. I have tried to be mindful of this common defect in Guide Books. Also, having been familiar with the East-Bourne District from my earliest years, I trust it will be found that this Book affords nothing but authentic imformation.

Almost every statement of fact is based upon personal knowledge, or direct enquiry on the spot, whilst most of the distances have been measured by a Pedometer purchased of Mr. J. H. Steward of 406 Strand.

The Itineraries have been constructed with especial care, and present the novel feature of being formed to Scale although moveable type has been employed.

Many of the Illustrations I owe to the kindness of the Committee of the Sussex Archæological Society; of Mr. W. E. Baxter of Lewes; and of others.

I shall always be glad to receive corrections and suggestions calculated to enhance the usefulness of this Book. They may be addressed to me at the place from which this Preface is dated.

Note to the Seventeenth Edition.

THE fact that the 19th edition of this work is now before the reader may be taken as proof of its usefulness. The present edition has been carefully revised and brought up to date from beginning to end.

G. F. C.

Northfield Grange, East-Bourne,
Aug, 1888.

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A

HANDBOOK FOR EAST-BOURNE,

&c., &c.

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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF EAST-BOURNE.

Railway communication.—Configuration of the Town.—Population, &c.—The Martello Towers.—The New Town.—Outline sketch of a walk through the same.—Meads.—Holywell.—All Saints Hospital.—Old East-Bourne.—Old East-Bourne Church.—Its Monuments.—List of Vicars.—The Old Parsonage.—The Work-House.

EAST-BOURNE is situated on the coast of Sussex, nearly midway between Brighton and Hastings, at the South-Eastern extremity of the well-known range of hills called the South Downs. It is distant (by rail) from London, 66 miles; from Brighton, 24 miles; from Hastings, 16 miles. The railway access is afforded by a branch 4½ miles long, starting from the Polegate Junction Station of the Brighton and Hastings section of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway. Parliament sanctioned in 1864 an inland line to East-Bourne from Tunbridge Wells by Hailsham, which would have given the town a second and independent access to London, over the lines of the South-Eastern Company, *viâ* Sevenoaks, and Tunbridge; but the Brighton Company, in 1868, obtained powers to abandon the line; the project was again sanctioned, in 1873, in an amended form, and the line was finished in 1880. There is now a through service of trains. A new and direct line *via* Beckenham was tried for in 1883, but it would have been impossible for it to have been remunerative. In 1886 Parliament sanctioned a coast line from Brighton to East-Bourne *via* Newhaven and Seaford, which when made, will probably do some good to the town.

East-Bourne formerly consisted of four tolerably distinct aggregations of houses, but building operations have quite obscured this division of the parish. Ecclesiastically, the parish has several subdivisions. These and the former are presented in the following scheme:—

Natural Div.	Eccl. Div.
Old East-Bourne.	St. Mary's; St. Anne's
Meads.	St. John's.
South-Bourne.	St. Saviour's.
	All Saints.
Sea Houses.	Holy Trinity; All Souls
	Christ Church.

South-Bourne and Sea Houses now join, and together form the New Town of East-Bourne, which (because it is on the seaboard) is the chief resort of ordinary pleasure-takers. This, too, is the chief building centre, and nearly all the best sites have already been taken up for shops and villas of every size and style of architecture. The purity of the South Down and Sea air, and the excellence of the bathing, are the main causes that have led to the progress of the town,[a] and a very elaborate system of sewerage having been completed in 1867, the place is very salubrious.

The Old Town of East-Bourne is distant 1½ m. from the sea, in a N. W. direction, inland, and is exceedingly picturesque.

Meads is at present only an agricultural hamlet, about 1 m. along the coast Westward, but extensive building operations are in progress, and it will probably become eventually the Belgravia of East-Bourne.

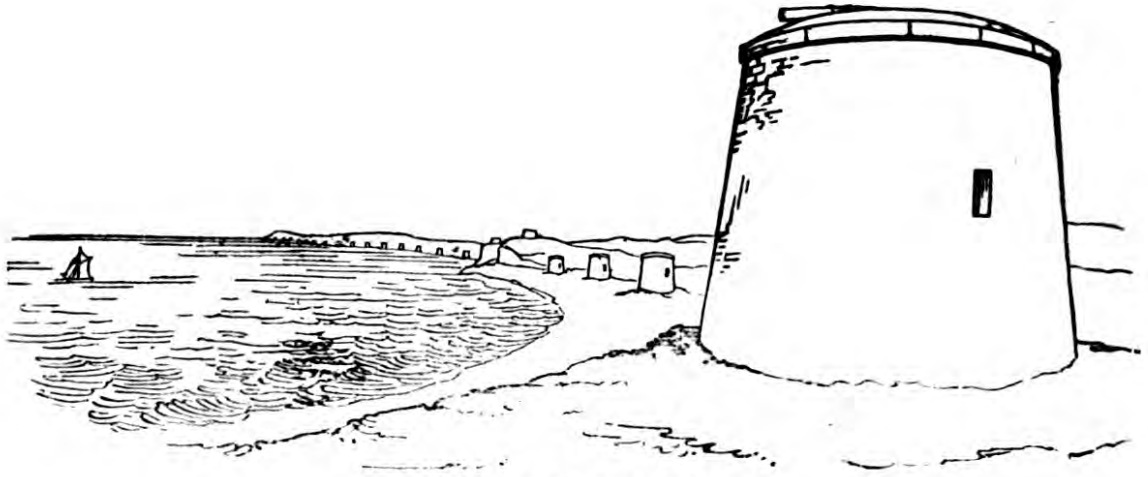


Fig. 1. MARTELLO TOWER.

The population of the whole parish at the undermentioned dates was as follows:—

1801	1668
1811	2623
1821	2607
1831	2726
1841	3015
1851	3433
1861	5795
1871	10352
1881	21510

The area including the beach is 5840 acres. The number of houses increased to 1096 in 1861, and in 1886 exceeded 3900. The rateable value of the parish, which in 1810 was about 5000*l.*, and in 1845 about 10,000*l.*, was in 1882 about 130,000*l.*, and in 1886 about 201,000*l.*

In time East-Bourne is distant from London about two hours, and during the season more than a dozen trains run each way every lawful day, and the railway communication may be said to be very good. Numerous Flys await the arrival of every train, and a few indifferent Omnibuses pass the Station at occasional intervals during the day, and take passengers to the Old Town, Christchurch, and Meads. (Fare 2*d.*)

Most of the Brighton Company's trains running to Hastings have

[a] An old inhabitant, who died in 1861, at the age of 100—a Mrs. Miller—once said that in her youth there were but 7 houses at the Seaside.

carriages for East-Bourne attached to them, and now there are many trains running to and from East-Bourne direct: the necessity of a change of carriage at Polegate Junction, which formerly was a great source of annoyance has now therefore almost ceased.

Between Polegate and East-Bourne, the railway traverses an extensive plain, which stretches away to the E. for many miles, in the direction of Hastings and Battle. The Willingdon and the Pevensey "Levels" constitute a large portion of this plain, and afford excellent pasturage for cattle. The monotony of the view varies little in this direction until the traveller finds himself actually at East-Bourne, and fronting the sea, with the wide sweep of Pevensey bay in view—a locality famous in history as that where William the Conqueror landed previous to the battle of Hastings.

From Polegate forwards there will be seen in the distance, dotting the shore, the well-known Martello Towers.

These towers were finished in 1806, from a design after a fort at Myrtle or Martella Bay, in Corsica, which had offered a tedious resistance to an English force which captured it. The walls of these forts are from 5ft to 12ft thick: they are designed to be mounted with one gun and to hold 9 men. They have, in some sense, had their day, although they are not so perfectly useless as many would have us believe. Some of them are now tenanted by artillerymen of the Coast Brigade. In some instances, as the sea has encroached upon them, they have been used as targets to test the destructive powers of modern appliances of war; the great resistance they have offered has been a matter of no small surprise to those engaged in their demolition. Between East-Bourne and Hastings there were originally 31 of these Towers but several have been removed at different times. Reckoning Eastwards from the Great Redoubt at East-Bourne, 3 in immediate succession have disappeared or fallen into decay, and in that direction the nearest to the town which remains in good condition, is at Langney Point. Between Hythe in Kent, where they begin, and Seaford in Sussex, where they end, there were altogether 74 Towers, numbered from E. to W. Most of them are without ditches.

Such is the prospect on the left (E.); on the right will be seen a range of hills, which attract the notice of the traveller, even as far from the coast as Polegate.

The South Downs owe their especial beauty to the velvet-like herbage with which they are clothed, and as arenas for equestrian exercise they are unrivalled in England.

On an eminence, W. of the line of railway, is seen the Church and village of Willingdon. From the Church-yard there is a fine view. The white house on the side of the hill and surrounded with trees is *Ratton*, (Hon. Mrs. Thomas.) Its situation is commanding as regards view.

About 2 m. from Polegate and 2½ m. short of East-Bourne, there is, on the left, close to the railway, some rising ground. There is reason to suppose that this is the site of the lost Saxon Town of Hydneye, and recent research has confirmed this theory, building remains having been unearthed. Moreover, five pieces of land hereabouts, all in the parish of Willingdon, are distinguished by the name of "Hydneye" with various prefixes. (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, xix., 28.)

The line which runs in on the left at Willingdon Junction, is a spur line, used to connect East-Bourne with Pevensey and Hastings, avoiding Polegate.

The road on which the Railway Station-yard abuts is modern, and

is called Terminus Road; it is the main artery of communication, both from the railway and from Old East-Bourne, into the heart of the New Town; it is to be regretted that its narrowness renders it wholly inadequate to the traffic.

To make something of a circuit of the place, a visitor may proceed as follows.

On leaving the Terminus, (rebuilt for the 3rd time in 1887) turn to the right, and take the first turning to the left and thence proceed along a road called Grove Road, passing the Vestry Room. Nearly opposite the Vestry Room is a row of shops built in 1882 on the site of a house formerly called *Rose Cottage*.

This house is said once to have been haunted, on which account (it is to be presumed) it once changed hands for 30*l*. This figure seems incredible, for the house though enlarged in 1875, was never particularly small, and there was a garden attached to it. Prior to the construction of Terminus Road, in 1849, a pathway from the N. W. corner of Rose Cottage, leading past *The Grotto* in a S. E. direction towards the Workman's Hall, was much frequented. The pathway is now built over and obliterated throughout its length.

Passing the Town Hall at the end of Grove Road and turning left, to enter South Street—on the right is the *New Inn*, at which, formerly, the London coach used to put up; thence proceed through South Street, and arrive at South Terrace (a row of houses on the left). Opposite, on the right, is the District Church of St. Saviour; the Parsonage-house (in Spencer Road) adjoins.

This Church was built in red brick and Bath stone, at a cost of 15,000*l*., chiefly provided by the late Mr. G. Whelpton, from designs of Mr. G. E. Street. In style it is Gothic, with geometrical and Early English details, but the *tout ensemble* bears a foreign aspect and is not altogether pleasing. The nave (90ft by 25ft) consists of six bays which carry a lofty clerestory, the pitch of the roof being about 70ft; the chancel terminates in an apse, and is groined in brick and stone. The extreme length of the Church is 144ft; the extreme width 55ft. There is accommodation for about 1100 persons; the sittings are partially appropriated (free) to the parishioners until the beginning of the service, after which all are free and open to strangers. There is no endowment—the services and general expenses depending entirely on the offertory. The organ, erected in 1882, is by Walker, and cost 2000*l*. At the N. W. corner is a handsome tower and spire; the apex of this reaches an elevation of 175ft.

Next comes Cornfield Terrace and then Devonshire Place, the latter leading direct to the sea. On the left is Cornfield Road and Bolton Road, both leading into Terminus Road. Hereabouts are many trees—a feature unusual in places near the sea; but at East-Bourne trees abound.[a]

Eastward is another Church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, with a Parsonage-house adjoining, (in Hartington Place).

This Church was, in the first place, built of boulders, with brick dressings: but the town having increased, it was at three different times found necessary to enlarge it—hence the singularity of its architecture. Many years ago it was struck by lightning, and one of the pinnacles of the tower destroyed; being replaced, a short time afterwards the same pinnacle was again struck. The edifice was erected in 1838, as a Chapel-of-ease, the fund being aided by a grant from the Incorporated Church Building Society; in consequence of which it is provided that 260 of the sittings are to be "free and unappropriated

[a] The trees in the streets are now looked after by a Committee of the Corporation, but when this intelligent idea was first mooted, it was received with much ridicule; beyond doubt, however, common sense was on the side of the promoters of the movement. Trees are a real adornment to any town.

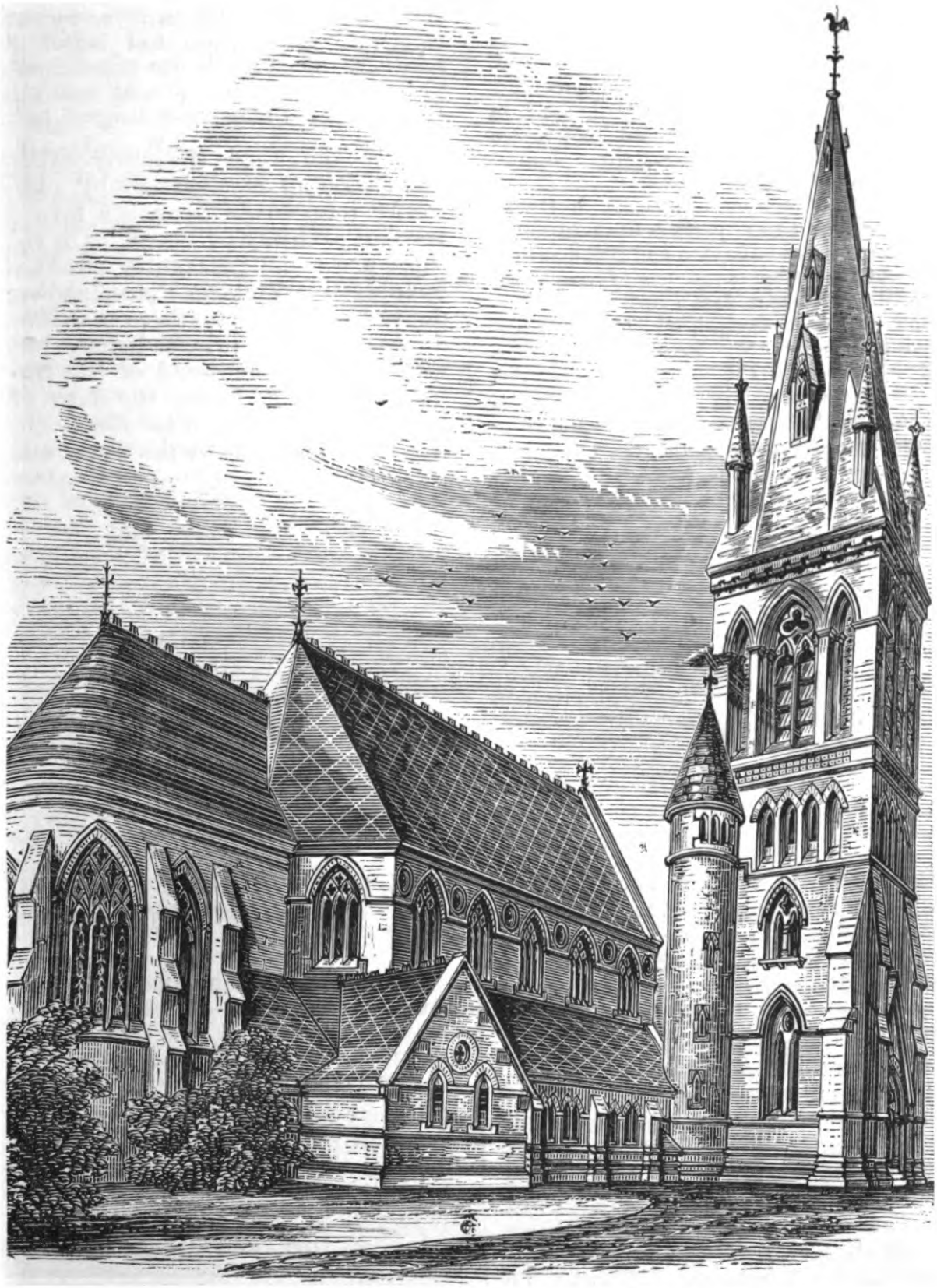


Fig. 2. ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, EAST-BOURNE.

for ever." The endowment yields the noble sum of 9*l.* a year; and we are told by some that the clergy are over-paid. Pew rents supplement the endowment.

The Organ was built by Hedgeland, in 1862, at the expense of a seat-holder, as a thank-offering for recovery from illness. The painted glass window at the E. end was put up, in 1867, in memory of Dr. D. J. Hall, for many years a Churchwarden of the District. Clayton and Bell executed it, but the design is not one of very great merit. The same firm executed the window in the S. chancel, which is a memorial to the late Mrs. Brodie, widow of a former vicar of the mother parish. The font was presented, in 1845, by W. Brown, Esq., and the Communion plate some years later by an anonymous donor. The prodigious pulpit was erected, in 1872, by subscription. Its designer had better be nameless. The Church was raised from a Chapel-of-ease to its present status in 1847, when a District was assigned to it.

Here the road (formerly called Shady Lane) is sheltered by elms whose interwoven branches form a verdant archway overhead. On the right are some pleasantly situated houses; also Victoria Place, leading direct to the sea; further on is *The Susans*, now a private house, but formerly the homestead of the *Susans Farm*; it bears the date of 1714: adjoining is *The Elms*. On the left-hand side is the Terminus

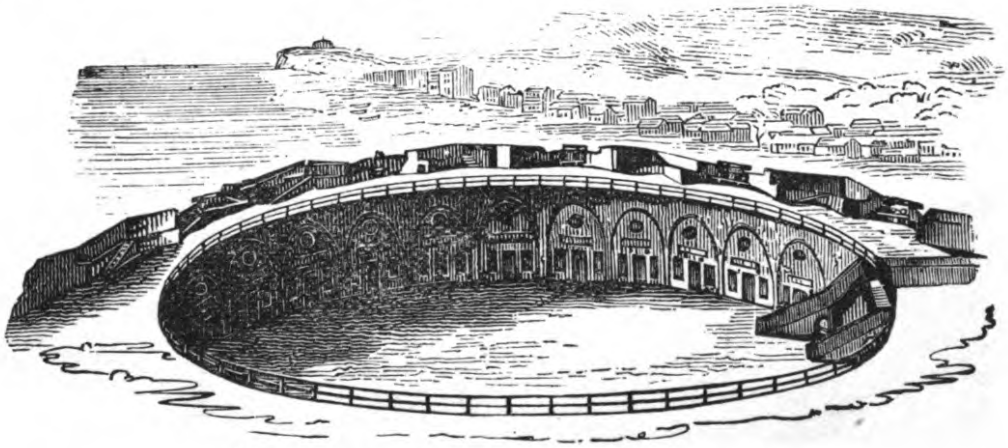


Fig. 3. THE 11-GUN BATTERY AT EAST-BOURNE.

Road (the chief commercial centre), wherein are situate the Banks and the Post Office, and which leads to the Railway Station. At the corner of Susans Road and opposite *The Elms* is the Engine-house of the old Water Works, (founded 1844)now converted into a shop and dwelling-house. Farther on are the Trinity National Schools. On the right is Cavendish Place leading direct to the sea, and the Grand Parade. At the corner of the next turning is the "Conservative Club," a very flourishing institution. A little beyond and just past a handsome colonnade of shops, is a turning to the right, leading past the back of the Albion Hotel, to the sea about the centre of the old and picturesque Marine Parade.

The promenade in front of the Marine Parade is of the normal watering-place type, but that under the Grand Parade is now, since its westerly extension to "The Wish," and beyond "The Wish" in the direction of Holywell, one of the finest in the kingdom. It consists, in reality, of several promenades, arranged in terraces, with long strips of turf, and plantations of tamarisk.

On the Marine Parade are the *Albion* and *Anchor* Hotels. The

former was once a boarding-house, then the residence of the Earl of Ashburnham; it became an hotel about 1872.

On the Grand Parade is the *Cavendish Hotel*, a large building, opened in 1873, and enlarged in 1882; whilst overlooking the Pier another fine hotel, the *Queen's*, was erected in 1880.

Let the pedestrian continue the walk from the Marine Parade, towards the E. Passing the new Life-Boat House, the Amateur Boat Club House, the Ordnance Yard (where are guns, men, and a Military Hospital for 31 patients), and many boats drawn up on the beach, he arrives at the 11-gun Battery, or Great Redoubt, which is a strong bomb-proof fortification, mounting 11 guns. The place is capable of containing a garrison of 350 men, with water and provisions for several weeks. The eastern extension of the Marine Parade, (called the Royal Parade) was with its Sea-wall constructed, under the powers of a Local Act passed in 1879. These improvements cost 50,000*l.*, and many heart-burnings. Other improvements are in contemplation hereabouts.

Though now occupied by Artillerymen, the Redoubt is occasionally garrisoned during the summer by detachments of various regiments of Infantry sent down for rifle practice, the ground E. of the fort (and known as "The Crumbles") being particularly adapted for the purpose, ranges up to 900 yards being laid out. The walls are of great strength, and 50,000 bricks are said to have been used in a single course. The Tower is surrounded by a moat 23 ft. deep and from 35 to 40 ft. wide; notwithstanding the depth being so considerable, a fox once leaped down and suffered no injury. An entrance into the moat was excavated a few years ago through the *glacis* at the N.W. Beyond the Battery the Martello Towers commence in close order and reach round to the Kent coast.

There is one of these Towers to the W. of the Grand Parade, called the "Wish Tower," the last but one on this coast in that direction.

The ruins of the 2 Towers (Nos. 69 and 70) which lie nearest to the Great Redoubt on the E, well deserve a visit, for they are striking examples of the cohesive power of really good brick-work. Of 2 other Towers (Nos. 71 and 72) which formerly existed in the gap between the nearest ruined Tower and the Redoubt, every vestige has disappeared.

Out at sea nearly opposite East-Bourne, there is a dangerous shoal known as the "Royal Sovereign Shoal." It is marked by a Light-ship, and an excursion thither by boat will be one means of killing time for those Visitors who like boating, and who may have nothing better to do on a given afternoon. The distance is about 6m.

Return W., along the Marine Parade, and passing the junction of the Marine and Grand Parades, where is the *Queen's Hotel*, proceed to the Grand Parade, past the Pier—a light structure of iron, 1000ft long, erected at a cost of 13,000*l.* The esplanades in front of the Parades were commenced many years ago, and are continually undergoing extension. There is now a continuous promenade about 2 miles in length.

These works and the groynes contiguous present a strong and highly necessary barrier to the encroachments of the sea, for during tempestuous weather the waves break with prodigious force upon the shore and used to undermine and engulf large masses of the unprotected cliff.

Near the junction of the Parades once stood the *Round House*, an erection which was originally a horizontal mill, but subsequently the abode of Royalty; for in it, in the summer of 1780, Prince Edward, afterwards Duke of Kent, and father of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, resided with his tutor. Simultaneously, the young Prince Octavius and the Princesses Elizabeth and Sophia occupied a house on the Marine Parade, which stood on the site of *The Albion*, their governess residing at the *New Susans*, now *The Elms*. The *Round House* was in course of time gradually undermined by the sea, and it was deemed advisable to pull it down in 1841. Near this a meadow existed until about a century ago, but it was eventually engulfed by the sea. Behind the *Round House* there existed till 1877 the *Field House*, another old and familiar, though uninteresting, landmark. This has given place to a group of new houses, tastefully arranged. In the field W. of this house Roman remains were found in 1717, and a little Westward other remains in 1848.

So little used to be thought of the permanence of the land hereabouts that a good house on the Marine Parade was once sold by auction for 50*l.*

A range of low sandstone cliffs formerly extended from about No. 23, Grand Parade, nearly to the Wish.

These were cut away bit by bit to permit the formation of the Esplanade already mentioned. The stone in question contained fossils (ammonites, &c.) and differed altogether from the sandstone of Hastings. This stone appears to have been used in the erection of Pevensey Castle, for stone of the same sort is met with there, and, as far as known, it occurs nowhere else in the neighbourhood, save at East-Bourne. Hereabouts were found some Roman remains in 1863.

At the Wish the cliffs now commence.

This word is said to be a corruption of "Wash," and to signify a "wet place." If so, it is very appropriate, for there are evident indications that at no very distant period there was an inlet of the sea here.[a] Perhaps it ought to be said that there used to be "evident indications," for these are almost obliterated now in consequence of the equalisation of the levels here, brought about in connection with the Duke of Devonshire's building operations. There was formerly a stagnant rush-grown pool, which the late Mr. D. Gilbert thought might be the remains of a Roman *navale*, or wet dock, formed artificially by that enterprising people, a natural harbour being wanting. (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, ix., 156.) "At low water in front of the Wish, large piles are standing, which tradition ascribes for the support of a pier head in former times. to guard the ships which were at anchor in the Wish or harbour." (*Sir W. Burrell.*) The drain now to be seen here is not a sewer, but the inlet to the Baths.

The Wish Tower is a Martello Tower, of the common form, mounting one gun. It is now almost useless for defensive purposes, but from the summit of the little hill on which it stands a pretty view may be had. This hill came under the control of the Local Board, in 1874, and by that body was, with good effect, laid out as a pleasure ground.

Passing the Wish Tower, ascend the hill, and continue along the margin of the cliff, to the left of the new carriage drive recently made as far as Holywell (where it runs into the old road), and which is one of the most splendid Marine drives imaginable. It is proposed to form eventually a terraced esplanade the whole way. On the left,

[a] A visitor writing to a local Newspaper in 1861, said:—"I venture to think that this supposition is a mistake, and that the 'Wish' is probably a corruption of 'Guichet,' a wicket or passage in the main entrance, and which bears allusion to Guiche, and finally corrupted to 'Wish.' Now, looking around the country, and seeing the number of villages, seats, &c., with Norman-French names, I think there can be no doubt of the origin of the 'Wish' being the Norman-French 'Guichet;' if so its name would harmonise better with the lovely scenery than the 'Wash.'"

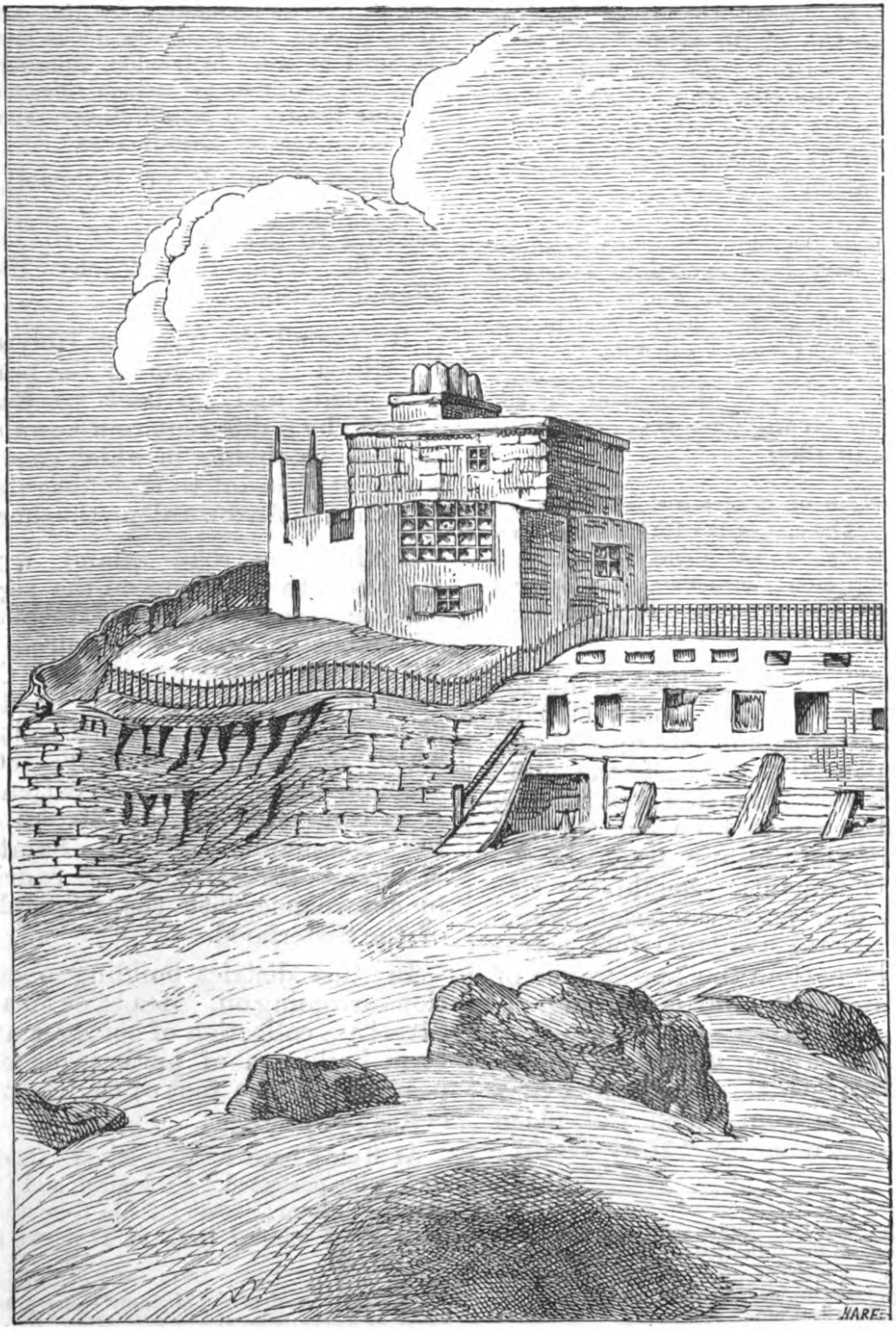


Fig. 4. THE "ROUND HOUSE" AT EAST-BOURNE.

as the elevation increases, the sea view becomes very extensive. At Holywell "near the road leading down to the chalk cliffs," is a tract of land called the *Chapel Piece*, formerly the site of a chapel dedicated to St. Gregory: traces of its foundations remained till the present century.[a]

The bells belonging to this Chapel are said to have been carried to Rouen or Dieppe, in Normandy, where they may still be, unless they have been melted down by any French "Liberals."

A new Church dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was erected at Meads, in 1869.

The style of it is a sort of decorated Gothic. The cost of the Church and Parsonage complete was about 6500*l.*, raised by subscription; accommodation is provided for 500 persons. The patronage is vested in 5 trustees.

About a ¼ m. farther along the cliff, past a Coast-guard station, there is a cluster of cottages, standing upon the edge of the cliff; the sea-view from this spot is fine. A road has here been cut through the cliff and the appearance of the place is romantic; should the tide be out descend to the beach by one of the several available foot ways; from the bottom the appearance of the white chalk cliffs is striking.

Proceed along the beach under the cliff for a little distance and view the springs from which the place derives its name of "Holy Well."

This water was once said to be a water possessing medicinal properties, but there is no foundation for this assertion, though many Guide Books manufactured to order in London, Edinburgh, &c., still continue to include this, and a famous theatre in South Street, among the advantages of East-Bourne.

About ¾ m. W. of Holywell, is Cow Gap, where there is a path leading to the summit of the cliff not far from the Beachy Head Signal Station.

Re-ascend the track at Holywell by which the descent to the beach was made and go back to East-Bourne by a different route, (unless the tide be ebbing, in which case it would be pleasant, though fatiguing, to return to the town along the shore).

Taking the road inland from Holywell, the building on the right hand side is a Convalescent Hospital, (in connection with the Church of All Saints, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, London), erected at a cost of 42,000*l.* The Hospital, which was opened in July, 1869, accommodates nearly 300 patients. It is conducted by the Sisters of the community of All Saints', Margaret Street, and, of course, in accordance with the principles of the Sisterhood.

In this district building operations are going on. Meads, or Meads Street,[a] a collection of cottages and farm buildings of picturesque appearance at the foot of the Downs, is next passed.

At Meads, once resided R. M. Caldecott, who possessed a Geological and General Museum; some of his collections have been handed over to Trustees for

[a] So the late Mr. R. M. Caldecott informed me in 1868, on the authority of old people living at Meads. A piece of stone which belonged to the Chapel was in his Museum, and is now in the East-Bourne Public Museum. This tallies with a statement in *East-Bourne and its Environs*, (1787) from which these particulars concerning St. Gregory's Chapel appear to have been borrowed by successive "Topographers."

Meads, "anciently 'Medesey'—low grassy lands or islets near the sea." (Rev. G. M. Cooper, in *Suss. Arch. Coll.* ix.157.) If we accept this theory, we must accept another as well, namely, that the designation no longer applies to the same exact locality which it did when given.

public exhibition in the Town. There is a piece of land in Meads called "Turkey," whilst adjacent to it is another plot bearing the name of "France," or "French-land." These designations await explanation.

Near the centre of Meads is the St. John's National School. Here a road to the left leads to Beachy Head; a little farther on, at the top of Meads Hill, is a path on the left, which passing in front of a farm-house, leads across the fields to "The Links"—a wide expanse of grass land, over which is a path-way leading to the Old Town of East-Bourne. On the left of this is an alcove in a plantation, called "Paradise;" and on the right, *Compton Place*, the mansion of the Duke of Devonshire. One of the bed-rooms, and the dressing-room belonging thereto, are hung with some very fine tapestry pourtraying scenes in Don Quixote; the Count De Nieuwerkerke, Superintendent of the Academie des Beaux Arts, Paris, who was staying at East-Bourne, in 1870–1, gave it as his opinion that the tapestry in the bedroom was Beauvais, and that in the dressing-room Flemish. There are also in the house some family portraits by Sir P. Lely and Sir G. Kneller. The house is not shown.

It will be seen that the carriage-way has been cut through the crown of the hill, and that the foot-path is several feet above it. The rising ground on the right used to bear the name of the "Hobby Bank."

After descending the hill, the pedestrian will soon pass, on the right, several modern detached houses, and then the Infant School, erected by Blanche, Countess of Burlington, nearly opposite to which is a road known for half a century as the "New Road," but lately renamed Compton Place Road. This road (shaded by numerous trees) leads to the Old Town. A short distance beyond Lady Burlington's School, is the Cricket Ground of the East-Bourne Club, first used as such in 1886. This passed, the Town Hall, erected in 1886, comes into view; opposite to this, South Street commences, through which return to the Sea-side.

Near *Southfields*, to the E. thereof, is a group of cottages known as *Prentice Street*.

This is thought to be a corruption of *Princes Street*, a designation supposed to be due to King (then Prince) John having passed along the road here on his way from Seaford to London to be crowned.

A walk from the Sea-side to the Old Town of East-Bourne will be found to furnish many picturesque views whichever route be selected.

Starting from the Victoria Place end of the Terminus Road, and going up that road—on the right, opposite No. 50, is the site of a house named *Oak Cottage*, built by one Pendrell, a descendant of the man of that name who aided in the concealment of King Charles II. in an oak after the battle of Worcester: for his services on that occasion he received eventually a pension, and certain privileges to descend to his heirs for ever, and in virtue of which an occupant of Oak Cottage, who died in 1877, received an annual allowance from the Crown.[a]

Farther on is the entrance to the Railway Station. Grove Road, to the left, leads into South-Bourne; that forwards, to old East-Bourne, whilst on the right is a new road named Upperton Road which now

[a] Some notes on the connection of the Pendrell family with Sussex will be found in *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, x. 189. Charles II.'s grant of a pension to the Pendrell family is still in existence, and was printed in full in the Appendix to the *Report of the House of Commons Committee on Perpetual Pensions*, 1887, p. 92.

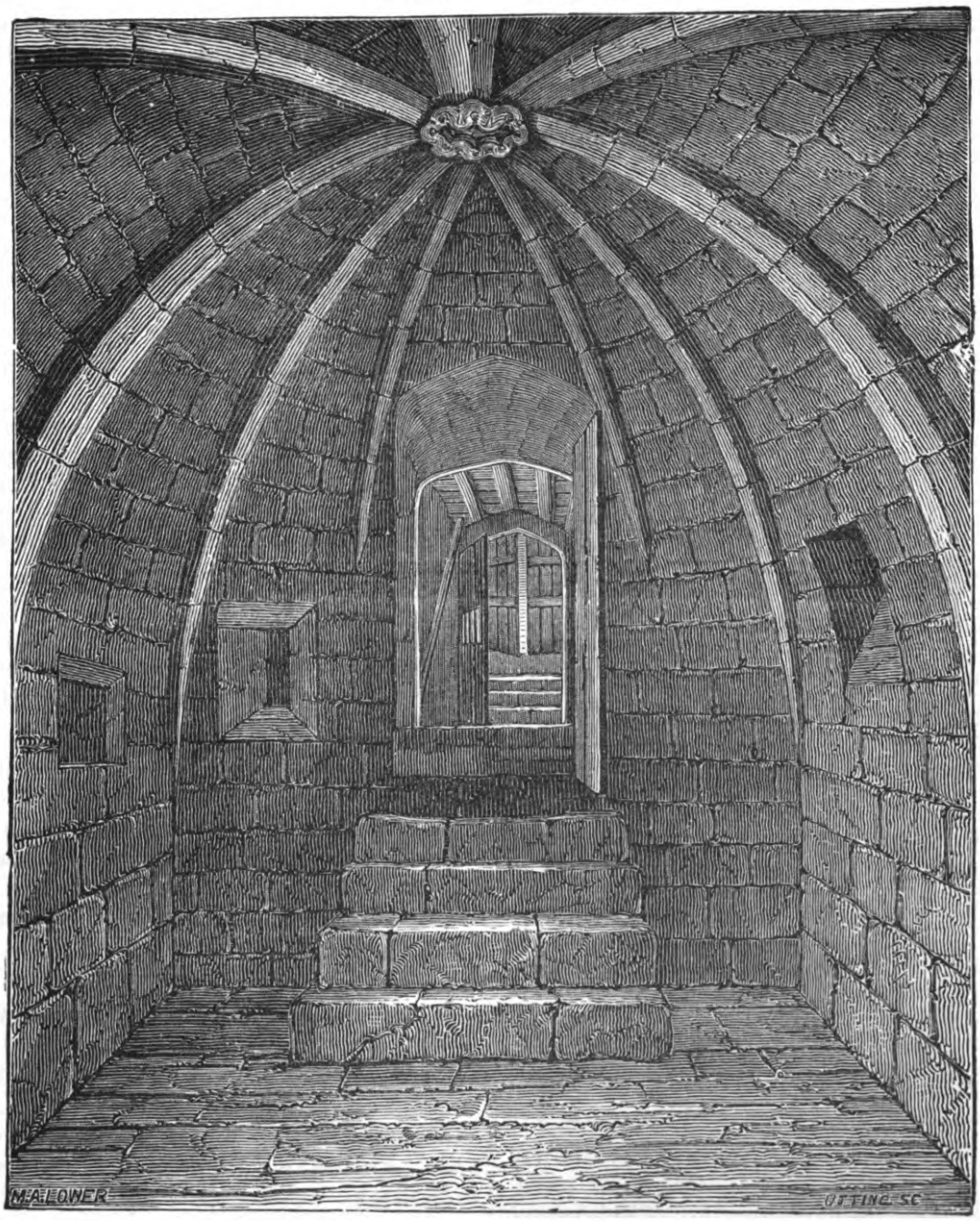


Fig. 5. CRYPT UNDER THE LAMB INN.

gives more direct access both to the Old Town, and to the Willingdon road without the necessity of passing through the Old Town. From the Station up to the Old Town the old road goes by the name of Water Lane (formerly Watery Lane), from a stream having formerly run along the side of the road, but the stream has been diverted, and only a small part of its course is now visible from the road, near a sharp bend in the road where there formerly existed a cluster of cottages called "The Goffs."[b] This name is perpetuated by a modern private house.

[b] For this name no explanation has been given.

By this road the Old Town is entered from the E., and the Church is immediately in view. It stands in the centre of the village, 4 principal roads meeting there.

The view is equally picturesque whether the town be entered from the E. or from the S. (from South-Bourne), but the view from the N. on the London Road, near the Cemetery, is the most comprehensive. Opposite the Church is the *Lamb Inn*, under which is an Early English vaulted chamber with lofty ribs and a central boss, all in good preservation. There is a tradition that another cellar adjacent is connected by a subterraneous passage with the old Parsonage-house on the N. side of the Churchyard; but though that edifice bears marks of high antiquity, no evidence to support the tradition is known to exist. The *Lamb Inn* is probably one of the oldest Inns in the county. (Lower in *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, x., 183.) A spacious room on the 1st floor was the scene of many balls and other entertainments in the early part of this century, and up to about 1852.

Or, instead of proceeding up Water Lane, pass along Grove Road—nearly opposite the *New Inn*, but on the Meads Road, is a lane. From this lane, which skirts the Town Hall, a very pleasant walk leads to Old East-Bourne, past the new Cricket Ground and through the "South Fields," in a North-Westerly direction. After getting into the third field the path forks; the branch to the left leads direct to the S. end of the Old Town —that to the right into High Street, opposite a Drill-shed. Behind this building and towards the N. is a large pond called the Mill Pond, and noticeable as having formed (it has been supposed) part of the moat (see *post*,) round the old feudal residence of the Barons De Badlesmere, but no traces remain of this residence, assuming it to have existed hereabouts. Northwards there was once a large field with 3 mills in it—hence called the "Mill Field"—but now built over.

The benefice is a Vicarage in the Archdeaconry of Lewes and the Diocese of Chichester. It is rated in the King's Books at 26*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, and is commuted for 556*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* per annum. A new Parsonage-house was erected in 1856.

The Great Tithes are held on a lease for lives (dated June 3, 1819), by the families of Cavendish and Gilbert.[a]

The following is an extract from this lease :—

"And also that they, the said Lord George Henry Cavendish and Davies Gilbert, their heirs, exors., admors., and assigns, shall and will at their or his own costs, yearly, at the feast of the Birth of our Lord, during the term hereby granted, well and truly pay the tenths for the Treasurership, or Dignity of Treasurer, to the Cathedral Church aforesaid. And also shall and will yearly, and every year at the feast of the Birth of our Lord, during the natural lives of them the said William Cavendish,[b] George Henry Cavendish,[c] and John Davies Gilbert, and for and during the natural life of the longest liver of them, well and truly pay unto the said Thomas Francis Davison and his successors, Treasurers of the Cathedral Church aforesaid, Ten Pounds of lawful British money (over and besides the yearly rent aforesaid) which said yearly sum of Ten Pounds to be disposed of at the discretion of the said Thomas Francis Davison and his successors, to the Vicar of Eastbourne aforesaid, for his better encouragement in the discharge of his duty, and also that they, the said Lord George Henry Cavendish and Davies Gilbert, their heirs and assigns, shall and will at their costs, yearly, during the term hereby granted, at three several times in every year, provide and give meat, drink, and other victuals sufficient for the Parishioners of the Parish of Eastbourne aforesaid, according to the old custom and usage heretofore had and done by the Parsons of the said Parish."

[a] The mill buildings are now a cottage. The mill was the manorial water-mill mentioned in Domesday. (See p. 28, *post*.)

[a] A small portion of the tithes arising from various parcels of land belonging to Michelham Priory were granted by Hen. VIII. to Anne of Cleves, and eventually came into the hands of the Gildridges. (Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.*, i., 296.)

[b] The present Duke of Devonshire.

[c] The late Lord G. H. Cavendish, M.P.

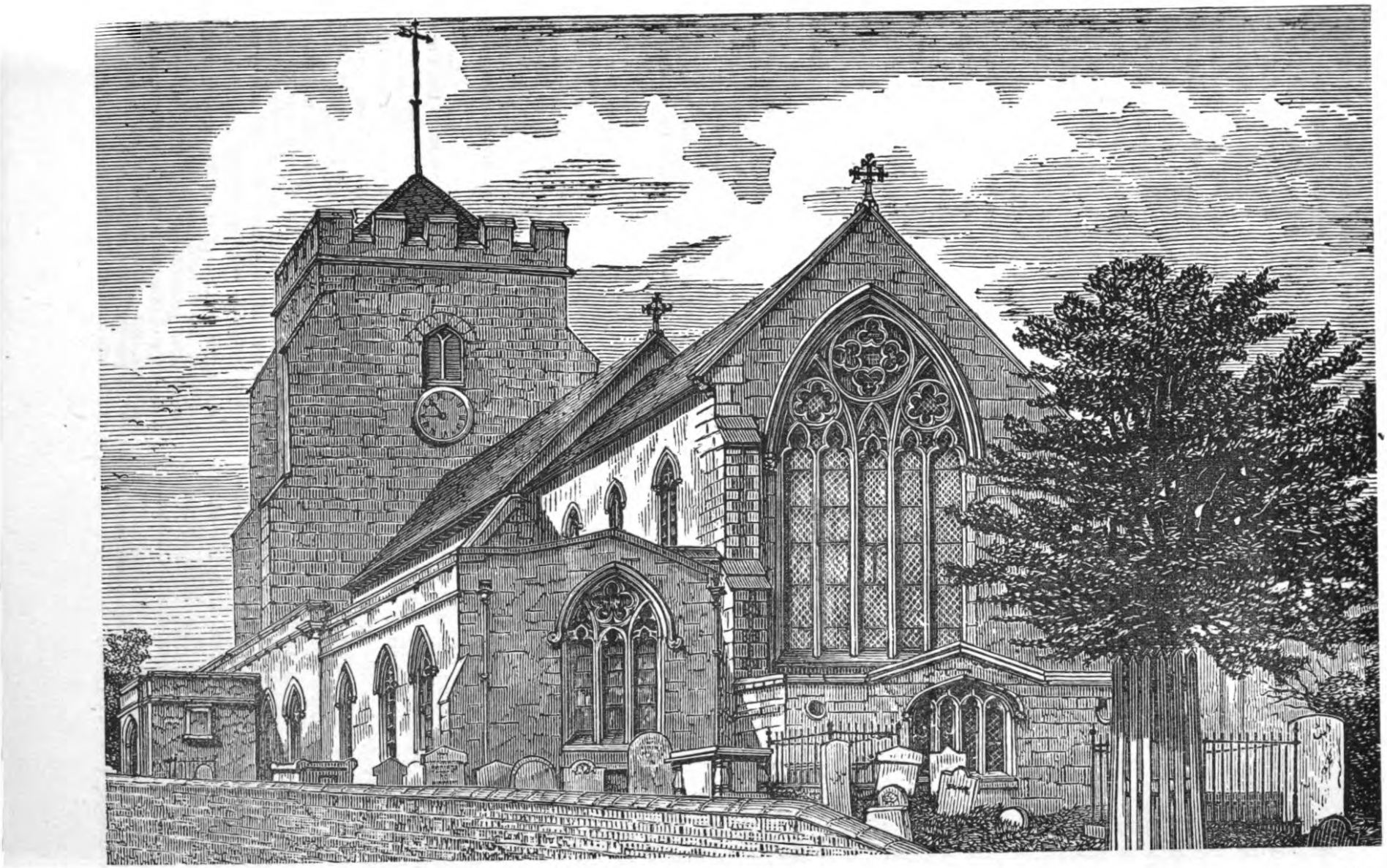


Fig. 6. ST. MARY'S CHURCH, OLD EAST-BOURNE

Mr. Davies Gilbert once stated to the Rev. T. Pitman that this last-named payment was, at his instance, commuted by a clause in some Act of Parliament into a payment of 20*l.* per annum to the National Schools.

The Church is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, and bears many evidences of being an ancient structure. It consists of a nave and two aisles, a central chancel and two side chancels, and a solid but ungraceful tower. The pillars in the nave are alternately circular and octagonal; the capitals are enriched with foliage. The greatest length of the Church is 124^{ft} and breadth 50^{ft}. In 1851, partially, and again in 1868–72 more fully, at a cost of about 6000*l.*, the edifice underwent extensive renovation and repair. At the Western extremity of the nave, in a large recess in the tower, there was formerly a small organ gallery; in 1854 this was removed, and a fine organ, occupying nearly all the space, was erected by Walker. This organ was moved into the N. chancel in 1868, in connection with the general restoration of the Church in that year, and in 1872 was also enlarged. Altogther it has cost about 600*l.* The font is a solid and ancient one, probably coeval with the Church.

The chancel is connected with the nave by a lofty circular arch, ornamented with zigzags, surmounted by a tier of corbel heads, the whole in excellent preservation. Under this arch there formerly existed a handsome rood screen. No part of this screen is known to exist save the doors, which now form a partition separating the Gilbert chancel from the main chancel at the extreme E. end, near the Communion Table. Two stone staircases leading from each chancel to the rood-loft also remain in good order, except that the upper extremities are blocked up. In the year 1826 the chancel was re-roofed by the lessees of the great tithes, and further repaired in 1858, by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, under the superintendence of their architect, Mr. Christian. In 1859 a painted window, representing 10 scenes from Holy Scripture, was put up at the E. end of the chancel by Messrs. Lavers & Barraud, at a cost of 240*l.*, raised by subscription. The 5 lower compartments represent types of our Lord, whilst the respective antitypes are given in the upper compartments, namely:—5 scenes from His life. The following are the several subjects; The visit of the Angels to Abraham; Abraham about to offer up Isaac; Samuel's dedication; Elijah's ascent to heaven; Jonah being swallowed by a Whale; the Angels appearing to Mary; Simeon blessing Christ; the Sermon on the Mount; Christ bearing His Cross; the Embalming of the body of Christ. The colouring of this window is as bad as anything can well be.

There are several other modern painted windows in the Church. That at the W. end by Wales, and representing the 4 Evangelists, has been much admired.

In the Vestry (or what is used as such), and therefore apt to be overlooked, there is a Memorial Window to the late Mrs. Cecil Foljambe, daughter of Mr. Frederick John Howard, of Compton Place, and of his late wife Lady Fanny Howard (d. 1885).

On the S. side of the Communion Table there is a Perpendicular Easter sepulchre and Perpendicular sedilia. As to the latter, "Dr. Ducaryll supposes it was designed

[a] See Extracts, August 8, 1703. (*post.*)

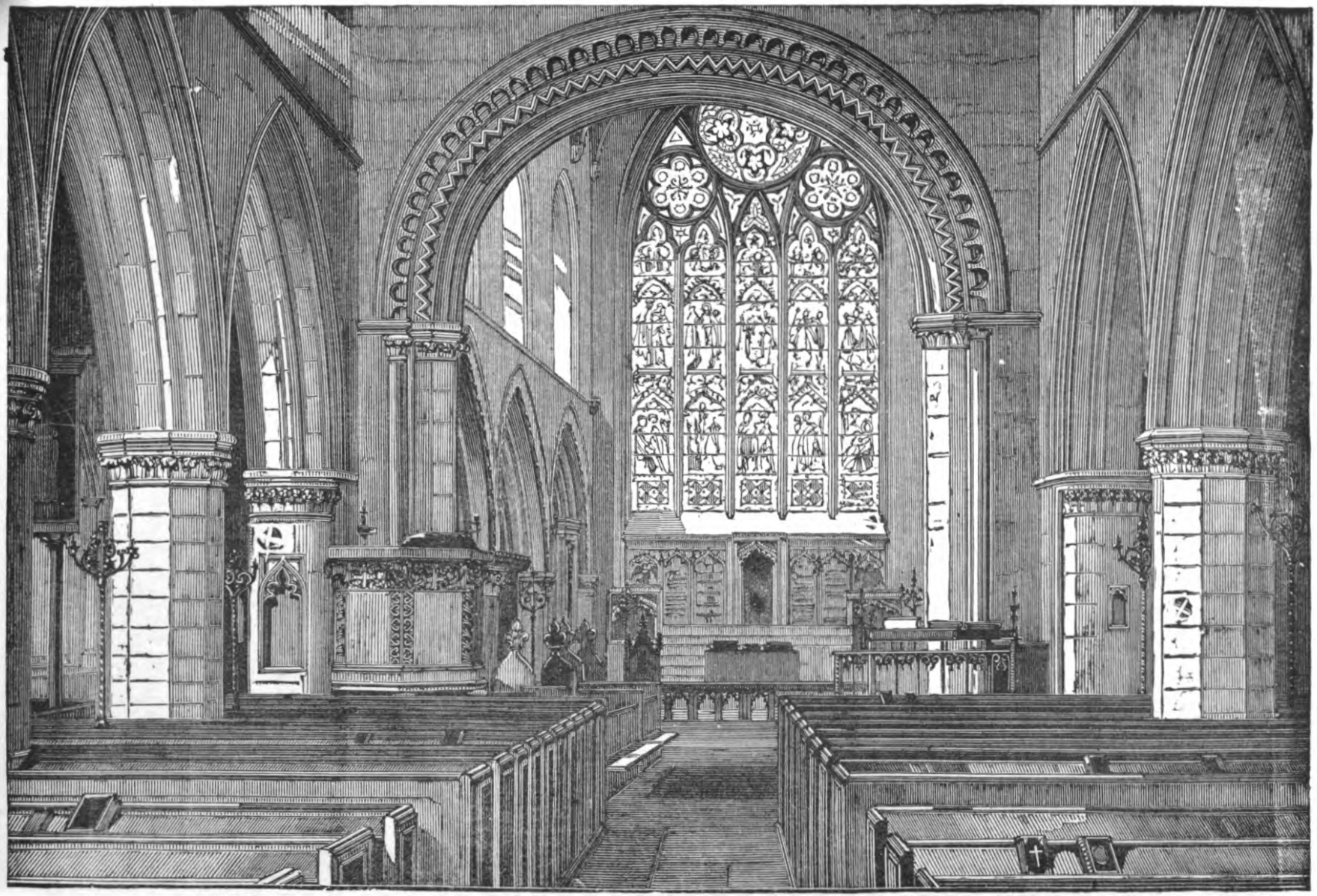


Fig. 7. ST. MARY'S CHURCH, OLD EAST-BOURNE. INTERIOR, LOOKING E.

for a monument of a second founder and that the 1st and 4th Recess were intended for the Bishop (when he visited this Church personally) and for his Chancellor."—(Burr. MSS., B.M. Add. MSS., vol. 5697, p. 374.)

The central chancel is separated from those on the two sides by Gothic arches, ornamented with chevron mouldings. The Northern one, formerly belonging to the Gildredges, is now appropriated to the Gilberts. In a similar manner the Southern one has passed from the Burtons to the Cavendishes. The stained glass in the E. window of the Gilbert chancel is Flemish (14th century), the gift of the late D. Gilbert, Esq., M.P. and P.R.S., (ob. 1839, aged 73), whose monument is affixed to the wall, whilst a slab with the inscripiton (in Greek), "*That which is to be, will be,*" is let into the pavement.

According to Sharpe (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, viii, 16), the Church belongs to the Transitional period (1145–90). This is contradictory to the conjecture that it was built by the family of De Badlesmere, and Sharpe's opinion is to be preferred.

In the nave is a mural tablet to Sir A. Piggott, Kt., who was Attorney-General in 1807, and M.P. for Arundel during several Parliaments.

In the N. chancel there is a monument to Henry Lushington, (son of Dr. Lushington, a former Vicar), a young man who was one of the survivors of the Black Hole of Calcutta only to become one of the 50 persons treacherously put to death by Nabob Cossin Ali Cawn, at Patna, May 7, 1763. The monument consists of a slab surmounted by a bust.

In the same chancel is a neat Gothic tablet in memory of Lieut. Rason, of H.M.S. *Plover*, killed on the Peiho in China, in 1859. The miniature anchor on the monument was made from one of the copper bolts of the *Plover*.

During the progress of the repairs which were made in the chancel in 1826, a monumental brass plate was discovered under the pavement, bearing a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation:—

"Here lies Master John King, Bachelor of Divinity; formerly Treasurer of the Church of Chichester; a proprietary of that Church—who died on the 10th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1445,

"TO WHOSE SOUL MAY GOD BE MERCIFUL.
"*Amen.*"

This brass, fixed to a piece of white marble, is now placed near the Communion Table, to the N.

Neither in the Church nor in the churchyard are there any other monuments worth notice. There is a dilapidated sun-dial on the Eastern side of the churchyard.

The following list of the vicars of the parish is derived from the register, collated, however, with a less extended one given by Sir W. Burrell. (B.M. Add. MSS., vol. 5697, pp. 388–91).

1418 Peter.
1445 John King.
1478 John Doget.
—— William Brown [resigned].
1490 Robert Story, M.A.
—— Jacob Williams [resigned].
1508 John Champion, M.A.
—— John Prediaux [resigned].
1524 Lawrence Wodcocke [resigned].
1527 William Howe.
1527 William Bradbridge [resigned.]
1555 William Atherton, M.A.
—— Augustin Curteis [d. 1559].
1559 James Hylman.
1561 Thomas Leame.
[1580 Thomas Tynkell].
1588 Richard Vernon [d. 1638, æt. 84].
1638 James Greaves.
1648 John Boult (or Bolt).[a]
1660 Richard [or Michael] Levett.
1687 Owen Jones.
1703–4 John Horlock.
1704 Thomas Byshe.
1720 Simon Manningham.

[a] According to an entry in the Register this unfortunate man had 26 children!

1734 Henry Lushington, D.D.
1779 Philip Fisher, M.A.
1780 Robert Clarke.
1781 Jonathan Parker.
1806 Thomas Newman.
1809 Alexander Brodie, D.D.
1828 Thomas Pitman, M.A.

There are 8 bells in the Tower, all cast by Mears, of Whitechapel. On 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, are the words T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1818; on the remaining one THE REV. ALEXANDER BRODIE DD VICAR; THOMAS BAKER JOHN NOAKES CHURCHWARDENS. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1818. These 8 bells were cast from the metal of 6 old ones.

Adjoining the churchyard on the N. side, there is an old building or Parsonage, which it is supposed was formerly the habitation of a body of Black Friars. This supposition may have arisen from a confusion between the names of Easebourne, in West Sussex, and East-Bourne, the former being frequently referred to in old documents as East-Bourne. The building is now portioned off into labourers' cottages, but one would be glad to see it restored, and appropriated to a more dignified use. In a cellar under this building is an ancient tombstone, but nothing is known about it. N.W. of the Church, at the back of this building, there is a spring or *bourne* from which it has been supposed by some that the parish derives its name.[a]

Not far from the Church are the National Schools, which owe their origin to a former Vicar, the Rev. A. Brodie, D.D.

Passing along the S. side of the Church, Westwards, towards the Downs—on the right is an Infant School, originally built by Miss L. Brodie, but transferred to the Parish in 1873, and then ennlarged. Just beyond, on the left, is a turning ("Love Lane") which leads to the Vicarage, and thence in one direction across the Links to Meads (foot-path only), and in another direction Eastwards to the Compton Place Road.

Continuing along the main road towards the Downs—on the left is the Workhouse, a very large building, originally erected for and occupied as a barrack for cavalry during the Peninsular war. Schools and a neat Chapel form part of the establishment. There is accommodation for 350 persons in the house. The cluster of cottages beyond forms "Upwick." A foot-path from near Upwick leading N. is "Green Street;" traversing it, one comes to a collection of farm buildings (½ m.); thence, the path goes to Jevington across the hills. Just above Upwick the high road divides; the right branch leads to Jevington, and the left one to East Dean, Friston, and Birling Gap. The view of the whole town and district from the top of the hill on the East Dean road is fine. As far as the eye can reach, N. and E., are villages and woods, and S. the Channel.

The visitor to Old East-Bourne may return to the sea by several other routes besides those already described. By one, the Old Town is quitted on the S. side by the "Borough," which runs into the Compton Place Road, and so into the Meads Road and South-Bourne about ½ m. S. of the Church. The large house half-way up the hill, on the left, is the *Manor House* (C. D. Gilbert, Esq.); immediately opposite is *The Greys* (A. Hood, Esq.) The

[a] About a quarter of a mile from its source the stream alluded to supplied two basins in the grounds of Mr. Marchant's House. These basins are thought to have been stews in which were kept fish for the supply o the religious house just described. The field adjacent to the basins on the S. was called the Moat Croft Field, (corrupted into *Mudcroft*). This field was built over in 1882.



Fig. 8. OLD PARSONAGE AT EAST-BOURNE.

red-brick house with a tower, at the the corner of the lane is *Northfield Grange* (G. F. Chambers, Esq.) About three hundred yards beyond this and on the right, is a flight of brick steps: this gives access to the Links, a wide expanse of Down land adjoining *Compton Place* (Duke of Devonshire), and to "Paradise," a large brick alcove under the hill, and surrounded on the W. by an extensive clump of trees. A climb up the hill will be repaid by a fine view. The foot-path over the Links goes to Meads. A little farther down the high road, beyond the steps, is the Lodge entrance to *Compton Place.*

Another return route from the Old Town to the Sea-side is by "Mill Gap" and the road called St. Anne's Road, across the Railway in the direction of All Souls' Church. The views from Mill Gap (near the Water Company's Reservoir) Southwards over the Old Town, and Eastwards over the New Town, are very pretty.

The lane to the N. of Mill Gap leads towards "Tutt's Barn" and the marshes; a turning on the right, about 200 yards beyond the crest of the lane, leads down to the back of the Water-works and into the Pevensey Road beyond Christ Church. This is a fine weather

walk, and involves a considerable *détour*, but it may be somewhat shortened by taking the newly-made road which runs in front of the *Princess Alice Hospital*, and crossing the Railway in front of the Water-works.

CHAPTER II.

THE HISTORY OF EAST-BOURNE.

Early References to East-Bourne.—The Manors in the Parish.—The Wilsons —Antiquities found at East-Bourne.—Sussex Rushlights.—East-Bourne Parochial Records.—Local Charities.—Obsolete Customs.—Old Newspaper References.

RESPECTING the early history of East-Bourne nothing is known, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that it was formerly a place of some importance when we consider the size of the Church as compared with the Churches of the surrounding parishes. That there was a town of some kind existing here in the time of the Romans is highly probable: indeed, by some it has been regarded as the site of the Roman settlement, Anderida; but in regard to this, its claim must yield to that of Pevensey.—(See a paper by the Rev. A. Hussey, in *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vi., 90, and also see *Arch. Journ.*, iv., 208.)

Respecting the situation of Anderida, Mr. James Parker, of Oxford, has written to me as follows:—

"The main argument and one which Mr. Hussey ought to have given, if he had fairly first of all marshalled the several authorities is this:—The *Castle on Peven's* island is distinctly a great Roman Fortress, similar somewhat in character of masonry, but absolutely as to general plan and character to several other Eastern Fortresses, extended from Burgh in Norfolk, Southwards, including Dover, Reculver, and Richborough. Now there is a document which exists, and there is no reason to doubt its being of the 4th century, and probably compiled when the Roman forces were being withdrawn from Britain. It is called 'Notitia Utriusque Imperii,' and it is printed in Petrie's *Monumenta* and elsewhere. It is the list of Chief Roman Fortresses on the Littus Saxonicum (as the Eastern shore was then singularly called)—And after 'Othona' (which presents some difficulties) we have the Castles given in pairs thus— Dubriæ and Lemanis, (Dover and Lymne); Regulbium and Rutupiæ, (Reculver and Richborough); and then Anderida, followed by Portus Adurni.—Now as to the mouth of the Adur by Old Shoreham there can be *no doubt* (though either by the sea or by the hand of man, all vestiges have been lost, so far as I know—but I have never explored the locality). Thus the next likely place for a landing is just where we get Anderida, if we fix Anderida at Pevensey. The Roman Fortress in question belongs to the *Series* without doubt,—and the putting it next the Portus Adurni, fixes, so it seems to me, *which* of the series it is."

In one of the valuable manuscripts presented to the British Museum by Sir William Burrell, the probabilities of the case as to East-Bourne are discussed.—(B.M. Add. MSS., vol. 5704, pp. 9–12.)

A theory that has not lacked supporters, is, that the foundations of Anderida are to be sought at Newenden, in Kent.

Concerning the name of "East-Bourne," Mr. Parker has furnished me with the following very lucid note:—

"As to the name *Burne*, *Bourne*, or *Borne*. For all places in existence before the Conquest undoubtedly the proper name is *Burne*. It is a good Saxon word occurring constantly by itself in boundaries attached to Anglo-Saxon Charters, regularly declined like other Saxon nouns, and in a very large number of cases with a prefix, *e.g.* *Aexburne*, *Aleburne*, and so on.

I never met in any Anglo-Saxon Charter, or writing, the name *Borne*.

Then comes the *Norman* Survey; here the rule is *Borne; Burne* very seldom appears, and when it does it appears as if it was but an accident of the scribes, as *Borne* appears with it, and, as I think you will find in Sussex, the same place is spelt both ways.

Thus the same place which in the A.-S. Charters is spelt *Burne* becomes *Borne* in Domesday; *e.g.* I have six occurrences of *Lamburne* in these Charters referring to the Berkshire town of that name. The place occurs four times in Domesday. It is invariably spelt *Lamborne*. Further, the Norman Charters of the 12th century all write *Lamborne* even while referring to the Saxon Charters giving *Lamburne*.

Hence not only all places founded or mentioned in A.-S. times should be spelt *Burne*, but all *first* founded in Norman times should be spelt *Borne*. I look upon *Bourne* as a compromise, and if I had my way I would write *Eastburne*, because it is on the *burne* ("*stream*,") and for this reason and because it is mentioned in Domesday as held by King Edward, it is an Anglo-Saxon and not a Norman place. It had nothing to do with *borne* ("*boundary*.") *Some* Norman or later places with this name had. Let them be *Bornes* by all means; *Burn* too is the native dialect. No BArkshire man ("Bearrsc-scire" *secund.* Asser) would SAY anything but *LambUrne*, but "civilized" Name-posts, Newspapers, Post Office Stamps" are wiping out *BŪrne*, and I accept *BOUrne* on the principle of half a loaf being better than no bread. Still I grieve over all wiping out of our historical land-marks, and the names of places are amongst the most important of such land-marks.

The reason why the Norman scribes changed *Burne* into *Borne* was either because they could not pronounce the former (the Celtic mouth dislikes the sound *ur* or *er*; mark *e.g.* the French pronunciation of and so writing of "Cantor-bery), or because they did not know the meaning of *burne* = a stream, but they did of *borne* = a boundary, and so wrote what they thought sense.

I observe the frequency of *Burn* in chalk districts, *e.g.* in Berkshire, Kent, Sussex, &c., both in charters and on the map, and as a rule the *burns* are actually streams rising in the chalk. I may be wrong, but from this circumstance I, expect the *burne* was a particular kind of stream perhaps an intermittent one, as the chalk after a dry season and much evaporation would become so absorbent as to divert the rain from its natural channels, and so the spring would cease. Keep an eye on your *Burne* in this respect."

The earliest certain reference to East-Bourne[a] is to be met with in the Domesday Book, compiled in 1085–6. The Hundred of BORNE is there stated to belong to the Earl of Morton, having formerly been held by King Edward the Confessor, in whose time it afforded one night's entertainment to the Sovereign, and was rated at 46 hides. William I. granted this Hundred to the Earl of Morton, by whom the annual value was augmented from 30 to 40 pounds.

One water-mill existed at Borne held at a rental of 5*s.* per annum. Besides the mill there were 16 salt-pans, worth 4 pounds and 40 pence. (*Domesday*, Ed. S. Henshall & J. Wilkinson, Lond. 1799, p. 142: Burr. MSS., B.M. Add. MSS., vol. 5701, p. 7.)

In the "*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*," under the year 1114, we read:—

"This year also the King (Henry I.) gave the Archbishopric of Canterbury to Ralph, Bishop of Rochester; and Thomas, Archbishop of York, died, and the King's chaplain, Thurstan, succeeded him. At this time the King went towards the sea, and he would have gone over, but he was detained by the weather. In the meantime he sent his writ to Ernulf, Abbot of Peterborough, desiring him to come to him with speed, for that he would speak to him on something of importance. On Ernulf's arrival, the King, and archbishop, and bishop, and the English nobility who attended the King, forced him to accept the bishopric of Rochester; he withstood them long, but his resistance availed nothing. And the King commanded the archbishop to take him to Canterbury, and to consecrate him as bishop, whether he would or not. This was done in the town called Burne, on the 17th before the Kalends of October, [Sept. 15]."

A short comment on the above passage seems called for. Miss

[a] It is to be regretted that the word *East-Bourne* should so often degenerate into *Eastburn*.

Gurney, in her translation of the *Chronicle*, published in 1819, identifies "Burne" with the town of Sittingbourne, on the northern coast of Kent. Dr. Ingram, in a note in his translation, published in 1823, says "East-Bourne in Sussex, where the King was waiting for a fair wind to carry him over the sea," is referred to. This latter surmise, which is also adopted by Thorpe, is the preferable one, because "Burne" was one of the early names of East-Bourne; and because it is most improbable that the King would desire to undertake a long, and to some extent dangerous sea voyage from the mouth of the Thames to Normandy, whilst the passage across the English channel, from Sussex, was only half the length. This surmise is strengthened by the fact that 6 days afterwards Henry sailed from Portsmouth.

Some time subsequently to the assignment of the Manor of Borne to the Earl of Morton (but exactly when, is not known), it seems to have been separated into three or four portions, which, together with the High Lordship of the Hundred, were held by the Barons De Badlesmere, who, though chiefly resident in Kent, must have come occasionally to East-Bourne; since, from the appropriation of the Chancels and other circumstances, it has been thought that they built, or at any rate altered and improved the Church. On the death of Giles, the last Baron De Badlesmere in 12th Edward III. (1338), this property passed to his sister (or daughter? see *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, xii., 265) Margerie, wife of William, 3rd Baron De Roos, of Hamlake.[a]

King Edward II. visited Bourne on Thursday, August 30, 1324, in the course of a journey through Kent and Sussex.—(See *Suss. Arch-Coll.*, vi., 47.) Presents were made to the Royal table by the Prior of Wymondesley, Herts., derived from the 400 acres possessed by his Priory. Though plenty of mutton and beer seems to have been sent, it is remarkable that of fish, though at the sea-side, we find only "one bream."

In 7th Edward IV. (1467), Thomas, 10th Baron De Roos, was deprived of this Manor on account of his adherence to the Lancastrians, by the King, who gave it to John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, for Philippa, his sister, who was wife of Thomas, Baron de Roos.

Subsequently the Manor was restored. In 19th Edward IV., the King gave it to Thomas Wingfield, Esq., who was the said Philippa's second husband.

Edmund, 11th Baron De Roos, dying in 24th Henry VII. (1508), the property passed to his sister, Elenor, wife of Sir Robert Manners, of Cralle Castle, Northumberland, whose descendants became Barons De Roos in her right, and afterwards Earls and Dukes of Rutland. Henry 2nd Earl of Rutland, (14th Baron) and Margaret his wife, in 1st Philip and Mary (1554), conveyed the three Manors and the Chief Lordship to Jacob Burton, John Selwyn, and Thomas Gildridge, Esquires, and the Chief Lordship between them.

Mr. Burton resided at "East-Bourne (now Compton) Place."

William Wilson, of Fletching, *temp.* Charles II., married Mary, daughter of Thomas Haddon, of London, gent., grand-daughter (or step-daughter? see *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, xi., 27) of Edward Burton, D.D., Rector of Broadwater.

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[a] According to another account, on Giles's death his widow, Elizabeth, took the property, and it was *she* who became wife of William, Baron De Roos, of Hamlake.—(Burr. MSS. B.M. Add. MSS., vol. 5681, p. 220.)

Dr. Burton sold the East-Bourne Burton property to this William Wilson. An old Account Book states its rental at 999*l.* a year, 3lb. of pepper, and 1lb. of cumin seed; the two last items are set down as worth 25*l.* a year, and the following additional minutes of the property are not without their interest:—

"There belonged to the said manor, wreck of sea by the space of four myles, as also wayfes and strayes, all which being granted by patent under the Great Seal of England, may happen to be worth 10,000*l.* in an hower, as it hath beene in other places on the coast, but in the meanest yeare we have, it is worthe 20*l.* or 30*l.* Item: there belongeth to the sayd manor one warren of conyes worth 40*l.* a yeare. Item: belongeth to the sayd manor the royalty of hawking, fishing, hunting, and fowling. We take yearly within the sayd manor ten dozen or twelve dozen of sea gulls, worth 30*s.* a dozen, 18*l.*; besides puetts and sea pyes."

The next item will hardly be discovered at East-Bourne at the present day:—

"The lord of the manor of East-Bourne hath 700 acres of ground, which have long since been overflowed with the sea, which in summer will keepe 200 swyne and 300 sheepe, with two great ponds with carpes and good fish."

On one occasion Wilson had a narrow escape of losing his life. His attachment to the Royal cause being well known, on Good Friday, 1658, a detachment of dragoons, commanded by a Lieut. Hopkins, came, by command of Cromwell, to search his house at East-Bourne. The search had scarcely commenced, when Mrs. Wilson (her husband being confined by serious illness to his bed) ordered a large pie, filled with wheatears, to be placed before the party. The account says that—

"The officer, it being quite a novelty to him, was equally amazed and delighted, and merrily insisted that all his military companions should taste of the rare repast, which they did with much jollity, going away much better pleased with their entertainment than the family were with their guests. Whilst they were feasting, Mrs. Wilson, (such is her own account of the transaction) went up to her husband, then sick in bed, who desired her to bring him a file of letters out of his closet. He took off one or more, and ordered her instantly to burn them, and to stir the ashes, and then to call up the officer; which his wife accordingly did. No sooner was the officer come, than he took hold of the file from which the burnt letters had just been taken, looked at the papers, and finding nothing, very complaisantly wished Mrs. Wilson joy that he had found nothing according to his expectations; 'for had I,' says the officer, 'found anything according to the information given in against him, my orders were to have taken him away.'"

During the Commonwealth, the English clergy, as is well known, suffered grevious wrongs at the hands of the Schismatics, and the Ecclesiastical head of the parish of East-Bourne fared no better than his fellows.

At the time when the sequestrators were busy in bringing accusations against what they termed scandalous ministers, Mr. James Graves, the vicar of East-Bourne, was charged by them with many misdemeanours, the account of which shows us that the same feelings were fretting and working in men's minds in those days as in our own. Mr. Wilson came forward, and was examined in the Vicar's defence; and to the several charges brought against him, he asserted in his favour "that he had heard Mr. Graves, in some of his sermons, preach against factious sectaries and Papists; but that he did not at any time remember that he called any by the name of Puritans, and that he had observed him to be a great adversary to the Popish tenets of the Church of Rome, and of such as by venting erroneous doctrines had disturbed the peace of the Church." "That he had heard the sermon mentioned in the charges against him, and that he denied, to the best of his remembrance, that he did in all his sermons once name the King's standard; neither did he speak these words—'God be thanked, he is not come to bonds.'" "He believed

that he was unjustly charged with superstition, because he had heard him in his sermons always show dislike to such persons as so offended, and he never saw him bow to any altar." "That he did not wear a tippet, nor had worn for two or three years last past a surplice, and he denied that the parish ever lay'd out a penny to buy him one. Mr. Graves," he added, "did constantly preach in the forenoon on Lord's day; and in the afternoon he made expositions on the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, or Creed; that he had maintayned the morality of the Sabbath; and that he did, years ago, find fault with a butcher for selling meat on the Lord's day."

To return to Mr. Wilson—"Sensible," says our chronicler, "that his principles rendered him suspected and obnoxious to the prevayling powers, he led a closer and a more wary life, and it was with difficulty that he saved his estates from sequestration; but he lived to see the King, with our ancient government, happily restored, which he forwarded to the utmost of his power, and proclaimed him at East-Bourne with the most cordial affection, celebrating that solemnity, amongst other demonstrations of joy, with bonfires, and on the links, on hillocks, or rising ground, betwixt Bourne-town and the place of his seat, sending to his own house for an hogshead of claret and a pipe or two of strong beer, where all the loyal townspeople and the adjacent neighbours met him; he generously entertained them; and immediately after drinking the King's health, with himself, his lady, children, and the rest of his own family, out of pure zeal, and upon their knees, he there publickly declared that now, God be thanked! he thought his estate his own, and he hoped that every man of them around him would thinke the same."[a]

In 1662, Wilson was created a baronet by the title of "Willielmus Wilson de East-Bourne, in comitatu Sussexiæ, armiger, vir familiâ, patrimonio censu, et morum probitate, spectatus." For this honour he paid 1095*l.*, which sum professedly, however, was for the support during three years of 30 soldiers of the militia in Ireland. Charles II. was passionately fond of wheatears, and this weakness of His Majesty, coupled with Wilson's liberality in supplying the royal table with these delicacies, possibly had something to do with the baronetcy. A letter from Sir William Thomas, M.P., to Sir William Wilson, reveals the fact that then as now the Downs behind East-Bourne were often the scene of fox-hunting.

In 1723, the Wilson property at East-Bourne was sold by Sir Thomas Wilson, 4th baronet, to Sir Spencer Compton, 2nd son of James, 3rd Earl of Northampton, for some years Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. Compton was subsequently created Earl of Wilmington; by him at his death (1743), the property was left to his nephew, James Compton, 5th Earl of Northampton, who, dying in 1754, left it to his brother George; the latter died in 1758, *s.p.*, and the estates passed to his nephew Charles, 7th Earl, who, dying in 1763, left them to his only daughter, Lady Elizabeth Compton. Lady Elizabeth married, in 1782, Lord George Augustus Henry

[a] Most of the preceding information is taken nearly verbatim from a paper by Mr. R. W. Blencowe, on "Paxhill and its neighbourhood," in *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vol. xi., p. 1, *et seq.* The present owner of Paxhill, Sir John Maryon Wilson, Bart., belongs to the family we have been speaking of; in fact, he is the 9th Baronet of the creation recorded in the text. The Wilson pedigree will be found in *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vol. xii., p. 240.

Cavendish, 3rd son of the 4th Duke of Devonshire, who was created Earl of Burlington in 1831. His son dying before himself, at his death, in 1834, the property passed to his grandson, William Spencer Cavendish, 2nd Earl, who, in 1858, became 7th Duke of Devonshire.

Mr. Selwyn, who had the second Manor, resided at Friston, and died in 1594. Thomas Selwyn succeeded to the estate, and on his death without issue male, the property went to his second daughter, Eliza, who married, in 1596, Thomas Parker, of Ratton.[a] In that family it continued till about the year 1750, when it was bequeathed by Sir Walter Parker, Bart., to Edward Trayton, of Lewes, who dying in 1761, without issue, devised it to Samuel Durrant, also of Lewes, by whom it was sold to Sir George Thomas, of Yapton, Bart., an ancestor of the present family of Thomas of Ratton. The pedigree of this family will be found in Berry's "*Sussex Genealogies*," 291. —(For various particulars concerning this Manor, see Burrell MSS., B.M., Add. MSS., vol. 5681, p. 235.)

Horsfield states that Thomas Gildridge, the purchaser of the third Manor, lived in a large house at the eastern extremity of Church Street; this is now partitioned off and let in cottages; or perhaps the house referred to was the one now in the occupation of Mr. Cooper, a little farther E. In the Gildridge family it remained till the death of Nicholas Gildridge, in 1668. His 5th daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, married Nicholas Eversfield, of Charlton Court, Steyning, M.P. for Bramber in 1678, and died in 1674. Their eldest daughter, Mary, married Nicholas Gilbert, of East-Bourne, and their sole decendant, Mary Anne, married Davies Giddy, who changed his name to Gilbert, in 1817.

There is a fourth Manor in the parish, named East-Bourne Nether-in,[a] attached to the Rectory, and held with it on a lease for lives from the Treasurer of Chichester Cathedral. In 1683, it was held by Thomas Alchorne, Sheriff of Sussex in 1701, who married Frances, daughter of John De la Chambre. There is a monument to the memory of T. Alchorne in the Church, with his arms impaled with his wife's. Their youngest daughter and coheiress, Mary, married Thomas Worge. The Worges considerably repaired the Chancel. In the Chancel is a tablet to the memory of Major-General R. A. Worge, who died in 1774, at the age of 67. Gen. Worge was born at East-Bourne, in 1707. He commanded the expedition sent against Goree in 1758, and was M.P. for Stockbridge, 1768–72. The tablet says that he died at the age of 69, but this is a mistake.—(See G. Duke's *Life of Major-Gen. Worge.*) A collateral descendant of this family still survives to pay rates for property at East-Bourne; but does not, however, live there. This Manor is now held by the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. C. D. Gilbert. (Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.*, i., 293.)

The custom of Borough-English prevails in these four Manors; in other words, the customary descent of property in all parts of the parish is to the youngest son. (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vi., 180.)

In the subsidy toll of 49th Edward III., (1375) the name of John Gardyner is entered under the Hundred of Est-Bourne as that of a Baron

[a] Sometimes spelt Wratton.

[a] No explanation of this word has been given, which by the way was sometimes spelt "Nether Inn." Could this orthography have anything to do with defining its position, interpreting "nether" as *below?*

exempt from contribution. (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, xvii., 66.)

In the benevolence raised in 36th Henry VIII., the names of the principal inhabitants of the Hundred of BURN are set out, and are worth preserving :—

James Burton	l^{s}
John Baker	iiij^{s}
John Russell, thelder	xx^{s}
Thomas Ryche	xx^{s}
John Payne	xx^{s}
Robert Braban	vj^{s} viij^{d}
Nicholas Lopdell	xxx^{s}
Rychard Dyar	xx^{s}
Phillip Banester, wydow	xx^{s}
Willyam Ferrall	xxx^{s}
Robert Joynar	x^{s} viij^{d}
Willyam Cobar.	x^{s} viij^{d}
Willyam Edwardes	xx^{s}
S^{r} Richard Wright, curat of Burn	v^{s}
S^{r} Bawdwyn Hamlet, Jhus prist of Burn	iiij^{s}

In order to ascertain how far the coast of Sussex was prepared to resist the expected attack of the Spaniards, a survey was made in 1587, by Sir T. Palmer, Kt., and Sir W. Covert, Kt., two Deputy Lieutenants. From it we learn that there were at Bourne "a decayed earthen bulwark, which should be mended with flankers, and they have one demi-culverin, two sacres, three robinets, and three bases with them; the chambers unfurnished with powdre and shotte." (King's Library, B.M., printed in *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, xi., 151.)

In 3rd Elizabeth (1560) the Queen granted to the Bishops of Chichester the annual tenths of the vicarage of East-Bourne. (Burr. MSS. B.M. Add. MSS., vol. 5697, p. 374.)

In 3rd James I. (1605) by a summons dated Windsor, September 2, East-Bourne is charged to supply 200 loads of coals. (Ibid., vol. 5702, p. 239.)

In 10th James I. an enrolment of arms took place. East-Bourne is thus referred to :—

"Willington, Mr. Edmond Hall, vicar; Estborn, Mr. Richard Vernon, vicar; a mus[ket] furn[ished]." (Ibid., p. 257.)

A note says that this rating took place on March 11, 1612, before "Samuel, Lord Bishoppe of Chichester." All the clergy in certain Deaneries were called up to register the arms they could furnish. (Ibid., p. 252.)

In 18th James I. (1620), on July 4, a second enrolment took place :—

"Eastbourne and Willingdeane: Mr. Richard Vernon, vicar; Mr. Edmund Hall, vicar; a mus[ket] furn[ished] between them." (Ibid., p. 267.)

In the subsidy of Charles I. (MS. Record Office, T. G., No. 44, 454), we have the following names returned for the Hundred of EAST-BOURNE :—

		Yearly value
S^{r} Edward Burton, Knight,	lands	iiij^{l} xvj^{s}
Thomas Harker, gent.	lands	xl^{s} viij^{s}
Selwine Parker, gent.	lands	iiij^{l} xvj^{s}
John Foster, gent.	lands	iij^{l} xij^{s}
Mr. Nicholas Gildridg	lands	iij^{l} xij^{s}
Pelham Burton, gent.	lands	xx^{s} iiij^{s}
Beniamine Scarlett, gent.	lands	xx^{s} iiij^{s}
Wilm. Bishop, gent.	lands	xxx^{s} vj^{s}
John Hollandes	lands	xx^{s} iiij^{s}
Thomas Taylor	lands	xx^{s} iiij^{s}
Suzan Crunden	lands	xx^{s} iiij^{s}
Nicholas Crunden	lands	xx^{s} iiij^{s}
Wilm. Browne	lands	xx^{s} iiij^{s}
Wilm. Herriott	lands	xx^{s} iiij^{s}
Wilm. Martaine	lands	xx^{s} iiij^{s}
SESSORS.		
James Hutchen	lands	xxx^{s} vj^{s}
Henry Fennell	lands	xx^{s} iiij^{s}
Wilm. Jorden	lands	xxx^{s} vj^{s}
Thomas Crunden	lands	xl^{s} viij^{s}
James Lopdell	lands	xxx^{s} vj^{s}
John Russell	lands	xxx^{s} vj^{s}
Edmond Renn	lands	xxx^{s} vj^{s}
John Curle	lands	xx^{s} iiij^{s}

In a survey of Pevensey Rape delivered June 18, 1649, the yearly value of lands, quit-rents, tithes, &c., is put down at 1060*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, xix., 208.)

[a] The Scarletts were also lessees of lands in Pevensey, *temp.* Henry VIII., belonging to suppressed Chantries. Lord Abinger comes of this family.

The following extract is a strange jumble of truth and error:—

"Eastborn or Eborn is found in our maps and villares, noted as a market town, but we can't discover any market ever kept there, nor any account of it. Hereabouts is the chief place of catching the delicious birds called Wheat-ears, which much resemble the French Ortelans. . . . This place lies under the promontory so famous for the loss of ships, called Beachy Head, in which are several caverns like vaults made by the sea, as is supposed. On the top of this promontory are the Downs of Sussex, the finest carpet in the world. It is so called from the beach adjoining. ("*Compleat History of Sussex*," sold by T. Cox, London, 4to, 1730, p. 520.)

In the record of the valuation of Abbey property, made in 1527, it is mentioned that the Abbey of Bayham, in Sussex, possessed a certain property known as "Lamporte in Borne." (*Valor Ecclesiasticus*, Ed. Record Commission.) This was a half hide of land, the gift of Thurstan, son of Gilbert de Hodinges, to Otteham Abbey, afterwards joined to Bayham. This property is conjectured, by the Rev. G. M. Cooper, to have been situated near "the Wish," at South-Bourne, in the parish of East-Bourne. (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, ix., 156.)

The antiquarian objects which have been dug up from time to time, are neither numerous nor particularly important. I here speak, nearly in chronological order, of all those with which I am acquainted.

In 1717, a tesselated Roman pavement of considerable size, a bath, and other remains, were discovered in a field at the Sea-side, S. E. of and abutting on Cavendish Place. Dr. Tabor forwarded a very detailed account to the Royal Society, from which I extract the following:—

"The meadow in which the greatest part of the pavement lyes is near a mile and a half south-east of Bourne; it contains about four acres, and is of a triangular form: the southern side is against the sea; only a few fishers' cottages and a small publick house or two lying between that and the sea. On the northern side of the meadow is a highway, which leads from Bourne to Pevensey; the west side is by a fence of posts and rails separated from a large cornfield, in Common, belonging to the parish. About the middle of this fence is the pavement, distant from high water-mark a furlong; in former times it might have been somewhat more, because from this point to the westward the sea is always gaining from the land.

"More than four years since, viz: in the summer of 1712, when the fence was repair'd, the workman sinking a hole to fix a post in, was hindered by something solid like a rock, but casting out the earth clean, found the obstacle to be artificial. Mr. Thomas Willard, of Bourne, owner of the meadow, being inform'd of the novelty, gave order that it should be uncover'd, and sent also to Herstmonceux for one Purceglove, an ingenious ingineer (who formerly had been imploy'd in the mines in the northern counties), who with his instruments bored through the pavement, and in many places of the ground about it, which he found to be full of foundations; but this his discovery of those foundations was only a confirmation of what the inhabitants there had always observ'd as well in ploughing as in the growth of their corn and grass, for in the Common corn-field west to the meadow, to the distance of near half-a-mile, they often raise bits of foundations with their ploughs; and in dry summers by the different growth of the corn they can perceive all that tract of ground to be full of foundations.

"The pavement was little more than a foot below the common surface of the ground; but what lay next it was a common sea gravel; the position of it is very nearly due east and west (about two foot of the west end of it reaching into the corn-field), its length is 17 foot and 4 inches, its breadth 11 foot. At first it seem'd to have been bounded by a thin brick set on edge, about an inch above the *tesseræ*, so exactly straight and even as if shot with a plane, and so well cemented as if one entire brick. But when the outside of the pavement was broke up we found that instead of bricks set on edge, as was imagin'd, it was bounded with a border of bricks laid flat, and their ends next the *tesseræ* turn'd up. The thickness of these bricks was an inch and a quarter, the breadth not under eleven and not more than twelve inches; the length full fifteen inches, which, before they were turn'd up at their ends could not have been less than seventeen. They were very firm and not in the least warp'd or cast in the burning. When broke their substance was fine and well mixt of as uniform and clear a red colour as a piece of fine *bole*, except at the ends where turn'd up. They were all over cover'd with a plaster (the same which Vitruvius calls the nucleus, of which more afterwards), half an inch thick, so hard, entire, and even, that it seem'd as one stone, quite round the pavement." (*Phil. Trans.*, xxx., p. 549, *et seq.*, 1717. See also Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.*, i., 49.)

The writer then proceeds to narrate, in detail, the discovery of the pavement and of the remains of the Roman bath, giving a most minute description of every attendant circumstance: the prolixity of the

memoir may be judged of from the fact that it occupies no less than 15 quarto pages.

Next after this we have the following discovery:—

"About the year 1760, as one Rawlinson, a shepherd, was attending his flock on a hill near East-Dean, he discovered something shine on the ground, lately dug up by persons getting of furze; and on examination, it proved to be a watch in a silver case, in form of a cockle-shell, with a very curious engraving of roses, thistles, &c., round the dial-plate, and on the wheel-hand, with the name of Humphrey Downing. Being shewn at East-Bourne, Charles Smith Mortimer, Esq., purchased it of the shepherd, and has it in his possession. It is supposed, from the engraving, to have been made in the reign of King Charles." (*East-Bourne Guide*, 1799.)

In 1778, in making some excavations on the Downs, near the road leading from East-Bourne to East-Dean, Mr. Nicholas Gilbert discovered five skeletons placed side by side, with their heads to the N., and four urns, apparently containing bones, between them. The urns soon fell to pieces on exposure to the air; their contents remaining in the state in which they were found. A smaller urn, containing about a dozen horse's teeth, was also dug up; it did not share the fate of the four previously spoken of, but remained in good preservation, and in the following year was given to Sir W. Burrell. (Burr. MSS. B.M. Add. MSS., vol. 5681, p. 227.)

About Christmas, 1805, a fall of cliff took place at the Wish, and shortly after, something was observed protruding from the new face of the cliff, about 10ft below the surface; it was dug out and found to be a celt. A further examination of the surrounding *débris* led to the discovery of four gold bracelets, the largest weighing upwards of 3oz troy, a bronze spear-head of excellent workmanship, four more brass celts, and three lumps of copper, all of which were exhibited at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, March 19, 1807. (*Archæologia*, xvi., 363, where three of the bracelets are engraved.)

What follows concerning the discovery was furnished by letter, some years ago, to Dr. R. Turner, M.D., of Petworth, by the daughter of one Holt, a watchmaker, resident, in 1805, at East-Bourne, and the purchaser of the relics. (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, xv., 241.)

"They were picked up by a man who, though he had but one eye, was, nevertheless, noted for some tact in finding lost property. His real name I forget, but I have a perfect recollection of his being known by the nickname of 'Jumper Hutches.' He first found one bracelet only, which he brought to my father, who gave him three pounds for it, which so astonished him that he exclaimed, 'Why, Mr. Holt, surely you are mad!' My father replied, 'Oh no, Jumper, go and search well, and you will doubtless find more!' He did so, and found two more, which he also brought to my father, who purchased them of him. Mr. Chambers says that three more were found, but my impression is that this man only found two the second time of his search; the fourth, however, might have been observed subsequently. Sir Joseph Banks, hearing of this discovery, wrote to my father about it, and through his instrumentality my father exhibited them to the Society of Antiquaries in London, together with an arrow head, and three celts of brass, found with the bracelets; after which Sir Joseph became the purchaser of the bracelets, giving my father, I think, 30*l.* for them, and they have been placed in the British Museum, where I myself saw them some thirty years ago. This happened in 1807, so that they were two years in my father's possession before he sold them. What became of the brazen arrow head and celts I know not. Possibly they, too, might have been placed in the British Museum. Sir Joseph's autograph letter to him on the subject of this find my father kept, and greatly valued; but, unfortunately, since his death, we have either lost it or given it away."

Miss Holt concludes her letter by relating another anecdote of her father connected with the business which he followed during the time he was resident at East-Bourne:—

"I must also state that my father, during his residence at East-Bourne, became possessed of an ancient small silver coin in a very curious manner. My mother, who, like a good wife, was brushing his Sunday coat for him previous to its being put away with the rest of his Sunday habiliments on Monday morning, found snugly hid, at the bottom of one of the pockets, what she first took to be a sixpence, though it was, she

thought, somewhat smaller. She therefore took it to my father, who was at first puzzled with it; having some very good books on coins, he consulted them, and after much investigation and trouble, found it to be a Saxon coin, suck for Quindred, Queen of Offa, the King of Mercia, A.D. 758. This coin Sir Joseph Banks also purchased of my father, giving him 6*l.* for it. The only way which my father could at all account for the possession of this coin was by its being accidentally taken by him, and placed in his pocket, with other old silver money of the realm, a new coinage having taken place about that time, and he being employed to collect the old, which had been withdrawn, in and about East-Bourne. All this, I must tell you, happened before I was born; but I can vouch for the accuracy in both instances of the particulars which I send you, having often heard them narrated by my parents."

The weight of each of these four bracelets was as follows:—The heaviest of them weighed 3^{oz} 6^{dwt}; the next, 1^{oz} 10^{dwt}; the third, 18^{dwt} 2^{grs}; and the fourth, 16^{dwt} 4^{grs}. They are supposed to have been ancient British ornaments.

Several tumuli or barrows, as they are indifferently called, exist on the Downs in the neighbourhood of East-Bourne—one in particular, close to Beachy Head. The common opinion is that they are ancient British burial places; but, at least, so far as those here are concerned, excavation has revealed no very plain proof of the correctness of this theory.

In 1813, a barrow at Birling Gap was opened by Mr. Davis Giddy, M.P. The following remarks were communicated by that gentleman to the Society of Antiquaries:—

"Very near to the gap is situated a large cliff, surrounded towards the land by a vallum, at the foot of which eminence are the remains of several tumuli. One very little elevated, but much exceeding the ordinary diameter, was observed by persons employed to clear away furze: and Mr. Gilbert and myself happened to be present, on the 29th of May in this year, when a servant of Mr. Hodson, who occupies the farm, began to open it. The barrow measured about 36 feet across its centre. Immediately under the turf was found a vaulted covering of large flints, evidently supporting one another, as a blow on any part gave a tremulous motion to the whole. The cavity appeared full of fine red loam, very different from the chalk soil surrounding it. When this earth was removed, a second dome presented itself; within that was found a thin layer of earth; and lastly, a third dome, about 6 feet wide and 2½ feet high. Here stood the urn, imbedded in red loam, and inverted. The only contents were two or three small bones; the others which now almost fill it, lay apart. These bones appear to have suffered from fire, which may have been kindled on the pavement of flints serving as a base to the whole. The urn is 7 inches high, 5½ inches wide at the top, and 3½ inches at the bottom. A smaller urn was also found on the property of Mr. Gilbert, but in a tumulus not so large, and at some distance from the other. (*Archæologia*, xvii., 338, 1814.)

In 1834, a tumulus on the Downs, near East-Bourne, was opened. It was about 5^{ft} high in the centre, of which height 3^{ft} were composed of ordinary soil, interspersed with numerous flints; below this stratum were 3 layers, the first of ferruginous sand, the second of some unknown black substance, and the third of soft chalk. Some of the stones were of considerable size, but there were no relics found.

In 1847, in making a cutting on a part of the East-Bourne Branch Railway, situated in the parish of Willingdon, a leaden trough, 12^{in} long, 11^{in} wide, and 6^{in} deep, was discovered. There appear to have been lifting handles at each end, for sockets still remain. On each of the two longest sides there is a triangular device of interlaced work, including a cross—a species of ornament common on Runic articles. In addition to this device, the trough is enriched with corded work, which at the ends is arranged in a lozengy pattern, and strikingly resembles that upon the coffins of Gundrada and William De Warenne, found under similar circumstances at Lewes Priory, in 1845. This style of decoration is of high antiquity in its application to vessels of lead. This particular trough has been submitted to the inspection of numerous archæologists, and is pronounced by competent authorities to be Anglo-Saxon of about the 10^{th} century, but

no satisfactory opinion has been expressed as to its probable use. (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, i., 160.)

In 1848, in making excavations for the sea wall, opposite the Grand Parade, the foundations of a portion of an extensive Roman villa were laid bare, the remainder having (it is probable) been washed away by the incursions of the sea. The foundations varied in thickness from 2ft to 4ft, and were constructed solid of masonry, the material being the green-sand rock of the vicinity. Traces of large apartments (one of them measured 30ft in length) were visible, but the most striking portion of the remains were those of a kind of corridor extending from the face of the cliff, in a northerly direction, for nearly 200ft. The interval between the two parallel walls, the general width of which was 13ft, had been paved with tesseræ of tile about $1\frac{1}{2}$in square, intermixed, for the sake of ornament, with portions of cream coloured stone. This corridor was traced in-

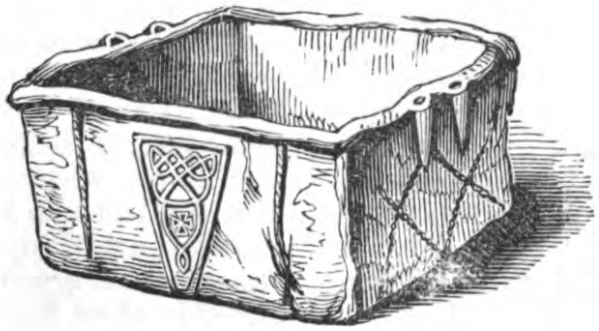


Fig. 9. LEADEN TROUGH FOUND AT WILLINGDON CUTTING.

to the field behind the Field House, where the discoveries of 1717 were made, and the two discoveries doubtless related to the same pile of buildings. It is not improbable that this villa was the country seat of (perhaps) the governor of the neighbouring fortress of Anderida (Pevensey). A drawing of this villa was, with drawings of other like objects, exhibited at the Museum of the Archæological Institute, at Chichester, in 1853. (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, viii., 324.) A few miscellaneous relics were disinterred at the time of these excavations. (Lower in *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, ii., 257.)

In 1851, (?) a bronze seal was found at East-Bourne. It bears an escutcheon, semy of cross crosslets, fitchy, a lion rampant, and the inscription "SIG'. IOHANNIS.LIVET." From its presumed age, it has been thought to have belonged to John Livet, who was lord of the township of Firle, in 1316. This seal is now in the Museum, at Lewes. (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, v., 202.)

In 18—(?) the bronze head of a Roman *pilum* was found at Meads.

In 18—(?) a bronze pin was found near the Terminus Road. Its head was engraved in good style, and it evidently had belonged to a person of quality.

In 1863, some workmen, in removing an earthen bank opposite "Rocklands House," 24 Grand Parade, brought to light a few pieces of Roman Pottery. They were lying promiscuously in the earth at a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ft below the surface. (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, xvi., 308.)

In 186— a brass seal was found near East-Bourne. It bore the inscription "S·RITCHART·A·BOVRNE."

In 1866, a Romano-British knife, 8in long, with a bone handle, together with fragments of sepulchral urns, were found near the Wish. They are now in the possession of Mr. H. M. Emary.

In October, 1869, four barrows, lying about ¼ m. W. of the Beachy Head Signal Station, were opened by a visitor to East-Bourne, Mr. J. Evans, of Hemel Hempstead, in company with Sir J. Lubbock and others. Nothing of interest was found in these barrows beyond some fragments of pottery belonging to two different urns. Mr. Evans concluded that without doubt these barrows had been previously opened. (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, xxii., 191.)

The following is an enumeration of the coins found at East-Bourne:—

A yellow gold coin weighing 23gr once in the possession of Mr. W. Harvey, of Lewes. Date unknown. (Figured in *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, i., 26.)

A pale gold or electrum coin, weighing 93gr; once in the possession of Mr. W. Harvey, of Lewes, (Figured, *ibid.*)

About 1709, a coin of Posthumus and one of Constantine were found a furlong N.W. of the pavement described on p. 32. (*Phil. Trans.*, xxx., 559, 1717.)

A quarter-noble of Edward III., found, in 1865, on the beach between Langney and Wallsend; now in the possession of Mr. H. M. Emary.

At the same time and place, a half-noble of Edward III. The king appears seated in a ship; in his right hand he has a sword, and in his left a shield bearing the arms of England and France. This is now in the possession of Mr. M. Mockett.

Some Saracenic coins found a few years ago, on the beach opposite the Field House. They came into the possession of the late Mr. W. Harvey, of Lewes, who stated they were dinars of Hesham Ben-abd-al-Màlek, the eleventh Caliph of the house of Omar, who reigned 724–43 A.D. On one side they have the inscription (in Arabic, of course) "There is no God but God, the only one without an equal;" and on the other, a second inscription, "God is one and eternal." How Saracenic coins could

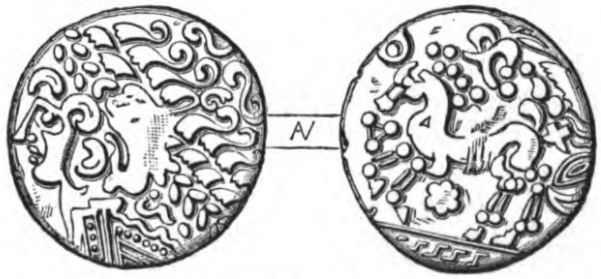


Fig. 10. ANCIENT BRITISH COIN, FOUND AT POLEGATE.

have found their way to East-Bourne is not clear, unless it was through the hands of some Crusader.

A brass coin of Antoninus; now in my possession.

A coin of Diva Faustina, Empress of Rome, found, in 1867, at Meads, in digging for the foundation of the Convalescent Hospital. This passed into the hands of the late Mr. Caldecott.

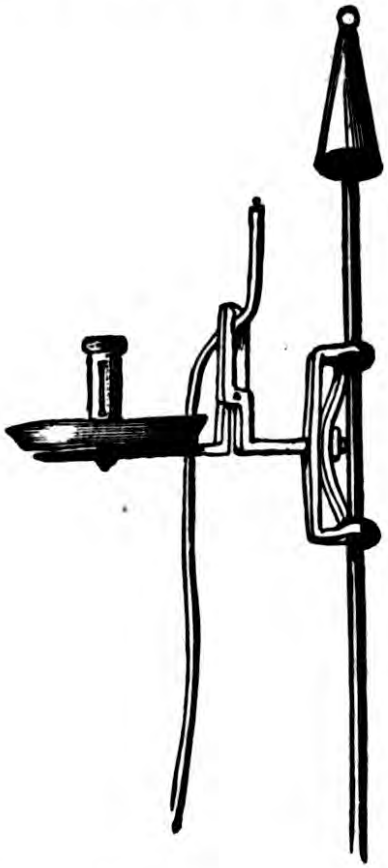
A gold British coin weighing 112gr, found in December, 1872, in a field near Polegate; now in the possession of Mr. E. Winder.

In January, 1879, an extraordinary find of coins occurred at Bullock Down, near Beachy Head. A man

named Gausden, digging flints about 3ft. below the surface, came upon a jar of 850 Roman coins, all of the 3rd century. The jar was destroyed beyond repair, but the coins saved. (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, xxxi. 201.)

Figs. 3 and 4 represent relics of bygone ages, still occasionally seen in Sussex. White, of Selborne, in his 68th letter, describes the inexpensive candles used in these primitive candlesticks as made of rush pith, by stripping the peel off common rushes (*juncus conglomeratus*), an operation facilitated by previously soaking the rushes in water. One rib only is left as a support to the pith core. After be-





Figs. 11 and 12. RUSHLIGHT HOLDERS.

ing bleached on the grass and dried in the sun, the cores are dipped into molten grease, mixed sometimes with a little bees-wax. A rushlight of this sort will burn for nearly an hour. The rude iron frame has a still under-spring, which keeps the rush in an (approximately) upright position. (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, viii., 76.) The common bulrush (*scirpus lacustris*) is also used in the manufacture of these lights, and one rush core will supply 3 candle cores.

The holder represented in fig. 4 is affixed to an iron standard let into a block of wood (not shown) which serves as a foot. One of these affairs was exhibited at the Archæological Institute Meeting, at Chichester, in 1853.

East-Bourne cannot boast of any greater local celebrities than Mortimer, the painter, who was born here in 1740, and Dr. Stephen Lushington, the well-known Ecclesiastical Judge, who was born here in 17—.

Mortimer's favourite subjects—wild seas, wrecks, gloomy caverns, the haunts alike of land and water thieves—not less than his singular life, prove how powerfully he had been influenced by the associations of his childhood. His father was Collector of Customs here. (See Cunningham's *Life of Mortimer*.)

The oldest Register of the parish of East-Bourne begins with the year 1558, but probably the earliest parish record is a churchwarden's book without a date, in which the following entry occurs, referring to one of the many inroads made by the French upon our coast in the course of the 14th and 15th centuries, and a more simple, or a more s riking, picture of the miseries of war cannot well be conceived.

"I gave to the women that had theire houses burned, and theire husbands slaine, and theire goods taken away, *2s. 6d.*"

In the year 1603, Archbishop Whitgift addressed a letter to Dr. Watson, Bishop of Chichester, inquiring as to the condition of the clergy, and of the parishes in his diocese, and after many inquiries he adds:—

"After my heartye commendations to your lordship, the matters I now desire to be advertised of with all convenient speed are these:—

"First. The certaine number of those who doe receive the communion in every several parishe.

"Second. The certaine number of everie man recusant, inhabitinge in every several parishe within their several jurisdictions, without specifying their particular names, and likewise the certaine number of every woman recusant, distinct from the men in manner as afore.

"And thus praying your lordship to be very careful in the premises, I commit you to the protection of Almighty God."

The answers of Richard Vernon, Vicar of East-Bourne, made the 8th day of Aug., 1603, were as follows:—

"First. There are in the parish of East-Bourne about five hundred persons that usually do receave the communion.

"Second. There is only one gent, a widow, recusant in the parish.

"Every inhabitant, except the gentlewoman recusant and one Scottish man, which hath been ex-communicated these four years, receaveth the Holy Communion, both man and woman."

Similar inquiries were made by Dr. Waddington, Bishop of Chichester, in 1724; and the answers given with respect to East-Bourne were, that the population did consist of 140 families, 2 Papists, and 2 Presbyterians. The sacrament was administered 8 times a year, and the number of communicants was about 100. (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, iv., 264.) A certified copy, made in 1811, of the return for 1724, is deposited in the parish chest, in East-Bourne Church.

The following extracts are taken from an old Parish Book, long in the possession of the Vicar, preserved, when the rest of the parish books were burnt by some Vandal in 1818:—

		£	s	d
1638.	Bread and beer allowed to the ringers, who were also paid for ringing on Nov.—			
1659.	Paid for writing out registers of Xtes., Mar., and burials -		2	0
1648.	A brief collected, 9s 7d.			
1651.	BELLS.			
	Paid to ye bell-founder, John Lulham, for casting ye bells by composition - - -	7		
	It. To John Lulham, for additions of bell metal, and for 6 days' labour about ye bells, besides the remaining metal after the casting - - -	2	5	0
	It. To Mr Giles Wilkins, for brass pots, 50lb., at 4d - -		18	8
	It. Old pewter - - -		7	0
	70lbs. brass, at 5d - - -	1	9	2
	Labour, 4s - - - -		4	0
	36lbs. brass, at 5d - - -		15	0
	39lbs. ditto, at 5d - - -		16	6
	13½lbs. of pewter, at 12d - -		13	6
	Carrying ye bells and bell metal to Chiddingly, July 5, and July 8 - - - - -	1	10	0
	Labour, 8s, 10s, 9s - - -	1	7	0
	Ironwork, 1l. 4s 0d - - -	1	4	0
	Treble clapper - - -		8	0
	T. Standin, for 6 new ropes -	1	0	0
	Other expenses: timber, &c., 3s; 9s 4d; 2s 6d; 12s 6d; 3s -	1	10	4
		21	11	2

To Daniel Shoulder for maimed soldiers, and for ye coal for one whole year, ended Easter, 1651 - - - - - - 16 8
It. For 3 day's work, himself and boy - - - - - - 7 0
Nic. Ford for a days' work for himself (labourer, 1s6d per-d.) his man and boy - - - 4 0

1674. July 29. Collected for ye Parish Ch. of E. B., for the use of Nicholas Christopherus and Theodore Johanni, Candia Merchants, and Turkish captives, recommended by ye King in writing. Williamson, Secretary, the sum of 8s 8¾d.

EDW. HADDON, Curate.

	£	s.	d.
1675. One month's support of the poor - - - - - -	2	2	10
May 30, making a shirt, 4d			
July 24, one shirt, that Mary Peper was buried in - -		3	0
1679. May 11, Brief for ye town of Dover - - - - - -		0	7 5½

1680. Collected in ye Parish of East Bourn, in ye County of Sussex, towards ye redemption of ye Protestant Slaves at Algiers or galley ye sum of 4*l.* 17s 0d, which was paid by Mr. Wm. Griffith to Mr. Tom Carleton, sec. to ye Bishop of Chichester.

1682. April 17, "It was agreed and concluded "that Mr. Nicholas Townley, shall "hereafter pay ten pounds, in money, "and ten pounds, in wheat, as ye prices "be at Midsomer and Christmas, in lieu "of ye 20*l.* formerly spent in breakfasts."

	£	s.	d.
1685. March 1.			
Looking to ye clocks, and ringing ye 8 o'clock bell[a] - -	1	10	0
Cleaning ye plate and washing ye linen - - - - - -		6	8
Cleaning ye leads - - -		5	0
Ringing ye harvest bell[b] - -		2	6

690. April 12. Easter Monday. "Whereas it is apparent that for several years past there hath been great abuses put upon ye inhabitants of this parish by relieving of several persons which are not in necessity, and grown to own that they have relief from the parish. Therefore to prevent the same for the future so for as in us lies, it is hereby agreed by us, the said inhabitants assembled in the Vestry, that all such poor people as receive relief and are chargeable to the said parish, shall forthwith have two letters (viz. B.P.,) delivered them, with orders from the overseers of this parish to be sewed without-side of the right sleeve of the upper garment, which letters are to be used. And if any poor person receiving relief at any time be taken, or seen without such letters, shall forfeit their pay for such week or weeks as they shall be seen without wearing the said letters; and the overseers in every year successively are required to take notice of this agt. [agreement], and that if any of them relieve any person contrary to this agt. they shall have no allowance for the same."

1703. August 8. A Vestry orders the churchwardens to prosecute certain persons for misbehaviour in Church. It is also stated that a gallery was lately erected at the west end of the Church, for *young men* and *bachelors*.

1709. July 31. A Vestry orders "That there should be paid out of the parsonage, in lieu of breakfasting, the sum of 6*l.* in manner and form following, viz:—4*l.*, part thereof, to be given to a schoolmaster to instruct 8 of the parishioners' sons in the Latin tongue, and 2*l.*, the residue thereof, to be given to a schoolmaster to teach 4 children, whose parents are not able to pay, to read and write, as witness our hands,

"W. PARKER,
"THOMAS BYSSH, Vicar."

1716. April 2. Mr. Thomas Willard having lent one Richard King 8*l.*, the parish meet and agree to repay Mr. Willard out of the Poor Rate. [!]

1729. January 11. Permission is accorded to the Rt. Hon. Spencer, Lord Wilmington, to enlarge his pew in Church.

1755. June 8. Power is granted to the churchwardens and overseers to treat with Mrs. Philadelphia Rogers, for the purchase of her copyhold house, in order that it may be converted into a workhouse.

1755. July 3. Further powers are granted, for raising money to repair and put in order this and another house. [In Grove Road.]

A full sketch of the charities of the parish is given by Sir W. Burrell—(B.M., Add. MSS., vol. 5687, p. 378). The following information is partly from this source:—

"James Payne, the younger, buryed 13 Feb., 1594, willed a house to be built in the churchyard, and to be maintained by his heirs for ever."—*Parish Register.*

But "it was simply to be a roofed building, having a table over his grave, with seats on either side—a resting place for the poor. It has long disappeared."—*Charity Commissioners' Report*, vol. xxx., p. 750.

"Robert Fennell, gent., bur'd 7 April, 1595, by his will gave out of his lands 40 shillings a year for ever, to 6 poor widows of this p[ari]sh, to be distributed on Ash Wednesday yearly, w[hi]ch lands now Mr. Parker hath, but unconscionably keepeth that money from the said poor widows."—*Parish Register.*

[a] The old "Curfew bell," now unfortunately discontinued; but retained in the neighbouring town of Hailsham.

[b] See *Notes and Queries*, vol. x. 1860, passim.

"May 13, 1596, J[oh]n s[on] of R[ichar]d Medmore of Chettingly [Chiddingly], was buried, who by his last will & testament gave 40*l.* to be paid into the hands of 6 of the chiefest of this p[ari]sh, as Mic[haelma]s next com[men]cing, so to remain for ever for the use of the poor, to set them at work y^e^ best way that the said 6 or 4 of them can devise, for y^e^ use of the said poor of the p[ari]sh af[oresai]d, w[hic]h J[oh]n Medmore was a young man, obt. 27, unmarried: and the same money was paid to Edw[ard] Burton, Esq., Thomas Parker, gent., Ja[me]s Gildredge, gent., Nic[hola]s Burton, gent.,—Mabb, and R[ichar]d Edwards, by Edw[ard] Medmore. [The Charity Commissioners could find no trace of this charity.—*Report*, p. 750.]

"There is a donation from Pocox Farm in this parish, belonging (1779) to L[ad]y Eliz[abeth] Compton—viz., 40*s.* per annum, payable for ever to 6 poor widows who receive no relief from the parish; *non constat*, who was the donor.[a]

"Another donation was originally the interest of 8 guineas, left to 10 poor widows who receive no relief, given by Mr. ... Cayley; and the parish contributed 1*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* to compleat the sum of 10*l.*, w[hi]ch sum is deposited in the hands of Mr. Gilbert at 5 ℔ cent. ℔ an[num]. There is no account when it was left, but the increase of the Original was made in 1740, and registered in the Vestry book. The interest is not given away yearly but whenever it amounts to a competent sum; the last distribution was in 1771—viz., 13*s.* to 10 poor widows, w[hi]ch is the interest of 10*l.* for 13 years.

"In 1800, Mr. Gilbert paid into the hands of Mr. Edward Auger 10*l.* and 13 years' interest.

"Mr. Auger failed in 1812, and his estate paid 15*s.* in the £. The file of proceedings in the bankruptcy has been searched and it appears the debt to the parish was not proved.—*Charity Com. Report*, p. 750.

"L[or]d Wilmington left 15*l.* ℔ an[num] for the education of 15 poor children in writing and accomp[lishmen]ts, which L[ad]y Eliz[abeth] Compton continues; it is payable during pleasure.

John Yielding of Eastbourne, by his will, dated 27th of March, 1816, among other sums of money, left 200*l.*, the annual proceeds of which at his wife's death (and she lived till nearly 90) was to be applied "in clothing 10 poor persons belonging to and residing in the parish of Eastbourne, who should have not received parochial relief for 3 years immediately preceding." —*Charity Com. Report*, p. 751.[b]

Fennell's bequest was long lost sight of, but among the archives of the parish a former churchwarden discovered the will containing it, and a tablet was erected in the Church, recording the bequest, in order to perpetuate it:—

E Registro Lewensi Extractus. 4to Die Aprilis, 1721.

Clausula Testamenti ejusdem Roberti Fennell, armig., de East Bourn, defuncti.

"In the name of God; *Amen*. The Twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand ffive Hundred Ninety-ffive, And in the Thirty and seventh year of the Raigne of our Soveraigne Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God, of England, France and Ireland, Queen, defendoris of the Faith, &c., I, Robert Fennell, of East Bourne, in the County of Sussex, Gentleman, being sick of body, but whole of mind, and of good and perfect Remembrance and Memory —Laud and praise be therefore given unto Almighty God—Doe make, Constitute, and Ordaine this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following. First, I doe Will and Bequeath my soul unto Almighty God, hoping to be saved by the meritts, Death, and passion of Christ Jesus my Saviour, and my body to be buried in the north part of the parish Church of East Bourne, hard and adjoining unto the grave of my Son."

Then follows a clause concerning the disposal of certain lands and tenements, and the following bequest:—

"Item—I Will, Give, and bequeath unto the Churchwardens of the parish Church of East-Bourne, and to their Successors for ever, after the Decease of Clemense my Wife, one Annuity of yearly Rent of fforty Shillings of good lawful Money of England, Issuing out of all that my Messuage, or Tenement, or Mansion House, in the Parish of East Bourne, wherein I now dwell, and out of all my ffreehold Lands in East Bourne aforesaid, to the said Messuage or Tenement belonging to or anywise appertaining, to be paid by my Heir or Heirs, Owner or Owners of this said Messuage or Tenements and ffreehold Lands at the ffeast of the purification of our Lady for ever. To the only use, intent, and purpose hereinafter in these presents mentioned and Declared, and to no other use, intent, or purpose. (That is to say),

"That the said Churchwardens and their Successors, for the time being, with the consent of such two Gentlemen of the best amongst as shall be every year resyant and dwelling within the said parish of East Bourne, and of the Vicar or Curate there, shall Yearly and Equally distribute the same fforty shillings unto six of the poorest Widdows then resyant and dwelling within the said parish of East Bourne, upon every Ash Wednesday next after the Day of the Receipt thereof, for Ever. And for the non-payment thereof at the said ffeast of the Purification of our Lady by my Heir or Heirs, or by the Owner or Owners of my said Messuage or Tenement and ffreehold Lands in Eastbourne aforesaid,

"Then I will and doe by this my Will, give full power and Authority unto the said Churchwardens and their Successors, for the time being, into the said Messuage or Tenement and ffreehold lands in Eastbourne aforesaid, and every of them, to enter and Distrange, and the Distress or Distresses then and there Soe taken, to Lead,

[a] I think this paragraph relates to the Fennell bequest, and is thus worded under a misconception. The Charity Commissioners took the same view. [*Report*, p. 750.]

[b] This money is now invested in the Funds, and Whitfeld & Co. pay over the dividends to the Churchwardens.

Drive, and carry away and impound, and then to detain and withhold until the said Annuity or Yearly Rent of fforty Shillings, and every part and parsell thereof be fully satisfied and paid, that this my prest Will and gift may be therein performed.

"ROBERTO WALTER,
"Notarium Publicum,
"Probatum fuit 21mo Die Aprilis,
"Anno 1595."

The following is an extract from the will of the Rev. Thomas Emly, of Clifton, in the City of Bristol, proved in the principal Registry of the Court of Probate, on February 28, 1867.

"I do give and bequeath my personal Estate in manner following, that is to say, unto the Churchwardens of Eastbourne, in the County of Sussex, the sum of One Hundred Pounds Stock in the New Three per Centum Annuities, upon trust, to stand possessed of one-third of the Dividends and Annual Income of the said Stock, the whole into three equal parts being divided for the purpose from time to time as the same shall require of painting the Railings of the Tomb of my sister Charlotte, and keeping in neat order and repair her Tomb with the Inscription thereon. And I direct that any portion of the said one-third part of the said Dividend not required in one year, be accumulated until the same be required for the purposes aforesaid, and I particularly desire that the Grave of my sister be not disturbed for the interment of any relations or any person whomsoever. And as to the remaining two-thirds parts of the said Dividend, interest and annual income of the said One Hundred Pounds Stock, the whole into three equal parts being divided, do and shall stand possessed thereof upon trust to pay and divide or expend the same yearly unto and amongst such poor deserving inhabitants of the parish of Eastbourne aforesaid, in food, money, and clothing, or otherwise for their advantage, in such manner as the said Churchwardens shall think best."

The following is an account of a singular Custom which once existed in the parish of East-Bourne:—

"On the 3 first Sundays in August, about an hour before divine Service begins, the Occupiers of the Great Tythes are obliged to find and provide a public breakfast for the farmers and their servants, each farmer hav[in]g a right for each Team or Plough land he occupies to send two servants, who are entitled to as good Hams as can be obtained, with Bread & ... as also to 2 pints of good Beer to each man. The Masters' fare on this occasion is a hot sirloyn of Beef, with cold Hams and other necessarys, with the like Liquor, and this Breakfast concludes on the chimeing for Church. About 60 years ago [*i. e.* about 1720], this Custom was in litigation for omissions in the entertainment, but settled by the C[our]t of Chancery, from w[hi]ch time it has been regularly observed. The supposed origin of this Custom is, that formerly the Proprietor or Occupier of the tythes took the Corn in the Swath, and in consideration of the farmers and their servants takeing it up for them, they gave this Breakfast to induce them to commit as little Injury to the Tythes in feeding, trampling, and other spoilage, w[hic]h is often wantonly exercised."—(Burr. MSS., B. M. Add. MSS. vol. 5697, p. 387.)

There is another version of this in circulation:—

"On the three first Sundays in August a public breakfast is given at the parsonage-house by the tenants of the great tythes to the farmers and their servants, each farmer being entitled to send two servants for every waggon that he keeps; so that if a farmer has five waggons to do his necessary business he may send ten servants, and so on in proportion for a less or greater number. The farmers are entertained in the parlour with a sirloyn of hot roast beef, cold ham, Sussex cheese, strong ale and Geneva: the men are entertained in the barn with everything the same as their masters, except the beef. It is presumed that this custom had its origin from the time the tythes were first taken in kind in this parish, in order to keep all parties in good humour."—(*East-Bourne . . . and its Environs*, by J. Royer, 1787, p. 126.)

A Petition to Parliament for the abolition of this custom was presented as far back as August 14, 1641, and a Bill to carry out its prayer was ordered to be brought in "with all convenient speed."—(*Commons Journals*, 2, 256.) In 1649 an ordinance was enacted that 20*l.* per annum should be paid for the relief of the poor in lieu of the feast. In 1687 the custom was revived, but for how long I have been unable to ascertain. More recently an annual payment of 20*l.* for the education of poor children was substituted, and this amount now figures, year by year, in the accounts of St. Mary's schools as paid by the Duke of Devonshire.

From the same work the following information is derived concerning another East-Bourne custom called the "Sops-and-ale," stated in 1787 to be "still kept up."

The senior bachelor of the parish was elected by the inhabitants to the office of steward, and in right of his dignity had committed to his

charge a damask napkin, a great wooden bowl, 12 wooden trenchers, 12 wooden knives and forks, 2 wooden candle-sticks, and 2 wooden cups to contain sugar. The duties of the official were these:—Whenever a matron within the parish increased her family, the steward went to the Church door on the Saturday [Sunday?] fortnight next after that interesting event with a white wand in his hand, and there publicly proclaimed that sops and ale would be ready that evening at such and such a place. Permission had of course been previously obtained from the head of the family, whether he was gentleman, tradesman, or farmer, and the course of proceeding was as follows:—Three tables were placed in some convenient room, one of which was covered with the damask above alluded to, and furnished with a china bowl, plates, and silver-handled knives and forks. The bowl was filled with biscuits steeped in wine, and sweetened with fine sugar. Table B. was also covered with a cloth, and bedecked with china or other earthen plates, and had its bowl with beer sops sweetened with fine sugar. "Decent" knives and forks were also provided. Upon table C. there was no cloth at all, and it was simply arranged with knives, forks, and trenchers, the wooden candlesticks, and bowls with beer sops sweetened with the coarsest sugar. These preliminaries having been arranged, the invitees proceeded after evening service to the house of the entertainer, and were placed in the following order:—Those persons whose wives had presented them with twins were seated at the upper table, and were addressed as "benchers." Those whose partners had blessed them in a minor degree were arranged round table B.; while the unfortunate folk who were married, but without children, together with the old bachelors, were placed at table C. which was styled the "bachelor's table." Various toasts were given and responded to, and the company always broke up at the temperate hour of 8, "generally very cheerful and good humoured."

The remainder of this chapter comprises quotations from old newspapers, given in Parry's *Coast of Sussex*, pp. 201–5. Parry was a careless author, and the due sequence of the extracts is uncertain.

1784.

Extract from a letter dated East-Bourne, March 2.—

"Yesterday evening 2 cutters from the continent landed their cargoes a short distance from this place, great part of which was conveyed away by men on horses, but leaving some bags of tea behind, the officers carried them away to the amount of 200*l.*, being all hyson."

1792.

"Brighthelmstone, Sept. 23.—Among the distressed emigrants who have lately landed on our coast, there are few whose escape seems more wonderful than that of Madame La Viscountesse de Lesmaison, who on Tuesday last with 4 children, their preceptor, and 2 servants, landed at East-Bourne from a very small open boat. The Comtesse (whose husband left Paris with the French Princes) remained in France as long as it was possible; but being well assured that she and her children were marked for destruction, she got down to Dieppe, meaning to make her escape in a packet then lying off, and actually contrived to get her luggage on board it. The sailors engaged in this service told her she was noticed by the people, and if she did not immediately put off in a small boat they would certainly be stopped. Accordingly she embarked in a boat, supposing she should be soon put on board the packet, but was shortly informed that she had no prospect of escape but by trusting herself and children to the hand of Providence, whose immediate interposition seemed requisite to preserve them in a dark and tempestuous night, exposed to the elements in their wildest state and in a boat scarcely big enough to contain them. Their little bark was borne in safety over a tremendous sea; and in 24 hours this interesting group arrived off East-Bourne, where, hoisting a signal of distress, they were with much difficulty brought on shore. Their debarkation was rendered truly affecting by the deportment of each individual around them, the anxious cares of the mother were strongly displayed and could be equalled only by the tender assiduity of the elder of her children towards her, while the two youngest, insensible to the actual

of peril their situation, were with equal assiduity endeavouring to shelter from the wind and rain two dolls which they had with much care rolled up in their frocks.

1803.

East Bourne, Oct. 5.—"Everything here is on the alert to receive the enemy: the whole of the 11th Light Dragoons have been ordered from their different out-posts, and are stationed at Hastings, Bexhill, and South Bourne. Yesterday morning the Sussex and Gloucester Militias marched into this place from Brighton, and are encamped between South Bourne and Pevensey; they immediately commenced making entrenchments, &c., from the Sea Houses, which are to be continued along the coast to Hastings. The above regiments marched from Brighton on Monday morning with flying camp equipage—on the same evening pitched their tents near Blatchington: and on Tuesday morning had their Camp utensils packed, and on the line of march in 7 minutes. Three regiments of regulars are hourly expected to occupy the spacious barracks erected on the shingles. We have also a company of South Bourne Artillery, a set of fine spirited fellows. The 4th regiment of Dragoons marched into Brighton on Tuesday morning. The army is in the highest spirits: the brigade I am attached to is in the best state of health, only 6 on the sick list; so small a number has never been known."

Nov. 16.—Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney arrived this day and is to take command of the troops stationed on this part of the coast. The Infantry are still busy throwing up entrenchments. Ninety-four 24-pounders are to be erected on this part of the coast. Two battalions of the 48th foot march into Pevensey barracks to-morrow."

1804.

"Temporary barracks to accommodate 900 infantry and 200 cavalry were began at Hastings on Saturday. Barracks at South Bourne for 800 infantry and 200 cavalry were also began on Monday last. Temporary barracks are likewise to be completed as soon as possible at Pevensey, Chichester, Arundel, Battle, Bex Hill, Shoreham and Blatchington. The barracks here are to be considerably enlarged, and several barns, &c., have been lately hired and purchased to be converted into commodious receptacles for troops. The sluices at Pevensey are undergoing considerable improvements and repairs, that should the enemy attempt a descent on that part of the coast the level will be immediately inundated and they will have to contend with the united influence of fire and water."

"We had a ball last night at the Lamb Inn here at which many of our military friends, and others of rank, were present. Among many whose names I cannot now recollect, were Brigadier-General Maitland, Colonel Duff, Major Vandaleur, Mr. and Miss Gilburd, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Burrough, Major and Miss Bean, the beautiful Miss F. Vidler (who for elegance of manner and correctness of step is the best dancer I ever saw), Miss Smith, &c. The graceful diversion, with all possible spirit, was continued until nearly daybreak."

"The Sussex Militia encamped near the bleak summit of Beachy Head strike their tents on Wednesday next and commence their march to Colchester barracks."—*October.*

"In spite of the menaces of the enemy this little Watering Place has to boast of the fullest season ever known."—*August.*

Extract from a letter dated East-Bourne, Oct. 27.—"Our camp breaks up on the 1st of next month and the regiments go to Lewes, Worthing, Shoreham, Chelmsford, Steyning, and Pevensey. The campaign closed yesterday with a sham fight in which the following regiments, divided into 3 brigades, under General Lennox, Brigadier-General Maitland, and Colonel Duff took a part. The Sussex, Dorset, North Hants, Glamorgan, and South Herts Militia, the 8th, 25th, 48th, and 88th of the line, together with the Artillery and 2 squadrons of the 11th Dragoons. The light Infantry companies of General Lennox's brigade with the Rifle corps belonging to the Sussex Militia personated the enemy under the command of Major Calcraft, and maintained the advantageous positions the country presented with great firmness and skill. The brigades advanced with precision and kept up a very steady and well directed fire. Indeed the business was well managed, and is said to have met with the complete approbation of Lieutenant-General Sir J. Pulteney, who commands in this dirstict, and superintended the whole. The day was fine and the concourse of spectators immense. No accident happened, or any mistake, except that 2 companies of Militia were, or *might have been* completely cut to pieces by rashly advancing up a tremendous height, under a very heavy fire into the jaws of the enemy. A squadron of Dragoons attached to cover their retreat, must have shared the same fate. The whole were considered prisoners of war."

1806.

"No work has been done to the Martello Towers erecting on the Sussex Coast since November: they are, however, in a considerable state of forwardness, and we understand the workmen are to resume their operations early in the spring. The largest which is at East-Bourne, is of a circumference and thickness that requires upwards of 50,000 bricks for the completion of a single course."

Brighton, Aug. 27.—"The troops stationed about the vicinity of East-Bourne were in the field on Saturday by 10 o'clock, at which time the Duke of York was expected to review them. His Royal Highness however did not arrive there until 3 in the afternoon, when some soaking showers of rain falling the intended business of the day was postponed until yesterday morning. The troops yesterday were in the field at 7 o'clock, a.m. The Duke reviewed them soon after 8, and in the afternoon took his departure for Oatlands. It is here generally understood that the Sussex Militia leave this place to encamp on the sunny summit of Beachy on Wednesday next: and that the South Gloucester Militia march into this town from Hailsham barracks on the same day."

1809.

"EASTBOURNE.—The visitors and inhabitants of this fashionable watering-place, anxious to show their loyalty and attachment to our Most Gracious and beloved Sovereign, celebrated his accession to the throne in a most distinguished and spirited manner. The Royal Artillery and Royal Surrey and Shropshire Regiments mustered at one o'clock in a field near the Sea Houses, and fired a *feu de joie*, which was answered by the Martello Towers along the coast, beginning at Beachy Head and ending at Hastings. 270 women and children belonging to the Shropshire were feasted in the barrack square with roast beef and plum pudding, the band of the Shopshire playing "God Save the King." The Lodge of Druids assembled together to dine at the King's Arms, and in the evening the Shropshire and Surrey officers and a numerous party dined, and concluded the day with a ball.'

CHAPTER III.

EXCURSIONS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF EAST-BOURNE.[a]

Beachy Head.—Samphire.—The Charleses.—The Battle of Beachy Head.—Accidents.—Parson Darby's Hole.—Wheatears.—Belle Toute Light-House.—Smuggling.—Crowlink.—Birling Gap.—East Dean.—Friston.—Jevington.—Willingdon.—The Cuckmere Valley.—Exceat.—West Dean.—Charleston House.—Litlington.—Lullington.—Alfriston.—Star Inn, Alfriston.—Coins found at Alfriston.—Berwick.—Pigeon-house at Berwick Court.—Folkington.—Wilmington Priory.—Wilmington Church.—Michelham Priory.—Hailsham.—Otham.—Martello Towers.—Langney.—West-Ham.—Pevensey Castle.—History of Pevensey.—Pevensey Church.—Herstmonceux Castle.—Herstmonceux Church.—Outlying Excursions.—Ashburnham.—Battle.—Bodiam Castle.—Hastings.—Hellingly.—Lewes.—Newhaven.—Seaford.

Beachy Head.

The cliffs which constitute Beachy Head (*Beauchef* Head) present a grand appearance, but they should be looked at both from above and from below, for the view in each case is very fine. Beachy Head is the most Southerly summit of the South Downs: it rises almost perpendicularly from the shore to an elevation of 512ft, and its rocky scenery surpasses anything of the kind in this part of England.

The distance of the Head (marked by a Coast-Guard Station) from the Marine Parade, is less than 3 m. by the nearest route (the foot-path along the cliff) but by road it is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. The old carriage road goes through Meads, straight on past the National School, up a rather steep hill. When near the summit of the hill, the road to the Signal station turns sharp to the left.

There is another road, starting from Meads, by the side of the Countess De Noailles's house. This is the best route for pedestrians, but if rough walking is not disliked, ascend the hill behind Holywell, and keep along the edge

[a] Numerous particulars concerning the parishes in the neighbourhood of East-Bourne, and especially concerning the Churches, will be found in vol. 5697 of the Add. MSS., in the British Museum, being one of Sir W. Burrell's volumes. The references are:—East Dean, p. 381, Folkington, p. 399, Friston, p. 417, Hailsham, p. 447, Jevington, p. 501, Pevensey, p. 555, Willingdon, p. 628, Wilmington, p. 644, Westham, p. 650.

[b] Why this and the dependent head Belle-Toute, should bear names of French origin has never been explained.

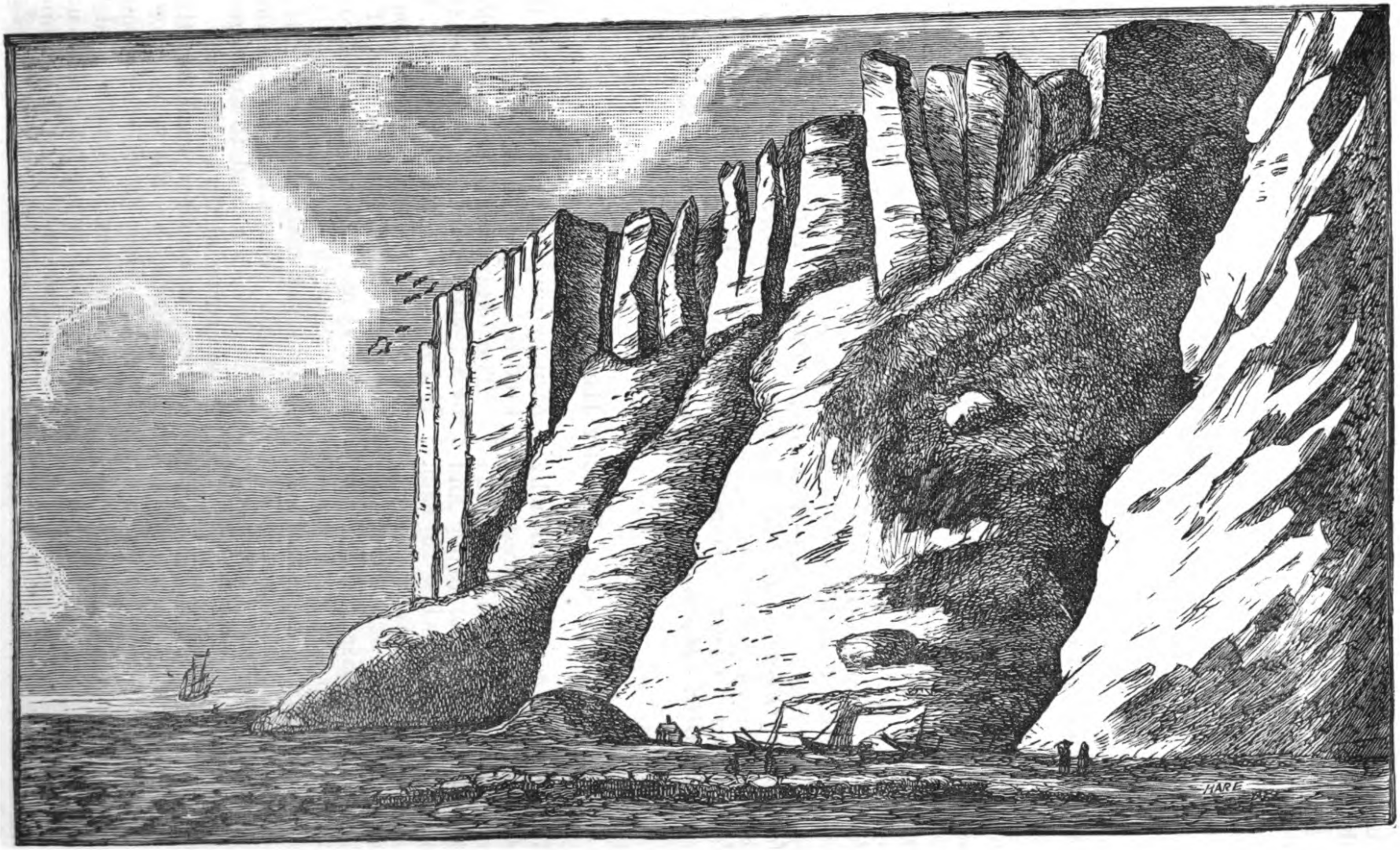


Fig. 13.—BEACHY HEAD.

of the cliff till the Signal-house is reached.

A little short of the Signal-house, a steep, but safe path, leads down "Cow Gap" to the beach. Follow this path to the shore, if the tide is out; then a walk Westwards of a few hundred yards will open out the cliffs of Beachy Head in all their majesty. These cliffs are composed of chalk of the purest white, with horizontal strata of flints at tolerably regular intervals, which in section present the appearance of straight dotted black lines upon a white surface.

Iron pyrites may be picked up upon the beach here in quantities, in the form of rough, brown, rusty-looking bodies of various shapes and sizes, which exhibit when broken a crystalline fracture. Samphire (*Crithmum maritimum*), formerly abundant, is now scarce.[a]

There formerly existed seven masses of cliff rising from the shore and standing out, partially detached from the Headland. These, which had the appearance of huge columns, were known as the Charleses. This name is probably a corruption of 'Churls,' and is an appellation which they might well have received from seamen on account of their inhospitable aspect, for many were the shipwrecks off this dreaded cape before the neighbouring Light-house was erected. The ever-destructive action of the sea has, however, gradually undermined and washed away six of these Charleses, and a portion only of the seventh remains, and that is, doubtless, destined ere long to meet the fate of its brethren. In 1813 a mass of cliff, 300ft long and 80ft wide, fell; in fact, landslips are not uncommon all along these cliffs, the edges of which should therefore in all cases be approached with caution. In regard to the fall of 1813, it is stated that—

"The clergyman of East Dean, who was walking near the brink of the precipice, perceived the ground to give way under him, and had the presence of mind to escape over the rent that was forming at some distance from the edge of the cliff. In a few seconds the mass of chalk which he had stood on fell with a tremendous crash." (T. Webster, in *Trans. Geolog. Soc.*, ii., 191.)

Off Beachy Head,[b] on June 30, 1690, was fought an important and bloody battle between the combined English and Dutch fleets of 56 sail, under the Earl of Torrington, and a French fleet of 82 sail, under the Count De Tourville. It ended in the virtual defeat of the allies, the Dutch especially experiencing severe losses. (See J. Campbell's *Lives of the British Admirals*, Lond., 1779; and Macaulay's *History*, iii., 608.)

The coast hereabouts has often been the scene of ordinary maritime disasters. As recently as October 19, 1863, the *Dalhousie*, a fine Indiaman, was wrecked, and all hands lost, except one man; the body of the Captain's wife and many articles belonging to the ship were washed ashore at Fairlight, near Hastings. Wrecks have been less frequent since the erection of the Lighthouse in 1831.

The most noticeable wreck in modern times occured in 1822. The *Thames*, an Indiaman, outward bound with a valuable cargo, was in that year stranded, and though the vessel was got off by steam tugs the cargo was so damaged that it was sold by auction on the spot at a great loss. An engraving of the occurrence was

[a] Off Beachy Head in Nov. 1821, a root of Samphire brought hope and consolation to four shipwrecked sailors, who, cast on some rocks gave themselves up for lost because the tide was rising. At the critical moment one of them grasped a piece of the plant alluded to: he recognised it in the dark by aid of a flash of lightning and concluded that despite appearances the water would not reach their last retreat, for, said he to his mates, the Samphire never grows under salt water. He was right, and when daylight came, they were seen and saved. *Lewes Journal*, Nov. 19, 1832, quoting from Burnett's *Introductory Letter*.

[b] This engagement was officially described by the French as "the battle off Cape *Bevizier*." (Pevensey!)

published, and copies yet exist in some of the older houses in East-Bourne.

In days gone by, "wrecking" was a pastime freely indulged in by the dwellers on this coast.

"Sussex men that dwell upon the shore
Look out when storms arise and billows roar;
Devoutly praying with uplifted hands
That some well-laden ship may strike the sands,
To whose rich cargo they may make pretence."
—*Congreve.*

Serious accidents have happened at Beachy Head, and in 1885 a suicide.

In 1835, a Coast-guardsman, supposed to have been partially intoxicated, approached, with a companion, the edge of the cliff, at a place near Beachy Head, called Shooting Bottom, to see if there was a wreck below. The wind caught his coat, and carried him over to an immediate death.

In 1850, a very sad accident occured at a picnic. Amongst the party was the Rev. H. James, Vicar of Willingdon, his wife, and 2 children. Mr. James proposed to a friend that they should attempt to descend to the beach, and, in reply to remonstrances, said he had descended with ease places in Switzerland as dangerous. The two proceeded to the cliff, and in a short time the friend returned alone. In answer to enquiries as to Mr. James, he said he did not know what had become of him, but thought that he had played him a trick. It was soon discovered that the too venturesome man, having safely descended some 250ft, had fallen the remaining distance and lay dead on the beach below, but singular to say, not very much injured externally.

The following adventure occurred at Beachy Head in Sept., 18—, and forms the subject of a thrilling paper in the *Leisure Hour*, for Nov., 1856 (p. 757). A man went out with a companion to search for fossils, and at dusk attempted to climb the cliff near the Head, leaving his companion on the beach below. He got half way up, and then found that he could neither succeed in reaching the summit nor retrace his steps to the beach, and there appeared nothing for him but to remain where he was—a pleasant predicament! He observed a projecting ledge at some distance above him, and rightly judged that he must reach this at all hazards or his earthly career would in all probability be ended that night. Fortunately he had with him not only his geologist's hammer, but also a spike of iron which he had picked up on the beach, probably a relic of some shipwreck. With the aid of this and his hammer he was enabled to make foot-holes in the cliff, and so recommence his perilous ascent. Half way towards the much desired ledge the hammer fell and rolled to the beach below; but, notwithstanding this misfortune, he with great labour attained the projecting ledge, and seated himself astride of it. Once there he was in comparative safety, but his great object was to guard against falling asleep, for had he done this he would have lost his balance and have perished. The startled screams of sea birds, and the fluttering of their wings, assisted to keep him awake. Night passed—and a terrible night it must have been—and morning dawned. At length his constant shouts for help attracted the attention of a fisherman below, who communicated with the Coast-Guard Station. A rope was lowered to him, and as it swung to and fro he at length caught it, tied in it a noose round his body, and with a silent prayer to his Maker, threw himself from off the ledge, and hung suspended in mid air, swayed by every breath of wind. His feelings as he was being lifted cannot be described or conceived. When he had reached the summit in safety he was an old man—that night had done for him the work of years. Restoratives were applied in a suitable manner and he recovered; and, according to his own account, he never prayed more fervently to God than when in Church on the Sunday morning following he reflected on the terrible danger past, and rendered thanks for his providential deliverance. On the evening of this Sunday, he revisited the scene, and as to this, says:—"How deeply did I feel the force and beauty of those passages in the Psalms which had already cheered me during the lonely watches of that memorable night."

On March 21, 1862, two men lost their lives by falling over the cliff; one, a labourer, who was drunk, walked over at Light-house Valley; and the other, who lived at Holywell, thinking to make a

short cut home, also fell over. Harriers and foxhounds have at times been killed in the same way.

Below the Coast-Guard Station is a ledge or embanked space, called Gun Garden, from a gun having been once placed there; but the gun is no longer there, and the plot is now converted into a garden.

On June 10, 1863, a man named Roberts, a barber and bird-stuffer, went up to the Head to shoot hawks, in company with a visitor. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of the latter, he persisted in descending the dangerous slope from Gun Garden, near the Coast-Guard Station—slipped, and was killed.

Nearly opposite Holywell there is an extensive bed of quick sand, known as the "Falling Sands." The hull of a vessel, wrecked in 1872, lies buried there; a buoy marks the spot. From near this place there are very striking views of the cliffs, and, if the tide is quite out or ebbing, the pedestrian may double the Head, and proceed along the beach to Birling Gap. But this course can hardly be recommended to an ordinary walker, for a considerable part of the journey is over the beach, a very fatiguing material to walk upon, and the distance, too, (3 m.) is not inconsiderable. Care must be taken to watch the state of the tide, or a compulsory sojourn on the rocks for some hours may be the result of not doing so.

Exactly under the Light-house, which will be spoken of at some length presently, there exists a cavern of considerable size, hewn out of the solid rock, and known as Parson Darby's Hole.

Concerning this there appears in one of Sir W. Burrell's MSS., in the British Museum, the following note:—

"Some affirm that his partner was so highly gifted with loquacity (and that not of the most soothing kind), that the pious minister excavated this cave to avoid domestic broils; but others assign it to feelings of philanthropy for the Dutch seamen, who, a century ago (*i. e.* about 1700), used to suffer dreadfully by shipwreck, on the immense rocks with which this part of the coast abounds, and whereon many thousands have perished. . . . . If the ships escaped the rocks and came on shore at high water, they were sure to be dashed to pieces against the perpendicular cliffs, and the seamen most frequently found a watery grave. To prevent these disastrous events, our humane clergyman was accustomed in stormy weather to retire to his cave and hang out lights to guide and save, if possible, shipwrecked mariners. In one instance he was eminently successful: a large ship being driven towards the shore by the pitiless storm, the crew, guided by his lights, steered the vessel so direct as to run its bowsprit into the cave, by which the lives of 12 men were preserved to society; but the damps soon put an end to his laudable endeavours, by causing his own premature decease. A considerable part of this cave has been washed away, yet a greater proportion still remains, and is worthy of the attention of the curious."

The individual alluded to in this extract was the Rev. Jonathan Darby, Rector of Litlington, and Vicar of Friston and East Dean, who died in 1726. Parson Darby's Hole may best be reached from Birling Gap, from which place it is distant about ½ m.

There have been other small caverns cut in the face of the cliff hereabouts, by order of the Trinity House, with a view to afford a chance of escape for shipwrecked persons, who otherwise in stormy weather must inevitably perish at high water, but in all cases they are now very difficult of access, owing to the sea having washed away the approaches originally formed. Altogether there were—including Darby's—5 of these caverns existing as lately as 1879, namely, 2 on the E. and 2 on the W. of Darby's, the most westerly being about ¼m. from Birling Gap.

If it is not proposed to take the walk along the beach, re-ascend the hill up Cow Gap and walk on to a point (a little sort of promontory in fact) about 500 yards W. of the Signal station, whence the best upper view of the cliffs (from summit to base) will be obtained. The scene is impressive: the waves seem tiny ripples, and the shingle fine

sand. The view is in all directions extensive, the distance of the sea horizon being more than 30 m.: on the E. Hastings is, in average weather, always in sight, and on the W. the Isle of Wight occasionally In very clear weather there is quite a panorama.

The little wooden hut some 200yds W. of the Signal-house was intended for a telegraph station. It was erected in 1852, when an invasion of England by the late Emperor Napoleon III. was deemed not improbable. Wires run underground from it to East-Bourne, but they are not in use. From near this hut the portion which remains of the last "Charles" is visible, and likewise sometimes the Pier and the Grand Hotel, Brighton.

For an excursion to Beachy Head a clear day should be chosen: the forenoon is the best time, and if after a heavy shower of rain, the chances are that the prospect will be most clear; this is especially the case in dry dusty weather. Avoid a day windy below, and an E. wind. In the former case the wind will be unpleasantly violent at the top; in the latter the horizon is sure to be hazy. Clouds and mists often hang over the Downs, and sometimes these mists are so heavy as to saturate the clothes. "When the Charleses wear a cap the clouds weep," is a local saw.

Great numbers of sea birds resort to the cliffs here at certain seasons to breed, making their nests in all sorts of inaccessible nooks.

The Downs hereabouts are frequented in summer by the Wheatear, a most delectable morsel for epicures. The traps for catching it, cut in the turf by the shepherds, are grooves shaped like the letter T, and covered over, having at the mouth a horse-hair spring.

The wheatear is a very timid creature, so much so that the shadow of a passing cloud often sufficiently alarms it to induce it to seek shelter in one of these contrivances, whence it rarely escapes—being quickly and inextricably entangled in the horse-hair noose. The Wheatear is about the size of a lark, and weighs an ounce or so. It is found in this neighbourhood during the summer months only, and disappears with suddenness. The name may be derived from the fact that the bird appears chiefly at the time of wheat harvest, but this derivation has been strongly questioned. Wheatears are very much less common than formerly, when Visitors to East-Bourne were few and Tourists wholly unknown. In 1842, sixty dozen were sent up to London in one day by the East-Bourne coach. At Tunbridge Wells, in 1720, "Ortolan [wheatear] Pie" was a fashionable dish.

The visitor to Beachy Head should not fail to extend his excursion to the Belle-Toute[a] Light-house and Birling Gap. On foot—proceed along the verge of the cliff, guided by the range of little chalk hillocks placed at short intervals, some yards from the edge. These mounds are primarily intended for the guidance of the Coast-guard on their beat by night, but they serve to warn anyone who may chance to traverse these solitudes by night, or in foggy weather, not to approach too near to the edge of the cliff.

There is now a good carriage road from near the Beachy Head Signal-station down a hollow, in a Westerly direction, which winds round the hill on which the Light-house is erected, and comes out opposite the Birling Gap Signal-station (2½ m.)

[a] The origin of this word seems unknown.

The Light-house was erected in 1831, (replacing one of wood erected as an experiment) and is a massive building. From sunset to sunrise a revolving light is exhibited from the lantern, the revolution occupying 6 minutes; the maximum brilliancy of the illumination is very great, but it diminishes gradually until the light wholly disappears for about ¾ of a minute, and thus it continues increasing and diminishing, alternately, throughout the night. The light is produced by 30 oil lamps, arranged in 3 groups of 10 lamps each, and is visible about 20m. out at sea. The prominence on which the Light-house is erected falls much short of Beachy Head in actual elevation, but it projects farther seaward, and therefore is visible round a wider sweep of horizon. The centre of the lantern is 285ft. above the sea. The light-house is open to visitors from 9.30 a.m. to within one hour of sunset on all days except Sundays. (Fee to the keeper, say 6*d.* a-head, or 1*s.* for party of 3).

On this hill to the W. of the light-house, are the remains of a rectangular entrenchment, supposed by some antiquaries to be Danish. It is ¾ m. in circumference. There are many barrows on the Downs.

Birling Gap is a dip in the cliff; the site of the Coast-guard cottages is but a few feet above the sea level. Here is kept a rocket apparatus for throwing ropes out to wrecks. If Birling Gap is visited in a conveyance—whilst the horse is resting, visit the Light-house; after that, walk along the beach Eastwards under the cliff, taking care to watch the tide, for at high water the sea at some places washes the base of the cliff.

To reach Birling Gap from East Dean—follow the road which passes East Dean Church in a Southerly direction; after going ½ m. Birling Farm is passed on the left; keep steadily on towards the S. and the Coast-guard Station will soon come into view. From East Dean Church to this station it is just 1 m.

There is a small but well appointed restaurant at Birling Gap, kept by D. Fowler, of the *Tiger Inn*, East Dean. It comprises, besides the public bar, two private rooms, lavatories, and stabling for 10 horses. Open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on week days from April to October.

The actual "Gap" at Birling is an inclined cutting through the cliff from the summit to the beach, the perpendicular height being about 20ft. There was formerly an arch and portcullis here.

A line of telegraph extends from Birling Gap under the sea to France.

Opposite Birling, in 1706, an engagement took place between the French Corsair, Duguay Tronin, with 9 sail of the line, and several privateers, and an English squadron; the *Royal Oak* was driven ashore, and the *Hampton Court* and *Grafton*, together with their convoy, were captured. On November 29, 1747, the French privateer *La Nympha Americana*, was wrecked off Birling.[a]

Tradition says that, in 1799, a Mr. Willard had a staging of some sort erected on the edge of the cliff, supplied with an iron cage. This, when occupied by shipwrecked mariners, could be raised by a windlass, and so afford the passengers a means of escape. I have not been able to ascertain the place where this contrivance was set up.

The coast hereabouts was formerly a favourite resort of smugglers. The following quotations are given in the *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, x. 83 :—

On June 13, 1744, the officers of the Customs at East-Bourne, having intelligence of a gang of smugglers, went, with five dragoons mounted, to

[a] A good engraving of this may still be met with sometimes. There was a copy at Folkington Place as recently as 1876. Two guns which belonged to her are to be seen on the lawn at the Manor House, Eastbourne, Mr. C. D. Gilbert, the owner, being also the owner of all the land round Birling.

the seashore, near Pevensey; but 100 smugglers rode up, and, after disarming the officers, fired about 40 shot at them, cut them with their swords in a dangerous manner, loaded the goods on above one hundred horses, and made towards London. —*Gentleman's Mag.* xiv. 334.

On Feb. 11, 1822, 300 smugglers went to Crow Link, near East-Bourne, to land a cargo, but were stopped by a signal from the sentinel; 4 nights afterwards, they landed at Cliff Point, Seaford, 300 half-ankers, losing only 63; and a horse. On the 13th, they attacked the sentinel at Little Common with bats (thick ash poles, about 6 feet long); he however shot a smuggler with his pistol; the boat made sail from the land, and a coach-and-six, which was waiting at the back of the beach, drove off empty to Pevensey.

On Jan. 23, 1833, occurred the last serious struggle that took place. The smugglers, having killed the chief boat-man of the local Blockade Service, formed 2 lines on each side till their cargo was run, and then left, not however without several of their party having received wounds. All escaped capture.

At Birling Farm, a barn on the S. side of the Farmyard presents architectural features, possibly of an ecclesiastical origin. In one of the farm buildings adjoining the private house, there is a water-wheel worked by a donkey, in the style of the well-known wheel at Carisbrooke Castle.

About ½ m. Westwards from Birling Gap, on the Down called Baily's Hill, there is a barrow, opened in 1852. It is circular, 33ft in diameter, and 2ft high, and lies not far from the edge of the cliff, about 70 yards N. of the Coast-guard track. Baily's Hill is the second rise W. of Birling Gap. (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, v., 207.)

Between Birling Gap and Cuckmere Haven the cliffs form 7 elevations, called the "Seven Sisters."

About half-way from Birling Gap to Cuckmere there is a Coast-guard Station at a place called Crowlink. From the Flag-staff a good view of the cliffs may be had. In approaching the Cuckmere by the path along the Cliff beware of *walking over the cliff*. A stranger may easily get too near the edge without knowing it.

EAST DEAN, FRISTON, JEVINGTON, AND WILLINGDON.

Through the above villages a pleasant trip of about 12 m. may be made from East-Bourne. Take the road to Beachy Head through Meads, and instead of turning to Beachy Head, go to the very top of the hill straight on, and East Dean (=*Dene*; A. S. for "dell") lies in a hollow on the other side. East Dean Church (rest. 1885), dedicated to SS. Simon and Jude, consists of a nave and chancel with tower on the N. side of the nave. There are 3 bells. The original (?) font has disappeared; what some have regarded as its pedestal, used to be outside the door of the *Tiger* public house.

Descend into the village (a turning to the S. on the left, leads to Birling Gap) and ascend the road on the opposite side, and Friston Church and Mill will be noticed, and passed at the top. The Church, comprising a small nave and chancel with a low tower, is a plain structure, but its elevated position makes it a conspicuous object at sea. It contains a brass, dated 1542, commemorating 2 members of the Selwyn family, and one or two mural monuments to other members of the same family. Also 2 modern painted windows. There is one bell. No Services now.

East Dean and Friston are held as one benefice, a Vicarage—patrons, the Bishop and Chapter of Chichester; value, 267*l.*; population and acreage, East Dean, 290 and 2151; Friston, 104 and 1445. The present Vicar is the Rev. J. Parrington, M.A., appointed 1881.

In a field W. of the village of East Dean is a good site for a picnic. It may be identified by the fine clump of trees which overhangs it. The line of telegraph posts if fol-

lowed Southwards constitutes a short cut to the sea at Birling Gap.

The main road to the left goes to West Dean, Exceat Bridge, Seaford, and Newhaven, but a turning towards the S. W. leads to Crowlink.

Friston Place, on the N. of the village of Friston, is a picturesque Tudor Mansion of the 17th century, now used as a farm house. This was an ancient seat of the Selwyns. To this house Sir W. Burrell refers in the following note:—"By a mark on a stone inserted into the stable wall at Blatchington[a] House in Friston, that building appears to have been erected 1613 (T.S. 1613), and from the similitude which it bears to the house I should conceive it built about the same period. On another stone is F.S. 1634."—(Burr. MSS., B.M. Add. MSS., vol. 5697, p. 419.) Some old relics are preserved in the house; amongst them an ancient clock and a painting of a drum. In a window is a sun-dial in painted glass, with the motto *Sensim sine sensu.* The house itself with its enclosed lawn has an interesting antiquated appearance. There is a well-house on the premises with a deep well, from which the water is obtained by means of a pony treading in a revolving wheel.

Jevington lies N.E. of East Dean about 2m., in a gorge. Jevington Church (240 sittings), dedicated to St. Andrew, lies back from the road. It has a massive Saxon tower (Sharpe, *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vii., 14), containing 2 bells, with a nave, N. aisle and chancel. Two brasses of no great interest have been removed from the Church to the Rectory. Sir W. Burrell discovered here an ancient stone chest, having in it a carved figure of a man, with a cross in his hand and an animal at his feet. Various ideas have been propounded as to this relic, which is now let into the S. wall of the nave. In the belfry there are 2 bells: the tenor bears the inscription, *Sancta Katerina ora pro nobis.* There were formerly 5 bells, but 3 of these were sold about the end of the last century. Tradition says that none of the horses which drew them to East Grinstead, on their way to London, ever afterwards did any work. The proceeds of the sale went to repair the tower. The whole Church was substantially restored, in 1873, at a cost of 2200*l.*

The benefice of Jevington is a Rectory —patron, the Duke of Devonshire; value, 4co*l.*; population, 321; acreage, 2099. The present Rector is the Rev. E. E. Crake, appointed 1887.

The cellars of Jevington Rectory are of unusual extent—presumably for the stowage of smuggled goods landed at Birling Gap. A game called "smuggling" is still popular with Jevington children.

Jevington Place (near the Church), formerly the residence of a family named Eversfield, but now a farm-house, is a structure of some antiquity. A locality in this parish, on the Downs, ¾m. E. of the Church, and which is called "Harrick (or Harewick) Bottom," presents signs of an encampment. *Harewick* is the A.S. for a "military stronghold."

On entering Jevington, a road on the right leads (as a track) across the Downs, past Harrick Bottom, to Old East-Bourne. From the summit level there is a fine view. Behind *Ratton*, and off the track to the N., there is a beacon post.

From Jevington, follow the road past Filching to Wannock, *alias* Walnut Street. At Filching there is a picturesque dell where picnics are held, and from the adjacent heights there is a good view. Filching is also famous for a very picturesque ravine through which a stream and a foot-path run to Wannock.

[a] This should be "Bechyngton."

From a cairn, about 1½m. W. of Filching, there is a magnificent view, the finest by far in the neighbourhood, and rivalling that from the top of Firle Beacon.

At Wannock there is a water-mill which appears to be more than two centuries old. It is mentioned in an old map preserved in the owner's house, which map bears the date of 1620. A curious carved wooden figure of a female is affixed to the E. wall on the outside. This may have been a trade sign. A little further on are the "Wannock Strawberry Gardens," a very pleasant and well-managed place of resort (closed on Sundays). By turning at Wannock to the right (S.) up a lane, Willingdon will soon be reached: the road to the left goes to Polegate. From Friston to Wannock the telegraph wires from Birling Gap follow the road.

Willingdon is pleasantly situate on a ridge, and its Church, which is one of some size and in fair condition, is a prominent landmark. There is an ancient font and 5 bells. Fitted to the font there is a substantial pewter bason. A memorandum, dated 1784, and preserved in the Parish Register, records a tradition that this bason was presented to the Church, at the end of the 17th century, in commemoration of a great public disputation between an Antipædobaptist and a Vicar of Willingdon, in which, by the verdict of the audience, the latter gained the day. On a painted window in the N. aisle, there is a coat of arms surmounted by a greyhound as a crest; tradition says that it was through the running of the dog there pourtrayed that the estate of Ratton was lost and won, but this theory lacks authority.

There are several mural monuments to different members of the Parker family which deserve examination, specially one to Sir Nicholas Parker (d. 1619) and his 3 wives; in the chancel there is a brass, dated 1558, commemorating a John Parker. Below the sill of the middle window on the S. side of the nave, and outside, may still be noticed the fast-decaying vestiges of a stone sun-dial. More than one stone coffin has been found in Willingdon churchyard. (Rev. T. Lowe, *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, xx, 233.) One such coffin now does duty as a water trough in a stable yard, situate to the W. of Willingdon Church, near the street.

There is preserved at the Vicarage in a box made for the purpose in 1794, a very old *Paraphrase on the New Testament*, by Erasmus. The chain by which it was fastened to a desk in the Church remains entire. This volume was one of those put into the Church under Edward VI's Injunctions.

The benefice of Willingdon is a vicarage—patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester: value, 300*l.*: population, 794: acreage, 4217. The present Vicar is the Rev. O. L. Tudor, B.A., appointed 1888.

On the East-Bourne side the road descends, and at the bottom another road crosses. The turning to the right leads up to Ratton, that to the left to *Park Farm* and a Decoy Pond in a wood. Skirting this wood is a track leading through the marshes to East-Bourne (Sea-side).

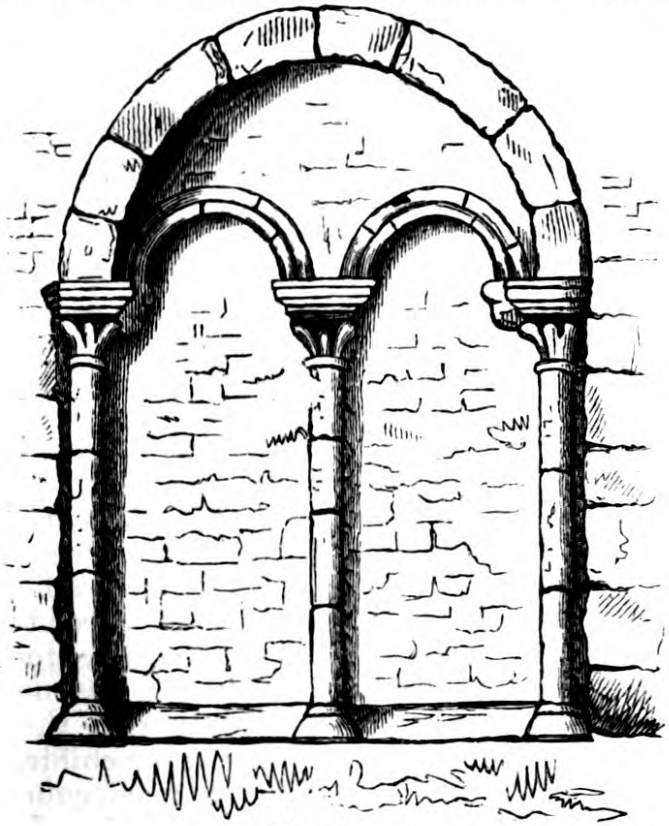
Park Farm was the ancient mansion house of the estate when it belonged to the Parkers (see *ante*). The house at Ratton is modern; of the old buildings nothing but the gate house remains, and this is some way off, lower down the side of the hill. Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, is reputed to have been born here, by the accident of her parents being on a journey at the time. Overlooking Willingdon is "Cow Crouch," *alias*, "Black Cap," a high point on the South Downs, and once the site of a cross (638ft.)

The main road begins to rise from these turnings, up past a picturesque chalk pit (on the left) to Ocklyn (an exposed half-mile of road along a ridge). East-Bourne Cemetery and the Old Town are then soon in sight. The Cemetery grounds are 8 acres in extent. Just before reaching the Cemetery a turning to the left leads to "Mill Gap" and the Station.

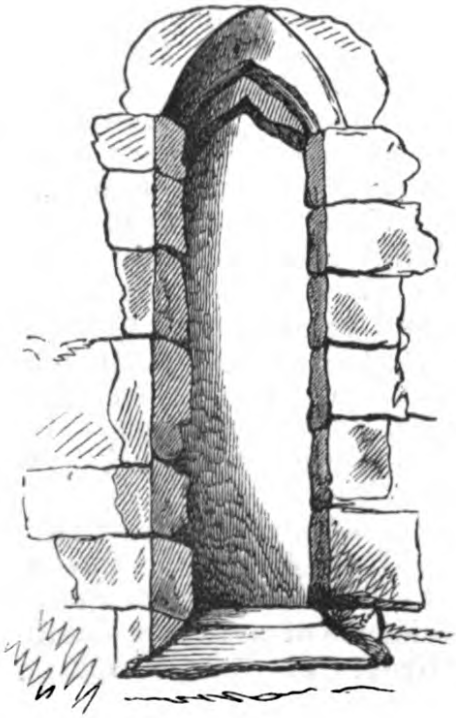
THE CUCKMERE VALLEY.

A very pleasant day's excursion from East-Bourne or Seaford may be made to a region which, for the want of any recognised name, may be conveniently, as well as accurately, called the "Valley of the Cuckmere." The route is through Old East-Bourne, East Dean and Friston (see *ante*) as far as Exceat, where the day's work may be said to begin.

At Exceat there is a fork in the road. Forwards over the bridge



NORTH.



SOUTH.

Figs. 14 and 15. WINDOWS AT CHARLESTON CHAPEL.

leads to Seaford, but it is the other branch with which we have to do. From the point of divergence, the road follows Northwards a course more or less parallel to the Cuckmere, which river, if pursued towards its source, will eventually be found to pass under the Lewes and East-Bourne Railway, between Berwick and Polegate. We shall not, however, follow it farther N. than the village of Berwick, which lies rather more than 1 m. S. of the Station bearing that name.

In a hollow (A.S., *dene*) close to Exceat (and accessible by a foot-path behind Exceat Farm) lies the small village of West Dean, 6½ m. from East-Bourne. The Church, (restored 1878) which consists of a nave and tower, is Norman, with Early English additions. Affixed to the S. wall on the inside is a handsome mural monument, about 10ft high,

commemorating two members of the Thomas family, who died in 1625 and 1639 respectively. As a work of Art this monument well deserves inspection. In the N. wall is an arched recess or canopy, in good condition. This probably is nought else but the Tomb of the founder, Robert De Dene, an ancestor of the Sackvilles. A descendant of this family (the Earl of De La Warr) still holds property in this locality. The font is of sufficient size to permit of the Baptism of Infants by immersion. The old Parsonage-house, a stone and oak structure of the 14th century (now a cottage), abuts on the Churchyard. The fireplace on the ground floor has been altered, but the bedroom one remains intact. Here is kept the key of the Church. (A full description of this house, by the Rev. G. M. Cooper, will be found in *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, iii., 13.)

The benefice of West Dean is a Vicarage—patron, the Duke of Devonshire: value, 102*l.*: population, 139: acreage, 2464. The present Vicar is the Rev. J. B. Clare, appointed 1874.

"Charleston House," in this parish (see Road Table VI.) now a second-rate farm-house, was formerly the residence of a county family named Alfrey. The chapel still remains, but it has been divided off into separate apartments, and is devoted to various profane uses. The building is quadrangular and measures 41ft by 21ft. Seemingly, the only unaltered parts are the N. and S. windows; the former, (visible from the coach drive near the house) is apparently of the 12th century; it has long been blocked up, but the latter, an Early English lancet window, much smaller, is open, though unglazed. (Rev. G. M. Cooper, *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, iv. 47.)

About 1¼ m. beyond the turning up to West Dean we arrive at Litlington—("Litlyng-tun"="the little enclosure") also a small village. The Church, which consists only of a nave, chancel and bell-turret, surmounted by a low spire, is small, but it has been neatly restored. There is an octagonal font of old date, and a peal of 3 bells. In this parish is *Clapham*, a retired country-house. The situation of the village, overlooking as it does the river Cuckmere, is rather picturesque.

The benefice of Litlington is a Vicarage—patrons, the Rev. T. Scutt's Trustees: value, 105*l.*: population, 113; acreage, 893. The present Vicar is the Rev. R. White, B.A., appointed 1862.

One mile beyond Litlington and directly opposite to Alfriston is Lullington — a *very small* village. The Church, which has been well white-washed, has no architectural features of interest, but deserves a visit, as it is one of the smallest in England. Measured externally it is only 20ft long and about the same wide. Some ruins at the W. end prove it to be only the chancel of a church, which is said to have been burnt down at an unknown epoch. The earliest Register dates from 1717. Near the W. and only door an ancient stone coffin long existed, but it has now disappeared. In this parish there is only *one* rate-payer, and 2 children returned of an age to need education, so there is no School Board at present! Church and Church-yard testify to long neglect.

The benefice of Lullington is a Rectory—patron, the Bishop of Chichester: value, 67*l.*: population, 19; acreage, 1162. The present Vicar is the Rev. W. A. St. John Dearsley, M.A., appointed 1877, who also holds the neighbouring living of Wilmington. Service is held but once a fortnight.

Alfriston, which has been long in sight, is soon reached. Although a mere agricultural village, Alfriston

is a place of some size, and is said once to have been much larger, as the size of the Church indeed implies. The chief Inn, "The Star," is itself worthy of a visit. This place of entertainment dates from 1520, and is thought to have been a resort of religious pilgrims travelling to Chichester. Divers curious carvings decorate the house inside and out. At the corner next the lane is a large red wooden Lion once the figure-head of a Dutch vessel wrecked on the coast sometime during the last century. Over this is another wood carving of 2 animals supporting a staff. The dexter figure is thought by Mr. Lower to be intended for a bear and the sinister for a lion, the tail of the latter being passed between its legs and then over its back. The staff appears to be an official mace surmounted by a coronet. There are also some other carvings. (A full account of this house and



Fig. 16. WOOD CARVING AT THE "STAR," ALFRISTON.



Fig. 17. VILLAGE CROSS AT ALFRISTON.

with a good engraving, will be found in *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, iv. 309—15.)

Not far from the Star is what remains of a Village Cross. The portions that have disappeared are understood to have been employed in making *drains and doorsteps!* (Horsfield *Hist. Suss.* i. 330.)

Alfriston Church, dedicated to St. Andrew, lies a little out of the village towards the river. It is a spacious structure, chiefly in the Perpendicular style and in the

form of a Greek Cross. (Alfriston Church is figured and described at length in the *Archæological Journal*, vi. 144, June, 1849.) It consists of a nave, a chancel and 2 transepts, and has a central tower and spire. In the chancel there are 3 sedilia and the remains of an Easter sepulchre. There are 3 piscinæ: one in the wall on the S. side of the chancel and the others on the E. side of each transept. There are some remains of painted glass in the N. transept, amongst which may be

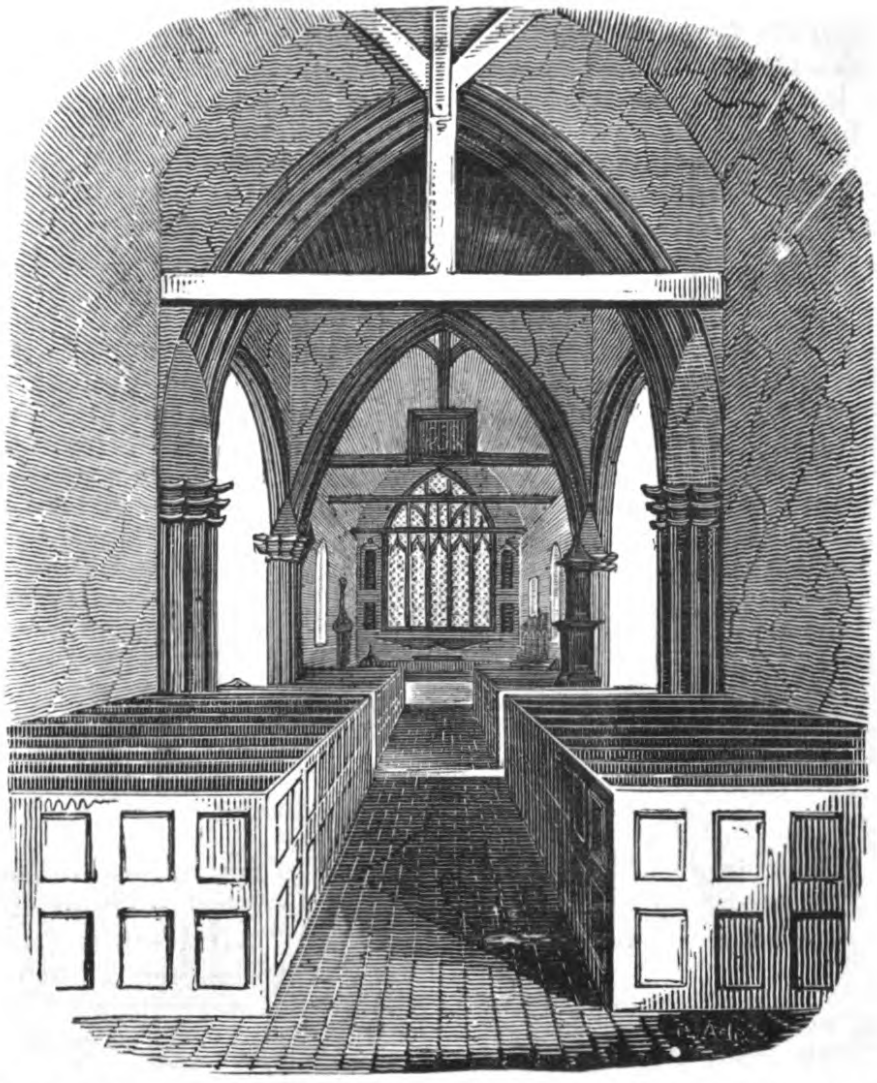


Fig. 18. ALFRISTON CHURCH: INTERIOR VIEW LOOKING E. (Before Restoration in 1877.)

noticed a figure of St. Alphege in one of the tracery lights. The font is plain and square, and is probably older than the Church. Its pedestal has at the angles engaged octagonal shafts. The E. window is a fine one: it has 5 lights and exhibits the feature (not uncommon in Sussex) of a small foliated circle being combined with Perpendicular tracery. The E. windows of the Churches at Poynings near Brighton and West Tarring near Worthing, are very similar to that of Alfriston Church, and present this peculiarity also; but at Poynings 2 circles are worked

into the tracery and at West Tarring as many as 5. The size of the Church may be judged from its internal length being 118ft and its breadth 70ft. In the tower are 6 bells. On the green near the Church there is a fine old elm, hollow so that a person can stand upright in the interior of it.

The Alfriston parish register dates from 1504, and is thought to be the oldest in England, it having been commenced by the then Vicar, antecedent to the passing of the Statute of Henry VIII, 1538, which made the institution of such registers compulsory.

Fig. 15 represents roughly a legend or emblem of the Holy Trinity, which is said to have formerly existed in the N. window of the chancel of Alfriston Church, although no record or distinct proof of the fact exists. (See Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.*, i., 332.)

On the S. of the Churchyard

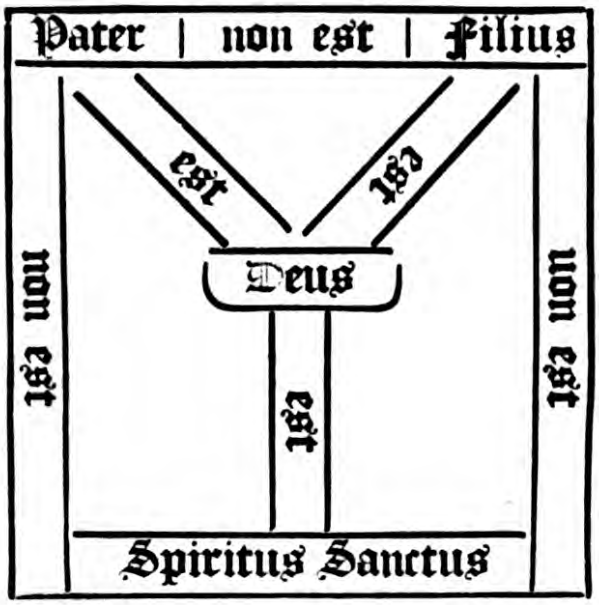


Fig. 19. LEGEND OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

(which is raised much above the level of the surrounding land) is a dilapidated cottage which a century ago was the Vicarage.

The name "Alfriston" has been thought to be *Alfred's Tun*,[a] although other etymologists regard it as a compound of *Old* and *Friston* to distinguish it from the other Friston a few miles to the S. But in the Domesday Book the name is spelt "Alvricestone." [? *Ælfric's Tun*] and this no doubt is the clue to the true derivation.

Near the S. W. extremity of the parish and on the road to Seaford is *Frog-Firle* (C. E. S. Austen-Leigh, Esq.), an old house of various dates. On a stone in one of the E. gables are the figures 1588. This building [or another on its site ?] was once a grange belonging to Wilmington Priory.

On the Downs around Alfriston are many barrows, or tumuli, some of them of large extent. One of

[a] King Alfred had an interview with Asser at *Dene* in this county. There exists no means of determining which of the 4 Sussex villages named Dean is the one referred to by the historian, but as 2 of them are near Alfriston, it might be that the King had some connection with the locality in which Alfriston is situated, and so have had his name associated with it.

these to the W. of Alfriston called "Five Lords' Barrow," comprises 5 mounds connected together. Each mound appears to have been once

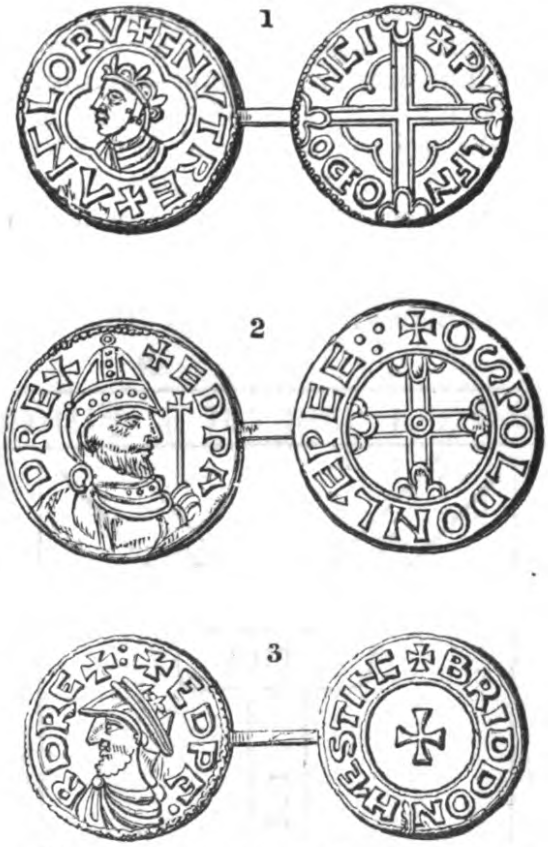


Fig. 20. COINS FOUND NEAR ALFRISTON.

capped with a block of granite, but only 3 blocks now remain *in situ.* (September, 1887.) The others seem to have been removed to be used as boundary stones on Lord Gages' property close by. The name is said to proceed from the circumstance that 5 different manors meet there.

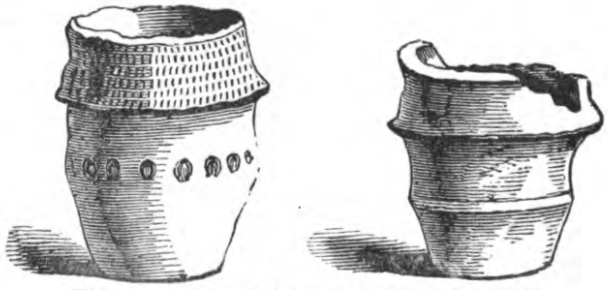


Fig. 21. URNS FOUND NEAR ALFRISTON.

Fig. 18 represents 3 coins found near Alfriston in 1843, in a cottage garden near *Milton Court*, (Mr. J. S. Ade.) No. 1, is of the reign of Canute, and the inscription is in Saxon characters[a] PVLFNOD ON

[a] P reads for W, and D, (which in the first example shoul have a stroke through it) for TH.

LI signifying that it was struck by Wulfnoth, at Chichester. Nos. 2 and 3 both belong to the reign of Edward the Confessor. The legends are OSPOLD ON LÆPEE (=Oswold at Lewes,) and BRIDD ON HÆSTINL = Bridd at Hastings.) Altogether about 60 coins were found at the time and place in question: all were of silver. (*Suss. Arch. Coll.* i., 38.)

In 1849 three urns were found in a barrow on the Downs, about 1½ m. W. of the town. The height of the largest was 16in. The other 2, which are here figured, were smaller, that is to say, 5½in high and 4in high respectively. All were of very rough manufacture. The 2 larger contained calcined human bones. (C. Ade, *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, ii. 270.)

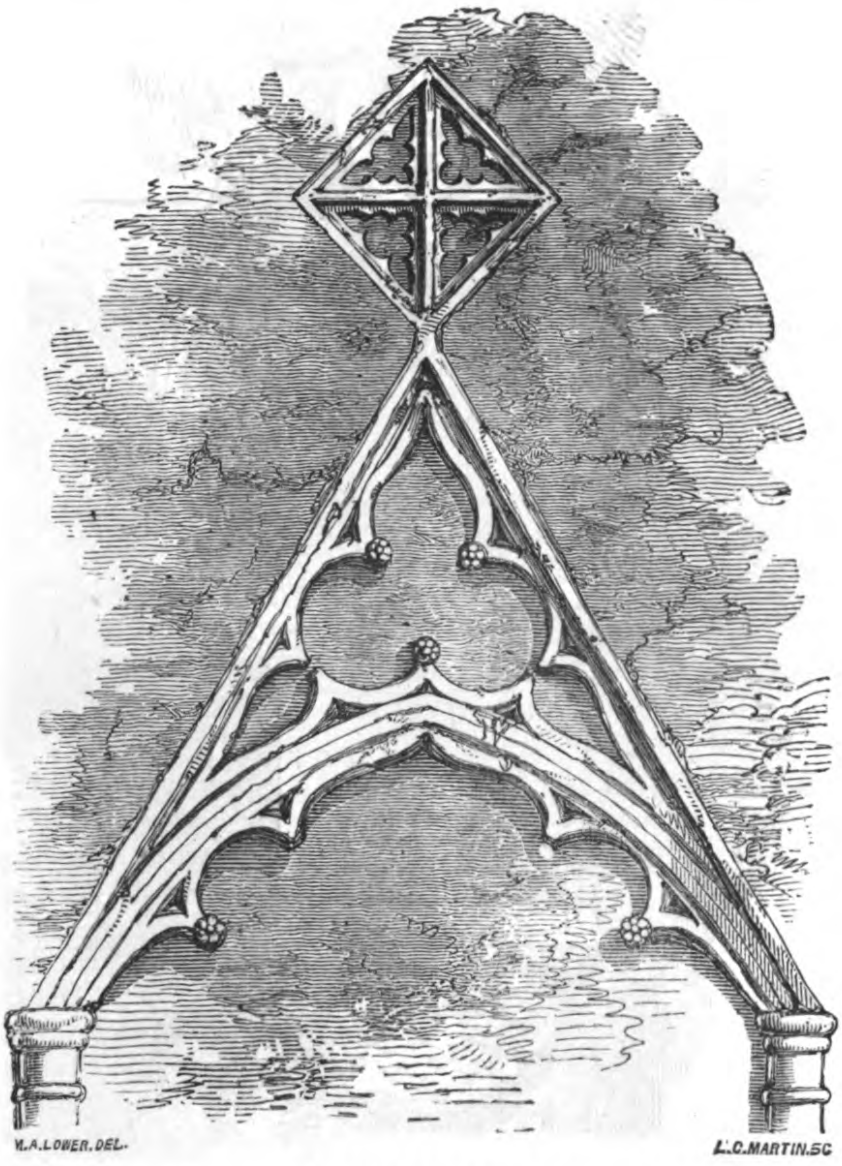


Fig. 22. CANOPY IN BERWICK CHURCH.

Alfriston may be reached from the Berwick Station, from which it is distant about 2½ m. The road passes through the parish but not through the village of Berwick.

The benefice of Alfriston is a Vicarage —patron, the Lord Chancellor: value, 190*l.*: population, 581; acreage, 2425. The present Vicar is the Rev. W. W. Hedges, appointed 1877.

Berwick, (*berwica*, A.S. for "village") is a retired village about 1¼ m. N. of Alfriston. The Church, which consists of a nave, chancel, 2 aisles, and tower with spire, stands on rising ground and being considerably environed by trees the view of it is

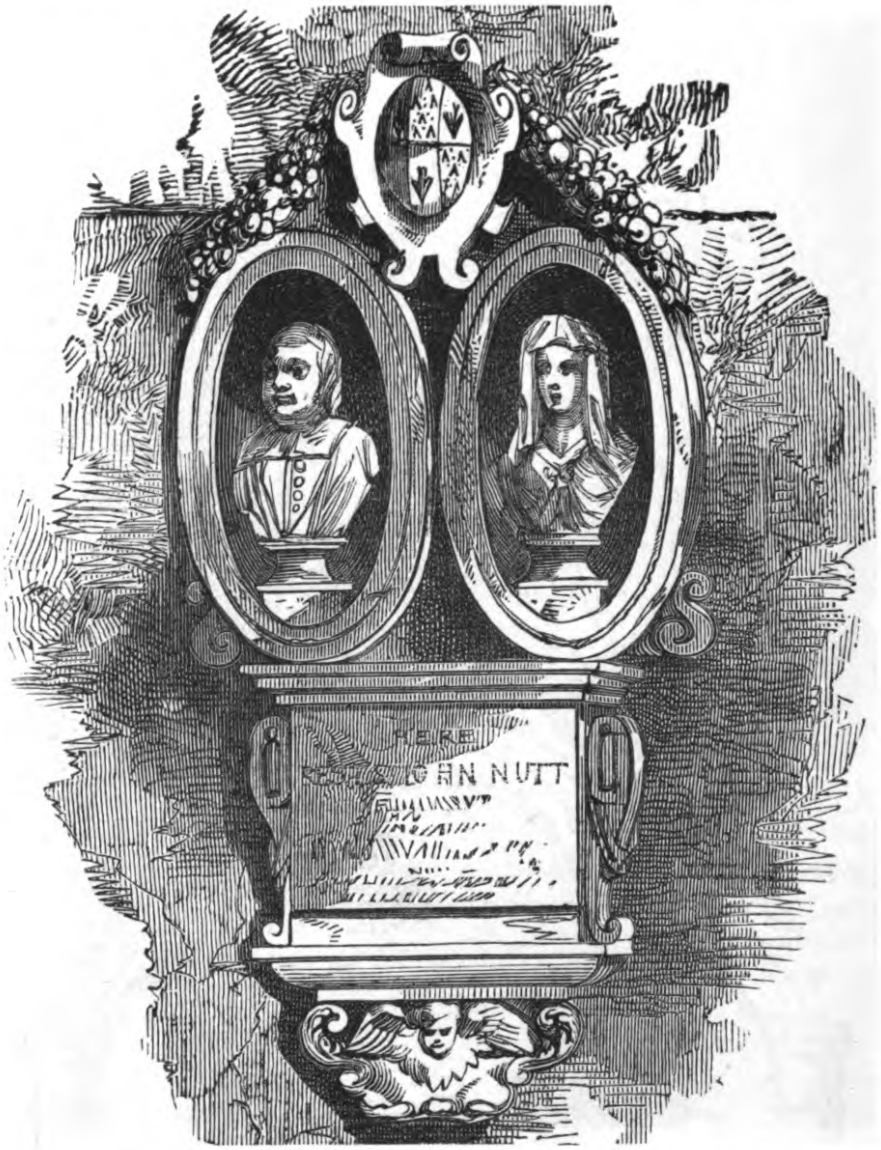


Fig 23. THE NUTT MONUMENT IN BERWICK CHURCH.

picturesque from a distance. The spire was destroyed by lightning in 1774, and not rebuilt till 1856, when the whole edifice was restored. In the tower are 2 bells. Notice the Early English canopy[a] on the N. side of the chancel; and the mural tablet with 2 busts on the N. wall of the tower commemorating the Rev. John Nutt, B.D., (Rector, 1618—53) and Anne, his wife. The silver-

[a] The canopy has been "restored" since the engraving was executed.

gilt Communion service presented to the Church by this lady is still in use.

There is at *Berwick Court* (a farm-house in the occupation of Mr. E. Cane) an old pigeon-house of unknown date, but in existence in 1622,



Fig. 24. DOVECOTE AT BERWICK COURT.

which deserves notice for its size. It is a large square building with buttresses at the angles, the whole of the interior being fitted up for the reception of birds. The number it can accommodate is considerable. (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vi., 233.) According to an entry in a parish book dated 1622, it was rented then of the parson for 5*l.* a year.

The benefice of Berwick is a Rectory—patrons, Mr. J. Ellman's Trustees: value, 387*l.*: population, 169; acreage, 1079. The present Rector is the Rev. E. B. Ellman, appointed 1846.

The return journey to East-Bourne may be made *viâ* Polegate.

The whole circuit described in this section comes to almost exactly 20 m.

WILMINGTON PRIORY, MICHELHAM PRIORY, AND HAILSHAM.

The round now to be described is too long (25 m.) to be taken at one time, but it will be convenient to treat it as a whole, and the tourist will break it up as may be convenient.

Proceed from East-Bourne to Willingdon by the road already described: about ½ m. beyond the village a turning to the left goes to Jevington, &c. At 1½ m. is a turnpike, to which 3 roads converge:

that to the right leads to Polegate Station (¼ m.) and Hailsham (3 m.,) the left is a cross lane to Wannock, and the centre one leads to Folkington (2 m.) and Wilmington (2½ m.) Much land here has been laid out by the owner, Mr. Fuller-Meyrick, for building, but it does not "take." Some excavations in 1868 in connexion with this project led to a find of pottery and other relics, none however of any particular importance.—(R. Wright, in *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, xx., 233.) A Church was erected at Polegate in 1876. The services at present are provided by the Vicar of Hailsham. The Folkington road branches off to the left about 1 m. beyond the turnpike. Folkington Church, dedicated to St. Peter, consists of a small nave and chancel, and tower with spire. There is one bell. Extensive reparations were made in 1870. It is prettily situat-



Fig. 25.—YEW TREE IN WILMINGTON CHURCHYARD.

ed, and from a hill behind (S.W.) there is a fine view. The walk from Folkington to Jevington across the Downs (1½ m.) in a S.E. direction, will reveal some pretty scenery. As also will a walk N.W. over the Downs from Folkington Church, descending upon Wilmington (1¼m.)

The benefice of Folkington is a Rectory —patron, J. Gwynne, Esq.: value, 317*l.*: population, 166; acreage, 1521. The present Rector is the Rev. W. Walsh, M.A., appointed 1881.

The large house built of flint lying back from the road is *Folkington Place.* (J. E. A. Gwynne, Esq.)

Just before reaching Wilmington 4 roads meet: that to the right leads to Arlington and Michelham; forwards to Berwick, Glynde, and Lewes; while the road to the left leads into Wilmington, and over the hill to Alfriston, and to Lullington, Litlington, West Dean and Seaford.

Wilmington Priory was an "Alien" Priory; that is, a subordinate foundation, dependent on some great foreign (Norman) Abbey. The institution of which Wilmington Priory was an offshoot was the Benedictine Abbey of Grestein, near Honfleur, a Norman house which shared largely in the spoils of the Conquest. Some of these Alien Priories eventually became nearly independent; that is, bound to remit only a portion of their revenues

to the foreign house, whilst others remained throughout their existence wholly under control in almost every matter Wilmington was one of the latter class. All the Alien Priories were suppressed in the reign of Henry V.

Wilmington Priory and Church are situated on a gentle eminence under the lee of the Downs, and both date from about 1088 A.D. Of the Priory there are few remains. A room with groined arches, now used as a parlour, but of which tradition speaks as the original entrance hall, has 5ft walls, and over it a chamber paved with brick. The cellar is the chief relic: it is 23ft square, and is divided into 4 equal compartments by semi-circular arches, springing, at right angles to each other, from a low hexagonal pillar in the centre, and terminating in the walls. These compartments are severally roofed

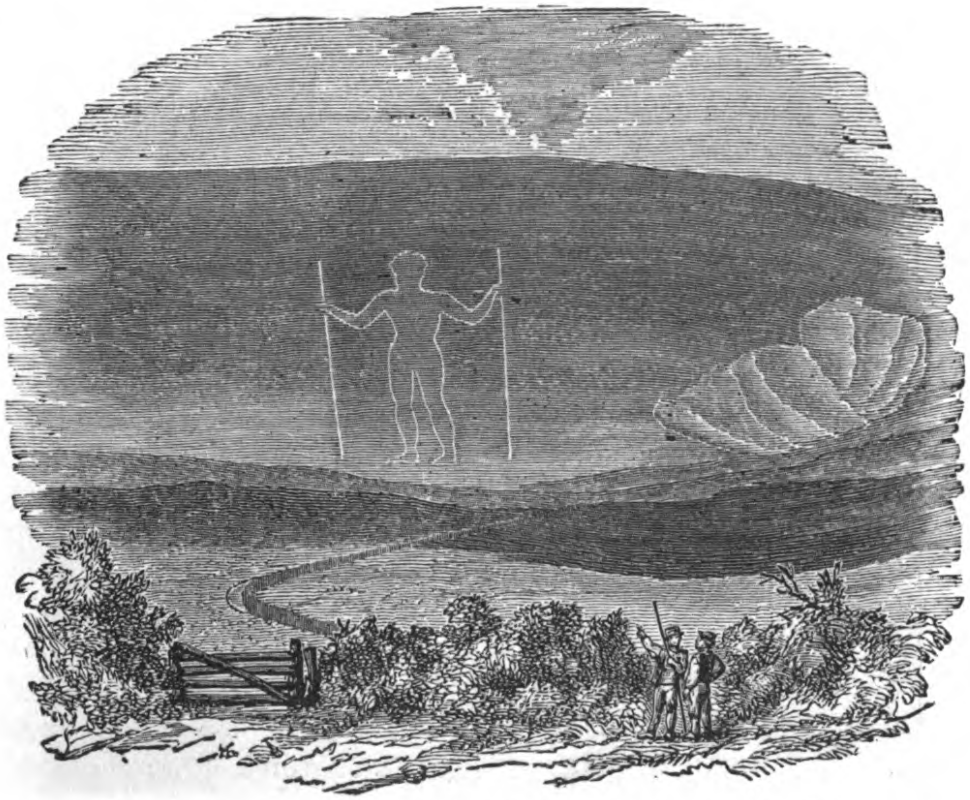


Fig. 26. "THE WILMINGTON GIANT," AS MARKED OUT IN 1874.

over with 2 semi-circular ribs of stone, intersecting diagonally, the point of intersection being 7ft above the floor. The 4 diagonal arches have both ends in the walls of the apartment. The rest of the house is of different and various dates; the 2 towers facing the S. (which form externally the most striking feature of the building) and the square mullioned window between them seem to be not earlier than the time of Henry VI.

Wilmington Priory is now the property of the Duke of Devonshire, into whose family it was brought, in 1782, by the marriage of Lady Elizabeth Compton with the Duke's grandfather, Lord George Cavendish, afterwards 1st Earl of Burlington.

About ½ m. from the Priory and half way to Folkington, is "Wilmington Holt." At the foot of the Holt, (A.S. for a "grove,") is a pond called the "Well Holes," which was the stew for supplying the monks.

This "Holt" was a grove of hazel trees: few, however, remain. The situation in a recess on the side of the hill is picturesque.

Wilmington Church (rest. 1883), dedicated to St. Mary, has nothing very remarkable about it except its ground plan. The monument in the wall of the S. aisle was removed thither in 1883. There are two or three rather good modern painted windows. In the tower, which is of wood (not an uncommon thing in these parts), are 3 bells. Two were re-cast in 1839; the third is believed to have been the Sanctus bell of the Priory and therefore very old. A curious female figure is embedded in the N. wall of the chancel on the out-

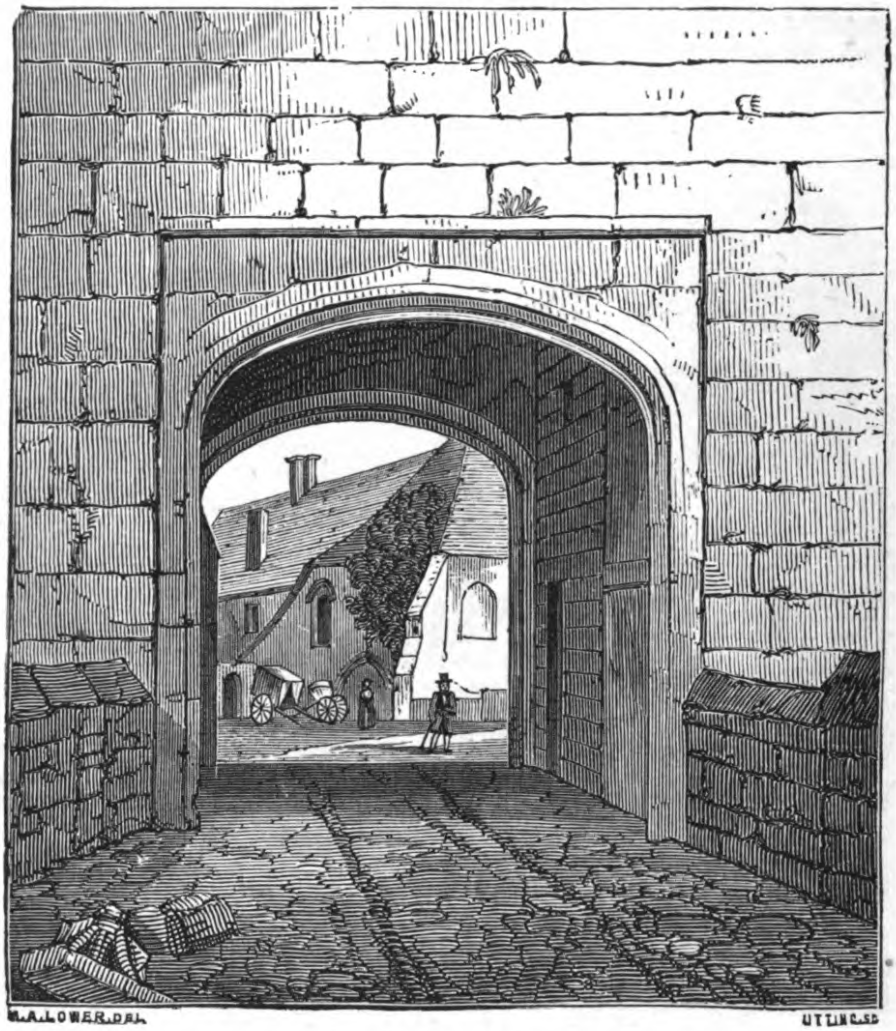


Fig. 27. ENTRANCE TO MICHELHAM PRIORY.

side. The Parish Register, in excellent preservation, dates from 1537.

Chalk of a hard sort is met with in several parts of the interior, used in place of stone for facings.

Notice the fine yew tree, probably 800 years old, on the N. side. Close to this tree on the N. there is a heavy stone lying on the ground. It serves, at his own request, as a tomb-stone for a recent Parish Clerk, but is thought to be of Druidical origin.

The views from the Churchyard are very picturesque.

Cut in the face of the hill, to the S. of the Priory, there is a rude, gigantic figure of a man, 80 yards

in height. The figure reclines on its back with arms extended upwards, and there is in each hand, parallel to the body, a long staff (or, according to Sir W. Burrell, a rake and a hoe respectively). The outline having been but slightly indented in the turf, had long been almost invisible, so, in 1873, a movement was set on foot for re-marking the whole figure. This was successfully accomplished under the careful superintendence of the Rev. W. St. Croix, late Vicar of Glynde, white bricks being employed. It has been said that this figure was once paved with bricks all over, but this is improbable.

Just above the "Giant" (as it is called) a bronze ornament was found in 1853 by a man named W. Smith, who was digging flints. It closely resembled an ornament, figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. xiv, plate 19, fig. 3, which was found in Somersetshire. Smith afterwards migrated to London, and it is believed sold the ornament in London. (For a full account of Wilmington Priory and Church, see a paper by the late vicar, the Rev. G. M. Cooper, in the *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, iv., 37–66.)

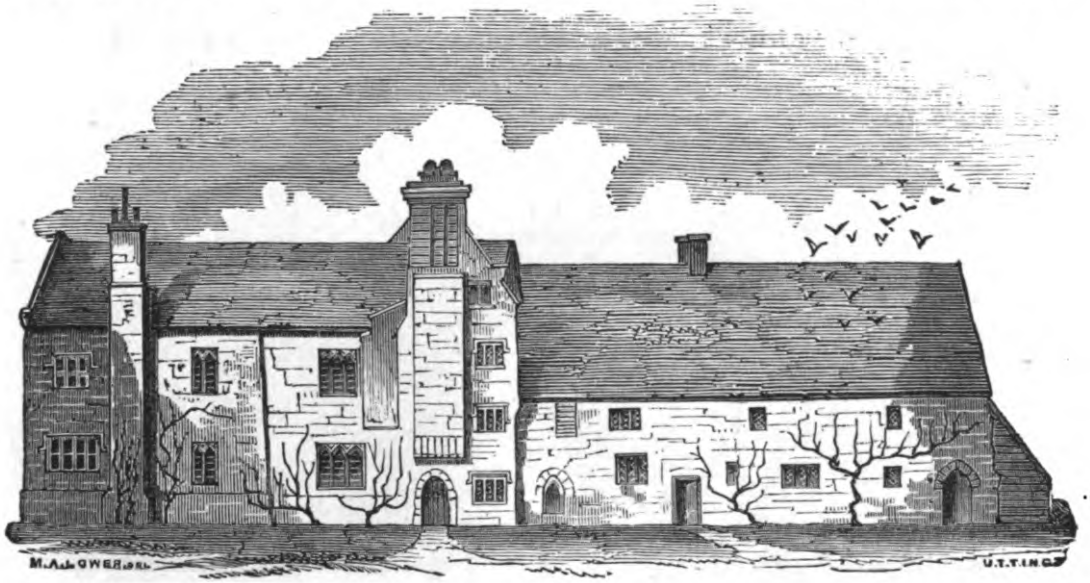


Fig. 28. MICHELHAM PRIORY FROM THE S.

The benefice of Wilmington is a Vicarage—patron, the Duke of Devonshire: value, 150*l.*: population, 280; acreage, 1744. The present Vicar is the Rev. W. A. St. John Dearsly, appointed 1875.

At Arlington, 2 m. N.N.W. of Wilmington, is a Norman Church of some interest. In a sandpit in that parish petrified wood used, it is said, to be found; but the Railway was cut through the pit.

Michelham Priory lies N. of Wilmington about 4 m., by a very winding road, through part of Arlington. One mile short of Michelham a very extensive wood, called Abbot's Wood, skirts the road on the right for some distance. In it picnics are held and wild flowers abound. (See Road Table No. V. *ante.*) A little beyond, a foot-path on the left gives a short cut to Michelham. Michelham may also be reached by a more direct route from East-Bourne: go to Polegate, and about $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond the railway, a turning to the left leads to the Priory, through a ham-

let called Cacklebury, and across a common. A pedestrian will do well to take the train to Berwick, and walk thence to Michelham. (3 m.) The return journey may be varied by joining the train again at Hailsham, (2½ m.) or at Polegate, (4¼ m.) as may be preferred.

The Priory of Michelham was founded by Gilbert De Aquila shortly before the year 1229 for the Augustines or Black Canons (as they were called from the habits they wore,) and is situated on a rich alluvial soil at the edge of an extensive common, now almost wholly enclosed, which has been for centuries called "The Dicker." For miles around extended a vast forest, of which no inconsiderable portion remains, and the position must have been enchanting.

The following account of Michelham is taken nearly *verbatim* from a paper by the Rev. G. M. Cooper, in the *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vi. 129–63:—

The conventual buildings occupied a quadrangular area of nearly 8 acres, surrounded by a moat, averaging in breadth about 40 yards, now fringed with underwood, and decorated with water lilies. Of

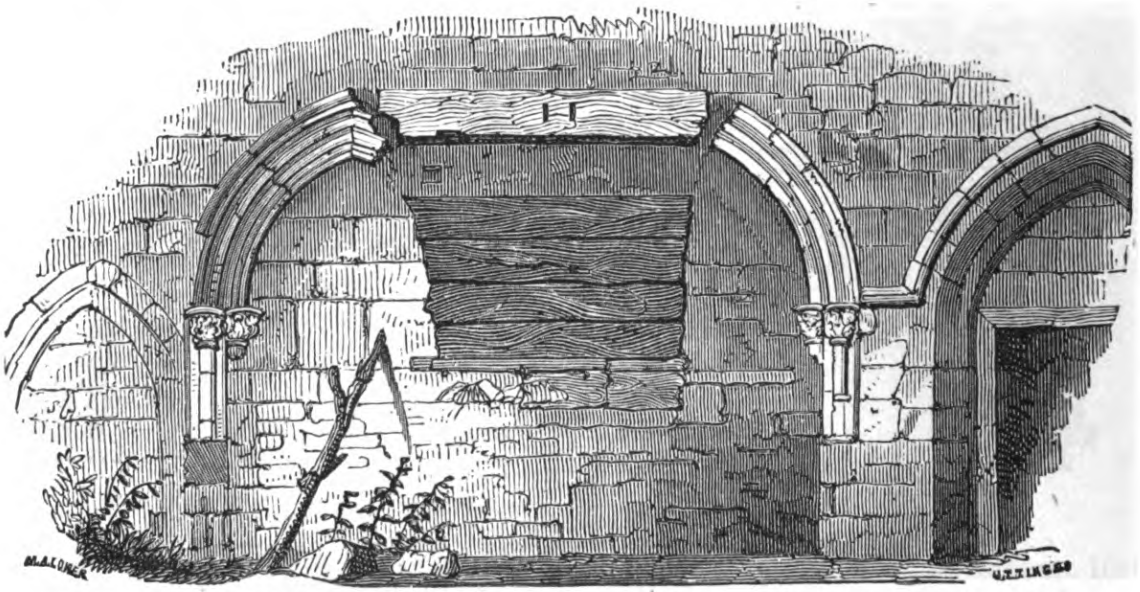


Fig. 29. MICHELHAM PRIORY: MUTILATED ARCHES NEAR THE PRESENT BACK DOOR.

this moat it is computed that about 6 acres remain covered with water. The establishment, though probably not capable of resisting any very formidable assault, was no doubt sufficiently protected in this way against marauders, or the prowling bands of ruffians who roved the country in the troublous times of Mediævalism.

Within this comfortable entrenchment stood the dwelling-house and chapel of the monks, their barns and stables sheltering the produce of their fields as well as the hinds and teams that cultivated them. A bridge of solid masonry leads across the moat, having a small arch next to the island. The different character of the work of this arch shows it to be of late date, and justifies us in supposing that there was originally a drawbridge here, a supposition confirmed by tradition. This bridge communicated with the entrance—a gateway in a square embattled tower in good condition, which rises some 50^{ft} above the

ground, having 4 square trefoil windows, the mullions of which are partly destroyed. It has 3 storeys, the one below being called the dungeon, descending beneath the entrance to the level of the water; the 2 above are now used as store rooms, and are connected by winding steps of stone which conduct to the parapet of the roof; the stairs, roof, and floors are nearly perfect. This gateway opens into a large court-yard, in front of the house. About the house are the gardens, orchards, and closes, all such conveniences as the little luxury-loving community could require. Three fish stews, communicating by narrow channels with the moat, still exist, in a condition fit for use.

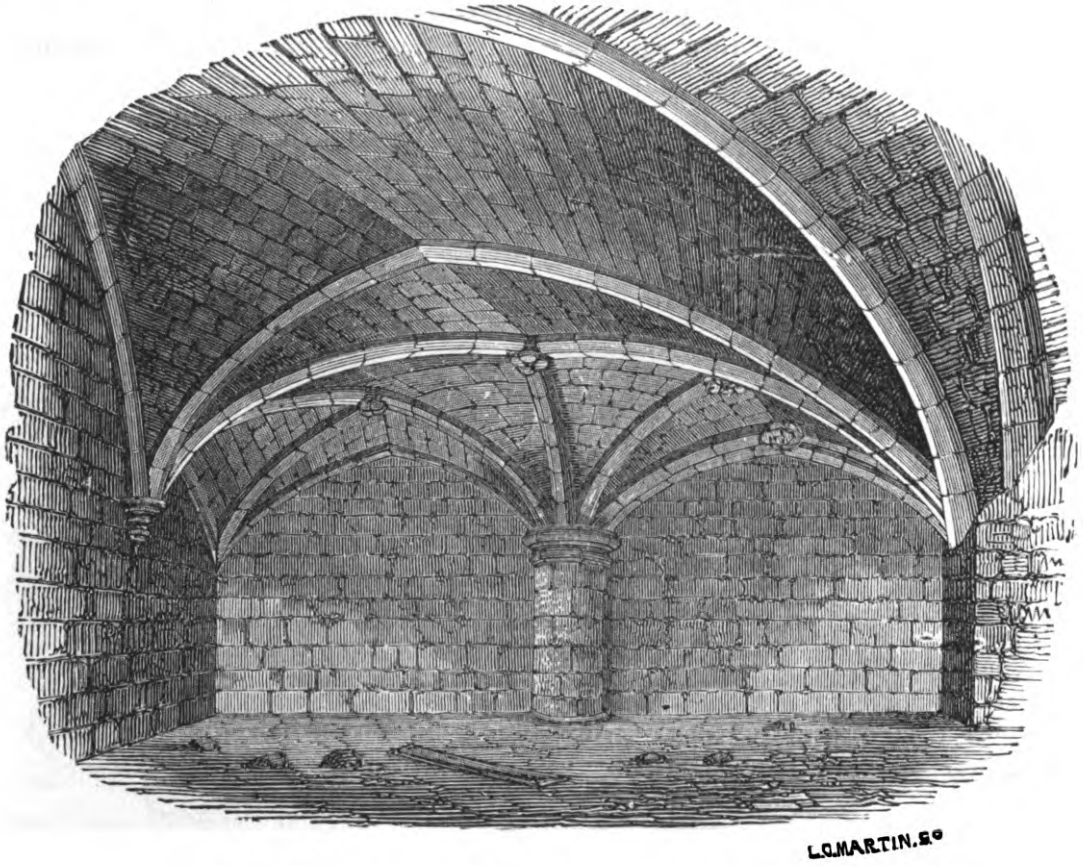


Fig. 30. MICHELHAM PRIORY: THE CRYPT.

The house itself presents externally, on the S. side,[a] a handsome elevation, though stopped windows here and there tell of rooms no longer used save for lumber; in the rear of the edifice, which has the oldest look, broken arches and unsightly junctures give proof of violence done to it at various periods. Near the present back door are two mutilated Early English arches, having columns of roll moulding with richly ornamented capitals.

It was unquestionably here on the N. side that the Chapel stood, but so completely has it been demolished that had it not been certain that such a building once existed, the fact might have been unknown to us. It is clear, however, that it extended Northward, at least, as far

[a] The chimneys on this side have been heightened with modern brickwork.

as the present modern stable, in the N.E. corner of which may be seen, beneath the manger, a broken portion of one of its arches, the soil having been raised nearly to the top of the pillars from which the arches sprang.

The demolition of the ancient building has been carried so far, and so many changes and adaptations introduced to fit it for a farm-house that it is extremely difficult to judge of the original design; but an old plan, dated 1667, shows it to have been at that time much more extensive towards the N., having the principal front to the W., with 3 chimneys instead of the solitary one now remaining, and a roof much higher than the present; a small portion of this still exists. The one chimney just spoken of, a fine lofty piece of stone masonry about 60^{ft} high, is to all appearance in its original form.

In the interior the most habitable

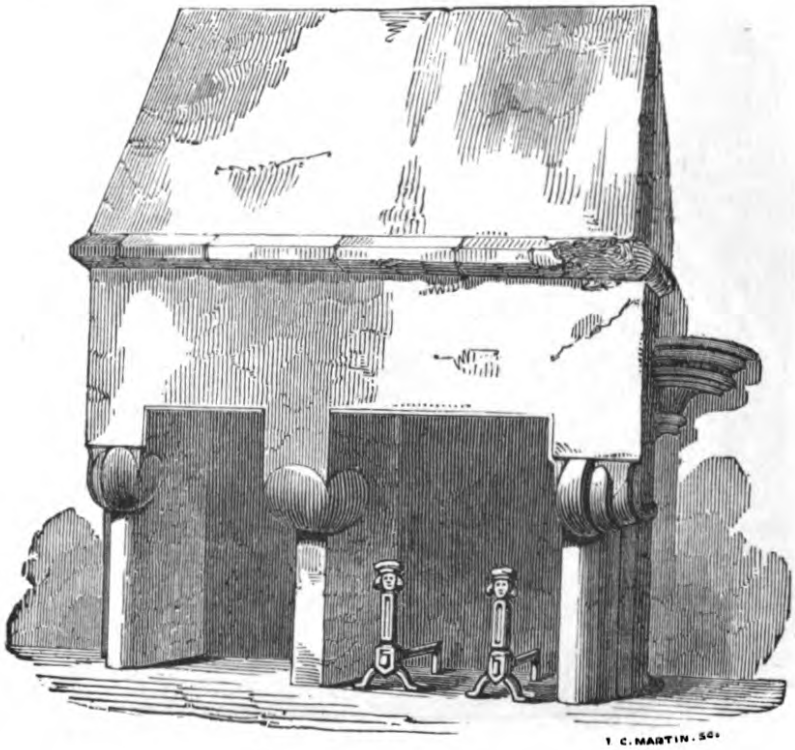


Fig. 31. FIRE-PLACE AT MICHELHAM PRIORY.

room on the ground floor is a large light parlour with an oaken wainscot and square windows of the later Tudor period, apparently an addition to the original structure, made since it was secularised. The crypt, which is here above ground, on account of the surrounding water, has evidently continued unchanged since its first construction, and is probably the only apartment of which this can be strictly affirmed. It is divided, like that at Wilmington—which it much resembles, excepting that it is larger—into 4 compartments in all respects similar to each other, with a complete groined roof over each, and is now used as a dairy. Over this is a large room with a brick floor and a massive stone fire-place surmounted by a funnel projecting from the wall and divided into two distinct and equal parts, having a flat stone

bracket on either side of the funnel. In this fire-place are two andirons of Sussex make, terminating in human heads, the head-dresses of which mark the time of Henry VII. A pointed arched doorway opening outwards to a flight of steps led to the Chapel, and there seems to have been an entrance from without through a similar doorway at the Western end, for indications of an external stone stair may be perceived. To this also a narrow passage below, running parallel to the inner side of the crypt, and ribbed over with short pointed arches, conducted from the lower apartments. On the left of this passage is a smaller passage which leads to a curious recess, nicknamed "Isaac's hole," probably the "lanterna," a cell for delinquents undergoing solitary confinement.

The private apartments of the

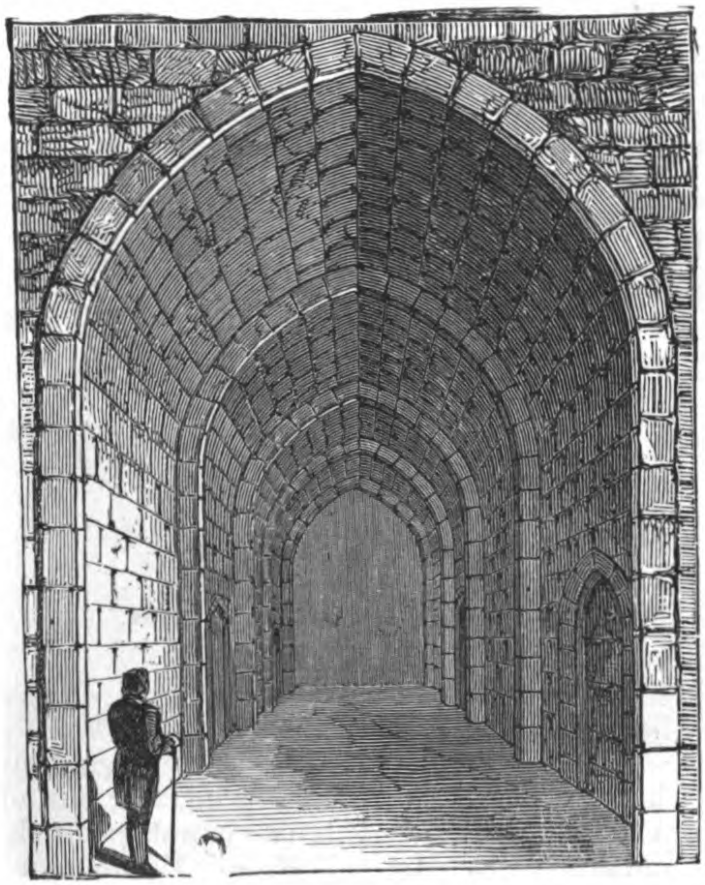


Fig. 32. PASSAGE AT MICHELHAM PRIORY.

Prior were apparently on the ground floor. The room over the crypt with the double fire-place was the common room of the canons, and a staircase led to the dormitory on the floor above.

Fig. 30 represents an impression, the only one extant, of the seal of Michelham Abbey. It appears to represent our Lord seated under a canopy, of which the side shafts only are left; near His head is the foot of an Omega, and around it a nimbus, within which a cruciform radiance is discernable; the left hand holds a book on His knee; the right is raised as in the act of blessing. The counter-seal, at the

back of the parchment slip, is oval and much smaller, showing an angel in motion, holding what seems to be a flower in his hand, as in the Annunciation; the whole is encircled with the Motto, ✠ M·SI: VIS: AMARI: AMA: What M stands for is not perfectly clear unless it be *Memento*.

The moat is fed by the little river Cuckmere, which rising in the high lands of Heathfield flows hither through Hellingly; and through Arlington and Alfriston finds its way into the sea in the parish of West Dean. In 1853, a pike was caught at Michelham which weighed 8^{lbs}; inside the pike there was a

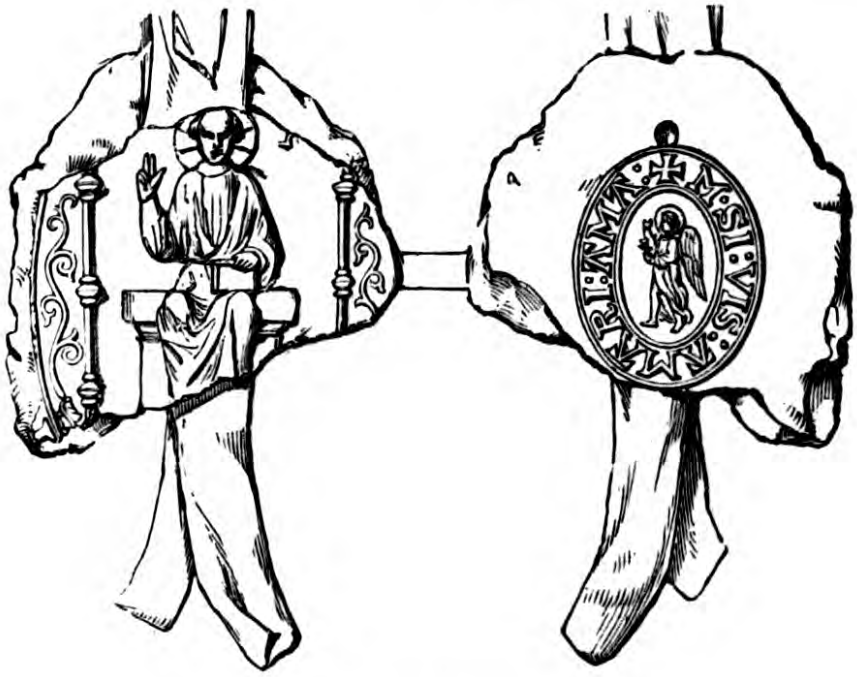


Fig. 33. SEAL OF MICHELHAM PRIORY.

little pike, and inside the little pike a roach! It may be mentioned that otters and owls are occasionally met with at Michelham, but the former have become rare.

Outside the entrance to the Priory, notice the antique Priory Mill, still doing a little business. The mill, the moat, and the Priory in the background, together make a picture well worthy of being put on paper.

Michelham Priory is now the property of Earl Amherst, to whom it came by his marriage in 1839, with the eldest daughter of John, 3rd Duke of Dorset. The present tenant is Mr. Thomas Brown, who farms the property. Visitors have free access to the Court-yard, and may view the external features of the Priory *ad. lib.*, but admission to the house is not granted.

From Michelham to Hailsham Railway Station is 2½ m. Hailsham is a small country town where is held an important cattle market every alternate Wednesday; also petty sessions.

At Hailsham and Herstmonceux, and elsewhere round East-Bourne, wooden baskets of a very useful form are made, which deserve to be more generally known. These *trug baskets*, as they are called, are peculiar to the County of Sussex,

and are especially valuable for garden purposes; some specimens

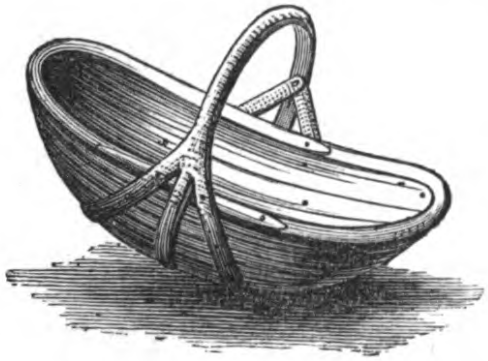


Fig. 34. SUSSEX TRUG BASKET.

were sent to the Great Exhibition of 1851 as examples of Sussex industry, and one of them made with extra finish and fastened with silver nails was presented to, and accepted by, the Queen.

Hailsham Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a Perpendicular edifice with a fine low-pinnacled W. tower, in which is hung a peal of 5 bells, cast at Bellbanks, on the out-skirts of the town. The Church comprises a nave with N. and S. aisles, and a chancel with N. and S. side-chancels, and has been in part restored, but a good deal remains to be done in the interior.

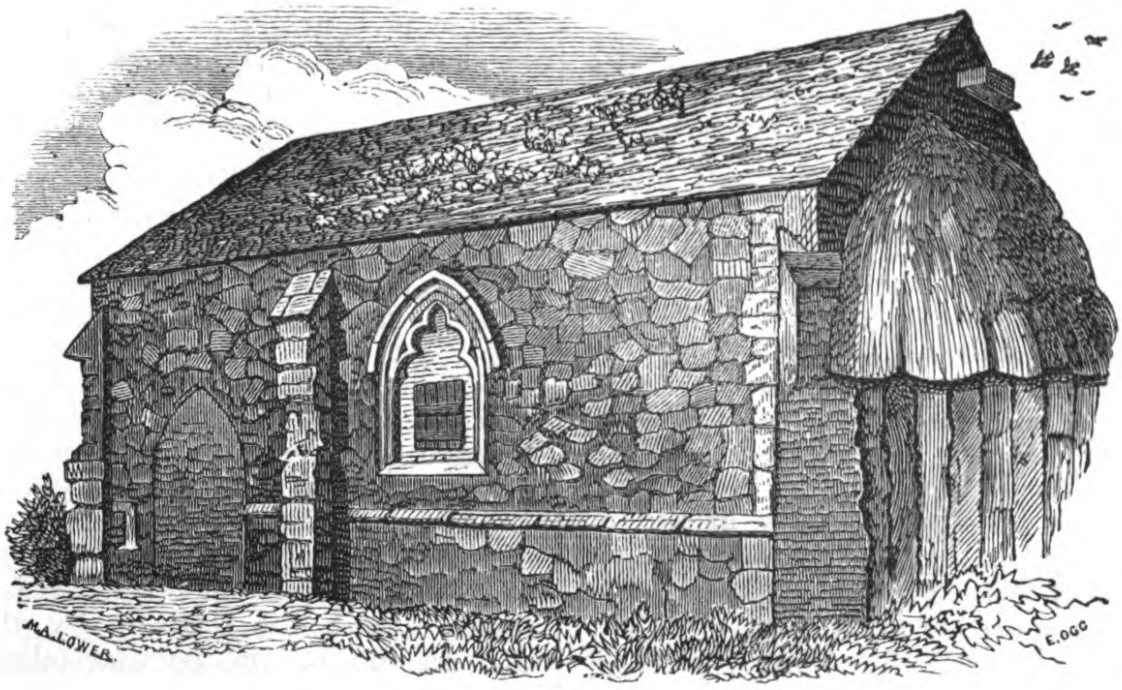


Fig. 35. ST. LAURENCE'S SHRINE AT OTHAM.

The benefice is a Vicarage—patrons, Sheppard's Trustees: value, 450*l.*; population, 2963; acreage, 5330. The present Vicar is the Rev. F. C. Harvey, appointed 1872.

Within the parish of Hailsham is "Otham Quarter," the seat of an early monastery of the Premonstratensian Order. The date of its foundation cannot be exactly given, but it was in the reign of Henry II., and therefore between 1154 and 1189. The sterility of the land, however, attached to the Abbey seems soon to have compelled the occupants to abandon their residence there, and they went to Bayham early in the 13th century, between which time and the general sup-

pression of the monasteries, the house at Otham was only kept up on a very reduced scale. Very little of the ancient building remains, and of the habitation of the canons apparently nothing, unless it be a small portion of the ground floor of the present farm-house, on the N. side, with here and there a few squared stones, or a plain stone window-frame worked up as materials in the more modern part of the edifice, which may be some 200 years old. The well, from the solidity of its structure, may be the original one. A shrine, dedicated to St. Laurence, remains in tolerable condition: it was founded before the Abbey, and, though its Services were suppressed at the Reformation, it has preserved much of its original character. It is a small, oblong building, distinct and detached, with buttresses at the four corners and one on the S. side, all much dilapidated. The principal entrance was on the W., by a doorway large relatively to the size of the Chapel; this was stopped up some years ago, and a smaller door on the S. side which communicated more directly with the Abbey is also stopped up. The present entrance is by an opening broken through the N. wall. Of the principal window at the E. end, 12ft high by 8ft wide, nothing is now left except the outer framework, and that is bricked up. The venerable building is now (shame be it said!) a stable. It was perverted to this use about 1826, while it was the property of the Earl of Liverpool. The Chapel serves as a boundary, on the N. side, of the small lawn belonging to the farm-house, and fruit trees are trained against it. In the field to the N.W. are numerous inequalities in the ground, which conceal foundations, doubtless those of some of the old buildings of the Abbey. (A long account of Otteham Abbey, as it was formerly called, is given by the Rev. G. M. Cooper, *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, v., 155–75.)

Otham lies on a cross road and rather out of the way. It may be reached from Polegate thus; take the road to Hailsham—on the right about ½ m. from the Railway Station is a turning: follow this: then take the first turning to the right, and you will come to a level crossing on the Hailsham Branch Railway. (Gate No. 73.) Otham is reached by a foot-path diverging on the right from just across the Railway. Vehicles may go down the lane about ¼ m. further still, and halt at a gate on the right, whence some farm buildings are visible. The Shrine is contiguous to a second block of buildings lying out of sight, just behind those seen from the road.

To a pedestrian, Otham is less than a mile from Polegate by the nearest path. Proceed from Polegate Station (N. side) up the road towards the village; take the first turning to the right (N.); at the end of this lane, and on the right, is a level-crossing gate of the Hailsham Branch Railway. Go through this gate and walk along the E. side of the line of Railway for a little distance, to the mile-post, "B 20," and another pair of level-crossing gates. Quit the Railway by the one on the E. and passing along a lot of waste grass land, Otham will be reached in 3 minutes.

From Hailsham to East-Bourne along the "lower" or Eastern road is 8 m. On the left, about 3 m. from Hailsham, is a large Tudor house called "Priesthawes," occupied as a farm-house.

The name is supposed to be a corruption of Priest-house, and, according to tradition, a subterranean passage connects it

with Pevensey Castle, but there is no foundation for this myth, letting alone the fact that the direct distance is more than 2 m.

Scattered about on either side of the archway carrying the Railway (Hastings line) over the road, are some houses. The group on the N. of the Railway is at "Stone's Cross," where 4 roads meet. The group on the S. of the Railway is collectively known as "Friday Street." One mile S. of Friday Street, a turning to the left leads to Pevensey: East-Bourne is now in view, and the E. end of the Sea Houses will soon be reached.

PEVENSEY CASTLE.

After Beachy Head, Pevensey Castle is the next great "lion" of East-Bourne, but it derives its interest rather from its historical associations than from anything else, for its architecture presents no features of beauty, though the *locale* is pleasing.

The road to Pevensey is the main road to Hastings and Battle. Passing along the old Sea Houses, notice on the right the "Workman's Hall," a sort of club-house for the lower classes, built in 1864, at the sole expense of a London merchant, Mr. W. Leaf. It is a substantial building, and has a small tower which contains a clock with 4 dials, which are illuminated at night. Farther on, on the right, is Christ Church, a new Church consecrated in 1859, but at present not completed according to the designs of the architect (Mr. B. Ferrey); the interior elevation is lofty. At the corner of the Churchyard, and very awkwardly placed, is the Infant School founded by the late Miss J. Brodie. Hence to Pevensey the road is nearly level.

All the way from Christ Church Parsonage a vast expanse of beach, no longer washed by the sea, called "The Crumbles," extends N.E.-ward. About 1 m. beyond Christ Church a tramway crosses the road: this was put down many years ago by the Brighton Railway Company for the conveyance inland of shingle from the Crumbles, and many thousands of tons are annually carted away to be sold for roadmaking purposes, the Company paying to the Lord of the Manor a small royalty. Close to the place where the tramway enters the field on the left, there is a gate admitting to a rough road which eventually passes into a "green drive," and which, crossing the Railway on a level, and passing near a large wood, leads out into the Willingdon road opposite the turning to Ratton. (See *ante*).

The route is an excellent one for pedestrians and equestrians, but is barely practicable throughout for wheeled carriages. The tramway crossed, on the left is a solitary Martello tower perched on a small eminence called St. Anthony's Hill. A little to the W. of this a battery of Armstrong guns was temporarily planted in 1860, and on August 7 of that year the power of that make of ordnance was put to the test by an assault upon one of the Martello towers upon the beach (No. 71), which was becoming untenantable by reason of the encroachments of the sea. The guns were 3 in number: a 100-pounder, an 80-pounder, and a 40-pounder, and the range was 1000 yards; the experiments being carried out in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge, Sir J. Burgoyne, Sir W. G. Armstrong, the inventor of the guns, and several officers of distinction.

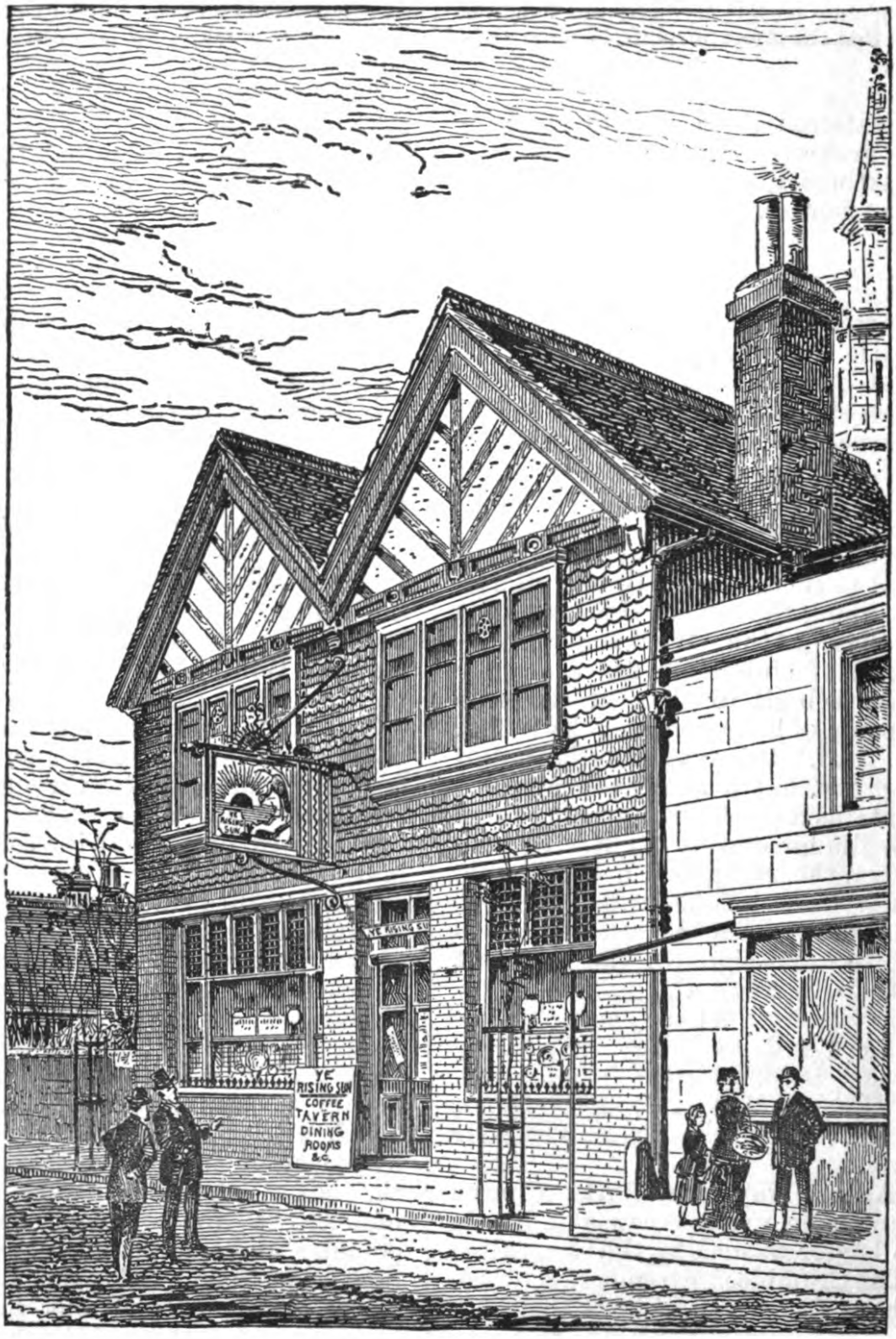


Fig. 36. "YE RISING SUN" COFFEE TAVERN, EAST-BOURNE.

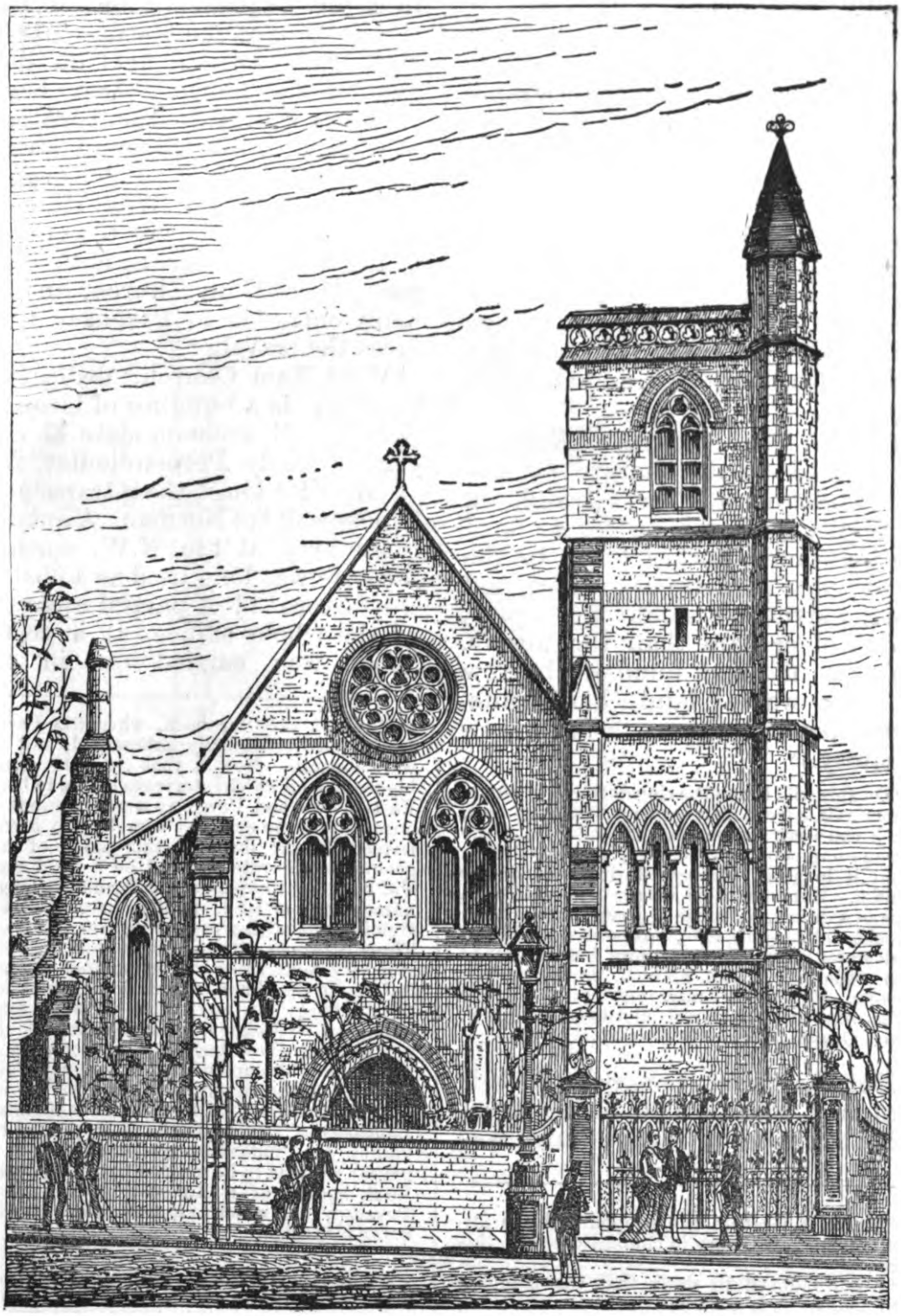


Fig 37. CHRIST CHURCH EAST-BOURNE.

The firing was excellent; but a great many rounds were fired before a breach was made in the wall of the tower; however, when once made, percussion shells were afterwards thrown in with considerable effect, though so substantial and well-built did the tower prove to be, that, after two days' vigorous assault, it remained standing, apparently in a repairable condition. The greatest penetration effected by a dead shot was 4ft 6in. Further Artillery experiments, and on a large scale, took place on St. Anthony's Hill in October, 1875, and October, 1876.

Beyond St. Anthony's Hill the high road turns sharply to the left, whilst a track leads straight on to Wall's End—2 m., a Coast-guard station—and another track to the right goes to Langney Point and Fort, a structure mounting 6 guns, and of older date than the towers. Rabbits in great numbers burrow in the waste land hereabouts. (Langney = longness, = long promontory.)[a]

"On this wild beach the ring dotterel, or stone-runner as it is frequently termed, deposits 3 eggs, which can scarcely be distinguished from the surrounding pebbles; and many species of terns haunt it in great numbers during the summer months. But amid this barren waste, like an oasis in a desert, a cluster of green furze-covered hillocks suddenly appears, intersected with little fresh water lakes, whose swampy banks, clothed with reeds and rushes, abound, during certain seasons, with many migratory birds of the grallatorial and natatorial divisions." (A. E. Knox, *Ornith. Rambles in Sussex*, p. 11.)

Not far from Langney Fort is Langney Farm. The house occupies the site of a Grange which was once connected with Lewes Priory The Chapel, which remains, is in a fair state of preservation; it forms the E. wing of the house. The best view of it is from a field on the S. side of the house. Just beyond Langney Farm is the turning to Pevensey, whilst the road straight on leads to Hailsham. The railway is crossed at the West-Ham and Pevensey Station, near the entrance to the former village; another ½ m., past West-Ham Church, and the main entrance to Pevensey Castle faces the traveller.

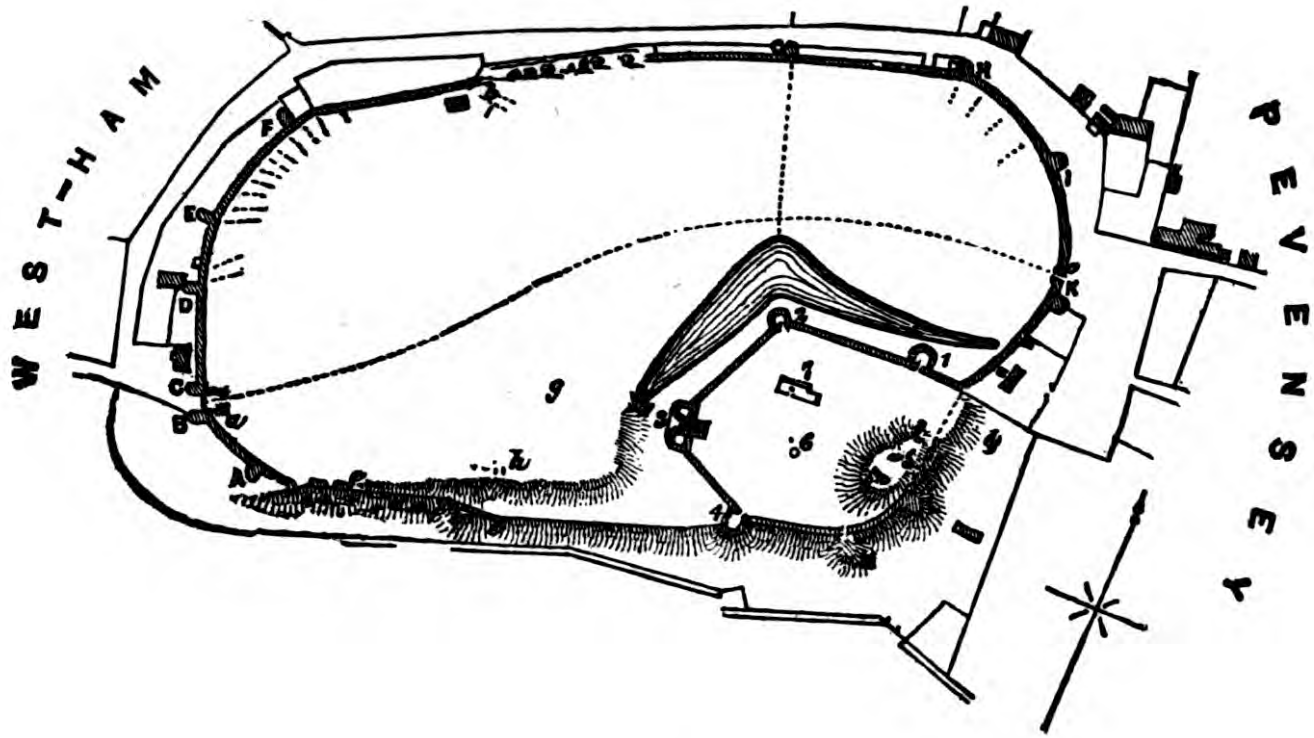
West-Ham Church,[b] dedicated to St. Mary, is a building of large size (for it will accommodate 800 persons), chiefly Perpendicular, *temp.* Henry VI., though the S. transept and S. nave wall are Norman. A quadrangular area at the N.W. corner *of the nave* was long used as a coal and wood store!!! A partial reparation of the whole edifice, at a cost of 3000*l*, was carried out in 1877

[a] Mr. R. J. Graham has propounded the following ingenious theory in connection with this word:—

"I am induced to think that the point or 'nez' indicated, is not what would *now* strike us, namely, the point of beach. That shingly promontory has probably undergone great alterations in process of time, and after all, is not a very long 'ness.' Let us carry back our thoughts to the period, not very far back, when the Pevensey Levels were continually submerged, and really were a marsh. Now at that time the range of higher ground which intervenes half-way between East-Bourne and Pevensey would present itself strangely to the eye, and would seem a sort of island. If the form of this patch of higher ground be accurately traced on a good map, it will be found to assume the form of a long and narrow strip of land, slightly curved at one extremity, and with a projecting arm at the other. Three points or extremities are thus formed, and it is very remarkable to observe that the appellations of the three extremities all end in the form of 'ness' or 'ney,' (that is, 'nez,') namely, 'Langney,' 'Rickney,' and 'Blackness.' Langney will thus show itself to be properly placed on the point of the upland, while Langney Point, at the end of the beach, will prove to be only a secondary name." Although this assumes that *Langney* not *Langley* is the most proper orthography, (as I indeed everywhere give it in these pages) yet it is to be noticed that the *Domesday* Book speaks of a *Langelie* in the Rape of Pevensey, and which is not otherwise capable of being identified.

[b] The Rev. W. Leeke, author of *Lord Seaton's Regiment at Waterloo*, was Curate here in 1829, after he left the 52nd Regiment. In those days there was much smuggling here and some of Mr. Leeke's reminiscences thereof are very interesting.

Plan of Pevensey Castle.



SCALE.
100 *Yards* to 1 *Inch.*

The following account of the Church, written before it was restored, is from *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, xiv., 265 :—

"The south wall of the Church is Norman, having three of the original windows remaining, and the frame of the fourth is very visible on the outside. They are placed unusually high, and rebated for glass externally. The rest of the Church, except a portion of the north wall, and part of the original transept, appear to be principally or entirely Perpendicular. There is some good carved screenwork, and part of the rood-loft occupies its original position. The stairs exist in the wall, though the entrance and outlet are blocked up. The Norman south transept, formerly a chantry, remains, and was till recently converted into a school-room; from the appearance of the foundations it seems to have terminated in an apse. By the side of the west door, under the tower, is a mutilated stoup. The chancel arch is of the late Decorated period and of fine proportions. The E. window of the chancel contains the remains of some well designed, but indifferently burnt, painted glass. Originally it represented the Saviour and the twelve Apostles. St. Thomas, St. Matthew, and St. Peter still remain. Under the window, on the outside, is a cross of faced flint, with Caen stone sides. The font, of the East-Bourne green sandstone, is of the period of Henry V. The interior woodwork is in good preservation, and is of the same or next reign. It not only forms the screen between the nave and chancel, but also between the nave and south transept. In this transept is a monument to John Thatcher, Esq., who died 3rd September, 1649, without issue, and was the last of the once "noble family," as the inscription states, who were allied by marriage with the families of Challenor, Lewknor, Oxenbridge, Sackville, Pelham, Colepepper, Stapley, Tresham and Audley. They were originally of the Broyle, in Ringmer, and then of Priesthawes, in Westham. Eastwards of the north aisle are indications of a destroyed chapel, and a round arch is still visible, externally in the east wall of the aisle."

Near the Church are some cottages worth a passing glance. In this parish is *Glynley*, an Elizabethan house, once of some pretensions and lately renovated.

The benefice is a Vicarage—patron, the Duke of Devonshire: value, 550*l.*: population, 858; acreage, 4718. The present Vicar is the Rev. H. Hopley, appointed 1885.

Pevensey Castle consists of two distinct features; it is an enclosure within an enclosure. The outer wall is Roman, more or less, whilst the inner structure (often erroneously called the "keep") is mediæval. Let us in the first place discuss the outer enclosure. This includes an area of about 8½ acres, exclusive of the area of the Mediæval Castle. Its origin is indicated by the masonry of the walls, which will be described presently. The wall is studded at tolerably regular intervals with large and solidly-built buttress towers. The views from within towers B and C with their masonry as a foreground and West-Ham Church and the Downs as a background are very striking. About 12 of these turrets are more or less distinguishable, but it is probable that there once existed several more. At *d*, and opposite No. 4, and opposite *f*, are the remains seemingly of 3 Roman towers, making a total of 15, whose original existence is more or less free from doubt. Two of these flank the western, Decuman, or principal entrance (which faces the visitor passing to the Castle out of the village of West-Ham), but the remaining ones stand singly. The outer wall, of which we are now speaking, remains fairly perfect on the N. and W. sides, to an elevation of about 20ft, but it is in many parts so seriously undermined as to depend on a series of brick buttresses for its continued preservation.[a]

This state of affairs has been brought about partly by spoliation, (for the wall was long used by the neighbourhood as a quarry!) and partly by the effect of time, operating in a manner that deserves a little explanation, for the undermining just alluded to, serves to illustrate a principle of Roman architecture of which instances are now rarely met with. When it was

[a] A Cottage near the Western entrance and sundry cart lodges, pigstyes, &c., which exist in various places outside the outer wall of the Castle, should be swept away so as to throw open the view of the wall all along the high road from West-Ham to Pevensey, as far as the *Royal Oak Inn* inclusive. This "Local Improvement" might be effected at small cost, especially if the sites of these structures were well railed in and devoted to grazing purposes simply.

found necessary for military and political reasons to select a site for a building which architecturally was unsuitable, owing to the ground being, for example, marshy or otherwise unsound, it was usual to build on a sub-structure prepared as follows:—charred piles of willow, olive, or oak were driven some depth into the ground, as closely as possible, a little outside of the proposed building line, externally. The soil internally was then removed to a moderate depth, and as much of the subsoil water as possible; the excavation was then filled up with charcoal, and on the bottom thus obtained the main foundations were laid. It can scarcely be doubted that this plan was followed when the Romans built their fortress at Pevensey. They found the elevation they had selected to be saturated by water, and supposing springs to prevail more indeed than really was the fact, they followed the precautions just noticed; precautions very desirable indeed for them to take in some parts of this locality, but, as Pevensey Castle shows, injurious to the stability of the erections in others, for the water, not generally running through or percolating all the soil alike, the piles becoming dry soon became rotten, and the walls in several parts have been shaken and overthrown, in consequence of wanting that support which the piles themselves were intended to supply. This is strikingly observable entirely round the N. and W. sides of the works, where in several places an intervening space of many feet exists before the back part of the sub-structure can be reached. The vacancy thus created betwixt the lowest course with the mortar adhering to its under surface, and the earth, presents to the eye the appearance of a broad black line traversing the whole circuit of the wall at the bottom thereof. The insecure condition to which, from these causes, the wall has been brought has been partially remedied by a few modern buttresses, but the injury which the foundations have sustained by this undermining is of too serious a nature to be permanently met without resort to a more extensive plan of reparation. (A figure illustrating these remarks will be found in a paper by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, on Porchester Castle, the *Proceedings of the Archæological Inst., at Winchester*, 1845.)

The general ground-plan of the Romano-Saxon part of Pevensey Castle—the outer enclosure—is that of an irregular oval, conforming to the outline of the rising ground. It has already been mentioned that Pevensey is the site of the Roman city of Anderida. There is every reason to suppose that when this city was founded and the Castle built in its first form, the S. side and parts of the E. side of the Castle were washed by the sea, which has however receded and is now a mile distant. The fact may be presumed from the circumstance that the masonry on the S. side seems to have been far less massive than on the other fronts. The wall averages about 12ft in thickness, and is from 20ft to 30ft high, and Mr. Wright observes:—"The Roman masonry is wonderfully perfect: although it has been exposed to the changes of a great part of 2000 years the mark of the trowel is still visible on the mortar and many facing stones look as fresh as if they had been cut yesterday." (*Gentleman's Mag.*, Aug., 1852, p. 132.)[a] The wall remains standing for about two-thirds its entire circuit. The material is flint, with sea-sand mortar; the facings, squared blocks of sand-stone, with bonding courses of red tiles. These bonding courses are usually 2 or 3 in number, but in the Watch Tower (see *post*) there are 4 such courses. The mortar has the usual red tint of Roman work, an effect due to the pounded tiles mixed with it.

The principal turret (G) on the N. side has some Norman additions, probably due to its first Norman possessor, Robert, Earl of Morton; these additions (which raised the

[a] This paper of Mr. Wright's deserves attentive perusal. It is illustrated by 2 cuts of the Towers of Pevensey and a ground plan.

height to 50ft) are noticeable for the rudeness of the masonry. Traces of a Norman window remain, so in all probability this particular turret, commanding as it did a vast extent of country on the N., was used as a Watch-tower. Some Norman work also appears in the next tower (H) Eastward. W. of both these towers, and also W. of a portion of the wall that has fallen outwards, is a little postern gate (*b*) "which does not pass at right angles through the wall, but by a singular winding course—obviously for its better defence."

Excavations in 1852 (see *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vi, 255) proved that the towers B and C at the W. entrance (*a*) had originally been connected with each other by a wall, an archway in which formed the actual entrance.

It also appeared that the whole area within the wall had been covered with a bed of stiff red clay to a depth of many feet, and *débris* of various kinds accumulating on this had raised the surface so greatly that in some places the wall internally was only a little more than

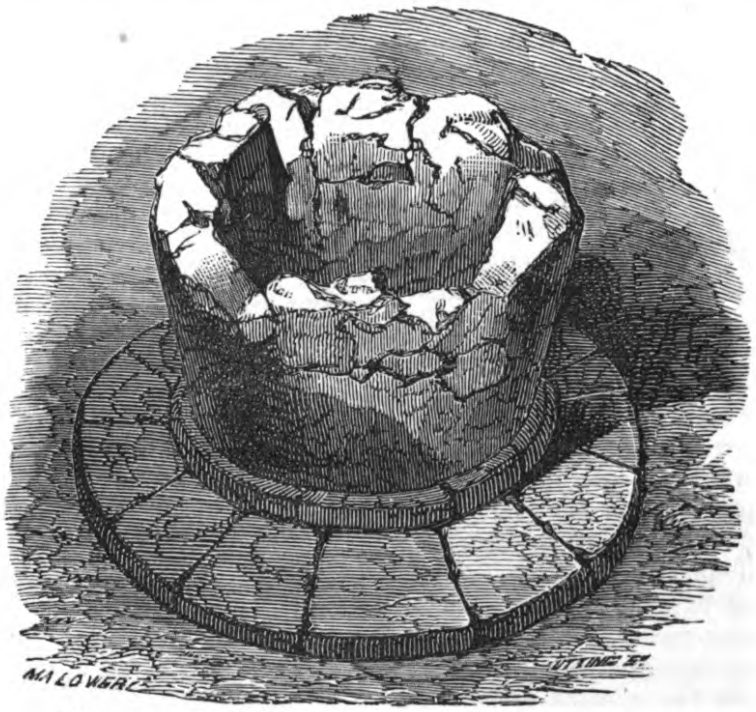


Fig. 39. ANCIENT FONT FOUND AT PEVENSEY CASTLE.

qreast high. On the E. side this elevation seems to have been brought about with some special object in view, though nobody has ever explained what that object was.[a]

On the bank towards the S. side, (*h*) there formerly lay, without carriages, and partly sunk in the earth, two pieces of ordnance of the 15th century. One of these was hooped and marked with the Rose and Crown and the initials "E.R.," probably for Elizabeth Regina; this was 11ft long. The other was marked "W.P." and was 12ft long. It may fairly be presumed that these were the "ij demi-culverings of small value" mentioned in a survey of the Sussex coast, made in 1587,

[a] The foregoing ideas are Mr. Lower's, but it seems more reasonable that the Roman wall of Pevensey was built simply to enclose a certain rising ground, which by accident rather than design has had its general elevation increased during the course of 16 centuries.

in anticipation of the Spanish invasion, as being in the Castle of "Pemsy." The first alone remains in position, the second having been removed to the Royal Artillery Museum at Woolwich in 1867, a present from the Duke of Devonshire. These guns were fired for the last time (as is believed) in 1809, on the occasion of some festivities.

The visitor standing near the one remaining gun and looking Southwards, will be able to notice that there exists on that side of the enclosure only a low modern wall. It would appear however that there as everywhere else, the Roman Enclosure had once been bounded by a Roman wall, but that a landslip had carried it away, so that it had sunk into the boggy flats below.

The inner or mediæval Castle(area 1½ acres) is on the S.E. side, and the wall of the Roman Castle at its S.E.

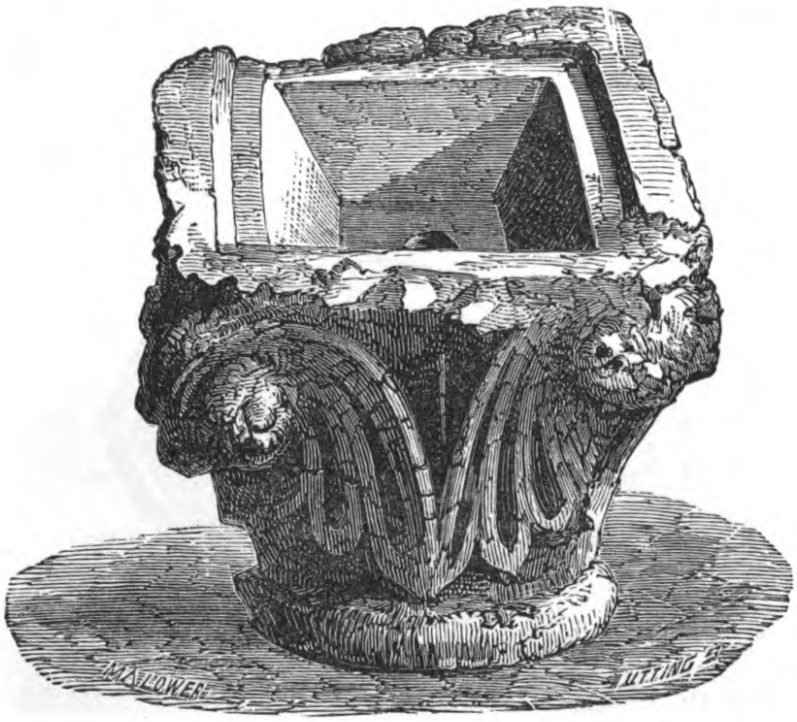


Fig. 40. PISCINA FOUND AT PEVENSEY CASTLE.

is also that of the Mediæval one as well. On the N. and W. sides of this inner Castle there is a moat. The ground plan of the structure is that of an irregular pentagon, with towers at the angles. The principal gateway (3) is flanked by two towers and faces the W., but a low wall having been put up which connects the two towers, the Mediæval Castle is no longer accessible on this side save to gymnasts. The ordinary entrance is now on the N.E., through the garden of a cottage overlooking the Church. There are no fees payable for admission. The castle is not open on Sundays. Of the towers one on the E. is elevated on an artificial mound (5), and serves as the keep. The tower (2) at the N.W. angle is said to have been the abode of the governor. The Mediæval towers consist some of 2 and others of 3 storeys, and the walls, which are of East-Bourne stone, have unusually large loopholes. The lower storeys were in all cases vaulted, and the arches of the vaulting remain nearly

perfect in the circumference of the N.W. tower. The arrangement for the portcullis and drawbridge at the gateway tower (3) on the W. should be noticed. The existing inner Castle in general dates from about the end of the 13th century (at which time the property was in the hands of the Crown) though some Norman traces may be observed about the gateway.[a] At the S.E. angle the old Roman wall, already described, has been very skilfully connected with the Mediæval Castle, and a small sally-port opens on the top of one of the Roman towers, (M) which seems to supply firm footing, though it has become severed from the main Roman wall, and has slipped downward, and is in some sense a "leaning" tower. This top forms a platform which will be recognised as the top of a tower when the remains are inspected from below.

Within the court, S. of the N.W. tower, stood the chapel, (7) the foundations of which were unearthed in 1852, but covered in again afterwards. The rectangular outline of the chapel, with its nearly square chancel, may be readily traced in the discoloured turf. The font remains something like *in situ*. This is a plain basin of rude workmanship, raised upon a circular step 4ft 10in in dia-



Fig. 41. IMPRESSION OF A SEAL FOUND AT PEVENSEY CASTLE.

meter. The material is a rough friable white stone, resembling Caen, but of inferior grain. At the E. end of the nave was found, during the excavations referred to, a piscina adapted for a perforated pillar. The design is rude, but it resembles a capital of Transition, or Early English date. This piscina is now in the Archæological Museum at Lewes. About the centre of the court (6) is a well, 50ft deep and 7ft in diameter, very solidly constructed. In emptying it, numerous large knobs of green sandstone (rag), supposed to have been catapult balls, were found, together with some skulls of wolves, animals very abundant in the woods which formerly covered so large a part of this neighbourhood. Of the exhumed catapult balls, some may be seen in the cottage garden above alluded to.

The keep of the Mediæval Castle was situated on the rising ground on the E. side. Although its situa-

[a] From a comparison of notices to be met with in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, it would seem that a Norman Castle was reared at Pevensey sometime between the Battle of Hastings (1066) and 1088.

tion is easily recognisable, the same cannot be said of its leading features, a few irregular masses of masonry being all that remains of it.

Near the existing cottage entrance to the Castle, a large mass of masonry, (*d*) belonging to the Roman wall, has toppled over down the slope; an examination of it will serve to impress the mind vividly with the solidity and durability of Roman masonry. A few owls and bats inhabit the towers of Pevensey Castle.

The antiquities found at Pevensey have not been very numerous or important. The coins have belonged chiefly to the era of the Constantines, a sufficient proof that this was the period when Pevensey—Anderida, as it then was—was in the zenith of its glory.

In 1851, as John Gurr, the then keeper of the Castle, was digging close to the little postern entrance on the N. of the Roman enclosure, he found an interesting leaden seal. It is of the Vesica shape, and is noticeable for the peculiarity of having a small projecting piece for a handle, resembling in this respect the singularly rude seal of John De Bruges found many years ago at Litlington. Considering the material, this Pevensey seal was in remarkably good preservation, the letters having all the sharpness of modern workmanship in spite of their great antiquity; the device consists of the ever-recurring but hitherto unexplained star and crescent, and the legend is SIGILL [UM] MATILD [IS] BLOSII.[a] (Lower, in *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, v., 205.)

The name of Pevensey is mixed up with some of the most momentous events of English History. Sir G. B. Airy, the Astronomer Royal, has fixed upon Pevensey as the place where Julius Cæsar landed on both his invasions of Britain, B.C. 55 and 54. The arguments (*Archæologia*, vol. xxxiv., pp. 231—50), seem plausible. Airy fixes on Robertsbridge as the place where Cæsar's engagement with the Britons took place. The first direct mention of Pevensey in history is in 792, A.D., when we find that, along with Hastings and Rotherfield, it was given by its owner, Earl Berhtwald, to the Abbey of St. Denis, at Paris.

An event in the history of Pevensey not open to uncertainty is the landing of William the Conqueror, on September 28, 1066. He and his followers crossed the Channel in 900 ships, says an old record, and at William's command the ships were all burned after the disembarkation of the troops, in order that the men might be urged to fight more desperately—the alternative being to conquer or to die. King Harold encountered his enemy at Epiton (a village near Hastings, subsequently and still called Battle) and here, on October 14, 1066, was fought that decisive fight, known as the Battle of Hastings, in which Harold and his two brothers fell, and 60,000 of his soldiers were captured or slain. William, on his side, lost "more than 10,000 men"—and this was the "Norman Conquest."

It seems that the Conqueror's conscience reproached him for this dreadful slaughter, and he sought to appease it, in accordance with the superstitious notions of the time, by erecting an Abbey on the spot where Harold fell, the remains of which magnificent erection still stand, and are known as Battle Abbey. It was a mitred Abbey, dedicated to St. Martin; and here William offered his sword and the royal robe which he wore on the day of his coronation. He also brought from Normandy seven score monks to pray for the souls of the slain.

Harold's mother begged the Conqueror's permission to bury the body of her son in Waltham Abbey. This request was granted, and on his tomb were engraved the touching words, "Hic jacet Haroldus infelix."[a]

[a] This Seal exists still and is in the hands of J. Gurr, at the cottage. It cannot however be said to have been "preserved," for owing to the multitude of impressions that have been taken from it the letters and device are all but obliterated.

[a] But all these details have been seriously called in question. (M. A. Lower, in *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vi, 35.)

The now insignificant village of Pevensey was once an important place—a seaport, and one of those ravaged by Godwin, Earl of Kent, who took from them many ships, in the reign of Edward the Confessor. It still possesses certain municipal privileges, and gives its name to one of the Rapes of the county. As a member of the Cinque Ports, it elects its own Bailiff (= Mayor) and has a corporation with a corporate seal. The Saxons called it "Peofn's eye,"[a] the Normans "Pevensel," and the country people now-a-days "Pemsy."

William the Conqueror gave the town and Castle to Robert, Earl of Morton, in Normandy, his half-brother on his mother's side, and made him also Earl of Cornwall.

But in the reign of William Rufus, this Robert took part in an insurrection with Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, in favour of Robert Curthose, the King's elder brother. He held out for 6 weeks, but eventually was compelled by famine to surrender the Castle to the King's forces. He obtained pardon of his sovereign and nephew (1088) but the Castle was assigned to the Abbey of Grestein, in Normandy, which had been founded by the Earl of Morton's father. His son, heir, and successor, William, was of a proud and mischievous spirit and was expelled the kingdom for rebellion, by Henry I., who then (*circa* 1104) gave the Castle and town to Gilbert De Aquila,[b] who was succeeded by his son Richard: but he also rebelling, in 1127, the King became repossessed of the Castle and "The Honour of the Eagle," as it was called, which he settled on Henry Fitz-Empress (subsequently Henry II.)

Henry, after the long wars with Stephen, compounded for the succession, and assigned this town and Castle to William, 3rd and youngest son of Stephen, who held it until Henry's accession to the throne, under the title of Henry II., when he surrendered it to him (1157). Subsequently the King restored it to Richard De Aquila; but in the reign of Henry III., Gilbert De Aquila, his son, forfeited the estate and honour because he went into Normandy without the King's license. It was then granted to Gilbert Mareschall, Earl of Pembroke. This nobleman falling into the King's disfavour, sought to re-establish his credit by surrendering Pevensey. The King accepted the surrender, and granted the Lordship, in 1241, to be held during pleasure, to Peter of Savoy, (who was beseiged in it, in 1265, by Simon, son of Simon de Montford, the leader of the Barons.) About 53 Henry III., (1269) Pevensey was assigned to Prince Edward and his heirs, the Kings of England; yet his mother, Eleanor, Queen Consort of Henry III., seems to have had a life interest in the property. When John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, 4th son of Edward III., married Constance, heiress of Pedro, King of Castile, he had a grant of the Castle and Honour of Pevensey (1472). After his death it returned to the Crown, by the accession of his son and heir, Henry IV. Henry gave it, in 1400, to John Pelham, his Esquire, because of the loyalty of his family, for, in 1399, Pevensey had been gallantly defended by the wife of Sir J. Pelham, against an enemy that laid seige to it in the interest of Richard II. and the White Rose. It continued with the Pelhams until the middle of the last century, when the Duke of Newcastle resigned it to Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington, from whom it descended to the Duke of Devonshire

The history of Pevensey Castle subsequently to the decline of feudalism is enveloped in uncertainty. After the introduction of artillery it seems to have been suffered to fall into decay, and about the the time of the expected Spanish invasion (1587) an order was issued that it should be "reedified or vtterlye rased." This order was disregarded, but the place became a stone quarry for the neighbourhood. In 1650, the Parliamentary Commissioners sold the materials to John Warr, of Westminster, for 40*l*., who did not, however, exercise his powers of demolition.

[a] The Island (or rather, rising ground) of Peofn, (some Saxon chief?) This is not my theory, but it sounds plausible.]

[b] The De Aquilas took their name from a place in Normandy which had been named Aquila, because an eagle's nest was found in an oak near the site on which Aquila Castle was founded. This Castle was burnt in 1127, after its owner's rebellion.

[c] A very full outline of the History of Pevensey up to this point will be found in one of the Rev. W. Hayley's Sussex MSS. (B. M. Add. MSS., Vol 6359, p. 15, *et seq.*)

Pevensey Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, lies to the E. of the Castle. It is an Early English edifice, with a tower and spire in an unusual position—on the N. of the Church, nearly in mid-length of nave and chancel. The tower, in which are 3 bells, hardly rises to the level of the roof. Of the bells, one is cracked, and one is largely made



Fig. 42. A LIKENESS OF BORDE.

of silver. On the S. side there are indications of a chancel having once existed on that side. On the external side of the N. wall of the chancel there exist vestiges of buildings, which may have been side chapels communicating with the chancel. The interior of the Church presents some features of interest, in particular the chancel arch with its rich foliated capitals. The chancel itself is lofty and spacious. The E. half was long used as a lumber room. The tie beams and many of the rafters are thought to be the original ones put up in the reign of King John. Notice 2 lancet windows on the S. side. The clerestory windows in the nave are placed in unusual positions—over the columns, and not over the apexes of the arches.

A monument and effigy to John Wheately, *ob.* 1616, should be examined. The carved stone font deserves notice as the work of al ocal

amateur, A. Vidler. The original font (not in use) is in a small sacristy at the E. end of the N. aisle. Notice the carved capital in the wall above. In 1879 an effective restoration of the whole fabric took place.

The benefice is a Rectory—patron, the Bishop of Chichester: value, 1100*l.*: population, 330; acreage, 4856. The present Rector is the Rev. R. Sutton, M.A., appointed 1875.

The Town Hall on the S. side of the village street is an ancient building. There is also an almshouse of 4 tenements, called the Hospital of St. John the Baptist. It is of unknown date, and in old documents sometimes bears the mysterious name of "Gorogltown." The endowment consists of 30 acres of land.

N.E. of the Castle is a small country inn, the *Royal Oak* where plain refreshments can be had. The landlord also sells baskets, &c., as mementos of the place.

Pevensey is said to have been the native place of Dr Andrew Borde, a man of considerable learning. He combined, besides, the austerities of a monk with the low humour of a buffoon. His *Boke of Knowledge* (1542) has been reprinted in modern days as a literary curiosity.

Fig. 39 is a likeness of Borde, as given by himself in the Book in question. He is standing before a sort of lectern, having his head wreathed with laurels—a conceit of his own, to represent his academic honours.

Borde enumerates "Pemsey" among the "noble ports and havens" of England. According to the Burrell MSS. (Brit. Mus.) the stream at Pevensey, and which is called the Ashbourne, was navigable for small vessels as far as Pevensey Bridge till about 1700. This statement illustrates some remarks made in another place concerning the encroachments of the sea on this coast. (Some information about Borde is given by Lower in *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vi., 197—214, and by W. D. Cooper in xiii., 262—9, of the same work).

On Dec. 28, 1845, a fine Dutch Indiaman of about 800 tons, named the *Twa Corneilsson*, and laden with coffee, indigo, and sugar, went ashore in Pevensey Bay, near Tower No. 55, and soon became a total wreck. The crew were all saved but one, chiefly by the East-Bourne Life Boat.

HERSTMONCEUX CASTLE.

This is another highly interesting ruin. It lies about 4½ m. N.N.E. of Pevensey, through which one must pass to reach it from East-Bourne. Proceed through the village, and turn sharp to the left a few hundred yards E. of the Church: 3 m. beyond Pevensey is the village of Wartling, approached by a shaded lane, up a hill.

Wartling Church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, on the right, is a plain structure, consisting of nave, aisles and chancel. It was restored in 18—, at a cost of 600*l.* The S. aisle is separately dedicated to St Catherine. Outside, on the buttress, is carved a Catherine Wheel, and in the wall close to this is a buckle, the Pelham emblem. There is a good peal of 4 bells; (one cracked). A 5th bell (broken) is stored away in the coach-house of the Vicarage. All were cast, or rather recast, in 1783.

The benefice is a Vicarage—patron, R. Graham, Esq.: value, 441*l.*: population, 787; acreage, 4743. The present Vicar is the Rev. J. R. Porter, appointed 1875.

About 1 m. past Wartling is a gate on the left which gives access to the Herstmonceux domain; this being entered, the upper part of the ruin will soon come into view; the Castle lies quite in a hollow. It used to be open every day free: now it is open only on Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, and 6*d.* a head is charged. The present keeper, J. Winchester, will be found a very intelligent and civil man.

From Wartling the distance to the Castle may be shortened a little for pedestrians by resort to a foot-path which quits the high road near the bottom of Wartling Hill. Follow this path (which runs parallel to the road) to the top of the field; and a gate opening into a lane will be reached. Turn to the left down this lane and about 200^{yds} forwards, at a bend where the lane widens, a stile will be noticed on the right. The foot-path to the Castle will then be found to run direct to the Castle, northwards, almost in a straight line. As many as 7 farm gates will have to be got over or through, and they render the route a troublesome one for ladies.

Herstmonceux Castle may be conveniently reached by pedestrians from Hailsham. The distance from the Station to the Castle by the nearest path is 3¾ m. The path runs through the marshes the greater part of the way, and is rather intricate; nor must it be attempted in wet weather. Moreover the journey is easier of accomplishment by strangers to the locality from Hailsham to Herstmonceux than *vice versâ*. Proceed up into the town and quit the town on the S.E. by the lane opposite the P.O. (This lane is called "Marsh Foot Lane.") At 1 m. *Marsh Foot Farm* is passed on the left. At 1½ m. the road, which has degenerated into a cart track, [there is a foot path along the field at the side] ceases at a gate; thenceforward for ¾ m. the path is along a sort of dyke, bounded on both sides by a succession of ditches. At 2¼ m. the path ends at a Sewer Bridge, close to a red cottage, near which is another cottage and some farm buildings. Cross this bridge and start again by a path which runs between a cottage and the sewer; ½ m. forwards a large sewer is crossed by a sluice, which serves as a foot bridge. From this sluice to Herstmonceux Church the distance is ¾ m.; the path, which is across fields all the way, is not very plain, but it may be discovered by

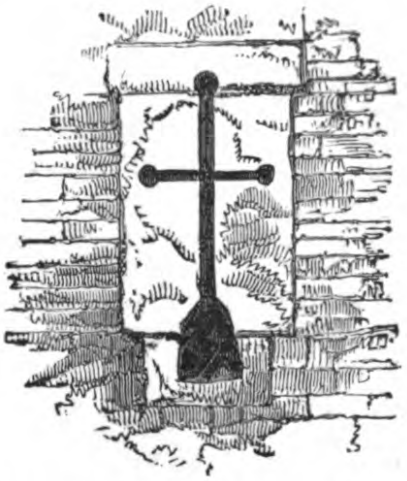


Fig. 43. CROSS-BOW LOOP HOLE IN TOWER OF HERSTMONCEUX CASTLE.

a little ingenuity, the more so as the spire of Herstmonceux Church is continuously in sight. Several gates have to be passed through, and eventually the traveller will find himself entering Herstmonceux Church-yard on its W. side.

Founded *temp.* Henry VI., on the site probably of an earlier residence, by Sir Roger De Fienes, an Agincourt warrior, the Castle is now one of the most picturesque ruins in England, and is the more worthy of attention from its being one of the largest brick structures of the middle

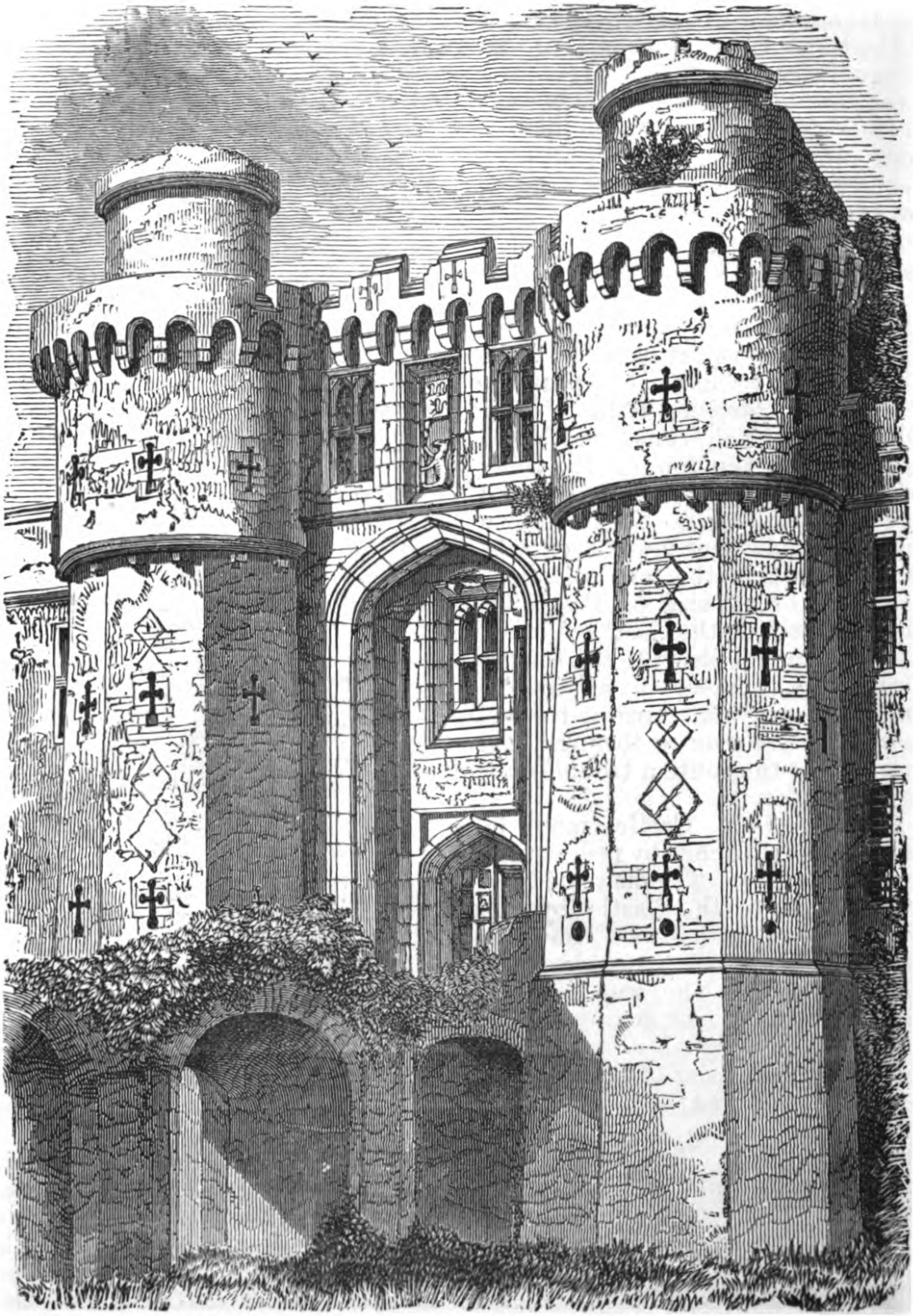


Fig. 44. HERSTMONCEUX CASTLE: THE S. OR PRINCIPAL GATEWAY, ABOUT A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO.

ages now remaining. Though decayed, it continued in something like its original state till near the close of the last century, but in 1777, after an examination by Wyatt, the architect, it was decided to dismantle it, so far as the roof and timberwork were concerned. This was done, and the materials used in enlarging the present mansion of the estate, *Herstmonceux Place*, situated on the N.W. of the Park. The Castle contained as many windows as there were days in the year, namely, 365; and as many chimneys as there were Sundays, namely, 52. (Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* p. 552.)

The Castle (which has been well described as a specimen of the half fortress, half mansion of the latter days of Feudalism) is approached from the S. by a bridge of 4 arches over a moat which has long been dry. A draw-bridge existed in

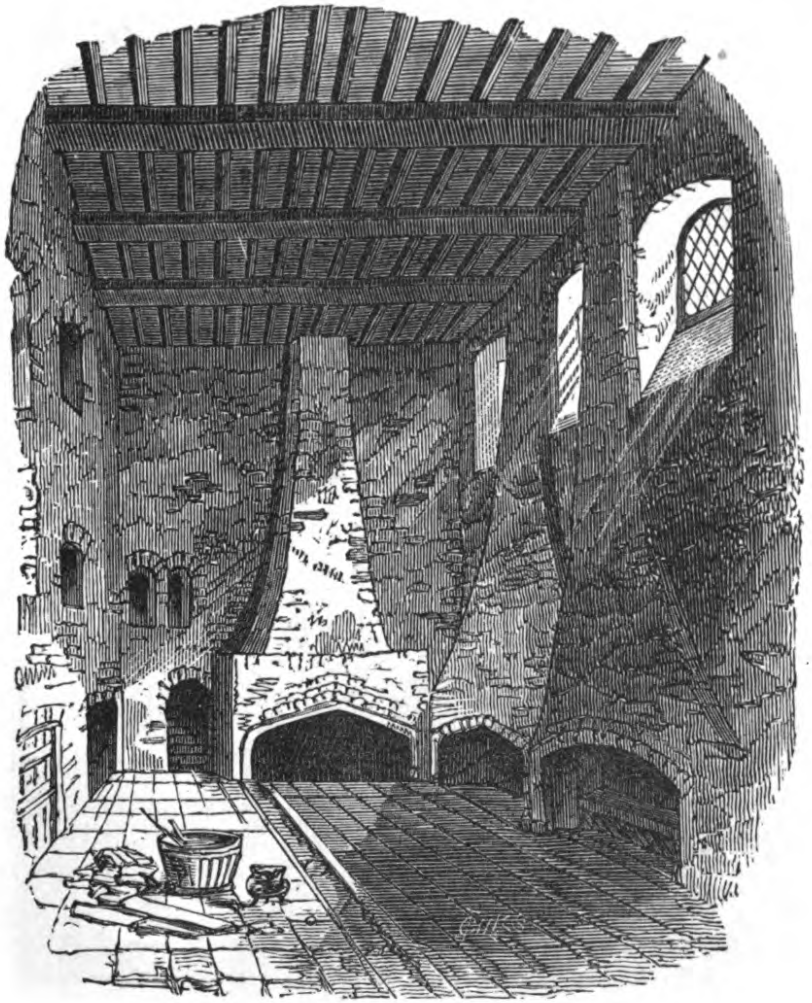


Fig. 45. THE KITCHEN AT HERSTMONCEUX CASTLE.

olden times, as will be seen by the slits made in the wall to receive the levers and chains of the bridge. The moat formerly spread out into a large pond, but in the reign of Elizabeth it was drained and formed into a *pleasaunce*, of which few traces remain. The gateway is in the great South Tower, which is flanked by two turrets. These turrets are of octagonal form for the greater part of their height, but the

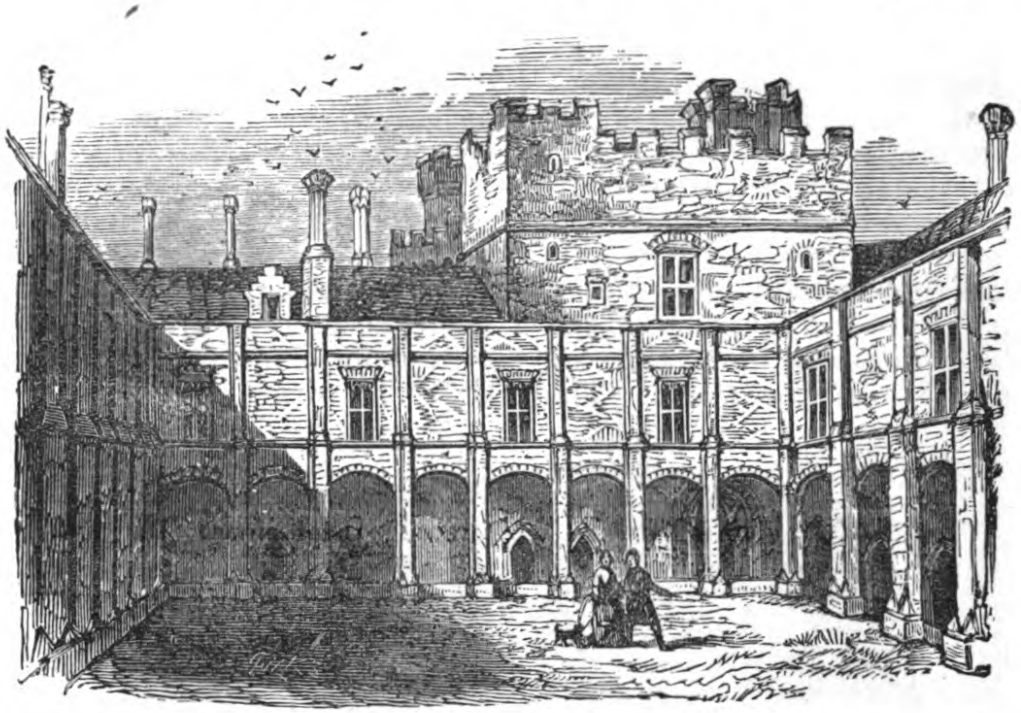


Fig. 46. THE GREEN (OR CLOISTER) COURT, HERSTMONCEUX CASTLE. (LOOKING S.)

upper part of each is circular, though not of uniform diameter. The original height of the turrets to the top was about 84ft. Inside the W. turret and near the top, a small yew tree may be seen. From the turrets the



Fig. 47. THE PUMP COURT, HERSTMONCEUX CASTLE. (LOOKING S. AND E.)

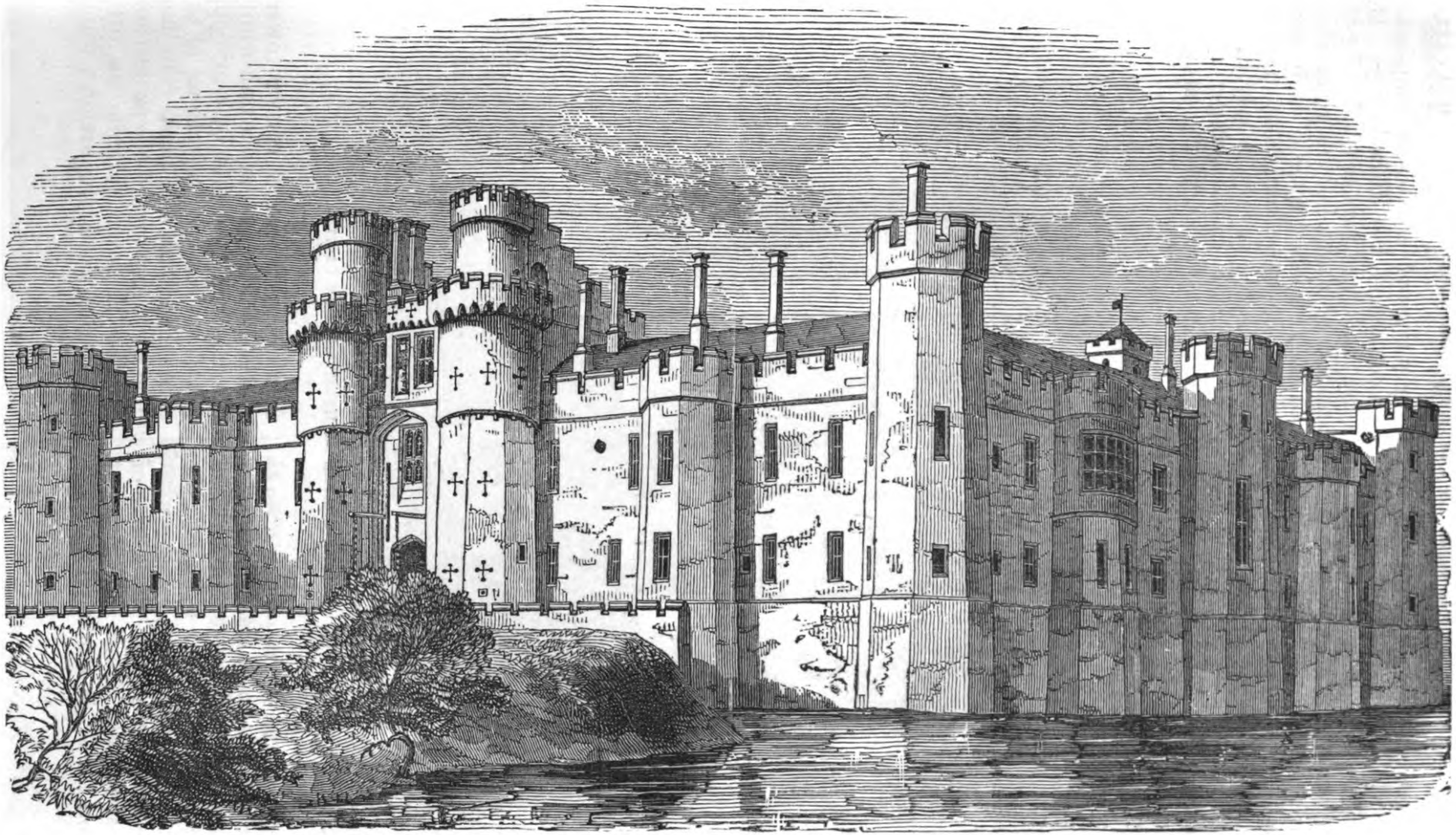


Fig. 48. HERSTMONCEUX CASTLE FROM THE S.E. BEFORE IT WAS DISMANTLED.

sea is visible, but the staircases are now too dilapidated for them to be accessible, though the first 42 steps of the staircase in the Eastern turret are in fair condition. Over the gateway is the badge of the Fieneses, an *alant* or wolf-dog, holding in his paws a banner charged with 3 lions rampant. The turrets are pierced for 3 tiers of cross-bow loop-holes, to command the draw-bridge. Below the lowest tier are holes for the discharge of match-lock guns, which in early times required to be fired almost on a level and from supports.

The Castle is very nearly square, the N. and S. fronts being 214ft and the E. and W. 206ft long, measured

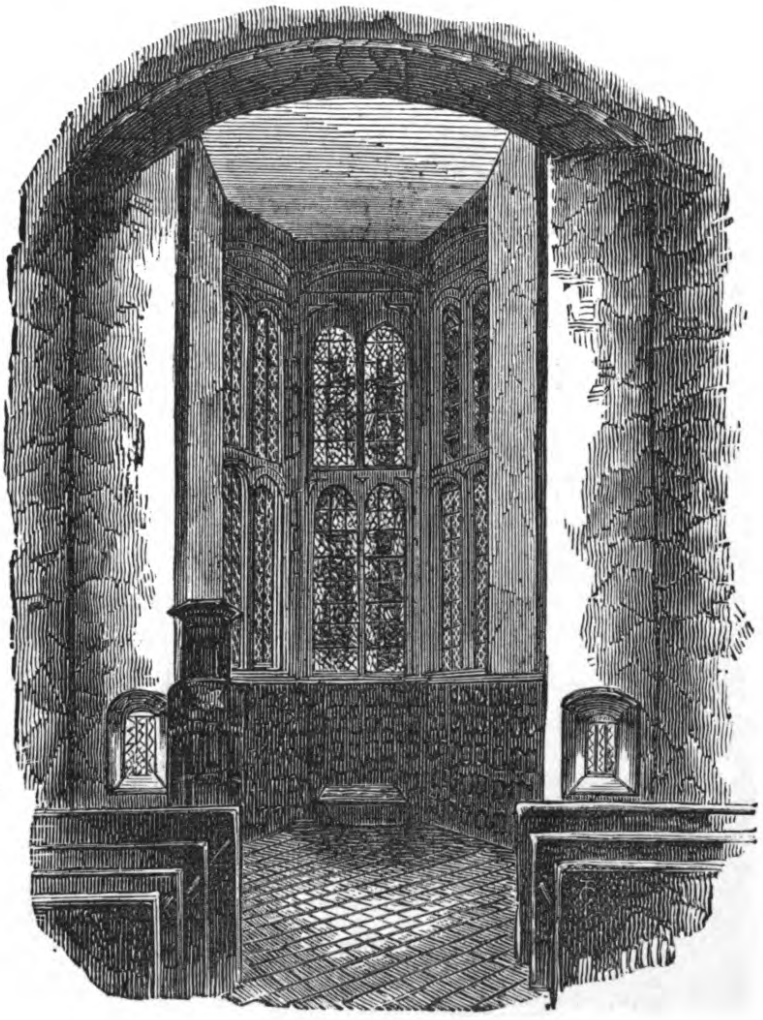


Fig. 49. THE CHAPEL AT HERSTMONCEUX CASTLE.

from centre to centre of the several towers at the 4 corners. These corner towers, which are octagonal and embattled, rise about 15ft above the adjacent battlements. Somewhat similar towers occupy the centre of each of the W., N. and E. fronts, but that on the N. is much dilapidated. Midway betweenthe corner towers and the central towers the uniformity of each front is broken by semi-octagonal embattled projections of the same height as the main building. The southernmost of the projections on the E. front exhibits an oriel window of good proportions, which

admitted light to the room known as the "Lady's Bower." The corresponding projection on the W. front contained the oven. (See *post.*)

The gateway opens into the Porter's Lodge, portions of the vaulted ceiling of which are still to be seen. The room over is called the "Drummer's (or 'Haunted') Tower." "The un-earthly drum of Herstmonceux is said to have been the invention of a gardener, who sounded it in the interest of certain smugglers by whom the Castle was frequented."

The Guard-room is situated to the W. of the gateway. Traces remain in the S. wall of the furnaces fitted up for the casting of bullets.

Under the tower at the S.E. angle is a room, once a dungeon; a stone pillar with a chain attached—a melancholy indication—existed in Grose's time.

It would seem that the founder of

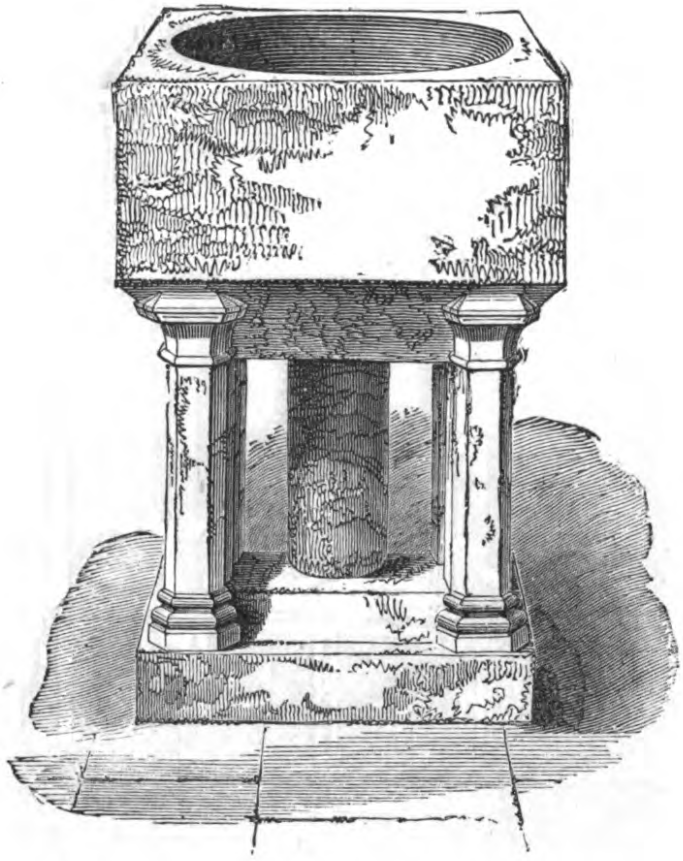


Fig. 50. THE FONT AT HERSTMONCEUX CHURCH.

Herstmonceux wished posterity to know of him as a man addicted to hospitality, for the oven in the bake-house is 14ft in diameter. The bake-house was near the S.W. angle, and the oven is still to be seen: according to tradition 24 women once sat down to tea in it. The kitchen which nearly adjoined the bake-house on the N., was of somewhat corresponding dimensions; for instance, it was 28ft high, and contained *three* large fire-places. Two of these, built in the W. wall, may be readily found, though they are now bricked up.

The walls are thickly enveloped in ivy, which contrasts well with the grey red colour of the brick. The interior area is covered with

turf. The vast masses of ivy especially deserve notice, but much of that which formerly grew on the towers and S. front was removed in 1875, as it was weakening the masonry to a serious extent.

Copies exist (see *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, iv.) of the ground plan of the building, but unless they were reproduced here, a detailed description of the several apartments would hardly be intelligible. Suffice it then to add

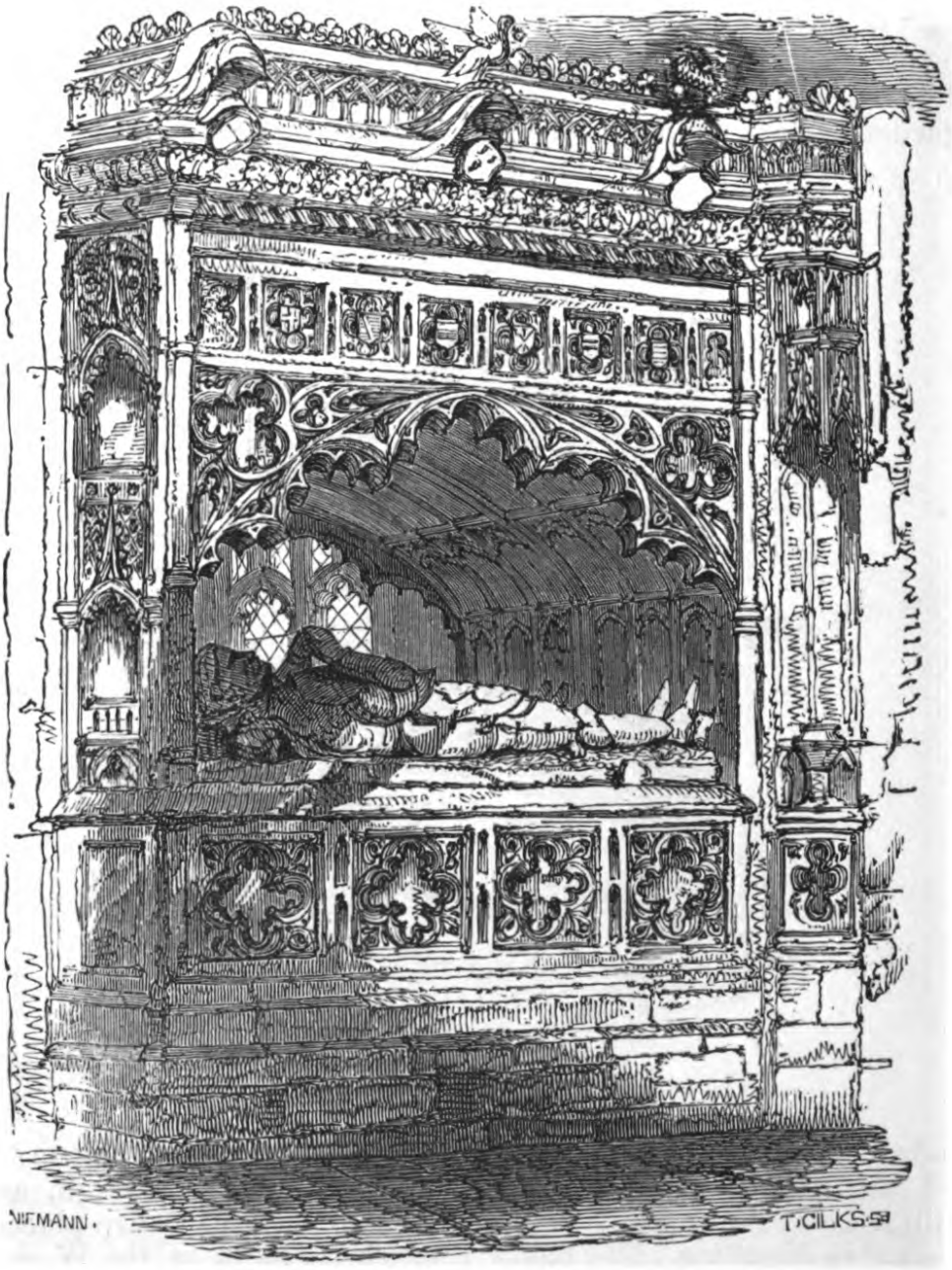


Fig. 51. THE DACRE TOMB AT HERSTMONCEUX CHURCH.

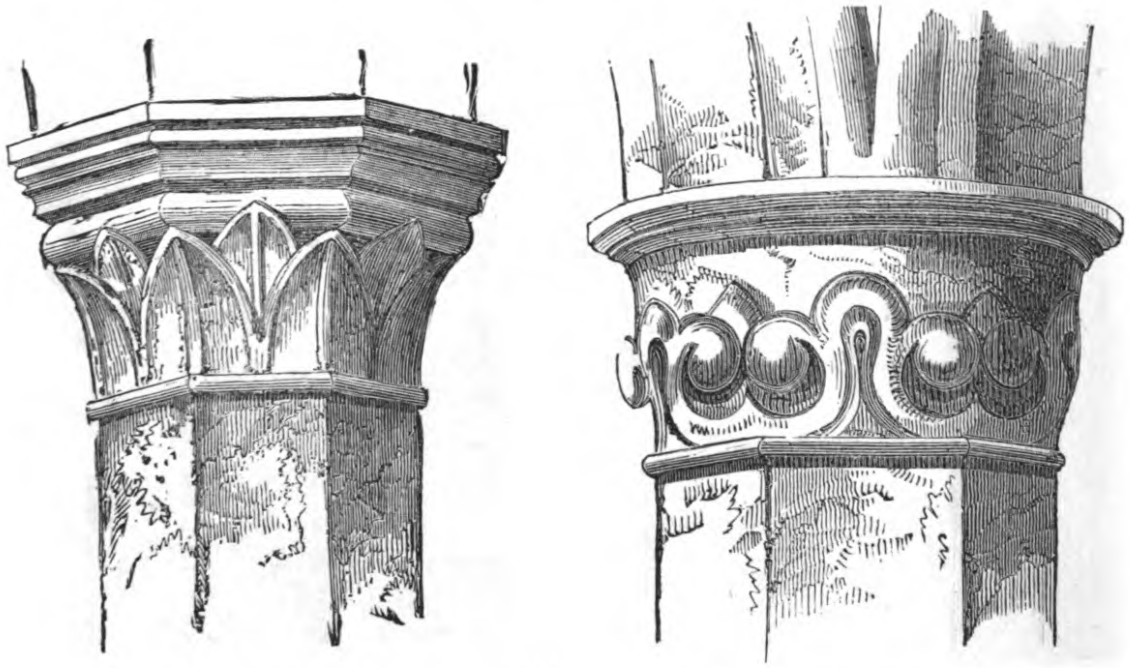
that the large court towards the E. side of the building, entered immediately after passing through the porter's lodge, is the "Green" (or "Cloister") Court, whilst the smaller court towards the W. is the "Pump



Fig. 52. HERSTMONCEUX CHURCH

Court." The former Court has a holly tree growing in it which is said to be 400 years old.

The Chapel was in the E. front. Its site may be found by means of the engraving of its E. end.[a] Notice the Piscina. The Bell-turret of the Chapel will be seen in Fig. 42 peeping out behind the roof. Horace Walpole visited Herstmonceux Castle in 1752, and an interesting account of it, as it then was, will be found in his *Letters*, (vol. i. pp. 175–7, ed. of 1837.) In 1810, Wilberforce paid a visit to Herstmonceux; a description of the Castle from his pen will be found in his *Life and Correspondence*, (iii. pp. 464–6.) There are some observations, by Dean Stanley, on Herstmonceux in connection with Archdeacon Hare, in the *Quarterly Review*, for April, 1854, (p. 15.) A recent and well known work having no small reference to the modern history of Herstmonceux generally, is Mr. A. J. C. Hare's *Memorials of a Quiet Life*, 8vo., London,



Figs. 53 and 54. CAPITALS OF PILLARS IN NAVE OF HERSTMONCEUX CHURCH.

1872. This book, which is a Biography of Mrs. Augustus Hare, the Archdeacon's sister-in-law, is as a whole written in too extravagant a style to be acceptable to sober minded people, but its Herstmonceux allusions are numerous and interesting.

The engravings here given of the Castle and certain of its details, are derived from views taken by Grose, Lambert, and others at various times during the last century, before the dismantlement was effected.

According to the Domesday Book, this estate belonged to William, son of Robert, Earl of Eu; but it seems that Sir Roger De Fienes, who held the property in the time of Henry VI., obtained a licence (in 1440) from that monarch to render the

[a] An old man named Edward Burchett, who died about 1856, at the age of 94, used to say that he remembered attending service in the chapel. Probably he was the last survivor of those who had done this.

manor-house a fortress, and to enlarge the park. The Castle, therefore, dates from the time of this King, that is, from about the middle of the 15th century. The word "Herst" (in other connections usually spelt *Hurst*) signifies "a wood," and formerly the Castle was surrounded by a wood. Monceux was the family name of the possessors of the manor in the reign of Henry II.: hence the name of the village and Castle. Compton Monceux, in Hampshire, acquired its name in a similar way.

Male issue failing the Monceux family,[a] Sir John De Fienes, of Old Court, in the adjoining parish of Wartling, married the heiress, Maud De Monceux, and thus the manor was brought into the Fienes family about the middle of the reign of Edward II. Sir John died in 1351. Roger, before mentioned, was his

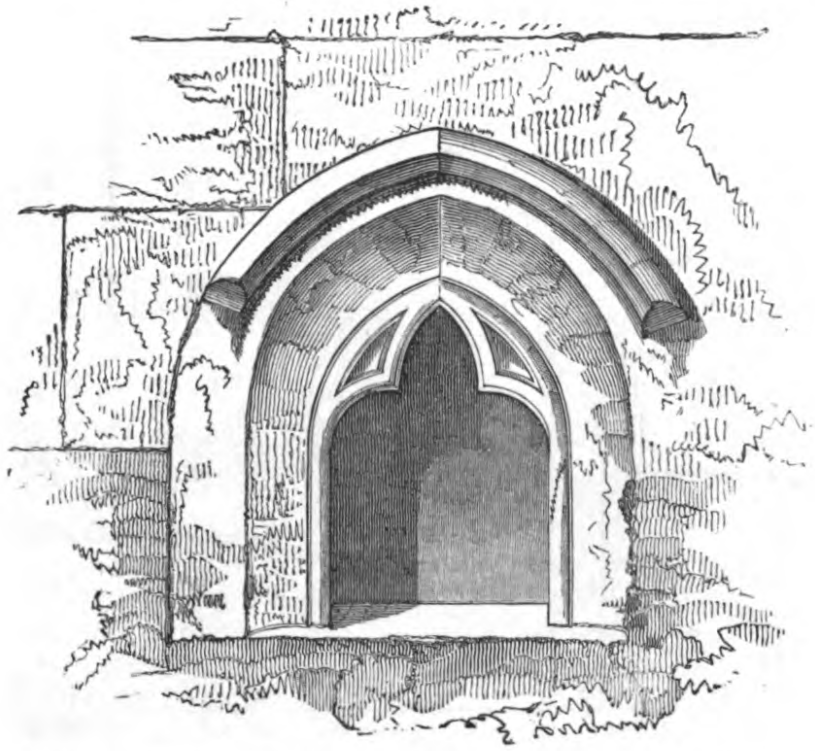


Fig. 55. AUMBRRY IN THE CHANCEL OF HERSTMONCEUX CHURCH.

grandson; his son Richard married Joan, daughter and sole heiress of Lord Dacre, and was in her right created Lord Dacre, and summoned to Parliament as a Baron of the realm, in 1458. The name of Thomas, 3rd Lord Dacre, of this creation, associates Herstmonceux Castle with a very tragical event. Engaging in the foolish and unlawful frolic of hunting deer in the park of his neighbour, Sir Nicholas Pelham, at Hellingly, a fray took place between his companions and the Knight's gamekeepers, which resulted in the death of one of the latter. For this Lord Dacre was held responsible, and he, together with three of his gentlemen, Mantel, Frouds, and Roidon, were executed at Tyburn, June 29, 1541.[b] This event has been dramatized by Mrs

[a] A family of this name still exists in France, at the Chateau De Monceux, 40 m. S. of Paris.

[b] See Stow's *Annales*: year 1541.

Gore, in her *Dacre of the South*, and is the subject of a ballad in Lower's *Contributions to Literature*, (p. 76.)

The property continued attached to the Dacre title till 1708, although a different family, namely, the Lennards, in the 16th century, became possessed of the title and property through another marriage with an heiress.

In 1708, it was sold by the last representative to George Naylor, of Lincoln's Inn, for 38,000*l*. Mr. Naylor's heir was his sister's son, Francis Naylor Hare, eldest son of Dr. Hare, Bishop of Chichester, 1731–40. On Francis's death the estate passed to his half-brother, the Rev. Robert Hare, by whom the Castle was dismantled as already related. Robert Hare's son sold the estate, in 1807, to Thomas Reed Kemp. Mr. Kemp sold it, in 1819, to the Gillon family. It now belongs to H. M. Curteis, Esq., of

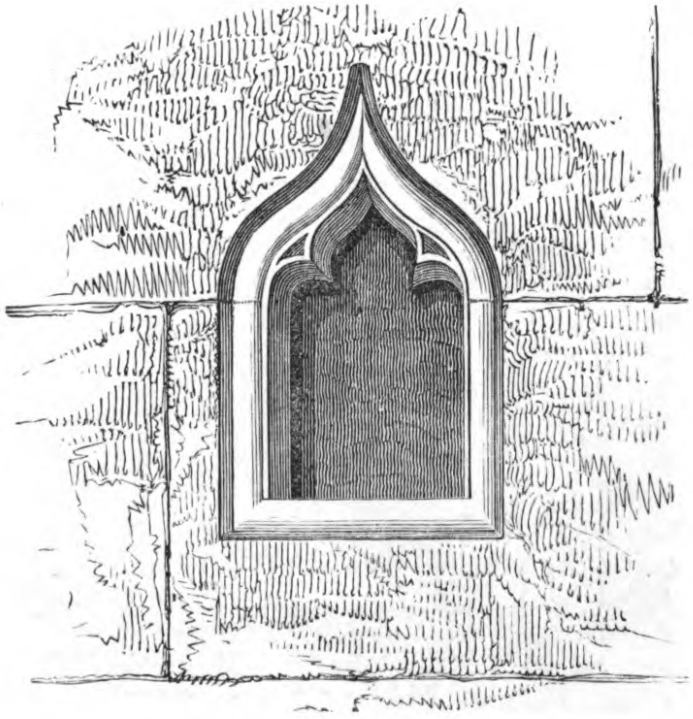


Fig. 56. RECESS IN THE WALL OF THE CHANCEL OF HERSTMONCEUX CHURCH.

Windmill Hill, whose father purchased it of Mr. John Gillon, M.P., in 1846, for 68,000*l*.

There are but few fine trees now remaining in the Park; formerly, however, it was famous for its magnificent beeches; one of these overhangs the drive leading to the Castle. In the field on the W. side of the Castle there is a fine row of chestnut trees. The heronry still exists at the back of the orchard on the N. side of the Castle, but it is now deserted, a new heronry having been formed at Windmill Hill.

Herstmonceux Church, recently restored, is an interesting structure; it stands high and commands a fine view. It is chiefly Early English and is dedicated to All Saints.

The font, in which Sir Roger De Fienes, the founder of the church, was baptised on Sept. 14, 1384, stands rather awkwardly in the S. aisle, near the S. door. It is of plain Decorated character, the basin

square, supported on octagonal shafts with a larger cylindrical pillar in the centre. The basin is lined with lead.

In the S. wall in the S. aisle is a canopy which is, however, almost wholly hidden by a pew.

The tomb of Thomas Fienes, 2nd Baron Dacre (who died 1534), and his son, Sir Thomas Dacre, who died before him, deserves attention. It is an Altar Tomb with a richly fretted canopy and stands on the N. side of the chancel. The figures are clad in complete armour with the exception of the hands, which are bare. The hands are raised in an attitude of supplication. The figures are in good preservation, save that the right foot of the one nearest the chancel is detached from the leg; crouched at the feet of this figure is a wolf dog, the family emblem. The tomb was, by Lord Dacre's desire, designed as an Easter Sepulchre at which were to be performed on Good Friday and Easter Day ceremonies to typify the Burial and Resurrection of our Lord, such as are in vogue in the Romish Church. The tomb is constructed of grey shell marble from Petworth; the canopies are of Caen stone. There is also a fine Brass to Sir William Fienes. The effigy, which is surrounded by the lines of a rich canopy, is that of a warrior completely clad in plate armour. A basunet and gorget defend the head and neck: ornamental taces encircle the lower part of the body, and the genouilluras have additional pieces of metal both above and below the knee. An inscription runs round the margin as follows:—

"William fienles, Chevaler qy. morast le vxiij. Jour de Janeuer, l'an del incarneon n're [seigneur] Jheu Cryst, Mile ccccij. gist ycy [dieu de sa alme eyt mercie.]qy pur sa Alme devostement Pater Noster et Ave priera vjxx jours de pardon enauera."

The words in brackets represent a gap, but they are supposed to be those which have disappeared. The inscription is thus rendered by Horsfield, who also gives an engraving of the brass:—

"William Finles, Knt., who died on the 18th of January, the year of the incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ 1402 lies here. May God on his soul have mercy. Whoever will for his soul devoutly say a Paternoster and an Ave, shall reckon twenty-six *(sic)* days of Pardon."

In the Church and in the Churchyard also there are divers reminiscences of the noted Broad Church Archdeacon and of the Hare family generally. Several members of this family lie buried near the Yew Tree.

Although the Church itself is Early English, the windows are Perpendicular and therefore are not the original ones. The E. window indeed is quite modern. The tracery was copied from the W. window of New College Chapel at Oxford, and was put in by Archdeacon Hare, and its glass was put in as a memorial to him. The subjects are 12 events in the Life of Our Lord.

The handsome W. window was put up in 1868, as a memorial to the late Mr. W. Wild, father of the present rector.

The aisles are divided from the nave by Early English arches, those on the N. (Figs. 50 and 51) being apparently of much earlier date than those on the S. Sharpe instances the circular columns carrying capitals, on the hollow sides of which lie a series of contiguous palm leaves, as specimens of the Transitional Period, 1145–90.

On the walls of the Church there are some tablets. One of them, to several members of the Hare family, has a fine piece of sculpture by a Flemish artist, Kessels. It represents Mrs. Hare Naylor on her

death-bed commending her child to her sister, Lady Jones; an angel is waiting to receive her spirit.

By the side of the squint (which is of large size, though blocked up) opening from the N. aisle into the chancel there is a very small shallow recess, trefoiled with an ogee head. A somewhat similar recess exists in the pillar adjacent to the reading desk in East-Bourne Church. In neither case is the object of this recess known.

On the S. side of the Churchyard is a venerable Yew of large dimensions. The Rectory House is on the road to Hailsham.

Persons visiting Herstmonceux should take their own refreshments, for the nearest Inn is at Wartling, (The *Lamb*), and that is but a small house.

The benefice is a Rectory—patron, the Rev. R. L. Wild: value, 1054*l.*: population, 1294: acreage, 5051. The patron is himself Rector; he became such in 1866.

ASHBURNHAM, BATTLE, BEXHILL, BODIAM CASTLE, CHIDDINGLY, HASTINGS, HELLINGLY, LEWES, AND NEWHAVEN.

Of course there are many places worth a visit within reach of East-Bourne, (and the map will suggest other localities for excursions besides those here described,) which are not within what may be called



Fig. 57. BATTLE ABBEY FROM HIGH STREET.

the East-Bourne district. With the view of making this work as useful as possible without unduly augmenting its bulk, some heads of information concerning remote places are here set down.

ASHBURNHAM.—A village 13½ m. N.E. of East-Bourne, 6 m. E. of Hailsham, and 4 m. W. of Battle. Here is *Ashburnham Park*, the residence of the Earl of Ashburnham. There are many relics in the house.

to wit, armour, antique plate, and the watch, silk drawers, and blood-spotted shirt of Charles I., but the public are debarred from inspecting them. These reminiscences of England's martyred King were bequeathed to the clerk of Ashburnham and his successors for ever, to be kept in the *Church*, but they have been removed to the House, where also there exists a valuable collection of books and MSS. The Church, which is close to the house, was built in 1633 by Sir John Ashburnham, a Groom of the Bedchamber to Charles I., and it was he who took to Ashburnham the relics just mentioned.

Ashburnham was formerly famous for its iron, which was the best in England. The manufacture ceased as lately as 1826. What remains of Ashburnham Forge is 1 m. N. of the Church and Ashburnham Furnace is ¾ m. N. of that. (See Murray's *Handbook for Sussex*, 4th Ed., p. 109, for some account of this iron furnace.)

BATTLE.—N.E., by road 16 m.; by rail, 22½ m., but owing to the non-correspondence of the trains at St. Leonard's (Warrior Square) the trip is by railway a very tedious one. Perhaps the best way in general of getting to Battle from East-Bourne, may be said to be by rail to Hastings, and thence by road. Waggonettes run in the summer from Hastings to Battle at a fare of 2*s.* 6*d.* for the double journey. One vehicle of this sort runs from East-Bourne; fare 5*s.* From Hastings to Battle it is 6 m. The celebrated *Battle Abbey* (Duke of Cleveland) is the attraction which takes to this town all who go for pleasure. It is half-a-mile from the station, and is open to the public, by tickets, on Tuesdays from 12 till 4 o'clock. The tickets are to be obtained gratuitously at the shop of F. W. Ticehurst, Bookseller, High Street, Battle. The house is not shown except in the absence of the family, but the gardens alone will suffice to repay the journey.

BEXHILL.—A large village 12 m. E. of East-Bourne, and 6 m. W. of Hastings. The parish presents no particular features of interest save the sub-marine forest spoken of elsewhere (see *post*). To reach this, take the train to Bexhill Station and proceed to the shore by passing under the arch immediately W. of the Station. This excursion should be made when it is low water. Walk along the sands in the direction of Pevensey and the principal remains will be found about 200^{yds} S.E. of the Tower numbered "52." From Bexhill Station to this spot the distance is 3½ m. Forwards to Pevensey Station the distance is 4½ m. by the high road. This is reached by crossing the railway and the stream by a path trending N., which may readily be found. From the said Tower to the road, where it crosses the stream, near a little public house called the *Star*, it is ¾ m.

BODIAM CASTLE.—By rail *viâ* Hastings to Robertsbridge, 28½ m.; thence by road, 4½ m., is a highly picturesque and very perfect structure, surrounded by a deep moat, fed by streams pouring out from the adjacent hill side. The Castle is nearly square, with a round tower at each angle. (It is fully described in *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, ix. 296–302.)

CHIDDINGLY.—5¼ m. N.W. of Hailsham is a parish with a stately Church; the spire is of stone and conspicuous, being 128^{ft} high. The monument in the S. transept to Sir John Jefferay, C.B., of the Exchequer, *temp.* Elizabeth, is a noteable erection. There are figures of Sir John, and his wife, and their daughter, and son-in-law. *Chiddingly Place*, the Jefferay family mansion, once a fine Elizabethan House, is

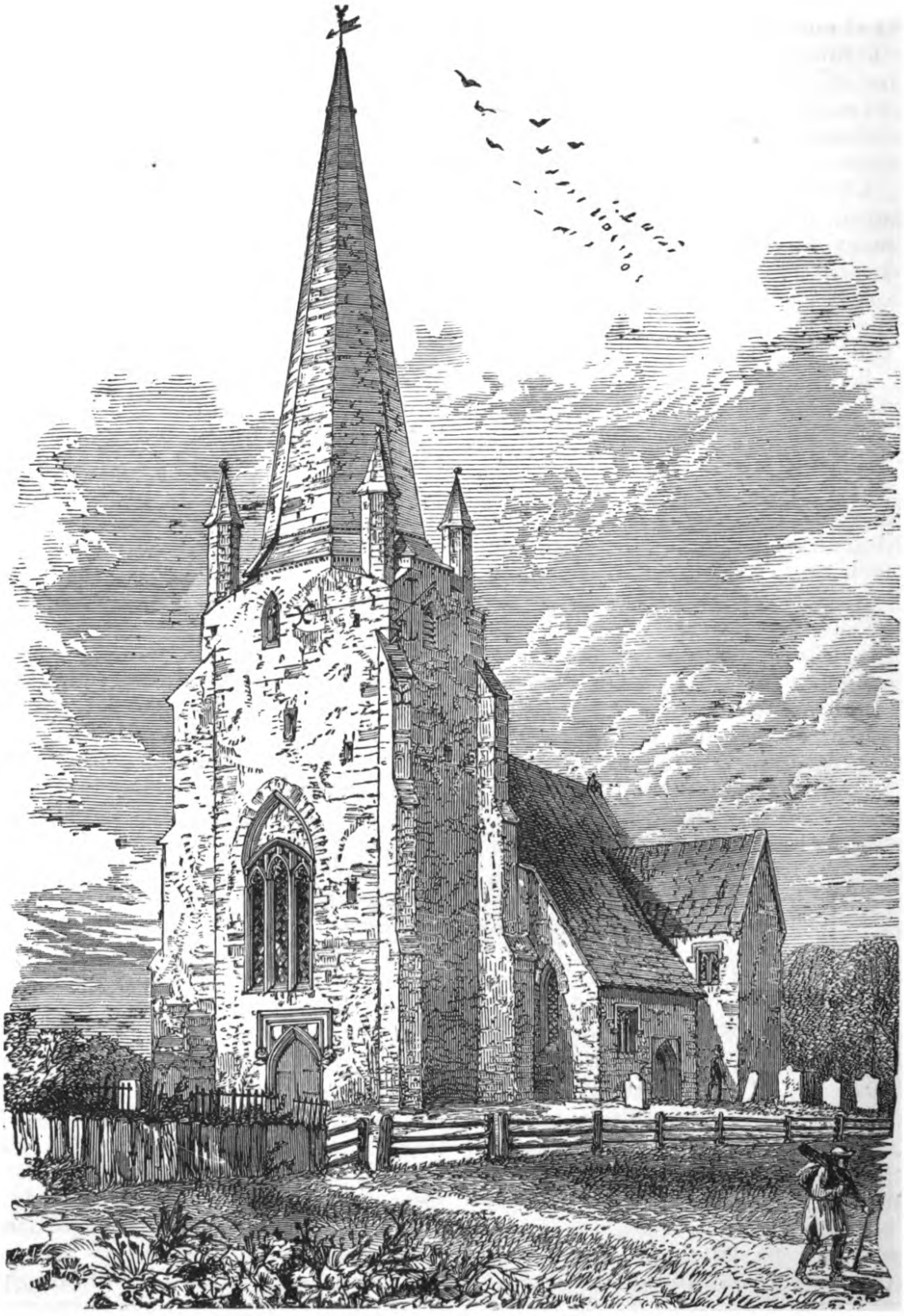


Fig. 58. CHIDDINGLY CHURCH FROM THE S W.

W. of the Church. Part of the original building remains intact.

At Chiddingly all parish meetings are held on the Friday before Full Moon, so that parishioners attending them who may have imbibed too freely may have some chance of reaching their homes afterwards in safety by the aid of the moonlight. Chiddingly may be reached from Berwick Station, from which it is distant 6¼ m. At 4¾ m., where 5 roads meet, there is a respectable Inn, (the *Golden Cross*). Bread and cheese, &c., may be procured thereat.

HASTINGS.—By rail, 16½ m.; by road, 18 m. Hastings and St. Leonards virtually form one town, fronting the sea from E. to W. for a length of about 2 m. The old town of Hastings on the extreme E. is



Fig. 59. THE JEFFERAY MONUMENT IN CHIDDINGLY CHURCH.

very picturesque. The Castle, situated on a considerable eminence, is a respectable old ruin, worth a visit if only for the sake of the fine view obtainable from it. From the summit of the E. cliff there is also a fine view, the French coast being visible in very clear weather.

HEATHFIELD, a station on the Tunbridge Wells Railway, 8m. N. of Hailsham. From Heathfield there is a fine view, especially to the S. Heathfield has some historical associations which may be mentioned. *Heathfield Park* (Sir C. W. Blunt, Bt., but at present occupied by F. Scott, Esq.), was once the residence of General Elliott (afterwards Lord Heathfield), the hero of

Gibraltar. At the N.W. corner of the Park is an erection known as the "Gibraltar Tower," erected by a Mr. Newbery, who purchased the property from Lord Heathfield's successor. *Cade Street*, a hamlet of Heathfield, on the Battle road, is reputed to have derived its name from the famous Liberal politician, Jack Cade. Though evidence to justify this opinion is wanting, a pillar marks the supposed place where Mr. Cade was shot by the Sheriff of Kent. This pillar was erected by the Mr. Newbery mentioned above. 1 m. S. of Heathfield Church there formerly existed one of the most important cannon foundries in England. It is related that when the late Major Fuller entered on his first campaign in India he found with surprise that some of the guns bore the name of "Heathfield"—his native parish.

HELLINGLY.—2m. N. of Hailsham

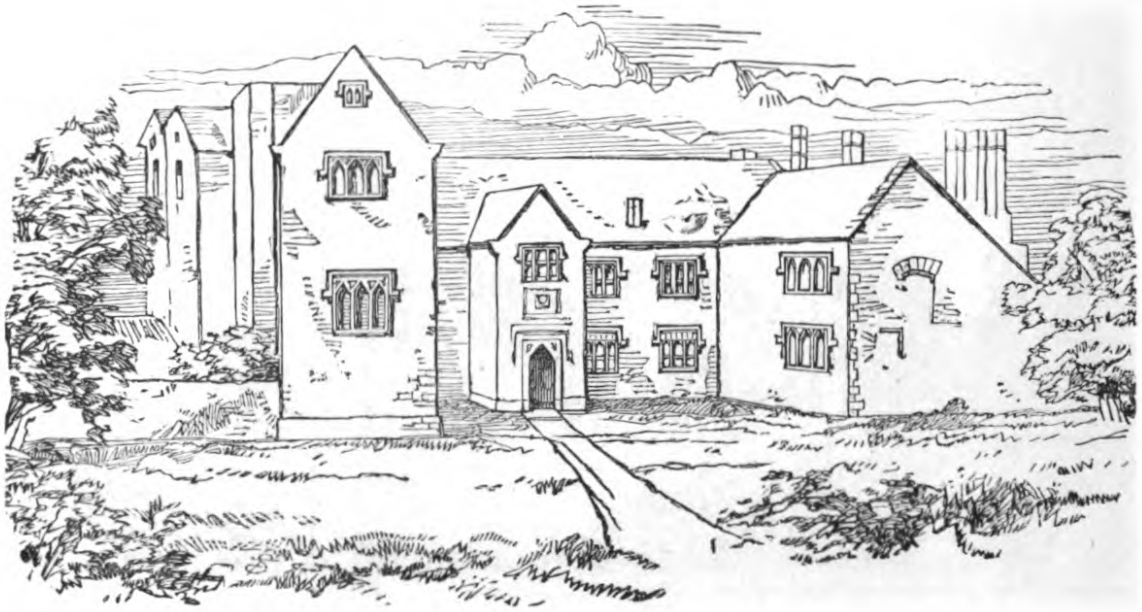


Fig. 60. CHIDDINGLY PLACE.

—is pleasantly situated. At Hellingly Park, in 1541, as related elsewhere (see *ante*), Lord Dacre, a youth of 16, shot a gamekeeper, for which exploit he and 3 of his companions were hung at Tyburn. About a mile from Hailsham on the road toBattle, there formerly lay an ancient parish boundary stone known as the "Amber-Stone." Mr. Lower says that as "Amber" is a word often connected with Druidical remains, the stone in question may have had some sacred character in the eyes of our Celtic ancestors. All my endeavours to find this stone have as yet failed.

At *Amberstone Farm*, close by this spot, the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia were entertained by the tenant on their way from Portsmouth to Dover in 1815.

LAUGHTON.—6½ m. W.N.W. of Hailsham, and 5 m. N.N.W. of Berwick Station, is a small parish. Let into the wall of the tower of the

Church are 2 monumental slabs of *cast iron* dated respectively 1689 and 1691. This Church (restored 1882) was greatly patronised by the Pelhams through many generations. (*Suss. Arch. Coll.* iii. 221,) But the chief feature of interest is *Laughton Place*, the old house of the Pelhams or rather what remains of it. This is only a tower of some size and substance, for the farm-house, of which the tower is the chief feature, is comparatively modern. The moat encloses an area of 3 acres, a fact which furnishes some clue to the former dimensions of the structure. (*Suss. Arch Coll.* iii, 228.) Laughton Place may be conveniently reached from Glynde Station, from which it is distant 5 m. by road and $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. across the fields: but the latter is a route not easily described in words.

EAST HOATHLY—lies immediately N. of Laughton. The Church, rebuilt (except the tower) about 1854, stands well. In this parish is situate *Halland Park*, which also belongs to the Pelhams. The house was once a fine Elizabethan building, but the granary alone remains. The farm-house near dates only from the last century, but the materials of the old house have been worked up in it. There is a fine Spanish chestnut on the property.

LEWES.—By rail 16 m., W.N.W., one of the most picturesquely situated towns in the South of England. (Population 10,753.) The Castle commands a most extensive and attractive view in all directions, and possesses, moreover, much historical interest. It is in the occupation of the Sussex Archæological Society, who have turned the habitable apartments into a museum for the exhibition of local curiosities (admission 6*d.*) Southover Church and the ruins of St. Pancras Priory, both on the Southern outskirts of the town, must on no account be neglected by the visitor to Lewes. The Priory ruins have lately been thrown open to the public: tickets, 4*d.* each, are to be obtained at the Castle, both establishments being now vested in the before-named Society.



Fig. 61. HALLAND HOUSE, EAST HOATHLY.

MAYFIELD,—A station on the Tunbridge Wells Railway. This village (pop. 2828) possesses in its palace a relic of great architectural interest. This was a favourite residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury from the time of St. Dunstan (d. 988) until Cranmer, who alienated it to Henry VIII., since which time it has passed through many hands, and is now a Roman Catholic nunnery, for which purpose it was purchased in 1863. Queen Elizabeth visited the palace in 1573, when it was in the possession of the famous Sir Thomas Gresham. Our present Queen, when Princess Victoria, spent

a few hours here in 1833. Such of the buildings as are not due to the Duchess of Leeds and her architect, Pugin, date mainly from about the year 1350; but Perpendicular portions as late as the 16th century may also be noticed. The most important apartment now remaining is the Great Hall, which is internally 68ft. long, 38ft. wide, and 50ft. high. Notice especially the 3 fine supporting arches. The stone

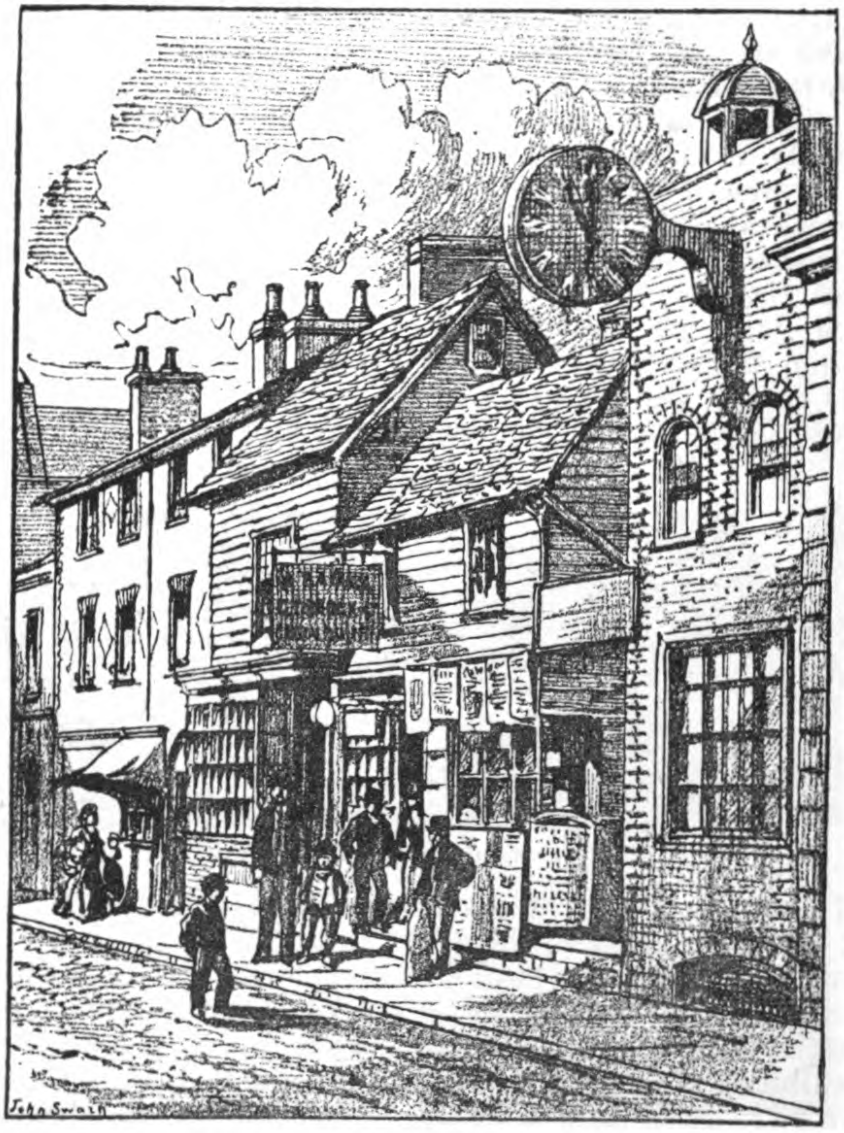


Fig. 62. OLD CLOCK-HOUSE AT LEWES, REMOVED 1881.

diaper work at the far end of the hall indicates the seat of the Archbishop. The hall was dismantled sometime during the last century, and so continued until the recent restoration. It now serves as the chapel of the establishment. The Great Dining Room has a fine hooded chimney-piece of stone, with an iron chimney-back, dated 1663. The great hero of Mayfield was Dunstan, the noted Archbishop,

whose name and deeds are closely interwoven with the history of Mayfield. Mayfield Church has an Early English tower, but is not otherwise of any great interest.

NEWHAVEN.—A rising seaport, 23 m. by rail from East-Bourne, but 12 m. by road along the coast. The French traffic between Newhaven and Dieppe is increasing annually.

CHAPTER IV.

THE HISTORY AND TOPOGRAPHY OF SEAFORD, ETC.[a]

General Account of Seaford.—Seaford in the Middle Ages.—Wrecks off the Coast.—Antiquities found there.—Objects of interest in the Town.—Seaford Church.—"The Folly."—The Plough Inn.—Climate, Sewerage, &c., of Seaford.—Excursions in the Neighbourhood.—Blatchington.—Bishopstone.—Newhaven.—Dieppe.—Iford.—Piddinghoe.

WHAT East-Bourne was, say, 30 years, Seaford[b] is now—not exactly a town, not exactly a village. Relatively to its various Sussex rivals it once held a much more conspicuous place than it now does. The river Ouse which now enters the sea at Newhaven, formerly did so at Seaford, and then Seaford had some pretentions to being a seaport town, but it is nothing of the kind now. Newhaven has grown into a port, whilst Seaford is merely a small summer watering-place.

The diversion of the Ouse was due to a great storm in the reign of Elizabeth, and presumeably in 1570. The river which between Newhaven (till then called Meeching) and Seaford followed a course nearly parallel to the sea beach, on the occasion in question broke through its right bank, and formed a new channel which it never afterwards forsook until the existing cut was made, artificially, somewhat to the W. This event was a blow of course to Seaford from which it never recovered, but the construction of the railway to Seaford in 1864 set it on its legs again in some degree.

Seaford is a Cinque Port[c] affiliated to Hastings and ranking first amongst the 7 members or limbs of Hastings, Pevensey standing second. As a Cinque Port, Seaford enjoys sundry privileges, and once was called upon to bear sundry burdens incidental to those privileges. It obtained a charter in 35 Henry VIII., (1544), under which it was governed by a Bailiff and Freemen, some of whom, under the name of Jurats, acted as assessors to the Bailiff in the administration of justice. This charter, still preserved, is a fine specimen of caligraphy. "The Bailiff is annually elected on Michaelmas Day with the following formalities. At the summons of the Church bell the assembly of Freemen takes place in the town hall, and after the *pro formâ* business has been gone through, the freemen—leaving the jurats behind

[a] For many antiquarian particulars contained in this account of Seaford I am indebted to valuable papers by Mr. M. A. Lower in the *Suss. Arch. Coll.* vii. and xvii.

[b] Seaf-o-rd, not *Seaf'd* is the true pronunciation. The 'ford' = *fiord* an estuary. Hence, the whole means 'The place where there is an estuary of the sea' in allusion to the Ouse having formerly had its chief outlet here.

[c] The "Cinque Ports" were the 5 *(cinq)* chief ports in the S.E. of England, and together formed a maritime confederacy of great naval importance. Those ports were originally Hastings, Sandwich, Dover, Romney, and Hythe. Winchelsea and Rye were added afterwards.

them on the bench—retire in a body to a certain gate-post near West House, and there elect their chief officer for the year ensuing. The motive for this singular proceeding seems to be the prevention of unfair influence on the part of the magisterial body. The townsmen are attended on this occasion by the sergeant-at-mace in his proper costume, bearing the ensign of the Bailiff's authority in the shape of a small mace of silver, which is ornamented with the arms of Queen Elizabeth. The procession commences at a place called the Old Tree, where it appears the town pillory anciently stood, as it is called in old documents 'The Pillory Tree.' The place of execution, or rather the perquisite of the 'finisher of the law,' is still indicated by the name of a piece of land called the 'Hangman's Acre.' As a corporation, Seaford still appoints its Recorder, an officer who has at present neither duties nor emoluments." (Lower: *Suss. Arch. Coll.* vi., 89.)

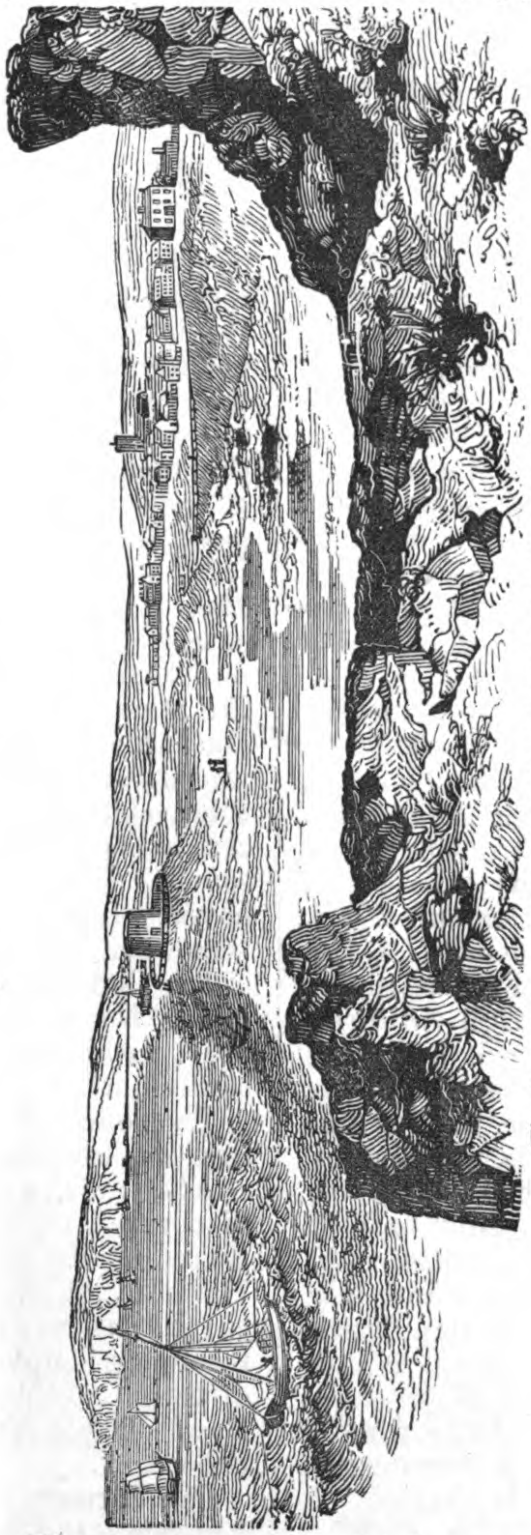


Fig. 63. GENERAL VIEW OF SEAFORD FROM THE E. CLIFF.

The foregoing account is now on longer accurate, for the Corporation was abolished by the "Unreformed Corporations Act, 1884," and its property and jurisdiction transferred partly to the Local Board and partly to the County Justices for the Petty Sessional Division of Lewes.

It returned two members to Parliament from 1298 till 1400, and from 1641 till it was disfranchised by the Reform Act of 1832. The first William Pitt sat for the borough 1747–54, and Canning in 1827 for a few weeks before his death.

Grounds are not wanting for the opinion that Seaford was a place of repute even in Saxon times. It has been by some authorities identified with Mercredesburn (mear—cræd = Sea—ford) the site of Ælla's famous battle with the Britons in 485. (H. L. Long, *Suss. Arch. Coll.* vii. 75.)

There is a picture of Seaford by Collins, R.A., in the South Kensington Museum.

The borough seal is a curious relic. On the obverse is an Eagle rudely executed,[a] and the following legend in Roman and Gothic characters mixed:—SIGILLVM . BURGENSIVM : DE SAFFORDIA ✠ On the reverse is a ship, and the following words:—WITH SVTTONII * * ET * CHYNGTON. These two inscriptions may be thus rendered:—"The Seal of the Burgesses of Seaford with Sutton and Chyngton," The two last names are those of 2 properties at the E. end of the parish. This seal is of 2 distinct dates. The obverse is of the 13th century, but the reverse is of much more modern and may possibly have been cut when Henry VIII's charter was granted. The Bailiff has an official seal of his own, smaller and very rude. (Both are engraved in *Suss. Arch. Coll.* i.)

In the reign of Edward III. many attacks were made on Seaford by the French, and much mischief was done by them. Another great event in its history was the outbreak of the "Black Death" in 1348, which decimated the population and otherwise injured the prosperity of the place. In 1545 the French under Claude D'Annbault High Admiral, made a raid on Seaford, but were repulsed by a Sussex celebrity, Sir Nicholas Pelham. The former importance of Seaford is attested by the fact that it furnished in 1347 to the siege of Calais 5 ships and 80 men, whilst Hastings supplied only the same number of ships, and only 16 men more. James I. in the 4th year of his reign conferred the Lordship of Seaford on the Lord Mounteagle of Gunpowder-Plot celebrity, for his "good service." This is not described, but the inference is obvious.

[a] This Eagle undoubtedly is an allusion to the De Aquilas, to whom in Norman times Chinting belonged.

The Seaford coast was once famous alike for wrecks, wreckers, and smugglers. In 1058 a Flemish vessel was driven ashore near Seaford. On board of her was one Balgerus, a monk of St. Winocs-Bergue, who is described as "fidelis fur et latro bonus." It would almost seem that he came to justify these appellations, for he stole from the neighbouring monastery of St. Andrew certain relics alleged to have belonged to St. Lewinna, an early British convert belonging to Sussex, martyred by the pagan Saxons. Nothing is known as to the whereabouts of this monastery, but possibly it was at Lewes, and possibly also Lewinna gave her name to, or received it from Lewes. (*Suss. Arch. Coll.* i. 46.) But Lower thinks that for 'monastery' we must read 'Church' and that the narrative applies to St. Andrew's Church, Alfriston. On Jan. 6, 1800, H. M. S. *Brazen*, 18, was stranded on the Ave rocks, off this coast; out of a crew of 105 officers and men there was but one man saved. A stunted obelisk in Newhaven Churchyard, now much weather-worn, records the catastrophe.

The bathing at Seaford is not good, for the sea rises and falls only within narrow limits, and a sandy bottom is seldom to be had.

The relics of antiquity dug up at Seaford have not been numerous.

About 1823 a Roman cemetery was discovered at a place called *Green Street*, on the estate of Major W. T. Harison, of Sutton. Many sepulchral urns were found there. The following engraving represents 4 of them. *Green Street* is about ½ m. E. of Corsica Hall (See *post*), along the valley.

In February, 1854, a fine medal of Antonia, the daughter of Marc Antony, was found in the shingle below high water mark. It was of pure gold, and weighed 5dwts 3grs.



Fig. 64. ROMAN URNS FOUND AT SUTTON, NEAR SEAFORD.

On the obverse were the words ANTONIA AVGUSTA, and on the reverse SACERDOS DIVI AVGVSTI. (*Suss. Arch. Coll.* vii. 74.)

In the summer of 1856, a boy, prowling about at the mouth of the Cuckmere, observed protruding from a mass of earth, which had recently fallen from the cliff, a Roman urn, represented in the annexed cut. Fancying he had fallen upon a "crock of money," in his haste he broke the urn. His anticipation not being realised, he gathered up the fragments and took them to a local archæologist.[a] They were easily pieced together and found to make a vessel $9\frac{1}{2}$in high. (*Suss. Arch. Coll.* ix. 368.)

[a] Mr. C. S. Greaves, Q.C., writing to me in 1875, pointed out the similarity of this urn to one figured in Schliemann's *Troy and its Remains*, (p. 63) as a Phœnician urn, and suggested that the Cuckmere urn was also a Phœnician one.

On May 22, 1858, a remarkable piece of Mediæval pottery was



Fig. 65. ROMAN URN FOUND AT THE MOUTH OF THE CUCKMERE.

brought to light in digging the foundations of the new School. It

is $11\frac{1}{4}$in long and $8\frac{1}{2}$in high, and appears to be intended for a stag. On each of the sides are rude figures representing boars attacked by animals which presumeably are dogs. Only one other relic at all resembling this has ever been found in England, and, as that was discovered at Lewes, we may infer that both are the production of the same workman, and he a resident in Sussex. This object is now in the Archæological Museum at Lewes. (W. Figg, *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, x. 193.)

In 1826 Mr. Charles Rose Ellis was created by Canning, Baron Seaford. The title is now held by Lord Howard De Walden in right of his mother.

The custom of Borough English prevails at Seaford: in virtue of this, property descends to youngest sons.

The parish of Seaford contains 2235 acres chiefly of Down land. The town is remarkably compact. Its population of 1357 souls resides within a small area, roughly quadrilateral in figure, which scarcely exceeds $\frac{1}{4}$ m.

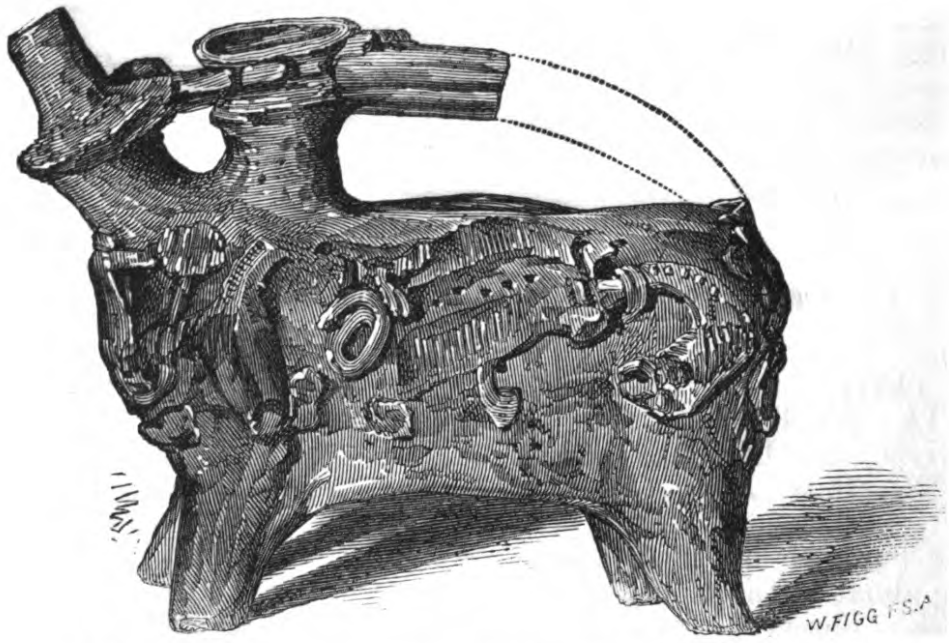


Fig. 66. SPECIMEN OF MEDIÆVAL POTTERY FOUND AT SEAFORD.

in any direction. With the exception of Pelham Place on the W., looking towards Newhaven, and some clusters of houses on the N., near the railway station, the streets are crooked and narrow, and the houses low and small. Pelham Place, however, with its gaunt stuccoed houses is an undoubted disfigurement to the town. Villas, not long London-like rows of cramped houses, are needed at Seaford.

Directly opposite the town the sea has receded, leaving a long bar, part of which has been fashioned into a sort of promenade. It generally happens that once in every 4 or 5 years the sea washes over this bar on the occasion of a very high tide, and floods the reclaimed meadows and the lower part of the town. A noteable instance of this occurred on Nov. 15, 1875. The combination of a heavy gale with a high spring tide led to a frightful inundation. All the lower part of the town was flooded, many houses were wrecked, and an immense destruction of pro-

perty took place. No such disaster had been known in modern times. At the E. end of the bar in question is a Martello tower numbered 74, the last of the chain round the coast of Kent and Sussex. It was designed for one gun and 25 men, and cost 18,000*l.* but is empty. Behind this tower is a "level," used as a recreation ground. It belonged to the corporation and is called *The Bemblands*, a corruption of *Beamelands*[a], spoken of in an Elizabethan Grant, dated 1592. (*Suss. Arch. Coll.* vii. 80.)

A few hundred yards W. of the tower there was once a small battery, but it has been reduced to ruins, by successive great storms. The site and ruins were sold in 1869 to a private individual.

The town-hall should be visited, not for its architectural features, but as a relic of primitive antiquity.

In the upper part of the town is an open space belonging to the Corporation and called the *Crouch*. This name is supposed to come from *crux*, it being a small green with paths running obliquely across it which form a sort of St. Andrew's cross, thus: ✕; or perhaps a cross might have stood there.

A great event in the modern history of Seaford happened on Sept. 19, 1850. On that day an enormous mass of cliff at the E. end of the town, and estimated at 200,000[tons] was blown down into the sea by gunpowder with the view of forming a breakwater to protect the beach opposite the town from the encroachments of the sea.[b] Some of the *débris* remains, but much of it has been washed away, and the plan can only be described as a partial success having regard to the object aimed at.

The following description is from the pen of an eyewitness:—

"Presently there was a low subterranean murmur, accompanied by a trembling of the whole sea-beach, sea and all; no burst of explosion; but the stupendous cliff was seen to crack, heave outwards, and separate in many places half-way down; the upper part then bowed itself forward, and almost at the same instant the cliff seemed to bend out and break at one-third of the way from the base, till, like an old giant falling upon his knees, down it sank, pitching at the same time head foremost upon the beach with a tremendous dull echoless roar. A dense cloud of white dust and smoke instantly rose and obscured the whole from sight.

"Everybody kept his place for a moment in silence—the first line then made a rush forward, then abruptly stopped, bringing up all those behind them with a jerk. Who knows but more cliff may be coming down. In the course of half a minute the cloud of dust had sufficiently dispersed itself to render the fallen mass visible. It formed a sort of double hill about one-fifth of the height of the rocks above, the outer hill nearest the sea (which had been the head and shoulders of the fallen giant) being by far the largest. It was made up of fragments of all sizes, from small morsels, and lumps, up to huge blocks of chalk, many of which were two or three feet in thickness, intermixed with masses of the upper crust, having grass upon the upper surface.

"Towards this large hill of broken masses f chalk, the front ranks of the crowd below, on the beach, now rushed. But after a few yards they again stopped abruptly, bringing everybody behind them bump up against their backs. Again they moved on waveringly, when suddenly a small piece of cracked rock detached itself from above and came rolling down. Back rushed the front line; a panic took place, and thousands retreated, till they found the cliff was not coming after them, when they gradually drew up, faced about, and returned to the onset. At length it became a complete charge: the front rank made directly for the large broken mound, in the face of clouds of drifting chalk-dust, and fairly carried it by assault; mounting over blocks, or picking their way round about blocks, or between s eve ral blocks, and through soft masses of chalk, and so upwards to the top; two soldiers, two sai ors, a boy, and Sir Valentine, being the first who reached it. Thereupon they set up a shout of victory, which was echoed by thousands from below. Fifty or sixty more were soon up after them; and one enthusiast, who had a very clever little brown horse, actually contrived to lead him up to the top, and then mounted him, amidst the plaudits of the delighted heroes who surrounded him. Everybody, horse and all, was covered with the continued rain of chalk-dust. The heroes were all as white as millers."

Seaford Church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is Norman and Early

[a] Elsewhere written *Beau-lands*.

[b] See an article entitled "Gunpowder and Chalk," in *Household Words*, vol. iii.

English, with a modern chancel. "In its original state it must have been among the best Norman buildings in the county." Originally the building appears to have been "cruciform the tower occupying the centre, and what is now the nave having been the choir. The true nave and both transepts have long since perished, and a public road now crosses the site of the former. In an adjoining garden human bones have been dug up, proving that the Church-yard anciently extended in that direction." (Lower, *Suss. Arch. Coll.* vii. 114.)

The central column of the S. aisle has some carving which should

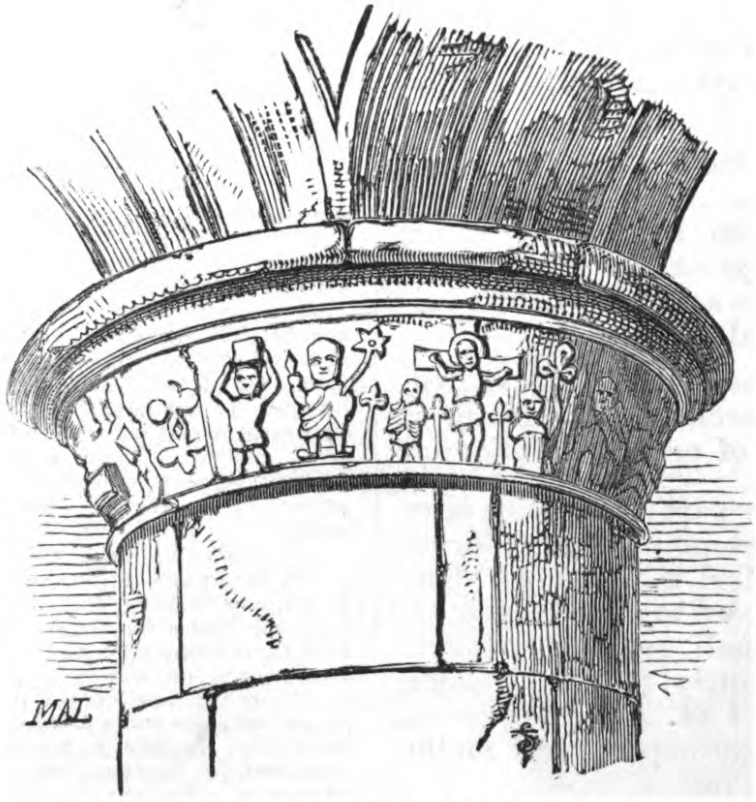


Fig. 67. CARVING ON PILLAR IN SEAFORD CHURCH.

be examined: on the N. side of it is a representation of the crucifixion: on the W. the baptism of Christ; and on the S. couchant lions and foliage; the work on the E. is too defaced to be intelligible.

The piece of sculpture representing St. Michael and the Dragon, fixed above the column on the aisle side, was found in the Church-yard many years ago by a man who was digging a grave.

Under an arched recess in the S. front of the tower outside, lies a stone coffin, dug up, in 1778 amongst the foundations of an old chancel adjacent to the Church. It contained 16 skulls. Over it was a stone slab ornamented with a cross with *bottonné* terminations. Two somewhat similar slabs were found at the same time.

In the tower are 8 bells, 7 of which were cast in 1811, and the 8th in 1855. The tenor weighs 11^{cwt} 3^{qrs}. The tower, which is built in 3 stages, has for some 15^{ft} from the ground been cased with brick and flint-work

which serves the good purpose of strengthening the old masonry, but is a frightful anachronism.

In the N. wall of the tower outside, at about 20ft from the ground, there is a Calvary cross and a scroll over it, both in black flint-work, probably coæval with the tower.[a]

The Church underwent a general reparation in 1862 at a cost of 2500*l.* Some painted windows were then put up in the chancel. The Registers date from 1558, with a break, 1563–66, and another, 1693–1724. The benefice is a vicarage—patron, the Lord Chancellor: value, 300*l.*: the present vicar is the Rev. W. H. M. Buck, appointed 1864.

There is an old tradition that Seaford once contained 5 churches.

Mr. Lower remarks:—

"It is however probably correct that there were at one time five distinct ecclesiastical establishments within the boundaries of what is now the parish of Seaford: four of them at least can be proved to have existed contemporaneously, namely, the parochial church of St. Leonard, the church of Sutton, the chapel of Chyngton, formerly dependent upon Michelham Priory, and the chapel attached to the Hospital of St. James. There may have been a fifth attached to some ancient guild within the town—the remains of which we probably see in the old crypt called the Folly, the site of the original town hall of the Port. It may however be the remains of a hospital dedicated to St. Leonard, which is said to have existed in the town." (*Suss. Arch. Coll.* VII. 112.)

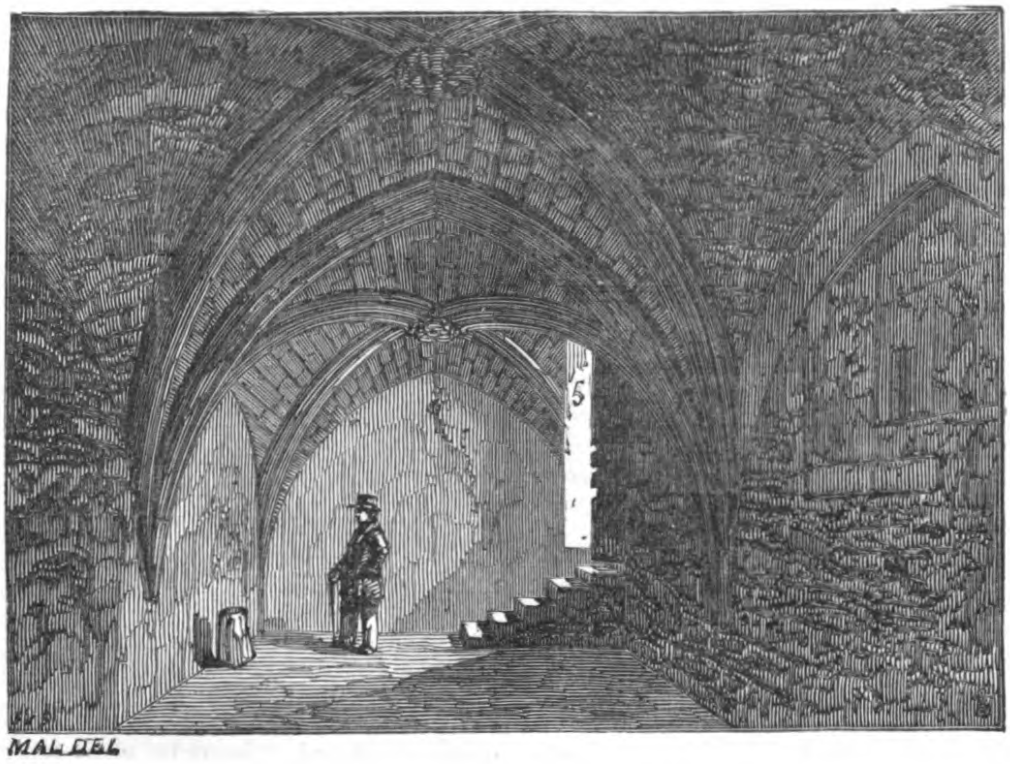


Fig. 68. CRYPT UNDER "THE FOLLY" AT SEAFORD.

The foundations of the Church at Sutton are still traceable in a field behind *Sutton Place*, on the N. This field is separated from the high road by one other field, entrance to which is had by a wicket gate. Seaford is still described for Ecclesiastical purposes as the benefice of Sutton-cum-Seaford. The annex-

[a] Seaford Church as it was, is described at length by Lower, (*Suss. Arch. Coll.* vii. 114–7) and the Tombstone Inscriptions are given in vol. xii. pp. 242–53.

ation of the former benefice to the latter was effected by Sherburne, who became Bishop of Chichester in 1580. He was led to take this step because the living of Sutton had ong been vacant, and there was no population there save shepherds. The deed settling this transaction still exists among the episcopal records at Chichester. (*Suss. Arch. Coll.* xiii. 315.)

About 1 m. S.E. of Sutton lies Chyngton (or Chinting) Farm. At a certain spot at Chinting farm,

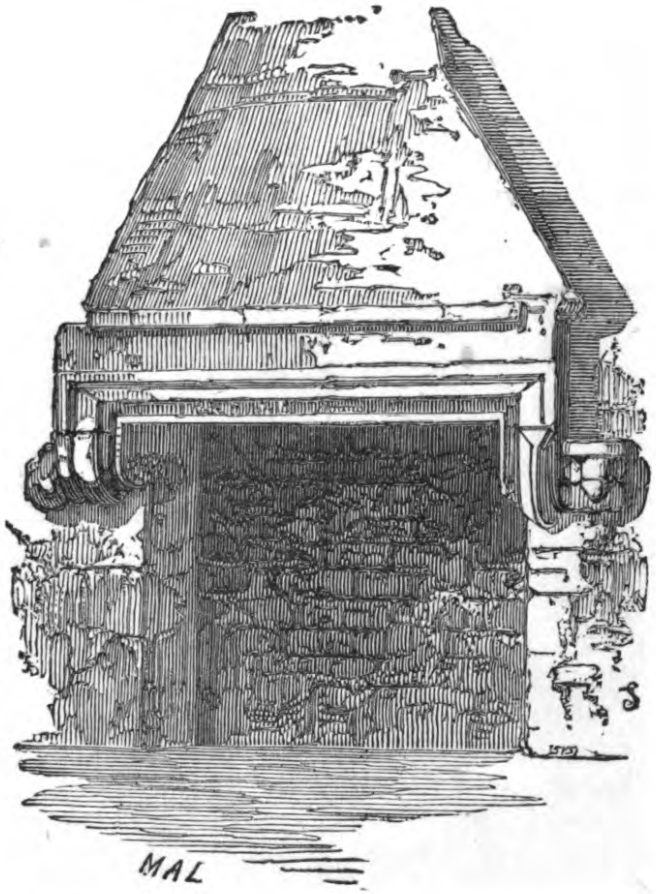


Fig. 69. STONE CHIMNEY-PIECE AT THE PLOUGH INN, SEAFORD.

towards the cliff, there was, according to tradition, a Castle in British times, and elsewhere on the farm in Mediæval times was a town. (*Suss. Arch. Coll.* vii. 84.) The remains of this town can be seen about 300^{yds} S.E. of the great pond, up a cart road leading towards the Coast-guard station at Cuckmere. The farm-house was once a Monastic establishment belonging to Michelham Priory. (*Suss. Arch. Coll.* vii. 121.)

"A few hundred yards to the N. of Seaford Church, and detached from the town is a building now [1860] known as Cinque-Port place, and formerly used as the parish workhouse. It occupies a portion of the enclosure called 'Spital Field' while the adjoining field eastward is known by the appellation of 'Chapel Field.' These names sufficiently indicate the site of the Leper Hospital of St. James-*juxta*-Seaford."—(*Suss. Arch. Coll.* xii. 112.) A deed relating to the endowment of this

establishment, executed in 1172, is still in existence, in the possession of Earl Amherst. *(Ibid).*

In the town there are few architectural remains calling for notice.

In the garden of a house in Church Street belonging to Mr. R. Griffiths, is a structure called "The Folly," built over an Early English vaulted room, 27ft long, 13ft wide, and 11ft high. Its history is unknown, though Mr. Lower conjectures that it had something to do with St. Leonard's hospital which has long since disappeared. Tradition says that a Town Hall once existed over this crypt.

In a building adjoining the Plough Inn, and abutting on the street, there is a stone chimney-piece of some antiquity, but it is hidden behind lumber; under this is a cellar wherein is some old stone-work, including a good arch.

At the top of Broad Street is a substantial old house, into the front of which a stone has been inserted, marked "1693, 6 W.M." [6th year of William & Mary]. This building is known as the "Place House" but its history has not been recorded.

On the outskirts of Seaford, to the N. E., are almshouses built in 1864 by J. P. Fitz-Gerald, Esq. They form a handsome pile of red brick buildings.

Immediately to the E. of the town a range of cliffs commences, which, with certain breaks, reaches as far as Beachy Head. As between Seaford and Cuckmere Haven, the summit level (290ft) is reached 1 m. from the town and is marked by a beacon post. Near this point are the remains of an ancient British earth-work, the area of which is said to have been 2 acres. The walk along the cliff to the place where the Cuckmere flows into the sea should on no account be neglected by the visitor to Seaford. There are fine views, and the air is splendidly pure, but keep well away from the edge of the cliff, for land-slips are constantly happening. The large mansion at the foot of the ascent, and behind the Martello tower, is *Corsica Hall.*[a]

At a distance of about 1½ m. from the town, along the cliff just mentioned, there exists, below the top, a ledge which bears the name of "Puck Church Parlour." This ledge, which is only accessible (*if at all*) from above, and by a pathway down a narrow and dangerous ravine, is said to consist of 3 separate platforms each a few feet square, "now the abode of a pair or two of old foxes, who find here a most secure retreat from dog and hunter, and are occasionally visited by the raven, the chough, sea-gull, and peregrine falcon." (M. A. Lower in *Suss. Arch. Coll.* viii., 123.)

The return journey may *if the tide is well out* be performed along the sea-shore, which may be reached by steps cut in the low cliff at Hope Gap. From Hope Gap to the Martello Tower at Seaford is just 2 m. Half-way along, the cliffs overhang the shore in majestic grandeur, and furnish a spectacle which it deserves an effort to see. The walk will be chiefly over rocks, and not very fatiguing. Avoid going too close to the cliffs, for land-slips are frequent.

Beyond Puck Church Parlour is

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[a] Corsica Hall (which is otherwise known as *Millburgh* and *The Lodge*, and is owned by S. Fitz-Gerald, Esq.,) obtained this name in the following way: it was built with the materials obtained by the demolition of an older "Corsica Hall," situate at Ringmer, near Lewes. That place was built by and received its name from an old gentleman named Whitfield, who being well versed in smuggling, amassed a large fortune by his steady adherence to that trade. Corsica wine was his great investment, so he commemorated the fact by naming his house accordingly. He was eventually detected and fled to the Continent. The House at Seaford has had many owners. At one time it belonged to Thomas, Earl of Strathmore.

a deep indent in the cliff known as "Hope Gap," which, there is reason to suppose, was in early times defended by some earth-works, for traces of something of the kind remain.

On the climate and sewerage of Seaford we need not dwell long. The air is dry and bracing, and there is a modest system of sewerage in operation. The place is ordinarily healthy, and good but hard water is now supplied by a Company.

Various excursions all presenting attractions of some kind or other may be made from Seaford. Some of these are quite independent of East-Bourne, whilst others are

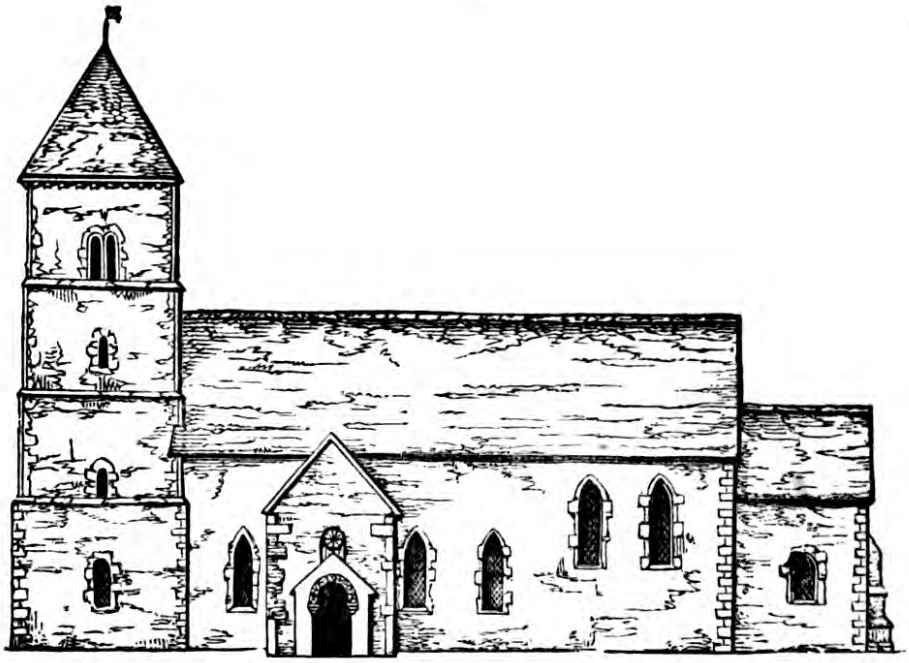


Fig. 70. BISHOPSTONE CHURCH.

common to both towns, and it is only needful to refer to them again for the purpose of stating the distances of the places from Seaford.

The Sea-port town of Newhaven is 3 m. W. of Seaford. A pleasant excursion may be made by driving thither *viâ* East Blatchington and Bishopstone, but by doing this the distance is expanded from 3 m. to 4½ m. Blatchington Church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an early English structure of no particular architectural interest, but it was restored and decorated with extreme good taste in 1860. There is some good painted glass in the E. window. The Church-yard is a model of neatness and rural beauty.

The benefice is a Vicarage in the patronage of trustees: value, 200*l.*: population, 28: acreage, 821. The present Vicar is the Rev. — Richardson, appointed 1880.

Bishopstone ("The enclosure of the Bishop"), is farther on the W. The village lies away ½ m. or so to the N. of both road and rail-

way; in it are many elms. The Church comprises a tower, nave, N. aisle, and 2 chancels. The tower is in 4 storeys, each about a foot less in diameter than the one immediately below it. In each face of each stage there is a window of some or other shape, but several of them are blocked up. At the angles of the 3 upper stages are circular shafts, without capitals or bases. The tower arch is semicircular, being

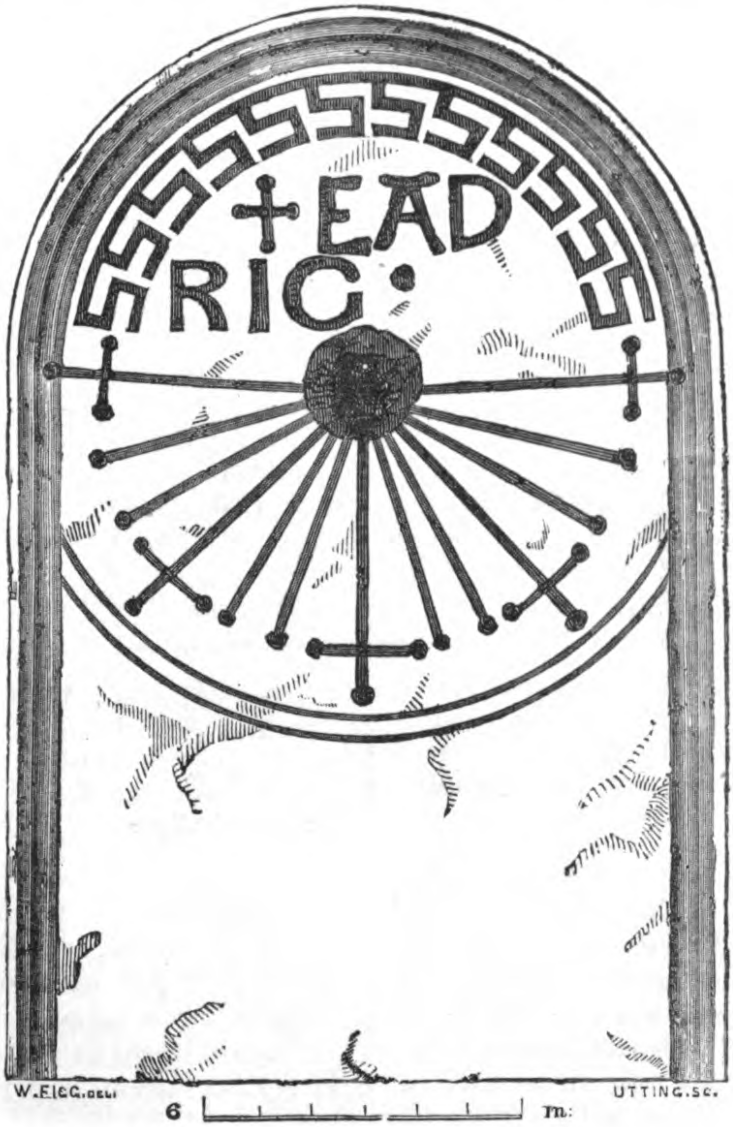


Fig. 71. SUN-DIAL AT BISHOPSTONE CHURCH.

Norman: it is also low, but there are believed to be traces of a loftier one hidden by the intervention of the roof. The spire is a very stunted one. Below the eaves is a band of corbel heads, and one of these corbels on the E. has a shield charged with a *saltier*. The chancel is in two divisions, but the westernmost of these is not externally distinguishable from the nave. The chancel arches are Norman and Early English respectively. In the gables of both the nave and the chancel are signs of openings now closed; according to the Rev. A.

Hussey, instances of this are common in the Churches of this "central Coast district of Sussex." The porch may be Saxon. Its form is unusual, and the outer angles exhibit some very rough long-and-short work. The capitals at the sides of the door-way also deserve notice. Over the door is an antique stone dial with a cross, and the name, Eadric, on it.

A curious stone slab found a few years ago when the Church was being restored has been put up in the N. wall of the aisle, near the vestry. On it is a cross with intertwined circles; in one of them appears an Agnus Dei; in another, two doves drinking. If it be Early Norman, it at any rate shows Italian influences. (See *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, ii, 272, for an account of this Church.) In the chancel is a monument to the Rev. J. Hurdis, a former Vicar, Professor of Poetry at Oxford, who died in 1801.

The benefice is a Vicarage—patron, the Bishop of London: value, 120*l*,: population, 322: acreage, 1937. The present Vicar is the Rev. , appointed .

Close to the sea at Bishopstone are large Corn Mills erected in 1761 by the then Duke of Newcastle (Pelham).[a] The motive power is water stored up in a large basin at high tide but which runs out as the tide falls. Hence the designation, "Tidal Mills." These mills are worth a visit. Three large undershot wheels, each about 15^{ft} in diameter, set the machinery in motion. There are 16 pairs of stones, some of which are 4^{ft} 6^{in} in diameter, and 1200 sacks of flour can be ground in a week. Being dependent on the state of the tides the mills are at work day and night and sometimes *on Sundays also*, and therefore for the men engaged the labour is very severe. The windmill which is on the premises is not connected with any grinding gear, but supplies mechanical power for aiding the loading of barges.

Arrived at Newhaven the visitor must see the Church, dedicated to St. Michael, pleasantly located at the top of a steep hill just ½ m. from the station. The architecture of the nave and aisles is "19th century Gothic," but the rest of the church is Norman, and there is a curious chancel apse at the E. end of a massive tower. This arrangement is almost, or quite, unique as regards England, though common in France and Italy. (The Church is figured and described at length in the *Archæological Journal*, vi. 138, June, 1849, and also by Lower, in *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, ix.)

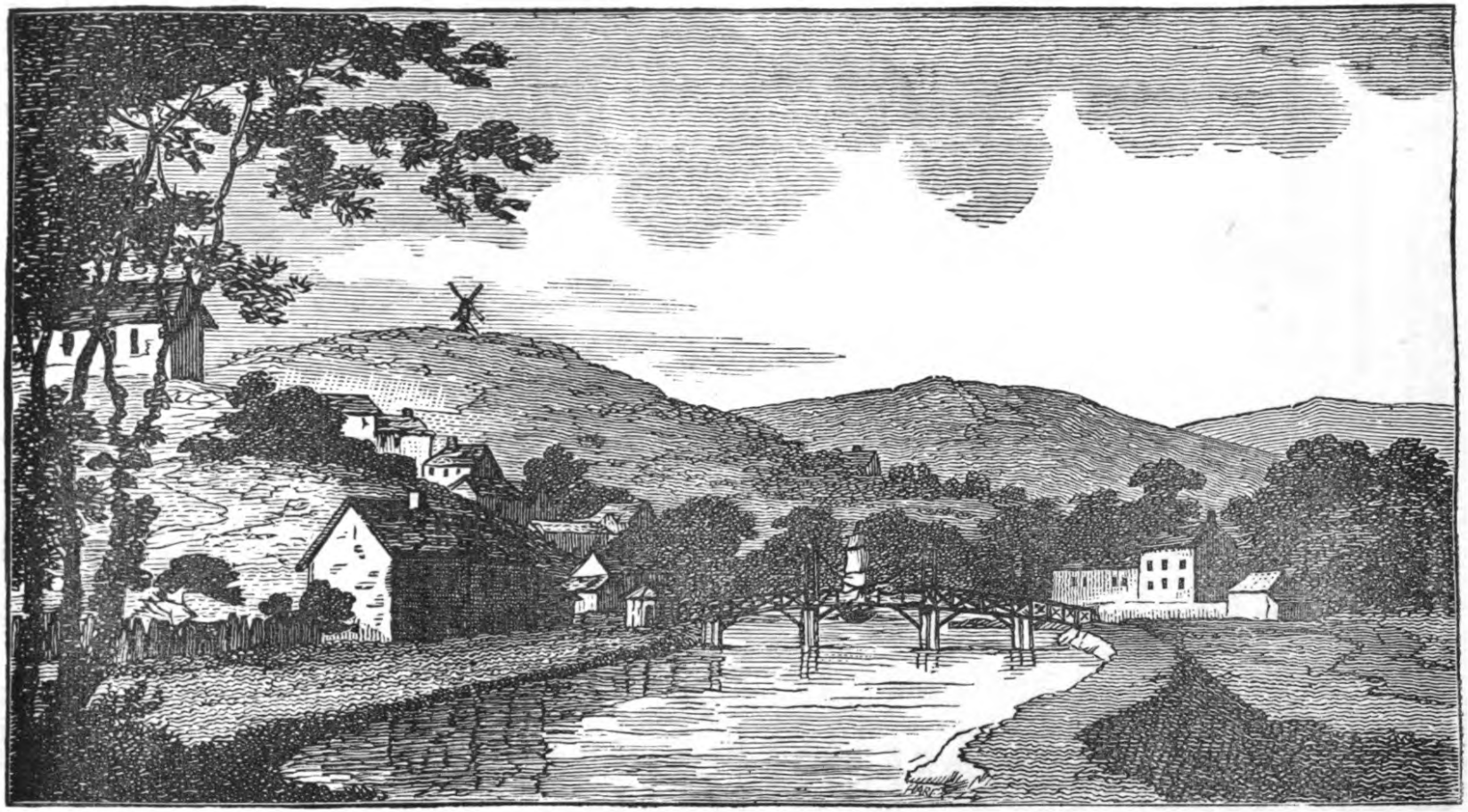
The benefice is a Vicarage—patron, the Rev. E. P. Southwood: value, 194*l*.: population, 1886: acreage, 1217. The present Vicar is the Rev. E. P. Southwood, appointed 1856.

Walk from the Church to the fort about ¾ m. S., at the W. mouth of the harbour, and commanding it. This fort is a large and inaccessible earth-work and designed for 18 guns. There are not so many as that number yet in position. Some of those that are there weigh 18 tons.

The entrance to the harbour is formed by two jetties, 106^{ft} apart. On the W. jetty are two diminutive light-houses, and on the E. jetty one such light-house. The depth of water on the bar varies between the extremes of 22^{ft} and 6^{ft}.

The following are the signals in

[a] This celebrated politician once had a large house at Bishopstone in which he occasionally resided.



NEWHAVEN.—FACSIMILIE OF AN OLD ENGRAVING DATED 1787.

use to indicate the depth of the water on the Bar.

Depth.	*Day.*	*Night.*
Over 13 ft.	Red Flag	Low White Light
10ft. & under 13ft.	Two Balls	Low Red Light
8ft. & under 10ft.	One Ball	No Second Light

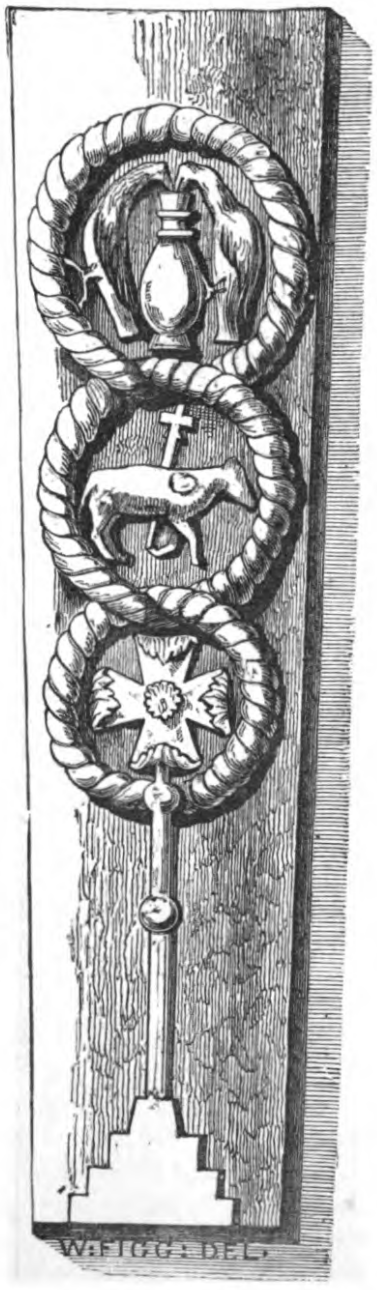


Fig. 73. SLAB AT BISHOPSTONE CHURCH.

By night there is on the E. jetty always a green light, and on the W. jetty always a high white light and a second light as in the above table.

The town, on the right bank of the river, or the 2 Railway Stations ("Town" and "Wharf") on the left, may be regained either by the causeway along the right bank (crossing the river at the swing-bridge) or by a boat up the harbour (Distance: 1 m. to the bridge, and the "Town" station; ½ m. to the "Wharf" station by water), or the traveller may land at the E. jetty and walk along the shore to Bishopstone Mills, (½ m.) and so on to Seaford.

Newhaven as a town is not an interesting place, but the harbour, being the only one between Portsmouth on the W. and the Downs on the E., is of more than local importance. It has been several times improved under powers conferred by various Acts of Parliament. The Prince de Joinville once pointed out Newhaven as a good landing-place for an invasion of England. His father however in March, 1848, "invaded" England *viâ* Newhaven, in a sense different from the conventional one. He passed from Tréport to Honfleur in a common fishing boat, and thence to Newhaven by steamer. On arriving at Newhaven various local people were admitted to an audience with him. Amongst others a certain Mr. Smith, as to whom the Ex-King remarked "Oh, Smith! how strange that is: my passport is made out for William Smith."

In the Museum of the Sussex Archæological Society at Lewes, there is an ancient cannon, found in the river at Newhaven some years ago; it is encrusted with pebbles.

Between Newhaven and Dieppe, steamers ply in connection with the trains of the Brighton Railway. The sea passage occupies only about 4½ hours, but no excursion service has as yet been organised so as to make it possible to get to Dieppe and back in one day. Passports are not now needed.

Between Newhaven and Lewes are

two Churches worthy of the attention of the Archæologist, namely those at Piddinghoe and Iford. Piddinghoe has both Norman and Early English features. The chancel arch is a very fine one, but the rest of the Church is so smothered in plaster and whitewash that it is difficult to appreciate its features. The tower is Norman and circular, and is capped by an octagonal shingled spire. Southease Church and St. Michael's Church at Lewes, both in this locality, have circular towers. Such a form offers obviont advantages to a builder in a flius district, for it enables him to dispense with angular stone dressings. Iford Church is Norman and Early English. (Illustrations of Piddinghoe and Iford Churches, with a somewhat full account of each, will

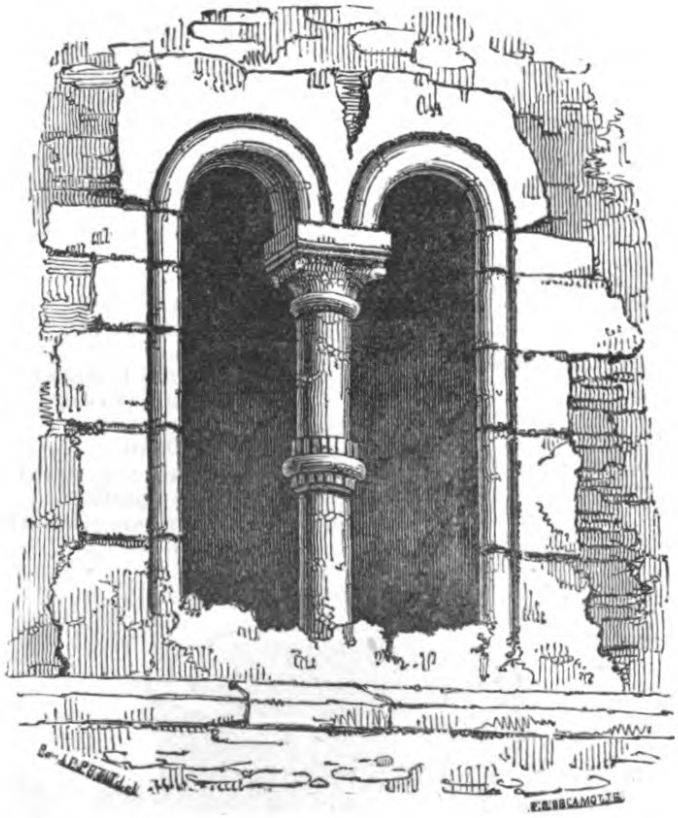


Fig. 74. EAST WINDOW IN THE BELFRY OF NEWHAVEN CHURCH.

be found in the *Archæological Journal*, vi., 139–41, June, 1849.)

N. E. of Newhaven, lie the 3 contiguous villages of Denton ("The enclosure in the dene"), South Heighton, and Tarring Neville. South Heighton Church was injured by lightning in 1769 and its site only remains. This is walled in, and the mound no doubt conceals fragments of the ancient masonry. The parishioners are married, &c., at Tarring Neville, which, as well as Denton, has a little church of its own. These 3 villages, taking them in the order named above, are distant from Newhaven station as follows:—Denton, $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; South Heighton, 1 m.; and Tarring Neville, $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. At Denton are waterworks which supply Newhaven. Denton Church (restored) is not a very

interesting structure. There are 2 bells.

No visitor to Seaford who admires fine views should fail to make an excursion to the top of Firle Beacon, an elevation in the South Downs 700ft above the sea. It lies due N. of Seaford at a distance of about 4½ m. From the village of Blatchington onward to the top of the Beacon there is no actual road, only a track across the turf. It is however quite practicable for light wheeled carriages, provided the rough parts of the track are traversed at a walking pace. The ascent throughout is very gradual. The "Five Lords' Barrow" spoken of elsewhere (Chap. III.) lies close to this track about 2¼ m. beyond the windmill at Blatchington. A pedestrian will do well to return by rail from the Glynde station. The distance to the station from the Beacon is about 2¾ m. When at the Beacon, proceed due W. for ¼ m. and then turn sharp to the N. down a winding path cut along the side of the hill; this path leads to a plantation enter by the gate to a lane through a wood of beech trees and on; at the opposite end is another gate; quit the plantation by this gate and turn to the left down a farm road which will be found to lead through the village of Firle. Firle Church and Lord Gage's Park will be on the right hand. Glynde station is 1¼ m. from Firle. The view from the Beacon is a very fine one in all directions, but especially to the N. over the Weald of Sussex. Firle Church, dedicated to St. Peter, has been carefully restored. In the Vestry are some brasses and tombs not unworthy of notice.

From Seaford may be visited the following places of interest:—

	Distance Road.	Rail
Brighton ...	12	18
Lewes (Castle & Priory)	11	10
Alfriston ...	4	—
Wilmington (Priory) ...	6½	—
Michelham (Priory) ...	10½	—
West Dean ...	3	—
Beachy Head ...	8½	—
East-Bourne (Church) ...	8¼	26
Pevensey (Castle) ...	14	25
Herstmonceux (Castle)...	18½	—
Hastings ...	—	36



Fig. 75. FONT AT DENTON CHURCH.

CHAPTER V.

HEALTH INFORMATION CONCERNING EAST-BOURNE.

Meteorological Statistics.—Annual Mortality.—The Healthiness of East-Bourne as dependent on its Position.—Sewerage.—Water.—Gas.

THE following quotation deserves a place here by way of preface :—

"Many English people naturally resort to foreign countries to pass their holidays for various valid reasons; but neither they nor any others in search of health can find healthier places than in England. Germany has her Rhine, great as the river of a small continent can be, but without the grandeur, variety and freshness of the sea encircling the English Coast; here the green grass, flowers, and foliage can fairly compete not only with the dry, hot and dusty air of continental towns, but with the choicest resorts of the country. The proprietors of the English Watering-places have much to learn from Continental rivals; and so perhaps have English Visitors, who by opener and easier manners in their intercourse with each other would add greatly to their own cheerfulness, enjoyment, and health."—(*Quarterly Return, Reg. Gen.*, No. 90, Aug., 1871, p.v.)

The climate of East-Bourne is very much milder than its name and S. E. aspect generally lead strangers to suppose. It may be stated broadly that the climatic character of the place is essentially moderate in the best sense. The influence of the sea air tends to to lessen depressions of temperature experienced in force inland; and the same influence operates in summer to mitigate the power of the Sun's rays by keeping the air charged with more than the normal amount of moisture. The Downs too probably have something to do with the freshness of East-Bourne air in summer, by inducing currents in the atmosphere.

Meteorological observations of the precision necessary to meet the requirements of modern science date only from 1867. An abstract will be given. The observations were taken under the superintendence of Miss W. L. Hall, with good instruments, and conform to Glaisher's standard. They were published from time to time by the Registrar-General, in his *Quarterly Returns*, and are therefore comparable with the other observations which are to be found in the same periodical. Most of the other data on which the comparisons below are founded are taken from the same source. Information thus collected naturally possesses an authoritative value. In the case of East-Bourne and Bournemouth the records are nearly complete for the 15 years 1867—81; in the case of Brighton the range is 1870—81; and for Hastings (except rain) only 1875—6. The Hastings people seem afraid of publicity as to their weather.

The following annual summaries deal with such items of meteorological information as concern the convenience, tastes, and comfort of the general public.

Dealing, first of all, with the Mean Annual Temperatures, the order of progression is :—

			°
East-Bourne	...	...	50·7
Ventnor	...	...	50·2
Hastings	...	...	49·2
Bournemouth	...	...	49·2
Brighton	...	...	49·0

These figures will probably surprise many people but they can be relied on.

The general suitability of a place as a permanent residence all the year round is, in some measure, indicated by its Winter Temperature. The next table exhibits the Air Temperatures of the winter months, (January, February, March) :—

			°
Ventnor	...	...	42·1
East-Bourne	...	...	41·5
Bournemouth	...	...	41·3
Brighton	...	...	40·0
Hastings	...	...	39·6

These results are extremely important. It will be seen that Ventnor, with all its boasted mildness, is, as regards the mean temperature of its air, only better off than East-Bourne, during January—March by ½o, whilst East-Bourne enjoys a higher winter temperature than either Bournemouth, Brighton, or Hastings.

Other points however must be brone in mind in discussing the climate of a place. Snow, for instance, is infrequent at East-Bourne, and it seldom remains on the ground when it does come. A fall which is heavy and abiding at East-Bourne is commonly concurrent with weather which is very severe at inland places.

The average number of rainy days at the places named is as follows :—

Bournemouth	...	...	163
Brighton	...	...	167
East-Bourne	...	...	168
Ventnor	...	...	173
Hastings	...	...	195

The total annual rainfall naturally shows nearly the same sequence :—

			inch.
Brighton	...	...	29·4
Bournemouth	...	...	30·2
East-Bourne	...	...	31·6
Ventnor	...	...	33·9
Hastings	...	...	34·3

In regard to rainfall as affecting pleasure traffic a very important question is, " What is the character of the subsoil of a place." A heavy rainfall on a porous soil may be less inconvenient to foot-passengers and pleasure seekers than a much smaller rainfall on a heavy clay soil which the rain neither soaks through, nor readily evaporates from. East-Bourne is well able to stand this test. It is often a matter of surprise to strangers how quickly our streets dry up, even after heavy rain lasting many hours. The cause of this is to be found in the fact that nearly the whole parish of East-Bourne stands on a porous subsoil —chalk in the higher and older parts of the town ; sandstone &c., in the central and more modern parts; leaving only the Eastern and marshy outlying parts non-porous, so to speak. Even as to these a great change for the better has taken place during the last 50 years, for the marshes in the direction of Willingdon and West-Ham are much less habitually waterlogged than they once were. The influence of Beachy Head and the Downs in arresting the progress of clouds charged with rain coming up with S. W. winds is also an important factor in the climate of East-Bourne as regards rain. Of course the

absence of rain means, as a rule, a greater prevalence of sunshine, comparing localities where the rainfall is large with those where it is small.

Barometer observations are left out of consideration here for they contribute little towards the elucidation of facts concerning climate regarded from a hygienic or recreative point of view.

The prevailing wind at East-Bourne is S. W. In spite of the prefix "East" the town suffers no more from East wind than many other towns do; only, luckily for them, the word "East" is not a part of their names.

In the matter of ozone, which modern Science tells us has much to do with the healthiness of an air, the figures available are very striking, and though it would occupy too much space to go into details, yet the data which are at command show how startling is the contrast between the condition of the air in large inland towns and in towns on the Sea coast.

Tried by the standard of annual mortality, East-Bourne has very strong claims on those who seek health. For some years past the Registrar-General has published once a year in the middle of the summer an elaborate statistical table of the death-rate of a large number of Districts which include the chief English watering-places. From these tables I have selected some particulars which relate to East-Bourne and to the South-Eastern watering-places which more especially compete with East-Bourne. The following annual averages are yielded for the Quarter ending June 30 of every year from 1871—81:

	11 years, 1871—81.		1881
	All causes.	Zymotic.	only.
Littlehampton	13·4	1·0	15·6
East-Bourne	15·6	1·4	13·8
Worthing	15·7	0·9	19·1
Tunbridge Wells	15·7	1·7	14·2
Ramsgate	16·1	1·4	16·9
Margate	16·8	1·2	17·8
Bognor	17·0	3·1	12·5
Folkestone	17·0	1·2	13·2
Dover	17·0	2·2	13·6
Brighton	18·1	1·6	16·6
Hastings	19·0	1·5	15·9

The low places in the list occupied by Brighton and Hastings will at once attract notice. The averages for Littlehampton and Bognor are based on 9 years only; and for Bournemouth no figures are published. The 11 years average of 15.6 is certainly too high for East-Bourne; probably it should be no more than 13 or 14 per 1000. A death-rate depends on the ratio of deaths to population which latter element the Registrar-General can *know* only when a Census gives it; for intervening years he must estimate it. Now between 1871—81 East-Bourne increased much faster than its rivals; hence estimates of population would be too low, and therefore death-rates too high, for every intervening year.

On persons suffering from rheumatism East-Bourne air exercises a very beneficial influence.

Some years ago a London physician, Dr. Abbots Smith, wrote as follows:—

"During the Spring winds East-Bourne is not quite suitable for persons suffering from great delicacy of the chest, but it is a desirable residence in the months of November, December and January, when the temperature is more equable than we enjoy in London, and is some 2° higher: the almost total absence of land fogs and the brilliant clearness of the atmosphere during those months form a subject of great astonish-

ment to persons who visit East-Bourne at this season of the year for the first time, and furnish a most striking contrast to the disagreeable murky vapours which prevail elsewhere.

The same writer discussing the general claims of East-Bourne as a place for invalids says :—

"To what circumstance or combination of circumstances does East-Bourne owe that pre-eminent salubrity which has preserved for it an almost entire immunity from zymotic diseases?... The answer to this question will be found in four words—Position, Soil, Drainage, and Water. The town, or rather the modern portion of it, is built upon a substratum of sandstone, which causes even the heaviest fall of rain to percolate through it, and disappear with a rapidity almost incredible to those who live on heavy clay lands, where pools of water stagnate by the road-side for weeks together. Always at work, this comprehensive and best of filters is employed in draining off every drop of superfluous moisture; and, by thus preventing those humid, baneful exhalations which prevail in many places, imparts to the air its peculiar pure, dry, and bracing character; the importance and value of which in the maintenance of, or restoration to health, can scarcely be over-estimated."

Although East-Bourne is chiefly known as a summer place, yet it is not that alone, for of late years a decided tendency towards the growth of some secondary Seasons has become evident. Indeed nature seems to have indicated 4 Seasons for the town; (1) "Easter" and May, (2) "Summer" comprising July and August, (3) "Autumn" comprising September, October, November, and (4) "Winter," from December to the meeting of Parliament. These several Seasons are each very fairly defined, both meteorologically and as regards prices, for it cannot be too widely known that Lodgings are dear only during August.

In the matter of sewerage, East-Bourne can exhibit a very satisfactory record of work done. At a cost of some 80,000*l.* there has been constructed a comprehensive system of sewers, which starting from the Old Town embraces all parts of the parish. The various sewers converge at the Seaside, and have their outfall at Langney Point. The outfall has been so chosen that there should be no risk of the sewage being washed back at high-water to the shore opposite the town.

The Water supply is good. When East-Bourne began to rise into note, 50 years ago, the houses at the Sea were very ill supplied with water. This continued till 1844, when a small company erected works on a humble scale in the Seaside Road, opposite *The Elms*. The town soon outgrew the provision thus made, and about 1859 the Duke of Devonshire bought up the old works and established new works of great extent. The water now furnished is abundant and pure, but hard; (9 of the common scale). There are 3 reservoirs; two on the hill above Upperton, and one on the hill behind "Paradise." The last named is of colossal dimensions, for it will hold some 2,000,000 gallons, and as its elevation above the sea is 400 ft. it may be expected to meet the requirements of the town for many years. The pumping station is to the N. of the town, adjoining the

railway. The Engine-houses, &c., form a fine pile of buildings, erected in 1882, at a cost of 50,000*l*. They were opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales, in June, 1883.

The Gas is of fairly good illuminating power, and now, thanks to the Electric Light Company, it has been much reduced in price, but it is much less pure than it might be.



THE LEWES CORPORATION MACE.

RAINFALL.

	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
	inch	inch	inch	inch	inch	inch	inch	inch	inch	inch	inch	inch	inch	inch	inch
January	4·2	3·5	3·2	2·8	2·6	5·7	3·8	3·0	4·1	1·2	7·5	1·8	3·9	0·5	1·2
February	2·2	0·7	2·9	1·2	1·7	2·6	2·7	1·1	1·3	3·5	2·5	2·2	4·0	3·4	3·2
March	3·8	2·0	2·8	2·1	1·3	2·9	2·8	0·8	0·8	3·2	2·6	2·2	1·1	0·7	3·2
April.....	1·7	1·8	1·3	0·2	4·2	0·9	0·7	2·7	1·5	1·9	2·0	3·2	3·4	1·4	0·6
May	2·5	1·1	3·5	1·2	0·6	2·6	1·6	1·0	0·9	0·9	2·0	3·3	2·2	0·0	1·3
June	0·8	0·8	0·7	0·1	2·6	2·3	2·3	1·2	2·4	2·2	1·6	1·3	4·3	2·7	2·3
July	3·3	1·3	0·3	1·0	3·0	1·9	1·5	0·7	2·7	0·4	2·3	0·9	3·6	2·8	2·0
August.....	2·0	5·3	1·3	2·3	1·0	1·8	2·9	1·6	2·4	3·7	3·0	4·7	4·0	0·4	4·2
September ...	1·2	0·8	3·2	2·4	4·0	2·6	2·2	3·9	3·5	5·2	1·1	2·3	3·1	3·6	2·1
October.....	4·0	3·6	2·4	5·9	1·9	5·7	4·8	4·5	4·9	2·1	3·5	2·9	1·3	8·4	
November.....	0·8	1·4	2·5	3·2	0·6	6·6	3·4	2·1	6·4	4·9	8·7	3·7	1·1	4·9	
December.....	3·1	6·8	3·4	4·1	1·9	6·2	0·8	2·6	1·8	8·6	2·9	3·0	0·8	4·9	
Sums...	29·6	29·1	27·6	26·5	25·4	41·5	29·7	25·3	32·8	37·8	39·8	31·7	32·8	33·7	

OZONE.

January	3·3	4·4	4·9	4·7	5·2	5·8	5·0	4·5	2·6	1·1	2·2	1·6	0·5	1·0	0·8
February	5·4	4·8	6·0	5·5	3·6	1·5	1·0	2·8	0·9	2·6	2·9	1·3	1·3	0·9	1·0
March	4·5	1·9	3·2	5·6	5·6	4·4	3·2	2·5	1·2	2·0	2·0	1·5	1·0	0·9	1·7
April.....	6·8	2·0	5·1	3·7	3·7	3·6	3·5	3·5	1·0	2·9	2·4	1·1	1·7	0·9	—
May	4·9	6·5	6·8	5·8	4·6	4·7	5·3	1·3	2·7	2·8	3·9	3·2	2·1	1·3	—
June	4·8	6·0	0·5	5·8	5·1	4·7	6·4	—	3·9	3·2	2·0	1·3	5·3	1·2	—
July	5·6	6·0	5·8	5·1	4·8	2·9	5·6	1·5	3·1	2·9	2·7	1·3	4·2	1·0	1·6
August.....	5·6	6·0	3·3	4·6	2·8	4·0	4·8	2·2	3·0	2·0	—	4·6	2·0	1·0	4·0
September ...	4·9	5·6	6·5	4·4	3·0	4·7	2·6	3·3	2·6	4·0	—	0·8	1·2	1·1	0·9
October.....	4·1	3·5	2·2	5·6	1·1	4·7	2·0	1·8	1·2	3·5	2·1	1·6	1·0	1·2	
November.....	2·8	4·8	4·1	2·5	2·3	4·6	3·0	1·2	1·2	1·1	2·3	0·9	0·3	1·0	
December.....	4·7	6·9	4·7	2·8	5·0	3·7	3·0	1·7	1·5	1·9	0·8	0·7	0·8	0·5	
Sums...	57·4	58·4	53·1	56·1	46·8	54·3	45·4	26·3	24·9	30·0	23·3	19·9	21·4	12·0	

MEAN TEMPERATURE.

	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January	36	38	43	40	35	42	44	44	45	37	45	41	35	34	34
February	46	44	47	37	43	46	37	41	37	41	46	43	39	41	39
March	40	45	40	40	45	46	43	45	42	42	44	43	41	44	43
April.....	49	48	50	48	48	50	47	53	47	50	49	48	44	48	46
May	52	56	52	52	52	52	51	55	55	53	53	54	49	52	53
June	58	65	55	59	55	58	58	62	59	61	65	60	56	57	57
July	60	67	62	64	62	64	62	68	64	67	64	63	58	64	63
August.....	62	61	61	62	66	62	62	64	66	66	65	63	61	68	61
September ...	60	62	60	58	59	59	57	62	64	60	57	58	57	63	57
October.....	51	51	51	51	52	51	51	56	57	56	53	52		46	48
November.....	43	44	45	44	41	47	47	45	44	46	49	41		45	51
December.....	38	48	29	35	40	45	43	36	39	47	43	36		46	43
	49·6	52·4	49·6	49·2	49·8	50·1	50·0	52·6	51·6	52·1	52·7	50·0		50·6	49·6

EXTREME RANGE.

	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January	43	27	27	25	25	23	25	23	26	28	28	25	27	36	36
February	23	31	25	30	24	21	23	30	30	32	28	24	26	26	27
March	29	29	27	39	34	39	36	42	31	32	31	34	30	29	37
April.....	30	37	43	45	30	37	38	37	42	34	27	37	31	28	37
May	49	39	28	45	37	43	36	41	41	29	36	36	38	42	45
June	39	35	42	34	34	37	31	39	36	39	33	39	29	37	38
July	27	40	36	34	27	34	31	40	39	46	35	38	30	30	42
August.....	34	29	39	34	35	30	34	32	33	45	38	23	31	30	28
September ...	35	37	30	29	40	42	28	34	32	31	31	36	29	34	30
October.....	33	39	44	36	31	32	42	32	32	36	37	39	33	37	
November.....	34	31	31	26	33	26	26	38	31	31	28	26	33	31	
December.....	32	24	32	40	30	26	29	34	37	28	26	33	31	26	

CHAPTER VI.

THE GEOLOGY OF EAST-BOURNE AND ITS VICINITY.

General description of the Sussex Downs.—The Downs around East-Bourne.—The Geology of the Neighbourhood.—Submarine Forest near Bexhill.—Description of the Cliffs between Seaford and East-Bourne.—The Coast-Line.

THE Downs of Sussex[a] are a chain of hills covered with a fine verdant turf, possessing in a striking degree that smoothness and regularity of outline for which the mountain masses of the Chalk formation are so remarkable. Commencing with the bold promontory of Beachy Head, they traverse the county in a direction nearly E. and W., and pass into Hampshire, near Compton. Their length is between 50 and 60 m., their greatest breadth 7 m., and their mean elevation about 500ft, rising in places to more than 800ft. Their Northern escarpment is in general steep and abrupt, but on the S. they usually descend by a gentle declivity, and unite almost imperceptibly with the lowlands of the coast.

From Beachy Head to Brighton they present an immediate barrier to the sea, forming a bold and precipitous line of coast, but at Brighton they take an inland direction, and occupy the centre of West Sussex. From this circumstance a considerable difference exists in the geological relations of the Eastern and Western divisions of the county of Sussex.

Throughout its whole extent this chain exhibits decisive manifestations of the action of water; not only are the ridges and summits of the hills rounded and even, but their surface is everywhere furrowed by coombes or narrow undulating ravines; these uniting terminate in valleys that intersect the Downs in a direction nearly N. and S., and form extensive outlets for the rivers that flow from the interior of the country into the English Channel. The course of the smaller coombes is exceedingly various, but their general bearing is E. and W.; they gradually increase in breadth as they descend, and their opposite sides have corresponding angles and sinuosities: this appearance, however, is not observable in the principal valleys.

The chalk hills of Sussex are separated into 5 distinct masses, by the rivers Arun, Adur, Ouse and Cuckmere.

We have only here to deal with that district of hills bounded on the W. by the Cuckmere, which flows into the sea at Cuckmere Haven, a couple of miles E. of Seaford

That portion of the Sussex Downs which lies between East-Bourne and Shoreham is that which bears the particular name of the "South Downs." Its Eastern limit is

[a] See *The Geology of the S.E. of England*, by G. Mantell. 8vo. Lond., 1833.

in view from all parts of the East-Bourne district, East-Bourne itself with Willingdon, Folkington, and Wilmington, lying immediately under the range.

"The soil of the Downs is subject to considerable variation. On the summit it is usually very shallow; the substratum is chalk, and over that a layer of chalk rubble with a slight covering of vegetable mould. Along the more elevated ridges there is sometimes merely a covering of flints, upon which the turf grows spontaneously. Advancing down the hills, the soil becomes deeper, and at the bottom is constantly found to be of a very sufficient depth for ploughing; here the loam is excellent, generally 10 or 12 inches thick, and the chalk rather broken and mixed with loam in the interstices." (A. Young, *Survey of Sussex*, p. 5.)

Some parts of the Downs are arable, but in general they are reserved for pasturage, and support a breed of sheep equal, if not superior, to any in the kingdom. It is calculated that hardly less than ¼ million of sheep are fed upon the South Downs; and as there are no natural springs on the chalk hills, the flocks are supplied with water from large but shallow circular ponds, the bottoms of which are covered with a layer of ochraceous clay, to prevent the water percolating through the chalk: they are seldom known to fail, even in the hottest summers. White, in his *Natural History of Selborne*, (Letter 68) has described these ponds in very graphic language; they seem to have made no small impression on him.

Mr. Lower noted that the crooks used by the South Down shepherds differed from any he had ever seen elsewhere. Pyecombe was a village famed for the manufacture of these articles, and a "Pyecombe hook" was regarded by every head shepherd as indispensable for the due performance of his duties. (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, xiii, 236.)

The country round East-Bourne consists of Wealden and Cretaceous rocks, covered in many places with recent accumulations of rain-wash, alluvium and shingle. The nearest point to East-Bourne at which the Wealden rocks come to the surface is at Langney Farm, but no good sections can be seen nearer than Bexhill. The Wealden therefore need not be further noticed here, nor is there occasion to say much about the succeeding bed, the Lower Green-sand. It forms a band of country about ½ m. wide running parallel to the escarpment of the Downs at a distance of about 1 m. therefrom, and has little influence on the physical features of the country, for it is in general a mere extension of the plain of the Wealden Clay. The outcrop of the Lower Green-sand on the coast is obscured by the great accumulation



A PYECOMBE CROOK.

of shingle at Langney Point. The only section in the immediate neighbourhood is a roadside cutting near Berwick, where the beds consist of greenish sand or rotten sandstone with nodules, one of which once proved on examination to be the cast of an ammonite.

The Gault forms a belt of flat land between the Lower Green-sand and the Downs, while the Upper Green-sand mostly rises above it into a low terrace. The Gault with the succeeding Cretaceous beds can best be studied in the cliff section

between East-Bourne and Beachy Head, which will be the first object of attraction to the geological visitor, and which will now be described. In front of the Parade the shore is seen to consist of Gault, whilst the Parade itself conceals what was originally a low cliff of the Upper Green-sand. At the end of the Parade nearest the "Wish" a small anticlinal curve brings the Gault above high-water mark; and the junction of the Gault and Upper Green-sand can be observed in the cliff under the Wish tower. The Upper Green-sand is here about 30ft thick, whilst at Beachy Head it is only 20ft. On following the cliff-line towards Holywell the beds of the Upper Green-sand, Chalk Marl and Middle Chalk, come down in succession to the sea level until Holywell is reached, where the beds in the cliff section appear horizontal. Not far from Cow Gap an anticlinal again brings up the lower beds, so that the Gault is again above high water mark. The greater part of this curve however is obscured by a landslip, caused by the squeezing out of the Gault and the slipping forward of the Upper Green-sand with superincumbent chalk. After passing this anticlinal the first point of Beachy Head is reached, on rounding which the visitor comes in sight of a magnificent section of the Lower Chalk, capped at the highest part by the Upper Chalk, or chalk with flints. The beds in this section successively come down to the sea level until Belle Toute is reached, where they become nearly horizontal; the beds at the sea level at Belle Toute are about 200ft above the base of the Upper Chalk. Numerous faults may be observed in the Chalk, especially near Cow Gap and after passing the first point of the Head; the "throws" of these faults vary from a few inches to 20ft. In many cases the Chalk on each side of the fissure has a slickensided face.

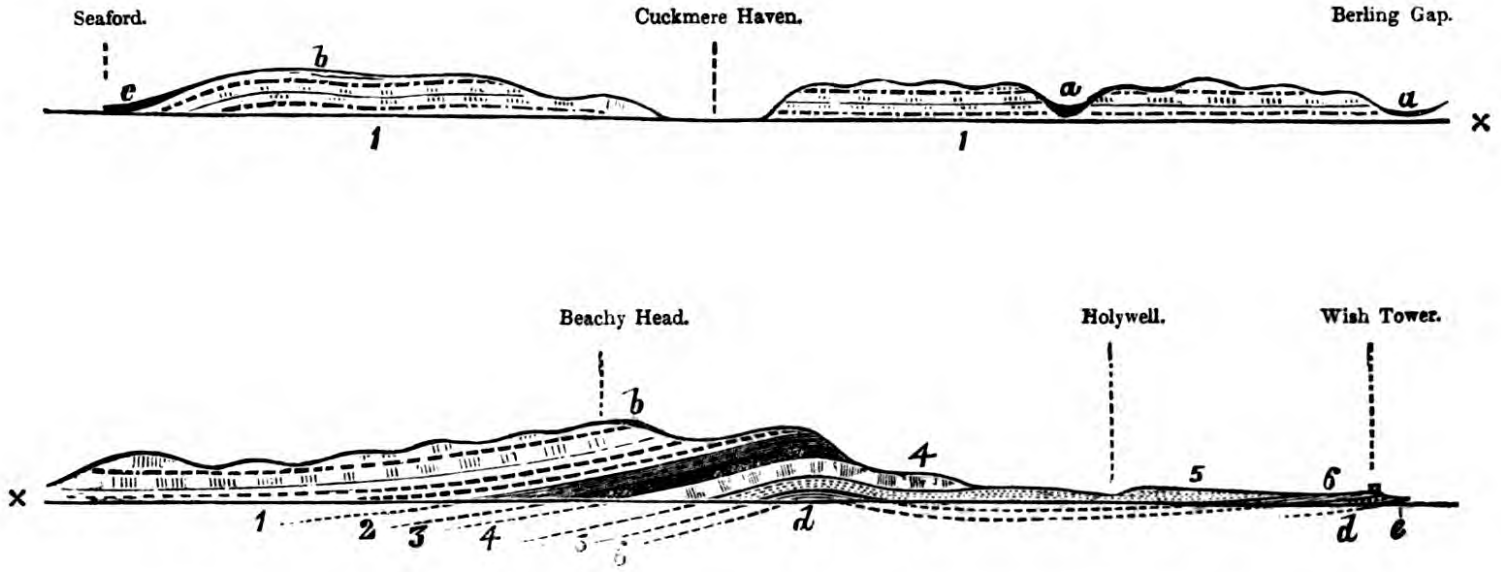
The fossils of the district are at present only imperfectly known. Unfortunately there are no quarries around East-Bourne either in the Chalk Marl, or in the Upper Chalk, the quarries worked being in the unfossiliferous beds of the Middle Chalk.

The Gault here contains but few of those beautiful forms which delight the collector at Folkestone. *Plicatula pectinoides* and *Inoceramus sulcatus* are perhaps the commonest shells, whilst phosphatic casts of several species of ammonites are not uncommon. It is, however, possible to spend a long time in searching without finding anything.

The fossils of the Upper Green-sand occur in the phosphatic bed at its top, two or three feet in thickness. At the Wish, fossils in this bed are rare, but at Beachy Head plentiful. Its fossils are closely related to those of the Chalk Marl above. The most characteristic forms are *Terebratula biplicata*, *Pleurotomariæ*, and other univalves, *Ammonites varians*, and an unnamed calcareous sponge in the form of a half-cup, the outside being coarsely wrinkled, and the inside studded with oscula.

The Chalk Marl at its junction with the Upper Green-sand consists of a bed of calcareous sponges, then follow several bands of Ammonites, *A. varians* and *A. Rhotomagensis* being the commonest. Several species of *Turrilites* and *Scaphites æqualis* are also common. Rather higher up we find *Nautilus elegans* and *Pecten Beaveri*.

The Middle Chalk is, on the whole, unfossiliferous, though there are Ammonite zones in its lower portion, and Inocerami and Sharks teeth in all parts.



Horizontal Scale, One Inch to a Mile. Vertical Scale exaggerated and inexact.

- a. Chalk and Flint-rubble.
- b. Clay with Flints.
- c. Reading Beds.
- d. Upper Greensand.
- e. Gault.

Chalk.
- 1. Chalk with Flints.
- 2. Chalk with Flints and nodular layers.
- 3. Chalk without Flints, but with nodular layers.
- 4. Massive (thickly-bedded) Chalk without Flints.
- 5. Bedded Chalk without Flints.
- 6. Chalk Marl.

SECTION OF THE CHALK CLIFFS FROM SEAFORD TO EAST BOURNE.

The Upper Chalk in its lower part is very fossiliferous, and has Polyzoa and Echinodermata in abundance; *Homocesolen ramulosus* and *Micraster cor-anguinum* being the commonest in their respective classes.

After examining the cliff sections the visitor may then explore the quarries above the Old Town, on the road to Willingdon, and at Filching. These are all worked in the Middle Chalk and are not very fossiliferous. More distant excursions may be made to Bexhill and the neighbourhood of St. Leonard's, to the very productive quarries in the Chalk Marl at Glynde, to Lewes with its quarries made famous by the labours of Dr. Mantell, and to the Tertiary outliers at Seaford and Newhaven, the latter being by far the most interesting.

Of the Pleistocene period we have few traces in East-Bourne. Teeth of the Elephant and Rhinoceros have been found, which may be seen in the Caldecott Museum. They appear from the matrix to have occurred in a calcareous rubble, possibly of the same age as the "Elephant Bed" at Brighton.

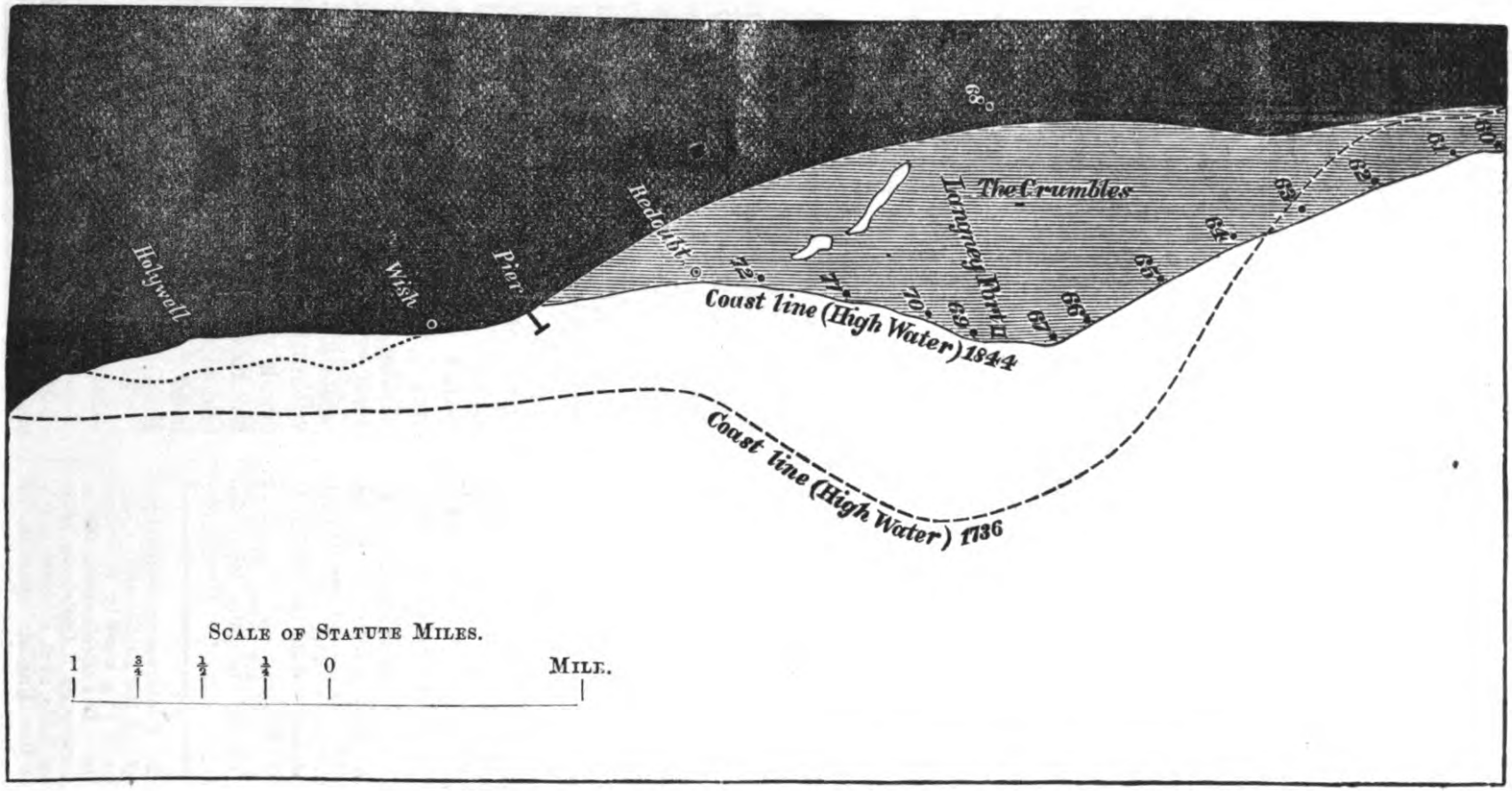
The more recent deposits consist of the alluvial beds of the Pevensey Levels, and the great accumulation of shingle of which Langney Point consists. There is also a small bed of alluvium at the Wish, which was well exposed in excavating the New Baths in the year 1873. A large number of freshwater shells were found, together with antlers of the red-deer and roe-deer, and bones of the wolf, horse, ox and pig. The alluvium of the Pevensey Levels generally consists of mud with freshwater shells, then mud with *Scrobicularia piperata* and other æstuarine shells, and lastly a bed consisting of decayed vegetable matter, which is often a true forest bed. In many places between Pevensey and St. Leonard's these forest beds are exposed on the shore through the encroachments of the sea, and the removal of the less tenacious alluvial beds which once covered them. When so exposed they are called "submerged forests." They are often nearly covered up with sand and shingle, and at other times remarkably well shown. There is an early and striking notice of a submarine forest found many years ago adjacent to a farm named Couden, situate at the Western extremity of the parish of Bexhill; the exact locality is just above low water-mark, about 4 m. from Wallsend, along the shore, and close to Tower "52," on the E. side thereof. E. J. C., a correspondent[a] of the *Gentleman's Magazine* (vol. lxxxiv. ii. 128), writing in 1814, says:—

> In this place "there are the remains of 200 or more trees, which are firmly rooted in the soil, now become sand, and are all retaining their perpendicularity, and original vertical position. Some of the trees are 4 or 5 feet above the surface; others have been cut down, or rather, I conjecture, worn away by the continued flux and reflux of the waters. The ramifications and claws of the roots are very perfect. The trees are similar in their species, and in their manner of growing, to those of which our Sussex woods are composed, and are principally oak and birch. At high tides this spot is covered by the sea to the depth of 10 or 12 feet, so that it is evident that the earth must here have experienced some grand convulsion, as it is utterly impossible that under present circumstances any other than marine vegetation could thrive or even exist there. The whole of the adjacent country, inland, is a marsh, from which the sea has been expelled, and is now kept out with great difficulty and at a vast expense; and there is no woodland nearer than 4 miles, on the hills adjacent to these levels."

Mr. Davies Gilbert, F.R.S., thus commented on this communication in a letter to Horsfield the Sussex topographer:—

> "There is not probably a single parish in the whole coast of England devoid of these trees.

[a] He styles himself a Commissioner of Pevensey Levels, and local information identifies him as Mr. E. J. Curteis, of *Windmill Hill*.



..... Holywell Reef (Upper Greensand). **Martello Tower.**

Fig. 79. COAST LINE BETWEEN BEACHY HEAD AND PEVENSEY IN 1844, COMPARED WITH SURVEY BY DESMARETZ (1736).

And there is a property common to all these estuaries which would scarcely have been suspected; they very gently slope from the sea so that the part farthest inland is always the most difficult to drain."

The following sketch of the Geology of the Cliffs between Seaford and East-Bourne, is by Mr. W. Whittaker, of the Geological Survey of England.[a]

"Just out of Seaford the Chalk rises sharply from beneath the sand of the Woolwich beds, on an out-lier of which the small town is built. The dip however soon lessens, until the Chalk is flat with slight waves. Some of the layers of flint are continuous, and some nearly so, but most are not continuous, and they are rather closer together in the lower part of the cliff. There are a few thin beds of hard Chalk, and at the top a capping of "Clay-with-flints." This thick mass of "Chalk-with-flints" [1 of the figure] occurs again on the other side of Cuckmere Haven, and thence forms the whole of the cliff (except for the flinty soil at top and for the rubble in the hollows) almost to Beachy Head. The beds are flat as far as the Light-House, when they rise slightly Eastward; and just before getting to the Head this uppermost division passes downwards into Chalk, with layers of flints, and with cream-coloured nodular layers that weather to a rough surface. [2].

Then, from the increase of the Westwardly dip, still lower beds, without flints, crop up Eastwards; firstly a bed with nodular layers, as in the division above, which weather rough and give the whole a darker colour [3]; and then thick bedded massive Chalk. [4]. All of the above four divisions occur at Beachy Head.

"After rounding the first point of the Head, there are above the Chalk-with-flints, at the highest parts (S.W. of the "signal" on the map) pipes of Clay-with-flints and a little red sand, which last may perhaps be the same as the Iron-sands of the North Downs referred to the Crag by Mr. Prestwich (*Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xiv., p. 322.) At the bottom of the cliff there rises up a mass of bedded Chalk, [5] in which there is a bed of pale bluish-gray Marl, here indeed divided into two, and altogether 15ft. thick; but which at Holywell House, on the N.E. is undivided and only 3ft. or 4ft. thick; whilst just above there are other marly beds, giving the whole a darker colour (at the lime-kiln at the foot of the cliff.)

"At the second point of the Head (S.E. of the word "signal" on the Ordnance map) the Chalk Marl [6] crops up from below; and on rounding the point is succeeded by the green-gray sandstone of the Upper Green-sand, which is but little shown however, as there is a small under-cliff, and as the dip changes and the beds fall Northwards for some way, until Chalk Marl also is hidden (about East of the *l* of "signal" on the map), and the bottom of the cliff is the division No. 5.

"The dip lessens and soon the beds are flat. There are springs at the foot of the cliff, thrown out by the Marly beds in No. 5; and No. 4 ends off at the top of the cliff about half-a-mile Southward [Eastward ?] of Holywell.

"From Holywell there is a slight South-Westerly dip, so that the lower beds again rise; and as the level of the ground falls North-Eastward No. 5 ends off about a quarter of a mile before getting to the Martello Tower, and there is then nothing but the Chalk Marl (only 5oft. or 6oft. thick ?) above the Upper Green-sand. The former is hard at the bottom, and markedly bedded; the latter consists of green-grey and green sandstone, coarsely bedded, with brown and green nodules in the top part, and is not very distinctly separated from the former.

"Just beyond the Tower, the Gault crops out: it is a light-grey sandy clay, calcareous at top, and drying hard; but only about 6ft. of it are shown." (*Geological Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 198. May, 1871.[a])

The woodcut will illustrate an interesting geological problem that is being worked out by Nature on the Sussex Coast at East-Bourne. The solid portion of the woodcut represents the coast line as it existed in 1844; the dotted line represents the position of the coast line in 1736. A comparison will show that opposite East-Bourne the sea has encroached considerably, whilst opposite Pevensey it has slightly receded. It is one proof of the aggresive action of the sea that so many of the Martello Towers have been undermined; and other evidences of destructive action may be obtained without difficulty. (On this subject see a very interesting paper by J. B. Redman, entitled "The Local Changes of the South Coast of England." *Proceedings of Inst. of Civ. Engineers*, vol. xi., p. 162, 1852.)

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* For a vast amount of interesting original research into the geology of the East-Bourne cliffs, reference may be made to a work by a French geologist, C. Barrois. His *Recherches, sur le Terrain Cretace superieur de l'Angleterre et de l'Irlande*, published at Lille, 1876, contains much which will instruct the English student of geology. See especially pp. 14 *et seq.*

[a] For the woodcut I am indebted to the joint kindness of Mr. Whittaker and of Mr. H. Woodward, the Editor of the *Geological Magazine*.

CHAPTER VI.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF EAST-BOURNE AND ITS VICINITY.

An East-Bourne Natural History Society was established in 1867.

The Society confines its work to a district 25 m, in length from E. to W., and about 15 m. in breadth from N. to S. Of this tract the sea forms the Southern boundary; the Western boundary runs from the mouth of the Cuckmere river along the road through Chinting, Sutton, and along the ridge of the Downs to Firle Beacon, then by Bo-peep Gate to Alciston, and N. by Selmeston, and the road E. of Chalvington to Broad Oak on Dicker Common, thence to Stone-Cross. It then turns N., following the road between Laughton Common and West Woods, to East-Hoathly and Hawkhurst Common, W. of Possingworth to Cross-in-Hand. Here turning E. it follows the road N.of Heathfield Park by Cade Street to Three Cups Corner, turns S. to Newcastle Farm, and then N. by Dallington, to Cades Green. Thence it follows the high road by Battle, Hoad's Wood, and Silver Hill, to St. Leonards.

This area embraces the outcrop of the whole Cretaceous Formation, from the Upper Chalk at Beachy Head to the Lower Green-sand at Polegate; and has many of the beds of the Wealden well displayed on its Eastern boundary, besides alluvial deposits in the Pevensey Levels.

The fact that there are extensive marsh lands in the locality, and its proximity to the sea, make it very favourable to the ornithologist, and the list of the birds found in the district is large, and includes many rare species. The list of fish is but a poor representation of those that probably abound on the Sussex coast; and the catalogue of the Mollusca, although considerably enlarged of late, might without doubt, be much farther extended by careful research. The Polyzoa, Crustacea and Hydrozoa are probably fairly represented. The greatest deficiency in the fauna is in the generally popular tribe of Insecta.

The flora of the district, from the variety of soil and elevation, is particularly interesting, and the present list of flowering plants and ferns, though by no means complete, embraces three-fifths of the entire recorded flora of Sussex, which according to Mr. Hemsley, comprises 1059 species. The absence of any forest and boggy lands, however, precludes the possibility of finding many plants which are not uncommon in other parts of the county of Sussex.

Mr. F. G. Cooke, the Secretary of the East-Bourne Natural History Society, will gladly receive any authentic information for the extension of the Society's catalogue.

VERTEBRATA.

(1.) MAMMALIA.

(*Arranged according to Bell's British Quadrupeds.*)

Cheiroptera.
Vespertilio murinus
Plecotus auritus
Insectivora.
Erinaceus Europæus
Talpa vulgaris
Sorex araneus
Carnivora.
Meles taxus
Lutra vulgaris
Mustela vulgaris
erminea
putorius
Vulpes vulgaris
Rodentia.
Sciurus vulgaris
Myoxus avellanarius
Mus messorius
Mus sylvaticus
musculus
decumanus
Arvicolo amphibius
Lepus timidus
cuniculus
Cetacea.
Phocæna communis

(2.) AVES.

(*Arranged according to Yarrell's "British Birds" (4th. ed. 1885) by Mr. H. Nicholls, F.R.C.S.*)

ACCIPITRES.

Falconidæ.
Haliæëtus albicilla
Pandion haliæëtus
Falco candicans
peregrinus
subbuteo
æsalon
tinnunculus
Aster palumbarius
Accipiter nisus
Milvus ictinus
Buteo vulgaris
lagopus
Pernis apivorus
Circus æruginosus
cyaneus
cineraceus
Strigidæ.
Strix aluco
Asio otus
accipitrinus
Aluco flammeus

PASSERES.

Laniidæ.
Lanius excubitor
collurio
auriculatus
Muscicapidæ.
Muscicapa grisola
atricapilla
Oriolidæ.
Oriolus galbula
Turdidæ.
Turdus viscivorus
musicus
iliacus
pilaris
merula
torquatus
Sylviidæ.
Accentor modularis
Erithacus rubecula
Daulias luscinia
Ruticilla suecica
phœnicurus
titys
Saxicola rubicola
rubetra
œnanthe
Acrocephalus arundinaceus
streperus
schœnobænus
nævius
luscinioides
Mlizophilus undatus
Sylvia rufa
curruca
salicaria
atricapilla
Phylloscopus sibilatrix
trochilus
collybita
Regulus cristatus
ignicapillus
Troglodytidæ.
Troglodytes parvulus
Certhiidæ.
Certhia familiaris
Sittidæ.
Sitta cæsia
Paridæ.
Parus major
cœruleus
ater
palustris
Acredula caudata
Ampelidæ.
Ampelis garrulus
Motacillidæ.
Motacilla lugubris
alba
sulphurea
flava
Raii
Anthus trivialis
pratensis
obscurus
Richardi
Alaudidæ.
Otocorys alpestris
Alauda arvensis
arborea
Emberizidæ.
Plectrophanes nivalis
Emberiza schœniclus
miliaria
citrinella
cirlus
Fringillidæ.
Fringilla cœlebs
montifringilla
Passer montanus
domesticus
Coccothraustes vulgaris

Coccothraustes chloris
Carduelis elegans
spinus
Linota linaria
rufescens
cannabina
flavirostris
Pyrrhula Europæ
Loxia curvirostra
Icteridæ.
Angelæus phœniceus
Sturnidæ.
Sturnus vulgaris
Pastor roseus
Corvidæ.
Pyrrhocorax graculus
Corvus corax
corone
cornix
frugilegus
monedula
Pica rustica
Garrulus glandarius
Nucifragra caryocatactes
Hirundinidæ.
Hirundo rustica
Chelidon urbica
Cotile riparia
PICARIÆ.
Cypselidæ.
Cypselus apus
melba
Caprimulgidæ.
Caprimulgus europæus
Cuculidæ.
Cuculus canorus
Upupidæ.
Upupa epops
Meropidæ.
Merops apiaster.
Alcedinidæ.
Alcedo ispida
Picidæ.
Gecinus viridis
Dendrocopus major
minor
Iynx torquilla
COLUMBÆ.
Columbidæ.
Columba palumbus
œnas
livia
Turtur communis
Phasianidæ.
Phasianus colchicus
Perdix cinerea
Caccabis rufa
Coturnix communis
FULICARIÆ.
Rallidæ.
Crex pratensis
Porzana maruetta
parva
Baillonii
Rallus aquaticus
Gallinula chloropus
Fulica atra
ALECTORIDES.
Gruidæ.
Grus communis
Otididæ.
Otis tarda
LIMICOLÆ.
Œdicnemidæ.
Œdicnemus scolopax
Charadriidæ.
Eudromias morinellus
Ægialitis hiaticula
Curonica
Cantianus
Charadrius pluvialis
Squatarola Helvetica
Vanellus vulgaris
Strepsilas interpres
Hæmatopus ostralegus
Scolopacidæ.
Recurvirostra avocetta
Himantopus candidus
Phalaropus fulicarius
hyperboreus
Scolopax rusticola
Gallinago major
cœlestis
gallinula
Tringa Alpina
minuta
Temminckii
subarquata
striata
canutus
Calidris arenaria
Machetes pugnax
Totanus hypoleucus
macularius
ochropus
glareola
calidris
fuscus
canescens
imosa ægocephala
Lapponica
Numenius arquata
Numenius phœopus
GAVIÆ.
Laridæ.
Hydrochelidon nigra
Sterna Cantiaca
Dougalii
fluviatilis
macrura
minuta
fuliginosa
Anous stolidus
Xema Sabinii
Rhodostethia rosea
Larus philadelphia
minutus
ridibundus
canus
argentatus
fuscus
marinus
glaucus
leucopterus
Rissa tridactyla
Pagophyla eburnea
Stercorarius catarrhactes
pomatorhinus
crepidatus
TUBINARES.
Procellariidæ.
Procellaria pelagica
Oceanitidæ.
Oceanites oceanica
PYGOPODES.
Alcidæ.
Alca torda
Uria troile
grylle
Mergulus alle
Fratercula arctica
Colymbidæ.
Colymbus glacialis
arcticus
septentrionalis
Podicipedidæ.
Podiceps cristatus
griseigena
auritus
nigricollis
fluviatilis
STEGANOPODES.
Pelecanidæ.
Phalacrocorax carbo
graculus
Sula Bassana
HERODIONES.
Ardea cinerea

Ardea purpurea
ralloides
Ardetta minuta
Botaurus stellaris
lentiginosus
Ciconiidæ.
Ciconia alba
Plataleidæ.
Platalea leucorodia
ANSERES.
Anatidæ.
Anser cinereus
segetum
albifrons
Bernicla leucopsis
Bernicla brenta
Chenalopex Egyptiaca
Cygnus musicus
Bewicki
Tadorna cinuta
Anas boscas
strepera
Spatula clypeata
Dafila acuta
Querquedula crecca
circia
Mareca penelope
Fuligula ferina
Fuligula marila
cristata
Clangula glaucion
Harelda glacialis
Cosmonetta histrionica
Somateria mollissima
Œdemia nigra
fusca
Mergus merganser
serrator
albellus
cucullatus

(3.) REPTILIA.

(Arranged according to Bell's British Reptiles.)

Lauria.
Lacerta agilis
Zootoca vivipara
Squamata.
Anguis fragilis
Natrix torquata
Pelias Berus

(4.) AMPHIBIA.

Anoura.
Rana temporaria
Bufo vulgaris
Urodela.
Lissotriton punctatus

(5.) PISCES.

(Arranged according to Yarrell's British Fishes.)

Acanthopterygii.
Perca fluviatilis
Labrax lupus
Trachinus draco
Mullus surmuletus
Trigla cuculus
Cottus gobio
bubalis
Aspidophorus Europæus
Gasterosteus trachurus
spinachia
Scomber scomber
Zeus faber
Atherina presbyter
Mugil capito
Blennius pholis
Murænoides guttata
Callionymus dracunculus
Lophius piscatorius
Labrus mixtus
Crenilabrus melops
Crenilabrus Norvegicus
Malacopterygii.
Cyprinus carpio
Tinca vulgaris
Abramis brama
Leucisus rutilus
vulgaris
phoxinus
Cobitis barbatula
Esox lucius
Belone vulgaris
Salmo salar
fario
Clupea harengus
sprattus
Morrhua vulgaris
lusca
Merlangus vulgaris
Lota molva
Motella quinquecirrata
Platessa vulgaris
Platessa flesus
limanda
Rhombus maximus
Solea vulgaris
Cyclopterus lumpus
Anguilla acutirostris
Conger vulgaris
Ammodytes lancea
Lophobranchii.
Syngnathus acus
anguineus
Plectognathi.
Orthagoriscus mola
Chondropterygii.
Acipenser sturio
Scyllium canicula
Alopias vulpes
Acanthius vulgaris
Raia batis
elevata

ANNULOSA.

INSECTA.

HYMENOPTERA.
Formica rubra
Vespa vulgaris
Halictus albipes
Smeathmanellus
æratus
minutus
nitidiusculus
Andrena nitida
albicans
Andrena Gwynana
bicolor
Trimmerana
fulvicrus
xanthura
Osmia rufa
aurulenta
ænea
Megachile centuncularis
Anthidium manicatum
Eucera longicornis
Anthophora retusa
Bombus muscorum
senilis
sylvarum
lucorum
Apathus rupestris
campestris
Apis mellifica

LEPIDOPTERA.

BUTTERFLIES.

(Arranged from Morris's British Butterflies.)

Gonepteryx Rhamni
Colias edusa
hyale
Pieris brassicæ
rapæ
napi
Leucophasia Loti
Mancipium Cardamines
Apatura Iris
Hipparchia Galathea
Ægeria
Megæra
hyperanthus
Semele
Janira
Hipparchia Tithonus
Pamphilus
Vanessa Atalanta
Io
Antiopa
polychlorus
Urticæ
Cynthia Cardui
Thecla Quercus
Rubi
Melitæa Cinxia
Euphrosyne
Selene
Athalia
Argynnis Adippe
Argynnis Aglaia
Lathonia
Paphia
Lycæna Phlæas
Polyommatus Acis
Argiolus
Alsus
Adonis
Alexis
Corydon
Hesperia Malvæ
tages
sylvanus
comma
linea

MOTHS.

(Arranged from Newman's Natural History of British Moths.)

Nocturni.
Smerinthus ocellatus
Populi
Acherontia Atropos
Sphinx Ligustri
Deilephila Galii
Chærocampa Elpenor
Macroglossa Stellatarum
Cossus ligniperda
Zygæna Loniceræ
Filipendulæ
Deïopeia pulchella
Euchelia Jacobææ
Callimorpha Dominula
Chelonia Plantaginis
villica
Arctia Menthastri
Liparis Chrysorrhæa
dispar
monacha
Bombyx neustria
Rubi
Quercus
Odonestis potatoria
Lasiocampa quercifolia
Saturnia carpini
Geometers.
Rumia cratægata
Boarmina rhomboidaria
Ephyra omicronaria
Acidalia straminata
Abraxas grossulariata
Oporabia dilutata
Dicranura vinula
Cuspidates.
Petasia cassinea
Pygæra bucephala
Notodonta dictæa
Dromedarius
trepida
Diloba cæruleocephala
Noctuas.
Gonophora derasa
Bryophila glandifera
Leucania conigera
Xylophasia polyodon
Aporophyla australis
Neuria Saponariæ

Ceriga Cytherea
Grammesia trilinea
Agrotis suffusa
corticea
porphyrea
Tryphæna ianthina
Tryphæna fimbria
pronuba
Noctua C-nigrum
Anchocelis lunosa
Xanthia silago
Dianthœcia conspersa
Phlogophora meticulosa
Cucullia umbratica
Dysthymia luctuosa
Plusia chrysitis
gamma
Gonoptera Libatrix

BOTANY.

FLOWERING PLANTS.

(*Arranged according to the London Catalogue*, 1847.)

The plants to which an asterisk (*) is prefixed, are probably introduced and not truly native.

DICOTYLEDONS.
Ranunculaceæ.
Clematis Vitalba
Anemone nemorosa
Ranunculus aquatilis
var. floribundus
circinatus
hederaceus
Ficaria
Flammula
Lingua
auricomus
acris
repens
hirsutus
bulbosus
sceleratus
parviflorus
arvensis
Caltha palustris
Aquilegia vulgaris
*Delphinium Ajacis
Nymphæaceæ.
Nymphæa alba
Nuphar lutea
Papaveraceæ.
Papaver hybridum
Argemone
dubium
Rhœas
*somniferum
Chelidonium majus
Glaucium luteum
Fumariaceæ.
Corydalis claviculata
*lutea
Fumaria officinalis
capreolata
Cruciferæ.
Crambe maritima
Coronopus Ruellii
Capsella Bursa-pastoris
*Iberis amara
Lepidium Smithii
campestre
Draba verna
Cardamine amara
pratensis
hirsuta
Arabis thaliana
hirsuta
Barbarea vulgaris
Nasturtium officinale
Sisymbrium officinale
Alliaria officinalis
*Cheiranthus Cheiri
*Hesperis matronalis
Brassica polymorpha
Sinapis arvensis
alba
nigra
muralis
var. Babingtonii
Raphanus Raphanistrum
maritimus
Resedaceæ.
Reseda Luteola
lutea
Cistaceæ.
Helianthemum vulgare
Polygalaceæ.
Polygala vulgaris
Violaceæ
Viola odorata *var.* violacea
alba
hirta
canina *var.* sylvatica
flavicornis
tricolor
Viola *var.* arvensis
Frankeniaceæ.
Frankenia lævis
Caryophyllaceæ.
Saponaria officinalis
Silene inflata
maritima
anglica
Lychnis Flos-cuculi
diurna
vespertina
Githago
Sagina procumbens
maritima
Spergularia marina
var. marginata
rubra
Arenaria serpyllifolia
var. sphærocarpa
leptoclado
trinervis
Stellaria media
graminea
Holostea
uliginosa
Cerastium glomeratum
triviale
semidecandrum
tetrandrum
arvense
Linaceæ.
Linum angustifolium
catharticum
Radiola millegrana
Malvaceæ.
Malva moschata
sylvestris
rotundifolia
Althæa officinalis
Lavatera arborea

Hypericaceæ.
Hypericum Androsæmum
perforatum
quadrangulum
humifusum
pulchrum
Aceraceæ.
Acer campestre
*Pseudoplatanus
Geraniaceæ.
Erodium cicutarium
Geranium molle
dissectum
columbinum
Robertianum
Oxalidaceæ.
Oxalis acetosella
Leguminiferæ.
Sarothamnus scoparius
Ulex Europæus
nanus
Genista tinctoria
Anglica
Ononis arvensis
spinosa
Anthyllis vulneraria
Medicago sativa
lupulina
maculata
Terlilotus *arvensis
Mifolium repens
subterraneum
incarnatum
pratense
arvense
scabrum
striatum
fragiferum
procumbens
minus
filiforme
Lotus corniculatus
var. tenuis
major
Hippocrepis comosa
*Onobrychis sativa
Vicia Cracca
sativa
var. angustifolia
sepium
hirsuta
tetrasperma
Lathyrus Nissolia
pratensis
macrorrhizus

Rosaceæ.
Prunus communis
Cerasus
Spiræa Ulmaria
Filipendula
Geum urbanum
Potentilla anserina
reptans
Tormentilla
Fragariastrum
Fragaria vesca
Rubus fruticosus
Rosa spinosissima
rubiginosa
canina
arvensis
Agrimonia Eupatoria
Poterium Sanguisorba
Alchemilla arvensis
Cratægus Oxyacantha
Pyrus malus
Onagraceæ.
Epilobium hirsutum
parviflorum
montanum
tetragonum
Circæa lutetiana
Haloragiaceæ.
Hippuris vulgaris
Myriophyllum spicatum
Callitriche verna
platycarpa
Ceratophyllum aquaticum
Sub. sp. demersum
Lythraceæ.
Lythrum Salicaria
Peplis Portula
Cucurbitaceæ.
Bryonia dioica
Crassulaceæ.
Sedum Telephium
acre
Saxifragaceæ.
Saxifraga tridactylites
Chrysoplenium oppositifolium
Araliaceæ.
Adoxa Moschatellina
Hedera Helix
Cornaceæ.
Cornus sanguinea
Umbelliferæ.
Hydrocotyle vulgaris
Sanicula Europæa
Conium maculatum
Smyrnium Olusatrum

Cicuta virosa
Apium graveolens
Petroselinum segetum
Helosciadium nodiflorum
Sison Amomum
Bunium flexuosum
Pimpinella Saxifraga
Sium latifolium
angustifolium
Bupleurum tenuissimum
aristatum
Œnanthe fistulosa
pimpinelloides
crocata
Phellandrium
Æthusa Cynapium
Fœniculum vulgare
Silaus pratensis
Crithmum maritimum
Angelica sylvestris
Heracleum Sphondylium
Daucus Carota
Torilis Anthriscus
infesta
nodosa
Scandix Pecten-Veneris
Anthriscus sylvestris
Chærophyllum temulum
Caprifoliaceæ.
Sambucus nigra
Viburnum Opulus
Lantana
Lonicera Periclymenum
Rubiaceæ.
Galium verum
cruciatum
palustre
saxatile
Mollugo
tricorne
Aparine
Sherardia arvensis
Asperula odorata
cynanchica
Valerianaceæ.
Valerianella olitoria
Dipsaceæ.
Dipsacus sylvestris
Scabiosa succisa
columbaria
Knautia arvensis
Compositæ.
Tragopogon pratensis
Helminthia echioides
Leontodon hirtus
hispidus

Leontodon autumnalis
Hypochæris radicata
Lactuca virosa
saligna
Sonchus arvensis
asper
oleraceus
Crepis virens
Hieracium pilosella
murorum
Barkhausia fœtida
Taraxacum officinale
Lapsana communis
Arctium Lappa
Serratula tinctoria
Carduus nutans
tenuiflorus
lanceolatus
palustris
arvensis
acaulis
Onopordum Acanthium
Carlina vulgaris
Centaurea nigra
Cyanus
Scabiosa
Calcitrapa
Bidens tripartita
Eupatorium cannabinum
Artemisia maritima
vulgaris
Gnaphalium uliginosum
Filago Germanica
Petasites vulgaris
Tussilago Farfara
Erigeron acris
Aster Tripolium
Solidago Virgaurea
Senecio vulgaris
sylvaticus
erucifolius
Jacobæa
aquaticus
var. pinnatifidus
Cineraria campestris
Inula Conyza
dysenterica
Bellis perennis
Chrysanthemum segetum
Leucanthemum
inodorum
Chamomilla
Achillea Ptarmica
Millefolium

Campanulaceæ.

Campanula rotundifolia
Campanula glomerata
hybrida
Phyteuma orbiculare
spicatum

Ericaceæ.

Erica Tetralix
cinerea
Calluna vulgaris
Monotropa Hypopitys

Ilicaceæ.

Ilex Aquifolium

Jasminaceæ.

Ligustrum vulgare
Fraxinus excelsior

Gentianaceæ.

Gentiana Amarella
campestris
Erythræa Centaurium
pulchella
Chlora perfoliata
Villarsia nymphæoides

Convolvulaceæ.

Convolvulus arvensis
sepium
Cuscuta Europæa
Epithymum
*Trifolii

Solanaceæ.

Hyoscyamus niger
Solanum nigrum
Dulcamara

Scrophulariaceæ.

Verbascum Thapsus
Blattaria
Veronica arvensis
serpyllifolia
Anagallis
Beccabunga
officinalis
montana
Chamædrys
hederifolia
agrestis
*Buxbaumii
Bartsia Odontites
viscosa
Euphrasia officinalis
Rhinanthus Crista-Galli
Melampyrum pratense
Pedicularis sylvatica
Scrophularia nodosa
aquatica
Digitalis purpurea
Linaria *Cymbalaria
spuria
Elatine
Linaria vulgaris
minor

Orobanchaceæ.

Orobanche minor

Verbenaceæ.

Verbena officinalis

Lamiaceæ.

Salvia Verbenaca
Lycopus Europæus
Mentha aquatica
hirsuta
arvensis
Thymus Serpyllum
Origanum vulgare
Calamintha Acinos
Clinopodium
Teucrium Scorodonia
Ajuga reptans
Ballota nigra
Lamium Galeobdolon
album
amplexicaule
purpureum
incisum
Galeopsis Ladanum
Tetrahit
Stachys Betonica
palustris
sylvatica
Nepeta Glechoma
var. genuina
hirsuta
Cataria
Prunella vulgaris
Scutellaria galericulata
minor

Boraginaceæ.

Myosotis palustris
cæspitosa
arvensis
collina
versicolor
Lithospermum officinale
arvense
Borago *officinalis
Cynoglossum officinale
Pulmonaria *officinalis
Echium vulgare

Pinguiculaceæ.

Utricularia vulgaris

Primulaceæ.

Primula vulgaris
veris
Hottonia palustris
Lysimachia vulgaris

Lysimachia nummularia
nemorum
Anagallis arvensis
Samolus Valerandi
Glaux maritima
Plumbaginaceæ.
Armeria maritima
Statice Limonium
Plantaginaceæ.
Plantago major
media
lanceolata
maritima
Coronopus
Amaranthaceæ.
Amaranthus *Blitum
Chenopodiaceæ.
Chenopodium olidum
polyspermum
murale
album
Bonus-Henricus
Obione portulacoides
Atriplex arenaria
hastata
littoralis
Beta maritima
Suæda maritima
Salicornia herbacea
radicans
Poloygonaceæ.
Polygonum amphibium
lapathifolium
Persicaria
Hydropiper
aviculare
Convolvulus
Rumex crispus
obtusifolius
nemorosus *var.* [sanguineus
maritimus
Acetosa
Acetosella
Santalaceæ.
Thesium humifusum
Euphorbiaceæ.
Euphorbia Helioscopia
exigua
Peplus
amygdaloides
Mercurialis perennis
annua
Urticaceæ.
Urtica urens
dioica
Parietaria officinalis
Humulus Lupulus
Ulmus montana
campestris
Amentiferæ.
Quercus Robur
Fagus sylvatica
Corylus Avellana
Alnus glutinosa
Betula alba
Populus alba
*nigra
Salix cinerea
caprea
Coniferæ.
Taxus baccata
MONOCOTYLEDONS.
Orchidaceæ.
Spiranthes autumnalis
Listera ovata
Epipactis latifolia
Cephalanthera grandiflora
Orchis Morio
mascula
ustulata
pyramidalis
latifolia
maculata
conopsea
Habenaria viridis
Ophrys apifera
aranifera *var.* fuci- [fera
Iridaceæ.
Iris Pseudacorus
Amaryllidaceæ.
Narcissus biflorus
Pseudo-Narcissus
Liliaceæ.
Allium ursinum
Hyacinthus nonscriptus
Ruscus aculeatus
Convallaria majalis
Discoreaceæ.
Tamus communis
Hydrocharidaceæ.
Hydrocharis Morsus-ranæ
*Elodea Canadensis
Alismaceæ.
Alisma Plantago
ranunculoides
Sagittaria sagittifolia
Butomus umbellatus
Triglochin maritimum
Potomaceæ.
Potomageton pectinatus
Potomageton pusillus
crispus
lucens
Proteus *var.* [heterophyllus
rufescens
Zannichellia palustris
Lemnaceæ.
Lemna minor
gibba
polyrhiza
trisulca
Araceæ.
Arum mac ulatum
Typhaceæ.
Sparganium simplex
ramosum
Typha latifolia
angustifolia
Juncaceæ.
Juncus communis *var.* conglomeratus
effusus
glaucus
acutiflorus
obtusiflorus
supinus
compressus
var. Gerardi
bufonius
Luzula sylvatica
pilosa
Forsteri
campestris
multiflora
var. congesta
Cyperaceæ.
Scirpus lacustris
setaceus
maritimus
sylvaticus
palustris
Carex ovalis
remota
Boeninghausen- [iana
intermedia
arenaria
divisa
muricata
divulsa
vulpina
paniculata
vulgaris
acuta
pallescens

Carex strigosa
panicea
sylvatica
pendula
Pseudo-cyperus
glauca
præcox
pilulifera
hirta
riparia
Gramina.
Setaria viridis
Phalaris arundinacea
*canariensis
Anthoxanthum odoratum
Phleum pratense
Alopecurus pratensis
geniculatus
bulbosus
agrestis
Agrostis canina
Agrostis vulgaris
setacea
alba *var.* [stolonifera
Arundo Phragmites
Aira cæspitosa
Avena fatua
pratensis
flavescens
Arrhenatherum avenaceum
Holcus lanatus
mollis
Melica uniflora
Molinia cærulea
Glyceria aquatica
fluitans
Sclerochloa maritima
distans
rigida
Poa annua
pratensis
Poa trivialis
nemoralis
Briza media
Cynosurus cristatus
Dactylis glomerata
Festuca Myurus
ovina
duriuscula
Bromus asper
sterilis
madritensis
secalinus
mollis
Brachypodium sylvaticum
pinnatum
Triticum repens
Lolium perenne
Hordeum pratense
murinum
maritimum
Lepturus filiformis

FERNS AND THEIR ALLIES.

(*Arranged from the London Catalogue*, 1847.)

Filices.
Ceterach officinarum
Polypodium vulgare
Polystichum aculeatum
Athyrium Filix-fœmina
Lastrea Thelypteris
Filix-mas
dilatata
Asplenium Trichomanes
Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum
Ruta-muraria
Scolopendrium vulgare
Blechnum boreale
Pteris aquilina
Osmunda regalis
Ophioglossum vulgatum
Equisetaceæ.
Equisetum maximum
arvense
sylvaticum
palustre
limosum
var. fluviatile
Characeæ.
Chara aspera

MOSSES.

Sphagnaceæ.
Sphagnum cymbifolium
acutifolium
Bryaceæ.
Phascum rectum
cuspidatum
bryoides
alternifolium
Weissia cirrhata
Seligeria calcarea
Dicranum varium
heteromallum
scoparium
var. orthophyllum
Ceratodon purpureus
Pottia truncata
Pottia Heimii
Didymodon luridus
cylindricus
Trichostomum flexicaule
littorale
Tortula aloides
unguiculata
vinealis

Tortula squarrosa
revoluta
muralis
var. rupestris
subulata
lævipila
ruralis
Grimmia pulvinata
Orthotrichum anomalum
affine
Lyellii
diaphanum
Atrichum undulatum
Pogonatum alöides
Polytrichum commune
juniperum
Bryum inclinatum
intermedium
bimum
capillare
atropurpureum
argenteum
Mnium rostratum
hornum
undulatum
punctatum
Funaria hygrometrica
Physcomitrium fasciculare
Fissidens viridulus
bryoides
taxifolius
Leptodon Smithii
Anomodon viticulosus
Isothecium alopecurum
Leskea polycarpa
sericea
Hypnum glareosum
albicans
lutescens
velutinum
illecebrum
rutabulum
crassinervium
piliferum
Hypnum prælongum
Swartzii
pumilum
ruscifolium
circinatum
confertum
tenellum
serpens
riparium
var. longifolium
cuspidatum
purum
tamariscinum
triquetrum
squarrosum
molluscum
cupressiforme
sylvaticum
Omalia trichomanoides
Neckera complanata
Cryphæa theeromalla
Fontinalis antipyretica

ALGÆ.

(*Arranged from Gray's British Sea-weeds.*)

MELANOSPERMEÆ.
Fucaceæ.
*Hallidrys siliquosa
Cystoseira granulata
fibrosa
fœniculacea
*Fucus vesicolosus
ceranoides
*serratus
nodosus
Himanthalia lorea
Sporochnaceæ.
Desmarestia aculeata
Laminariacæ.
*Laminaria digitata
bulbosa
*saccharina
*Phyllitis
Chorda filum
*lomentaria
Dictyotaceæ.
*Dictyota dichotoma
Chordariaceæ.
*Elachista fucicola
scutulata
velutina
Ectocarpaceæ.
*Cladostephus verticillatus
*spongiosus
Sphacelaria cirrhosa
plumosa
scoparia
*Ectocarpus littoralis
RHODOSPERMEÆ.
Rhodomelaceæ.
Rhodomela subfusca
Rytiphlœa pinastroides
Polysiphonia elongata
atro-rubescens
fastigiata
fibrata
*nigrescens
Dasya coccinea
Laurenciaceæ.
*Laurencia pinnatifida
obtusa
Lomentaria kaliformis
Corallinaceæ.
*Corallina officinalis
Jania Rubens
corniculata
Melobesia verrucata
Sphærococcoideæ.
*Delesseria alata
hypoglossum
*ruscifolia
Nitophyllum laceratum
Calliblepharis ciliata
*Gracilaria confervoides
Gelidiaceæ.
Gelidium corneum
Spongiocarpeæ.
*Polyides rotundus
Rhodymeniaceæ.
*Rhodymenia palmata
palmetta
Maugeria sanguinea
*Plocamium coccineum
Cryptonemiaceæ.
*Phyllophora rubens
membranifolia
Gymnogongrus Norvegicus
*Ahnfeltia plicata
*Cystoclonium purpurascens
*Gigartina mamillosa
*Chondrus crispus

*Chylocladia articulata
clavellosa
*Furcellaria fastigiata
*Schizymenia edulis
*Catenella Opuntia
Ceramiaceæ.
*Dumontia filiformis
Ceramium Deslongchampsii
diaphanum
echionotum
strictum
tenuissimum
*rubrum
*Ptilotuss elegans
Halurus equisetifolius
Griffithsia corallina
*setacea
*Callithamnion Hookeri
roseum
spongiosum
tetragonum
CHLOROSPERMEÆ.
Siphonaceæ.
Codium bursa
*Bryopsis plumosa
Ulvaceæ.
*Porphyra vulgaris
*Enteromorpha compressa
Enteromorpha intestinalis
*Ulva latissima
Confervaceæ.
*Cladophora rupestris
lætevirens
albida
Leptocystea pellucida
*Chætomorpha linum
melagonium
implexa
Oscillatoriaceæ.
Oscillatoria autumnalis
Nostochineæ.
Nostoc commune

* Found growing within Tide Marks.

APPENDIX.

From London to East-Bourne.

IT may add to the usefulness of this work if a page or so is devoted to a short account of the journey which every one has to make who proposes to reach East-Bourne from London by Railway.

Two stations in London are in direct communication with East-Bourne, namely London Bridge and Victoria, whilst from a third, namely, Kensington, there is indirect access *viâ* Clapham and East Croydon. All three of these stations are, for the purpose now under consideration, in the hands of the Brighton Company.

Most of the Victoria trains stop (2 m. from London) at *Clapham Junction* and a few of the London Bridge trains stop (9 m. from London) at *Norwood Junction*, but the first important stopping station for both is—

East Croydon (10½ m.) where the City and West End trains of the Brighton Company destined for the Coast of Sussex are united, except when each happens to be very heavy and then they are dispatched separately.

The stations between East Croydon and East-Bourne then succeed one another in the following order:—

Caterham Junction (13½ m.) belongs to the South-Eastern Company, and very few Brighton trains stop there. Line on the left to Caterham.

Stoat's Nest (14½ m.) no onger used for Passenger traffic.

[Merstham Cutting: greatest depth 120 ft.]

[Merstham Tunnel: 1826 yds. long.]

Merstham (19 m.) belongs to the South-Eastern Company and no Brighton trains stop there. The large white house on the right is "Gatton," the property of Lord Monson.

Redhill. (20½ m.) Line on the right (W.) to Guildford (20¼ m.) and Reading (46¼ m.): line on the left (E.) to Tunbridge (19½ m.), and Dover 66½ m.)

Earlswood. (21½ m.)

[On the left, Idiot Asylum; on the right in the distance, Leith Hill.]

Horley. (25½ m.)

[Cross from Surrey into Sussex.]

Three Bridges. (29½ m.) Line on the right (W.) to Horsham (8½ m.), Arundel (29 m.), and Portsmouth (56¼ m.) Line on the left (E.) to East-Grinstead (6¾ m.), and Tunbridge Wells (20¼ m.)

[Balcombe Tunnel, 1078 yds. long.]

Balcombe. (33¾ m.)

[Viaduct over the Ouse, 479 yds. long; greatest height, 96 ft. above the river. This fine structure consists of 37 brick arches.[a]]

Hayward's Heath. (37¾ m.) Passengers for Brighton travelling in East-Bourne trains change here, but the Junction is 3¼ m. farther on. A new Line runs from here in a N. E. direction to Horsted Keynes Junction, (4 m.), and East Grinstead (10½ m.)

[Hayward's Heath Tunnel, 242 yds. long.]

Keymer Junction. (41 m.) Line on the right (S.) to Brighton. (9 m.)

Plumpton. (44½ m.)

Cooksbridge. (47¼ m.)

[Lewes Tunnel, 386 yds. long.]

Lewes. (50 m.) This is the most important Junction Station on the South Coast of England. Lines radiate from Lewes, on the N. to London, N.E. to Uckfield (7 m.), and Tunbridge Wells (24 m.); E. to East-Bourne (16 m.), and Hastings (32 m.); S.E. to Newhaven (6¾ m.) and Seaford (8¾ m.); and S.W. to Brighton (8 m.) All London trains wait a few minutes at Lewes. From near Barcombe, on the Tunbridge Wells Line a Line runs N. to East Grinstead, which affords an alternative route to Croydon and London.

[River Ouse crossed by a swing-bridge.]

[Newhaven and Seaford line branches off on right.]

Glynde. (53 m.)

Berwick. (58 m.)

Polegate. (61½ m.) Line on the left to Hailsham (2½ m.) and so to Tunbridge Wells (25 m.) and London, (S. E. R.); another line on the left direct to Hastings (15 m.) [A spur line for local traffic between East-Bourne and Hastings is passed on the left at 63 m. from London.]

East-Bourne. (66 m.)

[a] A good engraving of it will be found in the *Illustrated London News*, Dec. 7, 1844, p. 361.

Drives around East-Bourne.

THE following Tables are the result of much careful consideration. They are arranged in the order of length, so that a person who may deem himself capable of accomplishing a certain definite distance, and no more, may be guided in the selection of a journey which may suit his powers. A stranger visiting East-Bourne for the first time, especially by Rail, will be deceived if he thinks that because the country viewed from the Railway seems flat and monotonous, therefore there is not much "scenery" in the locality; it is in fact quite otherwise. As far as possible the routes have been so arranged that every route shall embrace to some extent a tract of country not included in any other route.

East-Bourne to Pevensey Castle and back.

	m.
East-Bourne to Pevensey Castle (W. entrance)	5
Pevensey Castle (E. entrance,) to East-Bourne	5½
	10½

*** A Visitor should enter the Castle at the W. entrance and, walking across the outer enclosure, rejoin his conveyance at the Cottage on the E. side of the Castle.

East-Bourne to Stone Cross and Pevensey Station returning via Langney.

East-Bourne to Stone Cross	4
Stone Cross to Pevensey Station ...	1½
Pevensey Station to East-Bourne ...	4½
	10½

East-Bourne to Polegate via Willingdon, returning via Stone Cross.

East-Bourne to Willingdon	3
Willingdon to Polegate Station ...	1½
Polegate Station to Stone Cross ...	2½
Stone Cross to East-Bourne	4
	11½

East-Bourne to Jevington via Friston, returning via Wannock.

East-Bourne to Friston	4½
Friston to Jevington	2½
Jevington to Wannock	1½
Wannock to Willingdon	1½
Willingdon to East-Bourne	3
	12½

East-Bourne to Priesthawes and Glynley, returning via Hankham and Pevensey Station.

	m.
East-Bourne to Stone Cross	4
Stone Cross to Priesthawes corner...	1½
Priesthawes corner to Hankham ...	1½
Hankham to Pevensey Station ...	1½
Pevensey Station to East-Bourne ...	4½
	13½

East-Bourne to Wilmington and back.

East-Bourne to Wilmington... ...	7
Wilmington to East-Bourne... ...	7
	14

East-Bourne to Hailsham via Willingdon, returning via Langney.

East-Bourne to Willingdon	3
Willingdon to Hailsham Church ...	5
Hailsham Church to Stone Cross ...	4½
Stone Cross to East-Bourne... ...	4
	16½

East-Bourne to Litlington via Exceat, returning via Polegate.

East-Bourne to Exceat	6½
Exceat to Litlington	1½
Litlington to Polegate	5½
Polegate to East-Bourne	4½
	18

*** A pedestrian may join the Railway either at Berwick or Polegate, and so shorten his walk. Berwick Station is about 3½ m. from Litlington.

East Bourne to Herstmonceux Castle and back.

	m.
East-Bourne to Pevensey Station ...	4½
Pevensey Station to Herstmonceux Castle	5
Herstmonceux Castle to Pevensey Station	5
Pevensey Station to East-Bourne ...	4½
	19

*** A pedestrian may shorten his walk by making use of the Railway between East-Bourne and Pevensey. There are however only a few trains each way daily. Flys may be obtained at Pevensey Station.

East-Bourne to Herstmonceux Castle via ***Willingdon and Hailsham, and back*** via ***Pevensey.***

East-Bourne to Willingdon	3
Willingdon to Hailsham Church ...	5
Hailsham Church to Magham Down	2
Magham Down to Herstmonceux Church...	2¾
Herstmonceux Church to the Castle	¼
Herstmonceux Castle to Pevensey Station	5
Pevensey Station to East-Bourne ...	4½
	22½

*** This is a convenient excursion for a visitor who is staying at East-Bourne for a very limited time and wants to see as much as possible in one day. A good pair of horses are required.

East-Bourne to Michelham via ***Polegate, returning*** via ***Cacklebury.***

	m.
East-Bourne to Polegate	4½
Polegate to Michelham	5¾
Michelham to Cacklebury	2
Cacklebury to Polegate Station ...	2¼
Polegate Station to East-Bourne ...	4¾
	19½

East-Bourne to Battle Abbey and back.

East-Bourne to Pevensey Station ...	4½
Pevensey Station to Hooe	4½
Hooe to Ninfield	2½
Ninfield to Catsfield	1½
Catsfield to Battle Abbey	4
	17
Back	17
	34

East-Bourne to Seaford, Newhaven, and Lewes, *returning* via ***Polegate.***

East-Bourne to Seaford	9½
Seaford to Newhaven	5
Newhaven to Lewes	7
Lewes to Polegate	11¾
Polegate to East-Bourne	4½
	37¾

*** A pedestrian may join the Railway either at Seaford, Newhaven, or Lewes, and so shorten his walk.

*** *With respect to the Road-Tables in this book, a few explanations seem necessary. They are formed to the scale of* one inch *to* one mile, *so that each full page represents* 6 *m. The names of Towns and Villages are given in large capitals; thus:—*WILLINGDON. *Hamlets in small capitals; thus:—*POLEGATE. *The sign* × *indicates that four roads meet.*

SEAFORD to NEWHAVEN.

Left.	*Miles.*		*Miles.*	*Right.*
		FORWARDS TO— BRIGHTON 8½*m.*		
Church..		Lewes 7		
Fort..	5	NEWHAVEN.	0	
Quay..	½	Cross the Ouse. N'HAVEN TOWN STATION	½	
	½	Seaford. RAILWAY Lewes	½	..Level Crossing.
	½		½	
	4	Deaton ½	1	
				..Farm Buildings.
	½		½	
	½		½	
	½		½	..Farm Buildings.
	3		2	
Tide-mill..	½	Bishopstone Station ½	½	
	½	Bishopstone ½	½	
	½	Newhaven. RAILWAY Seaford	½	..Railway over Road.
Mill Reservoir..	2		3	
				..Coast-guard Station.
The Sea skirts the road..	½		½	..Rifle Range. [In very improper proximity to the highway.]
Battery of 6 guns..	½	Seaford RAILWAY Newhaven	½	..Railway under road.
	½		½	
Foot-path to Seaford..	1		4	..Path to Bishopstone.
Church..	½	BLATCHINGTON.	½	.. To the left for Newhaven. Forwards to Firle Beacon 4m.
	½	Sutton ½	½	..A Bridle Road.
	½		½	
	0	SEAFORD. CH.	5	

*** *To be read upwards, the reader facing the horses.*

Left.	*Miles.*		*Miles.*	*Right.*

EAST-BOURNE to SEAFORD.

Left.	*Miles.*		*Miles.*	*Right.*
	6		3½	
	½		½	
	½		½	
	½		4	
	5		½	..“Friston Place.”
		To Crowlink Farm.		
There is a fine view.. from Friston Ch.	½	Jevington 2½	½	..Wind-mill.
		FRISTON.		
	½		½	
		Birling Gap 1½		
	½	To the Downs	5	..The road hence to Friston is up a very steep hill.
Church..		EAST DEAN.		
	4		½	
	½		½	
	½		½	
	½		6	
	3		½	
A rough road..	½	Beachy Head 2½	½	
	½		½	
A track..	½	Beachy Head 2 Summit Level: Notice the view.	7	
	2		½	
Disused Chalk-pit..	½	Jevington 2½	½	
	½		½	..Upwick.
Work-house..		Jevington 2½		..A Bridle Road.
	½	To the Vicarage.	8	
The Polegate road .. here makes a sharp turn to the N. past the “Lamb Inn.”	1	Meads 1½ ✕ Polegate 3½ OLD EAST-BOURNE.	½	..St. Mary’s Church.
	½		½	
	½		½	
	½		9	
	0	EAST-BOURNE, G.P.O.	½	

*** *To be read upwards, the reader facing the horses.*

III. EAST-BOURNE to HAILSHAM and HELLINGLY.
Via WILLINGDON.

Left.	*Miles.*		*Miles.*	*Right.*
		FORWARDS TO— HEATHFIELD *7m.*		
	½		0	..Hellingly Park woods Site for Pic-nics.
The stream crossed.. near the village is the Cuckmere.	10	Hellingly ½	½	
	½		½	
	½		½	
		Battle 14	1	
Hailsham Work-house.. The group of houses up the road (left) is "Horsebridge" a hamlet of Hellingly	½	Lewes 12		
	9		½	
	½	Lewes 12	½	
		Arlington 8		
	½		½	
	½		2	
		Battle 14½		
"Crown Inn"..	8	HAILSHAM.	½	..Church.
		Herstmonceux 7½ / Pevensey 6½	½	..Station.
	½		½	..The road from East-Bourne, (Sea-side) *via* Langney runs in at an acute angle.
	½	East-Bourne 7½		
		To "Hempstead Farm."	3	
	½	Michelham 2		
	7	"King Street."	½	..Mile-stone 6.
	½		½	
	½		½	..."Meyerton House."
	½			
		Hailsham 1½	4	
A track..	6	Wilmington 3	½	..Mile-stone 5.

*** *To be read upwards, the reader facing the horses.*

EAST-BOURNE to HAILSHAM and HELLINGLY.

Via WILLINGDON.

Left.	*Miles.*		*Miles.*	*Right.*
	6		4½	
	¾		½	
Gnat Wood. Site for.. Pic-nics at top of field about ¼m. off the road through a gate towards N.W.	½	Otham ¼	¼	
	¼		5	
Path to Arlington.. School-room..	5	Pevensey 4	¼	..Mile-stone 4.
	¾	Lewes RAILWAY E Bourne	½	..Level Crossing.
	½	Wilmington 2½ Jevington 2¼	¼	..Building Land.
Wind-mill..	¼		6	
	4		¼	..Mile-stone 3.
	¾		½	
	½	Wannock ¼ Jevington 2¼	¾	
	¼	Friday Street 2¼	7	..A Bridle Road.
	3	WILLINGDON.	¼	..Mile-stone 2.
A rough road..		Jevington 1¼		..Church; up the street
	¾		½	
	½	"Ratton." ✕ Decoy Pond	¾	..[See Chap. III.]
	¼		8	
Mile-stone 1 ..	2		¼	..Chalk-pit.
	¾		½	
Cemetery..	½	Mill-Gap ½	¾	..A Bridle Road.
"The Gore"..	¼		9	
St. Mary's Church..	1	Meads 1¼ OLD EAST-BOURNE.	¼	..The Hailsham road here makes a sharp turn to the N. past the "Lamb Inn" Forwards to Seaford. [No. II.]
	¾		½	
	½		¾	
	¼		10	
	0	EAST-BOURNE, G.P.O.	¼	

*** *To be read upwards, the reader facing the horses.*

EAST-BOURNE to HAILSHAM.

Via STONE-CROSS.

Left.	*Miles.*		*Miles.*	*Right.*
"Crown Inn"..	½	HAILSHAM.	0	..Church.
	½		½	..Station.
	8		½	
The road from East-Bourne & Polegate runs in at an acute angle.		Old East Bourne 6¼		..Nursery Gardens.
	½		½	..“Ersham Lodge.”
	½		1	..Cemetery.
				..Mile-stone 56.
	½	Polegate 2½	½	
		Polegate. RAILWAY Hailsham		
	7		½	..Level Crossing.
		Polegate 2½ ✕ Rickney 2½		
	½		½	
	½	Polegate 1½	2	..Mile-stone 57.
	½	Cross Stream.	½	
		Otham ½		
	6	Polegate 1	½	
		Cross Stream.		
	½		½	
	½	West-Ham 3½	3	..Mile-stone 58.
A rough road..		Polegate 2½ ✕ Pevensey 3½		
	½		½	
	5		½	..“Priesthawes.”
	½	Cross Stream.	½	
	½		4	..Mile-stone 59.
		Hankham 1		
	½	BLACK-NESS.	½	..“Peelings Farm.”
		Hankham 1		
	4	STONE-CROSS.	½	
		Polegate 2½ ✕ West-Ham 1½		
	½	E. Bourne. RAILWAY Hastings.	½	..Railway over road.
	½	FRIDAY STREET.	5	..Mile-stone 60.
A bridle road..		Willingdon 2½		
	3½	[NO. VIII.]	½	

*** *To be read upwards, the reader facing the horses.*

V. EAST-BOURNE to WILMINGTON and MICHELHAM.

Left.	*Miles.*		*Miles.*	*Right.*
Forwards to Upper.. Dicker Common 1m., Horsebridge 3m.	**10**	MICHELHAM PRIORY Cross the Cuckmere.	**0**	..The Priory lies off the main road.
	¼		¼	
	½	Gate across road. Hailsham 2	½	
	¾		¾	
Foot-path to Berwick.. Station.	**9**	Gate across road	**1**	..Site for Pic-nics inside the gate seen on the right on attaining the top of a short hill.
	¼	Sessingham Bridge 1 Arlington 1	¼	
	½		½	
	¾	Arlington ¾	¾	..From here for 1m. forwards the road skirts Abbot's Wood.
	8		**2**	
		Berwick Station 2		
Take the left (N.W.).. The right (N.E.) leads to Hailsham, 2¼m. A stile on the right indicates a foot-path to Polegate, 2m.	¼	Three roads meet.	¼	
	½		½	
	¾	Mountain-Pin Green.	¾	..Said to be a corruption of "Monken pyn." (The Monk's Pine?)
		Cross through a brook. Berwick 2¼		
	7		**3**	
		Lewes. RAILWAY E. Bourne.		..Level crossing.
	¼		¼	
Forwards to Lewes.. 9m. To the right for Michelham.	½	Four roads meet. Wilmington ½ Alfriston 2¼	½	
	¾		¾	
	6		**4**	..Mile-stone 10.
	¼		¼	
The flint house amid.. the trees is "Folkington Place."	½	To "Wooton Farm" Folkington 1	½	
	¾		¾	
Foot-path to Folking-.. ton 1m.	**5**	[Mile-stone 11.	**5**	..Farm Road crossing the Railway and ending in Footpath to "Wooton Farm" and out to the Hailsham road 1m. N. of Polegate.
	¼		¼	
	4¾	POLEGATE. [NO. III.]	¼	

*** *To be read upwards, the reader facing the horse.*

Left.	*Miles.*		*Miles.*	*Right.*
		[*From here to East-Bourne, by Pole-gate, will be found in Nos. V & III.*]		
	¼	Four roads meet.	6¼	..To the left, to Lewes 9½m. Forwards to Michelham, 3¾m. To the ri ht to Pole-gate, 2¼m., and East-Bourne 6¾m.
	11		7	
Church..	¼	WILMINGTON.	¼	
Priory..		Folkington 1		..Vicarage.
	½		½	..On the face of the hill opposite here is the Wilmington effigy.
	¼		¾	
		Good view here towards the N.		
	10	Alfriston 2	8	..Wind-mill.
		Wilmington 2		
	¾	MILTON STREET.	¼	..From here there are two roads to Wilmington. By that on the right, up a steep ascent but then level, the distance is 1m. By that on the left, the better one, it is 2m. We take the first.
		Berwick 2½		
	½		½	
To the left, to.. ALFRISTON ½m. To the right, to to Wilmington over the Downs. [Very rough.]	¼	Four roads meet.	¾	
	9		9	
Farm Buildings..	¾	Lullington ¼ / Wilmington 1¼	¼	..Foot-path to Lullington Church. Foot-path opposite, to Alfriston.
	½		½	
Church..	¼	LULLINGTON.	¾	
		To "Clapham." ¼		
	8		10	
	¾		¼	
	½		½	..."Charleston."
The road runs for.. the next 2½m. by the side of the Cuckmere.	¼		¾	
	7	West Dean ½	11	
At Exceat the road.. to Alfriston turns to the N.	6¾	EXCEAT. (NO. II.)	¼	

*** *To be read upwards, the reader facing the horses.*

Left.	*Miles.*		*Miles.*	*Right.*
"Crown Inn"..	6	HAILSHAM	0	..Church.
	¼		¼	..Station.
	½		½	
The road from East-Bourne & Polegate runs in at an acute angle.		Old East-Bourne 6¾		..Nursery Gardens.
	¼		¼	.."Ersham Lodge."
	5		1	..Cemetery. ..Mile-stone 56
	¾	Polegate 2½	¼	
		Polegate. RAILWAY Hailsham		
	½		½	..Level Crossing.
	¼	Polegate 2½ ✕ Rickney 2½	¾	
	4	Polegate 1¾	2	..Mile-stone 57
	¼	Cross Stream.	¼	
	½	Otham ½ / Polegate 2	½	
		Cross Stream.		
	¼		¾	
	3	East-Bourne 5½	3	.."Glynley."
"Priesthawes"..	¾	Polegate 2	¼	
	½	Cross Stream.	½	
	¼		¾	
	2	Rickney ¼ / Herstmonceux 5	4	
	¾	HANKHAM STREET.	¼	
P.O..	½	East-Bourne 5½	½	
Farm-house..	¼	Polegate 3½	¾	..Farm-house.
	1		5	
	¾		¼	..Wind-mill.
		S-Cross 1 ✕ Pevensey 1		
	½	Stone-Cross 1	½	
	¼	Into West-Ham.	¾	
	0	PEVENSEY STATION.	6	

*** *To be read upwards, the reader facing the horses.*

Left.	*Miles.*		*Miles.*	*Right.*
		FORWARDS TO—		
		GARDNER STREET 2½*m.*		
		DALLINGTON 6¾*m.*		
		ASHBURNHAM 3½*m.*		
		TUNBRIDGE WELLS 24*m.*		
		[*By the road past the gate.*]		
	½	HERSTMONCEUX CASTLE	0	
	½		½	
The castle is ½m. from.. this Gate: in the Church ½m. beyond the castle.	9	Herstmonceux Park Gate.	½	
	½		½	
	½	Hooe 2 Boreham Street 2½ Battle 10	1	
The Vicarage..	½	WARTLING.		..Church.
Notice the Rocks..			½	
	8	Wartling Hill begins.	½	
	½		½	
	½		2	
	½		½	
	7	Rickney 1½ Hailsham 5	½	
	½		½	
	½		3	
	½		½	..The road here for 2m. runs through the Pevensey Levels and is very flat.
	6		½	

*** *To be read upwards, the reader facing the horses.*

EAST-BOURNE to PEVENSEY and HERSTMONCEUX.

Left.	*Miles.*		*Miles.*	*Right.*
	6		½	
	½		½	
	½	Hailsham, 5¼	4	
	½	Bexhill 7 / Hastings 13		
	½	Pevensey Sluice Bridge.	½	
		To the Sea 1		..Church.
Pevensey Rectory..	5	PEVENSEY.	½	
		Pevensey Castle, E. entrance.		
	½	Pevensey Castle, W. entrance.	½	
		WESTHAM.		..West-Ham Vicarage
		Hankham 2		..Church.
	½	Polegate 4, Hailsham 5¼	5	..Letter Box in wall.
		E. Bourne. RAILWAY Hastings.		..Level Crossing.
	½		½	
	4	Cross Sluice Bridge.	½	
	½		½	
	½		6	
	½		½	
The Pevensey road.. here makes a sharp turn to the right.		Hailsham 5	½	
	3			
	½		½	
	½		7	..Mile-stone 61
		Cross Stream.		..Langney Farm.
	½		½	
		Wallsend 2		..A track across the Beach.
Tower No. 68..	2	Langney Fort ½	½	..A rough road.
	½		½	
Farm Road..	½	Willingdon 3	8	..Mile-stone 62
		Tramway crosses.		..[In Willingdon Parish
		Norway Cottages.		
	½		½	
Archery Tavern..	1		½	
	½		½	..Christchurch.
	½		9	..Mile-stone 63
		To "Terminus Road."		..Workmen's Hall.
	½	"Sea-side Road."	½	
	0	EASTBOURNE G.P.O.	½	

*** *To be read upwards, the reader facing the horses.*

FRISTON to JEVINGTON and WILLINGDON.

Left.	*Miles.*		*Miles.*	*Right.*
		[From here to East-Bourne (3 m.) will be found in No. III.]		
	½	WILLINGDON.	0	
Main street: Church..				
	5		½	
A bridle road...		Friday Street 2½		
	¼		½	
		Polegate 1		
	½		¼	
	¼		1	
	4		¼	..Fruit Gardens.
A foot-path diverging on the left, leads through a wood which over-hangs a stream. The views from this path are very picturesque... A pedestrian who follows the path-way will re-join the road at 3¾ m.		Polegate 1		..The road to Willingdon here turns to the right.
	¼	WANNOCK.	½	
	½		¼	
		FILCHING.		..A glen on the right beyond some farm buildings is a site for Pic-nics.
	¼		2	
Chalk-pit..	3		¼	
Farm road..				
	¼		½	
	½		¾	
Road to the Church..	½	JEVINGTON.	3	
	2	East-Bourne 2¾	¼	..Rough road over the Downs.
	¾		½	
	½		¾	
	¼		4	
	1	To Friston Place.	¼	
	¾		½	
	½		¾	
"Friston Place"..	¼	Willingdon 3½	5	..Rough road over the Downs.
	0	Seaford 4½ FRISTON. (NO. II.)	¼	

*** *To be read upwards, the reader facing the horses.*

X. PEVENSEY STATION to POLEGATE STATION.

Left.	*Miles.*		*Miles.*	*Right.*
	¼	**POLEGATE STATION.**	**0**	
		Hailsham 3		
	4	Otham ¾	¼	..Available for pedestrians only.
		Polegate. RAILWAY Hailsham		
Level Crossing..	¾		½	
	½		¾	
	¼		**1**	
		Hailsham 4¼		..A rough but picturesque road.
	3		¼	
	¾		½	
"Dittons Farm."..	½		¾	
	¼		**2**	
	2		¼	
"Thorn House."..	¾	**STONE-CROSS.**	½	
		E. Bourne 4 **X** Hailsham 4½		
	½	West-Ham ¾	¾	
Good view all round..	¼	**Summit Level.**	**3**	..."Peelings Farm" in the distance.
Farm road..	**1**		¼	
	¾		½	
	½		¾	
		Hailsham 5½		
	¼		**4**	
		Into West-Ham		
	0	PEVENSEY STATION.	¼	

*** *To be read upwards, the reader facing the horses.*

Left.	*Miles.*		*Miles.*	*Right.*
		FORWARDS TO— **WILMINGTON 1½*m.*** **MICHELHAM 5½*m.*** ***[Nos. VI and V.]***		
	¼	✠ Four roads meet. Cross the Cuckmere.	5¼	..To the right to Exceat, 2½m. forward to Wilmington over the Downs: to the Left to Wilmington by the usual road, 1½m.
	¼	Berwick Station 2	¼	
	4	Lewes 9½	**6**	
"Star Inn"..	¼	ALFRISTON.	¼	..Post-Office.
	¼		¼	..Church.
Wind-mill..	¼		¼	..Farm House.
	¼		¼	
Alfriston Church.. with the Cuckmere river in the foreground, as viewed between 2 clumps of trees, makes a pretty picture.	**3**	Notice the View.	**7**	.."Frog-Firle." On a stone in the gable is the date 1588.
	¼		¼	..Farm Buildings.
	¼		¼	
	¼		¼	
		Summit Level.		..From here for ¼m. forwards, the road is down a steep hill. The views N. and E. are fine.
Farm Buildings..	**2**	Hindover Hill.	**8**	
	¼		¼	
	¼		¼	
	¼		¼	
Farm road..	**1**		**9**	
	¼	SUTTON. Exceat 1¾ East-Bourne 8½	¼	.."Sutton Place" (Mrs. Harison.)
Wind-mill..	¼		¼	
	¼		¼	
	0	SEAFORD.	**10**	

*** *To be read upwards, the reader facing the horses.*

Notes for a Driving Tour through Sussex.

MANY persons visit Sussex with carriages and horses, and do not know what to do with them. The following notes will be useful for the purpose of showing how the numerous natural beauties and objects of interest which deserve to be sought after, but which can in many cases only be adequately grappled with by persons who travel by road, can best be reached.

This article so far as regards details, is of course merely intended to serve as an Index to County Guide Books. In its preparation the following cardinal principles have been adhered to as closely as circumstances permitted:—

(1.) A day's work is usually meant to represent about 20 miles: 10 miles before luncheon in the morning and 10 miles after luncheon in the afternoon; but these figures are varied in consideration of the state of a road, hills, sights to be seen, the chance of obtaining comfortable quarters, or for other kindred reasons. The breaks in the mileage tables are generally (but not always) made at villages or places where horses can be watered while a Church or something requiring but 10 minutes or so can be viewed.

(2.) No route is given which cannot be safely and conveniently traversed by a large carriage and a good pair of private horses, unless the contrary is expressly stated.

(3.) The Hotels and Inns named have in almost all cases undergone some sort of personal inspection by myself. As often as possible the selection has the concurring approval of friends whose opinions are worth having. It is hoped, therefore, that ladies may freely make the Sussex Tour hereinafter sketched out.

(4.) The Tour is "circular," to employ a word now much used and presumeably sufficiently understood; and therefore only in very extreme cases is any road traversed twice. Though East-Bourne is taken as the starting point and the ending point of the Tour, yet, inasmuch as it is circular, it may equally well be begun and ended at Brighton, or Midhurst, or Rye, or at anywhere else.

(5.) Wednesday is selected as the starting day because it allows 2 days at the beginning of a week for the final preparations. The Sunday halts are arranged so as to secure, as far as possible, a specially good Inn (there being 2 nights in prospect at it) and a good Church service.

(6.) In many instances it is arranged that no sights shall be seen in the afternoon after arrival at a place; but that the sight-seeing shall be performed the next morning (before or) after breakfast whilst the servants are packing the carriage, &c. This will often be a means of economising time.

(7.) It is to be understood that mention is made only of special sights which ought not on any account to be neglected; but as this article is in no sense intended to supersede Guide Books, but is merely designed to serve as an Index to Guide Books, many things worth seeing are wholly omitted. This is particularly the case with Churches. Most of the villages selected as halting places will be found to possess Churches more or less worthy of inspection.

1ST DAY.—WEDNESDAY.

East-Bourne to Pevensey Castle, W.	5
Pevensey to Hastings ("Queen's Hotel.")	13½
Total miles	18½

At Pevensey, visit the Castle, and Westham and Pevensey Churches. Lunch at the "Royal Oak."

2ND DAY.—THURSDAY.

At Hastings, visit the Castle, and St. Clements and All Saints Churches.

Hastings to Fairlight	3½
Fairlight to Icklesham, *via* Pett	4¼
Icklesham to Winchelsea	2
Winchelsea to Rye ("George Inn.")	2
Total miles	11¾

*** The above route may be shortened a little both in time and distance by omitting Fairlight and Pett and taking the direct turnpike road to Icklesham, for Fairlight involves a steep hill up and the same down, but a magnificent view is the tourist's reward.

Stay to visit Icklesham and Winchelsea Churches. At Rye, visit the Church, the Ypres Tower, and the "Land-Gate."

3RD DAY.—FRIDAY.

Rye to Peasmarsh	3½
Peasmarsh to Northiam	3½
Northiam to Staplecross	3
Staplecross to Bodiam village	2½
Bodiam to Hawkhurst	2¾
Hawkhurst to Flimwell	3½
Flimwell to Lamberhurst	4¾
Lamberhurst to Bayham	2
Bayham to Frant	4
Frant to Tunbridge Wells	2¼
Total miles	31¾

At Bodiam, visit the Castle and the Church.
At Bayham, visit the Abbey.

4TH DAY.—SATURDAY.

At Tunbridge Wells.

5TH DAY.—SUNDAY.

At Tunbridge Wells.

6TH DAY.—MONDAY.

Tunbridge Wells to Mayfield	8¾
Mayfield to Cross-in-hand	4
Cross-in-hand to Heathfield	1¾
Heathfield to Battle	12¼
Total miles	26¾

At Mayfield, visit the Priory.

7TH DAY.—TUESDAY.

At Battle, visit the Church and Abbey. (The latter is open on Tuesdays only.)

Battle to Ninfield	5½
Ninfield to Gardner's Street	5½
Gardner's Street to Horeham	5¼
Horeham to Cross-in-hand	3
Cross-in-hand to Uckfield ("Maiden's Head.")	6¼
Total miles	25¼

*** From Gardner's Street, Herstmonceux Castle and Church may be visited. As there is no accommodation there for horses, the visit had better be made on foot.

8TH DAY.—WEDNESDAY.

Uckfield to Forest Row	10
Forest Row to East Grinstead	3
East Grinstead to Crawley	8¾
Crawley to Horsham	7¾
Total miles	29½

Lunch at East Grinstead ("Dorset Arms"), and see the Church and Sackville College.

9TH DAY.—THURSDAY.

Horsham to Billingshurst	7
Billingshurst to Pulborough	5½
Pulborough to Petworth ("Half Moon.")	5¾
Total miles	18½

Start early in time to reach Petworth for lunch, and to see the pictures at Petworth House, 2—4 p.m. Church afterwards. The horses may be rested at Pulborough, where there is a tolerable Inn. ("Swan.")

10TH DAY.—FRIDAY.

Petworth to Bignor	6
Bignor to Arundel ("Norfolk Arms.")	6¼
Total miles	12¼

Start early to stop at Bignor to see the Roman Pavement, and reach Arundel for lunch and see the Castle afterwards. Then the Church.

*** There is no Inn or other accommodation at Bignor for horses, and the carriage must be sent on to West Burton if necessary.

11TH DAY.—SATURDAY.

Arundel to Chichester ("Dolphin.")	10¼

At Chichester, devote the afternoon to the Cathedral and the town generally.

12TH DAY.—SUNDAY.

At Chichester.

13TH DAY.—MONDAY.

Chichester to West Stoke	3¾
West Stoke to Kingly Bottom	1¾
Kingly Bottom to Stoughton	2¾
Stoughton to North Marden	3¾
North Marden to South Harting	2¼
South Harting to Elstead	2¼
Elstead to Midhurst ("Angel.")	4¼
Total miles	20¾

*** This will be rather a long day's work, owing not so much to distance as to hills.

14TH DAY.—TUESDAY.

At Midhurst, visit the ruins of Cowdray House.

Midhurst to Easebourne	1
Easebourne to Henley Hill	2¼

There is a splendid view at Henley Hill northwards over Fernhurst, and in the direction of Haslemere.

Return to Midhurst to lunch, and then in the afternoon—

Midhurst to Cocking	2¼
Cocking to Singleton	3
Singleton to East Lavant	3¼
East Lavant to Chichester ("Dolphin.") ...	2½
Total miles	11¼

15TH DAY.—WEDNESDAY.

Chichester to Goodwood House	3½
Goodwood to Boxgrove...	1¾
Boxgrove to Upper Waltham...	5
Upper Waltham to Duncton	2¾
Duncton to Petworth	3½
Total miles	16½

*** The mid-day halt may be made at Upper Waltham, though there is no adequate accommodation there. Whilst the horses are resting, the tourist should proceed on foot to the summit of Duncton Beacon, about 1½m. N.E., where a magnificent expanse of country is visible. The carriage may follow. The Beacon is hardly ½m. off the main road.

Descending into Duncton, those who can walk should descend by the footpath which starts from a gate on the left just after the descent has commenced. The sylvan scenery is very beautiful at the upper end of the footpath.

16TH DAY.—THURSDAY.

Petworth to Burton Mill	3
Burton Mill to Coates	1½
Coates to Amberley	6½
Amberley to Storrington	3¾
Storrington to Washington	3
Washington to Findon	2¾
Findon to Broadwater	3¼
Broadwater to Worthing ("Marine Hotel.")	1
Total miles	24½

At Amberley, visit the Church and Castle.

17TH DAY.—FRIDAY.

Worthing to Lancing	4
Lancing to Old Shoreham	2½
Old Shoreham to New Shoreham	1
New Shoreham to Bramber	3½
Bramber to Steyning	1
Steyning to Poynings	7
Poynings to Hurstpierpoint	4
Total miles	23

Visit the two Shoreham Churches, Bramber Castle, Potter's Museum, and Steyning and Poynings Churches. Lunch at Steyning ("White Horse.").

*** The above route may be shortened by 2 miles by going from Old Shoreham direct to Bramber, and missing New Shoreham altogether.

*** This and the 3 following days may be got into one by going direct from Worthing to Lewes (19m.), and missing Steyning, Hurstpierpoint, Cuckfield, and Ditchling, but many beautiful views will thus be lost.

18TH DAY.—SATURDAY.

Hurstpierpoint to Bolney Common	5¼
Bolney Common to Slaugham	3¼
Slaugham to Cuckfield ("King's Head.") ...	4
Cuckfield to Hayward's Heath	2
Hayward's Heath to Ditchling	6
Ditchling to Brighton ("York Hotel.") ...	7¾
Total miles	28¼

At Hurstpierpoint, visit the Church. On the journey, turn aside to view the ruins of Slaugham Place, and at Cuckfield view the gateway of Cuckfield Place from the high road.

*** There is a tremendous hill to be mounted behind Ditchling, but the view from the top is so grand that it will repay any amount of labour.

19TH DAY—.SUNDAY.

At Brighton.

20TH DAY.—MONDAY.

Brighton to Lewes,("White Hart.") ...	8¾
Lewes to Wilmington	9½
Wilmington to Polegate	2½
Polegate to East-Bourne	4½
Total miles	25¼

At Lewes visit the Castle, the Priory, and Southover Church.

At Wilmington visit the Priory and "Giant."

*** The foregoing scheme represents about 337 miles of road travelling, or, say, an average of 17 miles a day.

Miscellaneous Information.

GOOD HOTELS.

Albion, Marine Parade.
Queen's, Marine Parade.
Cavendish, Grand Parade.
Grand, Cliff Road.

The foregoing hotels, placed in the order of position from E. to W. along the Sea Front, are all first-class ones and there is not much to choose between them.

Gildredge, Terminus Road.
Sussex, Cornfield Terrace.

BANKS.

Lewes Old Bank.—Messrs. Whitfeld, Molineux, and Whitfeld, 17 Terminus Road.

London and Provincial Bank, (Limited).—37 Terminus Road.

London and County Banking Co.—69 Terminus Road.

CHURCHES.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Old East-Bourne.—Services on Sundays at 11.0 a.m., 3.0 p.m., and 6.30 p.m. No week-day service whatever. The Holy Communion is administered on the 1st Sunday of the month after morning service, and on the 3rd Sunday after evening service. Vicar, Rev. T. Pitman, M.A. (the Vicarage); Curates, Rev. Rev. H. G. Miller (Hurst Road). Churchwardens: Mr. J. G. Langham (West-Down, Selwyn Road); Mr. G. Homewood, (Motcombe). Hymn-book, *Church Hymns*, S.P.C.K. Pew-rents charged, though a Parish Church.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, Seaside-road.—Services on Sundays at 11.0 a.m., 3.0 p.m., and 6.30 p.m.; on Wednesdays and Fridays in Lent at 11.0 a.m., and every Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. The Holy Communion is administered on the 1st and 3rd Sundays of the month after morning service, on the 2nd and 4th Sundays after evening service, and on the 5th Sunday after afternoon service; and on the greater festivals. Incumbent, Rev. W. A. Bathurst, M.A. (the Parsonage); Curate, Rev. Hymn-book, *Bickersteth's Hymnal Companion* (Revised and enlarged edition). Churchwardens: Mr. A. P. Sherwood, (8 Seaside Road); Mr. A. Jinman (22 Terminus Road). Though pew-rents are charged, there are many free sittings.

CHRIST CHURCH, Seaside.—Services on Sundays at 11.0 a.m., 3.0 p.m. and 6.30 p.m.; on Wednesdays at 7.30 p.m., and Fridays at 11.0 a.m. and 5 p.m. Holy Days, at 11 a.m. The Holy Communion is administered on the 1st and 3rd Sundays after morning service, every Sunday at 8.0 a.m., and on the 1st Friday at 11.0 a.m. for the aged and sick. Incumbent, Rev. R. Allen (the Parsonage); Curates, and Rev. Irton Smith (Christ Church Road). Churchwardens: Mr. Gibbs (Seaside); Mr. T. Ray (Seaside). Hymn-book, *Church Hymns*. Sittings partly free.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.—Services on Sundays at 11.0 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. The Holy Communion is administered on the 2nd Sunday after the morning service, and on the 4th Sunday at 8.0 a.m. Service on Fridays at 7.0 p.m.

NORWAY SCHOOLS.—Services on Tuesday and Thursday at 8.0 p.m.

BEACH ROAD MISSION ROOM. Services on Sundays at 6.30 p.m.

CHURCH ARMY HALL, Lower Drive.—Services on Sundays at 7.0 a.m., 11.0 a.m., 3.0 p.m., and 7.0 p.m.; week days, every evening at 8.0 p.m except Wednesday, when there is a service in church. Lay Evangelist, Captain Smart (Addingham Road).

ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, South-terrace.—Services on Sundays:—Holy Communion, 8.0 a.m. r (Litany and Sermon, 10 a.m.*); Morning Praye; and Sermon, 11.0 a.m.; Second Administration of the Holy Communion, 12.30 p.m.; Children's Service, 3.0 p.m.; Evening Prayer and Sermon, 6.30 p.m. Week Days:—Wednesday and Friday, Morning Prayer and Litany at 11.0 a.m.; Holy Days, Holy Communion at 8.0 a.m.; Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 11.0 a.m.; Thursday, 8 a.m. Celebration; other days, Morning Prayer at 8.30 a.m.; Daily Evening Prayer at 5.0 p.m. Incumbent, Rev. H. R. Whelpton, M.A. (the Parsonage); Curates, Rev. H. G. Jameson, M.A. (6 College Rd.), Rev. R.D.Gibson, M.A. (25 Gild-

redge Road); Rev. C. L. Norris, B.A., (6 West Terrace). Churchwardens: Mr. W. L. Wallis (The Wish); Mr. J. H. Wright (110 Terminus Road). Hymn-book, *Hymns Ancient and Modern* (New and Revised Edition). The sittings are in part appropriated, but there are no pew-rents, the expenses being met by offertories. At the Sunday Services all seats are free and open after the bells have changed at 10 minutes before service.

* But only during the Season.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Burlington-place.—Services on Sundays at 11.0 a.m. and 6.30 p.m., and on Wednesdays and Fridays at 11.0 a.m. The Holy Communion is administered on the 1st Sunday of the month after morning service, and on the 3rd Sunday after evening service. Curate Rev. E. H. Price (Selwyn Road). Hymn-book, *Bickersteth's Hymnal Companion*. Sittings partly free.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST'S CHURCH, Meads.—Services on Sundays at 11.0 a.m., and 6.30 p.m. The Holy Communion is administered on the 2nd Sunday of the month. Incumbent, Rev. E. A. Adams, M.A. (the Parsonage). Churchwardens: Mr. A. D. Harmer (South St.) and Dr. Williams (Meads Road). Hymn-book, *Barry's*. Sittings partly free.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, Meads Road.—Services on Sundays at 11.0 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.; no week-day services. The Holy Communion is administered every Sunday at 8.0 a.m., and on the 1st and 3rd Sundays of the month after morning service. Curate in charge, Rev. R. D. Gibson, M.A. (25 Gildredge Road). Hymn-book, *Hymns Ancient and Modern*. The sittings are chairs, free and unappropriated.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, Carlisle Road.—Services on Sundays at 11.0 a.m., 3.30 p.m., and 6.30 p.m.; on Wednesdays, and days for which collects are appointed, at 11.30 a.m.; and on Thursdays at 7.30 p.m. Baptisms, &c., in the afternoon as occasion requires. The Holy Communion is administered on the 1st and 3rd Sundays after morning service, on the 2nd and 5th Sundays after evening service, on the 4th Sunday at 8.30 a.m., and on the 2nd Thursday in the month at 12 noon. Incumbent, Rev. R. S. Woodward, M.A. (48 Carlisle Road). Assistant Minister, Rev. G. Ohlson (3 Grange Road). Churchwardens: J. G. Morison, Esq. (11 Burlington Place), and Dr. Creighton (Lydgate, Carlisle Road). Hymn-book, Bickersteth's *Hymnal Companion*. South half of Church let, with pew-rents; all unnumbered seats free.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, Upperton Gardens.—Services on Sundays at 8 a.m. (Holy Communion), 11 a.m., and 6.30 p.m.; on Week days, Prayers daily at 9.0 a.m., and 5.0 p.m. The Holy Communion is administered every Sunday at 8 a.m.; on the 1st and 3rd Sundays of the month after the morning service; and on Thursdays at 8.0 a.m., and on all Holy Days. Incumbent, Rev. J. J. Baddeley, (St. Anne's Vicarage); Curate, Rev. H. Von E. Scott, B.A., (South Lynn, Mill-Gap). Hymn-book, *Hymns Ancient and Modern*. Pew-rents.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, Susans Road.—Services on Sundays at 11.0 a.m., 3.0 p.m., and 6.30 p.m.; on Thursdays at 7.0 p.m. The Holy Communion is administered every Sunday at 8.0 a.m., and on the 1st and 3rd Sundays of the month after morning service. Saints' Days, Morning Prayer and Administration of the Holy Communion at 11.30. a.m. Vicar, Rev. J. B. Fletcher, M.A., (Edinburgh House, Blackwater Road). Curate, Rev. Churchwardens: Mr. H. Sutton (Terminus Road); Mr. R. Man (Terminus Road). Hymn-book, *Church Hymns*, S.P.C.K. The sittings are free and unappropriated.

DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.

The following are the members of the Chichester Conference for the Rural Deanery of Pevensey:—

Clerical.—Revs. R. Allen, J. J. Baddeley, W. A. Bathurst, E. E. Crake, R. V. F. Davies, E. W. Foley, F. C. Harvey, H. G. Jameson, W. Walsh, R. L. Wild, R. S. Woodward, and *ex-officio* as Rural Dean and Prebendaries respectively, the Revs. R. Sutton, T. Pitman, and H. R. Whelpton.

Lay.—G. F. Chambers, Esq., J. H. C. Coles, Esq., H. D. Davenport, Esq., S. A. Leigh, Esq., M. R. Sharp, Esq., and Messrs. S. Boniface, T. Cooper, J. Filder, T. Gower, G. Homewood, and A. Jinman.

The conference meets annually in October. The elections are held triennially, the next in 1889.

OTHER PLACES OF WORSHIP.

CAVENDISH PLACE CHAPEL (Calvinistic Independent), Cavendish Place.—Sundays at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Minister, Mr. A. J. Baxter, 37 Ceylon Place.

CONGREGATIONAL, Pevensey Road.—Sundays at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Minister, Mr. C. H. Hickling.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, Pevensey Road.—Sundays at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Minister,

BAPTIST CHAPEL (Calvinist), Grove Road.—Sundays at 10.45 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Minister, Mr. H. Bradford, Old Town.

BAPTIST CONGREGATIONAL TABERNACLE, Ceylon Place.—Sundays at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Minister, Mr. W. Osborne.

CATHOLIC CHAPEL, Junction Road.—Sundays at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Priest, Rev. C. P. King.

MISSION HALL, Old Town.—Sundays at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN, Blackwater Road.—Sundays at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Minister, Mr. H. C. Wilson, M.A., St. Anne's Road.

IMMANUEL, York Road.—Sundays at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Minister,

EVANGELIZATION SOCIETY'S HALL, Longstone Road.—Sundays at 3 and 7 p.m. Superintendent, Mr. G. Potter, 52 Cavendish Place.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE is at 42 TERMINUS ROAD (J. Wenban, Postmaster), and letters must be posted there and at the other boxes respectively before the undermentioned times on Week-days :—

General P. O., 9.10; 11.20; 1.30; 3.15; 3.50; 7.0; 9.0.
Old Town Sub-office, 8.30; 12.50; 6.30; 7.50.
Church St., Wall-box, 8.30; 12.50; 6.20; 7.50.
Ockylnge Road, Wall-box, 8.30; 12.50; 6.30; 7.50.
St. Anne's Road Pillar, 8.40; 1.10; 6.40.
Upperton Road Wall-box, 8.40; 1.10; 6 40; 8.5;
Princess Alice Hospital Pillar, 8.40; 1.0; 6.40; 8.0.
Railway Station Wall-box, 8.45; 11.0. 1.10; 4.30; 6.40; 8.0.
Terminus Road Sub-office, 8.40; 11.0: 11.0; 6.40; 8.0.
Grove Road Sub-Office, 8.45; 11.0; 1.0; 6.30; 8.0.
Grange Road Pillar, 8.45; 1.0; 6.30; 8.0.
Blackwater Road Pillar, 8.45; 11.0; 1.0; 6.30; 8.0.
South Street Pillar, 8.45; 11.0; 1.0; 6.30; 8.50
Cornfield Road Wall-box [at No. 1], 8.45; 11.0; 1.0; 6.35; 8.0.
Terminus Road Wall-box [at No. 66], 8.50; 11.0; 1.15; 6.45; 8.0.
Devonshire Park Sub-office, 8.45; 11.0; 1.0; 6.45; 8.0.
Grand Hotel Pillar, 8.45; 11.0; 1.0; 6.45; 8.0.
Grand Parade Pillar [at No. 42], 8.45; 11.0; 1.0; 6.45; 8.0.
Victoria Place Pillar, 8.45; 11.0; 1.0; 6.30; 8.0.
Susans Road Wall-box, 8.45; 11.0; 1.0; 6.45; 8.0.
Cavendish Place Sub-office, 8.45; 11.0; 1.0; 6.25; 8.0.
Seaside Road Wall-box [near No. 51], 8.45; 11.0; 1.0; 6.20; 8.0.
Seaside Pillar-box, 8.45; 11.0; 1.0; 6.15; 8.0
Christ Church Wall-box, 8.45; 11.0 1.0; 6.10; 8.0.
Roselands Sub-office, 8.40; 10.55; 6.5; 7.55
Roselands Wall-box, 6.0 p.m.
Norway Hamlet Wall-box, 10.30; 5.30.
St. John's Road Pillar, 8.30; 10.50; 1.0; 7.45
Meads Road Pillar-box, 8.35; 10.50; 12.50; 6.20; 7.50.
Meads Sub-office, 6.0 p.m.

The principal evening despatch on week-days from the General Post-office, is at 9.0 p.m.

There is a local despatch to Hastings at 3.15 p.m.

Letters to be registered must be given in at least half-an-hour before the closing of the box.

There is no delivery from London on Monday morning. This rule does not apply to letters passing through London.

Money Orders are issued and paid at the General Post-office, at the Cavendish Place, Grove Road, Cornfield Place, Roselands, and Old Town Offices, between the hours of 9.0 a.m. and 6 p.m. Saturdays from 9.0 a.m. to 8.0 p.m.

There are 4 deliveries from London daily, viz., at 7.0 a.m., 10.0 a.m., 4.40, and 7.0 p.m., these hours being later in the height of the season. In remote parts of the town the letters are not delivered for an hour or even two hours later. The 4.40 p.m. delivery is limited to certain parts of the town.

Telegraphic Messages are received and despatched from 7.0 a.m. till 10.0 p.m. on week-days. On Sundays from 7 to 10 a.m., and from 5 till 6 p.m.

LUGGAGE PORTERS.

The following is the Scale of Charges authorised by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway to be made by Outside Porters for delivery of Luggage and Parcels from the Station :

	d.
A small parcel or package not exceeding 14lb., any distance not more than ¼ of a mile	3
And every additional ¼ of a mile	1
A parcel or parcels exceeding 14lb., and not exceeding 56lb., any distance not more than ¼ of a mile	4
And for every additional ¼ of a mile	2
A parcel or parcels exceeding 56lb., and not exceeding 112lb., any distance not more than ¼ of a mile	6
And for every additional ¼ of a mile	3
Any load on a barrow, exceeding 112lb., not more than ¼ of a mile	8
And for every additional ¼ of a mile	4

*** When detained more than ¼ hour loading or unloading, for every additional ¼ hour, 3*d*.

One-half more than the above charges to be made after 8 p.m. in the Winter, and 10 p.m. in the Summer.

HORSES, PONIES, DONKEYS.

These are under the control of the Corporation which has established the following Tariff:

Fares by Time.

	1st hour or portion	Every add. ¼h. or portion.
	s. d.	*d.*
Horse (no driver)	2 6	6
Pony, mule (& driver)	1 0	3
Ass, (& driver)	0 8	2

Fares by Distance.

	Horse.	Pony, Mule.	Ass.
	s. d.	*d.*	*d.*
Not exceeding 1 mile	1 0	8	6
For each mile after	1 0	8	6
For each part	0 6	4	3

BOATS.

The control of the pleasure-boats vests in the Corporation, and a stated tariff is in force :—

SAILING BOATS.	*s.*	*d.*
30 feet or more long. 1st hour or less	10	0
Less than 30 feet long. ,, ,,	5	0
Every additional half-hour or portion, irrespective of length	2	0
Single passengers in omnibus boats. 1st hour or less	1	0
Every additional half-hour or portion		6
ROWING BOATS.		
Boat with boatman. 1st hour or less	2	0
Every additional half-hour or portion	1	0
Boat without boatman. 1st hour or less	1	6
Every additional half-hour or portion	0	9
Single passengers in omnibus boats. 1st hour or less	0	6
Every additional half-hour or portion		3

HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

TABLE OF DISTANCES. Prepared by the Borough Surveyor.

	Railway Station	Seaside Road. Stand at No. 8.	Seaside Road. Stand at No. 40.	Grand Parade. Cavendish Hotel.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
Archery Tavern	2416	2133	1630	2333
Christ Church	1553	1233	750	1467
Workmen's Hall	1200	830	350	1050
Marine Parade (Albion Hotel)	1200	700	233	908
Grand Parade (No. 1)	1066	540	258	508
Grand Parade (Cavendish Hotel)... ...	900	566	716	—
Grand Parade (Carlisle Road)	1106	683	933	234
Hartington Place (Trinity Parsonage) ...	600	66	533	433
Victoria Place (No. 1)	675	166	358	483
Pevensey Road (Cavendish Place) ...	805	491	225	760
Terminus Road (General Post Office) ...	466	433	491	683
Cornfield Terrace (Sussex Hotel)... ...	500	216	683	450
Eastbourne College...	650	766	1205	750
Meads Road (Local Board Office)... ...	466	766	1216	1000
Meads Road (Stone's Corner)	800	1100	1541	1333
Meads Hill (Turning to Links)	1700	2000	2450	2233
All Saints' Hospital	2700	3033	2616	1933
Cliff Road (corner of St. John's Road) ...	1816	1066	1600	916
Compton Place Gate	1033	1333	1774	1566
Compton Place Road (corner Love Lane)	1500	2166	2599	2391
Upperton Road (No. 14)	533	1150	1500	1433
Water Lane (Drill-Hall)	833	1466	1799	1733
Old Town (Lamb Inn)	1274	1908	2240	2174
Old Town (Workhouse)	1765	2300	2731	2665
Old Town (Cemetery)	1974	2566	2940	2874
Willingdon (Church)	5124	5716	6090	6024

*** One Mile, 1760 yards: Half-a-Mile, 880 yards: Quarter-of-a-Mile, 440 yards.

These are under the control of the Corporation which has established the following Tariff:—

Classes.

1st.—Carriages drawn by 1 or 2 horses, or by 2 ponies, or mules, and not to carry more than 5 persons, exclusive of the driver.

2nd.—Carriages drawn by 1 pony or mule, or 2 donkeys, and not to carry more than 3 persons, exclusive of the driver.

3rd.—Carriages drawn by 1 donkey, or by 1 or 2 goats, or drawn or propelled by hand, and not to carry more than 1 person.

*** Two children under 10 count as "1 person."

Luggage as in London, 2*d.* for each package carried outside.

Fares by Time.

	1st hour or portion.	Every add. ¼h. or portion.
	s. *d.*	*d.*
1st Class	3 0	9
2nd ,, ...	2 0	6
3rd ,, ...	1 0	3

Fares by Distance generally.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Not exceeding 1 mile	1 0 ..	0 9 ...	0 8
For each mile after	1 0 ...	0 9 ...	0 8
For each part of a mile ...	0 6 ...	0 4½ ...	0 4

There is a special fare from the town, (any part) to Beachy Head of 6*s.*, 4*s.*, and 3*s.* 6*d.*, according to Class, the hirer being entitled to detain the carriage at the Head for ½ hour.

EASTBOURNE RAILWAY FARES.

TO	SINGLE. 1		2		3		RETURN. 1		2		3	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Arundel.....	9	0	6	3	3	9	15	0	10	9	7	2
Berwick.....	1	9	1	4	0	8	3	4	2	6	1	4
Bexhill	2	4	1	9	0	11	3	6	2	9	1	10
Bishopstone	4	8	3	3	1	11	7	3	5	3	3	8
Bognor	10	0	6	9	4	1	16	2	11	8	7	9
Brighton ...	4	11	3	6	1	11	8	2	5	10	3	9
Chelsea	13	0	9	6	5	0	20	0	14	0	10	0
Chichester...	10	5	7	0	4	4	17	8	11	10	8	2
Clapham J.	12	7	8	10	5	0	19	0	14	0	9	10
Cowes.....	16	10	12	3	8	10	26	8	18	2	14	2
Croydon, E.	11	0	7	6	4	7	19	0	12	8	8	8
Crystal Pal.	11	7	8	10	4	10	19	0	14	0	9	2
Dorking.....	11	7	8	0	4	11	19	0	13	3	9	2
Earlswood...	8	10	6	0	3	8	15	10	10	3	7	0
E. Grinstead	7	6	5	9	3	1	14	2	10	2	5	9
Epsom	12	2	8	8	5	0	19	0	13	6	9	8
Falmer	4	1	2	10	1	8	7	3	5	3	3	3
Forest Hill	12	0	8	4	4	8	19	0	13	6	9	5
Glynde	2	6	1	10	1	0	4	8	3	6	2	1
Guildford ...	12	9	8	10	5	4	21	9	14	4	10	0
Hailsham ...	1	6	1	2	0	7	2	3	1	9	1	2
Hastings ...	3	4	2	4	1	4	5	0	3	6	2	8
Havant	12	2	8	6	5	1	21	0	14	2	9	8
Hayward'sH	5	8	4	0	2	4	10	2	7	0	4	6
Heathfield...	3	0	2	2	1	3	5	3	3	10	2	4
Hellingly ...	1	10	1	4	0	9	3	3	2	4	1	6
Horeham ...	2	6	1	9	0	10	4	4	3	0	1	10
Keymer	4	11	3	6	2	0	9	2	6	4	4	0
Lewes.....	3	4	2	3	1	3	6	0	3	8	2	6
London	13	0	9	6	5	0	19	0	14	0	10	0
Mayfield ...	3	11	3	0	1	7	7	3	5	9	3	0
Midhurst ...	13	7	9	4	5	8	21	0	14	4	10	9
New Cross...	12	5	8	8	4	8	19	0	13	9	9	5
Newhaven	4	6	3	2	1	10	7	3	5	3	3	8
Norwood J.	11	5	7	10	4	8	19	0	13	3	9	2
Paris	33	0	24	0	17	0	55	0	39	0	30	0
Penge.....	11	7	8	0	4	8	19	0	13	3	9	2
Petworth ...	12	5	8	8	5	2	18	9	13	0	9	9
Pevensey ...	1	2	0	11	0	5	1	9	1	4	0	10
Polegate.....	1	0	0	9	0	4	1	9	1	4	0	8
Portsmouth	13	7	9	6	5	8	23	10	16	0	11	0
Redhill	9	0	6	3	3	9	16	2	10	9	7	2
Ryde	16	4	11	9	8	4	25	9	17	8	13	6
St. Leonards	3	1	2	3	1	3	4	9	3	6	2	6
Seaford	4	11	3	6	2	0	8	2	5	10	3	10
Shoreham ...	5	11	4	2	2	5	9	8	7	2	4	8
Streatham H	12	2	8	10	5	0	19	0	14	0	9	6
Sydenham...	11	10	8	2	4	8	19	0	13	6	9	3
Three Bridg.	7	3	5	0	3	0	12	8	8	8	5	8
T'bridge W.	6	0	4	9	2	6	11	10	8	6	4	9
Uckfield.....	4	11	3	6	2	0	8	10	6	8	3	9
Ventnor.....	19	10	14	3	10	10	30	6	21	6	17	6
Wimbledon	12	2	8	6	5	0	19	0	13	9	9	8
Worthing ...	6	10	4	9	2	10	11	3	8	3	5	6

May 1881

BATHS.

Bathing Machines on the beach: opposite the Wish (gentlemen); the Grand Parade (ladies); the Marine Parade (ladies); between the Marine Parade and the Great Redoubt (gentlemen). Charge for a single bath, 9*d*., tickets for a series, 8*s*. per dozen.

A By-Law of the Corporation prohibits persons from bathing without Machines, after 8 a.m., on any part of the shore between the GreatRedoubt on the E., and Holywell on the W.

SKETCHING AND PAINTING.

Artists of all degrees will find within easy distance of East-Bourne many views deserving to be placedon canvas. One very favourite view, from half-way up the Mill-Field, looking S., with the farm-buildings and trees, together with the pond in the foreground, has passed way having been "built out."

Admirers of rocky scenery can sketch Beachy Head from the sea-shore in many eligible places.

Pevensey and Herstmonceux Castles of course supply good examples of ruins, but neither Wilmington Priory nor Michelham Priory are of much account for sketching purposes.

The Church architecture of the district, Old East-Bourne Church excepted, has not much to attract the attention of the ecclesiologist; but the Churches of Westham and Pevensey deserve a visit.

FISHING.

Although East-Bourne is not a fishing centre in the same sense that Hastings is, yet a considerable quantity of fish is caught off the coast at East-Bourne, but in consequence of the bulk of it and the best of it being sent off to London immediately it is landed, the local supplies are neither good nor cheap. The lobsters caught are thought to be particularly good. There are three principal fishing seasons as follows:—

Mackerel season: January to August.
Herring season: September to December.
Trawling season: November to April and July to September.

During these periods the chief fish caught are Cod, Turbots, Brills, Plaice, Soles, Dabs, Gurnets, Crabs, and Lobsters. Rather large and coarse Oysters are also to be found in the neighbourhood. Shrimps and Prawns are caught on the sands and at low water all through the Summer.

Visitors to East-Bourne often go out in small boats on fishing expeditions, using lines. At certain times of the year there is fair fishing to be had off Beachy Head and Langney Point, but this depends very much upon the season, September or October being usually the most practicable month for visitors. The usual charge for a fishing expedition is 2*s*. 6*d*. an hour. Amateurs thus operating do not however in general obtain much "sport" beyond the excitement (!) of the thing.

The best time of the day for fishing is from about 1½ hours before high water to 1½ hours after, being the period whilst the tide is "slack," and to this it may be added that the high-water of a neap tide is preferable to the high-water of a spring tide, because the current usually runs with less force at a neap tide.

Fresh-water fishing is to be had in the Cuckmere, at Michelham (obtain leave of the tenant of the Mill), at Berwick, N. of the railway station (free), and at Litlington (free). Nothing worthy of attention is to be had at any of these localities.

HOUNDS.

During the season much hunting may be obtained within easy distance of East-Bourne. The South Down and the East-Sussex Packs of Foxhounds are often within reach, and Harriers are kennelled in the place.

TIDES,

Information concerning the Tides at East-Bourne is defective, and a new investigation is much needed, for the following Table, long in circulation, has no great pretensions to accuracy :—

TIDE TABLE.

Moon's Age.	High Water. h. m.	Low Water. h. m.
New or full	10 48	5 0
1 day or 16 days	11 36	5 48
2 ,, 17 ,,	12 24	6 36
3 ,, 18 ,,	1 12	7 24
4 ,, 19 ,,	2 0	8 12
5 ,, 20 ,,	2 48	9 0
6 ,, 21 ,,	3 36	9 48
7 ,, 22 ,,	4 24	10 36
8 ,, 23 ,,	5 12	11 24
9 ,, 24 ,,	6 0	12 12
10 ,, 25 ,,	6 48	1 0
11 ,, 26 ,,	7 36	1 48
12 ,, 27 ,,	8 24	2 36
13 ,, 28 ,,	9 12	3 24
14 ,, 29 ,,	10 0	4 12

High water at Beachy Head 3h. 52m. earlier than at London Bridge; and in the offing 3h. 7m. earlier.

The difference between high and low water opposite the Life-boat house is 24 ft. The water is about 5 hours in flowing, and 7½ hours in ebbing. The current in the offing sets to the W. when the tide is ebbing; to the E. when it is flowing.

EAST-BOURNE CORPORATION.

The Town Hall is situate in Meads Road. Ordinary meetings held on the first Monday of every month. Quarterly meetings in February. May, August, and November (9th).

ALDERMEN:

Boulton, G., 1889.
Cardwell, W. A., 1889.
Rudd, J., 1889.
Tomkinson, C., 1889.
Haine, C. H., 1892.
Morrison, W. E., 1892.
Sutton, H., 1892.
Wallis, G. A., 1892.

COUNCILLORS:

East Ward.

Ford, J., 1887.
Wenham, J. T., 1887.
Bennett, T., 1888.
Climpson, R., 1888.
Pearce, W., 1889.
Sherwood, A. P., 1889.

Central Ward.

Francis, W., 1887.
Hillman, E., 1887.
Martin, M., 1888.
Strange, N., 1888.
Mitchell, O., 1889.
Towner, J. C., 1889.

West Ward.

Harding, J., 1887.
Keay, H. W., 1887.
Hayman, C.N., M.B. 1888
Lawrence, G. H., 1888.
Cunningham, C. S., 1889.
Gorringe, F. J., 1889.

St. Mary's Ward.

Colgate, R., 1887.
Homewood, G., 1887.
Chambers, G. F., 1888.
Skinner, J. A., 1888.
Pocock, W., 1889.
Young, T., 1889.

Town Clerk: Mr. J. H. C. Coles. Surveyor: Mr. C. Tomes, Meads Road. Building Surveyor: Mr. Field, Meads Road. Medical Officer: Dr. E. F. Fussell, 14 Hyde Gardens. Inspector of Nuisances and Petroleum: Mr. W. Grant, Grove Road: Inspector of Boats and Bathing Machines: Mr. F. Gilbert, 60 Ashford Road. Collector of Rates: Mr. J. Nicholls, Town Hall. Inspectors of Hackney Carriages: Supt. J. Newnham and Sergts. W. Bourne, Plumb, C. Reed, and Vincent, Police Station, Grove Road. School Attendance Officer: Mr. T. Campbell, 76 Pevensey Road.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Francis, Mr. W.
Gorringe, Mr. J.
Hall, Miss W. L.
Jeffery, Dr. G. A.
Langham, Mr. J. G.
Morrison, Mr. W. E.
Routledge, Mr. W.
Simmons. Mr. C.
Sutton, Mr. H.
Woodward, Rev. R. S.

Alfriston—Puttick, Rev. J.
East Dean—Hunter, Mr. L.
Folkington—Gorringe, Mr. J. E. A.
Jevington—Diplock, Mr. C.
Litlington—No nomination.
Lullington—Ade, Mr. J. S.
Pevensey—Boniface, Mr. S.; Homewood, G.
Seaford—Gorringe, Mr. E. J.; Lambe, Mr. R.
Westdean and Friston—Carey, Mr. T.
West Ham—Taylor, Capt. W.; Breton, Mr. R.
Willingdon—Filder, Mr. J.
Wilmington—Baker, Mr. I.

The Justices of the Peace named in another column are ex-officio Guardians.

Meetings at the Workhouse every alternate Friday at 11 a.m.

Union-house, Old Town—Governor: Mr. A. Holmes. Chaplain: Rev. E. Morley, 3 College Road. Medical Officer: H. D. Farnell, Esq., "The Goffs". Clerk: Mr. L. Jeffery, 6 Trinity Buildings. Relieving Officer: Mr. T. J. Robinson, Lower Cavendish Place. Collector of Poor Rates: Mr. H. M. Emary, 64 Pevensey Road. School Attendance Officer: Mr. T. Campbell, 76 Pevensey Road.

VACCINATION.

Public Vaccinator.—Mr. R. Colgate, 1 Seaside Road.

Vaccination Officer.—Mr J. Nicholls, 19a Cornfield Road

BURIAL BOARD.

To retire in 1888.
Mr D. Gilbert. Mr. S. Hall. Mr. J. Towner.

To retire in 1889.
Rev. H. Whelpton. Mr. Tomkinson. Mr. Pring.

To retire in 1890.
Mr. Bennett. Mr. R. Francis. Mr. H. Sutton.

Office: 2 Devonshire Place.—Clerk and Registrar: Mr. J. H. C. Coles. Cemeteries at the Old Town, and Langney.

OFFICERS OF TAXES.

Commissioners.—W. Brodie, Esq., 5 Devonshire Place; R. J. Graham, Esq., The Elms; W. J. Hood, Esq., 4 Seaside Road; F. J. Howard, Esq., Compton Place; J. Swift, Esq., Southfields.

Clerk to the Commissioners.—J. Lewis, Esq., High Street, Lewes.

Additional Commissioners.—Mr. H. Lay, Kolassey House, Old Town; Mr. H. W. Hardy, 1 South Terrace; A. G. Dempster, 1 Grange Road.

Collector.—Mr. J. Nicholls, Town Hall.

Receiving Officer for the County.—Mr. E. Hanly, Brighton.

Surveyor for the District.—Mr. W. F. Wilson Albion Street, Lewes.

Distributor of Stamps.—Mr. J. C. Towner, 57 Terminus Road.

MISCELLANEOUS OFFICERS.

Local Government Board Inspector.—J. S. Davy, Esq.

Inspector of Factories.—A. Redgrave, Esq., Whitehall, London.

Certifying Surgeon under the "Factory Act."—R. Turner, Esq., Lewes.

Inspector of Weights and Measures.—Mr. W. J. Bartlett, Lewes.

District Registrar of the Court of Probate.—B. Hussey Hunt, Esq., Lewes.

EAST-BOURNE FIRE BRIGADE.

In the event of fire, alarm should be given at the Police Station, or as under:—Messenger: C. Perry, Ashford Terrace. Secretary: W. Newman, Upperton Road. Captain: Jas. Towner, 89 Terminus Road. Turncocks: H. Pettitt, 37 Seaside; G. Gates, Hyde Road. The Fire Engine Houses are in Grove Road, near the Vestry-room, and Cavendish Place; Fire Escape at St. Saviour's Church-yard.

Steam Fire Engine Brigade, Cavendish Place. Superintendent: Mr. T. Fuller.

MILITARY.

East-Bourne is now the head-quarters of the 3rd Brigade of the Cinque Ports Division of the Royal Artillery, and of a Coast Brigade Artillery district.

The Volunteer Force in the East-Bourne district comprises the 2nd Volunteer (Sussex) Brigade, Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery: 7 Batteries. (Head-Quarters, Eastbourne.) Hon. Colonel, Marquis of Hartington, Lieut.-Colonel (Commanding) W. A. Cardwell. Adjutant. Captain H. M. Campbell, R.A. Major J. C. Foran. Capt. and Hon. Major, T. Dennett. Capts. R. G. Pidcock, A. B. Wrangham, H. Spurrell, A. S. Hurst, .E. O. Langham, and A. E. Rook. Lieuts. F. E. Young, G. E. Hillman, and S. M. Statham. Second Lieut. E. S. Hunter. Surgeons, H. Colgate, and H. Habgood. Chaplains, Revs. H. Stent, H. R. Whelpton, and H. Von E. Scott.

THE EAST-BOURNE DIVISION OF SUSSEX.

This Parliamentary Division comprises the Petty Sessional Divisions of Hailsham and Lewes (except Malling), and the Parishes of East Hoathly, Waldron, Pevensey, and West Ham.

LAW AND POLICE.

East-Bourne is in the Petty Sessional division of Hailsham, where the principal magisterial business is transacted every alternate Wednesday, but sittings are held at the Vestry-room, Grove-road, East-Bourne, on Mondays and Thursdays at 11 a.m., and on other days as may be required.

The following parishes are in the Division:—Alfriston, Arlington, Chiddingly, Folkington, East-Bourne, Eastdean, Friston, Hailsham, Heathfield, Hellingly, Herstmonceux, Jevington, Laughton, Litlington, Lullington, Warbleton, Wartling, Westdean, Willingdon, Wilmington.

The Magistrates resident in or near the town are:—F. W. H. Cavendish, Esq., 4 Trinity Pl.; R. J. Graham, Esq., Seaside Road; T. H. B. Graham, Esq., Seaside Road; W. J. Hood, Esq., 4 Seaside Road; F. J. Howard, Esq., Compton Place; G. H. Lawrence, Esq., Meads Road; J. Swift, Esq., Southfields. The Magistrates who sit more especially at Hailsham are:—T. Arkcoll, Esq., Herstmonceux; Sir C. Blunt, Bart., Heathfield; H. Curteis, Esq., Windmill Hill; J. R. Dunn, Esq., Warbleton; F. H. Scott, Esq., Heathfield Park. Summonses, &c., may be obtained between the hours of 10 and 4 at the Office of Mr. J. G. Langham, Solicitor, Clerk to the Justices, Grove Road.

The Central Police Office is near the Vestry-room, Grove Rd.—Superintendent, J. Newnham

Commissioners to administer Oaths.—Mr R. P. Carr, 2 Devonshire Place; Mr. J. H. C. Coles, 2 Devonshire Place; Mr. E. Hillman, College Road; Mr. R. Pidcock, 71 Terminus Road; Mr. J. T. C. Stiff, Cornfield Road.

Perpetual Commissioners.—Mr. J. H. C. Coles, 2 Devonshire Pl.; Mr. E. Hillman, College Rd.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge.—A. Martineau, Esq., Fairlight, near Hastings.

Registrars for the District.—Mr. M. S. Blaker, 211 High Street, Lewes; Mr. J. H. C. Coles, Seaside Road, Eastbourne. Office hours, daily, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1. For the issue of plaints, and the receipt and payment of money, there is an office at 8 Terminus Road, East-Bourne. Attendance on Thursdays from 11 to 4 p.m.

PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

Registrar of Births, &c.: Mr. J. Nicholls, Town Hall, Meads Road. Personal attendance is necessary for registration of a birth or death, unless the Registrar's attendance at house is requested, for which a fee of 1s. is charged. The hours for registration at the office are on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 4 to 6 p.m. Saturdays, from 9 to 12 a.m.

Vestry-room, Grove Road.—Vestry Clerk: Mr. J. H. C. Coles.

SOCIETIES, &c.

RELIGIOUS.

Army Scripture-Readers' Society.—Hon. Sec. Miss Graham, Wilmington Place.

British and Foreign Bible Society.—Treasurer: Rev. W. A. Bathurst; Hon. Sec.: Mr. A. P. Sherwood, 8 Seaside Road.

Christchurch National Schools, near the Great Redoubt.—Treasurer:

Christian Vernacular Education Society for India. Treas.: Major Giberne, 5 Hyde Gardens.

Church Missionary Society.—Hon. Secretary: Rev. W. A. Bathurst, Trinity Parsonage.

Church Pastoral Aid Society.—Hon. Sec.: Rev. J. Miller, 10 Chiswick Place.

Church Association.—Hon. Secretary: Rev. J. Miller, 10 Chiswick Place.

Church of England Temperance Society.—Treasurer: Mr. A. P. Sherwood, 8 Seaside Rd.; Hon. Secs.: Rev. H. G. Jameson, 6 College Road; Miss W. L. Hall, 32 Devonshire Place.

Church of England Temperance Sick and Burial Society.—President: J. G. Morison, Esq.; Treasurer: Mr. F. Bodle; Sec.: Mr. W. E. Russell, 33 Longstone Road.

Colonial and Continental Church Society.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Ryle, 4 Devonshire Place.

Church of England Zenana Missionary Society.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Duke, 9 Spencer Road.

Holy Trinity National Schools, Seaside Rd.—Treas.: Rev. W. A. Bathurst, Trinity Parsonage.

Irish Church Missions.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Lee, Down View, Grange Road.

London City Missions.—Treasurer: Mrs. Bell, 5 Devonshire Place; Hon. Sec.: The Rev. J. Miller, 10 Chiswick Place.

Religious Tract Society.—Treasurer: Miss Miller, 10 Chiswick Place; Hon. Sec.: Mr. Crundwell, 12 Upperton Gardens.

Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Moore, 11 Hartington Place.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.—Hon. Secs.:
Dr. B. Roberts, 5 Seaside Road. Depository at Mr. H. W. Keay's, 72 Terminus Road.

Society for Distributing Scripture Truth.—Secretary: Mr. F. Woodhouse, 47 Pevensey Rd

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.—Hon. Sec.: Rev. H. G. Jameson, 6 College Road.

South American Missionary Society.—Treas.: Miss Woodhouse, 2 Victoria Place.

Sunday School Union.—President: Secs.: Mr. N. Strange, and Mr. G. Fisher.

St. Mary's National Schools, Old Town.—Treasurer: Rev. T. Pitman, St. Mary's Vicarage.

St. Saviour's National Schools, Furness Road. Treasurer: Rev. H. R. Whelpton, St. Saviour's Parsonage.

Young Men's Christian Association.—Langney Road. President: J. G. Morison, Esq.; Sec.: Mr. B. Wigmore.

POLITICAL.

East-Bourne Conservative Association.—Sec.: Mr. G. E. Hillman, Hope Cottage, Furness Rd.

East-Bourne Liberal Association.—President: F. J. Howard, Esq., J.P.; Sec.: Mr. L. Jeffery, Trinity Buildings.

Primrose League, Eastbourne Habitation, No. 286.—Ruling Councillor: ; Sec.: Col. Macauley, 30 Upperton Gardens.

Primrose League, Davies Gilbert Habitation, No. 1924.—Ruling Councillor; Miss Hall; Sec.: Mrs. Lawrence, Merleswood, Meads Road.

Working Men's Liberal Association.—President: J. Coster; Sec.: Mr. R. G. Job, 82, Seaside Road.

CHARITABLE.

Charity Organisation Society.—Hon. Sec.: Col. G. W. Macauley.

East-Bourne Blanket Loan Society.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Brodie, The Gore, Old Town.

East-Bourne Coal and Clothing Society.—Treasurer: Rev. T. Pitman, St. Mary's Vicarage.

Female Industry Society, 19 Pevensey Road.—Treasurer: Mrs. Hood, Osborne House, Seaside Road; Hon. Sec.: Miss Hall, 32 Devonshire Place.

Girls' Friendly Society.—Hon. Sec.: Miss W. L. Hall, 32 Devonshire Place. Associates: Miss Bell, 5 Devonshire Place; Miss Brodie, 3 Devonshire Place; Miss Swift, Southfields; Miss Woodhouse, 2 Victoria Place; Mrs. Cardwell, Upperton Road; Miss Hull, 8 Chiswick Place; Miss Podmore, The College; Hon. Mrs. Thomas, Ratton.

Holy Trinity School Shoe Club.—Treasurer: Mrs. Roberts, 5 Seaside Road.

Lady Brabazon's Ministering Children's League.—President: Hon. Charlotte Ellis; Sec.: Mrs. G. F. Chambers, Northfield Grange, Old Town.

Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals: East-Bourne Ladies' Committee.—Hon. Secs.: Miss W. L. Hall, 32 Devonshire Place, and Miss Paddon, 7 Sussex Gardens; Travelling Inspector:

Shipwrecked Mariners' Society—(East-Bourne branch).—Established 1839. Agent: Mr. S. Hall, Seaside Road.

South-Bourne and Seaside Coal and Clothing Society.—Treasurer: Miss Spooner, Eversley House, Trinity Place.

Total Abstinence Society.—Held at the Workmen's Hall, Seaside. Treasurer: Mr. H. Vine, 9 Terminus Road.

United Kingdom Beneficent Association.—Hon. Sec. : Miss Brodie, The Gore, Old Town; Collector :

Westdown Boarding-House and Institute.—Contributions received by Miss Bell, at 5 Devonshire Place, East-Bourne; or by the Superintendent, Westdown House, Cornfield Place.

MEDICAL.

All Saints' Convalescent Hospital, Meads.

East-Bourne Dispensary and Victoria Home.—Treasurer: W. J. Hood, Esq., Osborne House, Seaside Road. Dispensary, 49 Cavendish Place. Sec.: Mr. H. M Emary.

Princess Alice Memorial Hospital, Upperton.—Treasurer: G. Gurney, Esq., 8 Devonshire Pl. Hon. Secs.: Messrs. J. H. C. Coles and J. B. C. Coles.

St. John's Ambulance Association.—Chairman : Treasurer: Major Owen; Hon. Sec.: L. Jeffery, Esq. Depot at the Artillery Drill Hall, High Street.

LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, AND MUSICAL.

Caldecott Museum, Lismore Road.—Open on Monday, Wednesday and Friday (July to Oct. only), from 11.0 a.m. to 4.0 p.m. Admission, 3*d*

East-Bourne Natural History Society.—Hon. Secretary: Dr. H. Nicholls, The Moat. Field Meetings are held at intervals during the summer; Evening Indoor Meetings, at which papers are read, on the 3rd Friday of every month during the winter at the Caldecott Museum, Lismore Road.

Dr. Sangster's Musical Society—Sec.: Mr. C. Roper. Rehearsals at South Street Rooms on Mondays at 8.

East-Bourne Orchestral Society.—Conductor, Dr. Sangster. Rehearsals at South Street Rooms on Tuesdays at 8.

School of Art.—Church Room, South Street, in connection with South Kensington. Classes (for ladies only) conducted by Mr. J. Parker, every Thursday. Sec.: Mr. C. W. Anderson, 5 Calverley Road.

CLUBS.

East-Bourne and East Sussex Conservative Club, Seaside Road.—President: Marquis of Abergavenny; Sec.: Mr. H. J. Capon, 16 Tideswell Road.

Bicycle Club.—President: Mr. H. P. Hughes; Hon. Sec.: Mr. H. Vine, jun.

Devonshire Club, Grand Parade.—Sec.: Mr. J. Chiddell.

East-Bourne Rowing Club.—Hon. Sec.: Mr. F. H. Emary, 5 Ceylon Place.

Swimming Club.—Treasurer and Secretary: Mr. Sparkes, 31 Upperton Gardens.

Liberal Club, Langney Road.—Sec.: Mr. Pearce.

BUILDING.

Building Society.—Sec.: Mr. F. H. Emary, Ceylon Place.

Starr-Bowkett Building Society—East-Bourne branch, No. 281—Sec.: Mr. J. H. Wright, 110 Terminus Road.

Starr-Bowkett Building Society—Second East-Bourne branch, No. 405.—Sec.: Mr. J. Wenham, 39 Langney Road.

Starr-Bowkett Building Society—Third East-Bourne Branch, No. .—Sec.: Mr. S. T. Hayes, Trinity Chambers.

Temperance Building Society.—Held at the Workmen's Hall, Seaside. Sec.: Mr. H. Towner, 4 Ivy Terrace; Solicitor: Mr. W. Kirkland, 84 Terminus Road.

MISCELLANEOUS.

East-Bourne Flower Show.—Usually held in August, in the grounds of Compton Place. Sec.: Mr. T. Larkin, Cornfield Road.

East-Bourne Regatta.—Held in August. Treasurer: Mr. J. Brown, Lewes Old Bank: Hon. Sec.: Mr. C. W. Tomes, Terminus Road.

Life-Boat.—Boat-house Royal Parade, near back of the Workman's-hall. Key at J. Huggett's, 1 Marine Terrace, Seaside.

Leaf Hall.—Coffee, Dining, Reading-rooms, &c., Seaside. Manager: Mr. Legge.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

East-Bourne Gas Company, 1852, under the Act 31 & 32 Vict., c. cxxvi. (1868).—Directors: Dr. G. A. Jeffery (Chairman), Messrs. T. Arkcoll, R. Colgate, J. Gorringe, E. Hillman, J B. Morris, G. Lenny, and C. Simmons. Secretary: Mr. J. H. C. Coles. Annual meeting in August.

East-Bourne Water Company, 1859, under the Act 22 & 23 Vict., c. xcix. (1869); 38 Vict., c. xxx. (1873). Directors: The Duke of Devonshire, Messrs. W. Currey, R. Currey, and R. Insoll. Engineer: Mr. G. A. Wallis, M.I.C.E.

East-Bourne Pier Company (Limited), 1865.—Directors: Messrs. I. Adams, C. J. D. Adams, R. Climpson, J. Homewood, and G. Homewood (Chairman). Secretary: Mr. J. H. C. Coles. Annual meeting in February.

East-Bourne College (Limited), 1867.—Council: Rev. H. R. Whelpton, Messrs. F. J. Howard, R. Insoll, R. Pidcock, J. H. C. Coles, H. D. Ellis, G. Gurney, T. Ryle, and J. Wigan. Secretary: Col. Macauley. Annual meeting in May.

Devonshire Park and Baths Co. (Limited), 1872.—Directors: Messrs. J. H. C. Coles, H. Evenden, J. Homewood, R. Insoll, R. Pidcock, G. A. Wallis, and T. S. Watts. Secretary: J. W. Pollock; Manager: A. S. Triggs. Annual meeting in February.

Devonshire Club (Limited), 1872.—Committee Mr. G. Boulton (Chairman); Mr. J. Filder, (Vice-Chairman); Rev. E. E. Crake, Messrs. R. Insoll, T. H. Nevill, A. J. Owen, G. Reay, W. Routledge, and J. Sparks. Secretary: J. Chidell. Annual meeting in February.

East-Bourne Electric Light Company, 1881.—Directors: Messrs. G. Boulton, J. G. Langham, W. Routledge, J. A. Skinner, and H. Sutton. Secretary: H. Towner. Annual Meeting in February.

Eastbourne and East Sussex Conservative Club (Limited), 1884.

Court Directory

OF PRIVATE RESIDENTS.

Ackerman, Miss P. C., 11, Eny's Road.
Adams, Rev. E. A., Parsonage, Meads.
Aird, C., 8 Upperton Road
Alder, Rev. H. R.,30 Blackwater Road.
Allen,Rev.R., *Ch.Ch. Pasrge* 211 Pev.R
Allison, Rev. F.B., *Glendale,* South Ter.
Amos, Mrs. A. S., 14 Upperton Gardens
Arbuthnot, LadyC.,10 BurlingtonPlace
Arnold, Mrs.,*BelleVueHouse,*SouthRoad
Aspland, L. M., High Street.
Aubertin, E., 1 Furness Road.

Bacon, Capt. K. V., 7 Burlington Pl.
Baddeley, Rev. J.J., *St.Anne's* Enys Rd.
Baillie, H., 15 Hyde Road.
Barker, J., 9 Upperton Gardens.
Barrett, Miss M., 3 Iden Villas, South.
Barton, Mrs.R.G., Blackwater Road.
Bateman, A., Upperton Road.
Bathurst,Rev.W.A.,Trinity Parsonage
Bell, T. C., *Dunrobin,* Upperton Road.
Bell, Mrs., 5 Devonshire Place.
Bellingham, Miss, T*hirlmere,* High St.
Benwell, J. P., 4 College Road.
Bewley, Misses, Wilmington Square.
Blackburn, J., 1 Chiswick Place.
Blackden, J., 12 Upperton Gardens.
Boileau, Mrs. T.E.J., 64 Seaside Road.
Boulton, G., *Torfield,* Mill Gap.
Bradley, Misses, 3 Sussex Gardens.
Braybrooke, C. H. S., Moatcroft Road.
Brewer, Mrs. T. E., 16 Hyde Gardens.
Brodie, Misses, *The Gore,* Old Town.
Brodie, William, 3 Devonshire Place.
Buchanan, Gen., 38 Blackwater Road.
Burnell,Miss, 6 Sussex Gardens.
Butt, Rev. A., 15 Sussex Gardens.

Campbell, Capt. H. M., 5 The Goffs.
Cardwell, W. A., Upperton Road.
Cavendish, F. W.H., J.P., 4 Trinity Pl.
Chambers, G.F., *Northfield Grange,*O.T.
Chidell, John, 48 Blackwater Road.
Clark, Mrs. E. G., High Street.
Clemenger, Rev. W.P., 1 Vicarage Rd.
Cockburn, Capt. J., 5 Enys Road.
Coles, J. H. C., 2 Devonshire Place.
Coles, S. G. R., 11 Hyde Road.
Colgate, Dr. H., 5 Burlington Place.
Colgate, R., 1 Seaside Road.
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L'Envoy.

THE majority of those under whose notice these pages from time to time fall, are persons who visit the locality herein described in quest of health, rest or pleasure. To such, a word or two will be offered on one or two matters of serious importance to many in the humbler walks of life. Visitors to East-Bourne, and indeed to all Watering places, should remember that Churches are primarily built for the benefit of parishioners and not of non-parishioners, and that the ordinary result of an influx of many thousands of persons into a town like East-Bourne is, that the bulk of the poorer classes are for a certain number of months in every year, to a great extent dispossessed of their opportunities of Public Worship. This is an evil which in the very nature of the case cannot be entirely provided against, but it may be mitigated, and the local Clergy are not backward in doing what they can to supplement their ordinary work by extra work. This is a tax on their time, strength and resources, which Visitors should recognize by systematic and substantial contributions to the offertories of the various Churches. The question is in great part a financial one, and if Visitors desire to be furnished with facilities for Divine Worship at East-Bourne, they ought to, as elsewhere, be more willing than they are to pay for them.

To all this, the narrow-minded man will reply, as narrow-minded men have replied before, "I support my own Church and Charities at home, and it is not fair to expect from me special support to yours." Some add, "I come here and spend my money in the way of trade, and with the advance of the commercial prosperity of your town, its Church Funds and Charitable Funds will grow also." All this is very plausible, but it is shallow reasoning: It is a special effort to thrust responsibility off one's own shoulders on to those of others, and moreover ignores the fact that the trading classes are not always those most forward in devoting their money to charitable purposes.

One word in conclusion, on behalf of the Lodging-house servants, Fly-drivers and Fly-horses. All these have, for five months in every twelve, a very hard time of it, and a plea is put in that their Sunday work may be considerately regulated.* Their week-day work is sufficiently heavy: let Visitors then, one and all, do what they can to bring within narrow bounds the Sunday toil of these people. It is painful to contemplate the present circumstances of the Fly-drivers and horses. Toil do they from Monday morning to Saturday night, and for them no rest is brought by the Holy Sabbath. The selfishness of many well-to-do Visitors to East-Bourne and other places of summer resort, in spending their Sundays in the reckless hire of horse-flesh, deserves an earnest word of remonstrance, as well from the Philanthropist as from the Preacher. On the same principle, Visitors are urged to abstain from going on the Pier, or into the Devonshire Park, &c., on Sundays.

---

* A servant at one of the principal Hotels, in 1874, told a friend of mine, that owing to the want of consideration commonly shown by Visitors, neither he nor any of his fellow servants were ever allowed to attend a Place of Worship during the Season.

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