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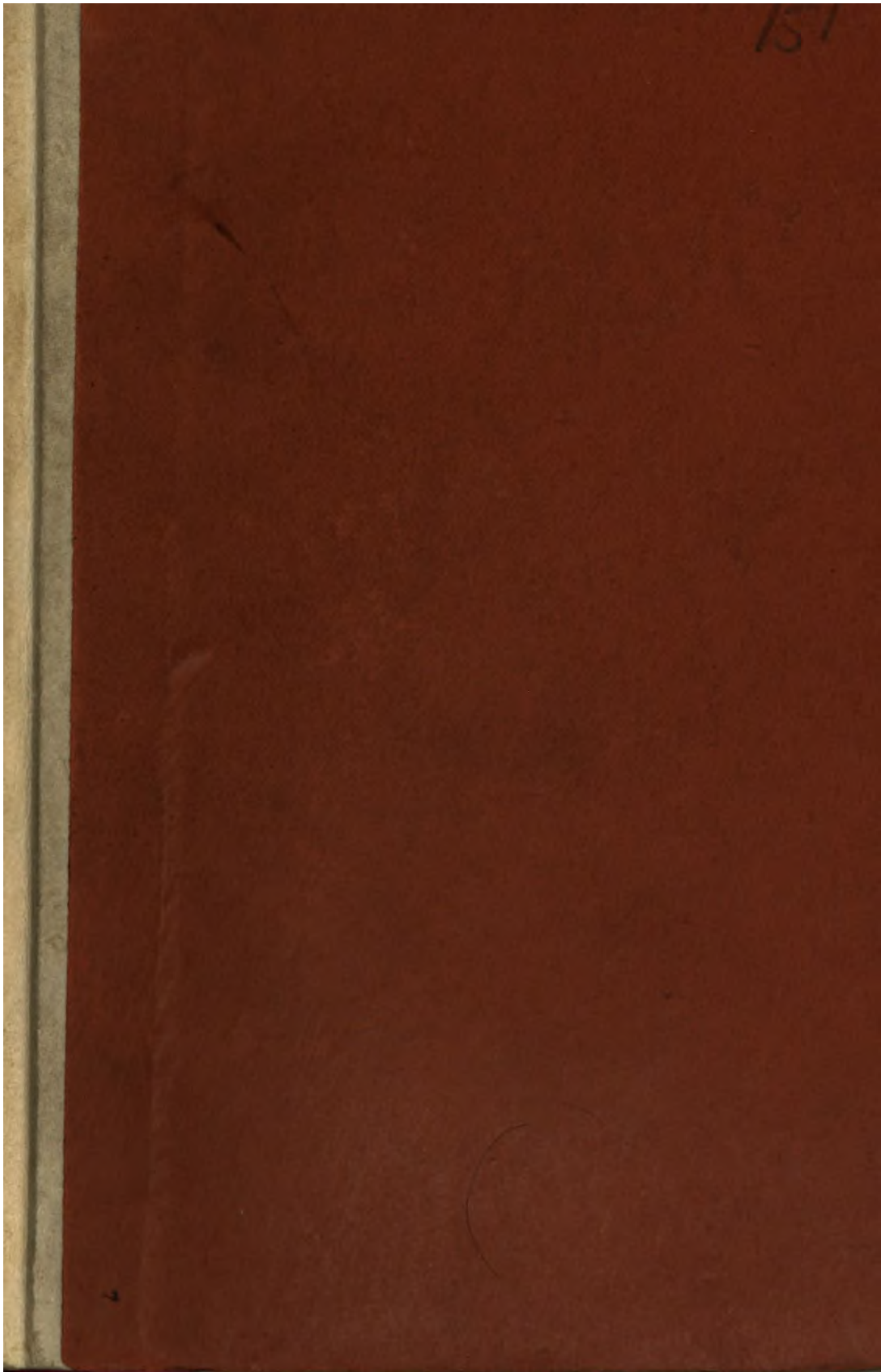
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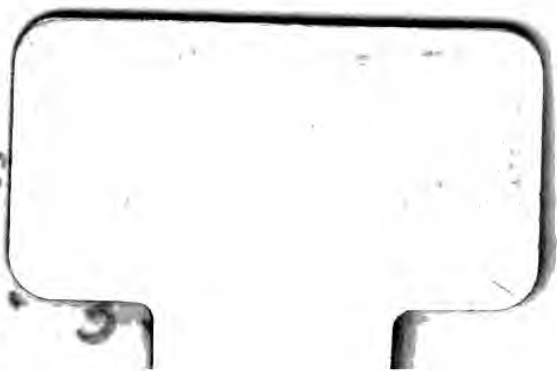


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G.A.
16.37









Sussex

16° 23



THE
BRIGHTHELMSTON
DIRECTORY,
OR
Guide for that Place.

Ille terrarum, mihi, præter omnes, angulus ridet,
ver ubi longum, tepidæq, brumæ. *Hor.*

A NEW EDITION WITH ADDITIONS.



LONDON. Printed & Sold by R. Baldwin
Pater-noster Row, & at Thomas's Circulating
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Price One Shilling.

T O

THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY,

RESORTING TO

BRIGHTHELMSTON,

THIS

NEW EDITION OF THE

BRIGHTHELMSTON DIRECTORY

IS INSCRIBED,

BY THEIR MOST OBEDIENT,

AND

MOST HUMBLE SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

18

THE NOBILITY AND GENTILITY

OF THE

BRIGHTON MEMORIAL

1843

NEW YORK

BRIGHTON MEMORIAL

1843

BY THE

AND

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

THE AUTHOR.

T H E
B R I G H T H E L M S T O N
D I R E C T O R Y.

*B*RIGHTHELMSTON in the County of *Suffex*, the *Baiæ* of England, is one of the most southern towns in it. It is situated on the banks of the sea, encompassed on the land-side by the South-Downs, and distant about 54 miles from the metropolis. It gives name to a bay formed by Beachy Head on the east, and Worthing Point on the west. It is said to owe its own to the Saxon Bishop *Brighthelm*, who is supposed to have lived in this neighbourhood.

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2 THE BRIGHTHELMSTON

THE town is built on a hill of an easy ascent, rising from the south east. It is defended from the north winds by hills, which form a kind of theatre round it. On the west, is a very large corn-field, gradually descending from the * Downs towards the sea, leading to Shoreham, at the distance of about six miles. The soil is chalky, and extremely fertile. The grass growing on these Downs is remarkably fine and sweet; and, being mixed with various aromatic herbs, it gives a most delicious flavour to the mutton fed on them. Here is neither swamp or marsh; and as no river is nearer than Shoreham, the air must consequently be very pure. The ground soon becomes dry after wet weather; so that, on the heaviest falls of rain, the exercise of walking

* So called from a Saxon word, which signifies hilly ground.

or riding may be immediately used, without the least inconvenience.

THE country is every where open, and delightfully variegated with a mixture of hill and dale. The hills, though steep in many places, are all of them covered with the most agreeable verdure, and command most pleasing prospects. From the top of them the Isle of Wight is plainly to be seen, with a delightful view over the * Weald of Suffex.

It has been said, that this town has been in danger of becoming a prey to the sea, and that in time it might be eat away by it; but, although the sea has made, and still makes encroachments on the east and west sides of the

* Weald is a Saxon word for a wood.— Hence the lands to the north and north-west of these Downs, which in the Saxon times were overgrown with woods, are still called the Weald, or Wild of Kent and Suffex.

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town, so that at length it may be rendered a peninsula, yet the favour of the company resorting here, which the inhabitants seem ever studious to deserve, will effectually enable them to keep the sea within due bounds near the town*.

IT has indeed suffered greatly by the sea at different times, particularly in the month of May in the year 1699, when it is said 130 tenements were destroyed, to the damage of near £.40,000. Before which time the

* An act passed in the sessions of 1772, empowering certain commissioners to levy a tax of sixpence per chaldron upon coals brought into the town, for the purpose of repairing the Groyns, and building new ones, and to make a rate of three shillings in the pound for paving, lighting, and cleaning the streets; likewise to remove and prevent nuisances and annoyances, and to hold and regulate the market.

TOWN

town had sustained great losses in shipping taken at sea by the enemy, and it is thought would itself have been demolished but for its situation, which being low, and flat, their balls flew over it.

FROM these different calamities, this town, which about a century ago was esteemed one of the most flourishing and considerable in the whole county, and reckoned to contain 600 families, was in the year 1730 reduced to two-thirds of that number, the greater part of which was very poor.

THE town was once fortified, and some remains of its walls are still to be seen on the beach under the cliff. Queen Elizabeth is said to have built four strong gates of free-stone, three of them arched, and 12 or 13 feet in height; of which the East-gate was the most considerable, and joined a wall extending 400 feet westward,

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which rose to the height of 16 feet ; this gate was standing about ten years ago, and was taken down at that time to make a way to the battery just then built. Towards the sea was a wall three feet in thickness, having port-holes for cannon: West of this 250 feet stood a town-hall, and on the east the market-house. The hall faced the sea, and had under it a dungeon, and in the walls were several arched rooms for magazines, with a gun-garden next the sea mounting four cannon ; upon the roof was a turret with the town-clock.

It formerly contained seven streets besides lanes, of which the most spacious have been destroyed by the sea ; at present six principal streets, several lanes, and some few spaces surrounded with houses, to which the inhabitants have given the name of Squares, compose the town. Its form is nearly that of a square, with streets intersecting

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ing each other at right angles. From this shape, it must be supposed, that few houses can have the benefit of a garden. The windows and doors of the houses, which are raised with flint stones, a material the surface of the earth furnishes every where, are ornamented with a curious brick, making a very pretty appearance. All the old houses are now rendered very convenient, and there have been several new buildings erected within these few years; some of which, for neatness and elegance, are to be equalled in few towns in this kingdom.

THE improvements made in this town are seen in nothing more than the following proverb, in use not many years since, viz. "Proud Lewes
" and *poor* Brighthelmston." The poverty of places, no more than of persons, is an object of reproach. It should be considered how well they de-

§ THE BRIGHTHELMSTON

serve, and how properly they bear their reverse of fortune.

HERE are two assembly rooms*, one extremely neat and commodious;

* That on the Steyne kept by Shergold, the other kept by Hickes, in Ship-street. The ball is on Mondays at the first, and on Thursdays at the latter; besides which there are two card assemblies every week at each of the rooms alternately. Gentlemen pay 3*s.* each ball night; ladies 2*s.* 6*d.* tea included. The subscription to the assemblies is 5*s.* for the season.

The drama made its entrance here in the very simplicity of its origin. A barn was for some time the only theatre, and the actors merited no better, but at present Thalia and Melpomene hold their court in a more respectable manner in North-street, where, under the management of Mr. Johnson, the house-keeper at Drury-lane, plays are, twice or three times a week, very decently performed.

the other claims the addition of elegant, and has been esteemed to be unexcelled by any public room in England, those of London and York only excepted. The attention of the proprietors to the satisfaction of the company, in every convenience and amusement, merits the encouragement they have received, and still continue to meet with.

ONE of these rooms has the advantage of being situated on as pleasant a spot as any in England, called the Steyne, which comes next to be described.

THE Steyne is a large and beautiful lawn, which runs winding up into the country, for many miles distance, amongst the hills. The part of it next the town, of which it is the eastern boundary, is surrounded with a white ballustrade, and has several neat benches on it. To this part the company has been pleased to give the
name

name of *Parade*; and, were it within ten miles of the metropolis, it would be called a green. It is matter of surprise, that so charming a place should not be more covered with buildings.

ON it is an orchestra, in which a small band performs twice every day, during the season. Here likewise are some shops, and Thomas's circulating library, which is stocked with a good collection of books, of which the company has the use for the season, on subscribing at pleasure.

IT does not certainly appear how it derived the name of Steyne. Similarity of sound, however, in the ancient, and present names of places, often throws great light on these obscure points. The name of this spot seems to warrant a conjecture, perhaps, not altogether ill-grounded, that it took its name from being a branch of the Roman way, called Stane-street, or Stone-street, or rather Steyne-street; which

which ran from Arundel, in this county, to Darking in Surry, where it joined the Ermine-street, which ran in a direct line south-east from Chichester to Yarmouth. This branch, probably, ran through Steyning, to which it gave name, and joined the Stane-street at Billinghamst. In a course of twelve hundred years and upwards, this way is almost entirely buried, but has frequently been discovered by accidental digging, and, at Okeley in Surry, has been curiously examined, and found in some places ten yards broad, in others seven, and a yard and half deep, in stones fetched at several miles distance. Some remains of it are to be seen in the church-yard at Darking.

It has been thought more probable that Julius Cæsar landed his legions at this place, than at Hastings, as the Bay here afforded such safe anchorage for his vessels.

THE *Portus Adurni*, which was the station of the *Exploratores* under the Roman Emperors, is supposed to have been at Aldrington, a little west of this town.

THE *Exploratores* derived their name from the business assigned them, which was to observe the motions of the enemy: For this purpose they could nowhere be more conveniently placed than on this spot, nor more securely situated than on the eminences of Whitehawke and Hollingsbury.

WHITEHAWKE, the strongest camp, is a little to the north-east of the town, and commands a most extensive view of the sea, east and west, from Beachy-head, as far as the Isle of Wight. It could only be attacked with advantage on the north-side, where, however, the entrance, though level, is narrow. On the east and west sides are two very steep declivities. Towards the sea the descent is gradual, and there

there seem to have been lines and entrenchments thrown up on that side quite to the base of the hill, though the greedy plough has now nearly worn out the traces of most of them. On the summit are three circular ramparts; the outermost of which is of a large circumference, and extends itself to the very edge of the precipices before mentioned.

HOLLINGSBURY, to which the country folks give the addition of Castle, a corruption probably of *Castrum*, and which is marked as a castle in some maps of the county, though evidently an encampment, lies about a mile north of the town, from whence the prospect towards the land-side is noble and uninterrupted. It consists of one circle of a large diameter, and still very perfect: within its area are several tumuli, or little hills, one of which has been opened from the top perpendicularly. This is perhaps the spot

spot dug into by one of the inhabitants, who (as the story goes) pretended to have it revealed to him in a dream, that he should find a pot of treasure there: The poor man, however (adds the story) after much labour was fain to give over his search without the reward he looked for, but with the additional mortification of having made himself the jest of the whole town.

At the distance of about eight miles north-west from the town, is another Roman encampment, well known by the name of the *Devil's Dyke* or *Ditch*, and so called from a deep glynn or hollow betwixt that and the neighbouring hill. The agger or rampart may be plainly traced, and on the side next the sea where the ground is level, it must have been raised to a considerable heighth, its remains being plainly discerned at a great distance. This hill is on the very skirt of the down, and the prospect, which
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is suddenly changed from open and uncultivated heaths, to a beautiful and rich inclosed country on one side, with an unbounded view of the sea on the other, fills the visitant with surprize and gladness. On this account few people who stay any time at this town fail to take a morning's ride thither.

To strengthen still further the supposition of this place having been a Roman station, it might be added, that not many years since, an urn was dug up in the neighbourhood, containing a quantity of silver coin of some of the later emperors; and a way found at Shoreham which ran towards Lewes. Whatever monuments of Roman antiquity may have existed here, whether pavements, hypocausts, or inscriptions; such, as being more delicate, more exposed, or less durable, must be supposed to have suffered under the devouring hand of time,

time, or fallen a sacrifice to the more destructive one of ignorance.

LONG before the Roman times this had been a favourite residence of the Druids; as well from the purity of the air, and the openness of its situation, as from the objects of their adoration, the Sea, and the Oak, of which last there were immense woods in its neighbourhood. It is asserted by those who have made curious researches after the remains of Druidism, that their Altars are no where to be met with in greater number.

DURING the Heptarchy it made a part of the kingdom of the South-Saxons, and in Edward the Confessor's time belonged to the manor of Godwin, Earl of Kent, who leaving it to his son King Harold, it fell together with the kingdom into the hands of the Norman Conqueror after the decisive engagement of Battel.

THE

THE Conqueror granted this manor to his son in law William de Warren, who afterwards gave it to the Priory he founded at Lewes.

OPPRESSED by these monks, brought thither from Italy, it struggled under a variety of difficulties, till the Reformation relieved it from the yoke of their oppression. From that time the town began again to flourish, and many who fled from the continent on the score of religion, seeking an asylum here, it became so considerable in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as to be thought worth the expence of fortifying, as has been already related.

It must not be forgot, in the history of this town, what signal service was afforded here to King Charles II. after the fatal battle of Worcester. It was here that monarch found the vessel which conveyed him to France, after a variety of *hair-breadth 'scapes*, and being not oniy disappointed of a ship,

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but

but nearly discovered in the west of England. On the 14th of October following his defeat, the King arrived at the George Inn in West-street; the sign of which is now changed to the head of that monarch. The inn-keeper, whose name was Smith, had lived about the court, and knew the King, but faithfully kept the secret. On the morrow his Majesty embarked on board a small vessel*, belonging to one Tetterfall, and the day after landed safely at Fecamp, near Havre de Grace. It is to be supposed, such loyalty and good service did not go unrewarded. At the restoration the bark was brought by captain Tetterfall into the river Thames, and lay some months before Whitehall, to commemorate the fortunate escape ef-

* From a creek near Shoreham, says Chamberlaine's Present State, Ed. 1673.

fectcd in it. An annuity of £. 100 was settled on the Captain, and his heirs for ever, which is enjoyed by a descendant from him at this day. That the town received no substantial mark of the royal favour, can only be imputed to the indolence of the King's temper, the great dissipation of his reign, and the constant emptiness of his coffers. It must, however, be allowed, that the monarch was not wanting in acknowledgments of the loyalty of its inhabitants, many of whom were personally known to him.

CAPTAIN Tetterfall lies buried in the church-yard, under a black marble stone, which had the following inscription, now almost wholly obliterated.

P. M. S.

CAPTAIN Nicholas Tetterfall, through whose prudence, valour, and loyalty,
 C 2 Charles

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Charles the Second, King of England, after he had escaped the sword of his merciless rebels, and his forces received a fatal overthrow at Worcester, Sept. 3d, 1651, was faithfully preserved and conveyed to France, departed this life the 26th day of July, 1674.

Within this marble monument doth lie,
Approv'd of faith, honour, and loyalty;
In this cold clay he hath now ta'en up his
station,

At once preserv'd the church, the crown
and nation;

When Charles the Great was nothing but
a breath,

This valiant soul stept between him and
death,

Usurpers threats, nor tyrant rebels frown,
Could not affright his duty to the crown,
Which glorious act of his, for church and
state,

Eight princes in one day did gratulate,
Professing all to him in debt to be,
As all the world are to his memory:

Since

Since Earth's could not reward to his
 worth have given,
 He now receives it from the King of
 Heaven.

OF genius, friendless, and unassisted,
 by patient industry surmounting every
 difficulty in the paths of science, this
 town has produced an extraordinary
 instance in one *John Grover*, born
 here about the latter end of the last
 century. The parents of this man
 were of mean circumstances, so that
 when a boy he was employed in tend-
 ing and looking after sheep, but be-
 ing of an inquisitive turn of mind, by
 dint of unwearied application, without
 a single day's instruction, he attained
 to such great proficiency in mathema-
 tical learning, as hardly to be excelled
 by any one living at his time. To
 skill in the mathematics, he added
 that of writing several hands very
 finely, and was exceedingly useful to

his townsmen, whose children he instructed in Navigation, as master of the free-school.

THE church is a vicarage, built on a small eminence, at a little distance from the town, making a good landmark at sea. A church is said to have stood formerly in the center of the town, and to have been burnt down by the French. Here are meeting houses for the Presbyterians, the Anabaptists, and the Quakers. The Methodists likewise have a neat place of worship here, built and supported by the Countess of Huntingdon.

ON the beach, near the east-end of the town, is a battery, raised at the expence of government; on it are mounted twelve pieces, 24 pounders. At Newhaven, seven miles from hence, and at Blatchington Down, two miles from Newhaven, are likewise batteries for defence of the coast.

THE fishermen of the town, who are a sober industrious body of men, are employed throughout the greatest part of the year in a succession of labour. The women, when disengaged from household cares, are busied in preparing the nets to be made use of by their husbands in the fishery.

THE spring is taken up in dredging for oysters, which are carried to beds in the Thames and Medway, from whence they are conveyed to London. The months of May, June, and July, are spent in fishing for mackarel; to take which, they set sail about sun-set, ply their nets all night, and return early in the morning; at which time the dealers are assembled on the beach, to buy up whatever quantity is caught for the London market: mackarel are, however, sometimes so plenty, as to be sold for a penny a piece. In the month of May, they frequently catch the red mullet, and in July they

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take great quantities of lobsters and prawns. The trawl-net is used in the month of August, in which several sorts of flat fish are taken. The whiting is caught with hooks, in September and October, which is succeeded by the herring-fishery in November. In this fishery they shew an incredible resolution and address, often venturing out to sea with their little boats, in the worst weather, and when larger vessels are scarcely able to live. The herrings they take are either sent up fresh to London, to which this has the advantage of being the nearest fishing coast, or are dried and pickled for foreign markets.

It is computed, that there are an hundred fishing boats belonging to this place; now reckoning three to each boat, which is the complement, the number employed in the fishery is readily obtained.

It

It cannot be supposed, but every kind of fish must be extremely cheap; and as the mutton is most excellent, beef and veal good, and these, together with poultry, to be had at a reasonable price, few can fare ill here, where they cannot want an appetite a long time. On the South Downs are taken, in the greatest plenty, those delicious little birds called Wheat-ears, the English Ortolans. Wheat-ear is supposed to be a corruption of White-arse, the translation of Cul-blanc, their French name, their rumps being white with fat. This is the Beccafico of Italy, and probably driven northwards from a failure of insect-food in that warm climate.

It is remarkable, that though these birds are found in other parts of England, they are no where else tolerable, not having perhaps any where their proper food in so great plenty. They appear about the end of harvest, and
 are

are taken by the shepherds in the following manner: A turf is cut about a foot long, and half a foot broad; the turf is turned to cover the hole, in which a snare of horse-hair is put; the birds being very shy, and (as the shepherds say) dreading clouds and rain, running to hide in these holes, are there taken.

It must be matter of concern to the curious in the article of eating, that this rare bird, from its exquisite delicacy and the warmth of weather when it is found, is so hazardous a commodity, that the London poulterers dare not meddle with it: but as every inconvenience has some alleviating circumstance attending it, the *bon vivant* has this satisfaction that the machine, or a post-chaise will in a few hours convey him to this delicious repast in its highest perfection.

THE air of this place, being strongly impregnated with the sea-vapour, is
ex-

exceedingly healthy. The inhabitants are remarkably robust, strangers to coughs, and all disorders of the lungs. Asthmatic and consumptive patients, and valetudinarians, in general, find the greatest relief from this air: physicians esteem it to be excelled by that of few places in the kingdom. In the hottest weather the refreshing breeze is always found here.

THE ingenious and learned Doctor Relhan, in his history of this place, remarks, that on examining the register-book of baptisms and burials, kept here, for seven years, from 1753, to 1759, he found the proportion of births to deaths nearly as five to three; whereas the proportion taken from the London bills of mortality, for 30 years, to 1757, was as two to three; and the births in the villages in England, about equal to the deaths, “ from whence (the Doctor says) it follows, that as the prolific power
“ of

“ of any set of inhabitants is equal
 “ to the health, and as the baptisms
 “ in Brighthelmston are nearly dou-
 “ ble the deaths; it must not only be
 “ more healthful than London, but
 “ more so than the other villages of
 “ England, as far as we know of
 “ them from the bills of mortality yet
 “ published.”

THE water here is got from wells at a great depth; and, being finely filtered through the pores of chalk (of which this place and its environs are an entire rock) is remarkably pure, clear, and free from any residuum, or sediment.

THE water of the well in North street, and that of a pump at the Castle Tavern, are the most in esteem.

THE goodness of the water, as it is a circumstance which promotes the health of the place, is, at the same time, an additional proof of the pu-
 rity

urity of the air; good water never being found in an impure air.

AT the distance of about half a mile, to the north-west of the town, is a mineral spring. Doctor Relhan, who minutely analyzed the water of it, in a course of experiments, which the curious reader will find at length in the work before cited, says, “ The
 “ advantages which appeared to arise
 “ from the use of this water, drunk
 “ in a proper quantity, were an in-
 “ crease of appetite and spirits; and
 “ in habits of a lax and enfeebled na-
 “ ture, an additional power of exer-
 “ cising without lassitude. Bodies,
 “ therefore, labouring under weak-
 “ nefs, the consequence of irregular
 “ living, and illicit pleasures; or de-
 “ bilities, arising from bad manage-
 “ ment, in lyings-in, &c. were by
 “ this water greatly relieved; and
 “ might, I am persuaded, under due
 “ regulation, be restored to perfect
 “ health,

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“ health, and the full exertion of those
“ powers which debilitated nature
“ cannot indulge them in.”

DAILY attendance is given at this spring during the season.

BRIGHTHELMSTON has a shore most commodiously adapted for sea-bathing; the water is clear, without any mixture of ooze, or of muddy fresh streams; its bottom is sandy, and as its descent is gradual, the tides do not rise so suddenly as to render bathing dangerous.

No gentlemen bathe on the east side of the town. The time of bathing is early in the morning, and there are experienced women to attend the ladies.

THE bathing machine is a wooden box, about double the size of those of the sentries in St. James's Park. It is raised on high wooden wheels. The bather ascends into it from the beach, by several wooden steps. The machine

chine is then pushed forward into the sea, whilst the bather is preparing for the ablution. The guide waits on the middle of the steps to receive the bather; who, when dipt, re-ascends the machine, which is then dragged back again upon the beach.

SEA-WATER used as a medicine, or as a bath, is excellent in many complaints.

EXERCISE should be used after bathing, to promote perspiration. The bather is not so liable to take cold in sea, as in river or spring-water; for, besides that sea-water is warmer, the salts contained in it prevent any obstruction in the pores, the cause of rheums. The skin is excited, by the activity of these salts, to throw out any matter which offends the pores; hence very often, pimples appear on first bathing, which are always removed by a continuation of it.

WHAT

WHAT has been just before mentioned of the little danger there is of taking cold by bathing in the sea, is a truth fully confirmed by experience, and the best authorities. Those who bathe in the sea, and put their clothes on their wet bodies, find no inconvenience from it. The men and women who walk knee-deep in the sea to take prawns and shrimps; they who attend upon the bathers; and others who do it for diversion, never catch cold though they keep on their wet shoes and stockings the whole day. It has been already mentioned how free the inhabitants are from colds; the same is observable of all seamen. The late Doctor Hales was well acquainted with this truth, and therefore recommended wetting the body with sea-water (or a substitute of it, where it could not be had) as a sovereign preservative from the bad effects of the chill nightly dews in hot climates;
falt-

salt-water (says the Doctor) wonderfully strengthening and bracing the muscular fibres, and covering the skin with a saltish crust, which prevents all feverish infections.

In all cases where sea-water is to be used, whether as a bath or medicine, the advice of a skilful physician should be followed. Dr. Russell observes, “ That many patients are apt to hurry
 “ into a course of bathing, before the
 “ body is altered, and sufficiently pre-
 “ pared by drinking sea-water, or by
 “ a previous course of other reme-
 “ dies; which hurry is always detri-
 “ mental to the patient, by protract-
 “ ing his cure.”

DOCTOR Awfiter in a tract, inti-
 tled, “ Thoughts on Brightelmston,”
 first published in the year 1768, ex-
 pressed his hopes that as this place
 had been much favoured by the no-
 bility and gentry, he might see a set
 of baths erected for the use of such

D

unhappy

unhappy persons as stood in need of hot-bathing, and he therein gave a description of such baths.

No steps having been taken to carry so salutary a measure into execution; the Doctor determined to undertake the troublesome office (so he calls it) himself, on an enlarged plan. In consequence of which in October 1769, the first stone of a building was laid, close to the shore, and sheltered from the wind, to which sea-water is conveyed for the different baths, which are seven in number, the particular uses of which are explained in an Appendix.

THE same ingenious author, to remove the loathing, sickness, and thirst with which sea-water, taken pure, is always attended, recommends mixing it with an equal quantity of new-milk. “ Thus united, (says the Doctor) “ they become a noble medicine; “ they are correctors to each other; “ and

“ and milk and sea-water, so com-
“ bined, will agree with the stomach
“ that could not bear either of them
“ separately.”

WHEN sea-water is required to
cleanse the blood, he recommends the
following mixture :

“ TAKE of sea-water and milk,
“ each four ounces, put them over
“ the fire, and when they begin to
“ boil, add a sufficiency of cremor-
“ tartar, to turn it into whey ; strain
“ it from the curd, and, when cool,
“ drink it.”

P A C K E T S

F O R

D I E P P E.

THE following Packets sail for Dieppe:

1. THE Princess Carolina, Captain Killick, burthen 70 tuns, sails from Brighthelmston every Saturday, and returns every Tuesday; has room for horses and carriages, two cabbins, and sixteen beds. Passengers pay a guinea each. A cabin may be engaged to any party or single person for six guineas, and the whole Packet for twelve.

2. THE King George, Captain Siffell, burthen 61 tuns, sails from Brighthelmston every Tuesday, and returns every Saturday; has room for horses and carriages, two cabbins and four-

teen

teen beds. Passengers pay a guinea each. A cabin or the whole packet may be engaged as in the other vessel.

THIS little work being intended as a *vade mecum* for the company resorting to this place, (many of whom finding themselves so near the coast of France, and moreover learning that they save 90 miles by land in going this way to Paris, may be inclined to make that fashionable trip) a sketch of the rout from Dieppe to that center of polite dissipation will not be thought altogether ill-placed here.

FEW of the roads in France can be so commodiously travelled as this from Dieppe to Paris. From the former place to Rouen, a traveller may go in a post chaise, or he may hire a horse called a *cheval quitte**. The distance

* So called because *quitte*, or free of expence on the road, a note being given to the hirer which procures the beast a bait.

betwixt Rouen and Paris, may be made in post chaises, in a *carrosse public*, or stage coach, and by *chevaux de louage* or post horses. This by land, but should our Paris-traveller prefer cheapness to expedition, or be desirous of seeing more of the country, and of the manners of its people, he can go up the Seine, which may be done for the greatest part of the way, only where the river making some extraordinary *doubles* or meanders, the passage is shortened by crossing the neck of land.

WE shall now set down the distances of the several places in this route, the different conveniences for making them, together with what we think most worth our traveller's observation in the places he passes through.

*The Route to PARIS, from DIEPPE,
through ROUEN.*

From *Dieppe*, through *Tastes*, to *Rouen*,
is 12 Leagues.

By *chaise de voiture*, or post chaise,
by the *carosse public*, or by a *cheval
quitte*, the two last for six livres.

At *Dieppe* see the tobacco ma-
nufactory, and the shops of the ivory
turners.

At *Rouen*, besides the bridge of
boats, the palace, the statue of the
maid of Orleans, (in the *Marché aux
veaux*, where she was burnt by order
of the Duke of Bedford, the Eng-
lish general) there are many things
worthy notice. The several convents
of Nuns and Friars, together with
the churches, must every where be

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objects of an English traveller's cu-
riosity.

Through *Port St. Ouen*, to *Vaudreuil*,
is five Leagues.

A BOAT sets off from the Cour-
Dauphin at Rouen, at half past five
every morning, for Port St. Ouen,
which holds twelve persons, at three
sous each. This boat, as all others,
is regulated, so that the boatman al-
ways receives his full fare, whatever
be the number of passengers, who
must pay it between them, though
they are but half what the boat is
allowed to carry. From Port St.
Ouen, a horse may be had for forty
sous to Vaudreuil.

THE traveller by land must ob-
serve the several fine views upon this
part of the road.

Through

Through *Gaillon*, and *Vernon*, to *Bonniere*, is nine Leagues.

MAY be all made by water. The fare of this boat is nine livres ten sous for twelve persons. At *Bonniere* on horseback, to meet the *Galiote* at *Roboise*, which sets off at ten every evening. The horse costs ten sous. The *Galiote* is drawn by horses, and arrives at *Poissi* at seven the next morning : it holds near two hundred persons, and the expence is fifteen sous each.

AT *Gaillon*, a fine *Carthusian Monastery* and a castle, the residence of the *Archbishop of Rouen*, esteemed the pleasantest situation in France. *Vernon*, though a small place, has two churches, and no less than six convents.

Through

Through *Mante, Meulan, Trielle*, to
Poissi, is nine Leagues.

AT Mante, observe the bridge over the Seine; the Isle Champion, and the pleasant walks about the town. At Meulan, is another stone bridge, and a pleasant Villa remarkable for its fine gardens, belonging to the Abbé Bignon. Poissi is the birth-place of St. Louis, and has a fine Monastery built on the spot. It is the Smithfield of Paris, the butchers coming here to buy their live cattle.

Through *St. Germain en Laye*,
Paris, is five Leagues.

FROM Poissi to Paris there goes a coach, the fare in which is thirty sous; there is likewise to be had

a vehicle nicknamed a *pot de chambre*, holding two persons at four livres ten sous each.

ST. Germain en Laye, is the Richmond of the Parisians. Observe the palace and the fine terrace round it.

IN the whole about 40 Leagues.

W A G G O N.

DAVIS's waggon goes from the Talbot Inn, in the Borough, every Thursday morning, and returns from Brightelmston every Tuesday.

STAGE COACHES.

I. TUBB and Davis's machine to and from London, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, by the way of
 Chailey

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Chailey to the Old Ship at Bright-helmston, and the Star at Lewes, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, through Uckfield, to the White Hart at Lewes, and Castle at Bright-helmston. It sets out from the Golden Cross, at Charing Cross, at five o'clock in the morning, and returns at half after five every morning from Bright-helmston. Inside passengers pay 14s. to Bright-helmston, and 12s. to Lewes. Luggage above 14 pounds paid for at 1d. per lb.

2. A MACHINE sets out at five o'clock in the morning, from the Spread Eagle, Grace-church-street, through Steyning to the New Ship on Bright-helmston, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and returns on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The fare to Bright-helmston is 14s. and to Steyning 11s. Luggage above 14 pounds, paid for at 1d. per lb.

3. BRIGHTHELMSTON and Cuckfield New Machine, by way of Rye-gate, sets out from the Swan with Two Necks, Lad-lane, London, at five o'clock in the morning, to the Castle, at Brighthelmston, and continues the same every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; returns from thence every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at half past five. Insides to Brighthelmston 14s. to Cuckfield 10s. 6d. allowed 14lb. luggage; all above 1d. *per lb.* and so in proportion for passengers and luggage to any part of the road: outsides and children in lap, half price.

Performed by Tubb, Davis, Wood, and Palfy.

N. B. Places taken for the Machine at the Bar of the Castle Tavern, Brighthelmston. Inside passengers to pay 10s. 6d. at booking.

P O S T.

P O S T.

THE Post sets out for London, every morning (except Saturday morning) at nine o'clock, and comes in every night (except Monday night) about seven during the summer season. During the winter, the Post sets out Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at eleven o'clock at night; and returns Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at eight in the morning.

THE

THE Post-road from London to Bright-
helmston, through Lewes.

| | | Distance from | |
|----------------|----------------|--|-----------|
| | | { each other. London. | |
| From London to | Croydon | — | 11 miles |
| | Godstone | — | 9 — 20 |
| | East Grinstead | — | 10 — 30 |
| | Maresfield | — | 21 — 41 |
| | Lewes | — | 10 — 51 |
| | Brighthelmston | — | 8 — 59 |
| | | — | 59 miles. |

THE Post-road from London to Bright-
helmston, through Horsham and
Steyning.

| | | Distance from | |
|----------------|----------------|--|----------|
| | | { each other. London. | |
| From London to | Epsom | — | 15 miles |
| | Dorking | — | 9 — 24 |
| | Horsham | — | 14 — 38 |
| | Steyning | — | 14 — 52 |
| | Brighthelmston | — | 10 — 62 |
| | | — | 62 miles |

THE

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The new Post-road from London to
Brighthelmston, through Ryegate.

| | Distance from | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------|
| | each other. | London. |
| From London to Sutton | — 10 miles | |
| Ryegate | — 11 | — 21 |
| Crawley | — 9 | — 30 |
| Cuckfield | — 10 | — 40 |
| Brighthelmston | — 14 | — 54 |
| | 54 miles. | |

F I N I S.

