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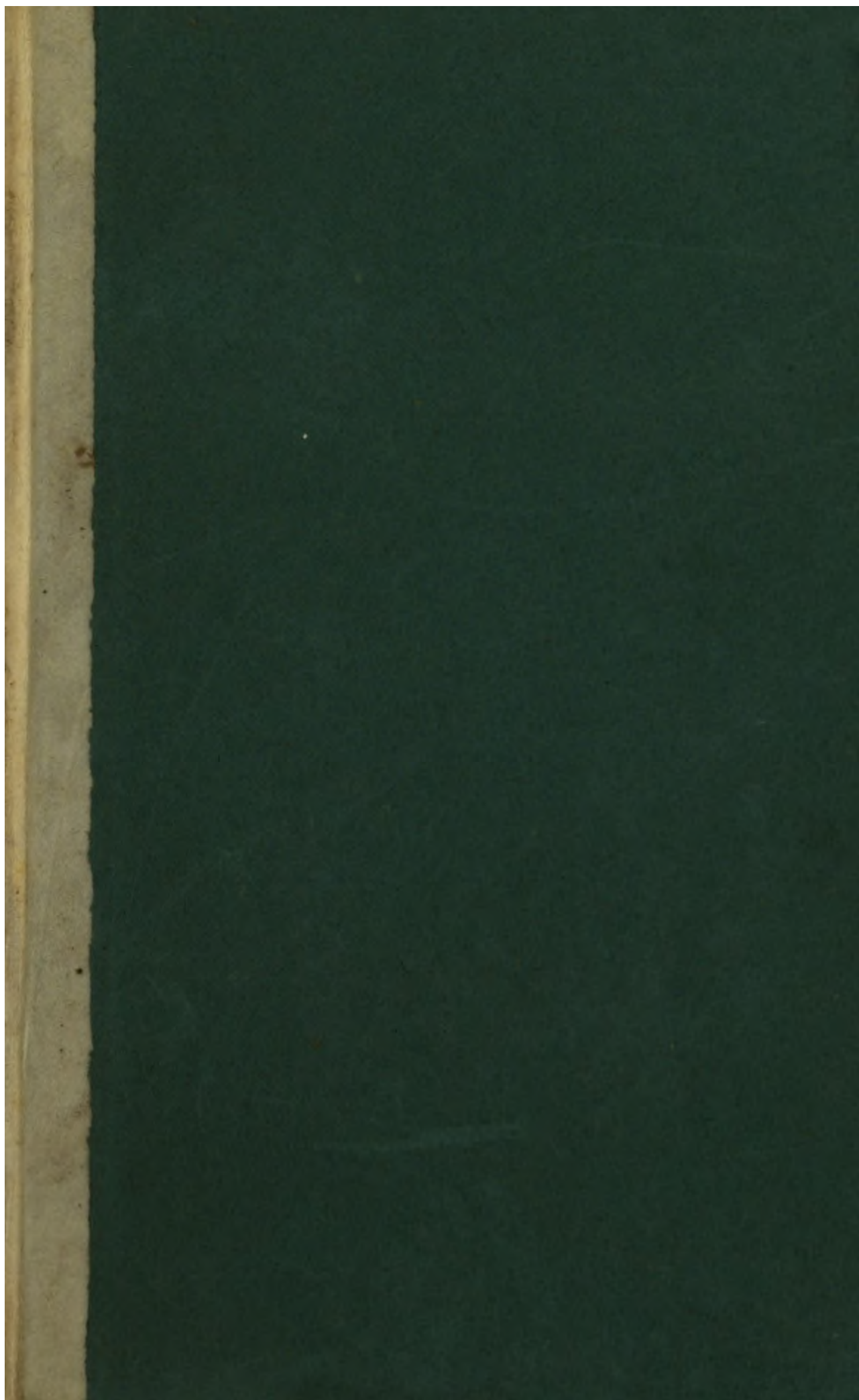
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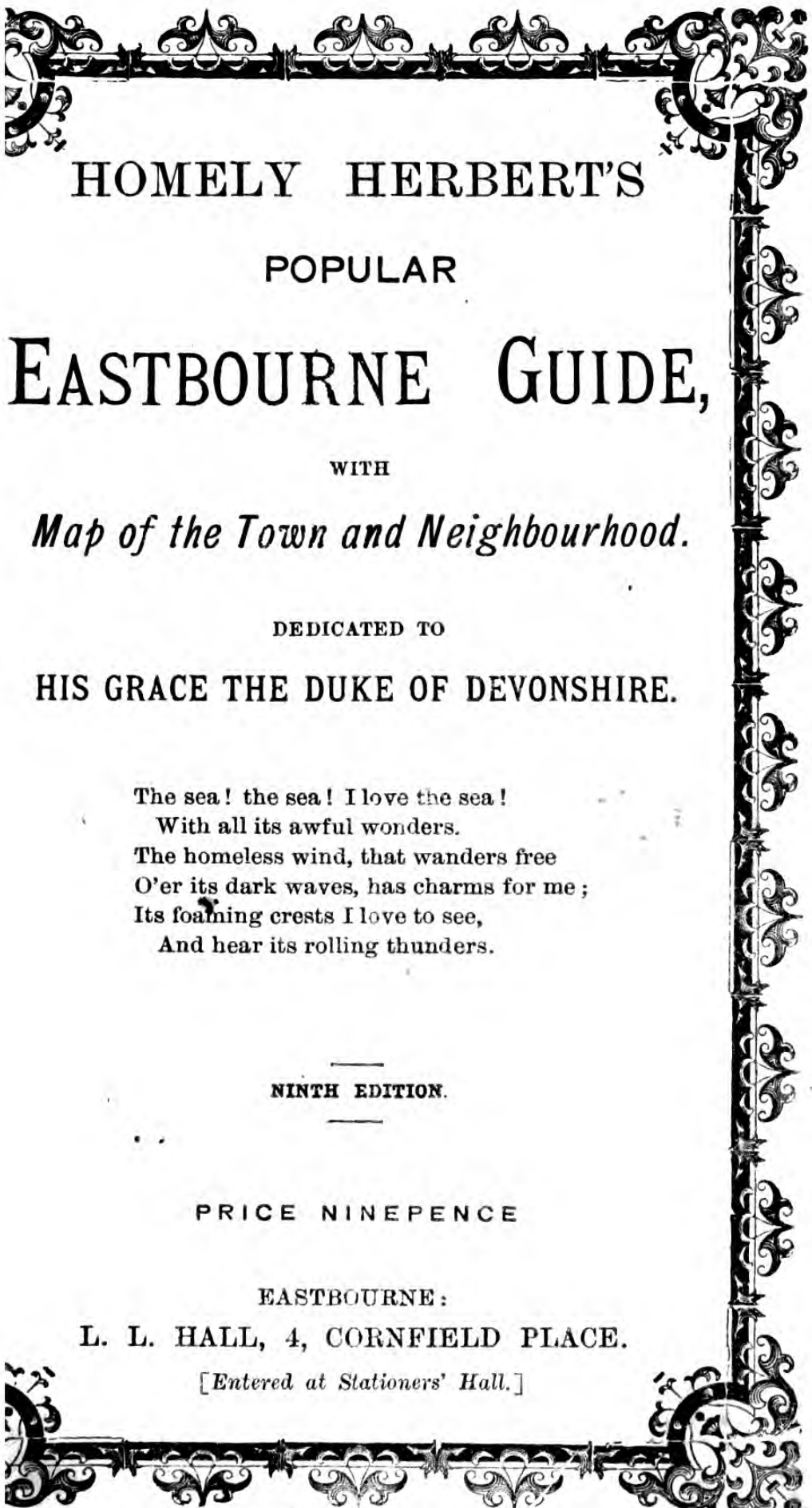












HOMELY HERBERT'S  
POPULAR  
EASTBOURNE GUIDE,

WITH  
*Map of the Town and Neighbourhood.*

DEDICATED TO  
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

The sea! the sea! I love the sea!  
With all its awful wonders.  
The homeless wind, that wanders free  
O'er its dark waves, has charms for me;  
Its foaming crests I love to see,  
And hear its rolling thunders.

—  
NINTH EDITION.  
—

PRICE NINEPENCE

EASTBOURNE:  
L. L. HALL, 4, CORNFIELD PLACE.

[Entered at Stationers' Hall.]

MS 3.

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**EASTBOURNE.**

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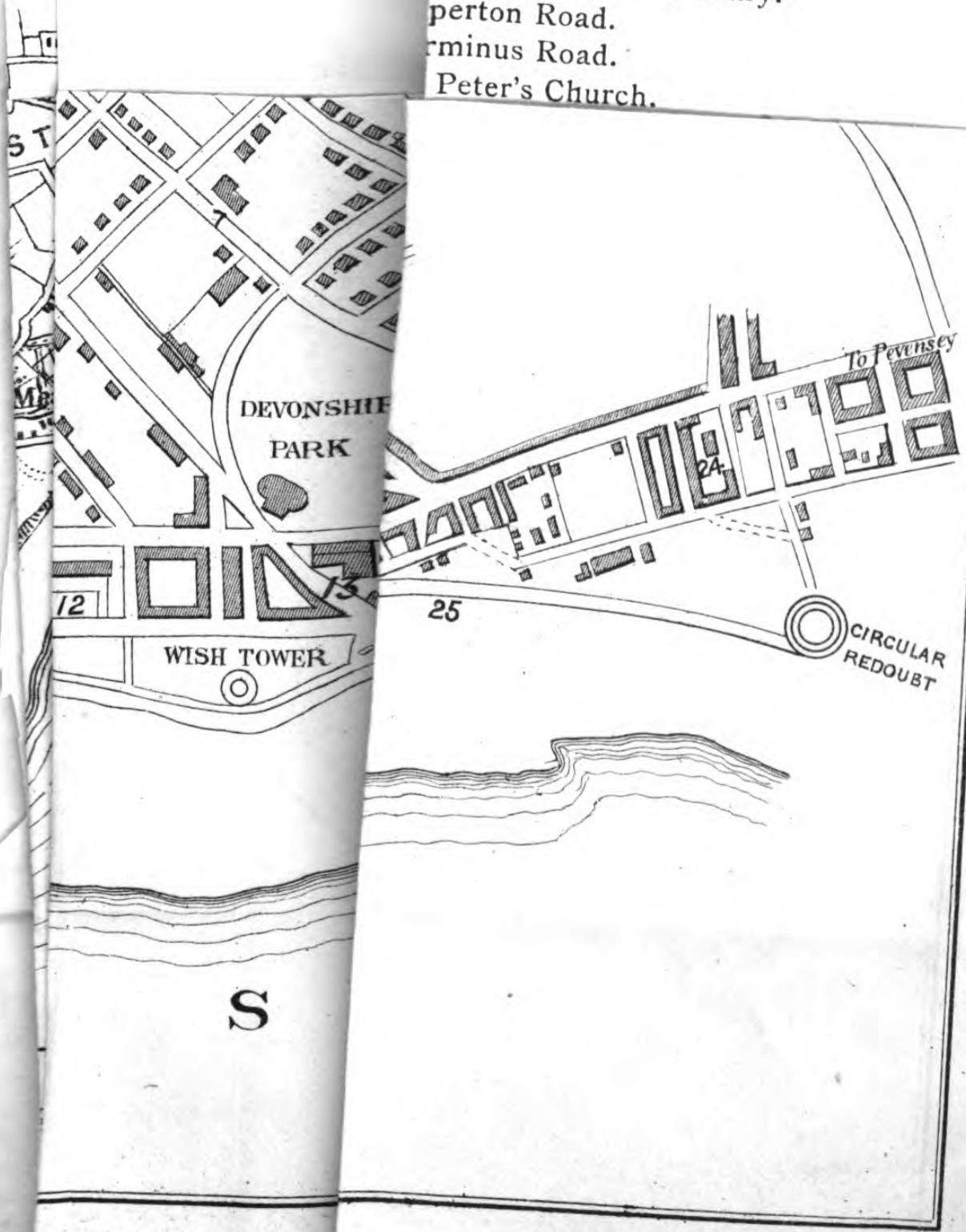
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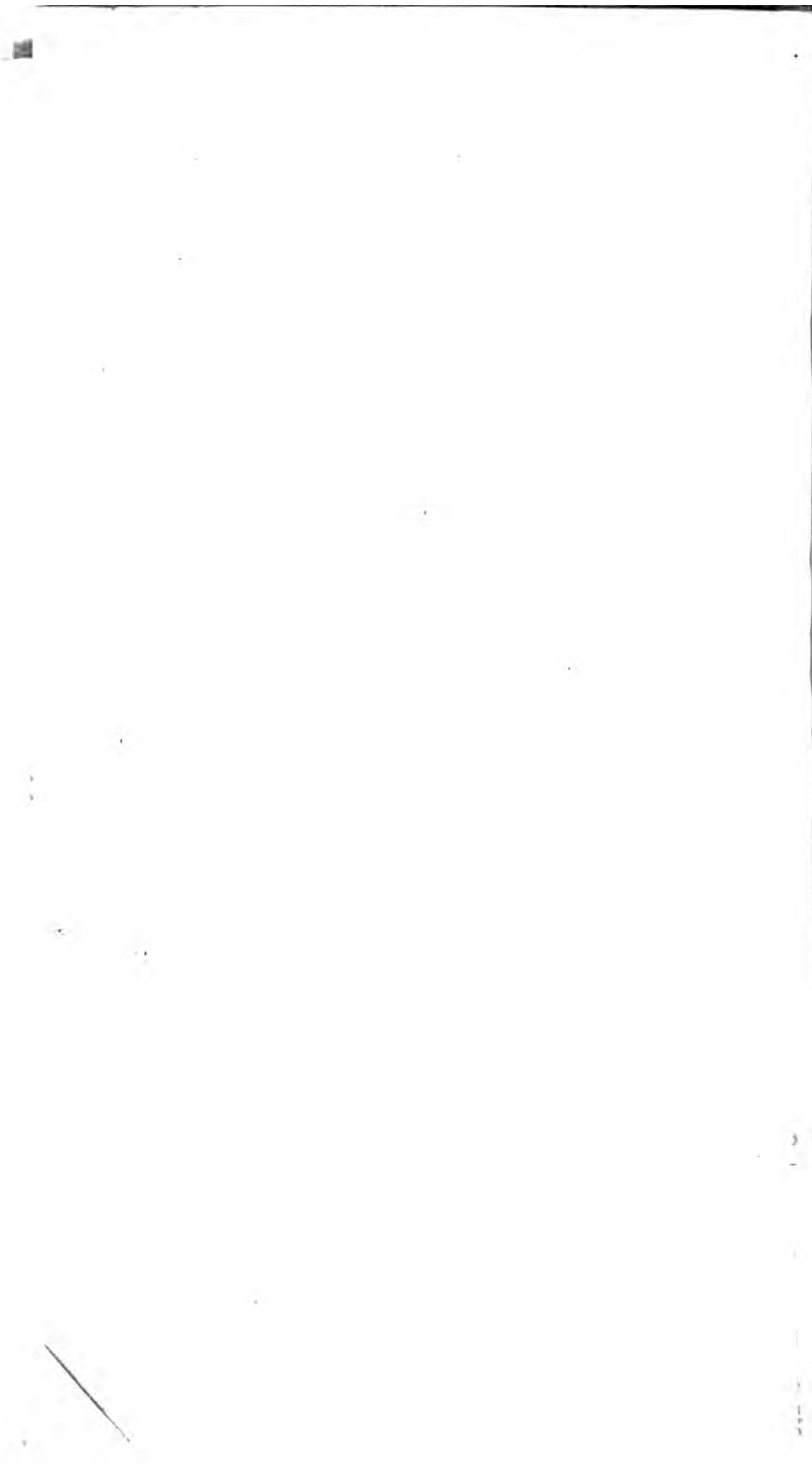
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British Church of St. Mary.  
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St. Martin's Church.  
St. Peter's Church.





HOMELY HERBERT'S  
POPULAR  
EASTBOURNE GUIDE

AND

*Visitors' Directory.*

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*Gough Add's. Issues 8 73.*

BUTLER AND TANNER,  
THE SELWOOD PRINTING WORKS,  
FROME, AND LONDON.

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# HOMELY HERBERT'S GUIDE TO EASTBOURNE.



SEVERAL years have elapsed since Homely Herbert first offered his services to the visitors to this salubrious locality. The reception accorded to past editions encourages him once again to offer himself as their companion and guide, soliciting their questioning, and promising, so far as in him lies, satisfactory answers.

**Well, Mr. Herbert, is Eastbourne a healthy place?**

Most certainly it is. Natural causes conduce to its salubrity. The current of air is continually ventilated by the sea-breezes and sweet land-winds, which neither allow moist vapours to rest nor permit the formation of those noxious combinations, so often generated by excess of heat. Moreover, the sea-breezes so modify the summer heat, that you may walk on the sea-shore or ride on the Downs even in the warmest weather, without much inconvenience. Doubtless the chalk soil by which Eastbourne is partly surrounded, greatly contributes to its healthiness. The climate in winter is more equable here than in many inland towns, and a few

degrees warmer. We, therefore, after many years of experience, feel some confidence in recommending Eastbourne to those seeking a renewal of health and strength, and even to those in the earlier stages of consumption. In the Registrar-General's reports Eastbourne occupies a very favourable position. The population in 1851, was 3,483; in 1861, 5,795; in 1871, 10,354; and in 1881, 21,510.

**Burial Statistics of Eastbourne Cemetery for the ten years preceding the census of April 3rd, 1871.**

Not exceeding the age of	1 year	353
„	„ 10 years	190
„	„ 20 „	75
„	„ 50 „	266
„	„ 70 „	181
Exceeding 70 years	.....	153
Just over 100 „	.....	1
Age unknown	.....	1
		1220
		1220

Twenty-five of this number died out of the parish. The average death-rate of Eastbourne is under 15 in a 1000, and the number of those attaining three score and ten years is considerable.

**What of the Drainage?**

At a cost of more than £35,000 the main drain has been carried down the old Pevensey Road, below the Archery Tavern, thence through the beach into the sea at Langney Fort, far enough out to reach the

currents, which are sufficiently strong to carry out all sewage beyond the possibility of return to the shore. Langney Fort is about two miles from Christ Church Seaside. In order to get rid of the sewage at high water, as well as low water, one of Shone's ejectors has been put up near the Archery Tavern, and competent authorities tell us the success is undeniable. The sanitary authorities of several towns have been here to inspect the working of this ejector, and expressed themselves satisfied of its utility.

### Is the water good?

Yes, our supply is derived from a deep well penetrating the green sand formation.\* It first penetrates a thick alluvial deposit, consisting of layers of clay, peat, and blue sand; but all this portion of the well is carefully protected by a double wall of brickwork, so that none of the water contaminated by surface drainage may enter it. It then enters the green sand formation, and after a short distance the brickwork protection ceases, and the well is cut into solid rock, passing through alternate layers of sandstone and sandstone mixed with clay. These last belong to the gault formation, and the well therefore reaches to the lower green sand, from which the principal supply is derived. The well with its various headings leading into it is capable of yielding a supply of four million gallons a day—a quantity much in excess of the present demand;

\* The Duke of Devonshire, who is the principal landowner here, has taken a deep interest in the growth and well-being of Eastbourne. To him we are indebted for our beautiful parades, drives, and lounges, along the sea coast. The Water Works are his; and he nobly relieved the parish of the onerous duty of carrying out our drainage, accepting about £10,000, which the Local Board had voted, and advancing the remaining part, amounting to over £25,000. In these matters, Mr. J. R. McLean was the Duke's adviser and engineer. The new works were opened by the Prince of Wales, June 30th, 1883.

for the consumption only reaches one million, calculated at the liberal amount of thirty gallons per head—nearly half as much again as is allowed by the London Water Companies. The water is pumped up by engines of 250 horse-power into the reservoirs, the lower of which, at an altitude of 150 feet, has a capacity of 2,500,000 gallons, and serves for the supply of the chief part of the town. The higher reservoir has an altitude of 400 feet, and a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons, and is intended for the supply of houses standing on a higher level. From these reservoirs there is a constant supply of water maintained in the main pipe.

### **Is the bathing good?**

The sea here is much freer from weed and polluting matter than on many parts of the coast, therefore I consider the bathing is equal to any in England. Machines are freely provided facing the Grand Parade, and some at the east end near the Marine Parade. Those not wishing the open sea, will find ample accommodation in the Devonshire Baths.

**Although on pleasure bent, we look for letters of business, or friendship. Will you inform us where we can post our letters?**

Most willingly.

The General Post Office (Postmaster, Mr. T. Cook) is at No. 42, Terminus Road, at which and the other offices the box is closed at the undermentioned times on week-days. On Sundays the principal despatch is from the General Post Office at 9 p.m.



Letters can be posted with extra  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  stamp ten minutes after closing box.

										<i>Sundays</i>
General Post Office	.....	9 10	...11 20	...	1 30	...7 0	...9 0	...	9 0	0
Old Town sub-office	.....	8 30	...	...	12 50	...6 30	...7 50	...	1 0	0
Meads sub-office	.....	...	...	...	...	6 0	...	...	...	...
Cavendish Place sub-office	.....	8 45	...11 0	...	1 0	...6 25	...8 0	...	6 0	0
Ashampstead, Upperton-road wall-box	.....	8 40	...	...	1 10	...6 40	...8 0	...	6 0	0
Railway Station wall-box	.....	8 45	...11 0	...	1 10	...6 40	...8 0	...	6 0	0
South Street sub-office (Mr. Dicker's)	.....	8 45	...11 0	...	1 0	...6 30	...8 0	...	...	...
South Street pillar	.....	8 45	...11 0	...	1 0	...6 30	...8 0	...	6 0	0
Cornfield Road wall-box (at No. 1)	.....	8 45	...11 0	...	1 0	...6 35	...8 0	...	6 0	0
Terminus Road wall-box (at No. 66), Royal Hotel	.....	8 50	...11 0	...	1 15	...6 45	...8 0	...	6 0	0
Grand Parade pillar (at No. 42)	.....	8 45	...11 0	...	1 0	...6 45	...8 0	...	6 0	0
Devonshire Park sub-office	.....	8 45	...11 0	...	1 0	...6 45	...8 0	...	6 0	0
Seaside Road wall-box (at No. 51)	.....	8 45	...11 0	...	1 0	...6 20	...8 0	...	6 0	0
Christ Church wall-box	...	8 45	...11 0	...	1 0	...6 10	...8 0	...	6 0	0
Roselands wall-box	.....	...	...	...	...	6 0	...	...	...	...
Seaside pillar-box	.....	8 45	...11 0	...	1 0	...6 15	...8 0	...	6 0	0
Blackwater Road pillar	...	8 45	...11 0	...	1 0	...6 30	...8 0	...	6 0	0
Susan's Road wall-box	...	8 45	...11 0	...	1 0	...6 45	...8 0	...	6 0	0
Roselands sub-office	.....	8 40	...10 55	...	...	6 5	...7 55	...	...	...
Grand Hotel box (pillar)	.....	8 45	...10 55	...	1 0	...6 45	...8 0	...	6 0	0
Meads Road pillar	.....	8 35	...10 50	...	12 50	...6 20	...7 50	...	6 0	0

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.

Money Orders are issued and paid at the General Post Office, at the Cavendish Place Office, South Street, Roselands, and at the Old Town Office, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. Saturdays, from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

There are four deliveries from London daily, viz.—at 7 a.m., 10 a.m., 4.30 p.m., and 7 p.m. The hours are much later in the height of the season, and in remote parts of the town the letters are not delivered for an hour, or even two hours later.

Telegraph Messages are received and despatched from 7 a.m. till 10 p.m. on week-days. Sundays, from 7 to 10 a.m., and from 5 to 6 p.m.

The afternoon delivery is dependent on the Rail service, and is sometimes earlier, as it is on our going to press.

**You speak of Seaside, Southbourne, and old Eastbourne, please explain the distinction.**

An old lady acquaintance of ours, who lived just a hundred years and one day, used often to speak of the time when Seaside consisted of but seven houses; and about forty years ago the number was so small that the designation "Sea houses," was appropriate. Equally so was that of Southbourne, or, as often called, South Street, and Eastbourne as the "Old Town," seeing that each part was distinct. Not so is the case now, as corn-fields and barns have given place to substantial shops and dwelling-houses almost from one end of the parish to the other; and in the Pevensey Road, going into a part of Willingdon parish, a distance of nearly three miles, on the right hand and on the left, the wings extend, the whole forming a large and handsome town.

**Perhaps, Mr. Herbert, you will accompany me to Eastbourne Old Town?**

With pleasure; we will set out by way of Marine Parade.\* Some of the houses have been standing nearly 100 years, but most of the antique have given place, or are giving place, to those of modern build. We will move forward "Westward Ho!" and pass along the broad pathway connecting the two parades, and which is defended by a breastwork of wood, erected at the expense of the Duke of Devonshire, to whom we also owe the magnificent parades from hence to Holywell. The iron railing here was the gift of the late W. L. Leaf, Esq. On our right is the Queen's Hotel, a magnificent building erected near where once stood a substantial ten-roomed house, from its standing in a field called the Field

\* Marine Parade has received a noble extension, being carried down eastward to the Redoubt. The Prince of Wales opened this also on June 30, 1883.

House, some parts of which had stood there 200 years, and been the pleasant temporary home of some thousands of visitors in that period. The row of houses running into Seaside Road is called Queen's Gardens, and the first three, facing south, Marine Gardens. These and the Colonnade are all built on the Field, and constitute the Field House estate. Previous to 1840, between the Pier Gates and the steps by the wall, there stood a round house, once a mill for grinding corn. In 1780, the Duke of Kent, Queen Victoria's father, and some other members of the Royal family, spent some months therein. Fronting this house in olden time cattle grazed in a delightful meadow.

**Has not the Sea made great encroachments?**

Of this there is abundant evidence, even since 1800.

Acre after acre of land has been swept away, from Seaside to Beachy Head. Our forefathers thought by erecting high groins they could prevent this devastation; but events have shown that the so called protectors at times could act contrariwise.

We will not go down Cavendish Place on our right, but pass along the Parade, and take the next turning which leads down Victoria Place. Let us halt awhile, and take a bird's-eye view of the handsome terraces, flower gardens, lawns of green turf, spacious promenades, hotels, also a capital carriage drive extending to Holywell. On the promenade you will find comfortable seats, and on the lower one is a shelter from the heat and storms, which we invite your special attention to. On these seats you may drink in the precious breeze which gives health and vivacity to its recipient, and may

“With wonder mark  
The moving wilderness of waves.”



**But, Mr. Herbert, what of the Pier ?**

That you will find a most agreeable place, especially if you have any objection to a sea voyage, as on it you may derive much of the benefit, without the disagreeables of a sail on the briny deep. The first column was screwed down by Lord Edward Cavendish, youngest son of the Duke of Devonshire, April 18th, 1866, and opened by his lordship, June 13th, 1870. It is 1,000 feet in length, and will, it is said, seat 2,000 people. On January 1st, 1877, a fearful gale tore a large part away from the shore to the middle, but the public spirit of the inhabitants soon had it replaced in a more stable manner. An excellent band plays there every evening during the summer and autumn.

Eastbourne, for quiet promenades by the sea, can vie with any of our watering-places on the south coast.\*

Let us now walk through Victoria Place. Leaving on our left Rocklands, Norfolk Villa, Trinity House, and some newly erected shops, part of which are in what in olden time was called Shady Lane, now Seaside Road. The avenue of trees is very beautiful, especially in the spring. Facing us is Terminus Road, leading to the railway station.

**What Church is this on our left ?**

It is called Trinity Church, and its style of architecture is in harmony with its name, owing to its twice being enlarged. It was erected in 1838, by voluntary contributions; the ground was given by

\* Mr. Lower, in his History of Sussex, published in 1870, says that the sea frontage is scarcely equalled on the south coast of England, while the luxuriant growth of trees, particularly elms, gives the town a charm not to be surpassed in such close proximity to the sea on the south-east shores of Great Britain, which are generally devoid of this auxiliary to the landscape.

the Duke of Devonshire. This church has a small endowment yielding about £9 per annum.

Through the munificence of the Hon. Mrs. Gilbert, who not only presented the ground, but contributed a handsome donation, another church, called Christ Church, has been erected at Seaside. It is in the early Gothic decorative style. The first cost was £2,300, but it has been added to and much improved, and a tower added at considerable cost. The Hon. Mrs. Gilbert's donation is, as we understand, devoted to an endowment for special purposes. The Duke of Devonshire gave £500 towards the building.

#### What other places of worship have you?

There is a fine church in Tideswell and Susan's Road, built at the sole cost of Lady Victoria Wellesley.

The style is Lombard Byzantine, a developpe of the Old Byzantine and Later Romanesque adopted in Italy towards the end of the sixth century. The subsoil being very bad, the concrete foundation had to be carried down 17 to 20 feet, and this work was executed by Mr. Hayward. The building consists of nave, north and south aisles, chancel, chancel aisles, apse, and tower; the latter connected with the church by a short arcade. The external dimensions of the edifice are: 127 feet by 68 feet, with an elevation of 51 feet to ridge of nave. The internal measurements are: nave  $86\frac{1}{2}$  feet by 33 feet, by 39 feet to plate, or 49 feet to top of open timber roof; north and south aisles, each 75 feet by 13 feet, by 18 feet to plate, or 26 feet to top of beam to roof. The chancel is divided from the nave by an arch 24 feet wide, 37 feet high, and measures 19 feet by 33 feet, by 38 feet to wooden ceiling. The apse having a 12 feet radius contains seven

windows with spherical stone vault over, and a reredos in Caen stone. The north chancel aisle, 19 feet by 13 feet, is arranged as a vestry, whilst the corresponding south aisle is arranged as an organ chamber. The campanile or tower at the south west corner is 16 feet square by 83 feet in height, and contains a clock with four faces, by Messrs. Dent & Co., and five beautifully toned bells, by Messrs. Mears & Stainbank. The materials of the church are Keymer bricks and buff bricks from Tamworth, with red and buff terra cotta by Messrs. Gibbs & Canning, of Tamworth. Internally the walls are lined with Burham bricks, and the stone arcading is white and blue Corsham. The latter, as also the pulpit, desk, font, and Mosaics were executed by Messrs. Farmer & Brindly, of London. The handsome brass corona of 60 jets, the fourteen 15-light brass hanging lamps, and the chastely-designed pulpit rail were prepared by Messrs. Hart, Son & Peard. The tile floors and writing were executed by Messrs. Simpson & Sons; and the iron railing by Messrs. Johnston Bros. The contractor for the general work was Mr. James Peerless, of Eastbourne. The total cost has been about £18,000. In addition to the chancel and aisle windows there are clerestory windows at each side and a wheel window at the west end, all of which are glazed with tinted cathedral glass. The text, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," is worked in gold Mosaics on the chancel arch, and between the chancel windows and the reredos the text, "This do in remembrance of Me," is very conspicuous and similarly worked in. The reredos is pretty in its simplicity. It contains seven arcades, six filled with appropriate texts and the centre with the monogram I.H.S. On one side of the altar there is the Lord's Prayer and the Belief, and on the other side the Ten Commandments.

Over the main entrance at the west end the words, "My House shall be called the House of Prayer." The pulpit and reading desk are of Caen stone, inlaid with polished marble, and are very effective. At the west end just over the font there is a brass plate engraved as follows: "To the glory of God, for the good of souls, and in loving and most grateful memory of the excellent ladies Dorothy and Emma Tilney Long this church is erected. Consecrated by Richard Durnford, D.D., Lord Bishop of Chichester, the 6th day of July, 1882." The whole of the work has been carried out from the designs and under the direction of Messrs. Parr, Strong & Parr, the architects. The benches will accommodate about 800 worshippers. The general appearance of the church has been much admired, and the architects have been most successful in working out the various details of the design.

Before you is a handsome church (S. Saviour's), built at the sole cost of George Whelpton, Esq., father of the Incumbent. It is of red brick with Bath stone dressings. The nave is the chief feature of the church, being 90 by 35 feet, and receives nearly all its light from the clerestory windows, which are much larger than those in the side aisles. There are six bays, the last on each side standing diagonally, so as to meet the chancel arch, which is much narrower than the nave. The organ chamber and vestry are arranged parallel with these, and thus adjoin the chancel. There is an apse lighted by four windows and groined in brick with stone ribs. The walls throughout are double, and bound together by iron girders. The roof is boarded on principals, forming a pointed arch, of which the apex is ten feet lower than the ridge tiles; the best effects for sound and facility of hearing are realized by this arrangement. The main entrance is by the tower.



The dimensions are as follows:—Extreme length, east to west, 144 feet; width, north to south, that is nave and side aisles, 55 feet; height of nave, ridge outside, 70 feet; height of chancel arch, 36 feet. The outlay on the church itself was £8,000, but the tower, etc., raised it to somewhere about £15,000. The Duke of Devonshire generously gave the ground and £1,000 towards the tower and spire. Both this church and All Souls' have a peal of bells. Near the Devonshire Park is All Saints' Church. The reredos presented to the church is said to be a magnificent work of art. At the Meads there is a church dedicated to St. John. This church owes its existence chiefly to Mrs. Grace, a daughter of the late Dr. Brodie (a former vicar of Eastbourne), who, with other members of the family, considering the inconvenient distance from any place of worship, and the rising importance of this part of the parish, generously contributed about one-third of the entire cost, and took an active interest in obtaining subscriptions, etc. The Duke of Devonshire for this also gave the land and £1,000 towards the buildings. The style is decorated Gothic. The cost of the church, parsonage, and endowment is about £6,500. It is invested in the hands of five trustees, with power to elect others when vacancies occur. In connection with S. Saviour's there is St. Peter's, situate close to the pathway to Old Town, near the Southbourne end. There is the Parish Church which we shall shortly see, and St. Ann's, situate on the Gilbert estate.

Besides these, the Calvinistic Baptist, Calvinistic Independents, the Wesleyans, the Baptists, the Congregationalists, the Presbyterians, the Brethren, and the Roman Catholics, have their several places of worship. The Calvinist Baptist is in Grove Road. The Independent, in Cavendish Place, has a minister's

house adjoining. The Wesleyan in Pevensey Road, also the Congregational, which has also a minister's house and school adjoining and forming part of the property. The Baptists have an iron church in Ceylon Place. The Roman Catholic is in Grotto Garden, and the Brethren have one in Eastbourne above the Parish Church, and rooms in Langney Road. Emmanuel Free Church of England is situated at the back of Grove Road. As we advance we have on our right some neat villas and semi-detached residences pleasantly situated, and a little onward Cornfield Road, South Terrace, and Gildridge Road, both leading to the Railway Station. Out of Cornfield Road you can pass through either Lushington Road, or Hyde Garden into Gildridge Road. These form part of the Gilbert estate, which quite recently has assumed a very different aspect to that of olden time, cornfields and grass meadows having given place to villas, streets, shrubberies, and gardens tastefully laid out, and adding much to the healthiness as well as the ornamental appearance of the locality.

On our left are Trinity Place, Hartington Place, Devonshire Place, and Cornfield Terrace, at the top of which is Blackwater Road running towards Wish Road; here you will see an elegant church which belongs to the Presbyterians. Passing this opening is Chiswick Place, at the top of which is College Road, and Compton Road. Taking our journey onwards we have on our left Cornfield Place, Hardwick Road, Spencer Road, and College Road, leading to Eastbourne College, a scholastic establishment for the education of the sons of gentlemen. We are now in South Street, which is undergoing great changes, the Local Board having purchased several properties in order to the widening and improving of the street. At the top is the New Inn; soon there will be a Town Hall. On our right

is Grove Road leading to the Police Station, Engine House, and Vestry Room, opposite which is the Calvinist Baptist Chapel, and a few shops; these occupy the Rose Cottage property, which in days long gone by exchanged hands for £30.

Bearing to the left, we enter through the gate on our right a path leading across the fields. In this path, not far from the gate, is a church dedicated to St. Peter, and which is in connection with S. Saviour's. If you observe the country you will see that it gradually rises from the sea to the South Downs, for they are now on our left, whose fine short sweet grass forms a truly velvet carpet—a drawing-room floor for pedestrians—and where even the brute creation, while they feed, may recline on beds of rosemary and scented thyme. No wonder, then, that the sheep which pasture here should have obtained a world-wide renown for their excellent fleece and flesh.

And yet less marvellous that a homely man like myself should be at a loss to designate the locality by a better name than lovely, rurally Marine Old Bourne, the changes of late years notwithstanding.

Let us cross the third field (which I am sorry to say bids fair to be covered with bricks and mortar) taking the path leading westward; on reaching the road we will turn to the right and enter the town from the south.

**Suppose, instead of crossing the fields we had kept straight on, to what part would the road have led us?**

Had we passed the gate through which we came over the field, and taken the turning on our right, opposite the Infant School, that would have brought us into the road in which we now are.

A short distance up the turning is the lodge-gate leading to *Compton Place*, a seat of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, now the residence of F. J. Howard, Esq. The mansion is delightfully situated amid groves of ancestral trees, and the grounds are tastefully laid out, with a fine lawn called the *Links*, at the end of which, in the bosom of a wood, is an elegant alcove, called *Paradise*, a name at once suggestive of beauty of situation and scenery, and a spot which you must visit before you leave. Compton Place contains the history of Don Quixote in tapestry work, and some fine paintings of Lely and Kneller. If we passed the gate leading to Compton Place, some little distance on our left, we should find a path, approached by a few steps, leading across the Links to Holywell, whence a delightful view of the Duke's seat may be obtained. The turning also leads to Holywell, the Meads, and to Beachy Head; but as in the course of our excursions we shall visit these places, I will leave my description of them till then.

We will proceed and enter Eastbourne, where we shall be about one mile and a half from the sea. The town derives its name from a *bourne* or rivulet, which springs out of a chalky rock beneath an arch in an ox-stall, in the old Parsonage Close, north of the church, and, after supplying two large basins in the Manor House garden, and the Hon. Mrs. Gilbert's grounds,\* and a pond near the vestry room, loses itself in the marsh ditches.

\* In these basins or ponds it is supposed that fish were kept for the supply of the religious house spoken of in another place. A part of the ground through which the stream runs between the basins is called Mud Croft (more likely it was Moat Croft).



### EASTBOURNE.

Eastbourne is built in the form of a cross, and in the centre, where the four streets meet, stands the PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY—a very ancient building, consisting of a lofty nave with two spacious aisles, a large chancel, and lofty antique tower, having a peal of eight bells re-cast from six. In the middle of the seventeenth century the casting of brass was extensively carried on in Sussex. The churchwardens' accounts show that a new peal of bells was cast for this church in 1651. It was stated in "Lower's Contributions to Literature," that £7 was paid to John Lulham for casting the bells by composition. The style of the church is chiefly Early Gothic: most of the windows are of the 14th century, but some of the upper ones on the north side, as well as the arch opening in the middle chancel, are considered to be decidedly Norman. The length of the interior, excluding the tower, is 124 feet, and its width 50 feet. At the end of the north chancel is a handsome window of old stained glass, erected at the private expense of the late Davies Giddy Gilbert, Esq. The altar piece is modern, being the gift of the late Colonel Willard. The church has undergone many changes. The old unsightly pews have given place to modern ones; the once cold comfortless building is made comfortably warm by hot air; and, in place of gloomy candles, gas gives its cheerful light. There are several interesting monuments and tombs of the Burton and Wilson families; of Dr. Brodie, a former vicar; and a handsome one belonging to the family of the

Lushingtons. Notice particularly that of Henry Lushington, son of Dr. Lushington, once vicar of Eastbourne, who, though he survived the horrible Black Hole of Calcutta, was treacherously put to death at Patna, with several others, by Someroo, a renegade German, under the orders of Nabob Cossin Ali Cawn, May 6th, 1763. That solid square stone font is, doubtless, coeval with the church, and worth the notice of visitors, especially antiquaries; the whole edifice, indeed, will amply repay curiosity. In 1826, while repairing the chancel, a brass plate was discovered beneath the pavement, having a Latin inscription, which, translated, is as follows:—"Here lies Master John King, Bachelor of Divinity, formerly treasurer of the church of Chichester, a proprietary of that church, who died the 10th of January, in the year of our Lord 1445. To whose soul may God be merciful. Amen."\* A sun dial at the east end of the churchyard is a curious specimen of ancient ingenuity.

Adjoining the churchyard is a house of the same style of architecture as the church, called the Parsonage Farm House. It is supposed to have been a religious house, originally attached to the church. In one of the cellars of this building is an ancient tombstone, but no traces are there as to whose memory erected to.

### **Eastbourne must be a place of considerable antiquity?**

Without a doubt it is. It was a station of the

\* In the chancel is a painted window of modern date, placed there by subscription. The following are the Scripture scenes displayed thereon: The Angel's visit 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; Christ's Ascension; Christ bearing His Cross; embalming the body of Christ.

Romans. Early in the last century, a tessellated pavement, bath, and other Roman antiquities were discovered in a field between Cavendish Place and Marine Parade, then the property of Thomas Willard, Esq., Eastbourne, and still held by his heirs. In the summer of 1712, when the fence on the west side was being repaired, the workmen, sinking a hole to put a post in, were hindered by something solid, like a rock. It was a Roman pavement of white and brown tesseræ, little more than a foot beneath the common surface of the ground, 17 feet 4 inches long, and 11 feet wide. On the north side of this pavement a bath was discovered 16 feet long, and 5 feet 9 inches broad, and 2 feet 9 inches deep. It was filled with rubbish of a building which seemed to have been burnt; hard mortar adhering to pieces of Roman brick, squared stones, and headed flint, mingled with ashes of coal and wood. From the north-west corner of the bath was a passage into the bath, 3 feet 3 inches wide. Fifteen inches from the tesseræ was a fall of 2 inches to the landing-place out of the bath, which was 3 feet 3 inches long, and 2 feet 2 inches wide. Thence, by stairs of the same length, was the descent to the bath, each stair being 11 inches in breadth, the height of each step a little more than 10 inches, and the lowest stair 20 inches from the farther side of the bath.

On the south side of the bath, from the east end to the end of the stairs, was a solid seat, 12 feet 9 inches long, nearly 10 inches in breadth, and 14 inches high. There were holes to let out and let in the water. The stairs and seats were chiefly of Roman brick. Vaults and cellars were also discovered; iron nails, larger but not so long as double tens; hooks for doors to swing on; pieces of earthenware and of urns, some yellow and others red, and neatly adorned with flowers; and remains

of human beings.\* In digging the foundation for a dwelling-house, north-west about the eighth of a mile, there was a coin of Constantine's found; and also, in building a malthouse, a coin of Posthumus was discovered. There were also traces of a Roman villa in front of the Grand Parade near the east end.

According to "Lower's History of Sussex," Domesday Book contains the earliest record of Eastbourne, where it is called Borne, and is stated to have been held by the Confessor, and to have been valued at 46 hides. The king, during his journeys, had one night's entertainment. The Conqueror granted it to the Earl of Moreton, and it was valued at £40. A watermill of 5s. per annum is mentioned. There were eight salt pans, valued at £8 and 40*d.* In 1324, Edward II., on his way from Pevensey to Bishopston, paid a flying visit to Bourne. The prior of Wymondesley, Herts, made a present provided from the 400 acres of land possessed by his priory near Bourne. In the year 1114, King Henry I. was at Burne, where the monarch and some of his nobles and prelates forced Ernulph, Abbot of Peterborough, to accept the Bishopric of Rochester. Henry at this time was waiting for a fair wind to carry him over sea.

At a later period, the Baron de Badlesmere, of the great family of that name in Kent, held the greater part of the parish, with the chief lordship of the hundred, and it continued in his family till the death of Giles, the last Baron, in 1338, when it came into the hands of the De Roos family; in 1508, it passed to Eleanor, sister of Edmond the last Baron; she married Sir Robert Manners, who thus became Baron

\* In 1878, when excavating the ground for building Queen's gardens and making the road, several relics of Roman pavement, bricks, and pottery were turned out.



de Roos, in right of his wife. His descendants became successively Earls and Dukes of Rutland. Henry, second Earl of Rutland, and Margaret his wife, in 1554, conveyed the three manors to Jacob Burton, John Selwyn, and Thomas Gildridge, and the chief lordship between them. Mr. Burton resided at Eastbourne Place, now called Compton Place. William Wilson, Esq., of Fletching, married the daughter of Edward Burton, D.D., rector of Broadwater. William Wilson, Esq., an adherent of Charles II., was created a baronet in the thirteenth year of that reign. At the beginning of the eighteenth century it was sold by a Wilson to Spencer Compton, second son of James, third Earl of Northampton. The heiress, Lady Elizabeth Compton, married, in 1787, Lord George Henry Cavendish, third son of the fourth Duke of Devonshire, and from him the property descended to the present duke.

It is stated that Thomas Gildridge, the purchaser of the third manor, lived in a large house at the eastern end of Church Street, afterwards partitioned into cottages. On the death of Nicholas Gildridge, in 1668, it was carried by a co-heiress to the Eversfields of Steyning, whose eldest daughter, Mary, married Nicholas Gilbert, of Eastbourne, with whose sole heiress, Mary Anne, it passed to Davies Giddy, Esq., who took the name of Gilbert.

From the survey of 1587, when the attack of the Spanish Armada was expected, it appears that the defences of Eastbourne consisted of a decayed earthen bulwark, one demi-culverin, two sacres, etc., but the chambers were unfurnished with "powdre and shotte."

**What was the name of this Roman station?**

Some have imagined from the existence of the

remains that Eastbourne was the Anderida\* of the Romans, and there has been considerable discussion on the subject. Modern authorities have divided the claim between Pevensey, Seaford, and Eastbourne. In point of distance the last two would be unobjectionable, and also on the ground of Roman remains having been discovered, but on other grounds Pevensey appears to have been the true Anderida.† Eastbourne most likely was one of those intermediate stations which existed in the time of the Romans, for convenience in their journeys, and for the purpose of defence.

To gratify a little love of the ancient, I may inform you that the ruins of the domiciliary brotherhood of black friars, which existed prior to the reign of Henry VIII., are still in existence here. A vaulted apartment with groined arches, forming a part of the cellars of the Lamb Inn, is a remnant of these ruins.‡ There is likewise a room under the vicarage lawn now closed up. Relics are also to be found in the old cottages on the north side of the churchyard.

There are very few places on the southern coast so rich in the different varieties of ancient coin as Eastbourne. The late Mr. W. Harvey, of Lewes, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, had several ancient British, Roman, and Saracenic coins, all of which were found on the beach, or in digging out

\* Anderida Pontus was a station founded by the Romans on the coast to check the predatory Saxons.

† See Pevensey in our Cyclopediæa.

‡ There appears some doubt as to this. Mr. Lower thinks the Old Manor house of the Baron Badlesmere must have stood on the Bourne stream, where traces of a moat are distinctly visible. Some think the moat and mill were both for the benefit of the brotherhood, but as no records of a monastic institution have yet been found, we cannot do better than leave to antiquaries the search after the whys and wherefores of the tradition handed down to us. We are bold enough to say that we do not think it arose from confounding Eastbourne with Easebourne, at least according to our reading of history.

the foundations of different houses lately built near the sea-side. The Roman coins, he says, are those of Vespasian, Domitian, Antoninus Pius, Constantine, and Gordian. Several Cufic or Saracenic coins were found on the beach at the Marine Parade, nearly opposite to the Field House, close by where the Roman pavement and the foundation of a villa were discovered. According to Mr. Harvey\* the Saracenic coins are dinars of Hesham ben Abd-al-Malek, the eleventh Omyra Khaliff of the house of Omar, who reigned from 724-743. On one side they have the words, "There is no God but God, the only one without an equal;" on the other side, "God is one and Eternal, neither begetting nor begotten."

The legends were of course levelled against the Christians. Several ancient British coins were found beside them, with a rude impression of a horse on one side—the other quite plain.

**It is curious that so early Mohammedan coins should be found in England; but I should suppose that either commerce or the Crusades probably rendered the Syriac coinage no stranger to this country in the Middle Ages.**

You judge rightly. Mr. Harvey had several Bactrian coins, found at Pevensey, of Kadpulsus Menander and Apollodotus, who reigned about 195 B.C. Mr. H. thought that these coins were brought into Britain by some of the Roman Legions, Bactria being then a province of the Roman Empire.

But we must proceed. Have you any questions to ask before we retrace our steps homewards?

\* The publisher having the pleasure of the late Mr. Harvey's friendship, and knowing the interest he took in archæological research, requested of him a line or so on the coins in his collection found at Eastbourne, which Mr. H. very kindly gave for the readers of "Homely Herbert's Guide."

**As there are no recent graves in the churchyard, of course there is a cemetery ; where is it ?**

On the Willingdon Road, just on the top of the hill leading out of Eastbourne, are four acres of ground walled in and tastefully laid out, with two buildings for Episcopalians and Dissenters, and a cottage for the sexton.

**I suppose you have some good schools here ?**

Near St. Mary's Church stands the National School, established by Dr. Brodie, late vicar of Eastbourne ; and amongst its subscribers the Cavendish family stands conspicuous. There is likewise an Infant School built by Miss L. Brodie, and another at Seaside, built by Miss J. Brodie, both daughters of the late vicar ; and a third at Stone's Corner, founded by the late Countess of Burlington, sister of the late Earl of Carlisle ; Trinity Schools, for boys and girls, also one for infants, situate in Seaside Road ; Christ Church School, S. Saviour's, Furness Road, both for boys and girls ; and Langney Road, mixed school, behind the Wesleyan Chapel.

**Where does this road lead to ?**

This road, passing the church along the south side, leads to Eastdean, and if another time you will go up the hill, you will be amply repaid for your toil by the beautiful view of Eastbourne, both Old and New towns. A little way up on the right is a road or pathway across the fields ; I believe it is called Green Street, and probably was a Roman street or road, as some traces of foundations are said to have been found there ; on the left is the road leading to the Vicarage, and on to the Links, or between two walls down (Love Lane) into New Road to Southbourne. Beyond these turnings on the left stands



the Workhouse. In former days these buildings were erected as barracks for horse soldiers, but for some years past they have been made the comfortable abode of the poor,—I think a much nobler work than war preparations. Here about 350 of our poor friends can be comfortably provided for. Schools for boys and girls are connected with it, and a neat chapel, in the Early Decorated style, for Divine worship.

And now, as the dinner hour draws on, we will retrace our steps towards Seaside, taking the carriage road eastward, through a lane shaded by fine elms, but no longer so distinctly rural, some of the trees having succumbed to the axe, and the green meadow and ancient barn become things of the past, semi-detached villas and a drill-shed for the 1st Sussex Artillery Volunteers taking their place. Mill Pond is almost surrounded by fine houses, and Shady Lane shared the same fate. At the Goffs, or Goths (for why this name I have not as yet learned the origin), in place of a cottage or two is a neat row of pleasantly situated houses, so long as they have beautiful Elphick's field to look upon. On our right Gildridge farmhouse and buildings at present remain as of old. Keeping to the old road, we come to a turning; on the right are some pretty houses standing on the site where stood the Gilbert Arms Hotel, somewhat celebrated as the house where Sir Sterndale Bennett composed his "May Queen."

Here is a drinking fountain, the gift of the late Mrs. Brodie. On our left is Upperton Road, a pleasant way to our cemetery and another route to the old town.

**Where are we now?**

We are now in what is called Terminus Road. In this road a fossil nautilus was dug out in excavat-

ing for the main drainage in 1865. It was in a very good state of preservation.

### What have we here on our left ?

I hardly need tell you. It is the railway station. Our railway into the town was first opened 14th May, 1849. Then a small poor station sufficed ; but as the town grew, the demand for station accommodation also grew, and the present often hardly suffices for the rush of the season. The works a little down the line on the right are our Waterworks. The reservoirs are situate, one on the brow above Mill Gap, the other near the little alcove called Paradise. In this road on the right are shops, also on the left. Between these and Sussex Gardens there is a road, alongside which stands the Roman Catholic church, which leads into a thickly populated district instead of as in olden time our cricket field, and to marsh land, with a country pathway to Seaside. There you will find Tideswell Road, Longstone, and Ashford Roads, etc. After passing Sussex Gardens you come to some fine shops, and Oak Terrace, situate on Oak Cottage estate, where stood a cottage called Oak Cottage, from the fact of its owner being a descendant of the Pendrell, who assisted Charles the Second in his escape from this country. The Pendrell family had in their possession a coat of arms handed down, we believe, from the Pendrell who acted as guide on the occasion. You will remember that the king embarked at Shoreham. On our right in this road we passed Gildridge, Cornfield, Bolton, and Lismore Roads ; on our left Langney, and Pevensey Roads, and now at the top we re-enter Seaside Road. Turning to the left and passing on, we have on our right the Susans, an old farm homestead, the Elms, a gentleman's seat, Cavendish Place, the New Hall, Queen's Gardens, and the Colonnade ; on our

left, North Street, Susans Road, Lower Cavendish, Bourne Street; and parallel with this road is Ceylon Place, running from Lower Cavendish Place into Seaside. Continuing our walk, we turn into Seaside, where on the right you have the Albion and Anchor Hotels, a row of new shops, the Leaf, better known as the Workmen's Hall, erected at the sole cost of the late Wm. Leaf, sen., Esq., on ground given by the Duke of Devonshire, who opened the Hall, June 9th, 1864. It is conducted on total abstinence principles, and is the headquarters of most of the temperance and good templar lodges; on our left we have Windsor Terrace. Thinking this ramble sufficient for one morning, we wish you good-day, promising, if agreeable, to accompany you on the morrow on the Pevensy Road.

Most certainly, Mr. Herbert, it will afford us much pleasure to see all we can, and glean all possible information respecting this beautiful watering place.

### **A trip on the Pevensy Road.**

Starting from the Leaf Hall on our left, we have the east end of Langney Road, formerly known as Marine Drive, or sometimes Marine Cottages. The road we are in is now a continuation of Pevensy Road, though for years it has been called Seaside. On our left, nearly opposite the Hall, is a drinking fountain, the gift of the late Mrs. W. Curling, Marine Buildings, Alma, Albion, and the old coast guard, now private cottages, meadows, Poplar Place, Willow Walk, and Leslie Street, the new Police Station for this district, and the new recreation ground, recently laid out for the benefit of the working classes.

On our right we pass the Marine Tavern, the Ordnance Yard and ground on which the artillery

militia encamp for their annual drill, the military hospital, officers' quarters, Cambridge Terrace, Tower Street, Buckingham Place, Hanover Place, Miss Brodie's Infant School, Christ Church, Christ Church Vicarage, Addingham Road, Taddington Road, Beamstey Road, Eshton Road, Latimer Road, Hydridge Road, Allfrey Cottages, Anthony Cottages, and Norway Cottages. On our left Roseland Terrace, the Archery Tavern, Roseland market gardens, and several villas. Our gas works are on the left. These the company have from time to time extended; and although the electric light is used, we doubt not gas will hold its own. The electric light company has purchased the old water works for their purposes. Here are also brickfields, in one of which some years ago some silver coins were dug out, about six or seven feet below the surface. On one, Londinens on one side, and Edward the reverse, showed them to be coins of one of the Edwards—I think the Fourth.

**Pray, Mr. Herbert, what is this railway for, which we are crossing?**

This is the tramway constructed by the railway company for the conveyance of shingle for the repair of their various lines, they having purchased the right of using it for a term of years. This part of our road is in Willingdon Parish, as also are the cottages just passed; our gas works, too, which you see on our left.

We now proceed to the turnpike gate; on our right is a wide expanse of loose shingle, on which luxuriate the wild clematis, horn poppy, etc., etc. Some of this shingle has been covered with mould, and yields green pasture for cattle. Here is the gate; just beyond, on the left, is Anthony Hill, on



which stands one of our defensive towers. A little distance on is Langney Farm, where is the path leading across the marshes to Pevensey; or, if you prefer strolling along the road, keeping straight on, you will come to Friday Street, where is a small chapel belonging to the Congregationalists, and farther on to Stone's Cross, into the road leading to Polegate, Hailsham, or Pevensey. As we pass Langney on our right, we shall see our new cemetery, purchased in 1883 to meet the growing wants of our growing town.

Though this trip may have lacked some of the pleasing incidents of previous ones, I think you will allow that it has its charms in the beautiful country scenery, and that even the shingle affords scope for botanical and geological research. And now please excuse my extending my tour, as I have fulfilled my promise. If, therefore, you desire to ramble on, permit me to wish you a pleasant stroll, and to express the hope that my acquaintance has been to you both pleasant and profitable. In every sense may your visit to Eastbourne be prosperous.

**By-the-bye, Mr. Herbert, have you any places of amusements?**

In reply, I beg to direct your attention to the Devonshire parks, grounds laid out for cricket, croquet, lawn tennis, etc. Also skating rink, floral hall, and concert hall. In the floral hall and grounds, during the summer, excellent music is given. When the winter months prevent outside amusements, the floral hall is comfortably warmed, and the band enlivens the scene. There is also a cricket club ground at the Old Town.

Concerts are given at Devonshire Park Concert Hall, the New Hall, the Workmen's Hall, and the

Church Room. Theatres at the Devonshire Park and in Seaside Road. On the parade the excellent German band daily discourses sweet music, and in the evening on the pier.

Those fond of boating will find an amateur boating club willing to receive their subscriptions; and our boatmen on the beach will be most happy to let their boats on reasonable terms.

**Before we part, Mr. Herbert, is there no other walk?**

Yes, I will, if you will allow me, show you The Upperton Estate. This extends from the railway station on the east to the Cemetery on the west. We will commence our walk from the railway station along the Upperton Road, a fine road with well designed villas running through the whole length: on our right we have The Avenue, Upperton Gardens, Enys Road, Arundel Road, Brooklyn Terrace, De Roos Road; and on our left three short roads branching off to the main road leading to Old Town. Continuing our walk, we branch off into the Willingdon Road, and on our left we immediately find the Eastbourne Cemetery, a walk through which will amply repay one, for there are not many cemeteries so well kept as this one; everything looks tidy and in order, and you will, I am sure, coincide with me in saying it reflects great credit on the sexton, Mr. Paul. On leaving the cemetery, we will turn to our left for a short distance, then turning abruptly to the right make our way into the town by a different route. Passing St. John's Mill, we have on our right, running parallel between this road and Upperton Road, Selwyn Road. The view to be obtained here of the country round is truly grand, and only exceeded by that to be obtained from the Downs. We now pass

on our right a relic of the past in the shape of an old windmill, but, although it has stood the battle of the breezes for a great many years, it is still firm and strong and capable of being worked for many years to come; there formerly stood two other mills, which have been removed to make room for the handsome villa residences we pass here. On our left, we have the extensive reservoir of the Eastbourne Water Company. We now turn off into the St. Ann's Road, and after walking about one hundred and eighty yards or so, we turn on our left into Arundel Road for some distance; then taking a turn to the right we find ourselves before the Cottage Hospital, erected by subscription in memory of the late Princess Alice, of Hesse Darmstadt.

The first stone was laid July 5th, 1882, by the Princess Christian, and the building opened by the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, daughter of the late Princess Alice, June 30th, 1883. The building is designed for eight beds, with capabilities for extension, the cost about £6000. In the Pevensey Road, opposite the Congregational Church, is the dispensary and rooms set apart for patients suffering from non-contagious diseases. There is a hospital beyond the workhouse for those suffering from contagious diseases, so that all cases can be isolated, as best calculated to promote health and sanitary laws.

**You spoke of Beachy Head; will you kindly accompany me thither?**

Certainly; to-morrow, if fine.

## A TRIP TO BEACHY HEAD.

There are several ways by which the Head may be reached. By the beach, if you are able, for weak folks must not attempt this way, as I propose on the present occasion; or by a pleasure boat to Birling Gap, thus gaining a noble view of the white and frowning cliffs; or we may continue along the margin of the cliff to our destination. Another way is by carriage through Southbourne to the Meads. We will walk from Sea Houses, leaving orders for a conveyance to meet us at the Head, that we may ride back.

The Parades I have already described to you. The tower you see before us, standing on the cliff, is the Wish Tower,\* so called from its nearness to the Wish (probably Wash), which is considered to have been, in the time of the Romans, a kind of harbour, of which there were till recently marks, from a kind of basin, now filled up, and a road formed across it. The ground is rented by the local authorities, and tastefully laid out. As an instrument of war it has been useless now some time, and

\* A visitor, styling himself "Londinensis," in a letter to the *Eastbourne Gazette* in 1861, has the following:—"Every friend I take this walk, and they have been legion, after the first survey of the lovely scenery, begins to descant upon the name of the tower. Out comes our *Eastbourne Guide*, which is certainly a very entertaining book, and there we read that the Wish Tower is probably a corruption of Wash, etc., etc. Now 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, etc., 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 harmonize better with the lovely scenery than the 'Wash,' and it will be interesting to many visitors to clear up this point."



would not support the guns of recent date. We rejoice that our foreign relationships render needless such defences, and trust that frequent intercourse with each other will destroy national animosities. One by one these towers fall by the hand of man, and the day may come when all traces of them will be obliterated. Till recently the remains of piles were to be found in the sands, indicative of a harbour. Pevensey Castle is supposed to have been built partly of stones taken from a quarry now lost to view near Grand Parade.

During the French war extensive preparations were made for the defence of the South coast; and in 1804 barracks were constructed at Southbourne, and even the barns were in great requisition. About this period Martello towers, of which this is one, were erected. They are constructed bomb proof, and for the purpose of mounting a heavy piece of ordnance. Happily, their efficiency has not been tested by foe; but in August, 1860, one of them, which, owing to encroachments of the sea, had become untenable, was experimented upon by three of Sir Wm. Armstrong's guns. These were placed about 1,000 yards inland from the tower, on a rising ground; the middle gun was a 7-inch howitzer, carrying a ball of 100 pounds, and the others 80 and 40 pounders. From thirty to forty rounds were fired before a breach of any extent was effected, and then mainly by salvo (that is, the three guns simultaneously discharged). Range ball and solid shot began the bombardment, followed by dead shot and live shell. The greatest depth the dead shot penetrated the brickwork was four feet six inches. Although after two days the tower was made a wreck, satisfying the authorities as to the efficiency of the guns, not less was the satisfaction expressed as to the resistance brickwork would offer,

especially if attacked from the sea. Several live shells remained unexploded; one poor fellow, a soldier, owing to this, lost his life, through foolishly putting a lighted match into the fusee, which exploded, fearfully mutilating the body. For many years these towers were used as dwellings for men and their families engaged in the coastguard service, but are now again appropriated to military purposes. They once formed an unbroken line of defence hence to Hastings, and were thirty-one in number; but within the last few years some have been rendered useless by the sea, and are therefore taken down; one or two others are likely, ere long, to share the same fate. They are mounted with guns of heavy calibre. Each tower is adapted for nine men. The large circular Redoubt, some little distance above Marine Parade, was completed in 1807, and formed a central depôt for the towers: the internal arrangements are worth inspection. The walls are of great strength, and 50,000 bricks are said to have been used in the construction of a single course. It comprises a bomb-proof fortification, with close embrasures, mounting ten Armstrong guns; three facing the sea, 100 pounds each, and the remaining seven, 68 pounds each; and is surrounded by a moat 23 feet in depth, and from 35 to 40 in width, extending over an area of nearly 300 yards. Within there was accommodation for 350 men, with the necessary stores and provisions for several weeks. According to existing regulations, there are quarters for two officers and 180 men. There are field pieces on the parade ground for practice. A military hospital has been erected for thirty-one patients; and a substantial groin, extending far into the sea, has been constructed for the protection of the tower. This has been, and will continue to be, a very heavy expense to the

country, since the sea makes great encroachments at that point.\*

As we proceed about half a mile forward, we shall observe springs trickling from the chalky rocks. Taste the waters; you will find them clear, cool, and delicious. The spot on the cliff is called *Holywell*, a name said to have been given it on account of the advantages supposed to have been derived from its waters. There are lime-kilns here, and you may acquaint yourself with the various processes of its manufacture. A road is cut through the cliff for the convenience of the lime-burners. A little farther on we arrive at *Cow Gap*, a footpath leading from the cliff to the beach.

Now we catch a glimpse of that amazing promontory, **BEACHY HEAD**, with its splendid chalk formation of dazzling whiteness, and lined with flinty streaks of black. This head gradually rises from the *Wish*, till it attains the height of 564 feet—that is more than twice the height of the Monument in London, 100 feet higher than the great Egyptian pyramid, and 50 feet higher than the spires of Antwerp or Strasburg cathedrals. Large and continual falls of rock have greatly reduced its dimensions. Within sight of this spot the English and Dutch were defeated in a naval engagement with the French in 1690.

At one time there were seven huge perpendicular cliffs standing almost adjoining the Head, called the *Charleses*, or more properly the *Churls*; so named, it is considered, on account of their frowning appearance. Having “doubled” the Head, as the sailors would say, we are now under the hill of **BELL TOUT**, which we shall presently ascend. Here is a large cavern; it is called **DARBY'S HOLE**. It consists of an open

\* Rifle butts are constructed on the beach beyond the Redoubt, giving ranges from 300 to 900 yards.

staircase, a dining-room, and a bedchamber, which are said to have been hewn out by a clergyman of East Dean. Various motives are ascribed to him for this act—such as to escape a scolding wife, etc. ; but the most probable reason is one of benevolence, which led him to resort thither in stormy weather, and show lights for benefit of mariners in distress. In one instance he is said to have been the means of saving from a watery grave some dozen Dutch seamen who were shipwrecked at high water. An old rhymester thus describes it :—

“ Westward from Beachy ; near four hundred pole,  
 A cave was cut, is now called Derby's hole ;  
 As stately piles oft bear their founder's name  
 So this same cell perpetuates the same.  
 A reverend wight, who left his weekly care,  
 Chose drudging here for drudgery of prayer :  
 With axe and pick he cleft the rugged rock,  
 He spared no pains but with his straying flock.  
 When he had hewn this subterranean cell  
 His lonesome fancy led him there to dwell !  
 But noxious vapours which did here collect,  
 Soon seized the sire and spoiled the architect ;  
 Though one man lost, twelve Dutchmen by it survives.  
 Being shipwrecked here, with hardship saved their lives.”

In the adjoining cliffs many caves have been hewn, by order of the Trinity Corporation, for shipwrecked persons to creep into, if cast ashore at high water. Shipwrecks were at one time very common, in consequence of the rocks stretching out into the sea for a long distance. Since the erection of the lighthouse, however, they have been less frequent—indeed, of late years, of rare occurrence. A lifeboat is kept at Seaside, Eastbourne. A former one, in one instance, was the means of saving twenty-eight persons, and in another eight, besides other instances of usefulness. The crew received medals from the Royal Society, and from the Dutch Government.

### **How are we to reach the top ?**

Don't be alarmed ! if you can only keep up your



courage for a little, and your strength does not fail you, another 1,760 yards will bring us to Birling Gap, where was once an ancient gateway shod with iron, and much used during the wars. This is the way up to the land. Here is a coastguard station, and also a telegraph station; the telegraph crosses the Channel from Dieppe, extending to London. The gap, as you will perceive, encloses a hill of semi-oval shape; this is Bell Tout, under which we passed just now. It was once a convenient landing-place for smugglers, who trod the shingle in carpet shoes, thus eluding the coastguard. Not only this spot, but Beachy Head, and other parts of the cliffs, were places where feats of daring were often performed, in bygone days, by those bold men who sought gold at the expense of Government, and risk of life. Many were the cheats practised on the Government officers to lure them from the spots chosen for bringing up their tubs of spirits, which they had succeeded in bringing across the Channel. In many cases these tricks succeeded. Happily, free trade has given the death-blow to smuggling. Our readers will excuse our cautioning those who may be bold enough to attempt the descent from Beachy Head; for, though it may be done, and has been done oft safely, yet within the last twenty years, two, accustomed to it, paid for the temerity with their lives. Here is the Lighthouse, which was erected on this neck of land in 1831, chiefly by the exertions of the late John Fuller, Esq., member for the county, who gave the first lifeboat to Eastbourne. It is not so high as Beachy Head, but the land projecting farther seaward is seen at a greater distance. Let us inspect it. Within the massive building we find thirty lamps slowly moving round, each revolution occupying about six minutes. At one time the light will be



We will move onward to the point of land just past the Head. Now look about you. Before you the view extends over Eastbourne, Southbourne, Seaside, and the Bay of Pevensey, to Hastings. On your right are the ocean, and the hills of France; to your left the Downs, mingled with villages, corn-fields, etc.; and behind you the cliffs of Seaford and Rottingdean hide Brighton from our view. South-westward, too, is the Isle of Wight. One of the extreme heights at the Head is a signal station, with flagstaff and guns. A telegraph has been constructed at this station for the purpose of conveying intelligence to Lloyd's respecting vessels outward and homeward bound passing the Head. There are a number of undulations in the Chalk Cliffs, between Beachy Head and Seaford, called the Seven Sisters. Seofen (seven) was a mystic number with our Anglo-Saxon forefathers.\*

But here is our carriage, no unwelcome friend after the toil of walking over so much loose shingle. At the foot of this lofty hill is that part of Eastbourne called Meads.†

In Meads is a piece of land called Turkey, and near it another, France.

### **What are those buildings on our right, Mr. Herbert ?**

The first which meets your eye is All Saints' Home for Orphans, Incurables, and Convalescents. It is, I am informed, connected with the Rev. Upton Richards's church, All Saints, London, and is under the management of the Sisters of Mercy. The

\* In connection with the Queen's Hotel, a restaurant has been erected, where visitors, during the summer months, may obtain refreshment, but no intoxicating drinks.

† In former editions we spoke of a Museum at Meads. The owner, the late Mr. Caldecot, used to take a pleasure in exhibiting his curiosities. Since his decease his sister has handed it over to trustees for the benefit of Eastbourne. The Museum is in Lismore Road.



style of the building is Early English. The architect, Mr. Woodger, of Graffham, near Guildford; builders, Messrs. Wheeler, of Reading. The foundation stone was laid July 29th, 1867, by Lady Fanny Howard, sister of the Duke of Devonshire. A church has been provided for the occupants of the hospital, and the whole cost, I believe, has not been less than £50,000.

A few paces westward is Holywell Coastguard Station, comprising a neat officer's house, and several cottages for the men; a few other cottages and buildings are close by this station. On the road on our right is St. John's Church and Parsonage, spoken of elsewhere. That mansion you see on the Marine Drive is of Italian architecture. Other mansions and terraces, with splendid lawns and promenades in their front, give life and beauty there.

**But pray, Mr. Herbert, where would the path in front of the farmhouse on the left at Meads lead to?**

That would lead you across the Links to Eastbourne; at another time you will find it a very pleasant walk, and the view is very cheering from thence.

Continuing our journey, we come to the roadway on the right, leading to Prentis or Prince's Street. Prentis is, I believe, only a name degenerated from Princes, as this latter has its origin in the fact that Prince John travelled through it on his way from Seaford to London to be crowned king of England. The Wish is down this road; but old things are passing away so quickly, that with difficulty we remember things and places as they once were.

Passing through a beautiful avenue of trees, we reach the Infant School, founded by the late Countess of Burlington, and supported by her beloved partner,

now Duke of Devonshire. Thence we come to South Street, running through which we soon reach Seaside, where I bid you adieu, hoping the ride has been agreeable.

## NATURAL HISTORY OF EASTBOURNE.

Is there anything worthy of note in the natural history of Eastbourne?

Few localities are more interesting to naturalists. To assist those fond of such pursuits, we append lists of some of the objects worthy their attention. We have not given one of beetles, but there are many kinds to be found here.

To members of our Natural History Society (which holds its meetings in Lismore Road) we are greatly indebted for kindly allowing the use of their lists.

Of *birds*, the ortolan, or wheatear, abounds in large numbers. It is caught by the shepherds in the middle of July in horsehair nooses—the turf being cut away in the shape of a T. The cliffs are also the resort of numbers of sea-fowl. The following is a brief catalogue of

### BIRDS SEEN IN THE VICINITY OF THE DOWNS.

*The Falcon Tribe (Falconidæ).*—White-tailed eagle, one Worthing, one Pevensey; osprey, one Hailsham; peregrine, breed at Beachy Head every year; hobby, rare; merlin, Pevensey and Eastbourne; kestrel, common; sparrow-hawk, not very common; common buzzard, occasionally met with about Hailsham in the large woods; marsh harrier, frequent around the ditches in the marsh; hen harrier, Hailsham.

*The Owl Tribe (Strigidæ).*—Long-eared owl, occasionally about Hailsham and Willingdon; short-eared owl, in the marshes about the Crumble ponds; barn owl, common; tawny, rare.

*Shrike Tribe (Laniadæ).*—Great grey shrike, Hailsham; red-backed, common.

*Thrush Tribe (Merulidæ).*—Missel-thrush, fieldfare, song-thrush, redwing, and blackbird, common; ring-ouzel, plentiful on downs about Eastdean, on a brow called Duttle's, about the time elder berries ripen.

*The Warblers.*—Hedge-sparrow, redbreast, redstart, stonechat, wheatear, sedge warbler, garden warbler, common whitethroat, chiff-chaff, golden crested regulus, great titmouse, blue titmouse, marsh titmouse, long tailed, all common.

*Bohemian Chatterer, or Waxwing (Ampelis garrulus),* near Battle and Hailsham, rare; pied, common; grey-headed and grey wagtail, rare; Ray's wagtail, common; skylark, very common; meadow pipit and rock pipit, common.

*Buntings (Bemberizidæ).*—Blackheaded, common bunting, and yellowhammer, common; snow bunting, in hard weather; nest of the curl bunting, taken at Eastbourne Cemetery, in 1851.

*The Finches (Fringillidæ).*—Chaffinch, tree and house sparrow, greenfinch, goldfinch, common linnet, bullfinch, common; mountain finch, hawfinch, and crossbill, rare; starling, common.

*The Crow Tribe (Corvidæ).*—Raven, rather rare; carrion crow, hooded crow, rook, jackdaw, magpie, jay, all common.

*Woodpeckers (Picidæ).*—Green woodpecker, Hailsham and Willingdon; greater and lesser spotted woodpecker, wryneck, Hailsham.

*Dartford Warbler* was seen at the cemetery, in 1859 and 1860.

*Winchat and Stonechat* both breed in the cemetery.

*Creepers (Certhiadæ).*—Common creeper, wren, common hoopoe, nuthatch, rare. Several hoopoes have been shot at Eastbourne—they are considered rare.

*Cuckoo*, common; kingfisher, common.

*Swallows (Hirundinidæ).*—Swallow, martin, sand martin, swift, and nightjar, common.

*Doves (Columbidæ).*—Ring and turtle, common.

*Partridge*, common.

*Plovers (Charadriadæ).*—Golden plover, common in winter; dotterel, common; great plover, Pevensey and Eastbourne; ring plover, peewit, common; Kentish and grey plover, rare; turnstone, sanderling, and oyster catcher, rather scarce.

*Common Crane*, one at Westham.

*Hérons (Arderidæ).*—Common heron, common; bittern, rather rare; spoonbill, three at Hailsham, in marsh.

*Snipes (Scolopacidæ).*—Curlew, common at Beachy Head; whimbrel, common in May; spotted redshank, rare; common redshank, common; green sandpiper, greenshank, rare; blacktailed godwit, scarce; bar-tailed ruff, rare, all at Pevensey; woodcock, Willingdon; great snipe, Pevensey, rare; common snipe and jack snipe, common; curlew sandpiper, rare; knot, scarce; little stint, rare; dunlin, common; purple sandpiper, rare; all at Pevensey.

*Crakes (Rallidæ).*—Land rail, common; spotted crake, rare; water rail, common; moorhen, common.

*Coot*, scarce.—Grey phalarope, rare, Pevensey.

*Goose Tribe (Anitidæ)*.—Graylag goose, bean goose, pink-footed white-footed, and bernicle, in hard weather; Egyptian goose, rare, Pevensey; hooper, or wild swan,\* sheldrake, rare; shoveler, several, Seaside; pintail duck, Pevensey, rare; wild duck, common; garganey, Pevensey, rare; teal, common; widgeon, common; eider duck, rare, Bourne; velvet scoter, rare; common scoter, common; pochard, scaup duck, tufted ditto, rather scarce; golden eye, scarce; smew, scarce; red-breasted merganser and goosander, rare. All have been shot at Pevensey.

*Grebes (Columbidæ)*.—Great crested grebe, rare; red-necked grebe, rare; Slavonian grebe, rare; little grebe, common, Pevensey and Bourne; red-throated diver, common. All have been shot at Pevensey.

Common guillemot, common, Beachy Head; razor bill, common, Beachy Head; puffin, rather scarce; green cormorant, pair, seen in 1862, at Birling and Cuckmere, in summer; gannet, common; common and arctic tern, common; black-headed kittiwake, and herring gull, common; great black-backed gull, rather scarce; black star, rare, several seen in cemetery, spring and autumn, 1862.

Great grey shrike, male and female, in cemetery, April, 1863.

A splendid adult male specimen of the golden oriole (*Oriolus Galbula*), shot May 3rd, 1866, at Jevington, near this place, by Joseph Seymour; another, supposed to be a female, was seen in company with it. It was purchased by Mr. J. Dutton, of Eastbourne, for his collection. Another was shot at Chiddingly, about the same time, and is in the collection of Mr. Colbran, of Hailsham. A male specimen was also found dead the same month, by Mr. J. Turner, close by his millpond. It is supposed to have died from exhaustion and cold, but it was too far advanced in decomposition to be preserved; this is about the fifth specimen found in Sussex.

## FISH, SHELLS, MOLLUSCA, ANIMALS, STONES, ETC.

With regard to FISH, Eastbourne is noted for its lobsters, which are of a superior kind. The *spider crab* and the *velvet crab*, and several other crustacea, are sometimes brought in by the lobster fishermen. The fishermen live chiefly at the Sea Houses on the east of the Marine Parade, and at the Meads. The fish caught near this place are herrings, mackerel,

\* Not often seen, though some passed here in January, 1871, and one was shot by M. Martin. It was a fine specimen, measuring eight feet across.



soles, haddocks, skates, flounders, turbot, brills, plaice, scallops, crabs, lobsters, prawns, and shrimps. Specimens of the beautiful blue striped wrasse have been caught here. The trawling season is from July to September, and November to April; the mackerel season commences in January, and ends in August; and the herring from the end of September to the end of November. About 200 persons are connected with this fishery, and their property on the beach is valued at about £9000.\* The best line fishing is at the Sluice, which lies just beyond Pevensey.

Several fossils have been dug out of the cemetery. Ammonites weighing more than one hundredweight have been got out in a broken state.

Of shells, there are several specimens. Fossils too are plentiful: the cliffs between the Wish and the Sea Houses abound in fossil ammonites. Thus for instance we have—

The ammonite (*Cornu Ammonis*), so called from its fancied resemblance to the horn of Jupiter Ammon; varies in size from a very small shell to twelve or even fourteen feet in circumference. This coiled shell is well known in geological collections as petrified, or stone snake; a fine specimen is in the Caldecott Museum.

Some petrified anemones may also be found.

“After a fall at the Wish which took place in 1805, a something was observed protruding from the cliff about ten feet down. It proved to be a celt. Further search was rewarded by the finding of four gold bracelets, a brass spear head, and four more brass celts; these were exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries in 1807.

In the blue marl, near the gentlemen's bathing place, at the Wish, Mr. A. Vidler, in 1848 or 1849, dug up the bones of a deer. He says he believes by perseverance he succeeded in finding the complete skeleton, but parted with much of it to a gentleman, who was making a geological collection.

\* In 1798, amongst other fishermen, seven or eight of Eastbourne (two of them well known to the proprietor of this Guide) were with their boat seized by the French and taken prisoners to Calais; after four months' detention they were, through a friend's influence, exchanged for French prisoners. The great loss sustained for a long season crippled the fishing, and no large boats were again sent out till 1824.



A kind of rock crystal, and iron pyrites or sulphuret of iron, may be picked up on the beach. They are often bronzed on the surface, but in some cases have small glittering knobs. There are several agates, and sometimes a cornelian may be found.

Those animal plants, the actinia (sea anemones), may also be found upon our rocks, adorning them with their various hues.

Those who delight in microscopical observations will find abundant source of amusement on the coast, and in the marsh ditches; while the angler may indulge his propensity on the briny deep, or in some of our streams.

### **LIST OF MARINE MOLLUSCA which have been found at Eastbourne.**

#### *Conchifera.*

Pholas Dactylus	C. nodosum ?
P. Parva	C. pygmæum
P. Candida	C. Norvegicum
Saxicava rugosa	Montacuta ferruginosa
Mya truncata	Mytilus edulis
Corbula nucleus	Modiola modiolus
Solen Marginatus	M. barbata
S. ensis	Nucula nucleus ?
Tellina Fabula	N. nitida
Syndosmya alba	N. radiata ?
Donax anatinus	Leda caudata
Mactra elliptica	Arca lactea
M. Subtruncata	Pecten varius
M. Stultorum	P. pusio
Tapes pullastra	P. maximus
„ var. perforans	P. opercularis
Venus verrucosa	Ostrea edulis
V. ovata	Anomia aculeata
Cardium rusticum	A. ephippium
C. edule	

#### *Gasteropoda.*

Chiton fascicularis	T. Montagui
C. cinereus	T. tumidus
Patella vulgata	T. cinerarius
P. pellucida	Phasianella pullus
„ var. lævis	Littorina littorea
Acmæa virginea	L. littoralis
Dentalium Tarentinum	Lacuna pallidula
Fissurella reticulata	L. Vineta
Emarginula reticulata	L. Crassior
Trochus zizyphinus	Rissoa Costata

R. parva	Purpura lapillus
„ interrupta	Nassa reticulata
R. ventrosa	N. incrassata
R. ulvæ	Buccinum undatum
Turritella communis	Mangelia turricola
Aporrhais pes-pellicani	M. rufa
Cerithium reticulatum	Cypræa Europæa
Scalaria communis	Philine aperta
Odostomia sp.	Goniodoris nodosa
Natica monilifera	Doris tuberculata
N. nitida	D. bilamellata
Cerithiopsis tubercularis	Eolis papillosa
Murex erinaceus	

*Cephalopoda.*

Octopus vulgaris	Sepiola atlantica
Loligo vulgaris	S. officinalis
L. media.	

**LIST OF POLYZOA found at Eastbourne.**

SUB-KINGDOM, MOLLUSCOIDA ;	Bicellaria
CLASS, POLYZOA ; ORDER,	ciliata
INFUNDIBULATA. — SUB-	Bugula
ORDER 1, CHEILOSTOMATA.	flabellata
Fam. 1, Salicornariadæ.	avicularia
Salicornaria	plumosa
farciminoides	Fam. 6, Flustradæ.
Fam. 2, Cellulariadæ.	Flustra
Scrupocellaria	foliacea
scruposa	papyracea
Canda	Fam. 7, Membraniporadæ.
reptans	Membranipora
Fam. 3, Scrupariadæ.	membranacea
Scruparia	pilosa
chelata	lineata
Hippothoa	Lepralia
catenularia	reticulata
Ætea	auriculata
anguina	spinifera
Beania	coccinea
mirabilas	ciliata
Fam. 4, Gemellariadæ.	hyalina
Gemellaria	Fam. 8, Celleporadæ.
loricata	Cellepora
Notamia	pumicosa
bursaria	
Fam. 5, Bicellariadæ.	

## SUB-ORDER 2—CYCLOSTOMATA.

Fam. 1, Tubuliporidae.

Tubulipora

patina

hispida

flabellaris

serpens

Fam. 2, Crisiadae.

Crisi

eburnea

denticulata

aculeata

Crisidia

cornuta

## SUB-ORDER 3—CTENOSTOMATA.

Fam. 1, Alcyonidiadae.

Alcyonidium

parasiticum

Cycloum

papillosum

Fam. 2, Vesciculariadae.

Amathia

lendigera

Bowerbankia

imbricata

Fam. 3, Pedicellinadae.

Pedicellina

gracilis

echinata

**BRITISH MOTHS frequenting Eastbourne and Neighbourhood.***Bedstraw*.—*Deilephila Galii*.*Cream Spot Tiger*.—*Arctia Villica*.*White Ermine*.—*Spilosoma Menthastris*.*Brown Tail*.—*Porthesia Chrysorrhæa*.*Gipsy*.—*Hypogymna Dispar*.*Lackey*.—*Clisiocampa Neustria*.*Large Magpie*.—*Abraxas Glossulariata*.*Small Elephant*.—*Porcellus Chærocampa*.*Convolvulus*.—*Sphinx Convolvuli*.*Goat*.—*Cossus Ligniperda*.*Humming Bird Moth*.—*Macloglossa Stellatarum*.*Puss*.—*Dicranura Vinula*.*Swallow Prominent*.—*Notodonta Dictœa*.*Great Prominent*.—*Notodonta Trepida*.*Figure of eight*.—*Diloba Cæruleocephala*.*Brown line, Bright eye*.—*Leucania Conigera*.*Bordered Gothic*.—*Neuria Saponariæ*.*Treble Lines*.—*Grammesia Trilinea*.*True Lover's Knot*.—*Agrotis porphyrea*.*Lesser Broad Border*.—*Tryphena Tanthina*.*Large Yellow Underwing*.—*Tryphena Pronuba*.*Pink Burred Sallow*.—*Xanthia Silago*.*Marbled Coronet*.—*Dianthecia Consersa*.*Shark*.—*Cucullia Umbratica*.      *Silver Y*.—*Plusia Gamma*.*Fox*.—*Lasiocampa Rubi*.*Drinker*.—*Adonestis Potatoria*.*Lappet*.—*Gastropacha Quercifolia*.*Willow Beauty*.—*Boarmia Rhomboidaria*.*Mocha*.—*Ephyra Omicronaria*.*Dotted Border, Cream Wave*.—*Acidalia Straminata*.

*November.*—*Oporabia Dilutula.*  
*Death's Head.*—*Acherontia, Atropos.*  
*Privet.*—*Sphinx Ligustri.*      *Buff Tip.*—*Pygæra Bucephala.*  
*Sprawler.*—*Petasia Cassinea.*  
*Iron Prominent.*—*Notodonta Dromedarius.*  
*Marbled Green.*—*Bryophila Glandifera.*  
*Dark Arches.*—*Xylophusia Polyodon.*  
*Feathered Brindle.*—*Aporophyla Australis.*  
*Straw Underwing.*—*Cerigo Cytheria.*  
*Dark Sword Grass.*—*Agrotis Suffusa.*  
*Heart and Club.*—*Agrotis Corticea.*  
*Setaceous Hebrew Character.*—*Noctua C. Nigrum.*  
*Lunar Underwing.*—*Auchoscelis Lunosa.*  
*Tawny Shears.*—*Dianthecia Carpophaga.*  
*Angle Shader.*—*Phlogophora Meticulosa.*  
*Four Spotted.*—*Dysthymia Luctuosa.*

Butterflies abound, among which you will find the admiral, sulphur, clouded yellow, orange tip, peacock, etc.

## EASTBOURNE FLORA.

“Nothing is more natural,” says Mrs. Loudon, “than to ask the name of every pretty flower we see.”

Here then are a few of the many to be found in this neighbourhood:—

*Agrimonia Eupatoria* (agrimony), growing in pastures and bushy places, field borders, and road sides. Its leaves serrate and pinnate; it bears a long spike of yellow flowers, followed by a bur-like fruit. It has the reputation of keeping old age from those ladies who use it in decoction. Country folks use it as a medicine and external application.

*Asperula odorata* (sweet-scented wood-ruff), with its clear white clusters of flowers, is rare, growing in the woods; and a smaller species (*Asperula cynanchica*) is found on chalky banks.

*Bartsia odontites* (red bartsia), is found in chalky pastures.

*Beta maritima* (sea beet), with its leaves of a deep green hue, is found on the sea-coast at Seaford.

*Betonica officinalis* (wood betony), with purplish red blossom, rather lighter and brighter than the red dead nettle, is found on the Downs. The whole plant will impart a red colour to wool.

*Brassica oleracea* (the sea or cliff cabbage), the parent of our garden cabbage, on the chalk cliffs. Flowers in shape like the wallflower, and of pale yellow.

*Butomus umbellatus* (flowering rush), with its flowers of crimson, rose-coloured, or white, the handsomest of our aquatic plants,

rare, in marshy ditches. The leaves are sharp edged, like a razor, and the flowers grow in clusters at the top of the stem.

*Alisma ranunculoides* (alisma).

*Alisma Plantago* (alisma).

*Althæa officinalis* (marshmallow).

*Aster Tripolium* (sea aster), Pevensey and salt dykes.

*Artemisia maritima* (sea artemisia).

*A. nemorosa* (wood anemone).

*Ajuga reptans* (common bugle).

*Borage officinalis* (blue borage).

*Convallaria majalis* (lily of the valley).

*Corydalis claviculata* (climbing corydalis).

*Cephalanthera grandiflora* (handsome large cephalanthera).

*Calluna vulgaris* (broom heath), is found on the Downs.

*Caltha palustris* (marsh marigold), grows by marshy ditches—blows about the end of February. It is called water-blob, and water boot. Its blossoms boiled in alum give a good dye to papers.

*Campanula glomerata* (clustered bell-flower), grows at Eastdean. Abundant on Bullock Down.

*Campanula rotundifolia* (round-leaved bell-flower), occasionally found on the Downs, and at Pevensey.

*Campanula trachelium* (nettle-leaved bell-flower), very rare.

*Campanula hybrida* (corn-bell flower), cornfields.

*Carduus nutans* (musk thistle), Bullock Down.

*Carduus Acaulis* (dwarf thistle).

*Carduus lanceolatus* (spear thistle), Downs.

*Carduus palustris* (marsh thistle), Eastbourne marshes.

*Carlina vulgaris* (carline thistle).

*Onopordum acanthium* (cotton thistle), found at Cuckmere.

*Centaurea jacea* (brown knapweed), Hailsham Woods.

*Centaurea scabiosa* (greater knapweed), Cowgap.

*Cheiranthus cheiri* (common yellow wallflower), growing at Pevensey Castle, and on cliff at Holywell.

*Chlora perfoliata* (yellow star wort), on chalky banks or hills. Between Cowgap and Holywell, and in Jevington Hollow.

*Clematis vitalba* (traveller's joy), grows on the shingle.

*Crithmum maritimum* (samphire), on the cliffs at Beachy Head.

*Chrysanthemum segetum* (corn or wild marigold), among corn, but rare. It is called goules, or goulands, and is as large, or larger, than the garden marigold.

*Crambe maritima* (seakale), on the cliffs at Beachy Head. White cross-shaped flowers, wavy leaves, colours from sea-green into pinkish purple, down to a deep rich violet tint. Seed vessel pouches about the size of black currants.

*Daucus carota* (wild carrot), parent of our garden variety, chalky banks; white cluster of flowers, and elegant flowery leaf.

*Digitalis purpurea* (foxglove), Hailsham Woods.

*Echium vulgare* (viper's bugloss), grows on the beach by the Redoubt.



*Epilobium angustifolium* (willow herb), occasionally found in the old chalk pits.

*Epilobium hirsutum* (hairy willow herb), grows by wet ditches in the marsh.

*Erigeron acris* (blue fleabane).

*Erica tetralix* (cross leaved heath), is found at Bexhill; its little wax, rose-coloured petals are very beautiful.

*Erica cinera* (fine leaved heath), is found on the Downs.

*Erythraea centaureum* (common centaury), Hailsham Woods.

*Eupatorium cannabinum* (hemp agrimony), by wet ditches in the marsh, and in woods and damp thickets: not common.

*Euphorbia helioscopia* (sun spurge), cornfields.

*Euphorbia peplus* (petty spurge), calcareous fields.

*Euphorbia exigua* (dwarf spurge), cornfields.

*Euphorbia amygdaloides* (not common), Hailsham Woods.

*Euphrasia officinalis* (eyebright), Downs.

*Gentiana amarella* (autumnal gentian), Downs.

*Galeopsis ladanum* (red galeopsis).

*Glaucium luteum* (yellow-horned poppy), plentiful on the shingle.

*Hottonia palustris* (water violet, or feather foil), marsh ditches; leaves under water, flowers resting on the surface.

*Hyoscyamus niger* (henbane), is scarce, but grows by Friston Church; covered with hairs, greenish yellow flower, pencilled all over with purple lines. Smoked by country people for toothache, and useful to the physician.

*Helianthemum vulgare* (rock-rose), very interesting from the fact that a rose-coloured variety of it is believed by some writers to be the Rose of Sharon of Holy Writ. Monro and Wilde are strongly of opinion that it is the flower alluded to; it has also a peculiarity noticed by Professor Rennie; he says, "If you take a small probe, or hog's bristle, and irritate any of the numerous stamens of the rock-rose, you will see them fall back from the central column and spread themselves on the petals, exhibiting a very pretty example of vegetable irritability, little less striking than that of the sensitive plant."

*Habernaria viridis* (green habernaria).

*Hippocrepis comosa* (horse-shoe vetch).

*Hypericum quadrangulum* (square St. John's wort).

*Hypericum perforatum* (perforated St. John's wort).

*Hypericum humifusum* (trailing St. John's wort).

*Hypericum pulchrum* (small upright St. John's wort).

*Hypericum androsæmum* (tutsan).

The four last are not common; they all have yellow flowers and pellucid dots on their leaves; these dots are little cells filled with crimson oil, which stains the fingers like blood, when the leaf is rubbed. From its appearing to bleed on the slightest touch, it was believed to have sprung from the blood of John the Baptist, and country people used to fancy that a sprig gathered on St. John's Day would preserve them from evil spirits.

*Inula squarrosa* (ploughman's spikenard), calcareous banks.

*Knautia arvensis* (field knautia), one of the teasel tribe, and a pretty annual, found on chalky banks.

*Lamium galeobdolon* (archangel, or weasel snout).

*Lathyrus pratensis* (yellow meadow vetchling,) common in hedges and fields at Willingdon.

*Linum catharticum* (cathartic flax), on Downs.

*Lotus Major* (greater bird's foot trefoil), Cow Gap.

*Lycopus europæus* (water horehound), ditches.

*Linosyris vulgaris* (rare flaxed-leaved goldilocks).

*Linaria vulgaris* (common linaria)

*Linaria spuria* (round linaria)

*Linaria minor* (lesser linaria)

*Linaria elatine* (pointed linaria)

} cornfields.

*Linaria cymbalaria* (ivy leaved), on wall. Old Town, Eastbourne.

*Lythrum salicaria* (purple loose-strife), ditches.

*Lysimachia vulgaris* and *L. nummularia* (yellow, and creeping loose-strifes), so called because the ancients believed that, if placed on the necks of restive oxen, it would render them gentle and obedient.

*Listera ovata* (Tway-blade listera), woods.

*Listera nidus avis* (bird's nest listera), Willingdon.

*Melampyrum pratense* (common yellow cow-wheat), Hailsham woods.

*Myosotis palustris* (forget-me-not, or water-scorpion grass), in marshy ditches.

*Melilot arvensis* (rare field melilot).

*Muscari racemosum* (grape hyacinth, rare).

*Narcissus biflorus* (two flowered narcissus).

*Nuphar lutea* (yellow water-lily), and its companion *Nymphaea alba* (white water-lily), may be found in ponds and marsh ditches. The latter, with its rose-like flower, may be seen in Pevensy canal. Both kinds have large shining oval leaves, from which the water runs off as if they were oiled.

*Nepeta cataria* (cat mint), shingle.

*Ononis arvensis* (rest-harrow), Willingdon.

*Orphrys apifera* (bee orchis), is rare, but generally found growing with the rare *Orchis ustulata* (dwarf orchis), on the Downs.

*Gymnadenia conopsea* (sweet-scented orchis).

*Orphrys fucifera* (drone orchis).

*Orchis pyramidalis* (pyramidal orchis).

*Orphrys muscifera* (fly orchis), may sometimes be seen with the sweet-scented orchis, but it is very rare.

*Orchis mascula* (purple ram's horn), may be seen in meadows the leaves are marked with dark purple spots.

*Orchis fusca*, Eastbourne Marshes.

*Orchis latifolia* (marsh orchis), the marshes.

*Orchis bifolia*, Hailsham Woods.

*Origanum vulgare* (common marjoram), Downs.

*Oxalis acetosella* (wood sorrel).

*Polygonum amphibium*, not common.

*Polygonum hydropiper* (water pepper), not common. Eastbourne Marshes.

*Pulicaria dysenterica* (flea-bane), ditches.

*Reseda luteola* (wild or dyer's weed), at Beachy Head and other places; called dyer's weed because it has been used for dyeing. Dutch pink is obtained from it. Linnæus says its spike of bloom always follows the course of the sun. *Reseda lutea*, same situation.

*Rhinanthus crista galli* (yellow rattle), exists in pastures and meadows; the flower is about a foot high; stem-branched, often spotted with purple, abundant; in Eastbourne Marshes.

*Ranunculus Lingua* (greater spearwort), common. Marshes.

*Ranunculus flammula* (lesser spearwort), Hailsham Woods.

*Salvia verbenaca* (wild clary), grows at Eastdean.

*Saponaria officinalis* (soapwort), shingle.

*Scabiosa succisa* (devil's bit scabious), Downs.

*Scabiosa columbaria*, Downs.

*Sedum acre* (biting stone-crop), shingle.

*Silene maritima* (catchfly or sea campion), much like the common bladder campion.

*Sparganium ramosum* (branched bur-reed), common in ditches.

*Sparganium simplex* (unbranched bur-reed), not common. Eastbourne Marshes.

*Spiræa ulmaria* (meadow sweet), brooks.

*Spiræa filipendula* (drop-wort), hills.

*Statice armeria* (sea thrift, sea pink, or sea gilliflower), often called sea turf; white or pink heads, pale rose-coloured, or purple flowers: may be seen at Crowlink Gap.

*Solidago virgaurea* (golden rod), woods.

*Statice limonium* (sea lavender), rare. Cuckmere and Pevensey.

*Stellaria holostea* (large stitchwort), on dry hedge banks. Formerly called white flowered grass, or all bones. The flower is white as snow, and not much larger than a primrose.

*Tanacetum vulgare* (tansy), Polegate.

*Verbascum thapsus* (great mullein), shingle.

*Veronica becabunga* (brooklime speedwell), ditches.

*Veronica chamædryx* (blue speedwell), found on dry banks and hedges.

*Vicia cracca* (tufted vetch), common.

Among parasites we have *Orobanche major* and *minor* (the tall and lesser broom rape), *Cuscuta Europæa* (greater dodder), *Cuscuta epithimum* (lesser dodder), and the *Monotropa hypopitys* (yellow bird's nest).

In the neighbourhood of Eastbourne visitors will find several ferns and mosses worthy of a place in their collection.

**SEA-WEEDS.**

**Arranged from Gray's British Sea-weeds.**

**MELANOSPERMÆ (OLIVE-COLOURED SEA-WEEDS).**

I.—*Fucaceæ* (*Halidrys siliquosa*; *Cystoseira granulata*, *C. fibrosa*; *Fucus vesiculosus*, *F. ceranoides*, *F. serratus*, *F. nodosus*; *Himantalia lorea*).

II.—*Sporochnaceæ* (*Desmarestia aculeata*).

III.—*Laminariaceæ* (*Laminaria digitata*, *L. sacchrina*, *L. phyllitis*, *L. bulbosa*; *Chorda filum*).

V.—*Chordariaceæ* (*Elachista fucicola*, *E. scutulata*, *E. velutina*).

VI.—*Ectocarpaceæ* (*Cladostephus verticillatus*, *C. spongiosus*; *Sphacelaria scoparia*, *S. plumosa*, *S. cirrhosa*; *Ectocarpus litoralis*).

**RHODOSPERMÆ (RED SEA-WEEDS).**

VII.—*Rhodomelaceæ* (*Rytiphlaea pinastroides*; *Polysiphonia nigrescens*, *P. fibrata*, *P. elongata*, *P. fastigiata*; *Dasya coccinea*).

VIII.—*Laurenciaceæ* (*Laurencia pinnatifida*, *L. obtusa*; *Lomentaria reflexa*, *L. ovalis*).

IX.—*Corallinaceæ* (*Corallina officinalis*; *Jania rubens*; *Melanobesia verrucata*).

XI.—*Sphærococcodææ* (*Delesseria alata*, *D. Hypoglossum*. *D. ruscifolia*; *Nitophyllum laceratum*; *Calliblepharis ciliata*; *Gracilaria confervoides*).

XII.—*Gelidiaceæ* (*Gelidium corneum*).

XIII.—*Spongiocarpeæ* (*Polyides rotundus*).

XVII.—*Rhodymeniaceæ* (*Maugeria sanguinea*; *Rhodymenia palmata*; *Plocamium coccineum*).

XVIII.—*Cryptonemiaceæ* (*Phyllophora rubens*, *P. membranifolia*; *Gymnogongrus Norvegicus*; *Ahnfeltia plicata*; *Cystoclonium purpurascens*; *Gigartina mamillosa*; *Chondrus crispus*; *Chylocardia articulata*; *Furcellaria fastigiata*; *Schizymenia edulis*; *Dumontia filiformis*).

XX.—*Ceramiaceæ* (*Ceramium rubrum*, *C. Deslongchampsii*, *C. tenuissimum*, *C. strictum*, *Cechionotum*; *Ptilota elegans*; *Halurus equisetifolius*; *Griffithsia setacea*, *G. corallina*; *Callithamnion spongiosum*, *C. tetragonum*, *C. Hookeri*?).

**CHLOSOPERMÆ (GRASS-GREEN SEA OR FRESH-WATER WEEDS).**

XXI.—*Siphonaceæ* (*Codium bursa*). Very rare, was picked up on the shore at Eastbourne, in November, 1870, in a state of inflorescence; the first time found in that state in England. In the Channel Islands it grows abundantly.

XXII.—*Ulvaceæ* (*Porphyra vulgaris*; *Entromorpha compressa* *Ulva latissima*).

XXIII.—*Confervaceæ* (*Cladophora rupestris*; *Chætomorpha linum*).



## CYCLOPÆDIA.

Containing Brief Notices of Places of Interest in the neighbourhood of Eastbourne, and information as to the means of access.\*

NOTE.—*Eastbourne* is situated at the eastern brow of the South Downs, at a distance of 65 miles from London, and is easily accessible, both from London Bridge and Pimlico, by the BRIGHTON AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY, through Lewes. Express trains from London Bridge can accomplish the distance in an hour and three quarters, and ordinary first and second class trains in two hours and a half.

*Alfriston*—is about 3 miles from the Berwick Station on the Lewes and Hastings Railway, and 9 from Eastbourne Old Town. The village derives its name from an obscure freeman in the days of the Confessor, named Alfric or Ælfric. People then, as now, called their lands after their own names. A piece of land enclosed was called a tun or enclosure. Hence Alfricstun, or Alfriston. It has a market-cross of ancient date, a fine old church, and an old-fashioned inn, supposed to have been the one resorted to by pilgrims in their journey to Canterbury from these parts.

*Ashburnham*—a village about 14 miles from Eastbourne, owned by the ancestors of the Earl of Ashburnham before the Norman Conquest. Bertram de Ashburnham was sheriff of the county when William the Conqueror invaded England. In later times, John Ashburnham was groom of the bedchamber to Charles I. The church at the back of Ashburnham House was built by him in 1633. There are many monuments of interest in this building, with relics for the curious. In a glass case, lined with red velvet, at one time was shown the shirt, slightly stained with drops of blood, and silk-knit drawers, worn by Charles I. on the day of his execution, and the sheet in which his dead body was wrapped, together with the watch of the king, which he gave to Sir John Ashburnham. These were bequeathed by Bertram Ashburnham, in 1743, to the parish clerk and to his successors for ever. Ashburnham has an almshouse, founded by one of the family, for six poor widows. The scenery round about is delightful. The rail to Hailsham is within six miles of Ashburnham; or a party may take a pleasant day's excursion thither by a fly, which is perhaps the easiest method.

*Battle Abbey*—18 miles from Eastbourne, is situated on an eminence, and commands an extensive view of cultivated landscape

\* Those desirous of learning more of the history of Eastbourne and its neighbourhood should consult Lower's "History of Sussex, Sussex Worthies, and Sussex Archæological Collections."



and of the sea. It derives its name from the memorable battle of 1066, in which Harold was slain. William the Conqueror endowed and built the Abbey in memory of the victory, and to its monks and superiors were granted extraordinary privileges. The ruins of the Abbey occupy three sides of a square. On the site of the monastery stands a mansion having the appearance of a conventual abode. The Duke of Cleveland is the present owner of the Battle Abbey estate. Visitors may view the building without charge on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 10 till 4. Take the train to Hastings, and thence onward by South Eastern Railway; or it is a pleasant drive with a fly and pair of horses. Distance from Hastings, 6 miles.

*East Dean*—on the old Brighton road, stands about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Eastbourne; it is in a valley, and is a pretty specimen of many villages hereabouts. It forms an agreeable riding excursion through Southbourne and the Meads, and the views at every turn are quite kaleidoscopic. Descending the hill before entering the village, Seaford may be seen at a distance of about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles. The small village of *West Dean* lies in a valley between East Dean and Seaford.

*Folkington*—7 miles—stands on the left of the road from Willingdon to Polegate, between Jevington and the latter place. An ancient mansion once existed here, the seat of the Dobell family.

*Friston*—is 5 miles from Eastbourne, and about half a mile beyond East Dean, up a steep hill, and through a shady lane. Friston-place, a farmhouse, is a fine specimen of an ancient country mansion, and was once the seat of the Selwyn family, to the memory of whom there is a monument in the chancel of the church, but much dilapidated. It is much to be regretted that the antique clock, drum, portraits, and other curiosities which the mansion contains, are not open to inspection. The church forms an excellent landmark for sailors.

*Hailsham*—is a neat market town, 8 miles from Eastbourne, by rail, situated in a pleasant valley, between the rivers Ashbourne and Cuckmere. It has its petty sessions and market.

*Hastings*—one of the Cinque ports, is situated in a vale or glen open to the sea on the south, and sheltered on every other side by an amphitheatre composed of two lofty cliffs. It is 20 miles from Eastbourne by the South-Coast Railway. Its most prominent object is the castle, which stands on the western hill at a height of about 400 feet. With this and the remains of the parish church of St. Mary-in-the-Castle, we have an interesting cluster of ruins.

“The tower that long had stood  
The crash of thunder and the warring winds,  
Shook by the slow but sure destroyer—Time,  
Now hangs in doubtful ruins o'er its base.”

Hastings consists of two principal streets, parallel and sloping towards the sea. It has a splendid parade. Adjoining the west

end is *St. Leonards*—a beautiful new town which was commenced some forty years ago. The entrance to this town is by an archway, built in imitation of the ancient triumphal arch. The hotel is one of the finest in England. About two miles north of Hastings is *Fairlight Down*, which rises gradually to the height of 599 feet. From this spot a varied and charming scenery may be viewed of hill and dale, interspersed with numerous towns, and the British Channel, from Beachy Head to the South Foreland, a distance of 80 miles, and bounded by the cliffs of Boulogne. The Hastings fishery employs about 400 persons. The fish are sold by Dutch auction.

*Hurstmonceaux*—about 10 miles from Sea Houses.—The parish and castle take their name from William De Monceaux, a Norman, who settled here soon after the Conquest. The ancient house fell by marriage into the possession of Sir John De Fynes, a scion of a Boulonais family deriving its name from a little village in that district, whose grandson, Sir Roger De Fynes, was at the battle of Agincourt with Henry V., and who, about A.D. 1440, obtained from Henry VI. a licence to embattle this mansion, which was held by the same family for about 150 years afterwards. The castle was erected in the year 1440, by Sir Roger De Fynes, at a cost of £3,800. A manor house had previously occupied the site, and had been the seat, successively, of the De Hersts, the De Monceauxs, and the Fyneses, from the time of the Conquest. To the park which had previously existed, Sir Roger added 600 acres of land.

His son, Richard Fynes, sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in 1452, married Joan, heiress of Thos. Lord Dacre, and was in her right summoned to Parliament, and declared Baron Dacre of the South, in 1458.

Thomas, the second Lord Dacre, distinguished himself as a soldier, and was constable of Calais. He died in 1535, and was buried under a magnificent altar tomb in Hurstmonceaux church.

His grandson and successor, Thomas Lord Dacre, associates this place 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, Frowds, and Roidon, were executed at St. Thomas Waterings, \* 29th June, 1541. This event has been dramatized by Mrs. Gore, in her "Dacre of the South," and is the subject of a ballad in Mr. Lower's "Contributions to Literature."

Gregory, son of this unfortunate baron, succeeded to the title but died unmarried. His sister Margaret espoused Sampson Len-

\* A place of execution for the counties of Surrey and Sussex, and so called because the brook was dedicated to Thomas à Becket; Chaucer states it to be the place where pilgrims on their way to Canterbury paused to water their horses.

nard, Esq., and was recognised as Baroness Dacre. They resided much at the castle, and added greatly to its internal decorations.

The castle and estate remained in the Lennard family until the time of Thomas Lord Dacre, created Earl of Sussex by Charles II. He *improved* the castle by the addition of sash windows on the east side; but losing a great part of his estate by extravagance and gambling, was obliged to sell Hurstmonceux, the seat of his ancestors from the Conquest.

In 1708 the estate became the property of George Naylor, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, who married a sister of Thomas Pelham, Duke of Newcastle. His successor was his kinsman, Dr. Francis Hare, Bishop of Chichester, and the latter left the castle to his son, Francis Naylor. In 1775, it devolved upon his half-brother, the Rev. Robert Hare, but was then considered to be so dilapidated as to be past repair. The interior was therefore demolished, and the materials were employed in adding to the mansion called Hurstmonceux Place.

From F. Hare Naylor, Esq., in 1807, the estate passed by sale to Thomas Read Kemp, Esq. In 1819, it was purchased by the Gillen family. In 1846, John Gillen, Esq., M.P., sold it to H. B. Curteis, Esq., M.P., father of Herbert Mascall Curteis, Esq., the present owner.

The castle is accounted one of the earliest brick buildings in England.

It is also among the latest specimens of a castle, properly so called; possessing much of the grandeur, with little of the strength, of the feudal fortress of earlier times.

When in full repair it was considered the largest house in England belonging to a subject, and preserved in a perfect state till 1777. The present proprietor, H. M. Curteis, Esq., manifests a praiseworthy zeal in the preservation of its ruins. From the size of the oven in the bakehouse (14 feet in diameter) it may be inferred that the former occupants were either troubled with gustativeness, or very hospitable. The garden contains some ancient looking apple-trees. In the churchyard also is a yew tree some 22½ feet in girth.

Addison's Comedy, "The Drummer; or, the Haunted House," is said to be based on a tradition connected with this mansion. The room immediately over the Porter's Lodge was known as Drummer's Hall, from the loud "spirit-rapping" formerly carried on there.

This castle is no longer to be seen free of charge, and at any day, as of old; but is open for public inspection only on Tuesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, admission 6*d.* each. Waggonettes regularly run thither on those days.

By rail to Hailsham—from thence about an hour's walk, or by fly, which of course is preferable for a picnic party.

*Jevington*—by road 7 miles from Eastbourne, over the Downs about 4½ miles.

Passing through Eastdean and by Friston Church we turn to the right, and following a road looking down on Friston Place,



reach this ancient village. Though under the hills, its situation is lofty, as the wells are almost 200 feet deep. Harewick, or Harrick-bottom (perhaps from the Anglo-Saxon here and wic—the stronghold of an army), has conspicuous marks of an ancient camp. The Manor has been successively in the families of St. Cleres Parker, and Spencer, Earl of Wilmington. From the last mentioned it has passed to the Duke of Devonshire. Jevington Rectory is also a Manor. The Manor-house has some marks of antiquity. James Lambert, the well-known artist, who so copiously illustrated the researches of Sir William Burrell, was born at Jevington in 1725. The church (St. Andrew) has a nave, with north aisle and chancel. A massive square tower at the west end has very ancient and, I think, few Norman features. Affixed to the east wall of the tower, inside, is a very rude early carving, about two feet in height, representing our Saviour bruising the head of the serpent, probably Anglo-Saxon art. There are memorials for the names of Markwick, Eversfield, Rochester, Manningham, Collier, etc. One of the bells is inscribed to St. Catherine, from Lower Sussex. The present Rector, the Rev. E. W. Foley, has altered the church for the comfort of worshippers, preserving its antiquity.

*Langney*.—We are indebted to J. R. Graham, Esq., J.P., for the following interesting matter:—

There can be no manner of doubt that Langney is properly spelt with an *n*, and not, according to a common corruption, with an *l* (Langley).

Reasons:—

1. "Langley" is an easier pronunciation to the tongue than "Langney," and a popular corruption is sure to take place in that direction, and not the opposite one.
2. There is some ancient charter, existing now at Lewes, relating to the lands of a religious house at Langney, in which the name is so spelt.
3. In the beautifully coloured map of Sussex, contained in Speed's "Theater of the British Empire," published about 200 years ago, Langney Point is so spelt.
4. The obvious origin of the name is "The long promontory" Long-ness. The termination "ness," that is the French "nez," a nose, occurs over and over again round the coast of Britain, so that examples need not be quoted. Among others as actually met with, "Longness," which is the very word "Langley," or "Langney," uncorrupted.

I am induced to think that the point or "nez" indicated is not what would *now* strike us, viz. the point of beach.

That shingly promontory has probably undergone great alterations in process of time, and after all, is not 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 Eastbourne 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;" viz. "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.

*Langney Fort or Point*—about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Eastbourne—is a headland of shingle stretching out into the bight of Pevensey Bay, where is a fort of older date than the Martello towers, which mounted 16 guns, commanding the whole bay. *Langney farmhouse* is the remnant of a grange belonging to the Priory of Lewes, of a date antecedent to the reign of Henry III.

**ANCIENT COINS FOUND.**—Two gold coins were recently picked up by one of our fishermen on the sea-shore near Langney Point. From their size and appearance, they are believed to be a half noble and a quarter noble of Edward III. On the larger coin the king appears seated in a ship: in his right hand he has a sword, and on his left a shield bearing the arms of England and France. The effigy of the king does not appear on the smaller coin. Both are in excellent preservation.

*Lewes*—within an hour's ride by rail—is a borough of historical interest, delightfully situated on a declivity, washed at its base by the Ouse, and sheltered by an amphitheatre of heights. The castle is said to have been founded in the reign of Alfred, and rebuilt by William de Warren, Earl of Surrey. Henry III. and his brother Richard were confined here, after their defeat by Simon de Montfort, in 1264. The "Mise of Lewes," a treaty between the king and his insurgent nobles, was signed on an adjoining eminence. There is an excavation called the "Dripping-pan," from its shape, used as a cricket ground. In the church of St. John, Southover, is a black marble tablet of Gundred, Countess de Warren, daughter of William the Conqueror. The inscription, of which we give a translation so far as preserved, is in Anglo-Saxon characters; but the lower part of the stone is broken off. It was found in the chancel of Isfield Church.

"Gundred, illustrious branch of princely race,  
Brought into England's Church balsamic grace;  
Pious as Mary, and as Martha kind,  
To generous deeds she gave her virtuous mind.  
Though the cold tomb her Martha's part receives,  
Her Mary's better part for ever lives.  
O holy Pancras, keep with gracious care



A mother who has made thy sons her heir,  
 On the sixth calendar of June's fatal morn,  
 The marble frame . . . ."

In the garden behind Jireh Chapel, Cliffe, are the burial place and epitaph, with its quaint inscription, S. S. (Sinner Saved), of the celebrated William Huntington.

*Michelham Priory*, near Hailsham, is about 9 miles from Eastbourne. The ride through Willingdon, keeping the turnpike road on the left, is exceedingly pleasant; or the visitor may go by railway to Hailsham.

About two miles north-east of Arlington Church, in a low and wooded district, stands the remains of Michelham Priory. In the beginning of the reign of Henry III., Gilbert, Lord of the Eagle, with the consent and allowance of the king, and for the health of his soul and that of his wife and children, founded and endowed the above in honour of the Holy Trinity. The convent and priory were endowed by the founder with his lordship of Michelham, park of Pevensey, for fourscore acres of land in Hailsham, and twenty acres in Willingdon, and right of pasture in the Dicker and Broyle of Laughton, and other woods in Sussex, for sixty head of cattle, and pannage for one hundred hogs, in the said woods, and by the leave of his woodreeve whatever timber they might want for their church and building there, and fuel for their fires, and brushwood for their fences. This donation was confirmed by Henry III., in the 16th year of his reign, who also gave them for ever, and quitted them and their tenants of the manors of Chilton and Michelham, of shire and hundreds, the suits of said hundreds, and of sheriff's aid. These estates and rights were greatly increased by the gifts of other persons. Thus richly endowed, the Priory of Michelham flourished for 300 years, until Henry VIII. bethought him of taking into his keeping and care the accumulated revenues of the lesser monasteries. Not long before this disposition the priory was inhabited by eight canons, whose yearly revenues amounted to from £160 to £190; or, according to the present value of money, £3,800 per annum. A portion of the remains of the monastery has been converted into a farmhouse. The situation seems to have been chosen for defence, being a low, woody site, surrounded by a square moat, so that before artillery came into use the little brotherhood might defy any hostile attack, secure in their impregnable abode. The banks of the moat are beautifully fringed with maple, willow, and elm; and the water is three parts covered with a variety of aquatic plants, the lily in profusion. There is still remaining fronting the west a noble embattled tower, called the gateway, the entrance to which is over a strong bridge spanning the moat. Under the tower is a lofty arch of the Tudor style, over which are four Gothic windows, with trefoil heads, which formerly lighted two spacious rooms; above and below is a dark apartment called the dungeon. A crypt is now

used by the occupants as a cellar; springing arches support the ground roof, and concentrate on the capital of massive round pillars. The intersections of these arches are ornamented with an arago head, a rose, and other devices. There are evidences of the crypt and apartments above having extended some distance. There are no marks evincing antiquity on the outside of the building; the pillars and arches on the north side are the remnants of splendid apartments. The greater part of the building appears to be in the style of the latter Henry. Drawings of the crypt, gateway, and northern aspect of the building were made by J. Lambert, about the year 1784, and are preserved in Burrell's MSS., in the British Museum.

Mr. M. A. Lower says, the priory was founded by Gilbert de Aquila, about the year 1229. The De Aquilas were a Norman family, and lords of Pevensey; they were named from the "Honour of the Eagle." The first of the family who came into England was Engenulph de Aquila, who was slain at the battle of Hastings. His grandson, Gilbert de Aquila, lost two children in the disastrous wreck of the *Blanche Nef*. The founder of Michelham was fifth in descent from the Hastings warrior. The order of clergy here was that of the Black Canons of St. Augustine—a kind of intermediate order between the regular and the secular clergy. They differed therefore both from the monks and from the parochial clergy. Their costume was a white rochet over a long black cassock, with a black cloak and hood; they wore a black cap, and cultivated beards; hence their name of "black canons." There were 175 of these fraternities in England. At the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII., Michelham, as one of those whose revenues were under £200 a year, was among the first to be sacrificed. The possessions of the priory consisted of many lands in this and the adjacent parishes, and among the churches allotted to it were those of Alfriston, Fletching, and Laughton. A detailed account of the property is given by the Rev. G. M. Cooper, in "The Sussex Archæological Collections." In the year 1302, King Edward I. and his suite visited this priory. He was passing from Hampshire into Kent, and on his route he stayed at Lewes on the 13th of September, came here on the 14th of September, and then proceeded the next day to Hurstmonceux and Battle. At the dissolution of the priory it was granted by Henry VIII. to his great vicar-general, the Lord Cromwell. It afterwards went to the Fitz-Alans, Earls of Arundel, then to the Pelhams, and ultimately to the Sacvilles, Earls and Dukes of Dorset, to whose representative, the Countess de la Warr, it now belongs. The area within the moat is eight acres. The moat itself measures five acres, and is fed by the little river Cuckmere. The moat is stocked with fish. Otters are occasionally seen here. The gateway is of the Perpendicular period, much later than the priory itself; there are three stages or storeys. The chapel, the north wall, and the remains in the stable, are Early English,

and the crypt being above ground is a remarkable circumstance. A corridor leads to a penitentiary cell, called "Isaac's Hole," where offending canons were confined. The room over the crypt had a curious double fireplace, and is called "The Prior's Chamber."

*Newhaven* is a neatly built town, about  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles from Lewes by railway. There is a harbour well protected by a battery above it, forming a port of embarkation for Dieppe. Prince de Joinville pointed it out as a good point of invasion. His father, however, was glad to enter the harbour a refugee.

*Normanhurst*—situate not very far from Battle on land of historic interest, near which the so-called battle of Hastings was fought. Being built on high ground, it commands a magnificent view of the country round, and of the sea from Hastings to Beachy Head. It was built a few years since for its occupier, Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P. The grounds and house are worthy of a visit, and can be seen every Tuesday. (We believe a small charge is made, not for the sake of gain, as it goes to a charity, but to secure respectability, etc.)

*Pevensay*—distant by road about five miles, or across the marshes a little over four miles, is chiefly interesting on account of its historical associations. It is probable that a British settlement of some kind existed here anterior to the Roman period, as small British silver coins were discovered. Usher makes Pevensay the *Caer Pensavel* coil of the Britons, a name which he derives from the Celtic words, signifying the "fortress at the lower end of the wood"; and the identity of the Weald of Sussex with the *Andradswald*, or *Sylva Anderida* of antiquity is generally admitted, though some doubts may arise as to Pevensay being its "lower end" or termination. That Pevensay was a fort is beyond doubt; and, however unlikely now it appears, it still did once boast the best haven on the Sussex coast, fit for the royal navies of ancient days.\* In the courtesy of its ancient municipality it is a member now of the Cinque Ports, and entitled to self-government, and the other privileges and immunities of that once celebrated and honoured league.† Where once the sea did rage and roar, you behold sheep and oxen calmly grazing. When the ocean retired we cannot tell; but in the year 1317 Edward II. granted to one Robert de Sassy, by the annual service of presenting a pair of gilt spurs, the liberty to enclose certain lands within the marsh then "overflowed, and in the tenure of no man."

IS PEVENSEY THE ANDERIDA?—Surmise has long pointed to the lumps of stone and rubble at Pevensay as the remnants of the ancient *Anderida*, the *Andredesceaster* of our national chronicles, but

\* Andrew Borde, an inhabitant, in his "Boke of Knowledge" (1542) enumerates "Pemsey" among the "noble portes and havens" of England. According to the Burrell MSS. (Brit. Mus.) the river Ashbourne was navigable for small vessels as far as Pevensay Bridge till about the year 1700.

† These privileges it is expected will soon be curtailed by a necessary reform, and the charities equitably administered by Act of Parliament,



authorities have disputed the point. Mr. Hussey, Mr. Wright, Mr. M. A. Lower, and others have carried on the controversy for many years; and now, at length, Dr. Guest has given a judgment which is looked upon as decisive—the place answers all the requirements of the site in a way no other place does. The *Saturday Review*, alluding to this judgment, says:—“Pevensey then, taking it all and all, may perhaps be set down as the most memorable spot in Britain. It is possible that either of the events which make it memorable may be surpassed in immediate interest by other events in the great chains of causes and effect to which they severally belong. But we know of no place in Britain where two events of equal moment happened on the same spot. Anderida did not actually behold the beginning of the Saxon Conquest of Britain, but it beheld the completion of one of its most important stages. It did not behold the actual turning-point of the Norman Conquest of England, but it did in actual fact behold its beginning. It is there, in short, that the founders of the South-Saxon kingdom overcame the last resistance, call it Roman or British as we will, which the Teutonic settlers met with in south-eastern Britain. It was there that Ælla and Cissa stormed the last fortress of this Saxon shore, and left not a Britain alive within it. And it was there that William the Norman landed on an errand which, to a superficial eye, might seem to be the undoing of the work of Ælla and Cissa. Nowhere do great historic memories crowd more closely together than in the historic land of the South-Saxon. It is no long journey from Pevensey to Hastings; it is a shorter journey still from Hastings to Battle. And it is not without significance that, on the hill of Senlac itself, on the site of the farthest English outpost, on the farthest point to which the great battle can have reached, the road branches off which bears the speaking inscription “To Lewes.” So it was; Lewes, in a sense, wiped out Senlac and made England England once again. But without Senlac Lewes could never have been. And without Anderida Senlac could never have been. All three hang together. The birth of the English nation, its momentary eclipse, its final regeneration, all follow on each other in close sequence of cause and effect. Anderida, in the fifth century, played one of the greatest parts in that utter wiping out of things Roman and Celtic, which made England England. But the part which Anderida played in the eleventh century was not to begin a wiping out of things English, but only to begin their subjection to that fiery trial which proved in the end to be but the fire of the refiner. There is no spot in Britain, there are not many spots in the world, to whose lot it has fallen to play so great a part at two such memorable epochs. There is no spot in Britain where an Englishman is more irresistibly called on to stand and muse on the origin and fortunes of his race.” \*

\* Anderida was destroyed after a long siege by the powerful army of

Pevensay first figures in history in the year 792, when it was given by Bertwall, the Saxon chieftain, together with Hastings and Rotherfield, to the Abbey of St. Denis at Paris, as a grateful return for restoration to health through a pilgrimage thither. In 1042 this port was one of the principal ports for communication with the Continent. Suane, Earl of Oxford, a son of Godwin, Earl of Kent, landed at this place on his return from Denmark, whither he had been compelled to flee for attempting an illegal marriage with Edgiva, Abbess of Leominster. After the defeat of King Harold at the battle of Hastings, William the Conqueror bestowed the Rape of Pevensay upon his half-brother, Robert, Earl of Moriton in Normandy and of Cornwall in England. He restored the walls of the old Roman fortress of Pevensay, which for centuries had lain in partial ruin, and which he improved by the addition of a Norman castle. In 1067, Thierry says, William the Conqueror embarked at Pevensay for Normandy, whither he repaired to receive his old subjects' congratulations, and to look into the affairs of his hereditary estate. Several ships accompanied his own; and, as hostages for England's tranquillity, he took with him King Edgar, Archbishop Stigand, and others. In Norman times Pevensay had its mint; some coins struck here were found with others at Beaworth in Hampshire. The castle is a fine old ruin situated between West Ham and Pevensay. The entrance has two massive towers on either side; going through the style, now used as an entrance gate, fresh portions of the ancient gate are seen. When once fairly within, you discover the extent of about seven acres, inclosed within walls evidently Roman, and sheep too grazing on a spot so celebrated of yore. There were close by two large cannon or culverins, embedded in the earth, pointing seaward, supposed to be a portion of the armaments placed at the mouth of the harbour in the reign of Elizabeth, when the country was threatened by the Spanish Armada.\* A moat on the north and west sides of the interior or keep is still visible. There are the remains of six towers on the north side. In the third tower from the arch leading to Pevensay Street the red or tile mortar of the Romans is visible some distance from the ground. The other portions of the tower differ in style, and there is a Norman window. The present entrance to the keep is from the garden of a cottager; the inmates of the cottage act as guides to the visitor. Picnic parties may here be provided with accommodation. The other portions worthy of notice are arches in a good state of preservation in the north-western tower, supposed to have been the governor's apartments; a sally-port on the south side, erected on a part of the fallen remains of the original work; the gateways; and the remains of five towers. "The Roman masonry is wonderfully

Ella, founder of the South-Saxon kingdom, A.D. 591, when the inhabitants were all put to the sword.

\* One of these is now removed to Woolwich; the other remains, and is above ground.



perfect; although it has been exposed to the changes of a great part of 2,000 years, the mark of the trowel is still visible on the mortar, and many of the facing stones look as fresh as if they had been cut yesterday." \* After more than the ordinary routine of changes, enduring extraordinary sieges, becoming first the property of this, then of that nobleman, according to the fortunes of war or pleasures of kings, it was granted by William III. to the family of Bentinck, Earl of Portland. That family sold it in 1730 to the Right Honourable Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington, to whom it gave the title of Viscount Pevensy. In 1755 it descended to his son Charles, Earl of Northampton, whose daughter marrying in 1782 Lord George Augustus Cavendish, Earl of Burlington, conveyed it into the family of the present noble possessor, William, Duke of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, and Baron Cavendish. Pevensy is said to have been the native place of Dr. Andrew Borde, a man of considerable learning, to which he added the austerities of a monk with the low humour of a buffoon. His "Boke of Knowledge" has been reprinted in modern days as a literary curiosity. Pevensy Church is dedicated to St. Nicholas, the patron saint of Pevensy. Its prevailing style is early English. It contains a very fine chancel separated from the body of the church, supposed to have been so separated since the time of the first Reformation. That part is now termed "the rectoral chancel." The rectory is in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. From an old book on Eastbourne we learn that in 1556, September 14, four men suffered martyrdom in Pevensy Rape, cheerfully yielding up their lives for the gospel of Jesus Christ. The names of two only are given; viz., John Hart and Thomas Ravensdale. Those desirous of learning more of Pevensy will do well to secure the works of M. A. Lower, Esq., of Lewes, to whose careful research we are much indebted.

Didst ever see the hoary crumbling towers  
 Of Pevensy's time-hallowed fort,  
 Which fifteen hundred years have made their sport,  
 Nought being said of wind, and frost, and showers?  
 Well, 'tis a lovely spot—where men may gaze,  
 With mental eye, on things of other days,  
 And in imagination go  
 Full many an age along the row  
 Of centuries, backward to the day  
 When Rome imperial held the sway;  
 By Roman hands its bastions rose,  
 A strong defence from barbarous foes.

Then every legion great in fame  
 Well knew Anderida's fair name;  
 And 'neath its frowning barbican  
 Full many a gilded chariot ran;

\* See paper on Pevensy Castle, *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1852.

While proudly, o'er its southern moat,  
 Could many a tall-beaked galley float.  
 Here, too, when Roman power was lost,  
 And Saxon chiefs assailed our coast,  
 The enervated Britons fell, a  
 Right bloody sacrifice to Ella.  
 The Norman William, on this strand,  
 Made seisin of the Saxon land.

And saw, in this even then time-honoured pile,  
 The first fruits of his conquests in our isle.  
 Here did the soldier-bishop, Odo, fight  
 Against the Red King for young Robert's right.  
 And to this day these walls retain the scars  
 Received from catapult and mangonel  
 When many a valiant, mail-clad soldier fell  
 The victim of most fierce baronial wars.  
 'Twas here that noble Lady Pelham bore  
 The brunt of siege, endured the fierce onslaught,  
 When English bands arrayed 'gainst English fought  
 About the colour of a fading flower!  
 And many a secret do yon cells enscroll  
 Of royal captive, and of hapless wight  
 Who pined away in cruel man-made night,  
 And iron entered to their utmost soul.

How changed the scene is now!  
 No more the Roman prow  
 Points its brave way beneath the castle wall:  
 Where once the chariot sped,  
 Where oft the warrior bled,  
 Now graze the sluggish ox and sullen cow,  
 And high-lodged rooks their sable partners call.  
 In the captive's darksome cell  
 The night-owl loves to dwell;  
 No more are heard the clashing sounds of battle;  
 Though oft the echoes wake,  
 As o'er the marshes make  
 The fire-borne trains their way with blithesome rattle,  
 No armies now invest  
 To break the solemn rest,  
 Which settled seems for ever on these towers,  
 Save cohorts, now and then,  
 Of grave and serious men,  
 Who hither come to rest their learned powers.

*("Not rude and barren are the winding ways  
 Of hoar antiquity, but strewn with flowers!")*

And sometimes when the day is long,  
 The motley pleasure-seeking throng  
 Encamp within the ample court,  
 And pass the day in festive sport;  
 Full oft the ringing laugh is heard  
 Around the banquet on the sward;  
 And many a merry Saxon face  
 Diffuses pleasure o'er the place.

But sometimes from the glancing eye  
 Of dark-haired beauty arrows fly,  
 That lacerate with keener smart  
 Than Roman spear or Norman dart ;  
 And oft, before the day is done,  
 These towers behold a conquest won ;  
 Nor rarely is the donjon's wall  
 Soft trembling love's confessional.

M. A. LOWER.

*Pevensey Castle.*—On the accession of Henry IV., he rewarded the faithful services of Sir John and his lady by granting to them and to their heirs the Constablership of the Castle of Pevensey in perpetuity, adding thereto all the rights and privileges attached to the "Honour of the Eagle." It subsequently became in a manner a royal prison. James, afterwards the First of Scotland, was confined here by order of Henry IV.,—an imprisonment which broke the old king's heart and left a blot upon Henry's name. Joanna of Navarre was another illustrious captive. Looking down from the keep, it is not easy to realize the state of the surrounding country before the gradual retirement of the sea, followed by the draining of the "level," or marshes, laid hundreds of acres down in emerald green pasturage ; nor is it easy to imagine the Ashbourne river, now a few feet wide, bearing up to the very walls of the castle the curious and clumsy Roman galleys, manned with their bearded and helmeted crews.—*Once a Week.*

### A MONSTER WHALE WASHED ASHORE NEAR PEVENSEY.

One evening in the winter of 1865, a whale of very large dimensions was washed ashore on the coast between Pevensey and Bexhill. William Richards, a coastguardsman at the Pevensey Sluice Station, was on duty, and noticed, about half a mile at sea, something floating in the water. At first glance it had the appearance of a vessel keel uppermost ; and the officer, believing it to be such, reported the fact to the chief officer of the station, Mr. Bussell. There was a strong south-easterly wind blowing, and as the object of attraction drifted towards the shore, it was obvious to all that it was the carcase of a whale of a very large size.

Various statements were of course made respecting the whale. It appears, however, that it was a true Greenland whale, about three parts grown, and a fine specimen. The length of it over the back on the outside was no less than 70 feet ; and the other dimensions—width of tail, about 14 feet ; circumference, about 35 feet ; lower jaw 15 feet long, upper jaw 12 feet long ; the flukes or side fins about 4 feet 6 inches. It was a bull (or male), and the weight was estimated at from 40 to 50 tons. There was a severe wound on the left eye, which by some was supposed to have been caused by

a harpoon, while others think that it was the result of contact with the keel or some sharp portion of a moving vessel; and others attribute it to a combat with a sword fish, which is said to be a formidable enemy to the species. The general opinion is that it died from the effects of the wound. It is thought that the northerly winds and the current running southward caused the carcass to float down the North Sea, and that when the wind veered round to the east it had the effect of bringing the animal down the channel. The carcass was partly decomposed, and it was evident that it had been dead several weeks, perhaps months.

Mr. F. S. Mann, of Wellington Place, Hastings, succeeded in taking several excellent photographic views, which will serve to keep in remembrance the whale in Pevensey Bay.

Forty years ago a very similar "flotsam and jetsam" was thrown up a little to the east of Brighton. The whale which was then found (on Wednesday, the 29th December, 1830) was a male fish, 65 feet in length, 13 feet across the forks of the tail, had been harpooned, and was discovered by the coastguard. After being visited by thousands of people from Brighton, it was bought by Mr. Bass and boiled down for oil.

*Ratton*—3 miles from Eastbourne, in the parish of Willingdon, the property of the Thomas family, and formerly that of the ancient family of Parkers, of which Walter Parker, Esq., was created a baronet, May 12th, 1864. Ratton, together with Willingdon and Eastbourne, are mentioned in Domesday Book as having been before the Conquest part of the possessions of Godwin, Earl of Kent. The tithes of Radestone were appropriated at an early season to the priory and convent of Lewes. The ancient house, the residence of the Parkers, stands in a dale; and above it, embosomed in the side of the Downs, is the modern seat, which may be seen from the railway between Eastbourne and Polegate.

*Radmell*—about 2 miles from Eastbourne, said to have been the demesne of Harold, the Anglo-Saxon King. After his defeat William the Conqueror seized and gave his lands to William de Warren, Earl of Surrey. It is now the property of the Duke of Devonshire.

*Seaford*—10 miles from Eastbourne, was once a large and flourishing town, but was burned in one of the French attacks on the coast. It is a Cinque Port, is now resorted to for sea-bathing, and was a borough until the time of the Reform Bill. The church in its original state appears to have been cruciform, the tower occupying the centre; it must have been among the best Norman buildings in the county.

*Wannock, or Walnut Street*, is a hamlet situated in a bye-road on the left from Eastbourne, just through Willingdon. It is noted for its curious old water mill and its strawberry gardens, where this fruit may be gathered fresh, at a moderate charge, and eaten with cream.



*West Ham*—4½ miles—adjoins Pevensey Castle. It is chiefly noticeable for its ancient church, with chancel of the time of Edward IV. Near the church are some specimens of rustic architecture, a few centuries old. Near the village is an ancient almshouse of four tenements, known as the hospital of St. John the Baptist, alias "Gorogltown" of uncertain foundation, and equally uncertain etymology. In the vicinity of the Hailsham road is *Priest Hawes*, supposed to be the corruption of *Priest House*, an old Gothic building, evidently of a monastic character. The Abbey of Stratford-Langthorne stood here, about half a mile south-south-west of the church. It was founded in 1134-5, for monks of the Cistercian order. Reached by railway or by fly.

*Glynley*, corrupted into *Greenlee*, was originally an Elizabethan mansion of some importance, which belonged successively to the Meeres, Fogges, and Peacheys. *Peeling* is another house of considerable antiquity; as likewise is *Hankham*, often called *Handcombe*, which is mentioned in the archives of Battle Abbey.

*Willington*—3½ miles—stands pleasantly on an eminence on the road from Eastbourne Old Town to Hailsham. On the window in the church is a painting of a greyhound, by the running of which it is said the Ratton estate was once lost and won—a foolish way of parting with home, our readers will think. There is a view from the churchyard, unequalled in the neighbourhood. Opposite Ratton, down a shady lane, an excellent farmhouse is passed, and at a short distance below it a decoy pond. In front of the farmhouse is a bridle-way through the meadows to Seaside.

*Wannock* was the seat of the family of Rochester. At *Filching*, a pretty spot on the road from Wannock to Jevington, is a fine old timbered house, a relic of ancient days. *Filching* is pleasant for picnicking.

*Wilmington*—9 miles from Eastbourne. Here are the ruins of Alien Priory, founded in 1018; of which a gateway exists, with other relics. Its remains are converted into a farmhouse—the crypt, with its heavy groined ceiling, being still perfect. On the side of a hill near, the gigantic effigy of a man cut in the earth is distinctly visible; it is 80 yards long; by the different shades of grass each hand appears to grasp a staff of the same length in a parallel direction with the body. The spot was formerly paved with bricks, and this probably accounts for the difference of verdure. At *Arlington*, near this place, there is a variety of petrified wood in a sand-pit. The church is a handsome structure in Norman style. Between Wilmington and Seaford are two small villages, *Lullington* and *Litlington*. The former contains one of the smallest churches in the country, and that of the latter bears marks of great antiquity. At Litlington are several acres of land, tastefully laid out as pleasure gardens, and most delightfully situated. Pleasure vans go from Eastbourne two or three times a week.



**CURIOSITIES COLLATED FROM A WORK ON EASTBOURNE  
AND ITS EMINENCES, DATED 1799.**

About the year 1760, as one Rawlinson, or Rollason, a shepherd, was attending his flock on a hill near East Dean, he picked up a watch, in silver case, in form of a cockle shell, with a very curious engraving of roses and thistles, etc., round the dial plate and on the wheel hand, with the name of Humphrey Downing. It is supposed to have been made in the reign of Charles I. This relic had been turned up by persons getting furze. Being shown at Eastbourne, it was purchased by C. S. Mortimer, Esq. Long before this many curious and valuable silver and copper coins had been found, and many since, when digging on the hills. Near the road leading to the chalk cliffs are, or were, the remains of a building called St. Gregory's chapel—so named in letters patent, establishing the Corporation of Pevensey; and the fields and hill are distinguished by that name. The bells in it are said to have been carried to France, and to be now actually at Rouen, or Dieppe, in Normandy.

**“SOPS AND ALE.”**

A very singular custom prevailed in Eastbourne for many years, under the name of Sops and Ale, and was productive of much mirth and good humour, being conducted as follows:—The senior bachelor in the place was elected by the inhabitants steward, and to him was delivered a damask napkin, a large wooden bowl, twelve wooden trenchers, twelve wooden knives and forks, two wooden candlesticks, and two wooden cups for the reception of sugar; and on the Saturday fortnight the steward attended at the church door, with a white wand in his hand, and gave notice that *Sops and Ale* would be given at such a place. Immediately after any lady, or respectable farmer or tradesman's wife, was delivered of a child, the steward called at the house, and begged permission for *sops and ale*, which was always granted and conducted in the following order:—*Three tables* were placed in some convenient room, *one of which* was covered with the above napkin, and had a china bowl and plates, with silver-handled knives and forks placed on it; and in the bowl were put biscuits sopped with wine, and sweetened with fine sugar. *The second table* was also covered with a cloth, with china, or other earthen plate, and a bowl with beer sops, sweetened with fine sugar, and decent knives and forks. *The third table* was placed without any cloth, and on it were put the wooden bowl, knives, forks, and trenchers, as before described, with the candlesticks and sugar cups; and in the bowl were beer sops, sweetened with the coarsest sugar. As soon as the evening service was over, having had previous notice from the steward, the company assembled, and were placed in the following order,—those persons whose wives had brought forth twins were placed at the upper or first table; those whose wives had brought forth a child or

children at the second table ; and such persons as were married and had no children, together with the old bachelors, were placed at the third table, which was styled the *bachelors'* table, under which title the gentlemen who sat at it were addressed for that evening ; and the gentlemen who sat at the first table were styled *benchers*. Proper toasts were given, adapted for the occasion, and the company always broke up at eight o'clock, generally very cheerful and good-humoured.

#### EASTBOURNE GREAT TITHES.

“ On the three Sundays in August, a public breakfast is given at the parsonage house by the tenants of the great tithes, to the farmers and their servants, each farmer being entitled to send two servants for every wagon that he keeps ; so that if a farmer has five wagons to do his necessary business, he may send ten servants, and so in proportion for a less or greater number. The farmers are entertained in the parlour with a sirloin of hot 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 tithes were first taken in kind in this parish, in order to keep all parties in good humour.

“ By a certificate, 21st January, 1640, of the inhabitants, etc., of Eastbourne, approving that the £20 per annum formerly expended by the parson impropriate on three breakfasts and one supper, to them and their wives, be converted to the use of the poor of that parish, instead of being paid to a schoolmaster for the maintaining of a school.

“ By Act, 3rd November, 1640, abolishing the said custom, being a cause of great disorder amongst the said inhabitants, by going out of church immediately after the second lesson, to repair to the said breakfasts, which occasioned much neglect of God's service, and by which pious minds were scandalized, and much *profaneness* created on those days by licentious tippling and merrymaking, and for settling the said annuity of £20 for the relief of the said poor, according to the statute of 44 Elizabeth.

“ By petition of the said inhabitants, etc., dated April, 1641, stating that the said parish used a profane custom for three Sundays together in the beginning of harvest, to go out of church after the first lesson, to repair to the house of the impropriate parsonage, where breakfasts were provided at an annual expense of £20 to the parson, and was some relief to the poor ; therefore pray that the same ungodly custom may be taken away, and that the £20 may be paid for the relief of the poor as not being any loss to the parson, but a good means of keeping the said poor of the parish from depopulation, which being a sea town will be better able to furnish the kingdom with mariners and seamen upon all occasions.

“ By resolution of the House of Commons, August, 1641, in

consequence of the above petition, it is ordered that a bill be brought in, and that in the mean time they hold it fit that the said *profane* custom be immediately taken away, and that the £20 per annum be paid to the impropriate parson to the use of the poor of the said parish as desired by the said petitioners.

“By an engagement, dated the 1st of April, 1687, entered into by several inhabitants, etc., of Eastbourne, the £20 paid yearly as above stated shall in future be applied towards supporting the ancient custom of breakfasting three Sundays in harvest, which has continued ever since.”—“*Eastbourne, being a descriptive account of that village.*”

**The following information, we doubt not, will interest many of our readers.**

In 1648 there was expended in this parish for relief of poor £46 6s.; amount of assessment not stated.

	Assessment.	In the £.	Expenditure.
In 1686 ...	£474 ...	3s. ...	£91 19s. 11d.
In 1786 ...	£514 ...	26s. ...	£639 15s. 8d.
In 1810 ...	£4919 ...	12s. ...	£2962 19s. 10d.
In 1845 ...	£10,170 ...	4s. ...	£1884 9s. 11d.
In 1870 ...	£52,898 ...	2s. 3d.	
In 1871 ...	£54,220		

Parish.	Gross Est. Rental.	Rateable Value.
Assessment ...	£161,976 13s.	£133,753 13s. 1d.
At present time (1883), about ...		£140,000.

#### Local Charities.

Robert Fennell, who died in 1595, left by will 40 shillings to six poor and aged widows of this parish, to be distributed on Ash Wednesday, yearly.

John Yielding, in 1816, left £200, the produce thereof “to be applied in clothing ten poor persons belonging to and residing in Eastbourne, and who have not received parochial relief for three years immediately preceding.” This charity yields £5 12s. 6d., giving 11s. 3d. to each recipient. It is only given in clothing, as directed by will.

Eastbourne was the birthplace of that great artist, John Hamilton Mortimer, whose works are much sought after by collectors.

### THE WEALD OF SUSSEX.

The district running parallel with the Downs, and extending to the Surrey Hills, was in ancient times known as the Forest of Andreade (Andreade's Weald), and called by the Britons *Coit Andred*. Of this forest, Tilgate Forest, through which the Brighton railway runs just before entering Balcombe Tunnel, Ashdowne and St. Leonard's Forest, Horsham, are all that remain. The district is still called the Weald, and geologically the Wealden system. This Weald was covered with iron works, when wood was abundant and charcoal was used for smelting iron. The iron ore was extracted from the ironstone of the argillaceous beds of the Wealden strata. Camden spoke of Sussex as being "full of iron mines everywhere." Up to 1720, the county was the chief seat of the iron manufacture in England, and the consumption of wood was so great that an Act was passed for the preservation of timber; still the woods decreased, and by degrees the furnaces were disused, and the manufacture of iron was transferred to districts where coal was abundant. The last furnace was "blown out" at Ashburnham, about forty years ago. At Howbourne, in the parish of Buxted, is a hammer-post, where the iron was beaten out. The first iron cannon manufactured in England was cast at Buxted, 1543. Mr. Lower, of Lewes, has a pair of andirons from Eastbourne, supposed to be of the county manufacture of the fifteenth century. On the shield is the sacred monogram, I.H.S.



## COMPENDIUM OF USEFUL INFORMATION.

### WALKS, WITH THEIR DISTANCE FROM SEA HOUSES.

The following will be found to be pleasant and agreeable *excursions on foot* for those who have bodily strength for such exercises. For *Drives, etc.*, see Cyclopædia. The distances are reckoned by the pathways.

- To Compton Place, the Links, and Paradise, 2 miles, and home by the Meads (see pp. 19, 42), 2 miles.  
 „ Cow Gap, by the beach along the Cliffs, about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles (see p. 38).  
 „ East Dean (see p. 58),  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles.  
 „ Folkington (see p. 58), 6 miles.  
 „ Holywell—under or on the cliffs,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (pp. 11, 38).  
 „ Jevington, passing the Mills into Willingdon Road (see p. 60), then to the left over the Downs,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles.  
 „ Mill Gap,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile (see p. 29).  
 „ Wannock Strawberry Gardens (see p. 71),  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles.  
 „ West Ham,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles, and Pevensey Castle, 4 miles (see pp. 72, 65-70), a pleasant walk across the Marsh, passing into the Marshes at Langney Farm (p. 62).  
 „ Willingdon,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

### PLACES OF WORSHIP.

*St. Mary's (Parish) Church*, Old Eastbourne.—Services on Sundays at 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 6.30 p.m. The Holy Communion is administered on the 1st Sunday in the month after Morning Service, and on third Sunday after Evening Service. Vicar, Rev. T. Pitman, M.A., The Vicarage.

*S. Saviour's Church*, South Terrace.—Services, Sundays, 8 a.m., Celebration of Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, sermon, and second celebration of Holy Communion; 3 p.m., Litany and Children's Service, Baptisms; 6.30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Weekdays—Wednesday and Friday—Morning Prayer and Litany at 11 a.m. Holy Days—Celebration of Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; Morning Prayer and second celebration at 11. Other days—Morning Prayer, 8.30; Evening Prayer, 5 p.m. Choral on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; also on Holy Days and their eves. Wednesday evenings, Service with sermon at 8 during the winter months. Incumbent, Rev. H. R. Whelpton, M.A., The Parsonage.



*St. Peter's Church*, South Fields, Meads Road (Chapel of Ease to S. Saviour's).—Services on Sundays: Holy Communion (Choral) 8 a.m., and after Morning Prayer on the first and third Sundays of each month. Matins, Litany, and Sermon, 11 a.m.; 6.30 Evensong and Sermon.

*All Saints' Church*, Carlisle Road.—Services on Sundays at 8.30 a.m., 11 a.m., and 6.30 p.m. The Holy Communion is administered on the first and third Sundays of the month after Morning Service; on the second and fifth Sundays after Evening Service, and on the fourth Sunday at 8.30 a.m. Morning Prayer on Wednesdays and Fridays at 11.30 a.m., and on days for which a special Collect is appointed. Incumbent, Rev. J. H. Usill, M.A., Fulbourne Seaside Road.

*Holy Trinity Church*, Seaside Road.—Services on Sundays at 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 6.30 p.m. Wednesdays, 7 p.m.; Holy Days, 11 a.m. The Holy Communion is administered on the first and third Sundays of the month after Morning Service; on the second and fourth Sundays after Evening Service, and on the fifth Sunday after Afternoon Service. Incumbent, the Rev. W. A. Bathurst, M.A., The Parsonage.

*St. Paul's (Iron) Church*, Burlington Place (Chapel of Ease to Holy Trinity).—Services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. The Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of the month after Morning Service, and on the third after Evening Service. Curate in charge, Rev. A. E. Barnes-Lawrence, M.A., 5, Victoria Place.

*Christ Church*, Seaside.—Services on Sundays at 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion at 11 a.m. on the first and third Sundays in the month, and at 8 a.m. on the second and fourth; also for the aged and sick at 11 a.m., on the first Friday in every month. Children's Service on the second and fourth Sundays at 3 p.m. Wednesday Evening Service at 7.30 p.m. Friday at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Incumbent, Rev. R. Allen, M.A., The Parsonage.

*St. John the Evangelist's Church*, Meads.—Services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. The Holy Communion is administered on the second Sunday of the month. Incumbent, the Rev. E. A. Adams, M.A., The Parsonage. Hymn Book, Barry's.

*All Soul's*, Susan's Road.—Sunday Services: at 8 a.m. Holy Communion, 11 a.m.; Morning Service, with Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month. 3 p.m., Service for Children with Catechising; 6.30 p.m., Evening Service. Churchings and Christenings, first and third Sundays in the month, after the Catechising. Attendance for these purposes should be not later than a quarter to 4. Evening Prayer and Address, Thurs-

days, at 7 p.m. Rev. John B. Fletcher, M.A., Incumbent, Edinburgh House, Blackwater Road.

*St. Ann's, Upperton Gardens.*—Sunday Services: at 8 a.m. Holy Communion, 11 a.m., and 6.30 p.m., with additional celebration of the Holy Communion after 11 o'clock service on the first and third Sundays in the month. Morning Service at 11 o'clock a.m. on Holy Days. The Incumbent is the Rev. J. J. Baddeley, St. Ann's Parsonage.

*Immanuel Church.*—Entrance from Grove Road and Hyde Gardens. Services—Sunday at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. The Lord's Supper according to notice. Incumbent, Rev. H. Padden, M.A., late Vicar of High Wycombe. No collections. The Church expenses are defrayed by the free-will offerings of the people.

*Presbyterian Church of England, Blackwater Road, Cornfield Terrace.*—Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Wednesday evening at 7.30 p.m. Minister, Rev. Hugh Carruthers Wilson, M.A., 61, Pevensey Road.

*Cavendish Place Chapel* (Calvinistic Independent), Seaside Road—11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Prayer Meeting on Tuesday evenings at 7.15. Thursday evenings at 7.15. Rev. A. J. Baxter, 37, Ceylon Place.

*Congregational Church, Pevensey Road, Cavendish Place.*—11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Prayer Meeting, Monday, 8 p.m.; Sermon on Wednesday, 7 p.m. Minister, Rev. J. F. B. Tinling, B.A.

*Wesleyan Chapel, Pevensey Road.*—Sabbath, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.; Wednesdays, 7 p.m. Monday, Prayer Meeting, 7 p.m.

*Baptist Chapel* (Calvinist), Grove Road, off South Street.—Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Wednesday evenings at 7. Prayer Meeting on Sundays at 10 a.m., and Mondays at 7 p.m. Minister, Mr. H. Bradford.

*Baptist Congregational Tabernacle, Ceylon Place.*—Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Monday, Prayer Meeting at 8. Wednesday Evenings, Service at 7.30. Rev. W. Osborne, 89, Pevensey Road.

*Catholic Chapel, Terminus Road.*—Prayers on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.; week-day at 7.30 a.m. Rev. C. P. King.

*Mission Hall, Old Town.*—Lord's Day, Believers' Meeting at 11 a.m.; preaching at 6.30 p.m. Mondays a Prayer Meeting, and Fridays a lecture, at 7.30 p.m.

**TIDE TABLE.**

MOON'S AGE.	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
		H. M.		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 London Bridge; and in the offing 3h. 7m. earlier.

Though death comes to all, it may not be uninteresting to give the ages and numbers ranging between such ages. In the last ten years, out of 2261 deaths we find

208	from	60	to	70	years old.
192	"	70	"	80	"
136	"	80	"	90	"
30	"	90	"	99	"

**BURIALS FOR 1882.**

Children up to 12 years	...	...	...	161
"   12 to 21   "	...	...	...	15
"   21 to 30   "	...	...	...	16
"   30 to 40   "	...	...	...	17
"   40 to 50   "	...	...	...	12
"   50 to 60   "	...	...	...	25
"   60 to 70   "	...	...	...	27
"   70 to 80   "	...	...	...	28
"   80 to 90   "	...	...	...	14
"   90 to 96   "	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
				316
				<hr/>

**HACKNEY CARRIAGE FARES, ETC.**

Hitherto these have been regulated by a Local Board, but in November of this year (1883), ours will become a corporate town with its Mayor, Aldermen, Town Council, etc.

There are three classes of carriages recognised.

“First Class means one drawn by two horses, or one horse, or two ponies, or mules.”

“Second Class means a carriage drawn by one pony, or mule, or by two asses.”

“Third Class, means a carriage drawn by one ass, by two goats or one goat, or drawn or propelled by hand.”

**FARES BY TIME.**

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Not exceeding one hour for the whole time ... ..	3 0	2 0	1 0
If time exceeds one hour, for each $\frac{1}{4}$ hour of the whole time ... ..	0 9	0 6	0 3
Any less period than 15 minutes, over and above 15 minutes completed ... ..	0 9	0 6	0 3

**ORDINARY FARES BY DISTANCE.**

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Distance not exceeding one mile for the whole distance ... ..	1 0	0 9	0 8
Exceeding one mile, for each mile of the whole distance ... ..	1 0	0 9	0 8
Any part of a mile above any number of completed miles... ..	0 6	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4

**SPECIAL FARE.**

From public stand to Beachy Head ...	6 0	4 0	3 6
--------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----

Provided that where any carriage may have been hired to convey any person or persons to any place within the boundary of the district, and without any interruption of the continuous employment of such carriages may have been used to convey such person or persons from such place to the place at which the carriage was originally hired, the fare payable in respect of the return journey shall be equal to one half of the sum hereinbefore prescribed as the fare chargeable for time, or the ordinary fare chargeable for distance.

Provided also that in addition to the fares herein before prescribed, every proprietor or driver of a hackney carriage shall be en-



titled to demand and take the sum of 2*l.* for every separate box, parcel, or other package which may be conveyed as luggage on the outside of such carriage.

**STANDS FOR HACKNEY CARRIAGES.**

Terminus Road, in front of Railway Station, Cornfield Terraces, Seaside Road, Devonshire Place End, near Trinity Church, and three other stands before you reach the Albion Hotel, Marine Parade, Grand Parade, Cliff Road, by wall of Wish Tower.

**STANDS FOR BATH CHAIRS.**

Cornfield Road, Marine Parade, Cavendish Place, near Grand Parade, Victoria Place, Grand Parade, at top of Devonshire Place and of Lascelles Terrace, Cliff Road, side of Tower Wall, Compton Street, opposite Howards Square, Cornfield Terrace.

**STANDS FOR DONKEY CARRIAGES.**

Cornfield Road, Langney Road, Susons Road, Ceylon Place.

**STANDS FOR GOAT CARRIAGES.**

On the Grand Parade, various parts.

**PLEASURE BOATS**

Are also under the control of the ruling power. The following is the allowed tariff :—

**SAILING BOATS.**

	s.	d.
Thirty feet or more long, first hour or less... ..	10	0
Less than thirty feet ... ..	5	0
Every additional half hour, irrespective of length ...	2	0
Single passenger in omnibus boat, first hour or less ...	1	0
Every additional half hour or portion ... ..	0	6

**ROWING BOATS.**

Boat with boatman, first hour or less ... ..	2	0
Every half hour additional, or portion ... ..	1	0
Boat without boatman, one hour or less ... ..	1	6
Every additional half hour, or portion ... ..	0	9
Single passenger in omnibus, first hour or less ...	0	9
Every additional half hour, or portion ... ..	0	3

**NOTE.**—With the growth of the town other stands will be appointed for all parties.

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**Hall's Neuralgic Medicines, 1s. and upwards.**

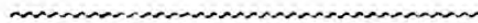
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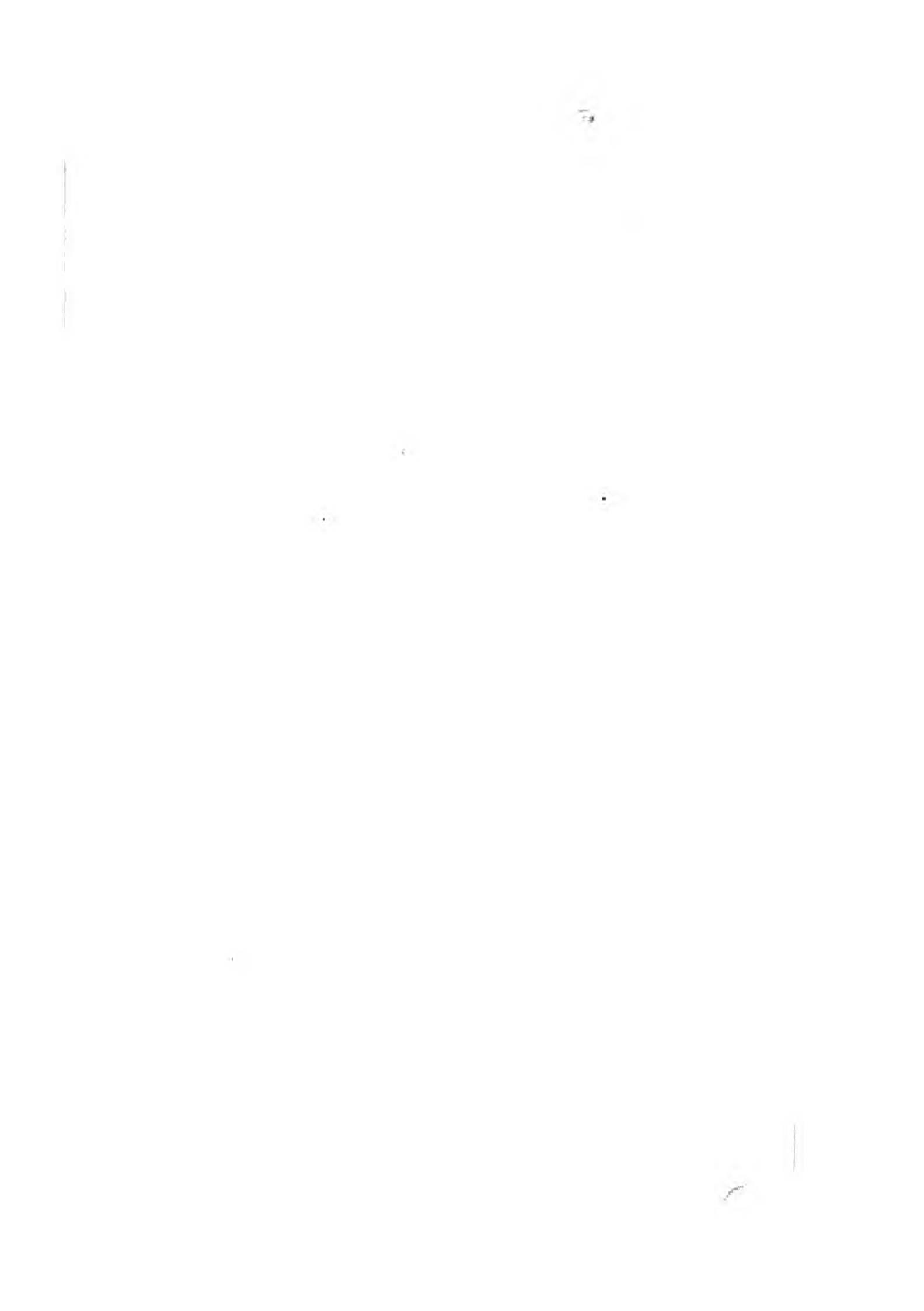
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