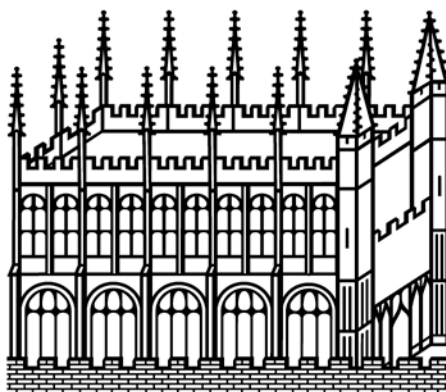




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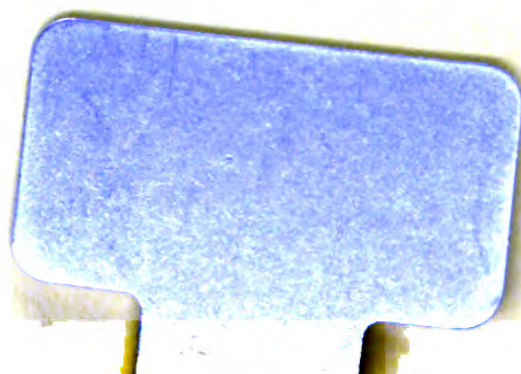
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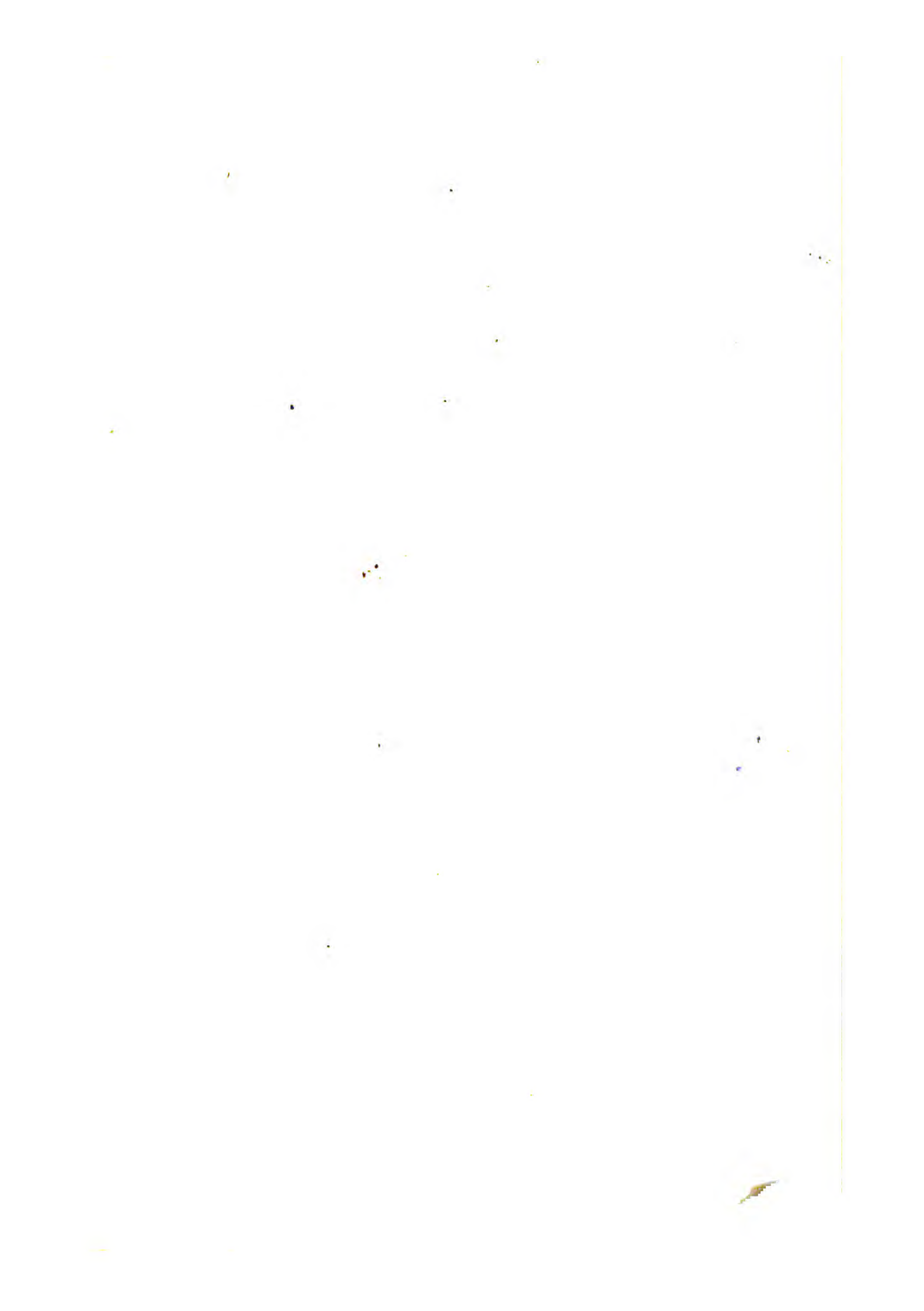
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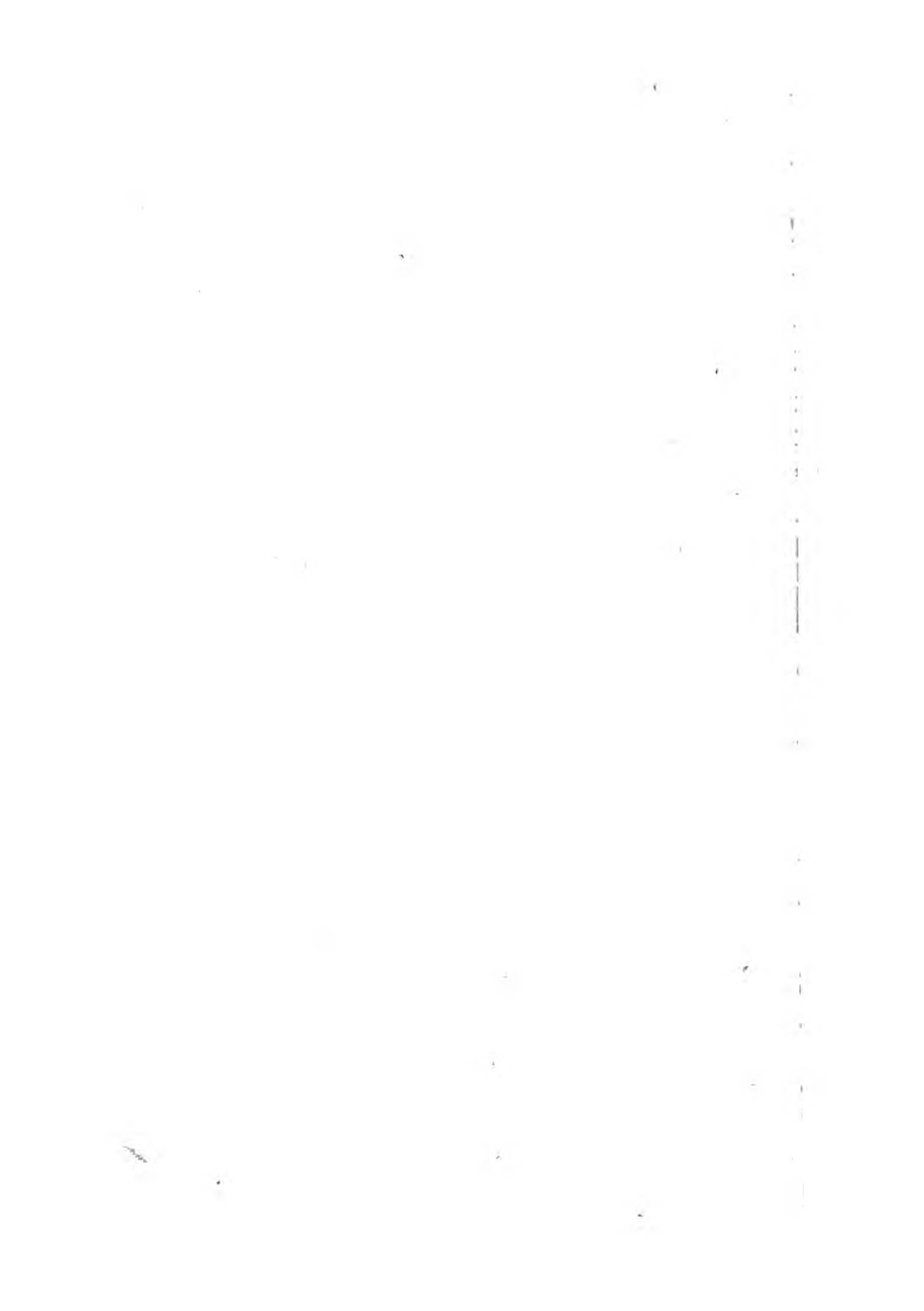
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TO

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS,

FOR 1854.

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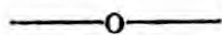
CONTENTS.

	<i>Page.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
Abbott of Battell . . .	17	Charity Schools. . .	52
All Saints Church . .	30	Church of England	
All Souls (Roman		Association . . .	49
Catholic)	36	Chalybeate Spa . . .	64
Ancient state of the		Chapel of Ease . . .	32
town	24	Cinque Ports . . .	15
Arcade.	61	———Mariners . .	16
Archery Grounds . .	64	———Fleet . . .	15
Ashburnham. . . .	92	Conqueror's Table .	63
Assembly Rooms, Swan	50	Costume of Mariners .	16
———George Street	ib.	Custom House . . .	70
———St. Leonards.	ib.	Crowhurst	86
Athenæum	49	Customal of Hastings.	20
Bankers	61	Dispensary	48
Barons, Service of . .	15	Distances.	110
———Privilege of .	19	Divine Service . . .	52
Bathing Machines . .	59	Dripping Well . . .	101
Baths	ib.	Elizabeth.	20
Battery	67	———Proclamation of	38
Battle	89	Ecclesbourne . . .	100
Battle of Hastings. .	8	Enfranchise of Hast-	
Beauport	88	ings	19
Bexhill	79	Edw. III.	16
Billiards	61	Fairlight	100
Boats (sailing & rowing)	68	———Glen	103
Bodiam Castle . . .	93	Fishermen's Church .	31
Bohemia	78	Fishery	68
Bulverhythe	ib.	Fishing (amusement) .	64
British Schools . . .	56	Fish Market	ib.
Castle	21	Fish Ponds	101
Caves, St. Clements .	62	French Attacks, 1359-	
———Robinson Crusoe	ib.	77-80	16
———St. Leonards .	ib.	Gateway to Harbour .	42
Chapels	50	Gardens, Castle . . .	62
Charters of Hastings .	19	———Subscription .	63
Charities	55	———Tivoli	66

CONTENTS.

	<i>Page.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
Guestling	99	Pleasure Boats	38
Harbour	37	Police Station	47
Hackney Coaches, Re-		Population	21
gulations and Fares	72	Post Office	60
—Distances	73	Principal Drives, &c.	108
—From Terminus	75	Privilege of the Barons	19
Harbour	37	Proclamation of Queen	
Hastings	43	Elizabeth	38
Henry VIII.	16	Plans for Harbour	43
Herstmonceux	81	Public Buildings	47
History of Hastings	7	Public Health Act	72
Hollington	86	Quarrels with Yar-	
Holy Trinity	34	mouth men	19
Hop Gardens	88	Railway Terminus	71
Hotels	57	Reform Bill, &c.	20
Hours of Divine Service	52	Right of Election, 1688	20
Hunting, &c.	66	Rye	98
Inns	55	Savings' Bank	61
Infirmary	48	Sea Weeds	107
James II.	20	Schools	42
King John	ib.	Shooting	67
Lawless habits of Ports'		Sir Cloudesly Shovell.	105
men	18	St. Clement Church	32
Libraries	60	St. Leonards Archery	
Literary Institution	48	Ground	60
Local Government	29	St. Mary's Chapel	33
Lodging Houses	76	St. Peter	34
Lover's Seat	103	St. Andrew	ib.
Markets	47	St. Michael	ib.
Mechanics' Institution	49	St. Margaret	ib.
Mint, account of	19	St. Magdalen	35
Mineral Spring(North's)	64	St. Leonards Church	36
National Schools	52	St. Leonards	45
Naval Engagement	16	Table of Distances	110
Old Roar	87	Tides	105
Ore	88	—Table	106
Parades	67	Town Council	20
Parochial Divisions	30	—Hall	47
Peter's Haven	17	Watch Tower	43
Pett	100	West Ward	20
Pevensey	79	Winchelsea	94
Pier, destruction of	37	Zoophytes	107

THE
STRANGER'S GUIDE
TO
HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS.



HISTORY OF HASTINGS.

THE desire to obtain historical information relative to the place in which one is brought up and permanently settled, is less strong than the same feeling with respect to that place in which we make a temporary sojourn. It may be accounted for by supposing the inquiry to be delayed, as one which can be prosecuted at any time, till, perhaps, some stranger gives all the information it might more reasonably have been expected he should require,—it is then treasured in proportion as it was before slighted. The very reverse is the fact as regards places to which we are strangers. The indications of antiquity everywhere apparent in Hastings, will naturally excite a spirit of inquiry; in anticipation of which, such an account as is consistent with the limits of this work is now offered.

The name of *Hastings* has by many been

supposed to be derived from a Danish pirate bearing that appellation, who made incursions on the coast in the reign of Alfred. But this cannot be the true origin of the name, since we find Hastings mentioned rather more than a century before, in a grant confirmed by Offa, king of Mercia, allotting certain land in the neighbourhood of *Hastings* to the abbey of St. Dennis. This Offa, after his subjugation of Kent, conquered a people called the Hestingi. Alford states in his annals, that a charter in Dublet, fixes the locality of the Hestingi in Sussex. Thus it appears most reasonable to believe that the present title was derived from the name of that people. Offa reigned from 755 to 794, so that the appellation is more than a thousand years old.

The early military history of Hastings is that which, from its important effects on England, not only at the time, but through succeeding ages, has been most perfectly preserved; consequently we have the number of vessels employed as transports in William, Duke of Normandy's invasion, the omens¹ he encountered,

¹It happened as the Duke left the ship that he fell upon his face, making his nose somewhat bloody on the beach and grasping the earth with his outstretched hands. Many of the by-standers feared the consequences of so unlucky a presage, and stood whispering together. But the Duke's sewer, William Fitz-Osbert, a man of great merit and much ready wit, being at hand, boldly rallied the failing courage of the warriors with a word. "Cease men, said he, "to interpret this as a misfortune, for by my troth, it is a token of prosperity; for lo! he hath embraced England with both his hands, and sealed

the wit with which they were turned to favourable account,—the colour of his horse, and a variety of other trifling details. But the truly important statement is, that A.D., 1066, William having provided an army of 60,000 men, set sail from St. Valery, at the mouth of the Somme, in Picardy, (and not the town of the same name in Normandy, as has been supposed by many,) and landed his troops in Pevensey Bay, and along the coast eastward toward Hastings, in which vicinity he encamped, as Robert of Moriton, the Duke's half-brother, ordered that a castle should be dug (built) at Hastings. Some have supposed that the foundation of the present castle was then laid, and that the building was raised for the temporary protection of the Norman army. This, however, could not have been the case, as a speedy engagement with Harold was almost inevitable, and it is not very probable that he would have resorted to so elaborate a means of defence, which must have occupied a considerable period in its completion. The castle ordered to be made, no

it to his posterity with his own blood; and thus, by the foreshowing of Divine Providence, is he destined effectually to win it." *Lower's Chron. of Battle Abbey*, p. 2.

The armourer who brought forth a coat of mail for the Duke to put on, previous to the battle with Harold, by accident handed it to him the wrong side foremost. The Duke, perfectly unmoved, put on the mail with a placid countenance, and uttered these memorable words:—"I know, my dearest friends, that if I had any confidence in omens, I ought on no account to go to battle to day; but committing myself trustfully to my Creator in every matter, I have given no heed to omens; neither have I loved sorcerers." *Ibid*, p. 3.

doubt, was an entrenchment of earth, fortified with woodwork; for Thierry tells us that the Duke's army comprised "carpenters and smiths, who brought on shore, piece by piece, three wooden castles ready prepared before hand," and that on William's arrival near Hastings, they "marked out a camp, and raised two of the wooden castles as receptacles for provisions." The Battle Chronicle also states, that "Things falling according to his wishes, the Duke did not tarry long there, (namely, at Pevensey,) but proceeded with his followers to a certain port not far off, called Hastings, and there, having obtained a suitable place, speedily erected a wooden castle." The Bayeux Tapestry represents men working with pickaxes and shovels near a large mound, upon which there is an erection, with vertical joints like palings, and not horizontal like courses of stone.¹ During the Duke's stay at Hastings, (fifteen days) he published his proclamation of the reasons he had for his present proceedings. They were the circumstance that Edward the Confessor married Editha, daughter of Godwin, Earl of Kent,

¹ Mr. Lower says a very interesting query here suggests itself,—Where was William's camp or castellum situated? If I may be permitted to indicate the probable spot, I would, with great deference, name the fields to the right of the London road, between the Priory and Bohemia. Some lines and ridges perceptible there have the appearance of an earthwork of considerable magnitude, and the spot seems every way suitable for a military station. The great embankment on the East Hill may have been an outpost for observation to the eastward. *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. 2, p. 55.

and sister to Harold ; he dying without issue, had declared his cousin William, Duke of Normandy, his successor, and Harold had promised his help towards attaining that object; but William being absent at the time of Edward's decease, Harold got himself proclaimed and crowned King at Westminster, A.D., 1066. There were other causes assigned,—as that his cousin Alfred, the brother of Edward, and many nobles, his companions, were murdered by Godwin ; and that Harold had exiled the Archbishop of Canterbury during Edward's lifetime. The Crown of England, however, was the motive.

Harold was at this time engaged with the Norwegians, at Stamford, whom he defeated, and whose king, Harfager (*fair locks*,) he slew. He then immediately turned his energies to the raising a sufficient army to oppose the Normans, and marched to meet them, halting near Battle, which derives its name from the subsequent events. Having discovered the strength and discipline of William's army, his younger brother, Gurth, advised him not to venture all in a single battle, but to wait for opportunities and harass them by cutting off their supplies and otherwise annoy them, to throw them into disorder; that as the winter was approaching, from fatigue with skirmishes and short provisions, combined with the almost impassable roads,—the English ever active in front,—they would easily fall a prey to them. His brother entreated him, at least, not to expose himself, but to withdraw and employ his authority in

raising a new army so as ultimately to be able to meet him with fresh forces. His mother also besought him not to expose himself to battle. But Harold, in his own country, was determined, at all hazards, to meet the invaders at once, and was deaf to all remonstrances,—roused by his native courage at the thoughts of delay, which he considered might be construed into cowardice, he replied:—“With what heart would the soldiers fight when they have not their general an eye witness of their performances; when they want his sight, his encouragement, his example to inflame them to valour.” On the 14th October, 1066, each placed himself at the head of his army, and prepared to meet his antagonist.

Unfortunately for the English, they had passed the previous night in riot and folly, losing the advantages which were gained by the Norman feeling of devotion and quiet. The morning dawned, and found the leaders using those precautions which their skill suggested, and addressing their followers in such language as should excite their energies,—William reminding the Normans that they came to avenge their wrongs, and were in the enemy’s power, as he had dismissed his fleet, and should they now yield, they must be inevitably driven into the sea: Harold, on the other hand, holding up the invaders to the indignation and fury of the English. All attempts at mediation,—of reference to the Pope,—of trial by single combat,—had utterly failed: it was now a national affair, and as such, should be decided by a general trial of strength.

The Norman army was divided into three bodies: the first, containing the cavalry with the banner, was commanded by Roger Montgomery and William Fitz-Osbert; the second was formed of soldiers from Germany, under a prince of Almaine: the third held the flower of the Normans and the Duke in person, the archers being distributed among the lines and on each flank. The English placed their Kentishmen according to a claim they had, in front of a dense mass resembling the Roman sconce, with their shields so placed as that the base of one touched the head of another, by which means the arrows would glide off as from a slated roof. The main body was composed of Londoners, who guarded the standard; and the Danes formed the wings. The royal standard of England was placed on the site of Battle Abbey; the King and his brothers taking their station by it. It was the King's birth-day.

After the first onset, which was made by the Normans discharging flights of arrows, to the discomfiture of the English, then unused to that weapon, and their endeavouring to come to close combat, the battle became one of personal conflict with short spears, sword, and the pole-axe. "And so they continued the greatest part of that day, in close and furious fight; blow for blow, wound for wound, death for death; their feet steady, their hands diligent, their eyes watchful, their hearts resolute; neither their advisement dazzled by their fierceness, nor their fierceness anything abated by advisement." — "Never was fury better governed, never game

of death better played. The more they fought the better they fought, the more they smarted the less they regarded the smart."¹

But as in after-times the English excelled all nations in archery, it was now their worst enemy; among others, the King received an arrow through his eye into his brain; this of itself was sufficient cause for their defeat, independently of others which were secondary. The news of Harold's death spread rapidly, and paralysed the nearly exhausted energies of his soldiers, while it served to elate their adversaries. The result was, that William became the conqueror, and though his loss was very great, the consequences were such as he would have considered cheaply paid for with twice the number. William had three horses killed under him, and nearly fifteen thousand men fell on the Norman side: the loss on the other side was still more considerable: he returned to Hastings the next day, having previously given the King's body to his mother, who offered its weight in gold for it, —but remained for a few days only, as he found it necessary to visit different parts of his new conquest. The Duke sent Harold's standard to the Pope, which represents a man fighting, curiously wrought with gold and precious stones. William on his first visit to Hastings, had only oppressed such of its inhabitants as received him with marked hostility; after the battle his revenge was more general, and particularly strong

¹From the Harleian Miscellany.

against Sir John Ashburnham,¹ who, as high sheriff of the county, had made extraordinary exertions for opposing William's landing; the thanes of the land were exiled—the farmers or yeomen became serfs on their own land, and the serfs were treated with every brutality human monsters knew how to devise.

The next important incident to Hastings was, its being one of the Cinque Ports; of which the others are Sandwich, Dover, New Romney, and Hythe, the ancient towns of Winchelsea and Rye having since been added as members of Hastings; of these, Hastings ranks the first: some say, as a special favour conferred by William.

The services required of the Barons, being the chief of the Cinque Ports, was to fit out twenty-one ships, and in each ship there were to be twenty-one men, armed and equipped, for fifteen days, at their own cost, to co-operate with those furnished by the other ports, making up the number to fifty seven; if required for a longer period the expenses were borne by the Crown. The master and constable were paid sixpence per day, and the seamen threepence. The Cinque Ports' fleet was mainly instrumental in establishing king John on his throne, and for about 400 years upheld the glory of England. In 1217 they gained a victory over the French fleet, when making for London; they were under the command of Sir Hubert de Burgh, and the French under Robert de Courtney.

¹ This Knight was ancestor to the present Lord Ashburnham; in whose family the King's letter on this occasion is said to be preserved.

The costume of the Cinque Ports' mariners was laid down temp. Henry VIII.: "Every person that goeth in the navy of the ports is to have a coat of white cotton, with a red cross and the arms of the ports underneath."

In 1350, (29 August,) the celebrated Naval Engagement with the Spaniards was fought off the coast eastward. Edward III. commanded the English fleet in person, assisted by Edward the Black Prince: they intercepted the Spanish fleet returning from Sluys, in Flanders. The Spaniards lost fourteen ships, the others saved themselves by flight. After the engagement was over, Edward and his followers anchored off Winchelsea, where they disembarked, took horses in the town, and rode off to the Manor house at Brede, William de Echyng-ham's, where the Queen was staying: "who was mightily rejoiced at seeing her lord and children, for her attendants had seen from the hills the whole of the battle, and had told her that the Spaniards had forty large ships; and she had suffered that day great affliction from her doubts of success."

Hastings, with its neighbouring towns Winchelsea and Rye, has severely suffered from time to time from the attacks of the French. In 1359 a fleet of 120 sail landed at Hastings and Rye, "spoiled the towns, slew the people, and did much harm to the fishermen." They also attacked Winchelsea, where they despoiled the church, and committed the most abominable outrages, killing all that withstood them without regard to age, sex, or order. In the reign

of Richard II. (1377,) they again landed at Rye, which they burnt and slew the inhabitants; they then set sail for the Isle of Wight, and according to Stow, they devastated its towns, slaughtered the inhabitants, and bound them by an oath not to resist them for the space of a year, should they please to land there: they then again visited the coast of Sussex, and "came to the town of Winchelsea, where, understanding the Abbot of Battell was come to defend it, they sent him word to redeeme the towne: unto whom the Abbot answered, he needed not to redeeme the thing that was not lost, but willed them to desist from molesting the towne upon pain of that which might follow." The French exasperated with this reply, assaulted the town, "from noone till evening," but were, however, bravely repulsed by the Abbot: "by the laudable prowess of the Abbot, and such as were with him, the French prevailed nothing, but left it as they found it. In the mean time, whilst they were busie thus at Winchelsea, they sent part of their company unto Hastings, where, finding the towne almost empty, they burnt it." The men of Winchelsea and Rye, and we may reasonably suppose Hastings may be included, in 1378, in order to retaliate, sailed for the coast of Normandy, "desirous to requite the losses which before they had received; and so in the night, arrived in a town called Peter's Haven, entered the same, slaying so many as they met, and those whom they think able to pay ransome, they carry to their shipes; they spoiled the houses with the

churches, where they found many rich spoyles, which sometime had been fet (fetched) from Rye, and especially the bells, and such like, which they shipped, set the rest on fire, and then they land at Wilet, not far from thence, where they practiced the like cheuance, and so, with their rich spoyle, turned home." In 1380, these unfortunate towns were again attacked by the French, when, according to Stow's account, "John Vian, knight, with the French King's galleys, tooke the towne of Winchelsea, put the Abbot of Battell to flight, and tooke one of the monks that come thither armed. Hee also burnt the towns of Appledore and Rye, Hastings and Portsmouth about the feast of St. Lawrence." But Grose, quoted by Leland, ascribes this attack to the Spaniards, and not to the French. He says, that they (the Spaniards) entered by night at Fairlight, about midway between Winchelsea and Hastings: all other authorities agree in stating the French to have been the aggressors.

The lawless habits of the Ports' men of this coast were carried to so fearful an extent, that, as marauders of the seas, they were the terror of foreign mariners, and a dread to English vessels: They enjoyed for a time a complete immunity, and to the fullest extent carried out their lawless practices, which have left a deep stain upon their name: and to the present day, when the Hastings boats enter some of our western ports, a hatchet is held up to them, as a sign of opprobrium for their ancestors' conduct. In 1266, Prince Edward made a terrible example of these piratical marauders. Yet, so late as May, 1577,

there is a commission for the trial of Pirates in the Cinque Ports. We find also, that frequent and very serious quarrels arose between them and the men of Great Yarmouth. In the reign of King John there was a complaint made of the Hastings and Winchelsea men, for an attack upon them: and 25 Hen. III. the Barons of Winchelsea were distrained for 100 marks forfeited to the king for injuries done at the Yarmouth fair. They were, doubtless, participators in the depredations, burning of ships, &c., done to the Yarmouth men by those of the ports, which were carried to a frightful extent. In one of these affrays a Bailiff of the Cinque Ports was killed by a Yarmouth man, for which he was hanged.

There was a mint in this town in the reign of Athelstan: a specimen, bearing the name of the moneyer, which was found by the side of an ancient road near Winchester, is preserved in the Hastings Museum.

The Barons of the Cinque Ports still retain their privilege of supporting the canopy over the king and queen at their coronation. As the chief port, Hastings claims for itself and members one canopy with its appurtenances, and the remaining one belongs to the other ports.

Hastings, with the other ports, was enfranchised in the reign of Edward the Confessor, which was confirmed by William Rufus, Henry the First, and by Edward the First, the latter added in their charter the clause making them free of foreign bought and foreign sold, being nearly a century before the city of London had

a like charter. To the reign of King John¹ Hastings is indebted for chartered privileges. By the charter of Queen Elizabeth the Corporation consisted of a mayor, (before called bailiff) recorder, and twelve jurats: the last charter was granted by James II.; and the right of election (1698) was in the mayor, jurats, and resident freemen. It dwindled down to what was termed "The Good Old Seventeen." The customal written in 1357, was duly returned to Roger de Mortimer, Lord Warden, pursuant to his mandate. The Reform Bill and the Municipal Act, have, however, effected an entire change in the Local Government; and the Borough is now under the control of the Town Council, which consists of a Mayor, six Aldermen, and eighteen Common Councilmen. One-third of the Common Council go out of office annually, in rotation, and are elected on the first of November by the Burgesses, (rate-payers of three years standing.) The Mayor is elected annually on the ninth of November, and two Aldermen every three years, by the Council.

The town of St. Leonards is within the Borough, and constitutes a portion of the West Ward.

¹By a law published at Hastings, in 1200, he commanded that all Foreign vessels should strike their topsails to his flag, on pain of capture and confiscation.

The population of the Borough and the Union is as follows, according to the last census:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
St. Clement	1891	2195	4086
All Saints	1634	1775	3409
St. Mary in the Castle .	1769	2596	4365
St. Mary Magdalen . .	1659	2144	3803
St. Leonards	622	718	1340
Holy Trinity	91	92	183
St. Michael	127	142	269
St. Andrew	4	4	8
St. Mary Bulverhithe .	34	43	77
Borough Gaol	8	0	8
Watch-house	5	0	5
Total of Borough .	7844	9709	17553
Ore	917	828	1745
Fairlight	312	313	625
Pett	187	177	364
Guestling	455	405	860
Total of Union .	9715	11432	21147

THE CASTLE.

On the summit of the West Hill stand the remains of Hastings Castle. The page of history is, however, silent as to its founder, neither does it tell us whether it is of Saxon or Roman origin; pretty certain we are that a castle existed before the Conquest: some antiquarians have supposed it to have been re-built on the site of a Roman fortress; and this conjecture is somewhat strengthened by a passage in the Chronicle of Dover Monastery, which states “that when Arviragus threw off the Roman yoke he fortified those places most convenient for their invasion,”

and Hastings is amongst the places then named. In the distribution of spoils which followed William's victory, Hastings castle and rape, as well as the manor of Crowhurst, were given to the Earl of Eu, as a compensation for his services. In 1087 the castle was seized by William Rufus, its situation being important to him in his design to gain the Crown; and his nobles were summoned here to do him homage before his departure for Normandy, in 1093. It was forfeited to the crown in the reign of Henry III. And in 1262, exchanged to Peter de Savoy, Earl of Richmond: in his descendants it remained till the time of Edw. III., when it was again in the Crown. So early as 5th Hen. IV., the rape was owned by Sir John Pelham. The castle was granted by the king, 19th July, 23 Hen. IV. to Sir Thomas Hoo (afterwards Lord Hastings,) at whose death it was sold to William Hastings; it remained in the Huntingdon family until Henry the last owner, sold it (1591) to Sir Thomas Pelham, the ancestor of the present possessor, the Earl of Chichester, reserving to his heirs a free rent of £13 6s. 8d.

Within the walls of the Castle was a Royal Free Chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was probably founded by Henry de Eu, temp. Hen. I. Thomas á Becket held a prebend in this church, and in May, 1446, the Bishop of Chichester secured jurisdiction over it. This chapel was not the property of the lords, for the site and rights were granted, after the dissolution of that religious establishment, to Sir A. Browne, and from his descendant, the 6th Visct. Montague,

they passed with Battle Abbey to Sir Thomas Webster, in 1721.

The Castle appears to have been neglected and allowed to fall into decay, during the latter half of the twelfth or the commencement of the thirteenth century: Mr. Cooper states, that "In 1265, Simon de Montford preferred Winchelsea to Hastings for his retreat after his father's defeat at Evesham, and in 5th Edw. III., the dean and chapter of the king's free college, to protect their own property, prayed to be allowed to repair the walls of the Castle, which had been devastated by the frequent inroads of the sea, and the petition was granted. In Rich. II., when the French burnt a portion of the town and the church, the castle was useless as a protection."¹

The present remains consist of a towered gateway with its grooves for the portcullis, and hooks on which the gates were hung, two towers now in ruins, the one round and the other square, with part of the sally-port; the round tower has a flight of stone steps. To the east are the remains of the drawbridge communicating with the castle mound; to the west, a plain lofty wall. The Earl of Chichester in 1824, caused some excavations to be made, when were discovered the remains of the Free Chapel, with its handsome chancel arch, which had for centuries laid hidden from public gaze. Its length is about 120 feet, and stone steps lead from the nave to the chancel, at the upper end of which

¹ Arch. Coll., vol. 2, p. 165.

was the high altar, and in the side wall, the sedilia; the piscina being in the nave. The chapter-house, deanery, &c., were also discovered, and several stone coffins with skeletons, about two feet below the floor of the chapel. Many relics of antiquity then dug from the ruins, are now preserved at the gate-house, where they may be seen.

The area is laid out with considerable taste, and the Visitor will be much delighted with the ancient architecture, and the splendid view from the upper terrace, of the sea and surrounding country. Admittance may be gained by paying a small fee.

ANCIENT STATE OF THE TOWN.

The Sussex Coast has undergone great alterations from the incroachments and recedings of the sea at various times and in different places; and Hastings has not escaped. Tradition has it, that the town formerly extended itself southward of the stade, and foundations are described as being occasionally found by the fishermen. There is every reason to believe that the Old Town has nearly disappeared, and is now covered with water. St. Clement's Church was built in 1286, without the town wall, in the place of another which had been injured by the influx of the sea; and it will be remembered that Old Winchelsea was nearly swallowed up by the great storm of the following year. In the 5th Edw. III. (1332), as we have noticed, the walls

of the castle, which had been built at the point of a high cliff, had become very much devastated by the frequent inroads of the sea. The greater part of the parish of St. Michael was also swept away. A large part of the Priory ground had been encroached upon by the sea so as to drive the Canons (in 1413) to Warbleton. About the same time the parish of St. Margaret's was so far submerged that there were no longer any presentations to the living; and these storms and inundations were so great and frequent, that the inhabitants were necessarily driven to have their houses up the valley of the Bourne. Indeed there seems no reason to suppose that any part of the Old Town now remains, except that very small portion which lies within the ruins of the Old Town Wall, which begins near the Fish-market at the back of the late Battery, and is to be met with again at or near the end of John Street. All the rest of the existing town was built beyond the walls of the old town, north and north-east; and indeed a great part was built not upon land belonging to the town itself, but upon land parcel of the manor of Brede, belonging to the Abbot of Fécamp, and afterwards to Syon monastery. In a rental of that manor, returned in the time of Henry VII. (1501), the annual rents belonging to that manor in Hastings amounted to 35s. 4d., out of which the Bailiff of Hastings paid 5s. for land used by the Corporation, on which, probably, the Town Hall now stands.

The materials for an account of the town down to the last days of the Tudors, are not very

easily procured. The loss of the early Corporation records, which in Elizabeth's time existed, and extended as far back as the days of Edward II., if not earlier, and the greater comparative importance of Rye as a port for landing from and sailing to the continent, render a knowledge of the exact state of Hastings difficult of attainment.

In early times the fishery was the chief support of the inhabitants, but the number of ships, was small compared with its neighbours, Rye and Winchelsea. In 1294, Hastings supplied only three out of the fifty ships of the Cinque Ports. In 1306, the town furnished one ship to Edw. I., for his fleet against Scotland. At the siege of Calais, temp. Edw. III., Hastings furnished five ships and ninety-six mariners, being the same number of ships as Seaford, and only one-fourth the number furnished by Winchelsea. In the Non. Roll of 15 Edw. III., (1341), are given the names of forty-nine resident freemen of Hastings who were exempted from contribution to the king's subsidy. But although there are no full materials for a history of the town in its early state, it is, nevertheless, certain that in the first part of the 16th century, the town was in a flourishing condition; that the city of London was largely supplied by its fishermen; and that the merchants were of considerable importance. All this is patent from the document to which we shall presently refer at length. But the sea was once more an enemy, and in one of the early years of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the Pier (for it does not seem to have been a regular

harbour, but only a projection on the western side of the stade; it was no doubt the western building of the town, and protected not only the boats but the houses to the eastward; it was built of timber beams, morticed into oak planks as a bottom, as may now be seen at neap-tides) was washed away to such great injury to the merchants and to the fishery, that the former left the place, and the latter was seriously affected. The inhabitants however had been used to the attacks of their old enemy the sea, and had been bold in their resistance to the attacks of the French, when they ravaged the southern coast; and now in the day of their trouble they put forth all their energies, and in 1578, not only proposed (under the direction of Mr. William Relfe, of Ore, who was most probably the engineer) to build another pier near to the former, at an expense of £4,000, but applied themselves so successfully to the Queen in Council, that they procured her royal letters patent for a Collection in aid of this laudable purpose, to be made in every parish throughout England. The whole merits of the townsmen and the importance of their work are clearly set forth in the interesting Proclamation, which has not been noticed by local antiquaries, and which we reprint under the title of the Harbour. This, most probably, was the proclamation on the authority of which, Camden says "the Queen granted a contribution, which was quickly converted into private purses, and the public good neglected."

The principal defaulter may have been one of the commissioners, viz., John Jeffery, one of

the jurats; for on 22nd July, 1580, Sir William Brooke and Lord Cobham (the Lord Warden) issued their warrant to the Bailiff and Jurats of Hastings to arrest him for "certain contempts."

In the mean time whilst the town was without the protection of a pier, the threatened invasion of this country by the Spanish Armada took place; and we have in the State Paper Office a return made in 1586, in contemplation of that event, containing the names of the ships of this town, with the names of their masters, and the whole of the able-bodied mariners in the place, which is not only very curious as shewing the names then taken for the fishing boats, but also for the names of the masters and of the able-bodied men; for amongst them we have a vast number of names which are still represented by the fishermen and the townsmen: thus, among the masters—are Way, Taught, Tarrant, Combes, Joy, and Cossum; and among the mariners are found—Woods, Butlers, Bennets, Staces, Huddens, Daniels, Meadows, Taughts, Hydes, Palmers, Trotts, Bossums, Kings, Winkfields, Aylesburys, Woods, Fishers, Joys, Swetemans, Hollyers, Fauteleys, Holmans, Lotts, Boys, Midmores, Masons, and Whytes, (we here give the modern spellings,) together with some others, such as Stanbynorth, Thistlethwait, and Lyherbead, no longer found amongst us.

The number of barks and other vessels of between 50 and 20 tons was 15, making together 474 tons, the largest being the Anne Waye of 50 tons; and the number of able seamen was 106.

In the year of the Armada itself (1588), the

largest of the former vessels, the *Anne Waye*, seems to have become useless, (perhaps she was too large for beaching), for in the return for that year, the totals without any names are thus given of the ships and small barks:—

Burden of	No. of		
	Ships.	Masters.	Mariners.
Hastings from 12 up to 42 tons	20.....	32.....	136
Rye 15 up to 80 tons	32.....	34	291

The latter town having a harbour, would, of course have the vessels of a larger tonnage. At this time there was not a single vessel of more than 80 tons in Sussex, Kent, or the Cinque Ports. Under 80 tons, Sussex had 65 ships, with 70 masters, 371 mariners, and 122 fishermen; Kent, 95 ships and 243 mariners; and the Cinque Ports together, 220 ships, with 200 masters, 604 mariners, and 148 fishermen,—the Hastings proportion of which we have just seen.

The town seems to have remained stationary for the next forty years; for by the return 14th Oct. 1626, it appears that there were in Hastings 28 barques from 18 to 40 tons, making in the whole 670 tons. No ordnance, no gunners, but 127 mariners, sailors, and fishermen. There were no pilots for the English coasts as masters.

Rye had 16 barques from 14 to 40 tons, together 295 tons, and 66 mariners and fishermen.

It remains only to remark, that there does not appear to me to be a single house now standing which assuredly existed in the days of Elizabeth, though a few in All Saints street are very old. The oldest bearing a date is one in High Street, now converted into two dwellings,

with the date of 1611, and bearing the Pelham buckle, which denotes that it was built by or for that family, the Lords of the castle and rape.

PAROCHIAL DIVISIONS.

At the time of the conquest, there may have been three churches, All Saints, St. Clement's, and St. George's: a small portion of the East Hill still bearing that name. The last remains of the church were levelled by the then rector of All Saints, about 1770. In 1291, the benefices enumerated as within the town of Hastings, are All Saints, St. Clement, St. Andrew under the Castle, St. Peter, St. Michael, and St. Margaret, and without the town, but within the hundred of Bexhill, St. Leonard. In Bishop Praty's register, (1440,) no mention is made of St. Peter; but the parishes of St. Andrew, St. Michael, St. Margaret, and St. Leonard, are mentioned as having been accustomed to pay tenths, but were then depopulated and diminished by the inundations of the sea; and in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, temp. Hen. VIII., All Saints and St. Clements alone are mentioned.

ALL SAINTS.

This church stands at the eastern entrance of the town, and consists of a nave with side aisles, a chancel, and on the west a square embattled tower. It bears evidence of having been altered at various times. It, doubtless, suffered severely when the French burnt the town in 1377; in the will of Richard Mechynge, dated 1436,

it is described as the "new church," and he gives 26s. 8d. for the construction of a window on the southern side. In the chancel are a piscina and three cinque-foil headed sedilias. There is also a more modern piscina in the porch on the southern side. The tower has a roof groined with stone, filled up with chalk, and in the centre is a circle filled up in eight compartments, by coloured figures, 1, an ass and a foal; 2, a bull and leaf; 3, a bear and tree; 4, a bear holding a bough; 5, a squirrel with a vine branch and grapes; 6, a vine branch with grapes and leaves; 7, a bull and man; and 8, a bird having a bunch of grapes in its bill. There is a ring of four bells. Titus Oates was baptized here in 1619, and was officiating minister of this parish in 1673, his father being rector.

On the floor is an incised slab, representing a man and woman with hands clasped in prayer, of the inscription the word "anno" only is legible; and a brass effigy of a Jurat and his wife, with the following inscription:—

"Here under thys ston lyeth the bodys of Thomas Goodenough, sometyme burges of this towne, and Margaret his wyf, for whos soules of your charitie, say a paternoster and an ave." Thomas Guddinow, Sen., was bailiff of the town in 1515.

In 1770, the living was united to St. Clements; but in 1849 they were disunited.

On the beach near the East Well, within this parish, is "THE FISHERMEN'S CHURCH." It was built by the Rev. J. G. Foyster, Rector of St. Clements, and H. S. Foyster, Rector of this parish; and was opened for divine service in February, 1854.

ST. CLEMENT.

The present church of St. Clement stands on the west side of High Street, where a church was built in 1286, upon land set apart by the Abbot of Fécamp, who was patron of the living, instead of an older church which had been injured by the influx of the sea. Parts only of the original structure remain. It is built of stone and flints, and consists of a nave with side aisles, a chancel, a southern porch, and a square embattled tower, which has a groined ceiling to support the belfry arch: there is a ring of five bells. Like its neighbour, it suffered from the French attack, and shows evidence of having been partly re-built in the 14th century. The southern windows have been recently restored. The altar, having the decalogue in the centre, with Moses on the left, and Aaron on the right, was painted in 1721, by Roger Mortimer, as was also the ceiling, representing the heavenly regions, and at the corners, Faith, Hope, Charity, and Fortitude.

Within a gilt frame are recorded the benefactions to the town of Archibald Hutcheson, the famous opponent of the South Sea Bubble, and the friend of the Duke of Ormond, who represented Hastings from 1713 to 1722, when he was also elected and sat for Westminster. On the floor are two brasses with the following inscriptions:—

“Here lyeth the body of Thomas Wekes, late Jurat of Hasting, and Margery his Wyf, which Thomas dyed the Xth day of November in the year of our Lord and God 1563, they had issue of hyr body on Daughter named Elizabeth.” The brass of the female figure is gone.

On the other brass is inscribed as follows in Roman capitals:—

“Here under lyeth buried the bones of John Barley late of this town and port of Hasting mercer; and of Thomas Barley his sonne, and Alyce his daughter, by Mary his wife, daughter of Robert Harley, which John died the last day of March, 1601, being the age of 41 years, and the said Thomas died the first of April, 1600, being 19 years of age, and the said Alice died the 15th day of June, 1592, being of the age of 7 years, to whom God grant a joyful resurrection.” The figure of the daughter alone remains.

A large portion of this parish is within the manor of Brede.

At HALTON, within this parish, and adjacent to what was formerly the Barrack ground, a *Chapel* was built in 1838, by subscription, and by a grant from the Church Building Society: the ground was given by Mrs. Milward, now Countess of Waldegrave, and she also added an endowment of £1000.

ST. MARY IN THE CASTLE.

This was not originally a parish; there was only the Free Chapel within the Castle, but the Earl of Chichester having obtained an Act of Parliament, erected the present building in the form of an amphitheatre, with a deep gallery round the circular part. It was consecrated in 1828, and holds about 1400 persons.

ST. PETER.

Where was the site of this parish, which was lost between 1291 and 1400, we know not: the best conjecture would place it under the southern part of the castle, near what are now rocks.

ST. ANDREW.

This church which had been devastated before 1440 stood a very short distance north of Wellington Square. Castle Terrace now occupies the site of the burial ground; some remains of coffins have been exhumed there, and some slabs still exist. The patronage had been vested by Elizabeth in the Corporation.

THE HOLY TRINITY.

This is not strictly a parish. It was originally a Priory of Black Canons, built by Sir Walter Briscet in the reign of Rich. I., for monks of the order of St. Austin. In consequence of the encroachments of the sea, the Canons removed in 14 Hen. IV. to Warbleton. The charters of the Priory are printed in Nichols' *Collectanea Topogr. et Geneal.* vol. 6, p. 101. Part of the land in this district having become derelict, was taken by the Crown, and has now been let on building leases.

ST. MICHAEL.

This parish is situated on the west of the Priory ground: it never was large, though the Priory was situate within it. All that remains is under the White Rock. This parish had been devastated by the sea before 1440. The church was situated on the edge of the rock upon what is called Cuckoo Hill. The foundations were cut away in 1834, on removing a portion of the cliff.

ST. MARGARET, RECENTLY CALLED ST. MARY
MAGDALEN.

The parish of St. Margaret extends from the

White Rock, westward to the Victoria Hotel, St. Leonards, and is bounded on the north by the hundred of Baldslow. By the ancient maps of the coast, a large part of the parish appears submerged, and there is no doubt that the site of the ancient church is now covered by the sea; it having been devastated before 1400. The extent of building having rendered a New Church necessary, the foundations were laid on the 20th June, 1851. It was built by subscription, aided by the Societies, on land given by Mr. Eversfield, from designs of Mr. Fred. Marrable; and was opened for divine service on 19th September, 1852.

The name of *St. Mary Magdalen* applies only to a *Hospital* for brothers and sisters, situated at the north-east corner of the parish of St. Margaret. The Hospital was in existence in 22 Edw. I., when by a grant among the Corporation records, Petronilla de Cham, widow, gave to the brothers and sisters five acres, adjoining their own land; and it appears by the Customal of Hastings (not by deed as stated by the Corporation Commissioners) that in the time of Edw. III., and previously the Bailiff of Hastings, had the visitation once a year, and the sole power of sending poor brothers and sisters of good deportment there to be maintained without payment. In the manor of Gensing the Hospital was charged for twelve acres of land. In 30th Elizabeth, the Prior was still among the freeholders of that manor. But in the grant to the Corporation, 14th February, 31 Elizabeth, the Magdalen land and church field were granted

to the Corporation; and the proceeds are still applied by the Trustees for charitable purposes, in distribution among the poor of All Saints and St. Clements, by the churchwardens. Application was made to Chancery in 1852, to extend the charity to all parishes within the limits of the town and port, *which failed*. The estate consisted of 57a. 3r. 32p., but has been increased to 61a. 2r. 13p., by an exchange in 1835, with Mr. Wastel Brisco, of Bohemia house.

ALL SOULS.—In this parish has been built by the late Rev. Dr. Jones, an establishment for religious ladies of the Roman Catholic persuasion, under the title of the “Congregation of the Holy Child Jesus.” Attached to their establishment is the only place of worship for Roman Catholics within the town.

ST. LEONARDS.

Although the town of St. Leonards, under the Local Act, extends eastward as far as the Archway, the parish of that name commences only at the Victoria Hotel, and runs westward beyond the boundary of the Borough at Bo-peep, into the county, where it joins the parish of Bexhill.

Filsham is a manor farm in this parish. It belonged in 1690 to the Weekes, and then passed to the Broomfields of Udimore, one of whom was in 1627 Lord Mayor of London: the farm now belongs to W. Brisco, Esq., and it is a coincidence that the brother of the late tenant, Mr. Farncombe, was Lord Mayor of London, in 1851, being the only Sussex man who had

filled that chief civic office for many years, and as we believe since the time of Sir Edw. Broomfield.

The site of the church is lost: but the living was regularly presented to by the master and fellows of the college of the Blessed Mary, of Winton, at Oxford, down to the year 1503, when the inductions ceased. In 1291, the Church is returned as in that part of the parish which was not within the town and port of Hastings.

In 1831 an Act was obtained for erecting a CHAPEL in this parish, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of this parish, and of St. Mary Magdalen; but, although it enables the minister to perform all rites and ceremonies as if it were by law the parish church of the two parishes, yet it is not constituted a parish church, and, in fact, 160 seats are allotted to the minister, 480 are the sole property of the patron, and 200 only are free for the poor.

HARBOUR.

The town, as we have seen, formerly possessed a Pier of fair size, nearly opposite to the Marine Parade. It was destroyed by a storm in the early part of Elizabeth's reign, and before 1578; it was of timber, and some of the piles are yet to be traced. In that year, the following Proclamation for a Collection for a New Haven, setting forth the injury done to the town, was issued by Elizabeth:—

BY THE QUEENE.

Proclamation. [Grenville Library, No. 179]. "An exemplification of her Maiesties Letters Patent concerning her Highnesse Towne & Port of Hasting in the countie of Sussex.

"Elizabeth, by the Grace of God, Queene of England, Fraunce, & Ireland, Defender of the fayth, &c. To all people to whom these our Letters patent shal come, greeting. Where of our owne knowledge & certeine science we doe understande, that our towne & Port of Hasting, in our countie of Sussex, being the auncient Towne of our Cinque Portes, is scituated upon the maine Sea, verie neere the middest of a great Bay or open place, lying betweene two points of the land, which stretche foorth farre into the Sea, called the Beachy and the Nasse, distant eache from the other thirtie miles, right opposite to the Realme of Fraunce, the auncient Enemie of our Countrey: as we are credibly enfourmed, the same towne hath of long time beene a place not onely very well inhabited with warlike people, & greatly replenished with good Mariners & other men meete and seruiceable for our Nauy, well stored with Shippes, Barkes, Crayers, & Boates, but also sufficiently furnished with Armour, & Artillery of all Sortes, both for Sea & Land: also very meete & commodious for Fishing, and the Bay plenteously abounding with all sorts of Fish, according to the seuerall seasons of the yere: by reason whereof the same Towne hath of long time bene by the inhabitants thereof, in time of warres, manfully defended against the sundry inuasions & attempts of the French Nation, our Coaste thereabouts lying very open against the French, by them often kept from spoile. Our Marchants and louing Subjects, and other Trauellers sayling along that coast, have often times by their Shippes, and often times by their harborough, been saued and rescued from the furie of the Enemies & the tyrannie of Pirates: our Nauy and the Nauy of sundry, our noble Progenitors Kinges of this Realme, the better appointed by reason of their skilfull Mariners & cunning seamen: Also our Household, our Citizens of London, and our Countreys to the said Port adjoining, greatly benefited by their fishing. And where our said Towne hath of long

time had a Peere or Harborough, made of timber & other things set & placed in the sea, for the succour of the Seamen, and defence of their Shippes, Barkes, Crayers, & Boates, against the great rage & furie of the Sea, which hath bin alwaies mainteyned at the great & importable charges of the inhabitants of our saide towne of Hasting, untill of late time the same Peere or Harborough was at a sudden, by the great violence and extreme rage of the Sea, broken downe & caried awaie: sithence which time the towne is much decayed, the traffique of Marchants thither forsaken, the fishing, by reason of the dangerous landing but little used, the riche & wealthy men gone thence, & the poore men yet remaining would gladly doe the like, if without offence of our lawes they might be elsewhere received, whereby our people are likely to perishe, and our said port likely to be subverted and become desolate, or els the people there by necessitie driven to commit great and heynous offences to the great hinderance of the publique weale, unlesse some speedie remedie be for them provided. And where we be enformed by divers of our privie Counsell and Nobilitie, & by divers artificers verie cunning and skilful in that kind of facultie, that a very good Haven or Rhoad for the arriving and sauegard of Shippes, Barkes, Crayers, and Boates, may, nere unto the said Porte, with no great charge be made, to the great reliefe of the inhabitants, & of all Marchants & travellers sayling along the narrowe Seas, & to the strength of our said Coaste; & that the Inhabitants of our saide Porte be ready and willing to bestowe their landes, goodes, & labours to the uttermost of their power to accomplish the same: notwithstanding of themselves very unhable to finish so great a worke, likely, as it is thought, to amount unto the summe of foure thousand poundes. We, therefore, considering the premisses & minding to provide for the preservation of our people, the maintenance of our Nauy and Towne, for the defence of our Coaste, & of Marchants & Travellers, and that the provision of our householde, our Citie and Countrey be not diminished, at the humble sute of our Bailife, Jurates, & Comminaltie of our saide Towne of Hasting, do by these our letters patents not onely give and graunt unto our said Bailife, Jurates, &

Comminaltie full power and authoritie to make newe & finish our Haven, in such place or places nere unto our saide Towne and port, as to them shall seeme most convenient, & to the finishing & accomplishing thereof yeeld our royall assent and consent; but also for the furtherance and better helping forth of the same, we do commend the same good and laudable intent and purpose to the charitable and liberall contribucion and benevolence of all & singuler our loving subjects dwelling within any our Realmes and Dominions, that the rather for our recommendation, the more liberall contribucion of our sayde subjects may be yeelded to the finishing of the said Hauen, a worke tending much to the defence of our Realmes, & to the profite of the Common wealth of the same, and which willbe cause to avoid manie great inconveniences that may insue by the neglecting thereof: & also be an evident declaration of the forward & willing mindes of all our louing subjects, to augment the prosperitie of our Realmes and Countreys. We of our Speciall Grace, certaine knowledge, and meere mocion have given and graunted, & by these our Letters patent doe give & graunt full licence, permission, and authoritie to our faithfull and welbeloved Subjects, Richard Calueley and John Jefferey, Jurates of our saide towne of Hasting, and William Relfe, of Ore, Gentleman, & to every of them, & to all & every other person or persons that shalbe thereunto deputed and assigned by them, or by any two of them, by writing under the Common seale of our saide towne of Hasting, to aske, receive, collect, and take of all maner of persons whatsoever spirituall or temporall, Englishe borne or strangers, in all places, as well within liberties as without, exempt or not exempt, our Citizens of London or elsewhere within any our Realmes, Cities, & dominions wheresoever, Christian contribucion and benevolence of all our saide loving subjectes, that it may or shal please God to moove or stirre them to give, contribute, yeelde, & paye towardes the new making of the said Hauen."

Then follow the usual directions to Mayors, Vicars, &c., throughout the kingdom to collect the money which was to be paid to Thomas Smith, Esqre., one of the Customers of London, John Heynes, Esqre., Sergeant of the

Catry, & William Heynes, Gent., the Queen's Purveyor of Sea Fish, to be deposited in a chest with 3 keys & locks, one key to be kept by each of them, & to be from time to time handed over on demand to Anthy Visct Montague, K. G., William Lord Cobham, Lord Warden, Thos. Lord Buckhurst, who was Lord Lieutenant of Sussex, and the said R. Caluerley, John Jefferey, and Wm. Relfe or any three of them of whom the right honourables aforesaid, or his or their sufficient deputy was to be one, and they were appointed with the 3 Commissioners surveyors of the works.

"Witnesse our selfe at Cheynis the one and thirtieth day of October, in the twentieth yere of our raigne, 1578.

"Imprinted at London' by Christopher Barker, Printer to the Queenes Maiestie."

It was not till seventeen years afterwards (1st March, 1595,) that the unsuccessful attempt to make a Stone Pier or Breakwater to the southward of the old harbour was made; and that was washed away the same year. Another thirty feet high and one hundred feet long, was nearly completed, when, on All Saints day, 1st November, 1597, it was entirely washed away. Nevertheless, attempts were made to raise funds. In the account book of John Everenden of Sedlescombe, (among Mr. Frewen's MSS.,) we find the entry, August, 1620, "Given to the briefe for Hastings peire, 6d." In the Burrell MSS., 5705, p. 158-9, we also find that in 1636, the place had been surveyed by many artificers, and especially by Henrich Kranhalls, a Dutch engineer, as a place well fitted for a harbour for ships of 400 tons, and of sufficient extent to receive 200 ships or more: for which haven Queen Elizabeth had granted her letters patent; and thereupon it was begun, but failed for the want of supply. The town, being desti-

tute of a good harbour, is stated to have become "poor, ignoble, and unable:" there were in the town 300 or 400 able seamen : all the "said poor towne of Hasting was most likely to be utterly undone and lost by decay of the peere there, which cannot stand long, but is greatly feared may go away every strong tide:" and then the fishing, the only livelihood of the town, would be gone; the mayor, jurats, and commonalty therefore petitioned for the King's letters patent, (Chas. I.,) to make the haven; and at the Court of St. James, 30th March, 1636, the petition was referred to the privy council: after which a general collection was allowed throughout England to begin the work; and 1d. a ton was granted on all small vessels passing by the port of Hasting, as should arrive at London or Hasting, or any port or place between them: and all the duties of the haven were to be granted for its maintenance. And in John Norden's map, 1666, augmented by J. Speed, 1696, we have "Hastings haven intended," marked at the mouth of the stream which comes down from Crowhurst, and empties itself into the sea below Filsham.

At the bottom of Bourne Side, Bourne Street, was one of the Old Gateways that led to the Harbour. There is now part of the Town Wall projecting in the street, where the hooks on which the gates hung, remained in their places till within the last fifty years: and at the foot of all Saints Street, adjoining East-cliff house, was an Arched Gateway, with a flight of stone steps leading down into the harbour. Un-

der the wall where Pleasant Row now stands, was the "Martin's Nest," a place of shelter for old fishermen. On the top of the wall was the Watch Tower, and a flight of steps led to it from the north-east side. The plate of the Sun Dial at the "Look-out," on the East Hill, was taken from one formerly standing nearly opposite the "Martin's Nest."

In 1806, Mr. Rennie made plans to reconstruct the harbour with an inner basin: nothing farther was done. The project was revived in 1834; and in 1837, Mr. Cubitt made a survey and estimated for a harbour in front of the parade, at the expence of £150,000: that sum was too large for the means of the inhabitants. Thereupon Lieut. Col. Williams, R.E., laid down a plan for a smaller harbour, at an expence of £60,000; but the project did not receive sufficient support to be proceeded with.

Two Pier-wardens are regularly elected by the Town Council.

HASTINGS

For centuries remained simply a small fishing town: but the picturesque scenery that abounds in its vicinity,—the adaption of its coasts for sea bathing,—the mildness of the air in the lower parts, and the freshness of it in the higher, making the town a suitable residence for invalids: the beautiful glens, woods, and craggy cliffs with which it is surrounded,—have combined to make it, within the last half century, a favorite

place of resort of those seeking health or recreation, and it has at length become one of the most fashionable Watering Places on the Southern Coast: the celebrity it enjoys over similar towns is from its peculiar salubrity, which arises in a great measure from the nature of the soil, and, says Dr. Mackness, the town "is deservedly celebrated especially as a winter residence for invalids suffering from, or predisposed to affections of the chest." The soil on the surface is a clayey loam, but at a moderate depth an extensive stratum of red or yellow iron-sand with more or less of the oxide; containing also limestone, sandstone of a silicious nature, blue marl, and greenish sand. The country around has at one time been famous for iron works. Till the close of the last century, much iron, plank, and grain were brought here from the country to be exported coast-wise. The iron branch consisted chiefly in cannon from the founderies of Robertsbridge and Ashburnham: in 1780, no less than 348 tons of iron were exported, but the export ceased before 1790. Recently the iron stone from the East Cliff has been exported to the north, to mix with the Yorkshire and other stone. The entrance to the town by the Old London Road has attracted universal praise for its beauty and picturesque views. The enchanting prospect begins to disclose itself about four miles this side of Battle, and gives a charming, though distant view of Beachy Head, the South Downs, Pevensey Bay, Rye Harbour, and a boundless range of ocean. Advancing farther, the old Castle is

seen ; and after passing the toll gate, the town of Hastings, in the valley, softly opens, discovering the ancient Church of All Saints, and a pleasant grove of trees at the bottom of the hill, whose spreading branches form a natural arch, through which you enter the town, between abrupt hills dotted with sheep, which is a termination worthy of it.

ST. LEONARDS,

Which is to the westward of Hastings, was commenced in 1828, by Mr. Burton, in a delightful vale on the eastern boundary of that parish, and is most assuredly, from its beauty, regularity, and extent of frontage, one of the finest Watering Places in the kingdom. It consists of a magnificent range of buildings, facing the sea, called the "Marina," the Royal Victoria Hotel forming the centre, having a covered Colonnade of about 500 feet in length. Towards the west end is Victoria Lodge, where her present Majesty, when Princess Victoria, resided with the Duchess of Kent in 1834 ; near which is St. Leonards Church.

At the back of the Marina is another set of buildings of a smaller description, forming East and West Ascents. Above these is Maze Hill, containing some good residences, which skirt the Subscription Gardens. These gardens are situated north of the Assembly Rooms, and in addition to the houses on Maze Hill, which are on the eastern side, are bordered by some beautiful detached villas on the western side,

including Allegria. Still further north, we have Gloucester Lodge, and the North Gate, a beautiful design after the old Tudor style of gate-house.

On the parade, which is three quarters of a mile in length, are the Library, Baths, and Refreshment Rooms in an elegantly designed building ; and near the Archway, where it joins the Grand Parade, is the East Colonnade.

Hastings and St. Leonards are now united in interests, and one continuous line of buildings. From the Archway at St Leonards, to the Priory, west of Hastings, the entire line of space has been filled up with handsome first-rate Lodging Houses, and in the centre is Gensing Valley, where a new square called "Warrior's Square" is laid out. The Queen Dowager resided during the winter of 1837, at Adelaide House, in Seymour Place. A fine Esplanade runs the whole length of the buildings. Where White Rock now stands, is the site of the once picturesque White Rock itself. To the south is a submarine forest, which has been for centuries submerged. At low tides, nuts, sticks, and leaves may be found imbedded in the sands, in large quantities. On the Priory or Government Ground, before mentioned, small houses were erected previously to the assertion of the right of the Crown, the district assuming the name of "America." When the right of the crown was established, short leases were granted to the occupiers: these expired in 1836, the houses were pulled down; a sea wall was built, and facing Carlisle Parade, handsome lodging houses

have been erected, and more are in course of erection; at the back is Robertson street, facing to the north.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.

THE TOWN HALL,

Which is in High Street, is a neat modern edifice built upon arches in the year 1823. Within is preserved a shield bearing the arms of France, brought by General Murray from Quebec, and by him presented to the Hastings Corporation: likewise a list of the Bailiffs and Mayors of Hastings from A.D. 1500, the chief magistrate being called the "Bailiff" till 1588, when the first Mayor was sworn in, in regular order, to the present time; and another list of the Members of Parliament for the town and port from 1547: they are still called Barons.

The POLICE STATION is situate beneath the Town Hall. The Police establishment consisting of an inspector, two sergeants, and eight policemen, is under the management of the Town Council. A Watch Committee is therefore formed, before whom the Inspector's returns are laid.

MARKETS.

There is a handsome Market Place in George Street, erected in 1833, for the sale of vegetables, &c., daily, and for meat on Saturday. The South Down mutton, is of course, to be here met with in its excellence. The situation in the

centre of the town renders it of easy access from all parts. It is open till eight, and on Saturdays till ten o'clock in the evening. Over which, in the Public Room, the Corn Market is held every Saturday.

THE DISPENSARY

Is at the bottom of High Street, and was established in 1830: the site of the present building was given by the late William Lucas Shadwell, Esq. It is governed by a President seven Vice-Presidents, three Trustees, a Treasurer, two Physicians, two Surgeons, and fifteen Governors.

THE INFIRMARY,

Which is situate on the Grand Parade, was erected in 1839: it is intended for the benefit of the poor of the Rape of Hastings, and makes up fourteen free beds. It is supported by voluntary subscriptions, and is well worthy the support of the benevolent. It may be viewed between the hours of two and five, by applying to the matron.

THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION

Is in George street, and is open to occasional residents, on producing to the Secretary the written recommendation of a member, and paying a subscription of £1 1s. for six months, 15s. for three months, or 7s. 6d. for one month. This Institution consists of a library of general knowledge for reference and circulation, and a museum of specimens of natural history, models, apparatus, &c.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTION,

Established in 1833, is situate in High Street, and embraces objects of a similar nature to those of the Literary and Scientific Institution, and more especially contemplates the promotion of useful knowledge among the working classes, by means of the formation of a library of useful books for reference and circulation; the procuring of periodical publications; the collecting of models, machinery, apparatus, &c.; the delivery of lectures on different branches of the arts and sciences; the holding of meetings for the discussion of subjects of general interest; and the arrangement of classes for the purposes of study; but no lecture or discussion on religious or political subjects are permitted. It is supported by small subscriptions of the members, donations of books, apparatus, &c.

There is also a similar Institution for St. Leonards, situate in the Norman Road West.

THE ATHENÆUM

For the working classes, which was established in 1851, is situate in George Street. It has a good reading room, supplied with newspapers and periodicals, and a small library; the subscription is 2s. 6d. per quarter.

THE HASTINGS CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Is held at 57, George Street, the object of which is the religious and mutual improvement of its members. The funds are applied to the formation of a library of a religious character; and

the members have access to the reading room daily, (Sundays excepted) between the hours of six and ten.

THE SWAN ASSEMBLY ROOMS

Are situate in High Street, and have been entirely re-embellished, and fitted up in a very elegant style, and are well adapted for concerts, balls, lectures, public meetings, &c. The Assembly Room is 65 feet long by 29 feet wide; at the side of which is a handsome refreshment room, with a suite of ante-rooms: they are, in fact, the best arranged rooms in the town for the above purposes.

THE GEORGE STREET ASSEMBLY ROOM

Is over the Market, with an entrance from the street: it is 80 feet long by 30 feet wide. This large room was erected by the late Commissioners in 1851, for the accommodation of the town,

THE ST. LEONARDS ASSEMBLY ROOMS

Are situate at the back of the Royal Victoria Hotel, near the entrance to the gardens. The Assembly Room is sixty feet in length; on the east side of which are billiard rooms, and on the west apartments for refreshments, &c.

DISSENTING CHAPELS.

THE CROFT CHAPEL,

For Independents, was erected in 1805, at the expense of some beneficent dissenters from Lon-

don. It was the first dissenting Chapel built in this town. It is situated at the south end of the Croft. It has always been much frequented by pious visitors. The first Sunday School in the town was established there, and still continues to flourish. The Rev. W. DAVIS has been the minister since the year 1818: he has now, however, a co-pastor in the Rev. G. STEWART.

EBENEZER CHAPEL,

Belonging to the Particular Baptists, is situated on the East Hill, near All Saints Church. The Rev. D. FENNER has been the minister more than thirty years.

THE WESLEYAN CHAPEL

Is situate in Bourne Street: it was formerly the theatre; to it is attached a very flourishing Sunday School.

ZOAR CHAPEL,

Near the above, is at the bottom of the Creek. The congregation originated in a separation from Ebenezer Chapel.

THE BAPTIST CHAPEL,

A very neat and commodious place of worship, is in Wellington Square, and is capable of seating 600 persons. It was built in 1838, by the late Joseph Fletcher, Esq., of London. Underneath are two spacious rooms, one of which is used for week-day services, and the other for the Boys' British School.

PROVIDENCE CHAPEL

Is situated at the bottom of Bourne Road. The congregation separated from Zoar Chapel.

THE TABERNACLE,

(Calvanist,) now in course of erection, is situate in Linton Terrace, New London Road.

(*At St. Leonards.*)

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Is on the West Hill, formerly belonging to the Independents.

THE WESLEYAN CHAPEL

Is situated in Norman Road West.

HOURS OF DIVINE SERVICE.
St. Clements.

Morning at half-past ten: Evening, at quarter before seven. Morning Prayers on Friday, at half-past eleven.

All Saints.

Morning, at half-past ten: Afternoon, at three. Morning Prayers on Wednesday, at half-past eleven. Thursday Evening, at seven o'clock, in the National School Room, on the East Hill.

St. Mary's.

Morning, at eleven: Afternoon, at three: Evening, at half-past six. Thursday Morning,

at eleven, during the six winter months. Tuesday Evening, a Lecture at seven, except the last Tuesday in the month, when there is a Missionary Lecture in the St. Mary's School Room, at seven.

St. Mary Magdalen.

Morning, at eleven: Afternoon, at three: Evening, at half-past six. Prayers on Wednesday and Thursday, and a Lecture every Thursday Evening, at seven.

Fishermen's Church, East Well.

Morning, at half-past ten: Evening, at half-past six.

Halton Chapel.

Morning, at eleven; Afternoon, at three: Wednesday Evening, at seven.

Croft Chapel.

Morning, at quarter before eleven; Evening, at half-past six. Monday and Wednesday Evening, at seven.

Wesleyan Chapel.

Morning, at half-past ten: Afternoon, at three: Evening, at half-past six: Tuesday Evening, at seven.

Baptist Chapel, Wellington Square.

Morning, at quarter before eleven: Evening, at half-past six. Thursday Evening, at seven.

Ebenezer Chapel.

Morning, at half-past ten: Afternoon, at half-past two.

Zoar Chapel.

Morning, at eleven: Evening, at half-past six. Monday or Tuesday Evening, at seven.

Providence Chapel.

Morning, at half-past ten: Evening, at half-past six. Tuesday Evening, at seven.

Tabernacle.

Morning, quarter to eleven: Evening, at half-past six. Wednesday Evening, at seven, (*pro tem.*) in Mr. Bank's School Room.

All Souls, (Roman Catholic.)

Sunday Morning, Mass at eight, and High Mass, at quarter to eleven: Afternoon, Vespers and Benedictions, with instruction, at half-past three. Mass, daily, at eight. Benedictions on Thursday, at four.

St. Leonards Church.

Morning, at eleven: Afternoon, at three: Evening, at half-past six. Morning Prayers, Wednesday and Friday, at eleven.

Wesleyan Chapel.

Morning, at half-past ten: Afternoon, at three: Evening, at half-past six: Wednesday Evening, at seven.

PUBLIC CHARITIES, &c.

The Magdalen Charity of about 61 acres of land produces an annual rent of £166, which is distributed among the poor of All Saints and St. Clements by the churchwardens.

It appears that Richard Ellsworth, by his will, dated 11th July 1714, gave one-fourth of the Priory Farm, (192 acres,) for the teaching of the poorest children of that parish to read and say their catechism, and buy books. An information has been filed by the Attorney General in the Court of Chancery against the present owner the Earl of Waldegrave, the object of which was to have the trusts of the testator's will carried out. It was decided by the Master of the Rolls, 22nd July, 1854, "that Mr. Ellsworth had no power to devise the property in question, he being merely, as the representative of his father, mortgagee, and not absolutely owner of the property:" the information was therefore dismissed.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have a depôt, under the direction of the Clergy of Hastings and St. Leonards.

In the year 1837, a Loan Fund was established, which has been attended with very beneficial effects.

The Hastings Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society keep a supply of bibles at Mr. Ransom's, 42, George Street.

The District Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have a depôt at Mr. Bowmer's in George Street.

Two National Schools,—one on the East Hill, for upwards of 100 boys ; the other in All Saints Street, for as many girls.

An Infant School, built by public subscription, and now supported by the same means, has accommodation for 200 children.

Halton School, on the Barrack Ground, which is also supported by voluntary subscription.

There are four Endowed Schools. The Rev. William Parker, by will, dated Nov. 16th, 1619, gave upwards of 100 acres of land, in the parish of Ore, for the support of a Boys' School. Boys are admitted from six to eight years of age: the number of scholars vary from 120 to 150. The master is required to teach navigation.

The other three were founded by James Saunders, by will, dated Jan. 9th, 1708, leaving the rents of his estates in Wittersham, Kent, for that purpose,—to maintain two school-mistresses, each to instruct 30 children under six years of age ; also for the maintenance of a school-master, whose scholars are limited to 70. He is required to teach Latin and navigation. By this charity two poor boys are put apprentice, annually, from the parishes of St. Clement and All Saints. These charities are under the management of Trustees, appointed by the Court of Chancery.

The Boys' British School is held under the Baptist Chapel, in Wellington Square. It affords education to about 150 boys. It is supported partly by subscriptions, and in part by

each boy paying 2d. per week. B. Smith, Esq., very generously in 1845, gave donations to free the Committee entirely from debt. F. North, Esq. M. P., in December 1853, also very liberally freed the Committee from similar embarrassments.

The Girls' British School is in Waterloo Place; it is patronized by H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent. About 100 girls receive instruction. The Committee of each school is composed of persons of different religious denominations.

The St. Mary's Charity Schools for boys, girls, and infants, are under the superintendence of the Rev. T. Vores.

(At St. Leonards.)

There is a National School, in connection with the Parent Society, in London.

There is likewise a Benevolent Institution, and a Clothing Club, towards which subscriptions are received at the Libraries.

HOTELS, &c.

THE ALBION HOTEL

Is situate on the Marine Parade, and commands a beautiful view of the sea. It is a very elegant establishment, and affords good accommodation.

THE CASTLE HOTEL,

Near Wellington Square, is replete with every accommodation, and is most admirably conducted.

THE MARINE HOTEL,

About the centre of Pelham Place, is completely sheltered by the Castle Cliffs from the north winds. The Warm Baths, Libraries, and Bathing Machines are immediately contiguous. This hotel commands a fine sea view, and is the resort of distinguished families.

THE SWAN HOTEL,

Which is the oldest in the town, is situate in High Street. Families visiting this house will find it replete with accommodation, and their comforts carefully studied.

The Swan Assembly Rooms are attached to this house, as well as the Market and Show Room.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL

And Commercial House, in Castle Street, facing the sea, is fitted up in a very neat style, and commands beautiful marine views.

The Sea Side Inn, White Rock Place, commands uninterrupted sea views, and is well fitted up for visitors.

The Anchor Inn, George Street, where the Corn Market is held every Saturday: the Excise Office is also held here.

The Cutter Inn, at the east end of the Marine Parade, commands extensive sea views.

The King's Head Inn and Commercial House, Courthouse Street.

The Railway and Commercial Inn, Robertson Street.

At any of these Inns good accommodation will be met with.

(At St. Leonards.)

The Royal Victoria Hotel, Marina, twice honoured with a sojourn from Louis Phillippe, and his family, after their expulsion from France.

The Saxon Hotel, Grand Parade. Both of which are family hotels.

BATHS.

The Warm Baths are in Pelham Place, and contain a plunging cold bath, vapour, shower, and warm baths, with comfortable dressing rooms. Sedan chairs are in constant attendance. Portable baths, hip baths, and invalid chairs are kept; and a person attends when shampooing is required.

There are the Royal Baths on the Parade, at St. Leonards, opposite the St. Leonards Hotel. They consist of eleven baths, shower baths, and a plunging bath; here also may be obtained portable baths: and a sedan chair is kept.

BATHING MACHINES

Stand on the beach below the Parades at Hastings and St. Leonards. The shore is particularly well adapted for bathing; those who prefer bathing from boats will find many of them provided with steps, which are fastened to the stern,

and renders the return to the boat as easy as to a machine. The sands form a very pleasant promenade at low water.

LIBRARIES.

The Subscription Libraries are four:—Diplock's Marine Library, on the Parade; Reid's Library, Pelham Place; Ayles's Library, 35, Robertson Street; and Southall's Marine Library, at St. Leonards. At each of them will be found a very excellent collection of works, and new publications are constantly being added. The reading rooms are also well supplied with newspapers, magazines, reviews, &c. There are two Circulating Libraries, Paine's, Wellington Place, and Holt's at White Rock Place. Also a Theological Library at the Pelham Baths.

THE POST OFFICE

Is at No. 2, Wellington Place. There are two deliveries daily,—morning and afternoon. There are six Branch Offices or Receiving Houses:—Mr. Harris's, 12, High Street; Mr. Thomas Edwards's, 16, George Street; Priory Railway Station, on the western platform; Mr. Taylor's, 28, White Rock Place; Mrs. Ann Gallop's, St. Mary's Place, Longfields; and at Mr. Stapley's, Albion Street, Halton.

The Post Office at St. Leonards is at Southall's Library. Receiving Houses,—Mr. F. A. Ernesting's, 2, London Road, and at Bopeep Railway Station.

BANKERS.

Smith, Hilder, and Scrivens, Pelham Place, who bank with Messrs. Masterman and Co., London. A Branch Bank in connection with the above, at Southall's Library, St. Leonards. The London and County Joint Stock Bank, is in George Street.

A SAVINGS' BANK

Has been established, and the business is transacted at the Town Hall, every Saturday, from twelve till one o'clock. Mr. John Banks, Actuary.

BILLIARDS.

Gentlemen who take delight in this elegant game, will meet with every accommodation at the spacious rooms, west end of the Marine Parade. There are also Billiard Tables at the Assembly Rooms, St. Leonards.

THE ROYAL PELHAM ARCADE

Was built by the Earl of Chichester in 1825, and is situate opposite the west end of the Marine Parade. It is an oblong room, for the sale of all kinds of fashionable and useful merchandise, and forms a very pleasant lounge.

ST. CLEMENT'S CAVES

Are on the side of the West Hill, behind Gloucester Place, and are open to the public, at the charge of sixpence each, once a week during the summer, and once a month during the winter; but admission may be obtained at all times on application to Mr. Golding, 16, George Street. The caves consist of irregular avenues cut out in sand-stone, which being lighted up by about 400 candles, placed in different directions, afford a novel and interesting appearance. The saloon is very spacious, and is supported by two rows of plain columns. They are perfectly dry, and formed as others elsewhere are being formed, by diggers for sand.

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S CAVES.—These Caves are in the East Cliff. No doubt those who visit this Irish family will be amused at witnessing their mode of life, surrounded as they are by animals of various kinds; however, the lovers of cleanliness and order will not meet with any great gratification at this spot.

There are also some Caves at St. Leonards, under the Cliff westward of the Marina, which are inhabited by a family, who shew them for a small fee.

 THE CASTLE GARDENS.

The interior of Hastings Castle is very tastefully laid out in flower gardens, serpentine walks, &c., and is a most delightful place for tea parties,

commanding as it does, from its elevated situation, such beautiful surrounding views. These gardens are frequently enlivened during the summer season by the strains of a very excellent German band. Visitors will find access to them at any time except on Sunday, for a small charge.

THE SUBSCRIPTION GARDENS

At St. Leonards, are behind the Assembly Rooms. They were formed by planting and laying out some very uneven ground to the greatest advantage, which has been done so successfully, that after walking about for some time along terraces, by ponds, plantations, and summer-houses, you are surprised to detect how small is the base of the whole. The style is rather Swiss. In the winter the ponds form some remarkably fine ice, and are covered with skaters. There is a scale of prices for keys to the Gardens; a family pays 1*l.* 5*s.* for a year's admission, and 5*s.* for one week's; with a deposit of 5*s.* for the key itself, to be returned on its delivery. In this garden is preserved a stone called the "Conqueror's Table," which long lay on the site of St. Leonards Hotel, having the reputation of serving that office to William the Conqueror on his invasion; it has been removed here and preserved as an interesting memorial of by-gone times.¹

¹Mr. Lower, in reference to the above stone, states that "Food having been obtained by the foragers, it was

ST. LEONARDS ARCHERY GROUNDS.

Passing the Subscription Gardens and keeping the road to the left, you arrive at the Park, on one side of which are the Archery Gardens, which are tastefully laid out, and surrounded by pleasant walks. Here the meetings of the St. Leonards Archers take place, to whom her Majesty gave a prize of twenty guineas.

CHALYBEATE SPA.

In the immediate precincts of St. Andrew's Free Church is situate the Chalybeate Spa. A mineral spring was recently discovered at this spot by Mr. E. GROSSLOB, who immediately took steps to preserve it, and has laid out the adjoining ground in a very tasteful manner, so as to make the spot an agreeable retreat for visitors.

There is also a

MINERAL SPRING

In the Grounds of F. North, Esq., M.P., near Belmont, to which "Invalids may, through their

cooked upon the shore, and the Duke and his followers dined, Bishop Odo, the chief ecclesiastic, saying grace. It is not very material where this dinner took place; it was probably nearer Hastings than Pevensey, although the rock formerly pointed out by tradition as the "Conqueror's Table" seems too near the former place. I may add, that the armament of the Normans possessed too many appliances for convenience to render it necessary for their chieftain to dine upon a rock; and the Tapestry represents the feast as taking place at the usual semicircular table of the period." Arch. Coll., vol 2, p. 54.

Medical Adviser, have the loan of a key to the private footpath, leading from Belmont, on making a small contribution at and to the funds of the Infirmary or Dispensary." Its analysis has proved it to be superior to the Tunbridge Wells waters, in cases in which they are so strongly recommended by medical men. And says Dr. Mackness,—

"It has a decided chalybeate taste, and as it issues from the spring is at the temperature of 51 degrees. Its specific gravity 1·0009. The contents of an imperial gallon are:

	GRAINS.
Protoxide of Iron	4·303
Carbonate of Lime	·21
Chloride of Calcium	4·978
Sulphate of Lime	1·449
" of Soda	3·017
" of Magnesia	4·085
Carbonate of Magnesia	4·640
Silica	·385

Solid contents in an imperial gallon . 23·067

Number of cubic inches of gas in the imperial measure:

Carbonic Acid Gas	18·53
Oxygen	1·38
Azotic Gas	5·54

In order that the value of the Hastings Chalybeate may be more fully appreciated, I have introduced the analysis according to Sir Charles Scudamore, of that of Tunbridge Wells, so that a comparison may at once be made between the constituents of each.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS CHALYBEATE.

Solid contents in the imperial gallon:

	GRAINS.
Protoxide of Iron	2·748
Carbonate of Lime	·324
Chloride of Calcium	1·848
Sulphate of Soda	1·768
Chloride of Sodium	1·5
“ of Magnesium	·348
Magnese, Silica, &c. . . .	·528
Solid contents of the imperial gallon .	9·68
	CUBIC IN.
Carbonic Acid Gas	9·66
Oxygen	·60
Azotic Gas	5·7

The quantity of protoxide of iron, which is the only active ingredient in each, is nearly twice as much in the Hastings Chalybeate as that of Tunbridge Wells; and while the common dose of half a wine pint of the former contains 0·22 grains of the protoxide of iron, the same quantity of the latter contains only 0·14 grains.”¹

TIVOLI GARDENS

Are open in the summer season. Parties may be supplied with tea and other refreshments at the Tivoli Tavern, to which the Gardens are attached. The Tivoli is situate on the London road about one mile from Hastings, and nearly the same distance from St. Leonards.

HUNTING AND SHOOTING.

The East Sussex Fox Hounds: this very excellent Pack, which is supported by the subscriptions of the gentlemen of Hastings and its neighbourhood, aided by the tradesmen of this

¹ Hastings Considered as a Resort for Invalids.

town, hunt in the immediate neighbourhood twice a week, from November till the end of March. Augustus Frederick Webster, Bart., of Battle Abbey, Master: the Kennels are at Battle.

SHOOTING.—There is abundance of game about Hastings, particularly pheasants. Although shooting of this kind is not easily obtained by the Stranger, yet good sport may be found in rabbit shooting, to which permission can readily be had: and abundance of snipes may also be found in the neighbouring marshes and levels.

THE PARADES.

The Marine Parade at Hastings is of considerable length, and commands a most extensive and delightful view of the Channel, which is constantly teeming with flags of all nations. It was first formed in 1812, and restored after the great storm of 1823, at an expense of £1300. Farther to the westward, Carlisle Parade, upwards of 1000 feet long, was built on the ground called the Priory, after it was taken by her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests. At the extremity of this commences the Grand Parade, so called in honor of her Majesty Queen Adelaide, which extends to the Archway at St. Leonards, where the St. Leonards Parade commences, and continues along the whole Marina.

BATTERY.

At the east end of the Parade and commanding the Stade, there was erected about the

middle of the last century, a Battery, which in 1779, mounted eleven twelve-pounders. It was removed in 1848.

PLEASURE BOATS

Are in attendance at all times on the beach, below the Parade, both at Hastings and St. Leonards, and consist of sailing boats for large parties, (these boats make excursions to Boulogne during the summer, should parties so wish it,) and smaller sailing and rowing boats for the convenience of parties. There are also gallies for parties of expert rowers equal to any on the coast;—the charges of these severally are dependant on circumstances: they are, however, moderate.

THE FISHERY

Has at all times been a source of profitable employment to Hastings, and at present upwards of 500 families are engaged in the different branches. In 1778 there were 38 Hastings boats engaged in the mackerel voyage, and 41 in the herring: in 1789 there were 40 in the mackerel, and 55 in the herring. In 1803, there were 97 fishing boats, the largest of which was 19 tons, and only nine reached 10 tons: in 1823, the number was only 64 boats, the largest being only 11 tons: in the present year, 1854, there are 87 boats, together 1048 tons, the largest the "Swan," being 29 tons. There are 23 first-class, from 15 to 29 tons.

A large lugger, completely fitted with a fleet of mackerel and herring nets, costs about £800: the nets of such a boat are $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and about ten feet deep. Herring net is the most expensive, in consequence of the mesh being much smaller than that of the mackerel net. About 4,000 yards of rope is always used with the nets. Boats of this size, and in fact many that are smaller, follow the fish as far as Plymouth and Yarmouth. There are three principal seasons for fishing,—the trawling season from July to September, and from November to April: the herring season in September, October, and November: and the mackerel season from January to July. One of the busy scenes that may be frequently observed on our beach, is a Dutch Auction. The fish when brought on shore are separated in different heaps, according to the quality, around which the buyers assemble: the fisherman who acts as salesman, puts them up at a price, which he rapidly lowers until he finds a customer, who cries out “hep” or “hav’em.” The greater part of the fish is bought for the London market; however, now that we have the facility of railway communication with the whole south of England, families throughout this extensive district may be supplied with fish of every description, daily, direct from this place.

A description of fishing here not usually to be met with, and which affords much healthy recreation to the Stranger, is that of “Hooking.” Whittings, &c., are caught in large quantities a short distance from the shore with hook and

line. Small boats and every needful apparatus can be engaged for the purpose, and parties may amuse themselves amply.

The Fish Market is usually a place of considerable attraction to the Stranger. Here will be detected the foundation of all those paintings, drawings, and engravings of "Fish Markets," which have so often delighted him; the very irregularity of the stalls, from the shop to the more humble barrow,—groups of idlers in all directions,—boats unloading,—the larger brig ploughing up the sand with its keel, while the well-prepared fishing boat, offering no impediment, is borne on the crest of some large wave at once on the shingle, and easily secured there, the crowds thereupon attracted by motives of gain or curiosity, perhaps doubled in appearance by their being strongly reflected in the wet sands, and consisting of men, women, and children—Dutch, French, and English—uniting their picturesque costumes, strongly contrasting with the plain and uniform dress of the Coast Guard, who keep a strict look-out on these arrivals, form at times a *tout ensemble* which must gratify the most indifferent observer.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE

Is on the beach in the Fishmarket. The present building was erected by the Town Council in 1853, from designs of Mr. Gant, their surveyor. Although it is not very ornamental, it may be

suitable for the purposes, as Hastings was reduced to a "Creek," in 1850; the amount of business consequently transacted at this establishment is but small, Hastings being included in the port of Rye, where most of the Custom House business connected with this town is carried on.

RAILWAY TERMINUS.¹

The Terminus is situate in the parish of the Holy Trinity, near the Priory Farm House, and is the property of the South Eastern Railway Company. The South Wing is, however, occupied by the South Coast Company, consequently it forms a Terminus to each line. The South Coast trains to and from London, Brighton, Worthing, Portsmouth, &c., arrive and depart hourly: as do the South Eastern Direct Line to London, Battle, Tunbridge Wells, and Maidstone; and by the Ashford to Folkestone, Dover, Ramsgate, Margate, &c., &c. The South Eastern lines have Electric Telegraph. The South Coast Company have also a Station at Bopeep; and the South Eastern, in Gensing Valley, between the two tunnels.

¹In 1790, the only public conveyance was a Stage Coach, which ran between London and Hastings on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays throughout the year, and on Wednesdays also during the summer season: it set out at five in the morning and reached London at six p. m.; the two coaches met at Tunbridge about noon, and the passengers and parcels were there exchanged. There were only two Waggon to and from London each week, which took two days and a half each on the journey; and a Waggon to Lewes once a week.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT,

The powers of which are vested in the Town Council, applies to the Borough of Hastings, with the exception of that portion which is within the limits of the St. Leonards Local Act.

BYE LAWS OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH FOR REGULATING HACKNEY COACHES AND OTHER CARRIAGES.

FIRST CLASS.—Full sized Carriages, drawn by two Horses, carrying, if required, four persons inside and one on the box, exclusive of the driver, except Chariots, which shall, if required, carry three persons inside and one on the box besides the Driver.

SECOND CLASS.—Full sized Carriages, drawn by one Horse or two Ponies or Mules, carrying, if required, four persons besides the Driver.

THIRD CLASS.—Small Carriages drawn by one or more Pony or Ponies, Mule or Mules, Ass or Asses, and carrying, if required, two persons besides the Driver.

FARES FOR TIME.

To commence from the time of leaving the Stand.

For every hour or any less time, 1st Class, 3s.; 2nd Class, 2s. 6d.; 3rd Class, 2s.

For every additional quarter of an hour, or any less time, 1st Class, 9d.; 2nd Class, 7½d.; 3rd Class, 6d.

FARES FOR DISTANCE.

(Except as to Fares to and from the Railway Stations as next mentioned.---To commence from leaving the Stand.

For any distance not exceeding one mile, 1st Class, 1s. 6d.; 2nd Class, 1s.; 3rd Class, 9d. For every additional half mile, or any less distance, 1st Class, 9d.; 2nd Class, 6d.; 3rd Class 6d.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

From the large Lamp Post at the Priory, west end of York Buildings.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Distances.

Mls. Qrs.

	$\frac{1}{4}$	No. 5, Pelham Place.
	$\frac{1}{2}$	No. 56, High Street.
	$\frac{3}{4}$	No. 118, High Street.
1		Mr. Buchanan's Green House, Old London Road.
1	$\frac{1}{4}$	Gully Grating near Entrance to Halton Place.
1	$\frac{1}{2}$	Road Entrance to Mr. Neve's Farm.
1	$\frac{3}{4}$	10 chains short of Hare and Hounds Inn.
2		One chain short of Entrance Gate to Mr. Hunter's new House.

Along Old London Road.

2	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 chains beyond Ivy House.
3		$2\frac{1}{2}$ chains beyond Entrance Gate to Ore Church.

Along Rye Road.

2	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 chains short of King's Head Inn.
3		Barn and Lodge of Mr. Breeds' Farm.

Along Fairlight Road.

2		Centre of Road branching off to Footpath by lower Windmill.
2	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$ chain beyond private Road into the Heath Cottage.
2	$\frac{3}{4}$	8 chains beyond Entrance Lodge to Fairlight Place.
3		Short of Fairlight Church.

Along High Street to High Wickham.

1		West Post of Entrance Gate to Belmont.
---	--	--

Along All Saints Street.

$\frac{1}{2}$		Queen's Head Inn, Fishmarket.
$\frac{3}{4}$		No. 128, All Saints Street.

NORTH.---*By Ore Lane.*

$\frac{1}{4}$		No. 16, Saint Andrew's Terrace.
$\frac{1}{2}$		4 chains short of Railway Bridge over the Road.
$\frac{3}{4}$		2 chains short of Cottage, by Gate Entrance to Mount Pleasant.

Distances.

Mls. Qrs.

- 1 10 chains short of Entrance Gate, Ore Rectory.

WEST,---By Coast Line.

- $\frac{1}{4}$ No. 31, White Rock Place.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ of chain west of 3rd Groyne west of east end of Esplanade.
 $\frac{3}{4}$ Second Stone Pier near south-east corner of Warrior's Square.
 1 No. 2, South Colonnade, St. Leonards.
 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ No. 56, Marina.
 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$ chain east of Sussex House.
 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ 6 chains west of Fountain Inn.
 2 Opposite east end of Stables on Bank of Railway Station.
 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ 1 chain west of Road Bridge, opposite Race Course.
 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 chains east of Haven Road Bridge, beyond Harley Shoot.
 3 21 chains west of Coast Guard Station Cottages.

Hollington and Battle Turnpike Road.

- $\frac{1}{4}$ 2 chains above Brisco's Cottages, Cuckoo Hill.
 $\frac{3}{4}$ One chain beyond Lodge of Bohemia.
 1 No. 8, Bohemia Terrace.
 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Junction of Roads in front of Tivoli.
 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ One chain north of Tivoli Turnpike Gate.

On Saint Leonards and Sedlescomb Turnpike Road.

- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ Garden Gate, 1 chain north of Pottery Buildings.
 2 Hedge of Meadow, north of Silverhill Garden.
 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$ chain north of Silverhill Turnpike Gate.
 3 Near Hedge of Garden, top of Ashdown Hill, on east side of Road.

FARES FROM AND TO EITHER OF THE RAILWAY STATIONS.

*Within the District, and the Driver receiving his discharge thereat.
 To commence from leaving the Stand or Station.*

For any distance not exceeding one mile, 1st Class, 2s. 3d.; 2nd Class, 1s. 6d.; 3rd Class, 1s. 3d. For every additional half-mile, or any less distance, 1st Class, 9d.; 2nd Class, 6d.; 3rd Class, 6d.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

From the centre of the Hastings Railway Terminus to the following Places.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Within the
distance
of miles.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1 | No. 128, All Saints Street.
No. 118, High Street.
$\frac{1}{2}$ a chain south of Edith Place, Longfields.
Gate Entrance to White Friars, on West Hill. |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ | High Wickham.
$\frac{1}{4}$ of a chain south of Gulley Grating, west side of
London Road, near Entrance to Halton House.
No. 5, Sinnock's Row, Halton. |
| 2 | Gate into Meadow on west side of Old London
Road, 10 chains short of Hare and Hounds Inn,
Ore. |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ | "Brunswick Lodge" Beer-shop, on Rye Road.
Private Carriage Road to Heath Cottage, Fairlight.
3 chains short of Entrance Lodge to Coghurst. |
| 3 | Rail and Drain east side of and crossing the Road
short of Bachelor's Bump, on Rye Road.
6 chains short of Selden's Cottage, in Timber Yard,
beyond Ivy House.
8 chains east of Lodge leading to Fairlight Place. |

WEST DISTRICT.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1 | 1 chain beyond Entrance Gate to Bohemia.
South-east corner of Railing of Warrior's Square. |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ | The Road leading on left to Old Tower Gate, past
Bohemia Terrace.
36, Marina, Saint Leonards. |
| 2 | Tivoli Turnpike Gate
The Pottery, Silverhill.
6 chains west of Fountain Inn. |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 chains short of Lane leading to Mr. Farncomb's
Oast and Barn, near Victoria Inn.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ chain beyond Silverhill Gate.
Bridge at Race Course. |
| 3 | Coast Guard Cottages on Bulverhithe Salts.
5 chains beyond Hollington Side-gate, above Vic-
toria Inn. |

Within the
distance
of miles.

FROM THE GENSING ROAD RAILWAY
STATION.

- 1 No. 36, Robertson Street.
3 chains short of first junction with Hollington Road and Silverhill Road.
3 chains short of Fountain Inn.
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ The Albion Hotel, George Street.
6 chains north of Tivoli Turnpike Gate.
Saint Leonards Railway Station.
Two chains south of Mr. Clement's Cottages on Silverhill Road.
- 2 8 chains north of Silverhill Turnpike Gate.
Farncomb's Oast and Barn, near Victoria Inn, Battle Road.

That the above fares shall include the personal Luggage of the Hirer, not exceeding for a First Class Carriage, 112lbs., and for a Second Class Carriage, 84lbs.

That a fare within five miles of the Town Hall of Hastings shall be charged according to distance, unless at the time of hiring any carriage it shall be declared by the person hiring the same that such hiring is to be by time; and if the fare is set down out of the said district, and beyond four miles of the said Town Hall, half the fare in addition is to be paid for back carriage.

SEDAN CHAIRS, &c.—FARES FOR TIME.

To commence on leaving the Stand.

For every hour or any less time for carrying one person, 1s.; if more than one person, then 1s. 3d.

For every additional quarter of an hour or any less time, whether one or two persons, 3d.

Carriages hired and sent away without Fare, the Driver to be entitled to receive One Shilling.

LODGING HOUSES.

Unless the town is perfectly full, the most delicate or the most fastidious need be under

no apprehension as to meeting with such a situation as will be agreeable. The consumptive invalid meets the requisite warmth and shelter in the

Croft; Cavendish Place; High Street; George Street; Pelham Place and Crescent; Breeds' Place; Castle Street; York Buildings; Undercliff, and South range of buildings at St. Leonards,

While those to whom the free and bracing air of Brighton is generally agreeable, may meet with it in

St. Mary's Terrace; East Hill; High Wickham; Belmont; Castle Hill; Castledown Terrace; Prospect Place; and Robertson Street.

Those who suffer from impaired digestion find a free air with sufficient warmth in

Wellington Square; Croft; or the Sides of the East and West Hills; and St. Leonards in the most sheltered buildings.

The visitor in pursuit of pleasure will at a glance perceive where his wishes are most likely to be gratified;—does he like the uninterrupted play of the waves on the shore, let him seek a residence on the

Marine Parade; Carlisle Parade; Beach Cottages; Caroline Cottages; Denmark Place; Claremont; White Rock Place; Verulam Place; Eversfield Place; Stratford Place; Grand Parade; or the Marina, St. Leonards.

Does he like the sea less directly present, he should choose

The Hills' Sides; Croft; Castle Street; York Buildings; Bedford Place; St. Andrew's Terrace; Spring Gardens; Spring Terrace; Wellington Square; Wellington Place; or Wellington Terrace.

Does he prefer a more active scene,
High Street; George Street; East Parade; Castle Street.

Or an extensive view,
St. Mary's Terrace; Barrack Ground; High Wickham;
or Belle View, West Hill.

The great increase in lodging houses within these few years, has caused a reduction in the terms of accommodation; and there is no watering place in the kingdom, which in variety of situation and moderation of terms, can excel Hastings.

There are also a variety of detached cottages round about Hastings.

BOHEMIA

Is situate on the rising ground to the westward of Hastings, was built by Admiral Collingwood, and is now the residence of Wastel Brisco, Esq. It was occupied a few years since by the Princess Sophia of Gloucester.

BULVERHYTHE

Is a level tract of country, opposite to which was formerly a haven called Bollifride. Bulverhythe, or Bull's-hide, takes its name from the circumstance of William the Conqueror granting to an ancestor of the Pelham family as much land as he could cover with a Bull's hide: he very ingeniously cut the hide into thongs, by which means he secured to himself a considerable parcel of ground. Close by the Inn, on the right, are the ruins of the church. Near here the Amsterdam, a Dutch ship of value, was

foundered about 1754. In 1827, some inhabitants succeeded in raising many valuables from her. At low tides her ribs and large masses of timber are yet to be seen.

BEXHILL

Is a village about six miles west of Hastings, and one north from the sea. It is very pleasantly situated on a hill, and has several genteel lodging houses: there are also bathing machines on the shore for the accommodation of visitors. The Church is a fine old structure in the latter English style, and worth the attention of the Stranger. In the chancel window was formerly a representation of Christ crowning the Church, engraved as a frontispiece in Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*, and sold at the Strawberry Hill sale, in 1842. The hundred of Bexhill in the Saxon times belonged to the See of Selsey, and afterwards of Chichester; and being an exempt jurisdiction, the inhabitants are not liable to serve on County Juries. In 1730, a very severe hurricane passed over from the sea side at Bexhill, to Newenden level.

PEVENSEY

Is about fourteen miles from Hastings, on the borders of Pevensey level, which most certainly at some remote period was covered by the sea; and it appears also pretty certain that the walls of the castle were washed by it within the

last thousand years. Pevensey, no doubt, was a British settlement anterior to the Roman æra, and some historians state it to have been the ancient *Anderida*. The great object of attraction to the Stranger, is the remains of the Castle, which is the most entire specimen of Roman building in Great Britain. The principal entrance is from Westham street. Two periods of architecture may be clearly distinguished, the Roman fortress, and the mediæval castle engrafted thereon. The outer walls which enclose an area of about seven acres, (through which is the footpath,) are at some places thirty feet high, and their extent about two hundred and forty rods. The inner castle or keep is entered on the west by a drawbridge over a moat, which is defended by two towers, and is in circumference about seventy rods. It has five circular towers, which are vaulted, and at the south-east corner a sally-port. The northern most tower, the third from the Pevensey side, is supposed to have been the watch-tower, and commands an extensive view over a large district of country, and forms the most picturesque portion of the outer works. Near the centre of the keep is a large well, which has recently been cleared out: it is seven feet in diameter, and is steined with stone to the depth of fifty feet, below which the diameter is two feet two inches, and of timber. It was most probably descended by means of wooden stairs, as holes were left in the steining apparently for the insertion of cross beams. In clearing this well a number of very large stone shots, and ten nine pound

iron shots, &c., were taken out. In March 1851, another gateway on the north side of the castle yard was discovered: traces of the stone steps are still to be seen. The keeper of the castle has in his possession several Roman coins found amongst the ruins.

Pevensey is remarkable in the annals of history, as the landing place of William, Duke of Normandy, in 1066 ; and the rape and castle after his conquest, were given by him to his half brother Robert, Earl of Moriton in Normandy, and Cornwall in England. Here in the following year William embarked for Normandy, where he repaired to receive the congratulations of his subjects on his new conquest. In 1088, Bishop Odo sustained a seige of six weeks against the usurpation of Rufus, but want of provisions at length compelled him to surrender: he was the greatest military churchman of his age. From 1104 to 1205, it was in the possession of the Aqualia family, and was denominated "THE HONOUR OF THE EAGLE." It was then forfeited to the Crown. In 1208, King John granted to the barons a charter to build a new town, which was to enjoy privileges in common with the Cinque Ports. In 1216, the castle was possessed by Earl Warenne: 1235, Henry III. granted it to the Earl of Pembroke, and in 1241 to Peter de Savoy. In 2 Edward. II., the castle was in the crown, and was very much delapidated. In 44 Edward III. the castle and leucate was settled on John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who in 1394 granted the office of constable of the Castle to

John Pelham, Esq., for life. It was then for a considerable period used as a state prison, in which several distinguished persons were confined. James I. of Scotland was placed here by Henry IV., and was in custody of Sir John Pelham eighteen years. Edward, Duke of Kent was committed to this castle in 1405, charged with aiding the escape of the Earl of March and his brother from Windsor. Joan of Navarre, widow of Henry IV., was confined here from 1418 to 1423: Roger Mortimer, the Earl of March, was also here imprisoned. During the fifteenth century the castle was allowed to fall into decay; and in 1650, we find, after a parliamentary survey, its materials were sold to Mr. John Warr of Westminster for £40! In 1730 it passed from the Bentinck family to the Right Hon. Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington, to whom it gave the title of Viscount Pevensey. It is now the property of the Earl of Burlington.

The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem had possession here, which were seized by the crown, temp. Edw. II.

In August, 1852, Messrs. Mark Anthony Lower, F.S.A. and Roach Smith, F.S.A., commenced a series of excavations within the area of Pevensey castle, which continued during the autumn, and were productive of some interesting results. The interior of the great western entrance was fully laid open, and the southern side of the enclosure was proved to have been defended like the other portions with a massive wall of Roman masonry. In the inner castle the

foundations of the ancient free chapel of the fortress, a building of Norman date, were laid open, and the font standing in its original position was disclosed. The length of the building is 55 feet, and the breadth 21 feet. Beneath what had been the floor of the chancel, several human skeletons were found. Among the rubbish was a very irregular piscina of early English work. The chapel appears from many indications found among the rubbish to have been destroyed by fire.

The Roman coins found during the progress of the excavations, range from Galiénus to Magnentius : a penny of Canute was also dug up.¹

Doctor Andrew Borde (the original Merry-Andrew,) is said by some authorities to have been born at Pevensey. It appears that he was a native of Sussex, and educated at Oxford; he, however, took the degree of doctor of physic at the university of Montpellier in France, and subsequently resided at Pevensey. He was afterwards physician to Henry VIII. He died in the Fleet prison in 1549.²

Pevensey is a limb or member of Hastings, and is governed by a bailiff, jurats, and commonalty. The Bailiff, town clerk, &c., are elected by the freemen. The Town Hall is in

¹A full report of the excavations will be found in the sixth volume of the Sussex Arch. Coll., p. 265.

²For an account of Dr. Borde, as well as for much valuable information, we must refer our readers to Mr. Lower's "Chronicles of Pevensey." Price 1s. The customal is printed in the 4th vol. of the Suss. Arch. Coll., p. 219.

Pevensey street, where the quarter and petty sessions are held: under which is the prison. The appearance of this municipal building, however, adds but little to the dignity of the body corporate.

HERSTMONCEUX CASTLE.

About five miles to the north-east of Pevensey is situated Herstmonceux Castle. It is said to be one of the oldest brick buildings in England, after the time of the Romans. It was built about 1430, by Sir Roger Fynes, treasurer of the Household to Hen. VI. In 1777, the whole of the interior was taken down, and this splendid building was left a mere ruin; but the remains indicate its former grandeur. The towers by the gateway are 84 feet high; the south front is 506 feet long; and the east and west sides are 214 feet long. A bridge of forty arches leads to the principal entrance; where are some fragments of escutcheons and the grooves of the portcullis. The interior comprised three courts, one of which was cloistered round: the hall was spacious, at the extremity of which were three large rooms, one 60 feet in length, leading to the chapel. The hall and kitchen had no rooms over them, but were open to the roof; and the oven in the bakehouse was about fourteen feet in diameter. The prison was under the corner of the tower on the eastern side. There is still a part of the brick staircase remaining, with a portion of the north wall of the cloisters.

The Castle appears to have been in the lord-

ship of Godwin, Earl of Kent.¹ One of Sir Roger Fynes's descendants, Thomas Fiennes, Lord Dacre, temp. Hen. VIII, was unfortunately persuaded to join in a frolic, having for its object stealing a deer from Laughton Park, the property of Sir N. Pelham. In the course of this an affray with some game-keepers proved fatal to one, and the whole party were hanged: their names were Mantell, Frowdes, and Roydon. Lord Dacre was in his 25th year; and being at the time a peer, was tried as such. The law should not be a respecter of persons certainly, but these men hardly deserved their fate, nor in these days would they have been so judged as then. From the Dacre family the Castle came into the possession of the Earl of Sussex, who sold it to Mr. Naylor, and it passed to William Hare, Bishop of Chichester. Its present owner is Herbert Mascall Curteis, Esq.

Addison's well-known comedy of "The Drummer, or Haunted House," is founded on an incident which occurred at this castle.

The Church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is situate close by, in which is a splendid marble altar tomb of Thomas Fiennes, Lord Dacre; his effigy and that of his son, Sir Thomas Fiennes, Knt., are represented lying in complete armour, with the wolf-dog reposing at their feet. The monument is about twelve feet high, and the tomb emblazoned with escutcheons. Near the communion table there is also a slab inlaid

¹ See Sussex Arch. Coll., vol. 4, for a History of the Castle and its Lords.

with brass, with the effigy of a warrior in a suit of plate armour; there is an inscription round the margin of the stone. There are likewise some very handsome tablets.

CROWHURST

Is about five miles W.N.W. of Hastings, and is one of the most beautiful rides in the neighbourhood. The village is a small picturesque place, with an old Church and the ruins of what Grose, supposed to be an Oratory, half a mile distant, which are worth seeing, but it seems more probably part of the old Manor House: there is also an immense yew tree in the church yard.

Crowhurst was a manor once possessed by Harold. After the conquest it was given to the Earl of Eu, as a reward for his services in the battle of Hastings. It afterwards came into the possession of Sir John Pelham, the constable of Pevensey. The manor now belongs to Mrs. Pepillion, a descendant of that family; and the seat, which is situate on a gentle rise in the park, commands a delightful view of the sea.

HOLLINGTON.

In the more northerly direction is the parish and vicarage of Hollington, an exceedingly picturesque tract of country. The Church, placed in the centre of a thick wood, is the common object of attraction hereabouts. It is

an ancient building, but at what period it was erected is unknown. The lanes which intersect each other farther on, are very beautiful rides and walks. The road leading as near to the church as is possible, is about three miles; the foot-path is not more than two, but it is not an easy path to find. The church is exactly to the N.W. of Hastings, and N.N.W. of St. Leonards.

THE OLD ROAR

Is about the same distance, in a still more northerly direction from Hastings. This is a beautiful glen or ravine in a wood. The name induces the Stranger to expect an immense fall of water; and many are then disappointed with the whole. At the north end a very small rivulet falls abruptly about forty feet, when it pursues its course over a rocky bed, concealed from above by young trees of all descriptions growing from the sides; farther down than the point usually visited, it is infinitely more wild and picturesque,—but ladies are almost prevented exploring by the underwood; coming prepared for it, however, let them get into the bed of the stream, which is sufficiently dry in summer, and then follow it on, when they will be amply gratified. Gentlemen fond of a rough ramble may track the stream throughout, till they come to the Hop Gardens, nearer Hastings or St. Leonards: to such it is worth the trouble. The Old Roar is a good route for pedestrians to Hollington; between it and the church is the

Tivoli Tavern, where refreshments may be had. The whole is a fine ramble, and even including the Crowhurst country, not much for a good walker.

HOP GARDENS.

In the season for picking hops, the latter part of autumn, the scene here presented is very pleasing. The situation in a valley among the woods, makes these gardens more beautiful than others much larger: the path should be followed throughout, to the lane that leads from St. Leonards to Old Roar.

ORE

Is two miles and a half from Hastings, on the London Road. There is a foot-way down the Gas-house lane, which is a mile shorter. The Church is the point of attraction, which is much frequented by visitors, it being a very delightful walk. The house by the side of the church is the residence of the Dowager Lady Elphinstone. Horsfield states that it was built by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and afterwards converted into a religious house. It was subsequently the residence of Sir Richard Sackville, who died siezed 8th Elizabeth. Relics of antiquity are not unfrequently found about the house and grounds.

BEAUPORT

Is a fine modern mansion on the London road,

the seat of Sir Charles Lamb. It was built by General Murray, and named after a village near Quebec. It is about four miles from Hastings.

BATTLE.

Battle is a market town in the rape of Hastings, from which it is situate about seven miles with a population of 3000, having one long irregularly built street. It derives its present name from the circumstance of being the spot on which the battle of Hastings was fought: with the orthography of the word the orthography of the name has varied. Before the battle it was called Epyton. The attraction to the Stranger is the Abbey, the seat of the Webster family, originally built by William the Conqueror, who previous to the commencement of the battle, made a vow, that if victorious, he would found a free monastery for the salvation of those about to engage in the conflict, and especially of those who might fall. Its erection was entrusted to William Faber, assisted by five other Benedictine monks, from Mormoutier in Normandy, who it appears did not approve of the site selected, and urged many objections to it, but William peremptorily refused to change it. One objection was, they complained of the scarcity of water, to which the king replied, "If God spare my life, I will so amply provide for this place that wine shall be more abundant here than water in any other great abbey." The foundations were at length

laid ; and in accordance with the King's decree the high altar was erected upon the precise spot where the ensign of Harold fell, before which he subsequently offered up the sword and cloak which he wore at his coronation, which were zealously preserved in the abbey till it was suppressed by Henry VIII. The work appears to have proceeded but tardily, and the treasures granted for its furtherance were misappropriated by those to whom they were intrusted. Gausbert, the first abbot, was consecrated before the altar of St. Martin of Battle, in 1076. Special privileges were granted to this abbey, equal to those enjoyed by the monks of Christ Church, at Canterbury,—of holding its own court, and the right of negotiating its own affairs: it was exempt from all episcopal authority and levies: the right of inquest on all murders committed on the lands: the property of all treasures found within its lands: it was a sanctuary in cases of homicide. The Abbot had the royal privilege of granting pardon to any criminals he might meet on their road execution: he was a peer of the realm, and had a seat in parliament, wearing a mitre. The abbey was forfeited in the reign of Edward III. After the suppression of the monastery, (26 Henry VIII.,) the site and demenses were granted to Mr. Gilham. It was afterwards purchased by Sir Anthony Browne; his son, Lord Montague, disposed of it to Sir Thomas Webster, who repaired the present dwelling on the side of the quadrangle of the abbey. It is now possessed by Sir Augustus Frederick Webster.

Strangers are allowed access to the abbey and grounds on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The Ruins are interesting and picturesque,—parts are in excellent preservation, and are now converted to domestic purposes; more particularly a chapel, recently excavated, and now forming stables. In the keep are the heads of Harold and William, carved in stone, and still very perfect. The hall and kitchen were very spacious, even for their time,—parts still exist. The cloisters are preseved, and now form an elegant and remarkable sitting room, which Strangers are shown, as well as the present hall, which is handsome, and contains some highly interesting armour, various family portraits, by Lely, Lawrence, and others, and an immense modern painting of the battle of Hastings. The gatehouse is still very perfect, and has been long used as a town hall; it has a fine appearance from the street.¹

The Church is very handsome, and was founded in 1107, by Ralph, abbot of Battle, and contains a fine altar monument to the memory of Sir Anthony Browne, Bart., and his wife: he was standard bearer to Henry VIII., and was one of the first possessors of the abbey. There are also three very handsome marble slabs on the floor, to the memory of John Wythine, dean of Battle: Robert Alce, dean of Battle: and the third which has a brass figure, is supposed to be a Knight Templar. Also some handsome tablets.

¹For a full description, see Ticehurst's "Hand Book." Price 1s.

Battle is celebrated for its manufacture of powder: it is considered quite equal to that of Dartford.

ASHBURNHAM

Is four miles N.W. of Battle. It is a fine mansion of the Italian order, and the seat of the Earl of Ashburnham. The park and grounds are very well laid out.

In the Church, which was built by John Ashburnham in 1633, were some exceedingly interesting relics of the unfortunate Charles I., which were preserved in a glass case, lined with velvet, consisting of the shirt in which he was beheaded, slightly stained with blood, with other parts of his dress, and the sheet in which the body was wrapped after the execution. To Mr. John Ashburnham, who was his firm and steady friend, and attended him on the scaffold at Whitehall, the unfortunate monarch gave his watch as a last token; this is also carefully preserved. These relics are now removed to the house. There is a fine alabaster monument to the memory of Sir William and Lady Ashburnham. The first peer of the family was created in 1698, by the title of Baron.

Ashburnham, as well as many other places in Sussex, was once celebrated for its iron works: and so recently as 1825 we find that the furnace and forge were worked by the late Lord Ashburnham. The iron balustrades which surround St. Paul's cathedral were not, however, from this furnace, as supposed by the author of "The

Hand-book ;" they were cast at Lamberhurst furnace, and their weight, including the seven gates, is about 200 tons. Their cost according to the account books kept at the furnace, was £11,202 0s. 6d.¹ There was a foundry here temp. Charles II.

BODIAM CASTLE

Is sixteen miles N.E. of Hastings, on the river Rother. It is a noble pile of building, shewing even yet striking vestiges of its former grandeur: it is nearly square, having a round tower at each corner, and is surrounded by a moat. The principal entrance is through the northern gateway, which is good, and bears in shields, the arms of Bodyam, Dalyngrudge, and Wardeux. The portcullis still remaining in its grooves; parts of a porch and square towers are also remaining. The remains of the hall, the kitchen, and other apartments are parallel with the main walls, leaving an area of 87 by 78 feet. Its extent is about 150 feet north and south. It was erected temp. Richard II. (1386,) by Sir Edward Dalyngrudge, after his return from the battles of Cressy and Poitiers. He amassed a large fortune in the north of France, by exacting ransomes and by plunder, before his return. It was dismantled by Sir William Waller after taking Arundel castle, when putting down the royalists in Sussex in 1643. It is now the property of Mr. Fuller.

¹Sussex Arch. Coll., vol. 2, p. 203.

WINCHELSEA

Is about eight miles from Hastings, picturesquely situated on a hill, and the ride to it through the village of Pett, is one of the most delightful in the neighbourhood. Old Winchelsea, was, however, situated three miles S.E. by E. of the hill on which Winchelsea now stands, and two miles S.S.E. from Rye, and according to Dugdale, the exact site was on the east side of the east pier head of Rye Harbour. It is supposed to have been built in the time of the Romans. In the reign of Edward I., (1287,) the great inundation of the sea totally destroyed the town, and obliged the inhabitants that escaped to quit it. The King selected the present site, then called Iham, for the erection of a new town, and the land assigned for that purpose was 150 acres; and in 1280, he directed his writ to Ralph of Sandwich, to buy the land for the inhabitants of Winchelsea: he granted to them the same liberties and privileges enjoyed by them under their old charters. The town was surrounded by a stone wall, except the side that overlooked the harbour; and at the north-west corner of the town was built a strong-hold or castle, in the King's mede without the town. The town was regularly laid out in thirty-nine squares or quarters for inhabitants, and four for the two churches and two religious houses, and contained two churches, St. Thomas and St. Giles within, and St. Leonard without the wall: the hospital of St. Bartholomew, St. John, and of the Holy Rood; the Gray Friars,

and a house of the Dominicans or Black Friars. It was amply supplied with water from six open wells, viz., Pipe Well, St. Katherine's Well, the Strand Well, the Friars' Well, the New Well, and the Vale Well. There were three gateways, which are now standing, the Strand Gate towards Rye, the New Gate, on the south, leading to Pett and Fairlight, and the Land-gate leading to the Railway Station. The first two are the original gates: the last was built about 1404, and has the name of John Helde, the mayor in that year.

Old Winchelsea was subject to various trying vicissitudes; and New Winchelsea did not long escape calamity. It was soon subject to foreign invasion. In 1337, it was attacked by the French; likewise in 1359, 1377, 1380, and lastly in 1449, when the array of the county was called to assist the inhabitants. In August, 1573, Queen Elizabeth visited this town, when her Majesty was so much pleased with its situation, ancient buildings, and city-like deportment of the inhabitants, that she gave it the name of "Little London." However, since the days of its prosperity, the sea has, unfortunately, receded from the town; the harbour has become choked up with sand, its commerce has decayed, its merchants and traders have left, and it has gradually fallen from the high rank it held among the Cinque Ports. Although in 1427, when new ordinances were made for the government of the town, it is certain that the trade in wine was considerable, and the harbour was frequented by the fishermen of Picardy, yet the prosperity of the New Town was of com-

paratively of short duration: even in Chaucer's time it had fallen off, for in his *Supplementary Tale*, he says:—

“But sith that terrene things be not perdurabill:
No mervaille is, though Rome be somewhat variabill;
Fro' honour and fro' wele, sith his friendis passid;
As many another town is payrid, a y-lassid
Within these few yeris, as we now se at eye,
Lo, sirs, here fast by Wynchelse and Ry.”

Its present situation compared with its former prosperity, presents a sad contrast, and, says a reviewer of Mr. COOPER's “*History*,”—If Winchelsea is hardly to be compared with some of the ruined cities of more distant climes, there is scarcely another spot more wholly changed from its condition in former ages, or, which can suggest to the reflective mind a more striking example of the vicissitudes of humane fortune.¹ The account of its fallen state in 1652, is given by Evelyn, in his *Diary*, vol 1, p. 259.

The trade and manufactures of the town have been various. Salt was manufactured in the days of Old Winchelsea. In the reign of Edward III., charcoal was largely manufactured here; and according to Strype, the first trial of transmuting iron into copper was made at this place. In 1761, a manufacture of lawns and cambric was established; and subsequently an Italian crape manufactory. There was also a large trade in French wines carried on for many years.

The Church of St. Thomas the Apostle or Martyr, is situate in the centre square of the

¹Gentleman's Magazine, December, 1850.

town. From the remains some idea of its former beauty and extent may be formed. The nave is entirely gone. The choir and chancels with a portion of the transepts now remain, and form the present parish church. The exterior is covered with ivy, and has a very novel appearance. In the south aisle is the beautiful monument of a cross-legged warrior, Gervase Alard : he was admiral of the Western fleet, temp. Edw. I., and was living at the time the church was built. There are four other fine monuments in the choir, two are also cross-legged secular warriors in mail armour. The figures resemble those in the Temple church, London, and have been erroneously supposed to be those of Knights Templars. In the west chancel is a monument of the Godfreys, the murder of whose son, Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, at Chalk Farm, in 1678, was attributed to the Roman Catholics, and created a great sensation. On the north side of the church yard stands an ash tree, under which John Wesley preached his last open-air sermon, on 7th October, 1790.

The Friars, now the seat of the Stileman family, was formerly a monastery of Gray Friars: the choir of the chapel is still standing, and with its lofty arch of 26 feet span, forms a beautiful ruin. The gothic window commands a very delightful view of Camber Castle, Rye, Romney Marsh, Dungeness, and the cliffs at Dover. The Friary is to be seen on Mondays.

Camber Castle stands in the marsh about two miles north-east of the town: it was built by Henry VIII. about 1538, for the defence of the

coast, and is supposed to have been erected on the site of a former structure. It was dismantled by an order from the House of Commons, 1642. The area is about three acres: its main walls are entire and built of brick, cased with square stone. It has one large tower or keep, surrounded by a number of smaller ones.¹

RYE

Is situate about three miles from Winchelsea, and was also one of the Ancient Towns, and enjoyed similar privileges as the Cinque Ports. Ypres tower, which was built by William de Ypres, Earl of Kent, in the days of Stephen, is now used as a jaol; below which is the battery, commanding a fine view of the harbour. The town was walled in part in the time of Richard I., and the remainder temp. Edw. III., when it had three gates, one of which, the Land-gate, leading to the London road, is still standing.

The Church, a cruciform building, 150 feet long, is very large and handsome, with nave and side aisles, choir, two chapels or chancels 62 feet long. The north is used for an engine-house, and contains a pillory: the south is used for a school-house. The communion table, handsomely carved, and the clock, were given to the town by Queen Elizabeth, and are reputed to have been taken from the Spanish

¹ For a full account, see Cooper's History of Winchelsea. Price 7s. 6d.

Armada. It is supposed to have been largely restored after the attacks on it by the French, in 1377, and again in 1448. There are also some ruins of the chapel belonging to a monastery of the Friars Hermites of St. Augustine, which are now used as a warehouse.

It is supposed that the records and charters of the town were destroyed when the French made their attack in the reign of Henry VI. Queen Elizabeth visited the town in August, 1573, and named it "Rye Royal." Charles II. reviewed the English and French fleets in 1673, in the bay. The harbour is sufficient for vessels of about 200 tons. George I. sought shelter here from a storm the 3rd January, 1725, and stood God-father to the Mayor's, Mr. Lamb, (a wine merchant's) son: and George II. in December, 1736. In the High Street is the Grammar School, a brick building erected in 1636, and endowed by Thomas Peacock. The Town Hall and Market Place were erected in 1742.

GUESTLING

Is a village four miles N.E. of Hastings, on the road to Winchelsea. The country round it is very pretty; and on the hill side a mile nearer, are some elegant cottages, with delightful and most extensive views, including Dover cliffs and the French coast. In the parish is Broomham, a neat Park, the seat of the Rev. Sir J. Ashburnham, Bart. There has been built a charity school for boys and girls, and a dwelling

house for the master and mistress, from the funds arising from the Rev. R. Bradshaw's charity, left many years since.

PETT.

The road to this place forms a pretty ride, and branches off from the Guestling road, opposite to the White Hart public house. The walk to it from Fairlight is its greatest recommendation, as the village is insignificant. It is called four miles from Hastings. There is a longer extent of ride by passing Fairlight Church, and taking the road to the left, but this is troublesome for carriages.

FAIRLIGHT

Is the name given to a large tract of land to the north-east of Hastings, and is interesting from containing many picturesque and romantic spots. These may all be comprised in one excursion, and more easily for a pedestrian than a carriage; for, although a carriage road runs directly through the estate, in consequence of the encroachment of visitors and others, who made it a means of avoiding the turnpikes, the proprietor found it necessary to close the gates; consequently carriages have to go a very considerable distance round.

ECCLESBOURNE,

A valley running from the sea to the Fish

Ponds. In the hollow is a pretty copse, and on one side are extensive strawberry gardens. You can walk to it along the East beach at half tide, or over the East Hill, to the top of which an excellent road has recently been made by the Local Board from All Saints Street, by way of the "Look Out," which commands one of the finest marine views on the southern coast. The cliffs from the shore are very fine in form and colour, and the ascent from the beach is facilitated by means of steps being formed in the earth. There is a Coast Guard Station at the mouth of the valley, and the footpath passing by it will take you the prettiest way to the

FISH PONDS.

These Ponds are beautifully overshadowed by trees growing from the rocky beds; the ponds themselves are mere duck ponds, though the place is delightful. We much regret that this pleasant retreat should now be closed against visitors by the present occupier of the farm. Passing through a gate at the right hand corner of the ponds, at the end of two fields you come to the

DRIPPING WELL.

This is a romantic glen, having at the entrance some large masses of rock, with trees springing from them, and a little stream dropping through them. The hollow below is very striking. Following the path, it comes to the edge of a fearful precipice, looking down on the

woods, which here grow beautifully to the very edge of the shore. Winding through the glen, a gate opens on to one of the most delightful scenes, comprising the wood called Fairlight Glen on the one hand, and the Lover's Seat on the other,—Dungeness extending far beyond. The pedestrian goes on, but carriages have a long circuit to take, from the Fish Ponds to Fairlight Glen, and parties must arrange accordingly. The carriage road passes Fairlight Downs, on which is a mill: this is the highest point of land on this coast,¹ being 599 feet above the level of the sea. Hence you get some fine views over-land, and to the S.E. the French coast is constantly to be seen; to the east, Dover, Hythe, Rye, and Dungeness-point, with its light-house are always visible. The latter part of the afternoon is the best time to visit this spot, as the sun is beautifully reflected from the cliffs on both sides of the channel. Some one has calculated the different objects worthy of notice which may be seen from hence, and states them to be Ten Towns, Two Harbours, Three Bays, Sixty-six Churches, Five Castles, Seventy Martello Towers, Forty Windmills, One Light-house, Two Monumental Towers, (that at Boulogne, and that at Heathfield, to the memory of Lord Heathfield.)

Turning from the Downs towards the Glen, the road leads to Fairlight Place, in the grounds

¹ This was General Roys station when making the survey for determining the relative situations of the Observatories of Greenwich and Paris.

attached to which is a beautiful spot called

FAIRLIGHT GLEN.

The designation of this and the Dripping Well should be exchanged; this having much more the character of a dripping well as that has of a glen. From under a well-grown beach tree, runs a stream which drops from the level of a rock some feet and then winds its way through woods till it falls into the sea. The spangling drops, the beautiful mosses which adorn the rocky sides of the basin, and the foliage embowering the whole, make this a pretty spot: and the variety of wild plants make the country round Hastings one of peculiar interest to the botanist, at the same time that the growth of the herbage is so luxuriant as to please the eye of the common observer.

There are many paths through this wood, which are all wild and pleasing, and lead eventually to the beach: one, however, above the spring, leads to a spot known as the

LOVER'S SEAT.

This is a beautiful path terminating on the edge of a very high cliff. In following this path, and with the view from the seat here, they who know Devonshire will be strongly reminded of it. The opposite cliffs, the woods all round and far beneath, extending to the shore, make this a great point of attraction. The seat is rather lower down in the cliff than the point on which the first halt is made; a path leads down to it. The valley to the left

is also pretty. On the hill opposite is a Coast Guard station. The land seen running out to sea from the E. is Dungeness point.

It is so much the custom to name places from the appearance they present, and to make suitable stories for them afterwards, that it is generally supposed this beautiful cliff is the subject of a similar artifice ; such, however, is not the case, as the facts occurred no great number of years back ; friends of the parties constantly visit Hastings, and it would not, therefore, be proper to mention their names. They are simply such as might occur again to-morrow. A beautiful girl at Rye gained the affections of Captain Haddock, then in command of a cutter on that station ; her parents disapproved the connexion, and removed her to a farm house near the Lover's Seat, called the Warren House : hence she contrived to absent herself night after night, when she sought this spot, and by means of a light made known her presence to her lover, who was cruising off in expectation of her arrival. The difficulties thus thrown in their way increased the ardour of their attachment, and marriage was determined on at all hazards. Hollington Church was and is the place most sought for on these occasions, in this part of the country : it has a romantic air about it which is doubtless peculiarly impressive ; there are, too, some other reasons why so many matches are solemnized here, and all combined to make this the place selected by this pair. It was expected that the lady's flight would be discovered and her object suspected ; but in order to prevent

a rescue, the cutter's crew volunteered and acted as guards on the narrow paths leading through the wood to the Church. However, the marriage ceremony was completed before any unwelcome visitors arrived; and reconciliation soon followed.

SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVELL,

It is said was a native of Hastings, and was born in 1650, and on the site of 117, All Saints Street, stood the house, previous to 1838, where he lived. He was apprenticed to a shoemaker, but taking to the sea he went as cabin boy under Sir Christopher Mynns. The monument erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey, by Queen Anne, states that he was shipwrecked on the rocks of Scilly, returning from Toulon, October 22nd, 1707. The registers of St. Clements and All Saints have been examined, but the former was found to be imperfect from 1648 to 1653, which was the most likely to have contained the entry of his baptism.

THE TIDES.

The theory of the tides is of a very abstruse character. For the present work it is sufficient to know that it arises from the attractive power of the moon particularly, but is also dependent on the sun's motions. Spring or high Tides happen at the *new* and *full* of the moon, and the Neap or lesser Tides at the quarters. The former happen generally two or three days after

the new and full moon, and the latter two or three days after her first and last quarters. The rise above the common level here depends much on the wind; with a succession of southerly gales the sea will wash over the parade: at times it just touches the shingle and so gently as that the ebbing or flowing is imperceptible, except as the beach is covered or not: rowing is then like an excursion on a river.

TABLE.

MOON'S AGE.		HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
		Hrs.	min.	Hrs.	Min.
	New.				
	Full.				
Days	1	10	48	5	0
	2	11	36	5	48
	3	12	24	6	36
	4	1	12	7	24
	5	2	0	8	12
	6	2	48	9	0
	7	3	36	9	48
1st Quarter	8	4	24	10	36
	9	5	12	11	24
	10	6	0	12	12
	11	6	48	1	0
	12	7	36	1	48
	13	8	24	2	36
	14	9	12	3	24
	15	10	0	4	12

The tide is about five hours flowing, and rather more than seven hours ebbing.

Shells also may be here mentioned as forming an attraction to the conchologist,—they will be found in most of the beds of rock, but of course the farther off from Hastings, the fewer rival hunters will be encountered. Fossil shells or remains are not numerous.

SEA WEEDS AND ZOOPHYTES.¹

The rocks on the shore abound with Sea Weed and Zoophytes, and the lovers of Zoology will find themselves amply repaid for their labour and research on this coast. Including microscopic species, there are to be found between three and four hundred specimens. We subjoin a list of those most frequently met with:

Bonnemaisonia aspara-	Fucus nodusus
goides	—— vesiculosus
Bryopsis plumosa	Gigartina plicata
Ceramium diaphanum	Halidrys siliquosa
—— rubrum	Laminaria phyllitus
Chondrus crispus	—— saccharina
Chorda filum	Laurencia pinnatifida
Conferva ærea	Nitophyllum punctatum
—— ruprestris	—— laceratum
—— nerticellata	Phyllophora rubens
Corallina elongata	Plocamium coccineum
—— officinalis	Polysiphonia elongata
Cytoseira fibrosa	—— nigrescens
—— granulata	—— parasitica
Dasya coccinea	Porphyra laciniata
Delesseria alata	Ptilota plumosa
—— ruscifolia	Rhodymenia palmata
—— sanguinea (rare)	—— jubata
—— sinuosa	—— ciliate
Desmarestia aculeata	Rhodomela pinastroides
—— ligulata	Sphacelaria plumosa
Dictyota dichotoma	—— scoparia
Ectocarpus siliculosus	Sertularia abietina
Enteromorpha compressa	—— operculata
—— erecta	—— argentea
Fucus serratus	Ulva latissima
—— canalicvlatus	—— linza.
—— ceranoides	

¹ Correctly classified Specimens can be obtained of Mr. Holt, Collector and Arranger of Sea Weeds and Mosses, White Rock Place, to whom a Medal was awarded at the Exhibition of 1851.

A FEW OF THE PRINCIPAL DRIVES.

To Lover's Seat, Fairlight, and Pett.—By the Old London Road, to the Hare and Hounds Inn, to the right to Fairlight Mill; Lover's Seat is to the right of Fairlight Mill, a footway leads from the public road past Fairlight Place to it; then on to Fairlight Church, down Rosemary Lane to Pett Horse-race, Chick Hill, and through Pett village. The change from the cliff to a low shore on this part of the coast is very striking. Three hours drive for a pair of horses.

To Hollington Church.—Pass Bohemia House, proceed on the Battle Road to Hollington Lodge, to the left through the village, a very pretty walk to the Church through the wood; returning home by Filsham Farm, passing the Race-course, through St. Leonards to Hastings. Two hours and a half drive.

To Crowhurst Church, six miles.—New London Road, to the left of the Tivoli, passing Hollington Corner and Sir Charles Lamb's Farm and Gardens into the Old London Road, at Beauport, turn to the left down Telham Hill to Crowhurst Church; returning through the village to St. Leonards Green, either to St. Leonards or Hastings.

To Winchelsea, eight and half miles.—Through Fairlight to Guestling, or by the White Hart to Pett, going by Water Mill lane, coming out by the Robin Hood, through Icklesham to Winchelsea. Here is a fine view of the Marsh to the left, and of Rye, three and a half miles distant. From thence to Camber Castle, two miles further: returning by a place called Hollier's Hill and by Pett to Hastings.

To Bodiam Castle, thirteen miles.—By Bohemia, to the Archway, Sedlescomb, Cripps' Corner, Staplecross and Bodiam; return by Ewhurst, Northiam, Beckley, Broadoak, Brede, Westfield, pass Coghurst, thence to Fairlight into Hastings.

To Herstmonceux Castle, fifteen miles.—To St. Leonards, leave Bexhill on the left, pass through Sidley to Ninfield and Standard Hill, by Hazard's Green, and Boreham Street, pass Windmill Hill, the seat of Herbert Mascall Curteis, Esq., in the parish of Wartling, and reach Herstmonceux Castle: on returning leave Herstmonceux Place on the right in the Herstmonceux Road to Lime Cross and Gardnerstreet, then back to Lime Cross, and pass Windmill Hill; on the opposite side, turning to the left of Mr. Curteis's, passing Bellhurst to Ashburnham, and by Battle home to Hastings or St. Leonards.

To Brede is an admired drive. It is situated on the right of Battle, and contains an Elizabethan mansion, called Brede Place. A monument in the church to the memory of Sir Goddard Oxenbridge, is worthy of examination. Westfield is an adjacent village.

Railway:—Winchelsea can also be approached by Rail. The same is the case with Battle. Likewise Bexhill, (a picturesque village); Pevensey, (renowned for its ancient Castle); Eastbourne, (a rising watering place); and Rye, (an ancient town, containing many objects of interest to the antiquary.)

DISTANCES.

RIDES.

	Miles.		Miles.
Ashburnham	11	Guestling	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Battle	7	Hawkhurst	15
Beauport	4	Hollington Church .	4
Bexhill	6	Hooe	10
Bodiam Castle . . .	13	Herstmonceux Castle	15
Boreham Street . .	14	Icklesham	6
Brede	7	Ninfield	9
Broomham Park . .	4	Northiam	12
Bulverhithe	4	Ore Church	3
Catsfield	9	Pevensey	14
Coghurst	4	Pett	5
Crowhurst Place . .	6	Rye	12
Eastbourne	18	Westfield	6
Fairlight Mill . . .	2	Windmill Hill . . .	15
———Glen	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Winchelsea	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
———Place	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		

WALKS.

	Miles.		Miles.
Bohemia House . .	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fairlight Down . .	2
Bopeep Station . .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	———Church . . .	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Broomham Park . .	4	Fishponds	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bulverhithe	4	Hollington Church .	3
Coghurst Hall . . .	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lover's Seat	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Crowhurst	5	Old Roar	2
Dripping Well . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ore Church	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ecclesbourne . . .	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pett	4
Fairlight Place . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Westfield	5
———Glen	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		

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HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS
DIRECTORY
FOR 1854.

OSBORNE'S

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS DIRECTORY

FOR 1854.



Clergy, Resident Gentry, &c.,

In the Town and Neighbourhood.

- Allnut, Mrs, 18 Robertson street
Amoore, W. esq, 3 High Wickham
Anderson Miss, 2 Castledown ter
Arundale Mrs, 54 St Mary's ter.
Ashburnham, Rev Sir John, Bart.,
B.D., Guestling
Barchard Miss, 5 Denmark place
Barker Mrs, 22 St Mary's terrace
Barton Rev R. G., Ore
Batley George esq, Fairlight place
Batley Miss, 3 Reculver cottages
Bicknell Mrs, 2 Gloucester place
Bingham Capt James Elliott, R.N.,
21 St. Mary's terrace
Bird Capt., R.N., 5 York buildings
Bishop, John esq, 7 Croft
Bishop Anthony esq, Guestling
Bradley W. W. esq, 3 York build
Bratt Thomas esq, Castle cottage,
Wellington square
Brisco Mrs M., Coghurst
Brisco Wastel esq, Bohemia
Bugg William esq, 10 High Wick
Carter George H. esq, 44 St Mary's
terrace
Chapman William Ross esq, 2
High Wickham
Chamberlin Mrs, 79 High street
Chapman Miss, Holloway house
Clift Charles, esq, (mayor) 2 Croft
Close Major, R.A., 34 Wellington
square
Coleman Charles esq, West hill
Collin Michael esq, Brooklands,
Old London road
Cottan John esq, 3 Gloucester pl
Cottier Miss, 3 Caroline place
Crake William esq, 7 Pelham place
Crosbie John esq, Villa, Belmont
Davis Rev William, (Independent)
1 Gloucester place
De Vandes Count, 38 George street
Dobell Miss, 4 Croft
Druce Mrs, 3 Wellington square
Dunn Miss, 4 East parade
Eade the Misses, 36 St Mary's ter
Elphinstone Dowager Lady, Ore pl
Farncombe Henry esq, 32 Wel-
lington square
Fenner Rev David, (Calvanistic
Baptist) Ebenezer house
Field Miss, Glen view
Fisk Rev J. H., 4 Cobourg place
Foyster Rev J. G., M.A., 106 High
street, (Rector of St Clements)
Foyster Rev Henry Samuel, M.A.,
Rectory, All Saints, (Rector of
All Saints)

- Fox J. H. esq, 12 High Wickham
 Fryer Rev Charles G., Egerton lodge
 Gilbert Capt, R. A., 1 Croft
 Gordon Miss, 23 Wellington square
 Graves Mrs, 5 York buildings
 Greenhill W. A. esq, M.D., 2 Carlisle parade and 37 Robertson st
 Grenside John esq, 36 Wellington square
 Grenside Charles A. esq, 46 St Mary's terrace
 Gutsell Samuel esq, Exmouth house
 Hannay Mrs, 1 High Wickham
 Harkness Mrs, Ore
 Hawkins F. esq, Wilderness cottage
 Hayles Edward esq, the Cassino, Belmont
 Head Mrs, 35 St Mary's terrace
 Hickes Thomas esq, Bohemia road
 Hollond John esq, 63 St Mary's terrace
 Holmes Mrs, 44 St Mary's terrace
 Hope Capt., R.N., 41 Wellington square
 Hunter James esq, Fairlight hall
 Ironside Ralph Anthony esq, 3 Gloucester place
 Jackson George esq, 5 High Wick
 Jackson Miss, 4 Reculver cottages
 Jolly John esq, 28 St Mary's ter
 Kaye Robert B, esq, Guestling
 Kelland Mrs, High Wickham
 Langham James George esq, 1 High street
 Langham Thomas Parker esq, 23 Robertson street
 Lapidge Lieut C. H., R.N., Coast-guard station, Priory
 Lawson Miss, 3 Exmouth place
 Lewes, Mrs Arthur, Guestling
 Loft the Misses, 3 Castle place
 Lutwidge the Misses, 2 Wellington square
 Manning the Misses, 3 Carlisle par
 Mackness Mrs, 22 Wellington sq
 Marsh Mrs, 27 Wellington square
 Marshall Rev. E, 17 White Rock place
 Mc Clure Mrs, 37 St Mary's ter
 Menzies General, East Hill house
 Micklethwaite Lady, Torfieldhouse
 Monck G. G. esq, Guestling
 Neale Mrs, 43 Wellington square
 North Frederick esq, M.P., Hastings lodge
 North Miss, Croft house
 North Capt Roger M., Croft house
 Norton W. Fletcher N. esq, 4 Wellington square
 Ottley Mrs, 4 Croft
 Parkin Rev John, M. A., Halton Parsonage
 Parry Lieut R., R.N., Government house, Marine parade
 Payne Lady, 24 Wellington square
 Phillips John esq, Hastings house
 Phillips the Misses, Hill street
 Reade Mrs, 25 Wellington square
 Robertson Patrick Francis esq, M.P., Halton house
 Routh George esq, 11 High Wick
 Sargent the Misses, 98 High street
 Sayer the Misses, Marine parade
 Scrivens George esq, 9 Pelham pl
 Scrivens Mrs, 90 High street
 Scullum William esq, Old London road
 Shaddack James esq, 1 Wellington square
 Shadwell William Drew Lucas esq, Fairlight hall
 Shakespeare Mrs, 8 High Wickham
 Shorter John Goldsworthy esq, 86 High street (town clerk)
 Small John esq, Beaulieu
 Smith Francis esq, 1 Wellington sq
 Smith Miss, Devonshire cottage

Smith Rev Henry John Carter,
M.A., 7 Cavendish place (Cu-
rate of All Saints)
Staines Francis William esq, 9 Croft
Steavenson Joseph esq, M.D., 2
Linton terrace
Stent Rev John, (Baptist) 49 St
Mary's terrace
Stewart Rev G., (Independent)
a 2, Robertson street
Strickland George esq, Harpsichord
house
Stubbs Eli West esq, Laurel villa
Styles R. esq, 2 Wellington place
Summer Mrs, 11 White Rock place
Sutton Mrs, 3 Portland place
Tanner Rev T. E., Montpelier
Thatcher Mrs, 10 White Rock pl
Thorp James Manser esq, Fairlight
Tucker James esq, 8 Croft
Turner Rev W. T., M.A., Ore Par-
sonage
Tweedie Miss, 5 Bedford place
Vores Rev Thomas, M.A., St Mary's
Lodge, West hill, (Incumbent of
St Mary's)
Waddelow Joseph esq, 34 St Mary's
terrace
Waldegrave Right Hon. Earl, High
street
Waldegrave Right Hon. Countess
of, High street
Wallis Rev Joseph, M.A., 38 St
Mary's terrace (Curate of St
Clement)
Watson Miss, 32 St Mary's ter
West Rev Robert, Pett Rectory
Weston Lady Horatia Webbe, 6
Robertson terrace
Whistler Edward esq, Ridge, Ore
Whistler the Misses, 22 High street
Williams Thomas esq, 2 Verulam pl
Wilmot the Misses, 4 Cavendish
terrace

Woodroffe William esq, 4 St Mary's
terrace
Woodyatt Rev E., 30 Wellington
square
Wyatt Henry Earley esq, Mount
Pleasant, Ore
Yeoman Mrs, 10 Wellington square
Yorke Mrs, 9 Breeds' place
Young Rev Julien Charles, M.A.,
Fairlight
Young William Blackman esq, 78
High street
Young Arthur esq, 78 High street

At St. Leonards.

Adams R. Dering esq, 1 Grand
parade
Adey Charles A. esq, M.D., 24
Grand parade
Bartlett the Misses, Quarry cottage
Beecham William Pain esq, 4 Nor-
man road east
Bethune Capt, 79 Marina
Blakistone Peyton esq, M.D., War-
rior square
Boger G. T. esq, 34 Marina
Boothby Lady, Rose Mount
Bridges Mrs, 69 Marina
Brown Misses, 28 Grand parade
Burton Alfred esq, 36 Marina
Burton Miss, West Hill cottage
Clutterbuck Mrs, 14 Grand parade
Compton Mrs, 62 Eversfield place
Coster John esq, Allegria
Coventry Mrs, 2 East ascent
Dacre Miss, 8 East ascent
Delves Mrs, 19 Grand parade
Doncaster Mrs, Wilton house
Drew Samuel esq, Brunswick house
Duke William esq, M.D., 22 Grand
parade
Dynely Miss, Gensing Lodge
Edgar the Misses, 53 Marina

Galindo Charles esq, 6 St Margaret's terrace
 Gardiner Roger Cooper esq, 51 Marina
 Gibbs John esq, Maze Hill cottage
 Gill Lieut, R.N., 39 Tower
 Hale Robert Douglas esq, M.D., 26 Grand parade
 Hartwell Francis esq, 63 Marina
 Harwood John esq, M.D., Maze hill
 Hatchard Rev J. A., 82 Marina, (Incumbent of St Leonards)
 Hodgson I esq, 52 Marina
 Hull Capt, R.N., 60 Marina
 Hume Rev W. W., Magdalen Parsonage (Incumbent of St Mary Magdalen)
 Jeffries Mrs, 13 Undercliff
 Marks Alexander Hammett, esq, M.D., Eversfield place
 Mather Mrs, 64 Eversfield place
 Melia Rev Pius, D.D., All Souls Convent
 Mills Mrs, 57 Marina
 Norwood Edward esq, 1 East ascent
 Oak Rev C. A., Thatched house, Quarry hill
 O'Callaghan P. esq, Gloucester lodge
 Paget the Lady Harriet, 13 Eversfield place
 Parish Sir Woodbine, Quarry house
 Raven Rev Thomas, North villa
 Spencer Mrs, Helmington house, Eversfield place
 Stonestreet Rev G. S. G., 1 Warrior square
 Urmston Lady, 54 Marina
 Wagner G. H. M. esq, 77 Marina
 Wilson R. J. esq, 14 Undercliff
 Wood Mrs and the Misses, North lodge
 Woodgate Miss, 19 Marina

Wrightson Miss, 11 Grand parade

Town Council.

Mayor—Charles Clift esq

ALDERMEN.

Clift Charles esq, 2 Croft
 Clement George esq, Silverhill
 Ranking Robert esq, 113, High st
 Rock James junior esq, Stratford place
 Scrivens George esq, 9 Pelham pl
 Ticehurst Frederic esq, 41 High st

COUNCILLORS.—EAST WARD.

*Those marked thus * retire in November.*

*Amoore Mr Alfred, 7 Castle street
 Amoore Mr Joseph, 57 High street
 Bromley Mr John Roger, 10 George street
 Coussens Mr John, All Saints st
 Emary Mr James, Albion Hotel
 *Ginner Mr Will, 45 High street
 Gutsell Mr Samuel, Exmouth house
 *Hickes Mr Thomas, Bohemia road
 Ross Mr Thomas, 1 Claremont
 Picknell Mr Edward, 11 Wellington place
 Williams Mr Thomas Breeds, 2 Paragon buildings
 *Williams Mr Horatio Nelson, 9 High Wickham

WEST WARD.

Austin Mr John, Norman road east
 *Beck Mr James, 44 Marina, St Leonards
 Deudney Mr Robert, Gensing
 *Mann Mr James, East ascent
 Neve Mr Charles, 9 Undercliff, St Leonards
 Peerless Mr John, 42 Marina, St Leonards

TOWN CLERK—J. G. Shorter esq,
41 High street

Magistrates.

Blakistone Peyton esq, 2 Warrior's square
Brisco Wastel esq, Bohemia house
Burton Alfred, 36 Marina
Clift Charles esq, 2 Croft
Grenside John esq, 36 Wellington square
Hollond Robert esq, Allegria, St Leonards
Hickes Thomas esq, Bohemia road
Jackson George esq, 5 High Wick
Mac Cabe Peter Francis esq, Wellington square
North Frederick esq, M.P., Hastings lodge
Ranking Robert esq, 113 High st
Robertson Patrick Francis esq, M.P., Halton house
Smith Francis esq, Wellington square
Staines William Francis esq, 9 Croft
Ticehurst Frederic esq, 41 High st

Solicitors.

Baker Thomas Baker, St Mary's terrace
Langham J. G. and S., 1 High st
Langham Thomas Parker, 23 Robertson street
Martin Edwin and Horace, 6 High street
Scrivens and Young, 80 High street
Shorter and Phillips, (clerk to the county magistrates,) 86 High st

At St. Leonards.

Beecham and Son, 4 Norman road east

Surgeons.

Barnard J. W. esq, 13 Pelham crescent
Duke Walter esq, 26 George street
Dyer Frederick John esq, 13 Robertson street
Gabb David Hoadley esq, 18 Wellington square
Ranking Robert esq, 113 High st
Savery John esq, 12 York buildings
Ticehurst Frederic esq, 41 High street

At St. Leonards.

Adams Richard Dering esq, 1 Grand parade
Gardiner Roger Cooper esq, 51 Marina
Marks Alexander Hammett, esq, Eversfield place
Norwood Edw. esq, 1 East ascent
Wilson J. R. esq, 14 Undercliff

Public Offices, &c.

TOWN CLERK'S & POLICE OFFICE,
96 High street, John G. Shorter esq, Town Clerk
Coroner, J. G. Shorter esq
Clerk of the Peace, T. B. Baker esq, St Mary's terrace
Clerk to the St Leonards Commissioners, W. W. Burton esq, London
Clerk to the Charity Trustees, W. B. Young esq, 80 High street
Surveyor to the Local Board of Health, W. J. Gant, 42 George street
Inspector of Nuisances, William Winter, Sinnock cottage
Manager of Water Works, George Pearce, High street
Superintendent of Fire Brigade, G. B. Poole, Hill street

Sergeants at Mace, John Campbell and George Colbran
Town Crier, James Cox, High st
POLICE STATION, under the Town Hall, John Campbell, 1 Sansum cottages, Bourne walk, Inspector
TOWN JAIL, Bourne street, James Wellerd, Governor: Walter Duke, Surgeon
Surveyor of Taxes, R. H. Silverside, High Wickham
Assistant Clerk to the Commissioners of Property and Income Tax, Robert Growse, 25 George street
Collectors of Assessed Taxes.—*All Saints*, Elias Coussens, All Saints street; *St Clement*, William Phillips, 6 Croft; *St Mary in the Castle*, John Bayley, 25 George street; *St Mary Magdalen*, William Noon, Norman road
Collector of the St Leonards Rates, John Painter, Marina
COUNTY COURT OFFICE, 78 High street—W. B. Young, Clerk; High Bailiff, E. N. Dawes esq, Rye; Deputy Bailiff, Boykett Breeds, George street
GAS COMPANY'S OFFICE, 45 High street—Will Ginner, Manager
EXCISE OFFICE, Anchor Inn, George street
CUSTOM HOUSE, Fishmarket
Agent to Lloyd's, Nicholas Wingfield, 89 High street
POST OFFICE, 2 Wellington place, John Woods, Master,—*Receiving Houses*, Mr Harris's, 12 High street; Mr Thomas Edwards's, 16 George street; Priory Railway station, on the western platform; Mr Taylor's, 28 White Rock place; Mrs Ann Gallop's, St Mary's place, Long-

fields; and at Mr Stapley's, Albion street, Halton.—*At St Leonards*, Southall's Library; Mr. F. A. Ernsting's, 2 London road; and at Bopeep Railway Station.

Hastings Union.

Guardians' Meeting, Board Room, Union House, every Thursday at Two o'clock p.m.

Clerk to the Board, F. C. Inskipp, Bentinck house, East hill

Relieving Officers, Henry Coussins, District No 1, All Saints street: District No 2, Henry Harman, Guestling

Governor of the Union House, Richard Harman

Matron, Judith Harman

School Master, W. H. Eastlake

School Mistress, Miss Barbara French

Minister, Rev R. G. Barton, Ore

COLLECTORS OF RATES.—James Everett, Castle street, Hastings; Edward Kingsnorth, Ore; William White, Guestling; and William Thorpe, Pett

MEDICAL OFFICERS.—District No. 1, F. Ticehurst, High street, Hastings; District No 2, Frederick John Dyer, 13, Robertson street; District No 3, James Bernard Ruck, Winchelsea

PUBLIC VACCINATION.—District, No 1, F. Ticehurst; District, No 2, Frederick John Dyer; District No 3, James Bernard Ruck

Auditor of Accounts, N. P. Kell esq, Solicitor, Battle

Registration of Deaths, Births, &c.

Superintendent Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, Anthony Harvey, 4 Bentinck cottages, All Saints street

Registrar of Births and Deaths for All Saints District, F. C. Inskipp, Bentinck house, East hill

Registrar of Births and Deaths for St Mary's District, John Bayley, 25 George street

Registrar of Births and Deaths for Ore District, John Cloke, Guestling

Registrar of Marriages, Frederick Beck, 3 George street, Hastings

Public Buildings and Institutions.

Assembly Room, Swan Hotel, High street, William Carswell

Assembly Room, George Street, Charles West, Anchor Inn

Hastings Dispensary, High street, Isaac Smith, Dispenser

Literary and Scientific Institution, George street, F. Bennets, 9 Wellington square, Secretary

Mechanics' Institution, Highstreet, J. Banks, Bleak house, Secretary

Mechanics' Institution, St Leon.

Hastings and St Leonards Athenæum for the working classes, George street, D. H. Gabb esq, 18 Wellington square, Secretary

The Hastings Church of England Association, 57 George street, J. Jenner, George street, Secretary

East Sussex Infirmary, White Rock place, Mrs Hartley, Matron

Hastings Market, George street, Phillip Saunders, Lesse

St Leonards Assembly Rooms, behind the Victoria Hotel, Mr Beddoes, South Lodge, Agent
Town Hall, High street

Places of Worship.

All Saints Church, All Saints street

Fishermen's Church, East Well

St Clements Church, High street

St Clements Halton Chapel of Ease, Barrack Field

St Mary's Chapel, Pelham crescent

St Mary Magdalen Church, near Warrior square

Baptist Chapel, Wellington square, (licensed to marry)

Ebenezer (Particular Baptist) East hill, near the top of All Saints street

Independent, Croft, near to St Clements Church (licensed to marry)

Presbyterian Church, West hill, St Leonards

Providence, (Calvanist) Bourne walk, All Saints

Zoar, (Calvanist) Creek, Court-house street

Wesleyan, Courthouse street, (licensed to marry)

Wesleyan, Norman road west, St Leonards

All Souls, (Roman Catholic,) near Warrior square

Societies.

Hastings and St Leonards Rape of Hastings Building Society, Town Hall, first Tuesday in the month, Alexander Paine, Wellington place, Secretary

- The Rape of Hastings Permanent Building Society, Town Hall, third Tuesday in the month, Alexander Paine, Wellington place, Manager
- Hastings and East Sussex Industrial and General Permanent Benefit Building Society, Town Hall, second Monday in the month, E. Bowmer, George st, Manager
- Hastings and St Leonards Savings' Bank, Town Hall, every Saturday, John Banks, Bleak house, Actuary
- Hastings and St Leonards Horticultural Society, James Ward, 2, Undercliff, Secretary
- Battle Savings' Bank, Town Hall, every Saturday Afternoon, Charles Arnold, Battle, Actuary
- Loan Society, Town Hall, every Wednesday, Anthony Bishop, Clerk
- Benevolent Society of Hastings, Town Hall, first Wednesday in the month, G. B. Poole, Hill street, Secretary
- Friendly Society of Hastings, Swan Hotel, first Wednesday in the month, Edward Alderton, East hill, Secretary
- Manchester Unity, Anchor Inn, James Hart, East hill, Secretary
- Manchester Unity, Warrior's Gate Inn, St Leonards, William Walter, Secretary
- South of England Assurance Institution, Queen's Head Inn, James Smith, Secretary
- Hastings and St Leonards Burial Society, Royal Oak Hotel, James Hart, East hill, Secretary
- Borough of Hastings Burial Society, Queen's Head Inn, William Smith, Castle View cottage, West Hill, Secretary
- Ore Burial Society, Hare and Hounds Inn, Ore, E. Kingsnorth, Ore Villa, Secretary
- Derwent Lodge of Free Masons, No 47, Swan Hotel, second Monday in the month
- Shipwrecked Mariners Society, Treasurer and Secretary, F. W. Staines, esq, 9 Croft
- Hastings Fisherman's Society, Watchhouse, First Tuesday in the month, W. Richardson Secretary.

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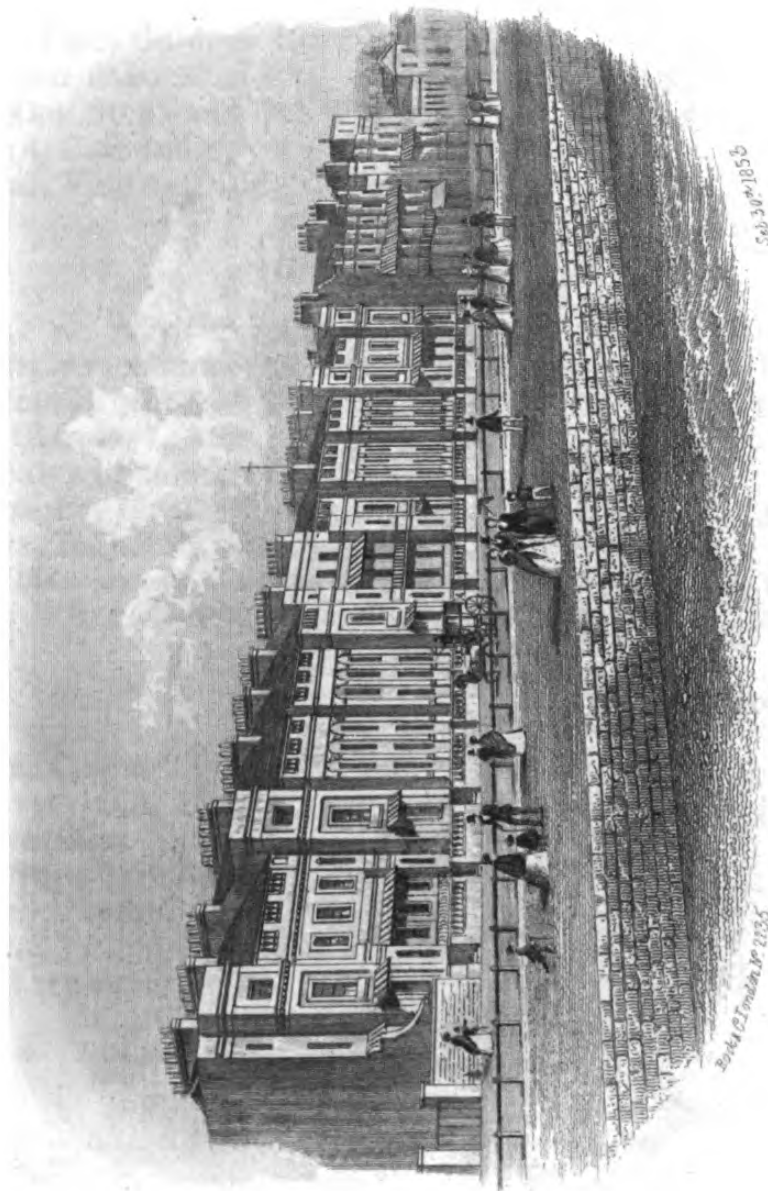
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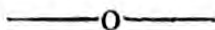
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