

Hastings and St. Leonards-on-Sea as a health and pleasure resort : with statistics and local information / edited by Thos. H. Cole ; meteorological report by H. Colborne.

Contributors

Cole, Thomas H.
Colborne, Henry.
Royal College of Surgeons of England

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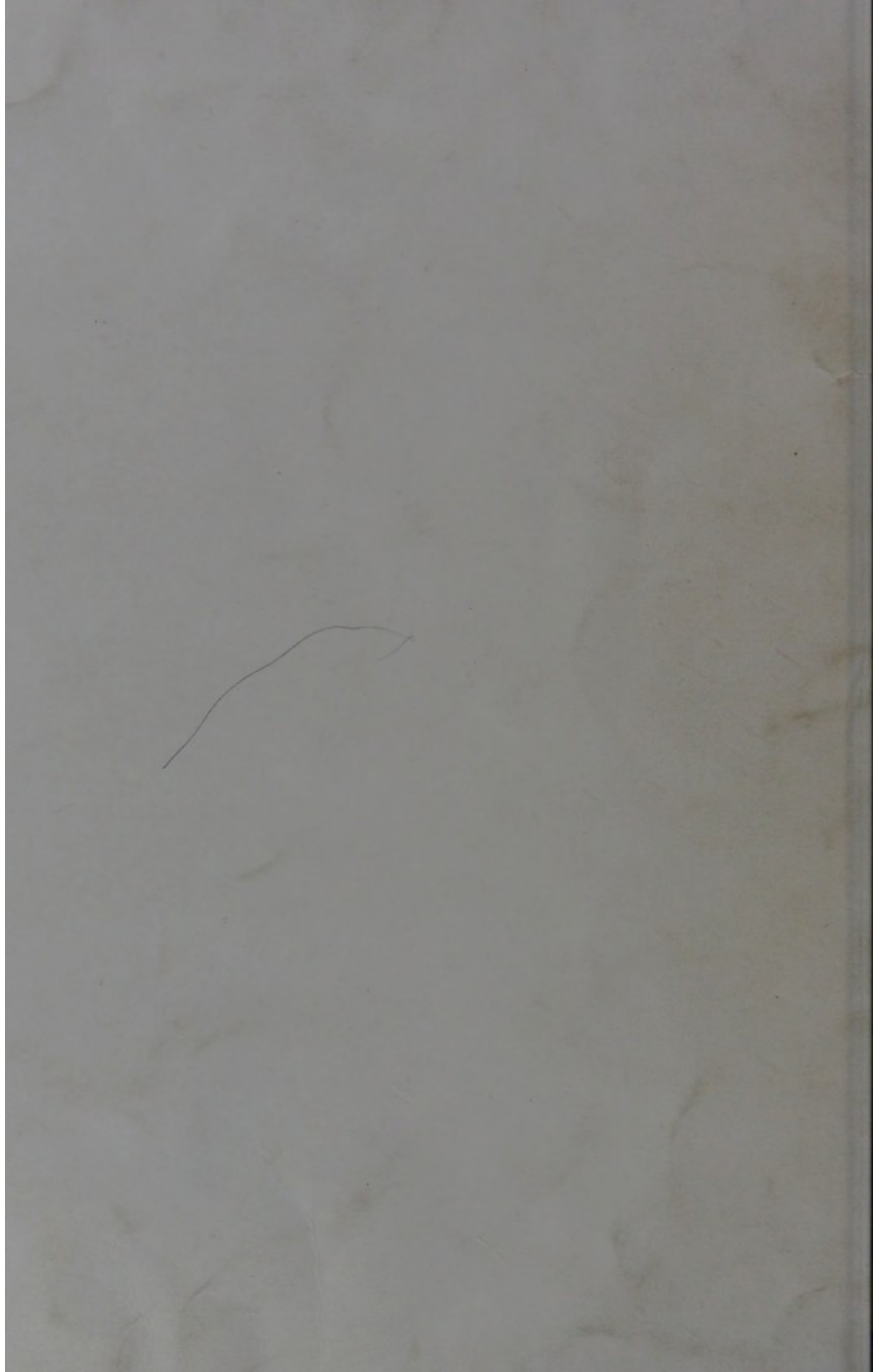
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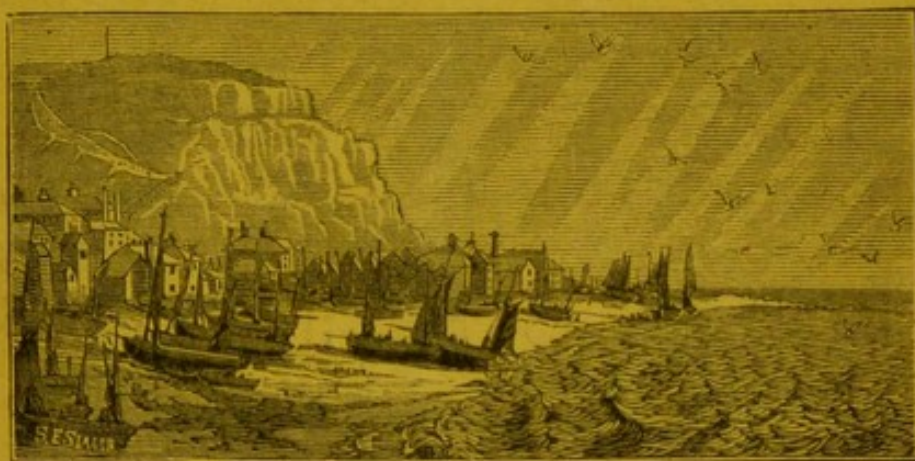
ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

AS A

Health and Pleasure

Resort,

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THE FISHMARKET AND EAST CLIFF.

With Statistics & Local Information.

PUBLISHED BY
THE HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS PUBLICITY ASSOCIATION.
1884.

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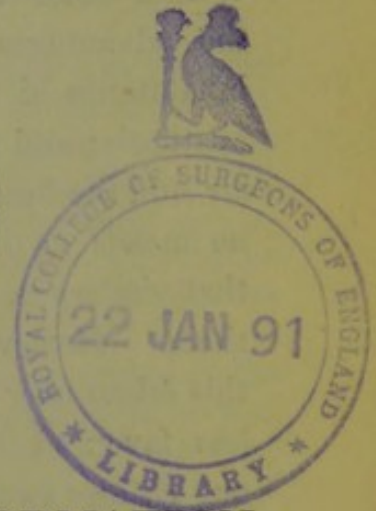
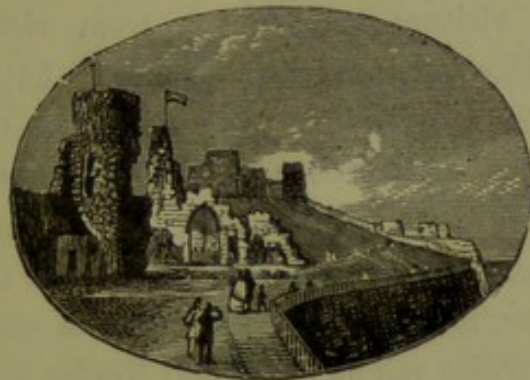
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HIGH STREET, HASTINGS.

HASTINGS
AND
ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

AS A
Health and Pleasure Resort,



WITH
STATISTICS AND LOCAL INFORMATION.

EDITED BY
THOS. H. COLE, Esq., M.A.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT BY
H. COLBORNE, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.M.S.

PUBLISHED BY
THE HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS PUBLICITY ASSOCIATION.
1884.

*Forwarded Gratis, Post Free, on application to the
Secretary,*

PREFACE.

WHILE other watering-places have made known far and wide the advantages visitors may derive from visiting them, the inhabitants of Hastings and St. Leonards have been hitherto apathetic; and though familiar themselves with the health-giving air and the beauty of their towns and neighbourhood, have taken no means to diffuse that knowledge, the reason, perhaps, being that visitors came so regularly, that there was no need to invite them. However, it has occurred to many of our townsmen that this *laissez aller* policy might be carried too far, and that localities, less favoured by nature and art, might succeed in drawing our visitors away, if no representations were made to the public of the many natural and artificial attractions that our towns undoubtedly offer. An Association, presided over by the Mayor, has consequently been formed, having this object in view; as a first step in carrying out their design, they have caused handsome views of Hastings and St. Leonards to be printed for general distribution; and secondly, have arranged for the chief points of interest, both as regards the scenery and health of the towns, to be briefly set forth in the present pamphlet. The Editor has felt much pleasure in describing a neighbourhood that he has known for the best part of a life-time, and in deservedly recommending it.

THOS. HOLWELL-COLE, M.A., CANTAB,
59, Cambridge Road, Hastings.

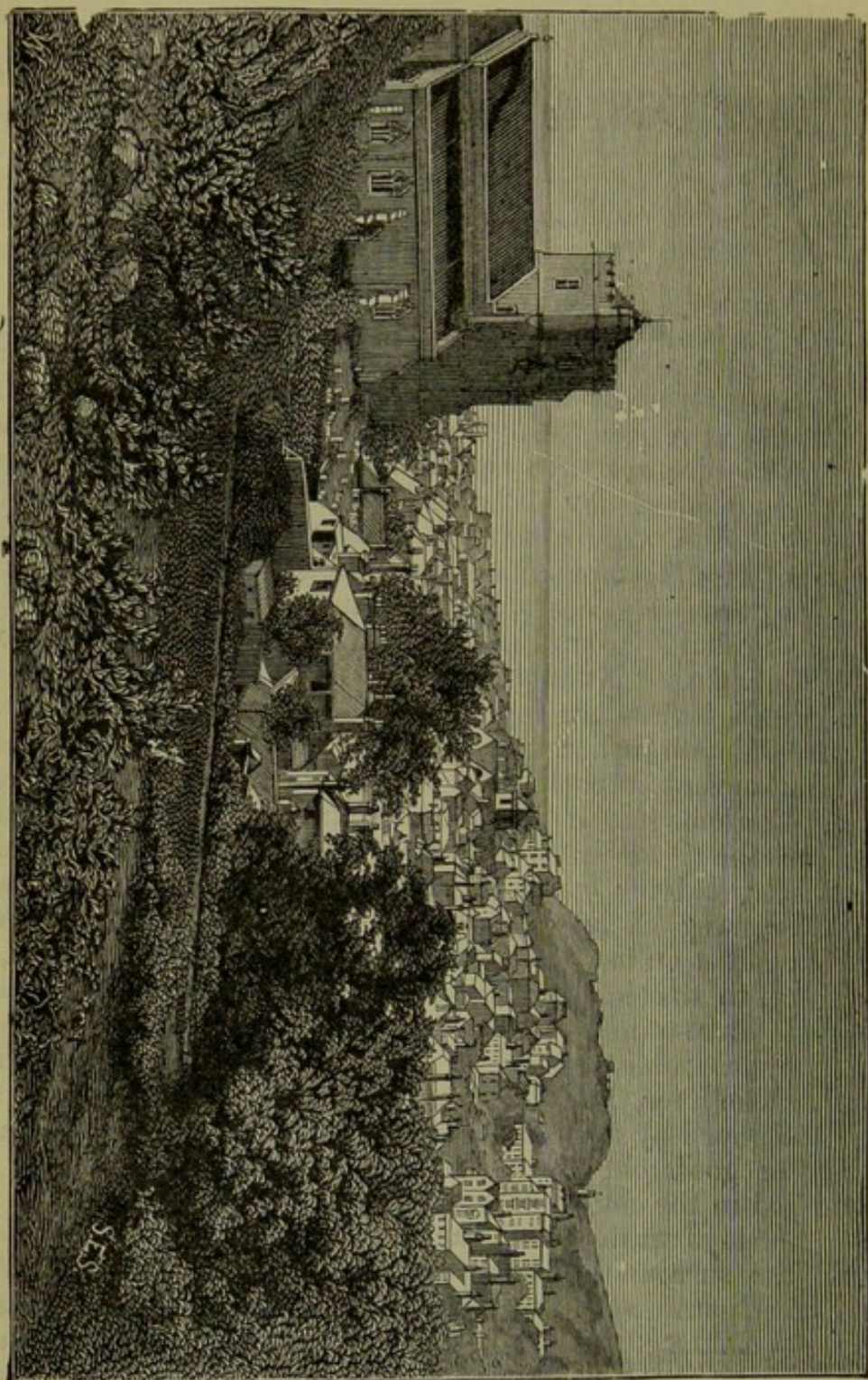
HASTINGS & ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

IT is proposed in the following pages, after a glance at by-gone times, to give a brief description of the towns of Hastings and St. Leonards-on-Sea, with especial reference to their VALUE TO INVALIDS AS A HEALTH RESORT. For such information as all visitors require, recourse should be had to the excellent guide-books published by Parsons and Whiteman; for fuller details, and a very charming history and description of the locality, Miss Howard's Hand-book should be consulted.

Few seaside places are so pleasantly situated in regard to the walks and drives around as Hastings and St. Leonards, or so rich in historical association and interest; but the old Cinque Port has gained its modern reputation from its sheltered position and equable climate rather than from the beauty of its surroundings and its ancient importance. Dating its origin in times earlier than Charlemagne, it had a Mint in the reign of Athelstan, became the Premier of the Cinque Ports under Edward the Confessor, and for centuries supplied no inconsiderable part of the war navy of England. The ships of Hastings shared in every conflict on the narrow seas from the time of Godwin, Earl of Kent, to that of the Spanish Armada. Then the glories of the old town waned—the haven which had securely harboured so many a gallant squadron became silted up with mud and sand. The Pier, built at great expense to remedy this want, was destroyed by a tempest during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the good old town, without harbour and without pier, dwindled in the course of years into a mere fishing village.

About a century ago, the position of Hastings, embosomed amid the surrounding hills, and guarded from every wind but the warm south-west, was noted by the medical men of that day as SINGULARLY SUITABLE FOR PULMONARY INVALIDS—as, in fact, the Montpellier of England. They began to send their patients here, and the success attending the first cases induced the medical profession generally to recommend the place, which gradually increased in size and population. Half a century ago, Mr. Burton, the architect of Regent Street, commenced the

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH AND OLD HASTINGS FROM THE MINNIS ROCK.

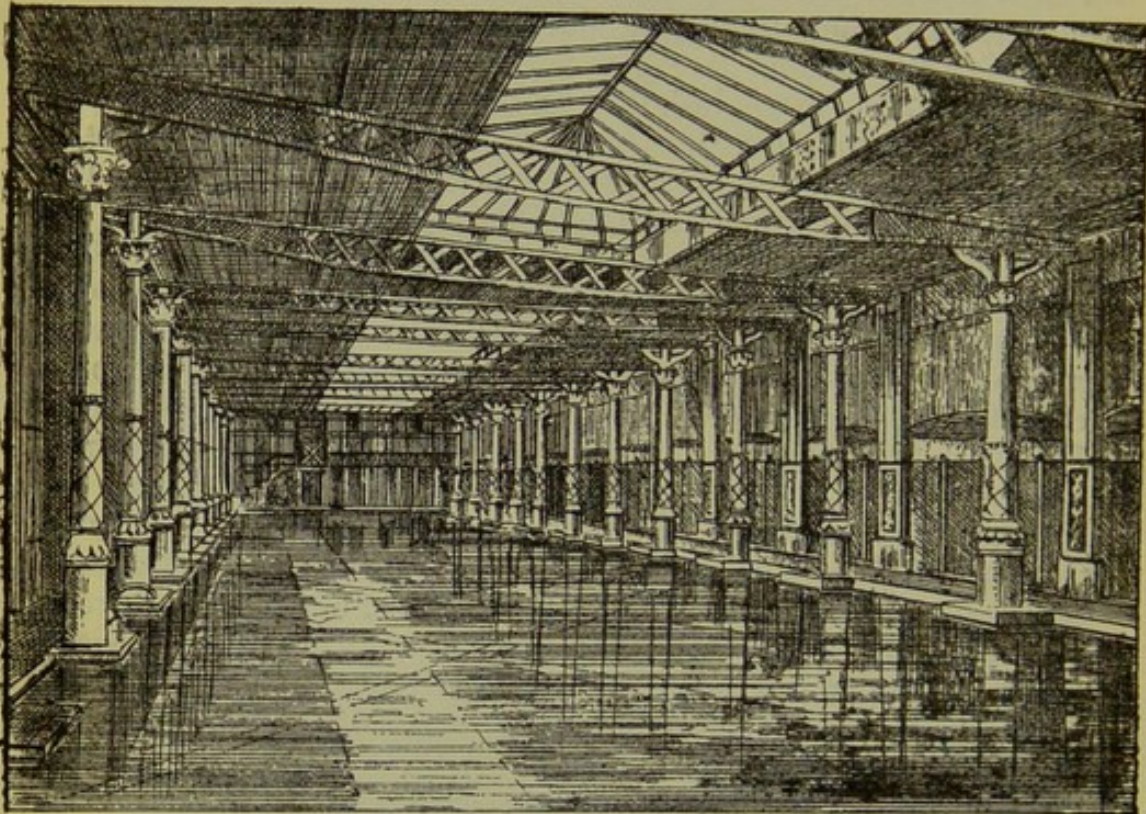


foundation of a new town a mile westward of Hastings, named after the parish in which it was situated—St. Leonards. Hastings and St. Leonards primarily formed two distinct towns, under separate government, the ancient port having had a Bailiff and Jurats till Elizabeth's reign, and then a Mayor and Jurats till the institution of the present Corporation of a Mayor, Aldermen, and Council, in 1834; while the new watering-place was ruled by a body of Commissioners, appointed by the Act of Parliament under which the township was built. Recently, the rule of the Commissioners came to an end, and the whole borough was placed under the Corporation.

This was the more desirable, as the space between the towns had been filled up by a line of houses, among the largest and handsomest to be found in any watering-place on the south coast; and Hastings and St. Leonards together can boast of an unbroken frontage of nearly three miles on a dead level—the roadway being separated from the beach by a wide promenade, a portion of which is paved with asphalt, thus rendering it most agreeable for walkers. Midway along the front, the new Pier projects into the sea for more than 900 feet, built at a cost of about £30,000. It is of iron, light and elegant in design, and lined with seats on either side. At the farther end visitors can sit sheltered from the wind, in whatever quarter it may be, and there enjoy the sea breezes, and a view of the town, hills, and castle, as well as if they were on ship-board, and yet free from the disagreeable sensations that too often accompany that situation. At the extremity is a noble Pavilion, 120 feet in length by 80 in breadth, which will hold 2,000 persons. In this respect the Pier was unique at the time of its erection. Here a band plays three times daily, Sundays excepted; and every evening in the winter there is a series of entertainments, farces, comedies, &c.; and in the summer, vocal and instrumental concerts. The charge for admission to the Pier and Pavilion being only twopence, it would be difficult to find cheaper or better entertainments elsewhere. The Pier is visited during the year by between 600,000 and 700,000 persons.

To the east of the Pier are the Public Baths, recently constructed at a cost of between £50,000 and £60,000, including the gentlemen's swimming bath, 180 feet long by 40 broad, asserted to be the largest tepid bath in the world, the ladies' swimming bath, and luxuriously fitted private baths. The swimming baths occupy the greater portion of the space; between them are the private baths and the entrances, which are open court-yards, approached from the parade by flights of stone steps, with arcaded balustrades of terra-cotta; a set of Turkish Baths complete the arrangements. In 1876, the site was a beach open to the sea, the parade having been very narrow at this point, but since

then the sea has been kept out by massive walls, and the upper part or roof of the baths has materially added to the walking accommodation, while an immense number of seats afford repose to the weary, and a band at stated hours ministers to their enjoyment. As the waves beat with great violence against the walls, there is no spot along the front where finer seas are to be seen, when the weather is a little rough; and the unwary are often drenched by the falling spray.



GENTLEMEN'S SWIMMING BATH.

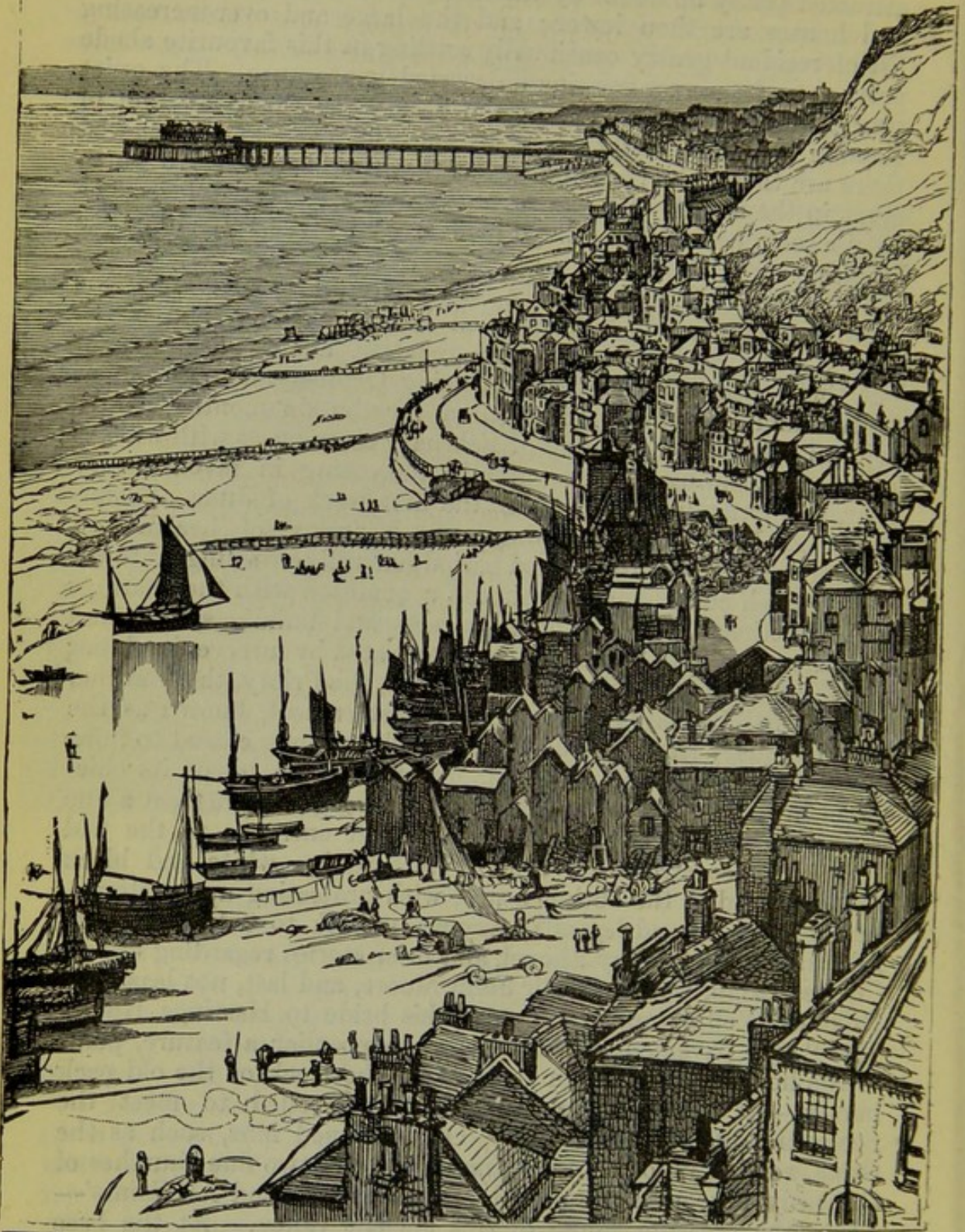
To the stranger, the Pier serves as a convenient dividing line between Hastings and St. Leonards, all to the east being Hastings and all to the west St. Leonards; for although an Archway was built to mark the eastern boundary of the original township, yet gradually, by general consent, all between the Pier and the Archway has also come to be considered as part of St. Leonards, and for postal purposes is in that district.

The Parade is furnished with comfortable seats throughout its whole length; and, in addition, here and there, are covered seats, sheltered from the sun, and protected from the wind and rain by glass; some of them capable of seating 30 persons. Along a portion of the Marina is a colonnade, enabling invalids to take walking exercise even in bad weather. The front of the Town, from the Queen's Hotel to the Grand Parade, is lighted by electricity.

Hastings and St. Leonards are visited all the year round. In the very dullest time there is a fair sprinkling of visitors, attracted partly no doubt by the fact that the rents of apartments and houses are then lower; and the large and ever-increasing list of resident gentry continually settling in this favourite abode prevent us from ever wearing a deserted appearance. The quiet time is during that portion of the year when the West End of London is at the height of its season, and even at this period there are those who have found out that the heat, said to be so great in the middle of summer, is more of a reported grievance than a real one, as it is always moderated by the refreshing sea breezes.

Towards the end of July families begin to arrive for the Autumn Season, which lasts until late in October, and is the period when sea-bathing, boating, regattas, and sea-fishing hold out their greatest attractions. During October and November, houses and apartments are secured for the six months' winter sojourn, while the beginning of February commences with what is called the Spring Season—greatly increasing in favour every year, and extending until about the first week of June—Easter-tide and Whitsuntide causing a fresh influx of health and pleasure seekers, the first-named period generally crowding the town.

A fresh comer, making himself acquainted with the bearings and directions of the principal streets and buildings, will find that there are four distinct valleys separated by intervening hills; these may be distinguished as the Bourne, the Priory, the Gensing, and the St. Leonards valleys. The easternmost, known as the Bourne valley, from an old stream which has long ceased to flow, is the oldest and the quaintest quarter of the town; its chief streets, the High Street and All Saints' Street, diverge from a fine avenue of elm trees, forming a beautiful entrance to the Old Town. These streets have many picturesque white and black houses, as old as the 16th century, with projecting upper stories, enormous roofs, and legends carrying us back to Titus Oates, to Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel, and later stories regarding Byron, Charles Lamb, Campbell, Sir John Moore, and last, not least, the Duke of Wellington, who brought his bride to Hastings House. The "high pavements," which form so peculiar a feature, point to the houses having been built along the track of the old pack horses—the track being subsequently levelled to meet the necessities of wheeled traffic. Old-fashioned inns, such as the Swan, remind us of the coaching days; and two fine churches of the early perpendicular period—St. Clement's and All Saints'—adorn the opposite slopes of this ancient valley. At the base of St. Clement's is the Old Town Hall; near at hand is the new Police and Fire Station, erected on the site where once stood the prison of the Abbot of Fécamp.



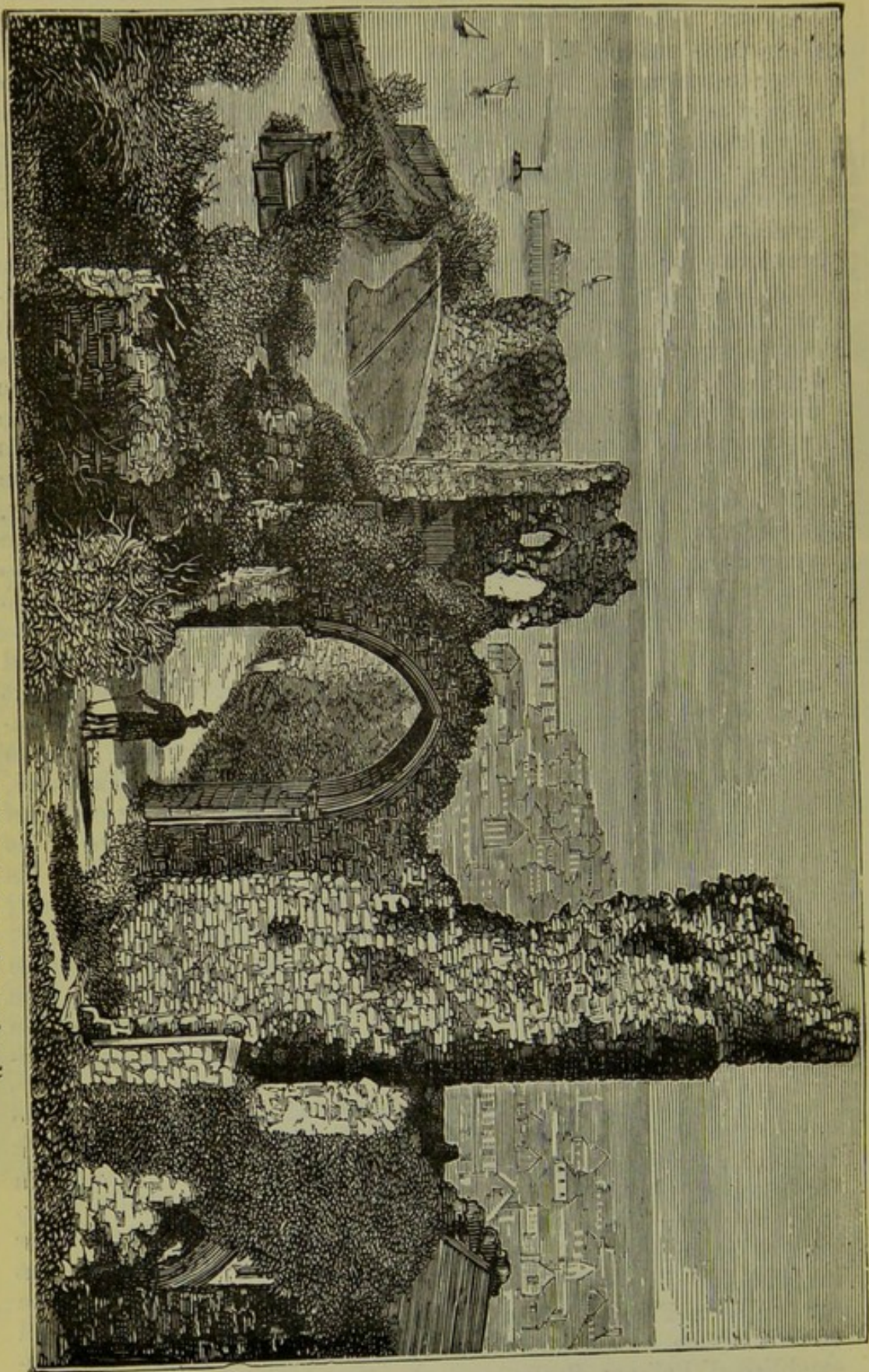
THE FISH MARKET FROM EAST HILL.

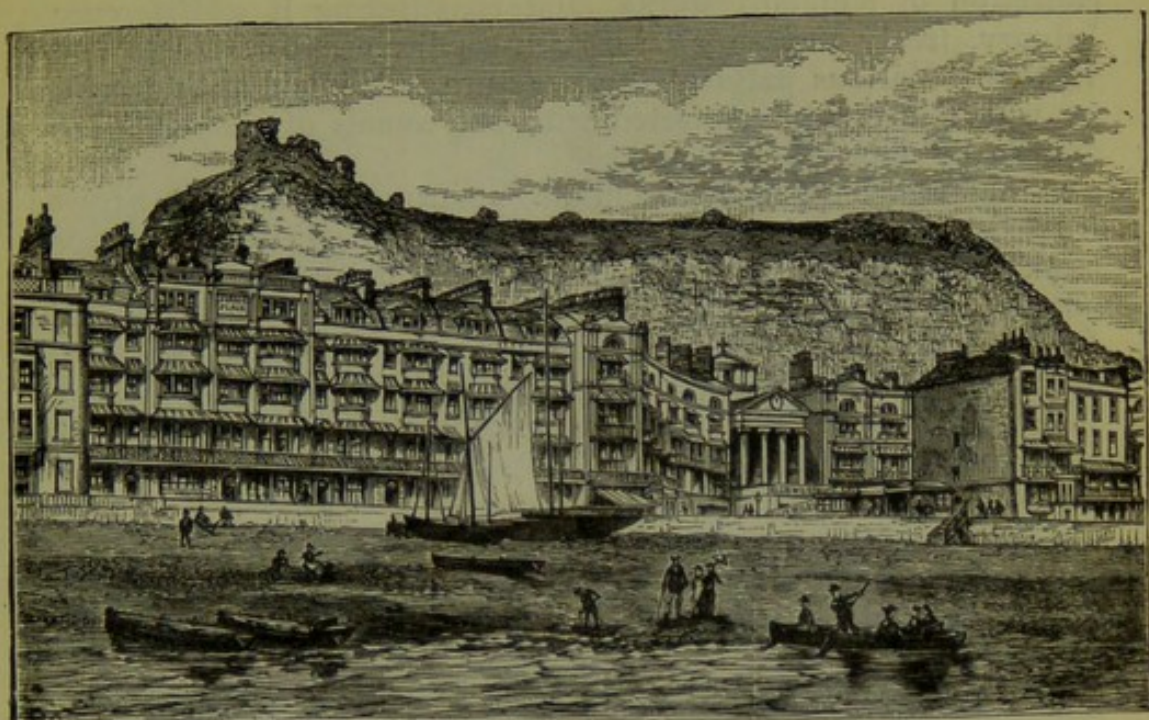
Towards the sea are some remains of the old town wall, and here the fishermen (of Danish descent), alike distinguished by their garb and by their dialect, have ever lived apart from the other townsmen. Eastward of the fishery rise the cliffs, the loftiest and boldest on the southern and the eastern coast. This is a spot that has fascinated successive generations of painters—Turner and Prout amongst the number. Here may be studied the ever-varying effects of sea, and land, and cliff, or the more homely, though not less interesting scene, of sturdy fishers, preparing for their voyage, mending their nets, or drawing down their boats, or again returning from a successful trip, and showering their fish upon the beach, round which crowd the salesmen and fish-women. The purchase is by Dutch auction, the buyers waiting till the seller has somewhat abated from the price he first set upon his goods; for here things are reversed, and the impromptu auctioneer keeps lowering his value until he meets with a response. The singular costume of these men, and the still more singular huts in which they keep their ropes and nets, the old-world-look of all around, and the extreme beauty of the scenery, have afforded, and continue to afford, subjects alike to the artist whose fame is known afar, and to the amateur, who fills his portfolio with pleasing reminiscences of the past.

The West Hill at its lower and seaward extremity is called the Castle Hill, from the Castle of Hastings, of which sufficient remains to show its antiquity and former strength and importance. Though some fortifications may have existed here in Saxon times, yet, on the authority of the Bayeux Tapestry, we know that the great Fosse, still existing, was dug by order of the Conqueror, even before the battle; and the massive walls are probably of the same date. Here, William Rufus held his court, surrounded by the Prelates and Barons of the land; and in the college of St. Mary, now known as the Castle Chapel, Thomas-à-Becket, to whom our hills and dales must have been as familiar as they are to us, officiated as priest. On the other side of the Castle is the Priory Valley, so called from a Priory of the Holy Trinity, which became uninhabitable, from the encroachments of the sea, about 1410.

At the Fishmarket begins the long series of parades: hence one can pass from this valley to the next, either along the front by the East and Marine Parades and the Albion Hotel; or through George Street, once the principal seat of trade, and still a busy, though somewhat narrow street; adjoining which is a Market for vegetables and meat. For many years the town ended here, but in 1825 the Castle Cliffs were partially cut away to make room for Pelham Place, Pelham Crescent, St. Mary's Chapel, and Breeds Place, in which locality visitors will find the long-established Pelham Baths, and the Royal and Imperial Marine

A PORTION OF THE RUINS OF HASTINGS CASTLE (200 feet above the sea level).





BREEDS PLACE AND PELHAM CRESCENT, HASTINGS (UNDER THE CASTLE CLIFF.)

Hotel; this district being peculiarly adapted for invalids on account of its sheltered position.

Keeping along Castle Street, we emerge into an open space, having the Castle Hotel in front of us, and Wellington Square on our right, through which is the road to the grand old Castle above; a broad thoroughfare called Wellington Place on the south side, where is Beeching's Bank, and York Buildings on the north, brings us to the Clock Tower, erected as a memorial to the Prince Consort, a statue of whom adorns the southern face. From this central spot omnibuses run at intervals, westward to the Marina at St. Leonards, northward to Alexandra Park, and eastward to the beautiful entrance to Hastings by the Old London Road. Waggonettes start in the season for Fairlight, Battle, and other places. South of the Memorial is an opening to the sea, flanked by the towers of the Queen's Hotel. To the west is Robertson Street, the chief business centre of the town; at the further end of which can be seen Trinity Church, with its beautiful apse, and Sir Thomas Brassey's Institute. This handsome structure was erected by Sir Thos. Brassey, K.C.B., M.P. for Hastings, with the express object of providing the town with efficient accommodation for Schools of Science and Art, which are now in good working order, and supply the means of improvement to visitors as well as residents. There is also a large public room for meetings and conversaciones, and quite recently the generous owner has supplied a great want—by forming a costly

collection of standard works, and constituting it a Reference Library, freely accessible on certain conditions, to residents and visitors. Various parts of the structure are inlaid with panels, on which incidents connected with the annals of the town are artistically depicted.

An ornamental pile of buildings separates Robertson Street from Cambridge Road, leading to Battle; and a little way up this road, on rising ground, the Wesleyan Chapel forms a pretty object; and higher still is the pine forest of Bohemia. The Public Hall, where the best class of amusements is afforded, and the Havelock Hotel, divide Cambridge Road from Havelock Road, which forms the approach to the Railway Terminus of the Brighton and South-Eastern Companies' main lines, and the Ashford branch.



THE NEW TOWN HALL AND MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

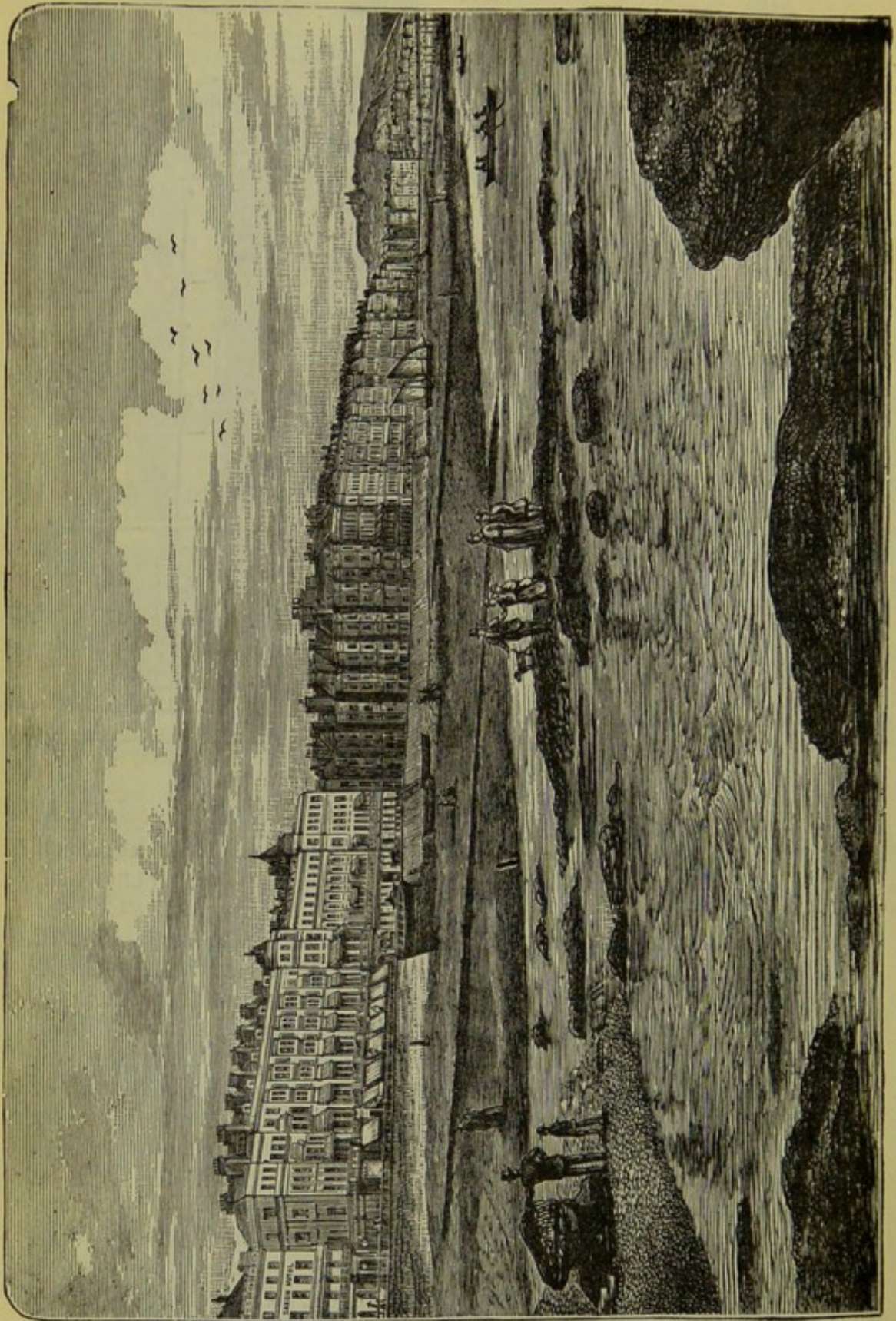
To the north of the Memorial is the London and County Bank, and the Queen's Road leading to the north-eastern part of the Borough. On the right of this road are the Post and Telegraph Offices, the entrance to the Queen's Avenue, the Gaiety Theatre, and the Albert Temperance Hotel, and on the left the new Municipal Buildings, whose ornamental elevation is sure to attract attention, and which are admirably arranged



THE GAIETY THEATRE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

for the purposes for which they are intended. The northern side looks on the Recreation Ground, a level space of greensward, once a haven for ships, and now forming an excellent Cricket Ground, so that cricketers can enjoy a game in the very heart of the town, and visitors, when interested in any match, can transfer themselves from the beach to the ground in less than two minutes. The Queen's Road, a rapidly-improving thoroughfare, leads to the Railway Embankment, passing through which, by an arch, we reach the Lawn Tennis Ground and Gardens of Alexandra Park (on which £30,000 have been expended), and a new and pleasant neighbourhood, very appropriately called Mount Pleasant. Near the Park will be found the Spa, a Chalybeate Spring.

Returning to the Front, we note Robertson Terrace—with the Queen's Hotel at the corner—lying recessed in such a manner that it escapes all but sea breezes; then, proceeding by Carlisle Parade, we come to the Seaside and Pier Hotel and White Rock Place, facing the Baths, a region of shops terminating in a pretty row of moderately-sized lodging-houses.



GRAND PARADE AND EVERSFIELD PLACE FROM THE SANDS.

Hastings ends at the Infirmary, exactly opposite the Pier, Verulam Place (where the lofty pile of the Grand Hotel cannot fail to arrest attention), forming the commencement of St. Leonards. The next terrace, Eversfield Place, consists of nearly seventy very fine houses, with the Alexandra Hotel in the centre.

The handsome terraces and pleasing gardens of Warrior Square here break the continuity of the Front, occupying the lower part of the third or Gensing Valley. Behind the Square are new Concert Rooms and the St. Leonards (Warrior Square) Station, jointly used by the Brighton and the South-Eastern Companies; and a little to the westward is the London Road, an important thoroughfare leading to the hilly region behind. On the left hand of this road is Christ Church,



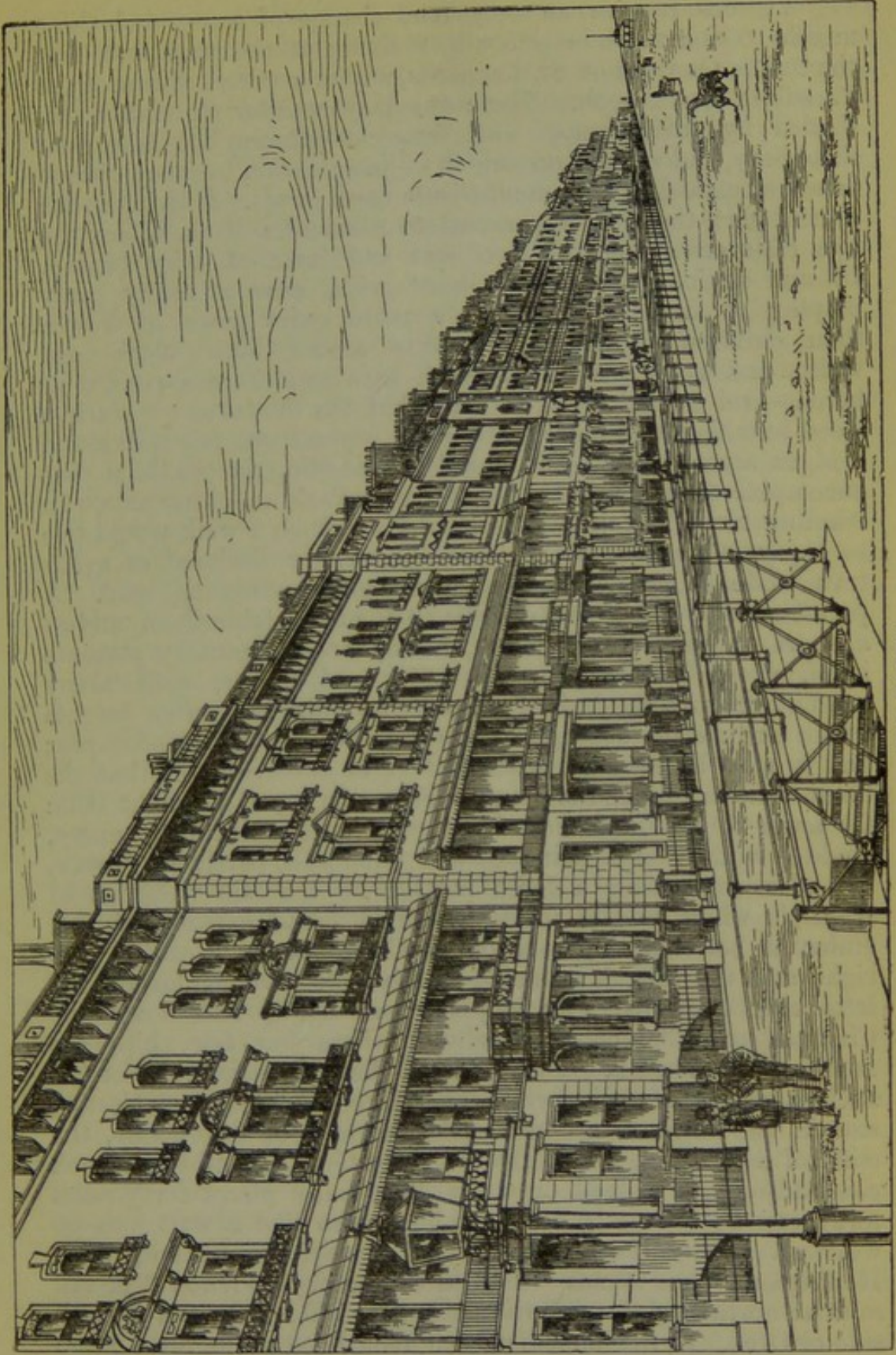
WARRIOR SQUARE CONCERT ROOMS.

and, further on, a handsome Congregational Chapel; higher up on the same side are the Gensing Public Gardens, tastefully laid out with croquet and tennis lawns. Pevensey Road, with detached villa residences (and planted with trees on either side), branches off to the north-west, and connects with Markwick Terrace, St. Leonards Green, and the Highlands, 200 feet above the sea, with fine views inland and towards Pevensey Bay.

Retracing our steps towards the sea, and turning the corner of London Road at the South Saxon Hotel, we reach the Archway, which once terminated St. Leonards. Immediately beyond this

we arrive at a Colonnade of shops. The Marina, a noble line of nearly 150 residential houses, commences at the Archway, and stretches for nearly a mile. The Royal Victoria Hotel forms the centre of this imposing frontage; it has the St. Leonards Post Office connected with it. On the Parade is a Library, with convenient Reading Rooms and the Royal Private Baths. Behind the Hotel are the Assembly Rooms and Club House, and the St. Leonards Gardens, recently purchased for the use of the public at an expense of £9,000; close by are some very pretty Archery Gardens. This is the fourth and westernmost valley of the borough. All along the front may be found well-fitted landaus, basket carriages, and Bath chairs, plying for hire; also bathing machines, and boats for sailing, rowing, or fishing; so that, no matter where the visitor is staying, there are sure to be some of these within easy distance. On the hill behind Eversfield Place is situated the Convent of All Souls', and a long line of road parallel to the front, but on higher ground, reaches from the Coastguard Station at St. Michael's to Mercatoria, under the name of St. Margaret's and the Norman Road, at the corner of which, as it joins Warrior Square, is the Church of St. Mary Magdalen. Only two of the *old churches* remain, but fourteen modern churches make up for the many destroyed in the old French wars, and never rebuilt, and there are chapels in different parts of the borough belonging to nearly every recognised Nonconformist body. As we approach the extreme west of St. Leonards, we have enchanting views of Bulverhythe, Galley Hill, and Langley Point, a succession of headlands jutting into Pevensey Bay. The horizon is limited by the magnificent line of the South Downs, which can be traced in a long escarpment from Lewes till they reach the sea at Beachy Head. The white chalk cliffs shine brilliantly in the sun, the pretty village of Bexhill occupying the foreground of the picture, with its old Norman Church crowning the highest point. At this end of the town, time out of mind familiar to the inhabitants as Bopeep, is situated the St. Leonards Station of the London, Brighton, and South Coast line, and in the immediate vicinity, and very conspicuous on the hill side, is the fine architectural elevation of the Hertfordshire Convalescent Home, opened by the Princess Christian; and the Children's Convalescent Home, opened June, 1882, by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

First class schools for boys and girls abound. Some old school foundations have been recently consolidated for the purpose of establishing a good Grammar School, and a handsome range of buildings, with all the best modern appliances, has been erected. It is to be expected that, in the future, the **HASTINGS GRAMMAR SCHOOL** will rank high amongst educational institutions.



THE MARINA.

Visitors require an occasional change of scene, and those unable to bear much fatigue will, if living at the west end, find the Public Gardens of St. Leonards, within a stone's throw of the Parade, a great boon. There one may wander through walks shaded by lofty trees, with frequent glimpse of lake and shrubbery, and require no stretch of imagination to fancy oneself in some rustic dell far removed from town or sea. If living in the central part, there is easy access to Alexandra Park, where the eye rests on a vista of woodland and lawn of fairy beauty. In our devious course, we meet with, now a merry party playing at lawn tennis, anon a more quiet game of bowls, then children feeding the stately swans both black and white, and countless ducks—with here and there a pelican or heron—and guided by the stream that fills the lake, we reach a wood in which wild flowers abound; beyond are fair walks and bridges across the stream, and lakes nestling in the hills that encompass them around; outside this Park, on either side, run winding roads, which enable those whom such a walk would tire to enjoy at their ease the beautiful scenery disclosed at every turn while being driven along the gently-undulating road. A peculiar feature of these towns is that, just outside them, and at a short distance from the sea, a well-wooded country presents itself, abounding in pleasant walks and drives, with many magnificent views. Indeed, those who gain the outer heights which encircle the borough have a choice of beautiful landscapes; but it may be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that the finest view in England is obtained from the top of Fairlight Hill: far away to the north spreads a vast tract of well-tilled country, studded with village churches and windmills, partly in Sussex, but also comprising a large portion of the fair "Garden of Kent;" while to the south is seen a broad expanse of sea, embayed between the bold headland of Beachy Head on the right, and the long low line of beach called Dungeness on the left—ever enlivened with shipping passing up and down the Channel, so different to Brighton, where but few ships are seen on the horizon. To the east, the eye wanders over the ancient towns of Winchelsea and Rye, and Camber Castle; and in the distance are discerned the hills of Shorncliffe, the cliffs of Folkestone and of Dover, Cape Grisnez, and the French coast adjoining; indeed, on a clear day, many places forty miles away can be distinctly seen. Those who like a walk can go westward, along the road or by the beach to Bexhill, or to Hollington, where stands "the Old Church-in-the-Wood;" or can saunter northward through the fields near Old Roar, or on the hill-side of Ore. In the immediate neighbourhood of the town is the Castle Hill, a considerable portion of which is an unenclosed down; and the East Hill, from 300ft. to 400ft. high, for the most

part also unenclosed, where the antiquarian may trace the lines of a Roman encampment. From these hills the view of the Old Town is unique; one may travel far before one sees another town so completely cut off from the rest of the world by the sea and the gorse-clad braes that hem it in. Beyond the East Hill lies Ecclesbourne Glen, a place of exquisite beauty, resembling Shanklin before the Chine was spoiled by the invasion of modern civilization. Still further, the explorer reaches the picturesque scenery of Fairlight Glen, with its Dripping Well and Lovers' Seat and wilderness of ferns, and underwood clothing the lofty cliff from summit to the water's edge. These glens are lovely, whether visited when everything is bright with Nature's green, or later, when Autumn displays her rich tints of varied hue.

For those who prefer riding and driving to walking, the field of enjoyment is practically unlimited; this is caused by the geological formation of the district—in fact, the famous geologist, Mantell, deep in the study of the Iguanodon, Pterodactyl, and Ichthyosaurus, in a burst of enthusiasm, describes this forest ridge, on the extremity of which Hastings stands, as constituting at once the most picturesque and most barren part of the whole county. Geologists do not require to be reminded that the Wealden District, of which the Hastings sands form the lower half, is deeply interesting, and that it offers a field of investigation, by no means exhausted, to the disciples of Lyell and Murchison. On the beach are found stems of tropical palms, *Endogenites Erosa*, which flourished in a remote geological period; also the nuts and trees of a submarine forest, submerged in historical times. Some large fossil bones have been met with recently a hundred feet below the surface, in a part of the Park. Among the various shell-fish found on the rocks at Hastings is the *Purpura Lapillus*, possessing an especial interest, because yielding, in common with the Mediterranean *Murex*, "the rich dye of Tyre," the celebrated Imperial purple of the ancient world.

Foremost in the list of places which would attract the notice of every visitor, is the site of the famous battle, for ever associated with the name of Hastings. The town of Battle is about six miles distant, and easily accessible by rail or waggonette. The magnificent gateway of the Abbey, perhaps the finest in England, the graceful Early English ruins which surround the spot where Harold fell, and the beauty of the landscape, are all alike in harmony with the grand historical associations of that fatal fight. Most visitors who take this trip proceed to Normanhurst Court, the seat of Sir Thomas Brassey, K.C.B., M.P. Crowhurst is in the vicinity with its famous yew-tree, and ruined Oratory.

Next in interest is Pevensey, about twelve miles off, also equally accessible by rail or road, with panoramic view of the Downs and Beachy Head. Here can be seen *in situ* the mossy

walls of a ROMAN CITY, with the characteristic red tiles, looking as if fresh from the mason's hands. The Britons held this city of Anderida after the Romans left, till its capture by the Saxons, A.D. 491, who massacred every inhabitant; the walls have ever since stood desolate, saving such part as the Normans appropriated for their Castle—a castle destined to stand many a siege, from the time of William Rufus till the Wars of the Roses. On the northern road, also about twelve miles distant, a knight, who had fought in the famous field of Crecy, built Bodiam Castle, whose ivy-clad walls stand, even now, almost perfect within the broad moat by which they are surrounded; and within five miles of Pevensey Station, or a comfortable carriage-drive from Hastings, is Herstmonceux Castle, founded by a warrior who had won renown at Agincourt—the first brick castle erected in the kingdom, and with its walls in wonderful preservation. Camber or Winchelsea Castle, the last Castle built in England, and the ancient towns of Winchelsea and Rye, richly deserve a visit. The wanderer, in their quaint, deserted and grass-grown streets, might well fancy himself transported to the times of Shakespeare and of Raleigh.

In the season, this part of the county is well hunted—the East Sussex Foxhounds meet on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, the Bexhill Harriers on Tuesdays and Fridays, and the Southdown Pack on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Coursing matches also frequently take place in the neighbourhood. The Prince of Wales has frequently hunted the district, and the Crown Princess of Germany was on one occasion presented with the brush. In fact, the visitor will find no lack of amusement—whether he be fond of hunting, archery, lawn tennis, or prefer concerts and theatrical entertainment at the Public Hall, the Warrior Square Concert Rooms, Pier Pavilion, or Theatre.

Every effort is made to keep the town clear of professional vagrants, and a Mendicity Society has been in active organization for many years. Visitors who wish to help the needy, and, at the same time, to protect themselves from imposition, should apply to the Superintendent of Police for Mendicity Tickets, which provide supper, bed, and breakfast to each recipient.

Having enlarged on some of the causes which render this watering-place attractive to visitors in general, we now come more especially to the question of why it is to be recommended as a HEALTH RESORT.

The first to single out Hastings as a desirable sea-side resort, on account of its remarkably sheltered position, was Dr. Baillie, in 1790. In 1842, and again in 1850, Dr. Mackness drew attention to the subject; Mr. J. C. Savery followed in 1859, entering into the question very exhaustively; in particular pointing out our excellent drainage, and also proving clearly that

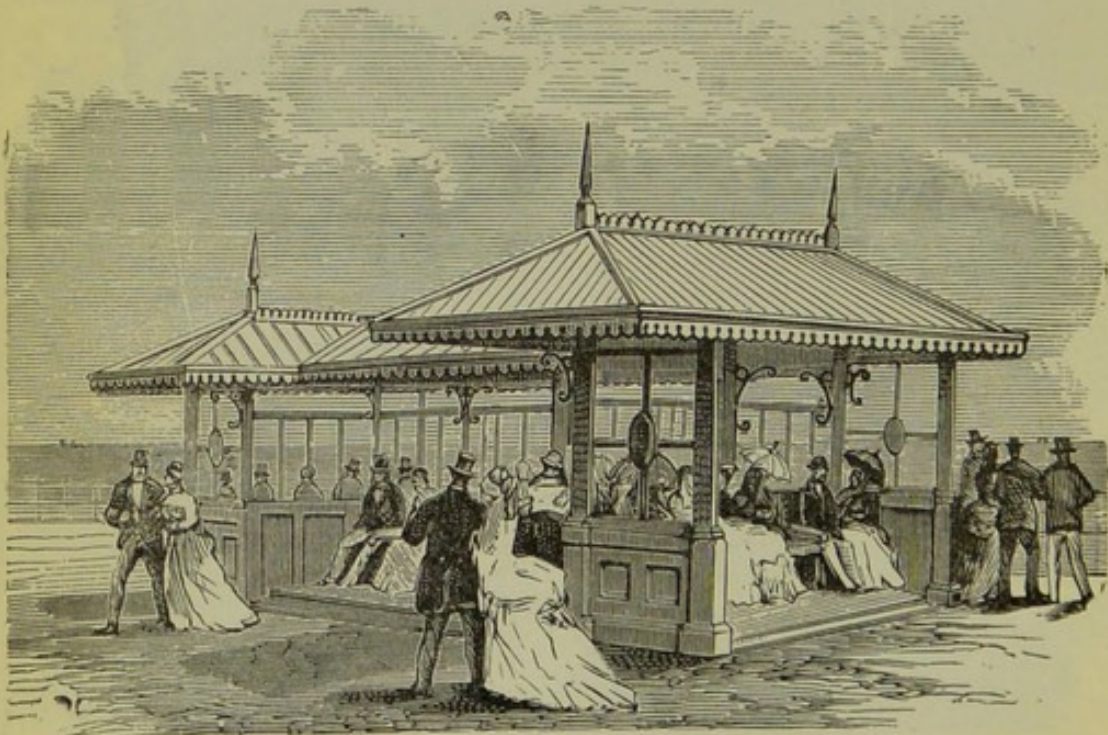


INTERIOR OF PIER PAVILION.

Hastings excels most other places in the *smallness of its range of temperature*. In 1877, Dr. Parsons enlarged on the bracing character of the higher and newer districts. In 1878, Dr. Croucher reproduced the information given in Mr. Savery's pamphlet with some additional observations, showing that in the hottest months of the year, Hastings is cooler than Blackheath and Camden Town; and, in 1879, Dr. De Villiers, a French physician, retired from practice, attributing his recovery from dangerous sickness to the superiority of our climate, published a little work, in which he strongly advises French invalids to visit these towns.

The earlier works, however, necessarily treated only of that part of the town that then existed—*i.e.*, of the Old Town of Hastings, and of the line of houses immediately fronting the sea. Dr. Parsons was the first to point out that the newer parts of the towns afforded a greater variety of climate, and that they were well suited for such invalids as require a moderately bracing air.

Extracts from some of these publications will be found in the Appendix (page 27), under the heads of the several subjects treated, together with Local Meteorological Observations that have been taken during the last eight years by Mr. A. E. Murray and by Mr. H. Colborne; and an analysis of Hastings water by Mr. Cheshire; and we may take the opportunity of congratulating the towns on the excellent nature of their water-supply as shown by this analysis. As the sanitary aspect of the question is very carefully investigated in these extracts and reports, it would perhaps



THE GLASS SEATS.

be sufficient to refer the reader to them ; still, a few remarks here may not be out of place.

It is conceded on all sides that we have a *warm and sheltered aspect*, and a more genial winter than many other favourite watering-places, and that we are privileged in being exempt from damp and mist, owing to our *porous sandstone soil*, and for the same reason, are able to walk out immediately after a shower, our roads and pavements drying up wonderfully fast, even after the heaviest rain ; but it is far from being so generally known that in the *hottest* summer months we are absolutely *cooler* than such places as London, Ventnor, Brighton, or Bournemouth, and that *our daily range is less* than at most other places—the latter a fact of the utmost importance to the invalid, as it is easier to guard against variations from day to day than from similar variations at different periods of the same day. Our drainage has been pronounced to be excellent, the discharge taking place twice daily, both at the east and west end, and in such a manner that the entire outflow is carried many miles away into the sea by the action of the tide.* The Medical Officer of Health, C. Knox Shaw, Esq., in his Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Borough of Hastings for the Quarter ending September 30th, 1883, states that “There were 149 deaths registered (78 males and 71 females) ; but to these must be added the deaths of 5 parishioners dying in the Workhouse, and 1 in the Sanatorium, making a total of 155 deaths. Calculated upon this total, the death-rate reaches the exceedingly low proportion of 13·06 per thousand, being 1·59 below the annual average : so low a death-rate having only been reached once (1879) in the corresponding quarter during the last eight years. Of the 155 deaths, 25, or 16·09 per cent., were registered as occurring amongst non-residents or visitors, *i.e.*, persons who may be temporarily sojourning in the Borough. If these were deducted, the death-rate would be equal to 10·96 only.”

In regard to the death-rate, watering-places suffer in a two-fold manner when compared with inland towns, for not only is the number of deaths increased by the many visitors sent here in the last stage of decline, but the places from which they are sent register a less number of deaths in consequence. Notwithstanding this drawback, it will be seen that our average death-rate is low,

* One of the best drained and best ventilated of seaside places now is Hastings and St. Leonards.—*British Medical Journal*, Jan., 1872.

and when we deduct the percentage due to visitors, the average ranks very low indeed. ‡

The previous Medical Officer of Health, Chas. Ashenden, Esq., states "that Hastings is cooler in summer, and warmer in winter, than either Brighton, Osborne, Ramsgate, or Bournemouth: and that in the important feature of daily range or criterion of equable temperature Hastings stands A1."

One rather singular phenomenon has been discovered by a close comparison of pulmonary cases sent to Torquay and Hastings; that at Torquay the patients suffered loss of appetite and from diarrhoea, and cod-liver oil could not be persevered with; and, on the contrary, at Hastings and St. Leonards the appetite improved, diarrhoea was less prevalent, and cod-liver oil was taken regularly.*

Another point not fully recognised is that we have three well-defined climates, with, of course, all intermediate gradations. 1st. The invalid climate, which may be described as embracing the Old Town and the frontage of Hastings and St. Leonards; the whole completely sheltered by the cliffs behind from the north and east, and open to the warming influences of the sun, and thus peculiarly adapted for the residence of pulmonary invalids. 2nd. The residential climate, occupying the sides and summits of the first range of hills, defended on the north-east from cold winds by a still loftier ridge, but more exposed than the milder region lying beneath the cliffs, and, consequently, affording a most exhilarating and bracing atmosphere, well calculated to revive those exhausted by business or subject to a mental strain. 3rd. The Fairlight and Ore Down climate, along the summit of the ridge or watersbed extending from Fairlight towards Battle. Here the air is extremely bracing, the winds are fully felt, the range is much greater, and the mean temperature of course modified by the altitude of about 500 feet above the sea level; accordingly, the district is free from high summer temperature.

That the prevailing winds are the S.W. can be discovered by any stranger, if he notices the direction in which every tree, and shrub, and hedge, that is at all exposed to the wind, is bent, they all point in one direction with singular uniformity—viz., towards

‡ The quarterly return of the Registrar-General, issued May 4th, 1881, shows that in the United Kingdom, in the fifty other town districts infant mortality averaged 144 per 1,000, and exceeded the average rate in the twenty larger towns by 4 per 1,000; the proportion *did not exceed 70 in Hastings*, 76 in Shrewsbury, and 89 in Cambridge, while it ranged upwards in the other towns to 174 in Swansea, 179 in Preston, 180 in Ashton-under-Lyne, 190 in Halifax, 192 in Blackburn, and 235 in Macclesfield.

* Vide "The Influence of Climate in the Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption," by C. T. Williams, M.D., Oxon, F.R.C.P., and Physician to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton.

the N.E. The extreme mildness of climate may be inferred from the abundance of the beautiful shrub "Euonymus," growing freely in every direction, though in Warwickshire it cannot be reared in the open air. Nearly every winter the Veronica blooms unprotected, and not unfrequently gains the height of five feet; occasionally, too, the Camelia blossoms out of doors, and the Passion flower, year after year, adorns the front of several houses on the esplanade, flourishing almost as an evergreen within a few yards of high water-mark. Except on a very few days in the year, a breeze comes off the sea, and as the sea temperature is never above 60°, the temperature of the adjoining land in the summer and autumn is, necessarily, considerably reduced. On the contrary, in the winter and spring months—the temperature of the sea then exceeding that of the coast line—the sea breezes tend to increase the warmth, or, what is the same thing, tend to diminish the intensity of the cold of the parts adjacent, and hence it is that *snow seldom lies on the ground here*, and that when a very severe winter comes—though, of course, we have snow and ice here as everywhere else, yet the duration of the cold is for a much less period—the snow lies less thickly, and altogether the effects are less severely felt. As regards *fogs*, the district is peculiarly free, two or three days only in the course of the year, on an average, does the *vapour of the sea* invade the land, in the shape of a white mist curling up the hills and disappearing as rapidly as it came, and altogether different from the smoke-laden fogs that trouble London. During the recent winters, when London was hidden under a dark and poisonous veil, invalids here were enjoying the bright sunshine, seated in the open air.* The brilliant azure of the skies has been often remarked by artists; and a resident of Port Elizabeth said our skies reminded him of an African sky, and that he had seen the stars more clearly here than anywhere else, except in South Africa.

It may be presumed that such august personages as Royal and Imperial Visitors rarely visit any place without the warrant of their medical attendants, and that those medical gentlemen are, as a rule, amongst the most distinguished of their *confrères*: therefore, we may with confidence refer to the repeated visits of families of exalted rank as a proof of the estimation in which these towns are held by the physicians of highest repute and greatest practice. Her Gracious Majesty,

* SUNSHINE AT HASTINGS.—A correspondent, writing on Monday from Hastings, says: "This is the eighth successive day (with the exception of a few hours' fog this morning) that we have had brilliant and warm sunshine, lasting nearly the whole of the time the sun is above the horizon, thus adding greatly to the pleasure and benefit of the many visitors and invalids staying here. The promenades have been thronged, and most of the seats more or less occupied."—*Vide Daily Telegraph*, 4th February, 1880.

Sunshine recorded in 1883—London, 1197 hours; Hastings, 1824·7 hours.

when Princess Victoria, resided for a considerable time in the Marina, and in 1864 the Prince and Princess of Wales with their infant son, Albert Victor, made a stay at the Victoria Hotel. The Crown Princess of Prussia visited St. Leonards in 1868 with her family; the children being sent there again in the years 1875 and 1876. Two of the children of the Prince of Wales have on two several occasions sojourned, as their Royal parents had done, at the Victoria. When the Revolution of 1848, which overturned so many thrones, sent Louis Philippe into exile, he at once came hither, and converted the Victoria Hotel into a temporary palace. For several years he and the Queen Amelie, and the various distinguished members of his family resided here: on Sundays going regularly to the Convent Chapel, the Chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury not then being built. On another occasion, the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier and their children, with Queen Christina, of Spain, made a stay; and in 1870 the Empress Eugenie and her ill-fated son, in the first days of exile, took refuge in the Royal and Imperial Marine Hotel at Hastings, the Prince being specially directed to come here by the Emperor, who knew the place well, having lived in the adjoining house in by-gone days.

In conclusion, we may remark that the Census Returns establish the wonderful progress the towns are making—42,256 in 1881, against 29,289 in 1871, being an increase in the population of 12,967; also the rateable value of the Municipal district, which was £169,209 5s. in 1871, and £275,534 16s. 8d. in 1881, had increased to £295,044 16s. 8d. in June, 1883, and finally, in 1871, the Property Tax (Schedule A) was assessed on £221,594, whereas in 1881 it was on £353,447, showing an increase of the rental of the Borough of £131,853.

THE POPULATION OF HASTINGS.

CENSUS RETURNS.

1801	...	...	...	2,982	1851	...	...	...	17,553
1811	...	...	...	4,000	1861	...	...	...	23,443
1821	...	...	...	6,051	1871	...	...	...	29,289
1831	...	...	...	10,686	1881	...	...	...	42,256
1841	...	...	...	11,789					

Table showing Results of Observation at Hastings and St. Leonards.

YEAR.	MEANS.						EXTREMES.						TOTALS.							
	Barometer at 32° Farenheit. Mean sea level.		Temperature in shade.		Relative Humidity		Amount of Cloud.		Max. in Shade.	Min. in Shade.	Daily Range.	Max. in Sun.	Min. on Grass.	Max. in Shade.	Min. in Sun.	Max. in Shade.	Max. in Sun.	Min. on Grass.	Rain (Inches.)	Number of Days .01 or more fell.
	9 a.m.	9 p.m.	9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Saturation	100.	9 a.m.	9 p.m.	9 a.m.	9 p.m.										
1875	30.011	30.010	50.4	48.0	7.2	5.8	54.6	44.4	10.2	78.1	22.3	30.205	176
1876	29.920	29.921	50.6	48.7	6.4	5.6	55.5	44.6	10.9	...	41.5	86.1	20.9	18.4	32.115	201
1877	29.926	29.926	50.7	48.9	82.3	86.0	6.3	5.6	55.5	44.5	11.0	99.4	40.5	76.5	24.0	137.6	18.7	39.110	210	
1878	29.947	29.944	50.1	48.5	83.0	87.1	6.6	5.9	54.9	44.7	10.2	96.6	40.4	83.7	21.2	136.6	14.2	36.720	204	
1879	29.961	29.963	47.0	45.6	84.7	87.6	7.2	6.3	51.4	41.9	9.5	89.3	38.4	74.4	17.6	135.6	15.0	32.390	212	
1880	30.001	30.001	50.7	48.8	84.2	87.7	6.7	5.3	55.6	45.1	10.5	98.5	41.3	80.5	23.6	137.3	16.1	35.736	174	
1881	29.981	29.981	49.9	48.0	81.4	86.3	6.4	5.3	54.3	44.2	10.1	96.2	39.7	85.6	16.7	142.0	15.0	30.734	190	
1882	29.963	29.964	50.9	49.6	82.8	86.1	6.6	5.4	55.5	45.9	9.6	98.4	40.5	76.4	26.9	141.2	22.9	33.528	192	
MEANS	29.964	29.964	50.0	48.3	83.1	86.8	6.7	5.7	54.7	44.4	10.3	96.4	40.3	80.2	21.7	138.4	17.2	33.817	195	

NOTE.—The above observations were taken during the first five years by A. E. MURRAY, Esq., F.M.S., at Manor House, Hastings, at an elevation of 172 feet above mean sea level, and about one mile from the sea, and the Station was periodically inspected by R. H. SCOTT, Esq., F.R.S., of the Meteorological Office, London, and found, in all respects, most satisfactory. The observations during the last three years were taken by HENRY COLBORNE, M.R.C.S., F.M.S., at Carisbrooke Road, St. Leonards, at an elevation of 116 feet above mean sea level, and about 500 yards from the sea. All the arrangements of this Station have likewise met with the entire approval of the Meteorological Office of London. All the instruments at both Stations are of the first quality, and have been verified at Kew Observatory—except the sun thermometers (black bulb in vacuo) which have been compared with the original standard sun thermometer, the property of the Rev. F. W. Stow, M.A. At Manor House the grass thermometer was placed on supports one inch above short grass; at Carisbrooke Road the instrument was placed upon the grass. The rain-gauge at each Station is a foot above the ground.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT,

By H. COLBORNE, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.M.S.

Weather observations having been taken in the Borough of Hastings during the past eight years (1875-1882) for the Meteorological Office, London, a better knowledge of its climate can now more readily be obtained than has hitherto been possible, owing to the want of reliable data; and although eight years are not sufficient to give absolutely true average values, yet there is reason to believe that a more extended series of observations would give results little differing from those already arrived at.

Hastings and St. Leonards may be said to possess not one but many climates, from the fact of the hilly country around providing localities affording complete exposure to or protection from the cool land winds. Thus it is that invalids suffering from almost any ailment can obtain a residence suitably situated for their cases. Thermometers placed at different parts of the two towns give slightly different results, and it is absolutely necessary, in order to obtain a proper knowledge of our climate, that observations (especially of temperature and humidity) should be taken in many exposed, as well as sheltered, parts of the towns. We would then, after a careful study of the instrumental differences thus noted, be in a better position to understand why it should be found, as Dr. Theodore Williams lately stated when speaking of the relative merits of different parts of the South Coast of England, that, "*from a trial of 250 cases of pulmonary consumption, wintering at the various British Channel Stations, the patients at the milder localities in the West did not progress so favourably as those wintering at the more cool and bracing health resorts (such as Brighton and Hastings) in the East.*"

The chief point for notice in the climate of Hastings is the remarkably small daily range of shade temperature. The subjoined table gives the daily range of shade temperature during the last two years for all the following places. Hastings, as will be seen, having the smallest range of any:—

	1881.	1882.	Means.
London	13·8	13·6	13·7
Brighton	12·3	12·7	12·5
Bournemouth	12·1	12·7	12·4
Torquay	12·5	12·1	12·3
Ventnor	10·9	10·2	10·6
Hastings	10·1	9·6	9·9

The mean temperatures of the summer months (June, July, and August) in Hastings is low when compared with all the above places, except Torquay and Bournemouth, the latter appearing to have about the same summer mean as Hastings.

Table showing the mean *summer* temperature :—

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	MEANS.
London ...	63.3	63.7	60.2	63.2	62.5	60.6	62.3
Ventnor ...	62.8	63.0	59.9	60.8	60.3	61.7	61.4
Brighton ...	61.7	63.0	60.4	61.9	61.0	60.0	61.3
Hastings ...	60.5	61.7	58.0	60.7	59.5	60.0	60.1
Torquay ...	59.6	61.2	57.6	60.0	58.6	58.4	59.2

The mean temperatures of the three *winter months* (December, January, and February) at the same places are as under.

Table showing mean temperature of winter ending February :

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	MEANS.
London ...	41.4	35.0	36.0	41.3	38.4
Brighton ...	41.2	35.6	36.4	41.2	38.6
Hastings ...	41.4	35.6	37.1	42.0	39.0
Bournemouth	42.6	36.2	36.8	42.9	39.6
Torquay ...	43.5	38.2	39.9	42.1	40.9
Ventnor ...	44.9	37.7	39.5	44.0	41.5

Thus we obtain the following table, which gives the difference between the mean summer and mean winter temperatures at each place :—

London ...	...	...	...	...	...	23.9
Brighton	...	...	...	...	...	22.7
Hastings	...	...	...	...	...	21.1
Ventnor...	...	...	...	...	...	19.9
Torquay...	...	...	...	...	...	18.3

The extremes of shade temperature registered at the same places, during the eight years observations have been taken for Hastings, are :—

	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.
London ...	94.6	11.8	82.8
Bournemouth	85.5	12.2	73.3
Brighton ...	82.0	11.4	70.6
Hastings ...	85.6	16.7	68.9
Torquay ...	82.8	15.3	67.5
Ventnor ...	81.9	14.6	67.3

With regard to the amount of rain, and the number of days upon which it fell, a few words are, perhaps, necessary.

The mean yearly rainfall (33.817 inches) would appear to be too great, but it must be remembered that the rainfall during the eight years under consideration has been above the average in the South of England. From a valuable table just published by the

Meteorological Office, we learn that the rainfall during the last eight years, over the whole of the South of England, has yielded a yearly mean of 32·7 inches, whereas the average of the past 17 years is 31·0 inches. Thus we may fairly deduct 1·7 inch from our total of 33·817 inches, leaving 32·117 inches, which will then represent nearly the average fall of rain in Hastings, at an elevation of from one to two hundred feet above sea level. Ten years (1871-1880) observation of rainfall, taken at the Hollies, Hastings, by A. H. Wood, Esq., C.E., at an elevation of about 100 feet above the sea level, give a yearly mean of 32·89 inches. Falling, as it does, for the most part, upon porous, sandy soil, watery accumulations upon the land are uncommon, and benefit is the only result of our rainfall, in purifying the atmosphere, cleansing the drains, and providing for our necessities in various ways.

In calculating the "number of days upon which rain fell," it must be remembered that it is the practice amongst observers to enter dew in the "rainfall column," and that, on an average, at least twelve in the year are only deposits of dew. Thus we may say that rain falls in Hastings, on an average, of something above 180 days during the year, or that every alternate day, on an average, should be without rain, snow, or hail.

A tabulation of the winds has been omitted, as there is nothing characteristic in them. The winds over the whole of the South of England are extremely similar as to direction, a tendency to an increase of mean force being noticeable at the extreme west and east ends of the coast, so that the breezes at Hastings are fresh, and dead calms very rare.

From the above tables we learn that the mean daily range of shade temperature in Hastings is remarkably small when compared with nearly all other South Coast of England stations; that the summers are cool when similarly compared; that the winters, though not mild, are certainly not severe, and that, seeing we enjoy a daily maximum of sun power, averaging 41·4 degrees, we are favoured with an atmosphere exceedingly clear. The mean daily maximum of sun power in London is about 35 degrees, thus we enjoy fully six degrees more solar warmth than that city. The chief part of this great difference is caused by the winter fogs in the metropolis checking solar radiation upon days when sea coast stations are *perfectly free from fog or cloud of any description*. Thus it is not uncommon for the solar radiation thermometer at Hastings to reach 80 degrees on such occasions. When a dense fog holds possession of London, artificial light has to be employed, and no solar power registered by the instrument for that purpose. Indeed, under extreme cases, the black-bulb-in-vacuo thermometer will at times give a lower maximum reading than the maximum in the screen.

Sunshine Record at Hastings and St. Leonards-on-
Sea during the Year 1883.

	Number of hours recorded.	Greatest amount on one day.	Date.	Number of Day on which no sunshine was recorded.
January	62·2	6·7	25th	12
February	85·5	9·7	23rd	12
March	177·3	10·5	4th	4
April	195·6	12·0	30th	5
May	249·3	14·7	22nd	5
June	248·9	15·1	2nd	2
July	206·6	14·9	2nd	1
August	207·2	13·0	24th	2
September	130·3	10·0	9th	5
October	130·2	9·0	6th	7
November	93·3	7·7	13th	7
December	38·3	5·7	4th	13
Total	1824·7			75

Bright Sunshine recorded at Hastings amounted to 1824·7 hours, whilst only 1197 hours were registered in London.

The above table shows the results of the first completed year's record of the Sunshine Recorder lately set up by the Hastings Corporation.

It is impossible to estimate the value of this Instrument to the Borough, so much attention having been given of late by the medical profession to the amounts of sunshine enjoyed by the several resorts of invalids, and the recognised benefit resulting from the advantage of a sunny climate, especially during the winter months.

The above table shows that Hastings is favoured with a large amount of sunshine; and, when compared with all other British Meteorological Stations possessing Sunshine Recorders, to have been visited during the past year with the *greatest* amount of bright sunshine, and this is more particularly shown during the winter months when it is admitted medically to be most needed in the treatment of consumption and allied cases.

HY. COLBORNE, M.R.C.S., F.M.S.

Pamphlet on Hastings and St. Leonards,
By J. C. Savery, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.S.A. Published 1868.

The district of Hastings is from 300 to 400 feet high in its central parts, and the ground forms three hills with deep valleys running to the sea. It comprises the towns of Hastings and St. Leonards only. They lie on the lower beds of the Wealden series, which are grouped under the name of the "Hastings Beds," and consist of alternations of sand and clay; in this case, the area of the district being about two-thirds of sand and one of clay. The Castle Hill is Ashdown Sand, on which also the main parts of the town of Hastings are built. St. Leonards is chiefly on the Tunbridge Wells Sand, and partly also on Wadhurst Clay. There is a great range of elevation within the inhabited parts of this town, and there must be very varying facilities for the natural drainage of particular parts, considering that some localities stand high, some low; most on sands, but some on clay. But the most parts must be dry.

Enquiry has been made by Dr. Greenhill, of Hastings, as to the mortality among persons frequenting this town, on account of the repute its climate has obtained in consumption, and the result is, that certainly more than half the registered mortality from this disease is among visitors. Of the male rate, 288 is accounted for by visitors, and of the female rate 259, reckoning the deaths on the male and female population aged 15—55, mean of two censuses. But as the numbers of visitors have not been ascertained at the censuses, the rate among residents cannot be computed by merely deducting these figures. Perhaps half the registered rates will be not far from the truth for consumption among residents. Its indigenous phthisis only would certainly place Hastings in a wholly different place among other districts than is assigned to it for its registered mortality from the disease. But of its true position relatively to other districts, it can only be affirmed that it must stand among the highest—perhaps even in the very highest place.

The great peculiarity of the climate of Hastings is its equability; by this term I mean its freedom from great extremes of heat and cold, and its comparatively warm character in winter, and coolness in summer, with a very small daily range. I wish carefully to call attention to the term "comparatively," for it is often a source of disappointment to visitors to find that we have not an absolutely warm climate in winter; they expect to find a temperature of 60° when it is 20° in London, and feel aggrieved to see a flake of snow or half-an-inch of ice. We do not claim such an absolute immunity from the vicissitudes of seasons; what we claim is, that in winter our mean temperature is higher, our extreme cold much higher, and the range much less than many—in fact, most parts of England—and more genial than many favoured places of health resort. Again, the peculiarities of the invalid climate, if I may so term it, do not exist in all parts of the town; they are dependent for the most part on conditions of defence from the colder winds, and an exposure to the warming influence of the sun.

The observations upon which the following data of the "invalid" climate were founded when taken in the Marina, St. Leonards, and compared with others taken at the same time at the Literary Institutions, George Street and High Street, Hastings; these all read closely together, and present the state of our knowledge of those portions of the towns best fitted for the winter residence of the pulmonary invalids. But besides this we have two well-marked climates, one which I would term the "residential" climate, occupying the sides and summits of the first range of hills, defended from the more boisterous and colder blasts from the north and east, but exposed much more than that portion of the towns lying beneath the cliffs, which is peculiarly the resort of the invalid. The other, a bracing, windy climate on the top of the hills, represented by the Fairlight and Cemetery Stations, whose range is much greater than the "residential" or "invalid," the mean temperature modified by latitude, but not otherwise much differing from the surrounding country, except in its freedom from high summer temperatures.

I would now endeavour to prove these three propositions:—

1. *That Hastings is warmer in winter than most other places.*
2. *That Hastings is cooler in summer than most other places.*
3. *That Hastings has a less daily range than most other places.*

First. Hastings is warmer in winter than most other places.

This may mean that its extreme cold is less, or that its mean cold is less, and so may refer to two distinct features of a climate, both of which, however, are true in respect to our own. I will first show the position it has held on occasions in which the rest of England has been effected by severe cold.

In January, 1855, the great cold during which the Thames and Severn were frozen for miles, and the readings were at zero near London, here the coldest point was 15° .

In the great cold of December, 1859, when the cold registered at Clifton was $10^{\circ}2$, in Devonshire 0° , near Nottingham 4° , here the cold never fell below 25° , and was warmer than 51 other stations recorded by the Registrar-General.

In the cold of January and February, 1861, when the thermometer at Exeter and Clifton sank to $9^{\circ}7$, in Norfolk to 1° , here we were warmer than 63 other returned localities, and equal to Ventnor—viz., 24° .

In February, 1866, a cold of 12° was registered at Sydenham; here it was 30° .

In January, 1867, a cold of 7° was recorded at Staines; here the thermometer never fell below 25° .

These facts show that in great extremes of cold this locality enjoys considerable immunity from its effects; and it now remains for me to show that, generally, we are also warmer in winter than most places, which will be proved if the mean of all lowest be shown to be higher.

In the winter of 1859-60, in December, our mean of all lowest, $35^{\circ}9$, was above that of 48 other stations.

In January, 1860, with a reading of $39^{\circ}5$, we were warmer than 52 other points, including Torquay and Exeter.

During the next winter, great cold was experienced in the rest of England: and in December, 1860, we had a mean of all lowest of $36^{\circ}4$, which was lower than 55 other stations.

In February, 1861, our reading was identical with Ventnor and Guernsey, and above every other locality.

In the next winter, in December, we were also identical in our reading with Ventnor, and above every other station.

We had a colder January and February in 1862 than usual; still our mean of all lowest was above Bournemouth, Osborne, London, and 52 other stations.

The reason why we should be thus protected from the vicissitudes of temperature need not be sought for far. This portion of the country is altogether *slightly* warmer, from the fact that the prevailing winds in winter, coming from the north and north-east, traverse a large extent of German Ocean before reaching us. This mass of water is much warmer than the land, and the tract of country lying between it and us is not of sufficient extent to chill the air before it reaches us. Again, the channel in the front of us is several degrees warmer than the land, and any southerly breeze will increase the temperature; but this latter element we only enjoy in common with the rest of the south coast. Thirdly, the air in winter is usually near its point of saturation with moisture, and more notably so near the sea; therefore at night the radiation is much retarded by the formation of cloud between the earth and space, and this prevents the ground cooling so much as it does under a more brilliant sky. Another, and, perhaps, the principal cause of the mildness of our lower localities, is the shelter which the hills afford from the N.W., N., and N.E. winds. These are all cold winds, and mostly dry; air, which is dry, on meeting with a moistened surface, gives rise to cold, and this effect is greatly increased by rapid movement of the air, which brings fresh particles into contact with the surface; whereas, if the air be at rest, it soon becomes charged with its normal amount of moisture, and a further loss of heat is prevented, the heat accumulated from the sun by day being slowly imparted to the lower air by night, and preventing the temperature falling so low as elsewhere.

Secondly. Hastings is cooler in summer than most other places.

The opinion still prevails that we are hot in summer. That this is erroneous, I shall now attempt to prove, and that it should be so, is quite easy to be explained. The earth in the interior of the island becomes much hotter than the sea surrounding it, and the cool air over the ocean flows from its

surface to the heated region ; here, in its turn, it soon becomes rarefied, and is again displaced by the cool breezes from the sea. In June, July, and August, it is the S.W. wind that principally blows, and it is precisely this wind which traverses the greatest expanse of ocean before it reaches us ; and, therefore, moderates the heat in these hottest months ; in fact, the hotter it is inland, the cooler relatively do we become, as the air being more rarefied over a large expanse of country, requires a larger amount of cold air from the sea to replace it. July is the hottest month, and in it the mean temperature of the ocean in this latitude according to Maury, is about 60°. There is thus often a difference of 20° and upwards between the temperature of the centre of the island and deep water. We, therefore, being situated at the line of junction of the two, enjoy the advantage of escaping from the excessive heat.

Let us now see how we fare when the heats of summer have been very great.

The summer of 1859 was very hot, and at Leeds a temperature of 89° was registered in April, and the same day in London one of 84°8. Our reading was 65°.

On July 13th, in London, the extreme heat of 94° was recorded in the shade ; Guernsey and Derby registered 83°, Torquay, Aspley, and York 82°. We were lower here than any other station, viz., 75°.

On August 12th, 1861 : At Exeter 84°5 was registered, at Camden Town 89°5. Here the reading was 70°2.

In May, 1864, a heat of 89°5 was recorded at Highfield. Here it was but 75°.

In May, 1867 : At Tonbridge 93° was registered. Here it was 71°.

In the great heat of 1868, the highest point reached here was 81° on one occasion ; the usual maximum reading being from 76° to 78°.

From these high readings it is clear that we do not suffer so much as is supposed from extreme heat ; so the mean of all highest is usually below that of most other places, for I do not claim for the climate that it is cooler than the whole of England.

In July, 1859, we were 10 degrees cooler than London and 42 other stations, including Torquay, Ventnor, Exeter, and Gloucester.

In July, 1860, we were cooler than 40 other stations, our mean being 65°1, and below Exeter, Osborne, and London.

In July, 1861, with a mean reading of 66°5, we were cooler than 45 other stations.

In July, 1862, we were less than 20 other places, and equal with 10 ; being cooler than Exeter, Bournemouth, Bath, and London.

Thirdly. Hastings has a less daily range than most other places.

The mean daily range of a place is the difference between the mean daily extremes of heat and cold, and marks more strikingly than any other meteorological fact the exposure to, or immunity from, the vicissitudes of climate ; consequently, the lower this element is, the more equable may the climate be assumed to be.

In order to determine the relations of the climate of Hastings in this respect to that of the rest of England, I have compared our results with each one of those recorded by the Registrar-General for four years ; and I find that out of 2,531 instances our range was less than other stations 2,434 times, being more than other stations only 97 ; or, assuming the returns to be furnished by 52 localities, we had a less daily range than 50. But as all the stations do not make their returns regularly, and as no station as an universally smaller range than ours, these figures only exhibit the *relation*, not the *actual* facts ; for the number of stations in connection with the Registrar-General during the four years has been above 80, and the actual number of stations at which there has been a less daily range are 3, viz., Guernsey, out of 46 readings, was less than here 32 times ; Aspley, out of 46 readings, was less 29 times, equal twice, and more 14 times ; and Scarborough, out of 46 readings, has 24 less and 22 more than here. While at Torquay, Ventnor, Clifton, Worthing, and Llandudno, the proportion was considerably in favour of our locality, and at Bournemouth, Harrogate, and London, the range was in every case above ours.

Comparison of the Meteorological Data of the Southern Health Resorts—
Hastings, Ventnor, Bournemouth, and Torquay :—

		Mean Temperature.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean Monthly Range.	Degree of Humidity Saturation 100.	Rain-inches.	Days on which rain fell.
HASTINGS 6 years	{ December	42.0	6.2	23.6	83	2.1	11
	{ January	40.2	7.0	21.5	90	2.3	11
	{ February	40.0	6.7	21.4	85	1.5	9
VENTNOR 7 years	{ December	43.9	6.7	27.0	85	3.1	13
	{ January	41.5	7.0	23.0	81	3.3	15
	{ February	41.5	7.7	24.0	77	1.8	10
BOURNE- MOUTH 6 years	{ December	44.0	13.0	29.0	77	2.2	10
	{ January	40.5	11.2	31.9	86	2.9	12
	{ February	42.7	12.5	31.7	82	1.3	11
Quarter ending March 31st :							
HASTINGS	... ..	41.0	7.3	22.5	86	5.6	31
VENTNOR	... ..	42.6	7.9	24.0	77	7.7	40
TORQUAY	... ..	42.6	8.0	—	84	7.5	9
BOURNEMOUTH	... ..	41.9	12.8	32.0	2	6.6	

From the foregoing table we may deduce the fact that the peculiarity of the climates of the three winter residences of the pulmonary invalid (Hastings, Ventnor, and Torquay) consists to a great extent in the smallness of their range of temperature, both daily and monthly, and the large amount of aqueous vapour contained by the atmosphere in solution, without a liability to deposit it as fog. Bournemouth differs much from all the others—its range is much greater—its maximum and minimum readings being higher and lower than those of the other stations.

Notes on Hastings and St. Leonards, by A. R. CROUCHER, Esq., M.D., J.P.

By the average of returns for a series of years, according to the Registrar General's report, collated by myself, I find that in June, July, and August, Hastings is cooler than Blackheath and Camden Square, which can be seen by the comparison below :—

Mean of Maximum Readings in	Hastings.	Blackheath.	Camden Square.
June	65.1	69.9	71.7
July	69.6	74.8	75.7
August	69.0	73.5	74.3

The death rate per 1,000 has been for many years past at the rate of 18 and sometimes 17.5; and the Registrar, who keeps a separate note of the deaths of visitors, informs me that 20 per cent. of all the deaths registered in the borough consist of visitors, who, it is well known, frequently arrive at a health-resort such as Hastings is, in the last stage of illness, and when all possibility of recovery has gone.

Any observations upon Hastings and St. Leonards would be very imperfect if due consideration were not given to the excellent system of drainage now in operation in these towns. The drainage works were fully completed in July, 1868, at a cost of £40,000.

The system of drainage, both at Hastings and St. Leonards, is considered as complete as could possibly be effected, and received the approbation of Sir Joseph (then Mr.) Bazalgette and Mr. McClean, the eminent Engineers.

It requires but a short explanation to afford a perfect comprehension of the working of the system. The plans consist of intercepting sewers; *one*, commencing at the Archway and running westward, under the Parade wall, to tanks situated near the Bopeep Railway Station. Here the sewage is retained until two hours after high water, when, the Penstocks being raised, the whole contents of the tanks are discharged in about twenty minutes, and carried by the receding tide five hours longer to the westward, to be thoroughly diffused and mixed with the waters of the Channel. *The other sewer* starts from the centre of Warrior Square, enlarging as it proceeds to tanks situated under the East Cliff, capable of containing nearly 2,000,000 gallons. Here a similar process is carried on as at the western outfall, except that the discharge is made at dead low water, by which means the sewage is carried up Channel for five hours away from the town, and, as the flood tide is more rapid than the ebb, the sewage is carried to a greater distance than at the western outfall. The enormous iron pipe, sunk in a trench blasted out of the solid rock, discharges the whole contents of the reservoirs 2,500 feet from the tanks in about an hour from the time of raising the sluices, and therefore precludes any possibility of the sea-front being polluted.

Care must be taken not to mistake the iron culvert in front of Warrior Square, and those running into the sea near the Queen's Hotel, for any part of the sewage works; those large pipes are solely used for the purpose of allowing the storm or surface waters to flow into the sea.

Highlands of Hastings and St. Leonards as a Health Resort,
by Francis H. Parsons, Esq., M.D., &c.

Pulmonary invalids find under the shelter of the Hastings cliffs a welcome immunity from cold winds: and victims to bronchitis or advanced phthisis, reclining on the sunny Marina, rejoice at the absence of fog and frost in early spring, whilst few venture to explore the once uninhabited heights, now being rapidly covered with villas, *and where the climate is as bracing as Brighton, Mentone, or Malaga.*

The chalybeate water of this spring (*St. Andrew's Spa*), has not, I think, been sufficiently brought under the notice of the medical profession.

From the analyses of Professors Wanklyn and Stevenson, it appears that the water is impregnated with iron in the form of a proto-carbonate, to an unusual extent, containing a larger amount than the waters of Tunbridge Wells, Scarborough, Whitby, Buxton, or Bath. It also has the advantage of not causing constipation.

Dr. Stevenson's Analysis of the Hastings Chalybeate Water:—

	Grains per gallon.
Chloride of Sodium	6.3994
Sulphate of Sodium	0.6482
Sulphate of Calcium	0.3395
Carbonate of Calcium	2.7496
Magnesium, Carbonate	1.2530
Proto-Carbonate of Iron	3.2480
Sand and Impurities	0.5600

Here we have, within easy access, a *natural chalybeate*, which appears to present particular advantages over the different preparations of iron which modern pharmacy places at our disposal, most of which are assimilated with difficulty, and either escape digestion altogether or cause so much excitement in the organism as to preclude their employment for any lengthened period.

A course of this water generally renders the functions of digestion, circulation, and absorption, more active, and is indicated where there is debility, weak pulse, or defective natural secretion.

The degree of humidity on the highlands of Hastings averages 79 in summer, and 85 in winter; whilst at Brighton it is 76 in summer, and 87 in winter; at Camden Town it stands at 76 in summer, and 89 in winter. *I hope the publication of the above figures will tend to correct an old superstition, viz., "That Hastings is damp."*

Another common delusion about Hastings and St. Leonards is that they are hot in summer. This may be the case under the cliffs and in the valleys, but it certainly is not the case in the new districts, which I have described as "The Highlands." *Here the hottest days in summer are eight degrees cooler than London, and, contrary to general belief, three degrees cooler than Eastbourne.*

The late Mr. Savery, after observations extending over a period of six years, estimated that *the average number of thorough wet days was only nine in the year.*

Mr. Glaisher, in a letter addressed to Mr. Alexander Murray some time since, called attention to the marked unchangeableness of the climate of Hastings as compared with other English health resorts, and suggested that this peculiarity might have its advantages in the treatment of consumption.

Rheumatic cases do well, and the infrequency of this disease amongst the residents has been remarked by many of the local medical men.

We have now within easy access, on the highlands of Hastings and St. Leonards, a climate as bracing and exhilarating as the valleys are mild and sedative, suited for cases of early phthisis, anæmia, atonic gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, and the various forms of nervous exhaustion so common to those whose lives are subject to a constant mental strain.

For children, *especially Indian children*, I know no better climate in England than the highlands of Hastings and St. Leonards.

The highlands of Hastings and St. Leonards fulfil the essential requirements of a first-class health resort—a moderately mild mean annual temperature, with almost the smallest daily range in England; sea breezes, without the cold cutting winds so common on our east coast; a dry, absorbent soil, good water, and excellent drainage, with the advantage of a residence from 100 to 500 feet above the sea, on one of the most picturesque portions of our coast.

Hastings as a Health Resort, by P. De Villiers, M.D.

The south coast is much milder and more moist than the east and inland parts during the months of November, December, January, February, and March; but from April till October the temperature of the latter is greater. On this part of the coast, Hastings is certainly the place to be praised over all the other well-known health resorts. One glance at the tall cliffs which guard the valley and the sea-shore from the dread east and north winds, must tell why Hastings is to be chosen as the refuge for consumptives at any stage of their affection, and generally for those sufferers to whom these winds, in winter and spring, bring disease and death. Copland considers that, of the various places of the South Coast, Hastings ranks next to Undercliff as a residence for invalids with affections of the throat and of the lungs.

I don't remember to have ever seen the sea-water more limpid and pure than it shows in the large bay, in the centre of which lie Hastings and St. Leonards.

Dr. Theodore Williams reports, in his Lettsonian Lectures on "The Influence of Climate in the Treatment of Consumption," that 243 patients spent amongst them 386 winters, of three months' duration, at various health resorts, viz., Queenstown, Cornwall, South Devon, Torquay, Ilfracombe, the Isle of Wight, the Channel Islands, Bournemouth, Worthing, Bognor, Brighton, and Hastings and St. Leonards. Of these various localities, "*Hastings comes out at the head of the list*, both in the large percentage of improved, and in the small

number of worst cases; next comes Ventnor, then Bournemouth." Dr. Williams says 'that the largest number of second stage cases were sent to Hastings, and the smallest number of first stage cases; whilst the worst cases, as regards the condition of the lungs, were divided between Hastings and Bournemouth.

The sea-bathing at both St. Leonards and Hastings is excellent; the openness of the coast and smoothness of the beach fit it especially for the comfort of bathers. The fine level sands at low water form a promenade the equal of which is not easily found.

I am a physician, and as such I know how slight is the thread of existence, and how numerous and great are the ills which beset us, and I know something of the means provided to combat those dangers.

Now I am able to at once declare that I for the most part owe my life to the climate of Hastings.

Consequent upon excessive fatigue, I was last year stricken with tonsillary sore-throat and pulmonary congestion, a terrible complication that I trust I shall never again encounter.

I became consumptive. In a few days after an acute bronchitis supervened, which in five months reduced me to skin and bone, leaving me, in fact, at the last extremity.

In this condition, in the month of November last, my *confrères* directed me to leave London as soon as possible, and to repair to some sheltered place on the South Coast of England, but giving the preference to Hastings.

I arrived on the 16th November in a state of absolute exhaustion, and with only one thought—that my death was imminent.

At the end of three weeks I began to breathe. That was a great point. I was saved.

The climate of Hastings enabled me to live. I found it that which I should not have dared to have the thousandth part of a hope of finding elsewhere, not even in the south of France, and for this simple reason—acclimatised in the north of Europe by a long residence, and in my state of phthisis, complicated with bronchitis, I should have been exposed to too warm a temperature and to too deleterious influences of clime, which are the origin and the end each year of a great number of serious diseases, and specially aggravation of consumption, quickly followed by death.

I am, therefore, able to state, after my personal experience, that the mean temperature of Hastings, even during this last severe season of winter, was not as marked by the sudden, quick, irregular, and trying changes of weather which we find in other places, and that the climate is eminently favourable to the cure of diseases of the respiratory organs. My firm conviction is that in Hastings, above all places, consumption is curable.

Report of Analysis of Hastings Water, Drawn on May 10th, 1881.

All results are expressed in grains per gallon.

Description of Sample	...	...	...	...	Deep wells
Appearance in 2ft. tube	...	...	...	...	Faintly brownish
Smell when heated to 100° Fahrenheit	...	...	...	...	None
Chlorine	...	...	...	...	5·6
Phosphoric Acid	...	...	...	...	None
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	...	·8
Ammonia	...	...	...	...	None
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	·003
Oxygen absorbed in 2 minutes at 80° Fahrenheit	...	...	...	...	·002
" " " " 4 hours	...	...	...	...	·008
Hardness, Clark's scale in degrees, before boiling	...	...	...	...	6·5
" " " " after boiling	...	...	...	...	4·6
Total Solid matter dried at 220° Fahrenheit	...	...	...	...	20·4
Microscopical Examination of Deposit	...	...	...	...	Deposit very small in quantity and containing no organic structures
Remarks	

Analyst's Signature, HORACE F. CHESHIRE, F.C.S.,
Date of Report, May 12th, 1881.

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Particulars of Houses or Apartments may be obtained upon application to either of the firms named in this list, which is arranged alphabetically. Those marked* are also Auctioneers.

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- R. BEAGLEY** 59, LONDON ROAD, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
- JOHN BRAY*** SOUTH COLONNADE & ST. JOHN'S ROAD, St. Leonards-on-Sea, and WHITE ROCK PLACE, Hastings.
- CAVE & EDWARDS** (late 15, GRAND PARADE, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
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- ENGALL, VALLER & Co.*** 35, ROBERTSON STREET, Hastings, and at St. Leonards-on-Sea and Brighton.
- GAUSDEN & DAWSON*** 48, MARINA, St. Leonards-on-Sea, & 40, ROBERTSON STREET Hastings.
- CARLETON J. LEWNS*** 41, HAVELOCK ROAD, Hastings
- EISDELL MOORE & Co.*** 52, ROBERTSON STREET, and 6, QUEEN'S AVENUE, Hastings.
- W. F. REVILL** 10, WELLINGTON PLACE, Hastings.
- G. W. VENESS*** 31, HAVELOCK ROAD, Hastings.
-

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Mrs. Kesteven-Hill, 42, Warrior Square, St. Leonards.

Facing West. Overlooking beautiful Gardens, with right of entry thereto. Smoking Room. Terms on application.

*By Special Appointment to H.I. and R.H. the
Crown Princess of Germany.*

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ROYAL ALBION HOTEL, HASTINGS.



This old-established first-class Hotel has undergone extensive alterations, also Handsomely Re-furnished throughout, and is now open for Families and Gentlemen.

TARIFF, with Boarding terms, on application to

STEPHEN CHANDLER, Manager.

SEASIDE & PIER HOTEL, WHITE ROCK, HASTINGS.

Facing the Sea and Grand Promenade.

*THIS HOTEL IS THE MOST CHEERFULLY SITUATED
IN THE TOWN.*

Excellent and Comfortable Accommodation
at moderate charges.

Boarding Terms from £2 2s. per week.

*Ladies' Coffee Room & Restaurant, Private Sitting,
Billiard, and Smoking Rooms.*

For Tariff apply to Manager.



THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, HASTINGS.

This Hotel possesses advantages rarely to be found, being cheerfully situated, south aspect facing the sea, and in the most fashionable and quiet part of the town, sheltered position, close to the Pier and Baths, within five minutes' walk from the Railway Station. It contains elegant Suites of Apartments; also single Rooms, with the use of the largest and finest Coffee Room, Table d'Hote Room, and Ladies' Drawing-room, in Hastings and St. Leonards; also Reading room, Smoking-room, and Billiard-rooms.

CUISINE EXCELLENT. WINES CHOICE.
TABLE D'HOTE AT 6.30.

TARIFF on application to

WILLIAM GLADE, Manager.

The Hotel Flies meet the Trains.



ALEXANDRA HOTEL

EVERSFIELD PLACE, ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

THIS HOTEL, situate in the finest position in St. Leonards or Hastings, in the centre of the Parade, contains elegant Suites of Apartments, consisting of Sitting, Bed and Dressing-rooms, French Bedrooms, excellent double and single rooms, Spacious Coffee Room, a large and handsome **Reading and Drawing Room**, Smoking Room, Conservatory, Bath Room, Gentlemen's Lavatory, and every other convenience.

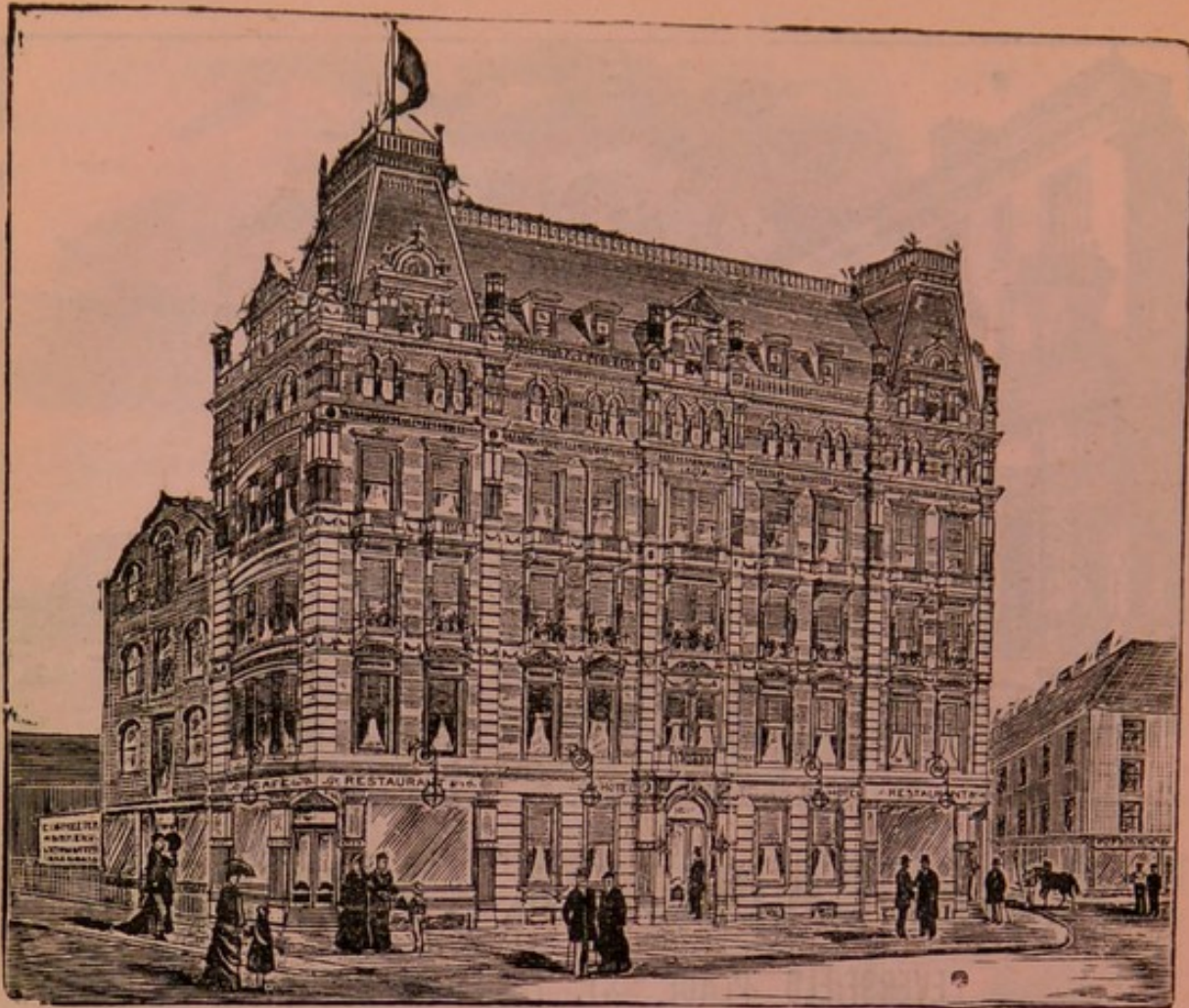
The Sitting Rooms and French Bedrooms, Coffee Room, and Reading and Drawing Room **all face the Sea**, and in the rear of the premises is a large garden.

The Hotel is close to the Pier and Baths, and about midway between Warrior Square and Hastings Stations, with a complete **south aspect**, directly facing the Sea, and commanding an uninterrupted and extensive view of the Channel; it is beautifully appointed, and fitted throughout with every modern appliance conducive to the comfort of Visitors.

Special arrangements, if desired, are made with families for lengthened periods. Table d'Hote at 6.30.

HENRY RADFORD,

MANAGER.



Cleanliness, Comfort, and Economy.

THE ALBERT HOTEL, HASTINGS,

Is most conveniently situated in the Queen's Road, immediately facing the Recreation Ground and Town Hall, two minutes' walk from the Sea, and about three minutes from the Railway Station, the Pier, and Baths. It contains large Coffee Room, Restaurant, Ladies' Drawing Room, good Smoking and Commercial Rooms, and about thirty Bed Rooms, the whole furnished and fitted in a first-class manner. Bath-room fitted with hot and cold water.

A first-class Restaurant is attached to the Hotel for the use of Visitors, where Dinners, Luncheons, Teas, and Suppers are served at a few minutes notice.

TABLE D'HOTE ON SUNDAYS AT 2 P.M.

For Tariff apply to Manager.

N.B.—Letters and Telegrams replied to at once.



THE GRAND HOTEL, ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

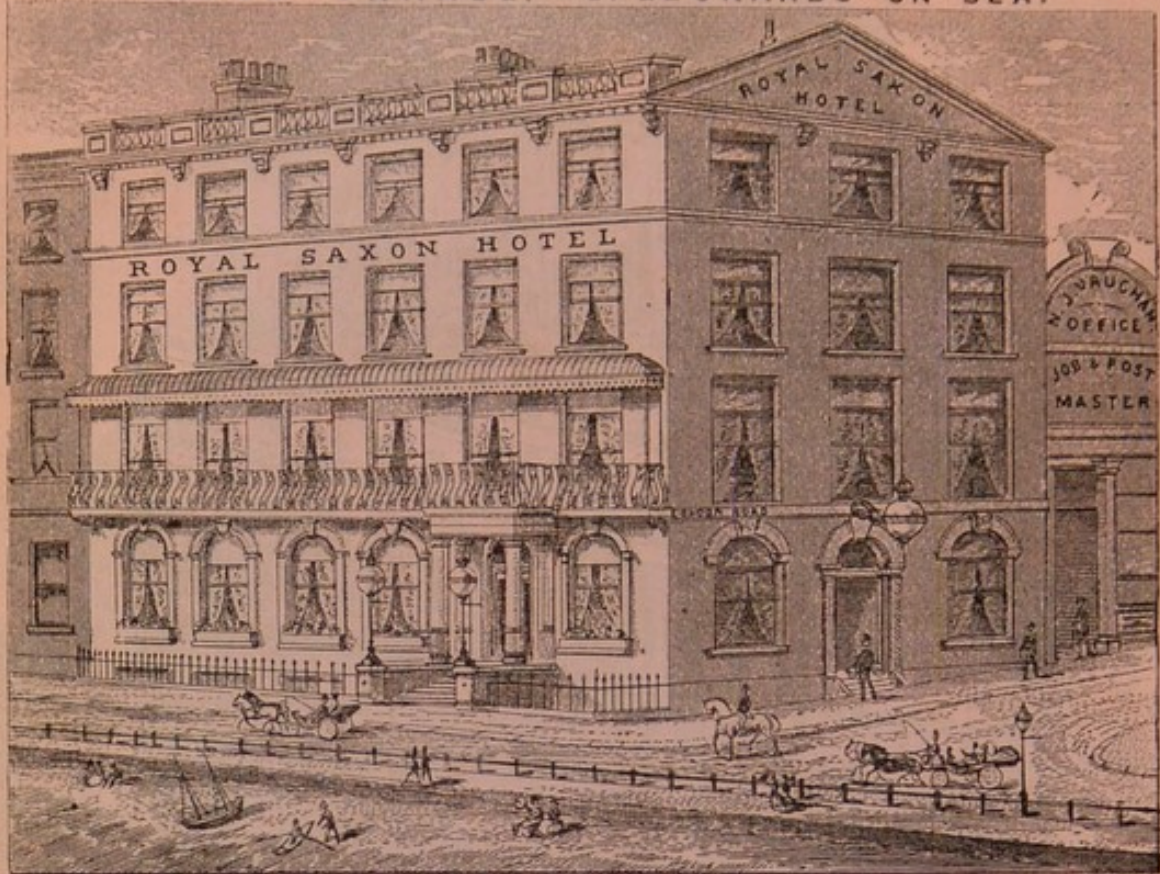
(FACING THE PIER AND SEA.)

This Hotel, which was opened on the 17th January, 1883, is situated on the most central site of the Parade, an Esplanade which is acknowledged by all as among the finest sea drives in the country. The Establishment has been furnished throughout in the most artistic manner, and with the greatest regard to the comfort of visitors. Baths are provided on nearly every floor, and particular attention has been paid to the sanitary arrangements of the whole building. It contains handsome Coffee Room, facing the sea, and with Conservatory at one end, where the table d'hôte is served at separate tables. Reading, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Room, and numerous suites of private rooms. The Hotel is under the very able management of

MR. CHAS. REINMANN.

ROYAL SAXON HOTEL.

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N. J. VAUGHAN, PROPRIETOR.



WARRIOR HOUSE HOTEL, ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

This first-class Private Hotel is on the Table d'Hote system, in best position, with view of the sea, and overlooking Warrior Square Gardens. It contains spacious and well-furnished Dining, Drawing, Billiard and Smoking Rooms, besides private Sitting Rooms. The building is warmed throughout, and the tariff is very moderate. Mr. C. M. ELKIN is the Proprietor, and the Hotel is under the efficient management of Mr. MARSHALL.



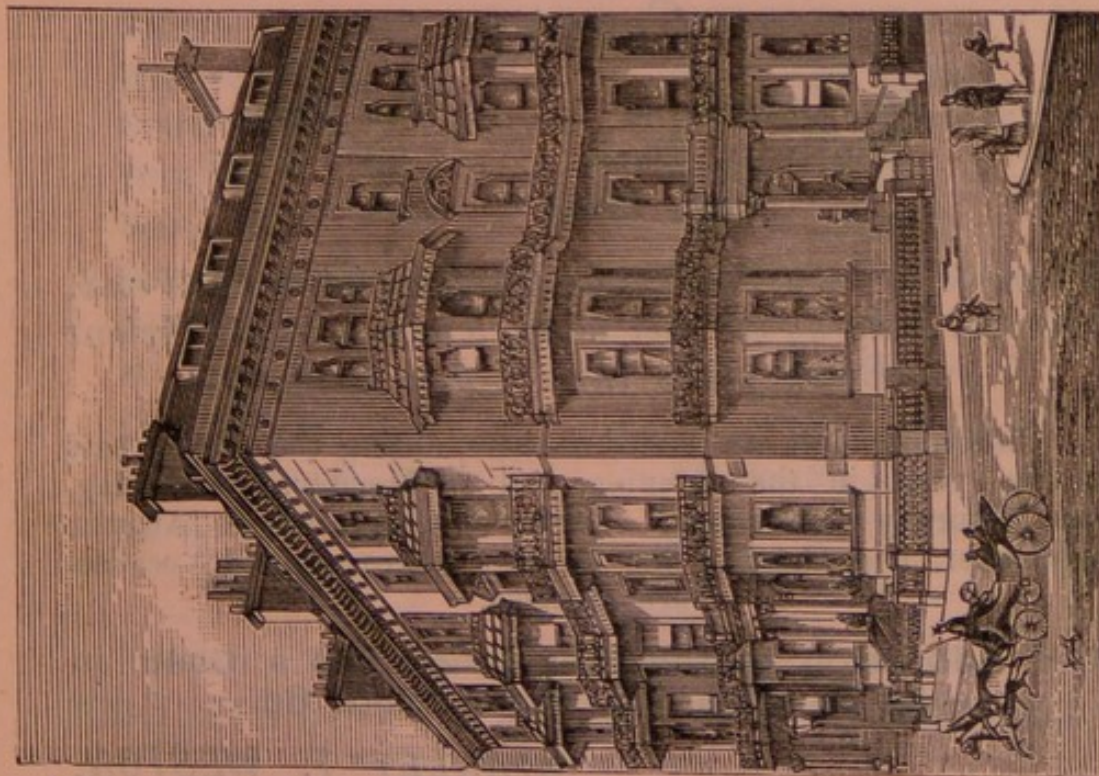
THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.!!

(FULL SOUTH ASPECT, FACING THE SEA.)

Old established. First-class comfortable suites of private Apartments, and elegantly furnished Public Rooms. Table d'Hote Seven o'clock, separate tables.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC OFFICE IN THE HOTEL.

Messrs. GEARING & REED are the Proprietors.



Edinburgh House, Private Hotel and Pension,
WARRIOR SQUARE, ST. LEONARDS.

Facing the Sea. Has every accommodation for the comfort of Visitors with use of Private Garden and Tennis Lawns. Close to Railway, Pier, Baths, and Concert Hall. Private Sitting-rooms. Inclusive Boarding Terms. Table d'Hote at 6.30. Cabs to meet all trains at Warrior Square Station. Billiards. Wholesale Wine, Spirit, Beer, and Cigar Merchant.

G. WALKER, Proprietor.



HASTINGS & ST. LEONARDS PIER.

One of the most Splendid Piers in the Country.

Its Length is	910 feet.
Width of Deck	43 „
„ Pier Head	124 „

There is a very handsome Pavilion at the sea end, 120 feet long by 80 feet wide, where a most efficient Band plays three times daily.

Entertainments are carried on here, during the greater part of the year, in the Evening, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday Afternoons. During the months of August, September, and October, the Band is increased, and Vocalists are engaged.

The Admission to the Pier is 2d. To a Chair in the Pavilion, 1d. Front Seats, 6d.

STANLEY T. WESTON,

3, Havelock Road,
Hastings

SECRETARY.

MESSRS.

EISDELL MOORE & CO.,
House & Estate Agents,

52, ROBERTSON STREET,

AND

6, QUEEN'S AVENUE, HASTINGS.

Intending Visitors to Hastings and St. Leonards,
WHO REQUIRE EITHER

FURNISHED HOUSES OR APARTMENTS,

Will save much time and trouble by writing beforehand to Messrs. EISDELL MOORE & Co., stating the terms they can give, the accommodation required, and the position preferred, who will at once send the addresses of suitable Houses that they have inspected and can recommend. Selection may be made from the following positions:—

In ST. LEONARDS.

Eversfield Place,
Marina,
Warrior Square,
Grand Parade,
West Hill,
Maze Hill,
Warrior Gardens,
Pevensey Road,
Magdalen Road,
Church Road,
St. Margaret's Road,
Carisbrooke Road,
&c., &c.

In HASTINGS.

Robertson Terrace,
Carlisle Parade,
White Rock Place,
White Rock Gardens,
Marine Parade,
Pelham Crescent,
Cornwallis Gardens,
Breeds' Place,
Wellington Square,
Cambridge Gardens,
St. Helen's Road,
Devonshire Road,
&c., &c.

Messrs. EISDELL MOORE & Co.'s carefully compiled
REGISTER OF UNFURNISHED HOUSES
To be Let and for Sale, and
LODGING and BOARDING HOUSES for Disposal,
Is the largest published locally, & may be had gratis on application.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS may be fairly said to rival Brighton in the number and excellence of their Educational Establishments; for years past the advantageous nature of the climate has induced persons interested in tuition to open Schools for Boys and Girls, and Private Establishments for Young Men preparing for the Army and other Public Examinations; and parents seem so satisfied with the results, physical and mental, that not only those Seminaries that have been long in existence, but those that have arisen more recently have met with an almost uniform success, and in many instances have had to enlarge their premises. Families that require instruction at their home, will find no want of able Masters and Governesses. The towns are centres for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, and a young lady of Hastings, who had already gained distinction in these, was, in 1881, bracketed 24th Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL.—*Principal*: Mr. JNO. STEWART.

(ESTABLISHED 1857).

Situation: CORNWALLIS PARK, HASTINGS; 114 feet above sea level.

UPPER SCHOOL for Boys, 11 to 18 years of age.

ARNOLD HOUSE. A Junior School for Boys, 7 to 11 years of age.

Over 200 Certificates obtained by Pupils from this School at the London University, and Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—MR. THOS. H. COLE, M.A.,

Wrangler, of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; English Tutor to the Countess of Paris and the Princesses of Spain; Mathematical Master and Lecturer on Geology in the School of Science;

Prepares Pupils for the Public Examinations. Courses of Lectures on Literature, Physical Geography, Geology and Astronomy in Ladies' Schools.

59, CAMBRIDGE ROAD, HASTINGS.

VISITING TUTOR—MR. PHILIP M. F. COLE,

Associate of Oxford and Successful Competitor in Civil Service Examination; Latin Master to Two First Class Boys' Schools;

Instructs Pupils in Classics and Mathematics, either at his or their residence.

59, CAMBRIDGE ROAD, HASTINGS.



WINCHESTER HOUSE SCHOOL.

Occupying the finest Site in St. Leonards, stands on a bed of sandstone, on high ground, at a distance of less than Half-a-Mile from, and over-looking the Sea, and is well sheltered from the north and east winds. The House, planned expressly for a School, contains large and lofty bedrooms, airy, well-lighted and ventilated. The large bath-rooms are served with hot water night and day. The Sanitary arrangements are as perfect as it is possible to make them. A fine well (100ft. deep) furnishes an unlimited supply of the purest spring water. Upwards of 5,000 gallons of water are placed in the roof, and there is an hydrant (with hose) on each floor. The Infirmary, disconnected from the rest of the house, contains Sick-room, Nurse's room, and every requisite. The Dining Hall, Schoolroom, and Gymnasium have each an area of 800 square feet, and are lofty and well ventilated. The Class-rooms, Lavatory, Carpenter's Shop, and Convalescent Room are well lighted and warmed. The Grounds contain two very fine Fives' Courts; two Turf Lawn Tennis Courts; a Cement Tennis Court; a very large Dry Gravel Playgrouud; and a Turf Play-ground for Cricket practice. The private Cricket Field is about five minutes' walk from the house. Sea Bathing and Swimming can be enjoyed during the entire year. The boys are regularly drilled.

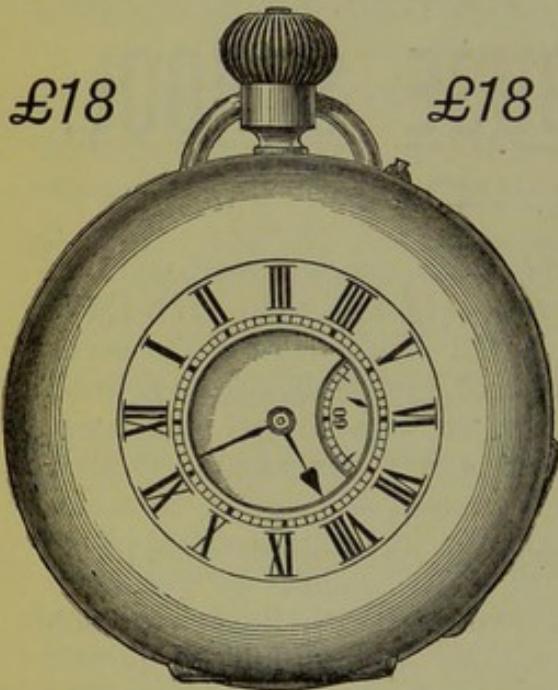
E. DOBELL,

Art Jeweller,

21, ROBERTSON STREET,

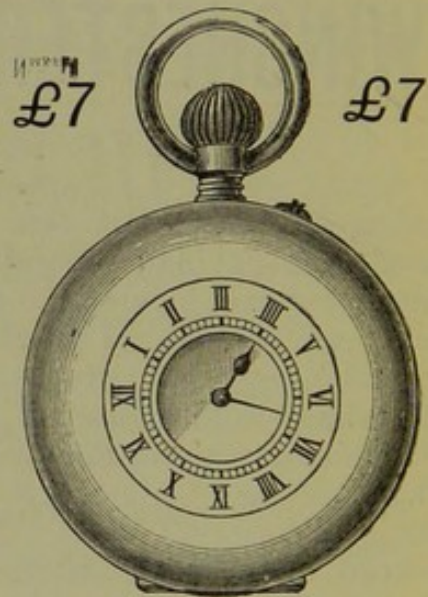
HASTINGS.

Dobell's Gold Keyless Lady's Gold Keyless



LEVER WATCH,

Guaranteed first-class Timekeeper.



GENEVA WATCH,

Jewelled in 8 holes. Warranted to keep good time.

N.B.—Sent per post on receipt of Cheque or P.O.O. Cash returned immediately if not approved.

OLD ÷ WATCHES ÷ TAKEN ÷ IN ÷ EXCHANGE.

Patentee and Manufacturer of the Telescopic Studs.

JOSEPH,

English and

Foreign



CHEMISTS,

14, GRAND PARADE,

ST. LEONARDS.

PHILLIPS BROS.,

Upholsterers, Cabinet Makers,

BEDDING MANUFACTURERS,

*Dealers in Superior Second-hand Furniture. Furniture Repaired
and Re-Upholstered.*

INVALID FURNITURE ON HIRE.

190 & 191, Queen's Road, Hastings; and Norman
Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

PHILLIPS BROS.,

UNDERTAKERS,

190 & 191, Queen's Road, Hastings; and Norman
Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

By Appointment
to



H. R. H.
the Prince of Wales.

WORTHINGTON & Co.

Brewers,

BURTON-ON-TRENT,
ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF A CENTURY.

Have Agents in all large towns.

TRADE PRICES.

Marks.		BRL. 36 Gals.	KILD. 18 Gals.	FIR. 9 Gals.
E	India Pale Ale	60/-	30/-	15/-
XE	" "	54/-	27/-	13/6
G	Strong Ale	84/-	42/-	21/-
F	" "	72/-	36/-	18/-
D	" "	66/-	33/-	16/6
C	Mild Ale	60/-	30/-	15/-
B	" "	54/-	27/-	13/6
A	" "	48/-	24/-	12/-
—	" "	42/-	21/-	10/6
S	" "	36/-	18/-	9/-
M	Light Dinner Ale	42/-	21/-	10/6
SS	" "	36/-	18/-	9/-

Agents for Hastings, St. Leonards and District—

C. T. HOW & CO.,

44, MARINA, ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA,

Of whom also the following of the above-named Ales may be
obtained in Bottle:—

India Pale Ale	...	4/-	per doz.,	Imp. Pints.
Mild Ale	...	3/-	"	"
Dinner Ale	...	2/6	"	"

F. C. NEVE,

Pharmaceutical Chemist,

BY EXAMINATION,

28, NORMAN ROAD,

ST. LEONARDS.

*Prescriptions carefully prepared with pure Drugs
and Chemicals.*

ALL KINDS OF INVALIDS' REQUIREMENTS, SURGICAL
APPLIANCES, &c.

Nursery Requisites of all kinds.

Fine Turkey Sponges, Feeding Bottles, Puffs, Boxes, &c.

NEVE'S VIOLET POWDER

Is SPECIALLY PREPARED for NURSERY USE

NEVE'S FULLER'S EARTH POWDER

Is an excellent absorbent Powder. Both these articles being prepared by himself, F. C. NEVE can guarantee them to be perfectly pure.

TOILET SOAPS

In great variety. Attention is called to NEVE'S TRANSPARENT SOAP, which will be found an excellent and economical article.

NEVE'S TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP

Is an excellent Soap for use in cold weather.

CHOICE PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS.

THE HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS
ADVERTISER,
VISITORS' LIST,
AND
FASHIONABLE RECORD.

Published every Thursday morning. 20 Pages, price 2d.

This Journal, which has recently been enlarged, enjoys a wide and extensive influential circulation, and is the recognised organ of the residents and thousands of visitors who make Hastings and St. Leonards their sea-side resort. It supplies full and accurate lists of both Residents and Visitors, and is a ready means of obtaining all local information.

In connection with the above Paper, an 8-page Pictorial Supplement is issued GRATIS, the first Thursday in every month.

Advertisements for the above Journal must reach the Publishing Office, Claremont, Hastings, not later than 7 p.m. on Wednesdays.

The Hastings and St. Leonards

OBSERVER,

The Leading Local Newspaper, is not exceeded in size by any Penny Weekly Newspaper in the Kingdom, and is emphatically *the* Newspaper for Hastings, St. Leonards, and District.

The circulation is nearly 9,000 copies weekly, and is far in excess of the combined circulation of all the other Newspapers published in Hastings and St. Leonards—no other Hastings Paper having one quarter the circulation of this Journal.

As an Advertising medium, the "HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS OBSERVER" has long stood at the head of the Local Newspaper Press, and its columns every week bear evidence of the value attached to it by all classes of Advertisers.

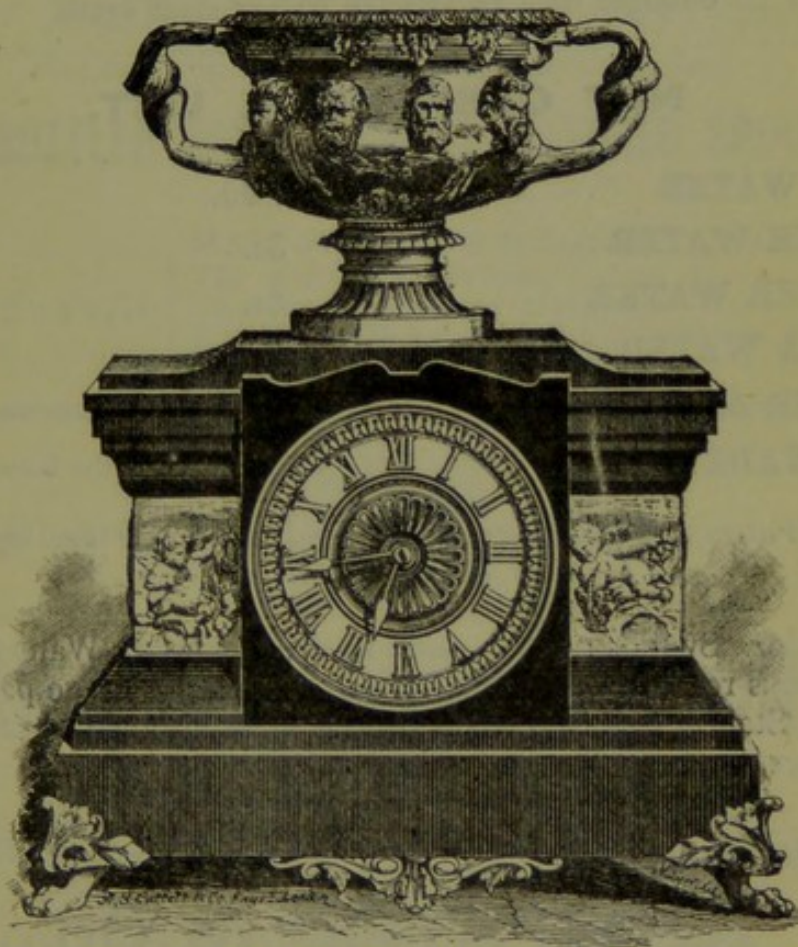
Advertisements received up to 9 p.m. on Fridays, but cannot be classified if received after 6.30 p.m.

All communications to be addressed to the Publisher,

F. J. PARSONS,
Advertiser & Observer Office,
CLAREMONT, HASTINGS.

Patronised by H.R.H.  The Prince of Wales.

JAMES FOORD & SON,
Importers of Clocks and Bronzes,
39, WHITE ROCK (OPPOSITE THE BATHS),
HASTINGS.



THE NEW PATENT KEYLESS CLOCK.

This handsome Marble Clock is made on a principle in which keys to wind and regulate it are entirely dispensed with. The Keyless Clock is made in any style—a first-class Clock striking the hours and half-hours on gong. Warranted for Seven years. Carefully packed and sent, carriage paid, to any part of the United Kingdom for £5 : 5 : 0

A large selection of Photographs of Clocks and Bronzes sent on application.

J. FOORD & SON supplied the whole of the Clocks to the Yacht "Sunbeam," in which her Owner, Sir THOS. BRASSEY, K.C.B., M.P., made his celebrated voyage round the world.

J. FOORD & SON,
Diamond Mounters, Medallists, & Masonic Jewellers,
HASTINGS.

R. M. MILLS & CO.'S BOURNE WATER,

THE PUREST IN ENGLAND.

By
Special Appointment
to



H.R.H. the
Duke of Connaught
and Strathearn.

Obtained from an Artesian Well of great depth.

NET CASH PRICE LIST.

	<i>Per Doz. Bottles.</i>	<i>Per Doz. Syphons.</i>
SODA WATER	2s. 6d.	6s.
POTASH WATER	3s.	6s.
SELTZER WATER	3s.	6s.
LITHIA WATER	5s.	11s.
GINGER ALE	3s.	Syphons are not filled
LEMONADE	3s.	with the Bourne Water.

These Waters are guaranteed pure, and what they are represented to be on the labels.

1 doz. Syphons or 6 doz. Bottles assorted Waters (in tie-down cases requiring no packing) will be sent carriage paid to any Railway Station in England on receipt of remittance or satisfactory references.

Sole Agents for the District—

HEMPSTED & Co.,

Dispensing Chemists,

14, GRAND PARADE, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

PROPRIETOR,

ARTHUR I. JOSEPH,

FROM

SAVORY & MOORE.

F. W. GAUSDEN,

(Many years with Messrs. Geo. G. SANDEMAN, SONS & Co., of London,
Oporto, Lisbon, and Xerez,)

Wine & Spirit Merchant

49, MARINA,

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA,

Next door to the Branch of the London and County Bank.

OLD BOTTLED WINES & WELL-MATURED SPIRITS.

AGENT FOR { MAX GREGER'S Hungarian Wines,
The Australian Wines,
The Royal Bucellas Hock, and
KENWARD & COURT'S Celebrated Hadlow
Ales.

ESTABLISHED



1840.

CHAS. HOLLEBONE & SON,

Tailors, Habit & Breeches Makers,

16, GRAND PARADE, ST. LEONARDS.

Military, Naval, Militia, & Deputy Lieutenants' Uniforms.

LIVERIES.

Ladies' Jackets and Costumes, Plain and Military
Braided, made to order.

Mourning on the shortest possible notice.

C. T. HOW & CO.,
Colliery Agents,
COAL, ALE, AND PORTER MERCHANTS,
44, Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

Best House and other descriptions of Coal at Lowest Current
Prices. Quotations on application.

AGENTS FOR—

Messrs. BEECHING, HODGKIN, and BEECHING, Bankers,
Hastings.
Messrs. SEELY & Co., Birchwood Collieries.
Messrs. COMBE & Co., Brewers, London.
Messrs. WORTHINGTON & Co., Burton-on-Trent.
Phoenix Fire, Pelican Life, Scottish Plate-Glass and Accident,
Employers' Liability, and Workpeoples' Provident and
Accident Insurance Companies.

**NEW & SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE**

AT

EDWIN SMITH'S
Furniture Mart,

MOUNT ROAD, CLIVE VALE, HASTINGS

Largest Stock in Hastings of first-class Second-hand Furniture,
Bedsteads, Bedding, Carpets, &c., at Lowest Prices for Cash.

Only Agent in Hastings for the sale of best
Oxidised Linoleums, manufactured by the Addlestone
Linoleum Company.

Thomas John HORE,
*Hosier, Glover, and Shirt
Maker,*
23, WHITE ROCK PLACE,
HASTINGS.

R. SNOWDEN, M.H.P.A.,
Homeopathic Chemist
(Established 1861.)
37, WHITE ROCK,
HASTINGS.

ARTHUR WISDEN,
Engraver,
28, Robertson Street, Hastings.
Arms, Crests, Inscriptions, Monograms,
and Cyphers, engraved upon Gold, Silver,
Ivory, Pearl, &c.
BRASS DOOR AND COFFIN PLATES.

Mesdames GREENAWAY,
Corset & Belt Makers,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, & FANCY
DRAPERS,
16, WELLINGTON PLACE, HASTINGS.

W. BECK, **Baker,**
6, EAST ASCENT, St. Leonards.
—)X(—
Agent for HILL & SONS'
WHOLE MEAL BREAD.

VINT,
Chemist,
WHITE ROCK, HASTINGS,
(Opposite the Baths).

GOLDING SISTERS,
Fruiterers & Florists
BOUQUETS, COAT FLOWERS, WREATHS
AND CROSSES,
On the Shortest Notice.
37, WHITE ROCK, HASTINGS.

HORACE S. PRIOR'S
Haircutting, Shampooing
AND
SINGEING SALOONS,
35, ROBERTSON STREET, HASTINGS,
AND AT
41, LONDON RD., ST. LEONARDS.
Established 1835.

ASTHMA REMEDY,
For affording instant relief, also
HASTINGS LOZENGES,
Celebrated for Voice, Throat, etc.
G. A. KEYWORTH, Chemist,
12, WELLINGTON PLACE,
HASTINGS.

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE
ROOMS.
E. & M. CHATER,
42, MARINA,
ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.
CHINA & TERRA-COTTA FOR PAINTING
English and French Colours.

ROCK BREAD FACTORY.

"When they started making bread at the little shop on Hastings Hill some 20 years ago, or rather more, Mr. and Mrs. Feaist could scarcely have dreamed that they were to build up such a business as they now possess, for the prospect before them at that time cannot be said to have been encouraging. Mr. Feaist had never done anything of the kind before, he was a journeyman miller, and was no more cognizant of the ins and outs of a bakery, or of mercantile affairs than are the majority of those who ply the dusty craft; but circumstances, which it would take too long to detail here, led to his seeking to establish himself in a business of his own, and so he and his helpmeet went into the occupation which seemed to be nearest to hand, viz., that of making bread. It became his object then to be a baker of good and wholesome loaves. The endeavour to carry this into effect must indeed, from the circumstances of the case, have been attended by a vast amount of anxiety and labour, and we learn that the turning of the first four bushels of flour into bread occupied no less than six weeks, while a large amount of the product thus obtained was consumed by the manufacturers. This was not rapid progress it is true, but it seems to have been putting into effect the reverse of the familiar observation, 'The more haste the less speed,' and by attending from the very first to the quality of the bread, the newly-installed bakers began before long to get a circle of steady customers. Every scrap of information to be obtained relative to the staff of life was seized and made the most of by the tyros, and the same policy has been pursued ever since, pounds and pounds being spent on experimenting, besides which Mr. F. visited all exhibitions where any phase whatever of the business was shown, the aim being, as we have intimated, to produce a good article. This was not an ambition of a heroic or a showy kind truly, but it was surely as commendable as any that could well be thought of. The importance of good bread needs no remark from us; it is apparent that if bread be bad, it is to little purpose that the other necessities of life are wholesome. Attention to this principle brought the article in question into favour, and in about two years it was deemed advisable to change the location of the bakery for a more central one, and so a move was made for a convenient position beside the great rock on which stand the ruins of Hastings Castle. At 'Rock Bread Factory' business was continued upon the same lines as at Hastings Hill, and the result of the perseverance and energy put into it has been such an extension of trade, that now no fewer than 29 hands are employed, and nine horses are kept busy in conveying the bread to all parts of these towns and the surrounding country. The exterior of the place is singularly unpretentious, and few casual passers-by can suspect the amount of work carried on within. The real state of things is, however, revealed, when one pays a visit to the interior and sees the men as busy as they can be in dealing with the great quantities of bread and cake that repeatedly come from the ovens.

"Passing through what may be termed the shop, one notices a well-appointed office with speaking tubes communicating with various parts of the premises, and a telephone, by means of which conversation can be carried on between the office and the proprietor's residence, nearly a quarter of a mile away. To describe the departments into which the place is divided, and the various uses of each particular division would, perhaps, be tedious, but we may just mention that the upper floor is occupied mainly by stores. Here is the chief staple of the manufacture, the flour, each sack bearing the brand which Mr. Feaist declares to be the best which he has yet discovered. Here and there are 'hoppers' for conveying the snowy commodity to the rooms below, where it is to be made up, and then there is here a variety of tackle for different purposes. Elsewhere is a steamer for preparing what is known in the trade as 'fruit,' that is to say potatoes. Why this term should be employed instead of the more general designation, it is difficult to see; but it may possibly be on account of the unreasonable prejudice often entertained against the unoffending and useful tubes which assists in making the bread palatable, and we believe digestible. That the potato possesses the latter characteristics the famous 'tidy cake' of Devon shows. At the Rock Bread Factory the German Yeast, so largely employed by many bakers, is never used, the leaven being what is called "patent yeast," which is made on the premises from malt and hops. The yeast being obtained, the next business is to make the 'ferment,' which may be described as the most delicate part of the whole process of baking, and herein lies the main secret which Mr. Feaist has laboured long to acquire. The proportions of the ingredients and the temperature are matters which policy makes it judicious to keep to himself, and so this particular piece of work is entrusted to no one save himself, unless it be to his wife. There is a vast deal of course besides the mere composition of the ferment to be attended to, for even the state of the weather must always be taken into consideration when bread is being made in large quantities, and it is possibly a want of familiarity with such details that so often produces failure in the home bakings. It is an amusing sight to see the process of making the dough of an evening, when a number of men are engaged in punching the yielding mass about as though they were in a rage with it. After this, which appears to be a simple matter enough, the dough is moulded, and the loaves are so disposed in the ovens as to make the most of every inch, and then the batch is allowed to remain 'till done,' as the cookery books would say, which is no doubt a matter requiring no small amount of judgment. Besides the 'staff of life,' various productions of a less substantial, and yet of a kindred nature are made at this establishment, Genoa cakes, wedding cakes, and Christmas cakes being turned out in large quantities. But, as in the beginning, and all through his business career, it is to bread that the proprietor applies his energies as the main feature of his productions, and the success that he has achieved is no less deserved than remarkable, for we learn that, besides in Hastings and St. Leonards, at Guestling, Westfield, Bexhill, Eastbourne, and at Sevenoaks, there is a demand for the coburgs and cottages produced at the Rock Bread Factory, while they have even found their way to the Metropolis."

ROCK BREAD FACTORY, **HASTINGS.**

NOTICE ! NOTICE !!

JOHN FEAIST,

Has made special arrangements for sending his

CELEBRATED BREADS

■ To any Station on the South Eastern and South Coast
Railways.

His Carts attend daily on Customers in all parts of

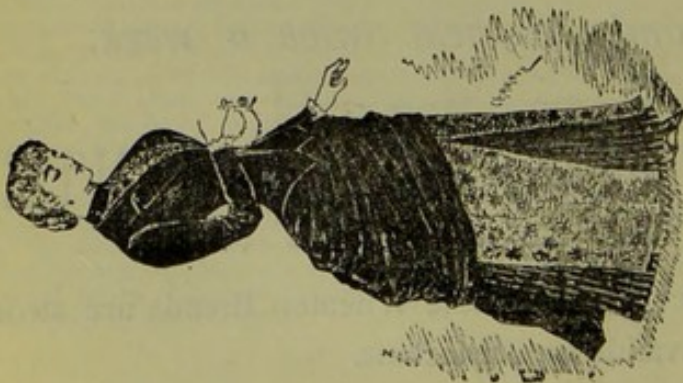
HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS,
AND AT
**ORE, FAIRLIGHT, GUESTLING, AND
PETT.**

Bexhill and Westfield twice a week.

Agent at EASTBOURNE—G. W. WINTER.

N.B.—His faculty and Whole Wheaten Breads are strongly
recommended to Invalids by Physicians.

THE LOUIS VELVETEEN.



The Favourite & most Fashionable Material

OF THE DAY.

Every Yard of the Genuine bears the name

“ LOUIS,”

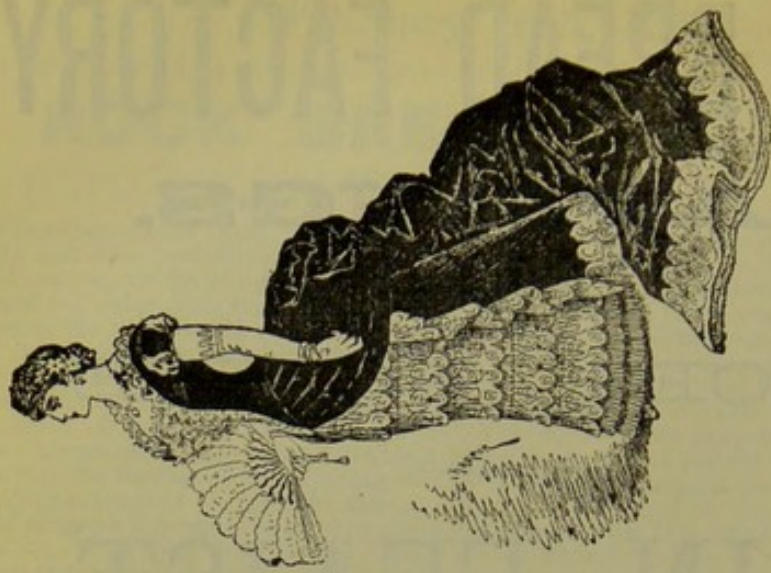
AND THE

Wear of every yard GUARANTEED.

PATTERNS POST FREE.

RODDIS & GOLDSMITH,

1 & 2, Robertson Street, Hastings.



The strictest examiner may try every test of touch and sight without discovering that these are other than the GENOA VELVETS they so closely resemble, while the peculiar arrangements resulting in the Fast-woven Pile enable them to stand interminable and rough wear, which would ruin real Velvets at four times the price.

FOR COSTUMES AND TRIMMINGS

It is unequalled; and, in fact, for all purposes in which Silk Velvet may be used, we specially recommend the “LOUIS” VELVETEEN. For NEEDLEWORK also this VELVETEEN offers great advantages, as it can be procured in so many shades, and it is easy to work upon—soft, rich, velvety, and durable. The “LOUIS” VELVETEEN offers a most useful material for artistic decorating at little cost.

LIVERY & PRIVATE STABLES,

EVERSFIELD MEWS;

WARRIOR SQUARE MEWS;

ALEXANDRA MEWS, WARRIOR TERRACE;

ROYAL VICTORIA MEWS, EAST ASCENT;

SUSSEX MEWS, MARINA;

GOOD ACCOMMODATION for SERVANTS.

JOB HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Proprietors - J. & W. SKINNER.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENT,

ALEXANDRA MEWS, WARRIOR TERRACE,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's well-trained Horses. Quiet Ponies for Children.

GOOD HUNTERS.

Pair and Single Pony Phaetons. Landaus, Victorias, Broughams,

PAIR AND FOUR-HORSE BREAKS.

Proprietors - J. & W. SKINNER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CORN, HAY, & STRAW STORES,

WESTERN ROAD,
ST. LEONARDS.

70, QUEEN'S ROAD,
HASTINGS.

HORSES FORAGED BY CONTRACT.

Proprietors - J. & W. SKINNER.

WARRIOR SQUARE

COACH FACTORY,

WESTERN ROAD,

Designs & Estimates Free. Good Workmanship & Moderate Charges.

Proprietors - J. & W. SKINNER.

Head Office—18, WESTERN ROAD.



FACTORY.—Mercatoria, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

J. D. KENNARD,
Cabinet Manufacturer,

AND

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHER,

19, Grand Parade & 78, Norman Road

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, CURTAINS, and every requisite
in House Furnishing supplied

AT A MINIMUM PROFIT.

