

A description of Brighthelmstone, and the adjacent country ; or the new guide for ladies and gentlemen using that place of health and amusement.

Contributors

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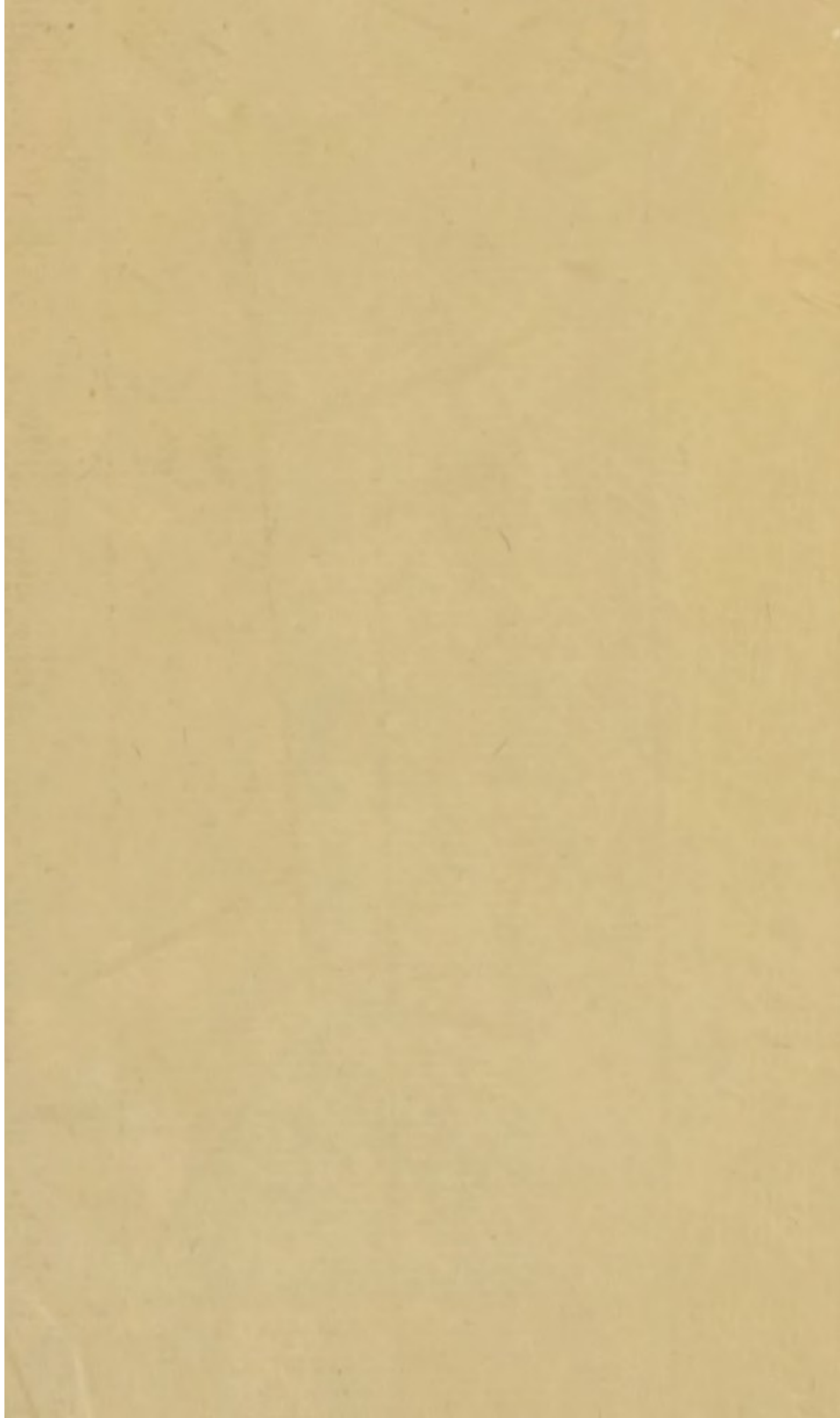
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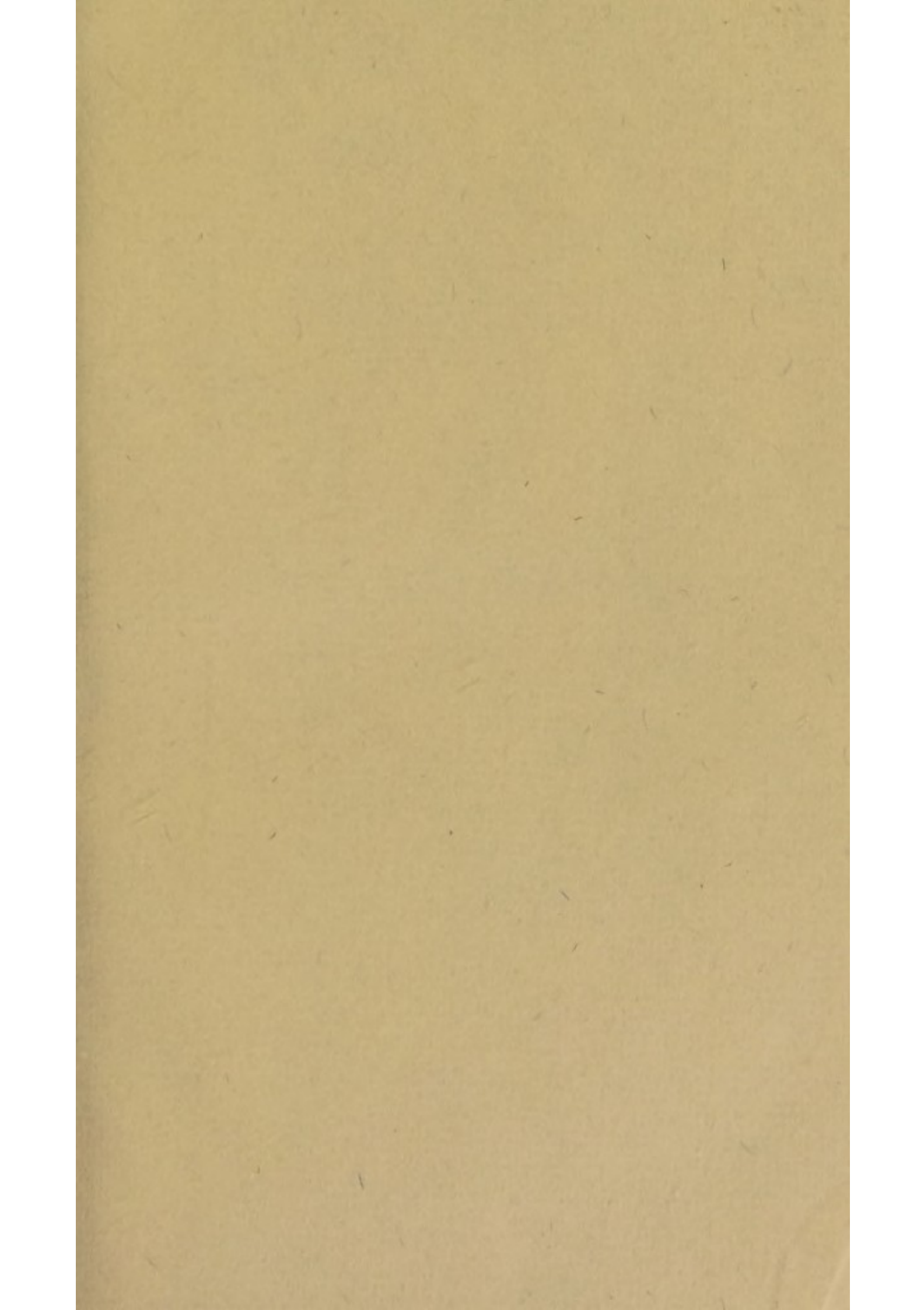
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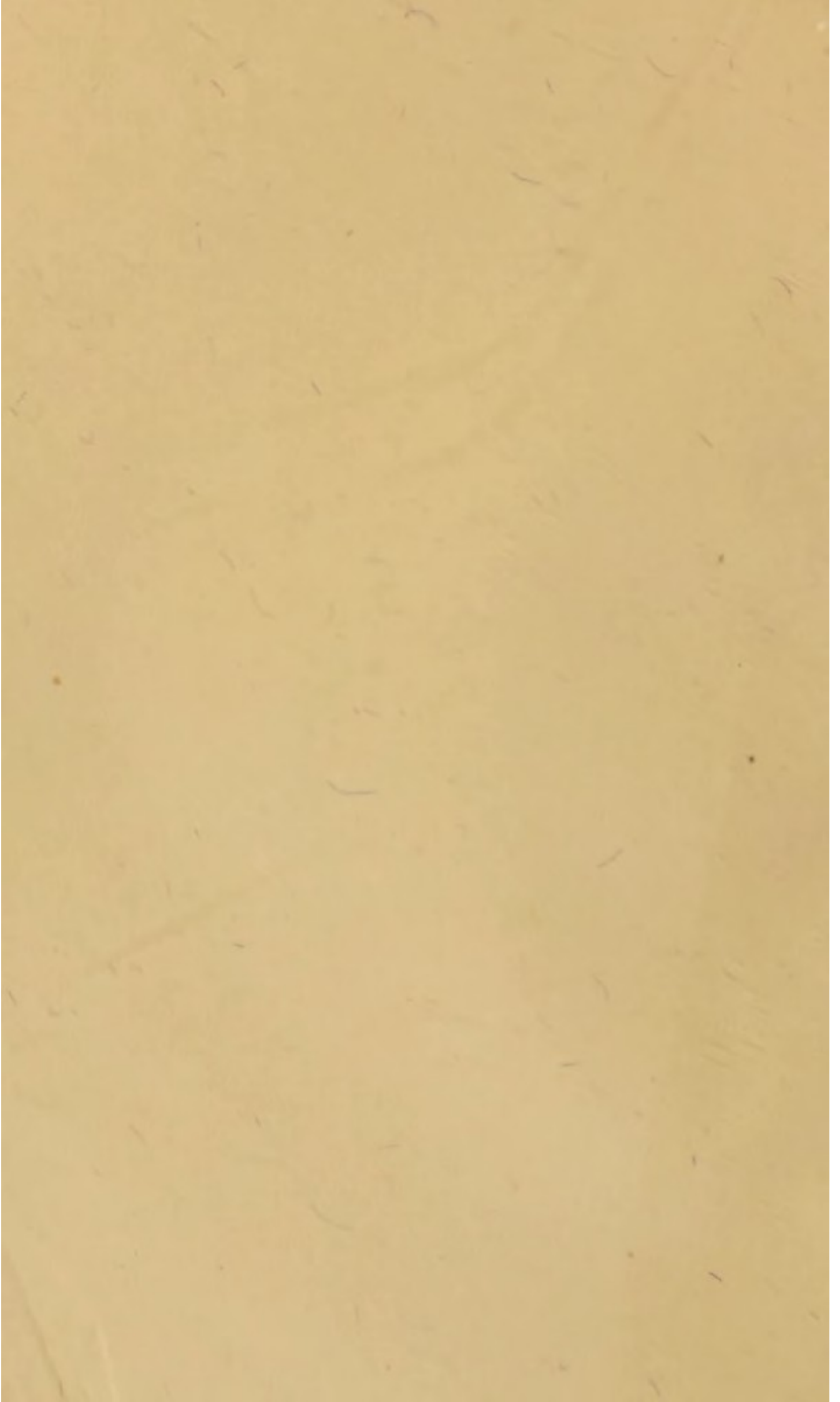
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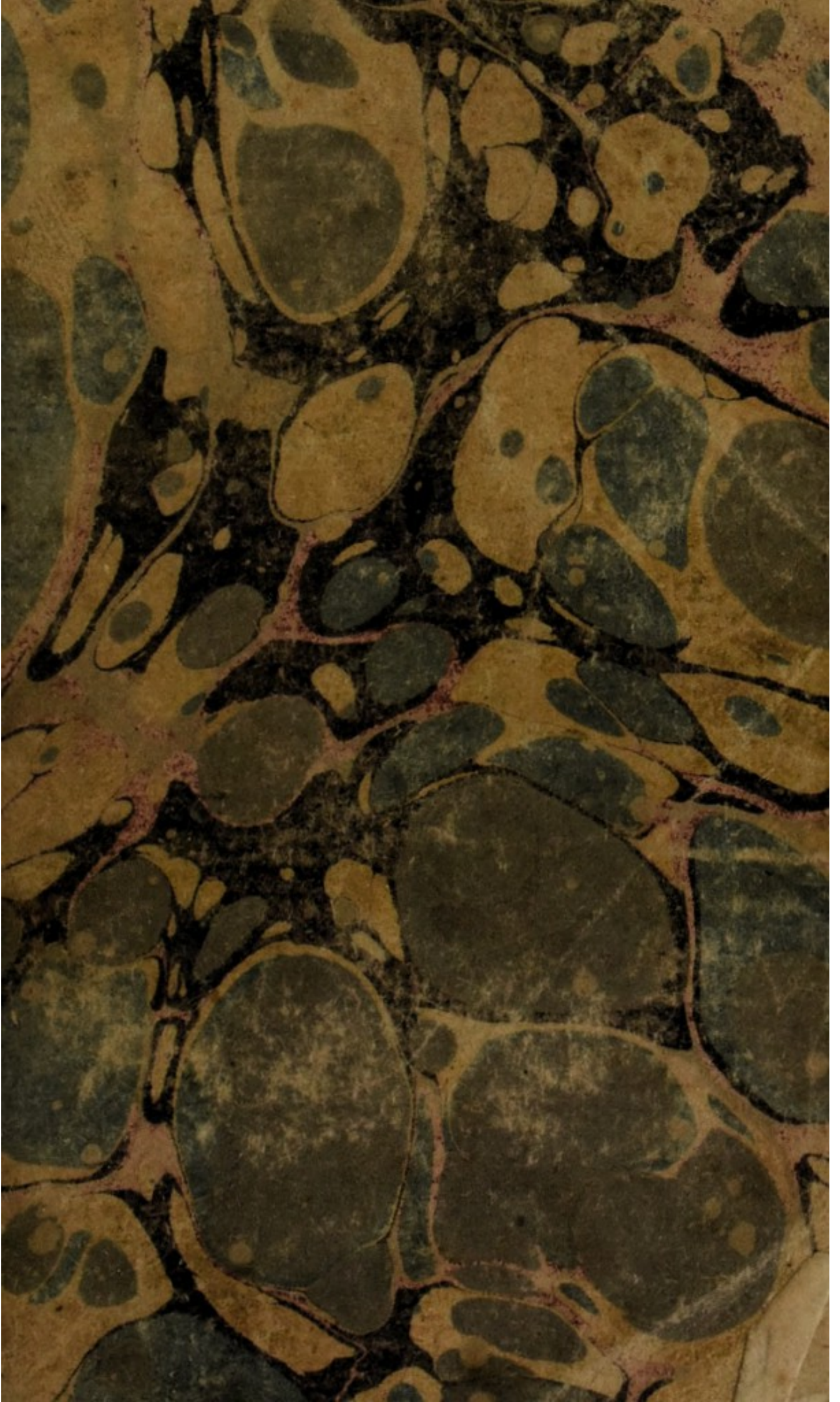
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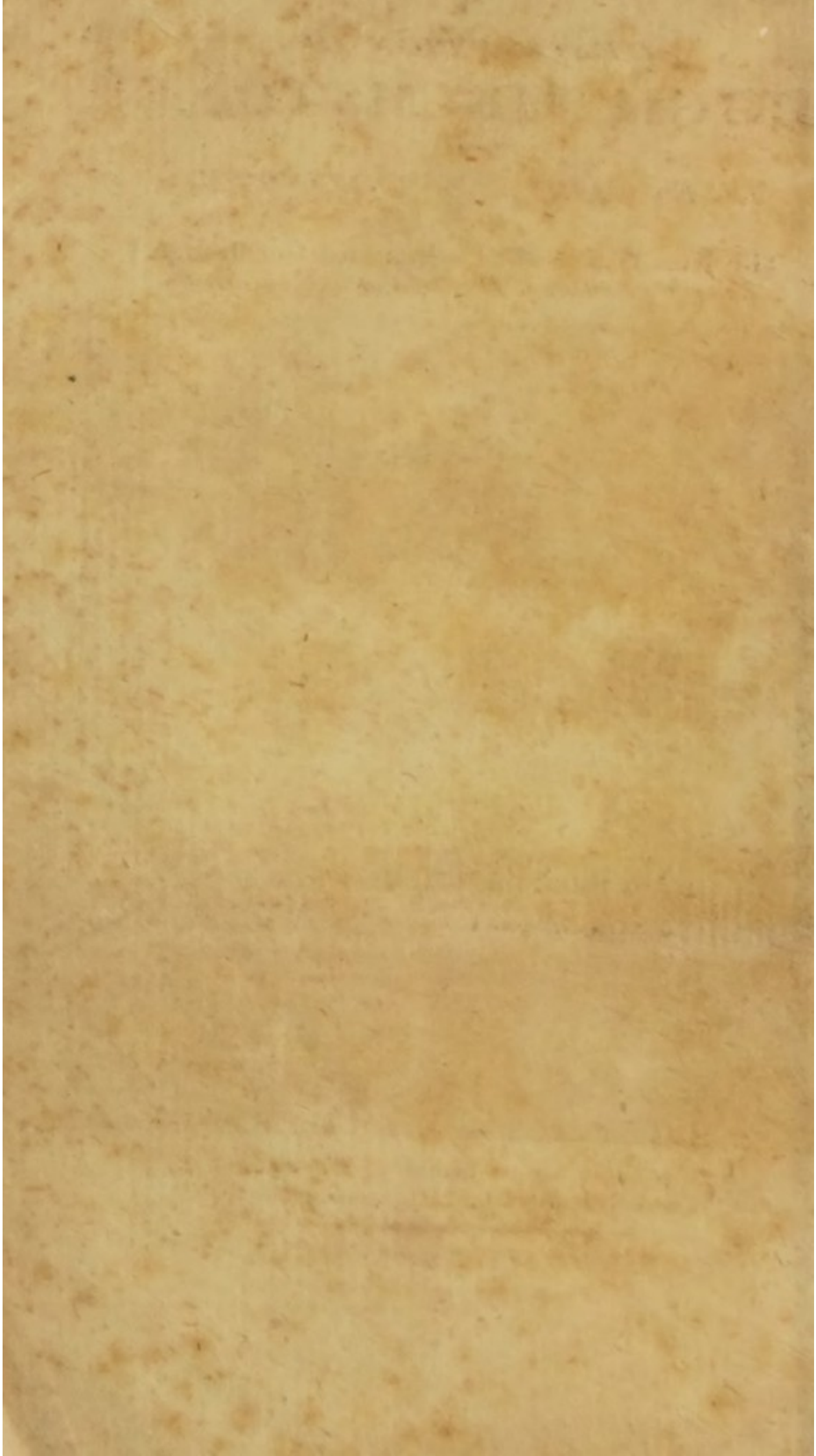




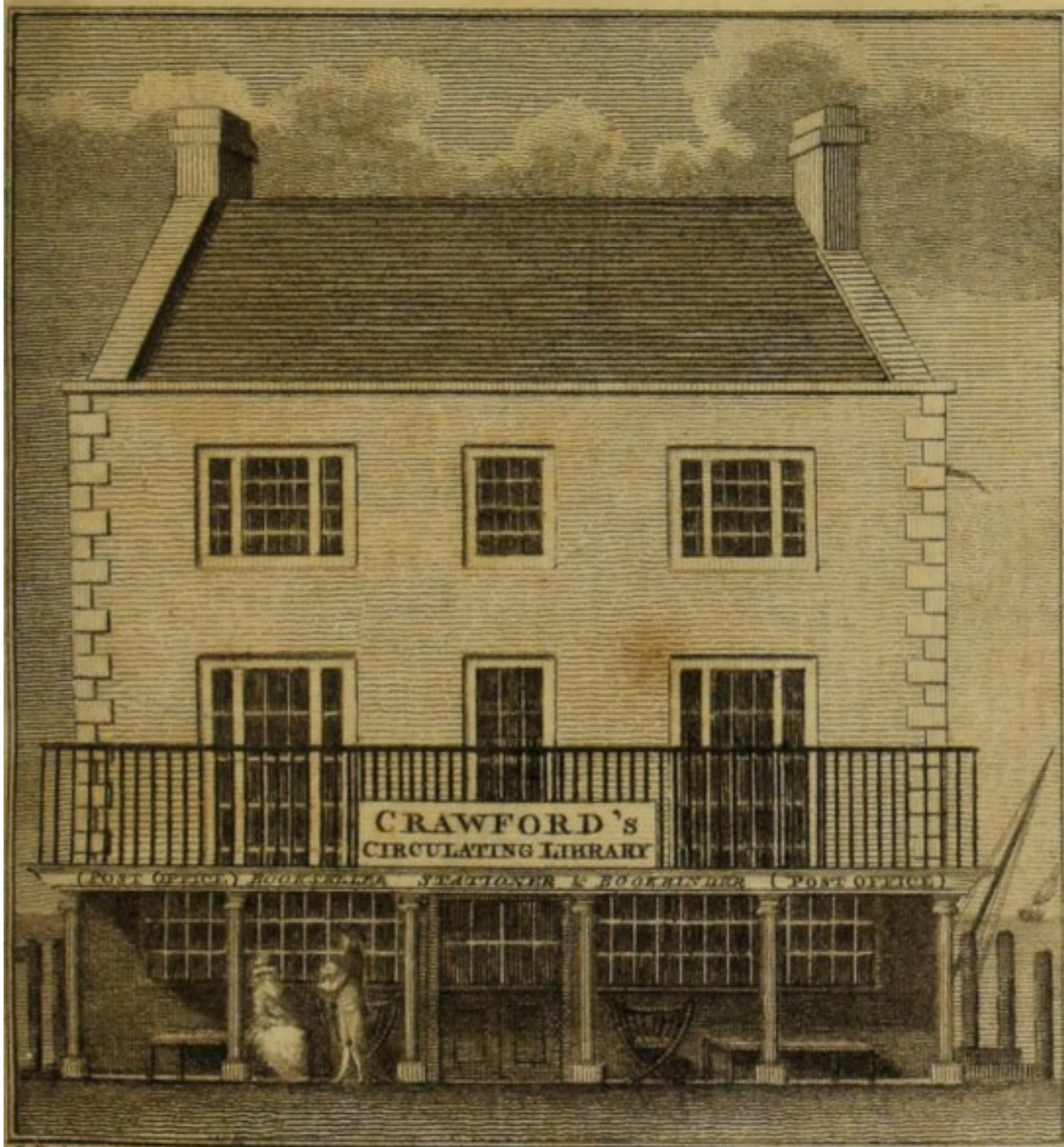
BRIGHTON

Very Dear

Mr. [Name]



A
DESCRIPTION OF
BRIGHTHELMSTONE,
 and
THE ADJACENT COUNTRY;
 or
 The New Guide for Ladies and Gentlemen
using that Place of Health and Amusement .



B. Paine delin.

Of purest Air and healing Waves we tell,
 Where welcome Maid Hygiæa loves to dwell.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE:

Printed for A. CRAWFORD .

1788

307996



TO THE
NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND OTHERS,

WHO FREQUENTLY VISIT

BRIGHTHELMSTONE,

THE FOLLOWING PAGES

ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY

INSCRIBED BY

THEIR MOST OBEDIENT,

AND VERY HUMBLE SERVANT,

THE EDITOR.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

SINCE Sea-bathing has become so universally recommended by the Faculty, for the cure or alleviation of most Chronic Disorders, we cannot wonder that the situation, of which the following pages are descriptive, should have, of late years, been so much resorted to. The salubrity of the air,—the excellent quality of the water,—the pleasing, healthful, and convenient situation of the town,—its moderate distance from the metropolis,—the unrivalled beauty of the adjacent country,—and many other advantages, both of nature and art, all unite

in giving BRIGHTHELMSTONE a decided preference over all other Watering Places. The Editor therefore, of this pamphlet, offers it to the public in general, and to such persons as frequent BRIGHTHELMSTONE in particular, presuming that it may not be altogether useless or unacceptable;—since he has endeavoured to describe, in a brief and methodical manner, whatever is worthy of observation, either in the town or its vicinity.

Brighthelmstone,
28 June, 1788.

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Brightelmstone.

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A D E-

A
DESCRIPTION
OF
BRIGHTHELMSTONE, &c.

NAME.

THE town of Brighthelmstone is generally supposed to have been of great antiquity; but, like many others in this island, to have varied in extent, population, &c. in almost every century. It is said by some to have received its name from one Brighthelm, a Saxon Bishop, who settled in, or near it, in the early ages of Christianity. But as this is merely a supposition, and all the vague stories which tradition delivers down

are far from establishing any thing like a true etymology, the editor must confess himself utterly unable to satisfy the reader on this head. The history of the county of Suffex in general is involved in so much perplexity, that no one has yet been daring enough to attempt thoroughly to investigate it; and he who sets out with a wish to give every satisfactory information about an individual town and its vicinity, must fall infinitely short of his aim, from the scanty records to which due credit can be given.

SITUATION.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE is one of the most southern towns in Suffex: it is situated in $50^{\circ} 55'$ N. Latitude, and about 3' to the westward of the meridian of London, at the distance of 54 miles. The town stands on an eminence, which declines
towards

towards the south east, in a regular and gradual sweep; an amphitheatrical range of hills happily protect it from the boisterous assaults of the north and north-easterly winds; and, on the west, an extensive corn-field gently declines from the Downs towards the banks of the Sea.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE formerly contained seven principal streets, exclusive of a number of lanes; and was defended by strong fortifications. On the beach, under the Cliff, the ruins of walls are still to be perceived, which are said to have been built by Queen Elizabeth. The wall was 14 feet high, and extended 400 feet from the east to the west gate. The east gate remained till within these twenty years, and was taken down to

afford room for constructing a battery. This battery was totally destroyed by the Sea, in November, 1786.

AMONG the number of castles built by Henry VIII. for defending the Sea coast, was that situated at some distance from the edge of the Cliff, and called the Block-house, the ruins of which were to be seen a few years ago. This castle, which was not large, was erected about the year 1539. The continual attacks of the Sea, gradually carried away the intermediate land, and at length the waters encroached to the very foundations, which they undermined; in consequence hereof, the interior tower fell down, and the ruins were to be seen under the Cliff, in the year 1761. Since that time what remained of the castle has been removed, in order to afford a more convenient passage for carriages. According to a tradition, which, not-

with-

withstanding its absurdity, is still extant, the Block-house was constructed in the center of the town. The building was erected for the defence of the coast; but, if situated in the middle of the town, it could not possibly answer that purpose.

It is related, that anciently there was a street below the Cliff, which has been devoured by the Sea, but that the foundations of the houses were to be discerned beneath the water. Ruins may formerly have been seen under water, but, at present, there are no vestiges of buildings to be discovered.

In the year 1699, it is computed that 130 tenements were devoured by the Sea; and the damage was estimated at 40,000*l.*—In the course of time Bright-helmstone may be rendered a peninsula, by the encroachments of the Sea on the east and west: but the inhabitants are now in a situation to prevent all danger
to

to the town from too near an approach of that element. In order to establish a fund for repairing the groyns (which are a kind of fence to prevent the ravages of the water, and at the same time to collect and retain the gravel which the Sea would otherwise sweep along the coast), and also for the lighting, paving, and cleansing the streets, removing nuisances, and regulating the market; an Act of Parliament was passed in the year 1772, which imposed a tax of Six-pence upon every chaldron of coals brought into the town.

THE town of Brighthelmstone is at present nearly of a quadrangular form, and the Streets intersect each other at right angles. The principal Streets are, North-Street, West-Street, East-Street, and Ship-Street: the other Streets are, Middle-Street, Bond-Street, Black-Lion-Street, Little East-Street, and Duke-Street;

Street; the Lanes are, Boyce's-Lane, Ship-Street-Lane, Steyne-Lane, and Golden-Lion-Lane. Some spots of ground environed with houses the inhabitants distinguish by the name of Squares, as Brighton-Square, and Castle-Square. On the place called the Cliff, there is a range of buildings, commanding a fine prospect of the Sea. The buildings which form North-Row and West-Row, are pleasantly situated, and among them are several commodious lodging-houses.

MOST of the houses are built of flint stones, cemented with the common mortar. For the purpose of building, such flints are collected from the beach as have had their asperities worn off by the motion of the waters; but the forms of the stones being irregular, and their sizes various (tho' they make a wall uncommonly strong), brick-work is introduced

troduced where the door and window frames are received.

VERY considerable improvements have been made in Brighthelmstone within these few years, by the erection of many perfectly elegant and convenient buildings;—the reparation of the old houses, which now afford a pleasing appearance;—the lighting, paving, and numbering the whole town, and the removing of every material nuisance and obstruction. About eight or ten years ago a building in North-Street was taken down, for the purpose of rendering the passage more commodious; and it must be allowed, that this alteration has proved a great addition to the beauty of the place.

THE town of Brighthelmstone consists of one parish only. The living is a Vicarage in the gift of the Bishop of Chichester, and has the Rectory of Blatch-

Blatchington, situated about two miles and a half north-west from Brighthelmstone, annexed to it. The church at Blatchington is in ruins. Brighthelmstone church stands at a small distance from the town; and, on account of its being built on a rising ground, it is plainly discernible at Sea, and serves as an excellent land-mark. In the year 1777, eight finely-toned musical bells were hung in the belfry of this church. The tenor weighs sixteen hundred weight, and it is pitched in the key of F. The bells were cast by Mr. Rudhall of Gloucester. The Quakers, Presbyterians, and Anabaptists have each a place of worship; and there is also a meeting-house, built by the Countess of Huntingdon, for the use of the Methodists.

ABOUT a dozen years ago, a neat and convenient market-place was built. It is open every day (Sundays excepted);

but the principal markets are held on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. It is recorded, that there was formerly a church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, on the spot where the market now stands, and that the French destroyed it by fire. On the beach is held a market for fish; and it is scarcely necessary to observe, that no place in the kingdom can boast of having an abundant supply of this article in greater variety, or in higher perfection.

WATER is procured at Brighthelmstone from wells of considerable depth, and being filtered through chalk, of which these parts are one immense rock, it is of course perfectly cleared of every species of foulness. The following phænomenon is observable in several of the wells of this town: at the time of full-sea they are empty, and at low-water they are full. About half a mile to
the

the north-west of the town, there is a Mineral Spring, to which Dr. Relhan attributes very extraordinary virtues. "Bodies," says he, "labouring under weakneses, the consequence of irregular living, and illicit pleasures; or debilities, arising from bad management, in lyings-in, &c. are, by this water, greatly relieved; and might, I am persuaded, under due regulation, be restored to perfect health, and the full exertion of those powers which debilitated nature cannot indulge them in." There is a constant attendance at this Spring during the Brighthelmstone season.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE is bounded on the east by a delightful lawn, called the Steyne, which takes a serpentine course of many miles among the hills. That part of the Steyne which is adjacent to the town is called the Parade; it is now

nearly encompassed with elegant lodging houses, and several seats are provided for the accommodation of the company, who make a numerous and brilliant appearance here at noon, and towards the evening; while a small, but excellent band of music, consisting of clarinets, horns, and bassoons, perform in a neat orchestra.

THE Steyne is a most delightful spot, commanding a view of the Sea, on one side, and on the other a very extensive and finely-variegated landscape.

ON the west side of the Steyne is situated the Castle-Tavern, kept by Messrs. Shergold, Tilt, and Best. Mr. Shergold has considerably enlarged his house, and rendered it in every respect perfectly commodious and elegant. Exclusive of a large and handsome Coffee-room, and a great number of other apartments for the tavern business, there is
also

also a beautiful suit of Assembly Rooms, built under the direction of Mr. Crunden, of Park-Street, London; who, we may justly say, has united simplicity with grandeur, and elegance with propriety.

THE Anti-room is a plain, but a handsome and commodious apartment, measuring 30 feet by 20, and having a communication with the Tea-room; but it is seldom used, except when the company is too numerous to be accommodated in other apartments.

NOTHING of magnificence is attempted in the Tea-room; but it is exceedingly neat: it also communicates with the Card-room, and its dimensions are 56 feet by 30.

THE Card-room forms a space of 40 feet by 25, and displays great neatness and simplicity in the style of the architecture.

THE plan of the Ball-room forms a rectangle of 80 feet by 40, with recesses at each end and side, 16 feet by 4, decorated with columns, corresponding with the pilasters, which are continued round the room, dividing the sides and ends into a variety of compartments, ornamented with paintings from the Admirer and the Vatican, representing part of the story of Cupid and Psyche, and the Aldrobrandini marriage; with Air-nymphs, and divers other figures in the ancient grotesque style. The ceiling, which is curved, forms an arch of one fifth of the height of the room, which is thirty-five feet, and it is finished plain, excepting that it has three compartments of stucco ornaments, from which the chandeliers depend. Over the entablature, at each end of the room, there is a large painting; one is a representation of Aurora, and the other is a figure
of

of Nox. These pieces are universally allowed to be finely executed.

DURING the Brighthelmstone Season, a ball is held every Monday, at Shergold's Rooms; and the Card Assemblies are on Wednesdays and Fridays.

THE other public rooms are kept by Mr. Hicks, of the old Ship Tavern, in Ship-Street, which is a very commodious house, in every respect calculated for the reception of company.

BESIDES several other apartments on the ground-floor, there is an handsome Coffee-room.

ON the first story is a capacious dining-room, the wainscot of which exhibits part of the story of Telemachus, painted on bronze on a blue ground.

ON the same floor is the Ball-room, which is large, and finished in a style of remarkable neatness and simplicity. In this room there is an admirable portrait

trait of the celebrated Dr. Ruffell, whose memory is justly held in high veneration by the inhabitants of Brighthelmstone.

MR. HICKS has lately made very considerable additions to his house. Among other conveniences, an elegant Card-room, measuring 50 feet by 30, and 25 in height. The ceiling is curved, and embellished with a variety of curiously-executed designs. The sides are decorated with pannels, painted in the ancient grotesque style. On the east is a circular recess, supported by two columns.

THE Tea-room adjoins to the Card and Ball-room; it is a plain, but a handsome, commodious, and well-finished apartment.

THE Card-room was built by Mr. Golden, of Lamb's Conduit-Street, London, who, we may justly say, has displayed a great share of knowledge
and

and ingenuity. At Hicks's Rooms, the ball is on Thursdays, and the card-assembly on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE affords another proof of Mr. Golden's abilities, as an architect. In the year 1768, Dr. Awfiter published a plan for the construction of a set of baths; and in October, the year following, he caused the first stone of the intended building to be laid.

ON one side of a spacious vestibule, are six cold-baths; and on the other side are the hot-baths, sweating-bath, and showering-bath. The baths are supplied with water, from the Sea, by means of an engine. After describing the plan of the intended baths, Dr. Awfiter, in a pamphlet called *Thoughts on Brighthelmstone*, published in 1768, says, "The utility of these baths is obvious: " they may be used either for hot or " cold bathing. There are some indi-
D "viduals

“ individuals to whom cold bathing
“ would be serviceable, could they be
“ able to bear the fatigue of being
“ dipt in the Sea, and (what is more
“ material) to be exposed to the cold
“ air. If the weather happens to be
“ stormy, and the Sea so rough, as not
“ to admit of bathing in it, recourse
“ may be had to the baths: by this
“ means bathing would become more
“ universal, be unattended with terror,
“ and no cure protracted. Moreover,
“ invalids would have the advantage of
“ this bathing remedy all the year
“ round; whereas, on account of the
“ variableness of our climate, it is de-
“ nied them at present, except in the
“ summer months, and then only in
“ calm weather.”

It may not be improper here to introduce a short account of the manner of bathing in the Sea at Brightelmstone.

stone.—By means of a hook-ladder the bather ascends the machine, which is formed of wood, and raised on high wheels; he is drawn to a proper distance from the shore, and then plunges into the Sea, the guides attending on each side to assist him in recovering the machine; which being accomplished, he is drawn back to shore. The guides are strong, active, and careful, and, in every respect, adapted to their employment.

BUT little encouragement was given to theatrical exhibitions at Brighthelmstone, till within these few years; no other temple was dedicated to Thalia and Melpomene than a barn, or some such similar building; and the priests and priestesses, self-elected to officiate therein, were no other than a wretched company of itinerants. About a dozen years ago a convenient and handsome Playhouse was erected, which is now

rented by Mr. Fox, of Covent-Garden theatre; who, regardless of trouble or expence, has provided a variety of scenes, dresses, and other decorations, which are equally to be admired for elegance and propriety, being, perhaps, inferior only to those of the London theatres. The scenes were painted by Mr. Carver, of Covent-Garden theatre, and they do honour to the abilities of that ingenious artist. The Playhouse opens about the beginning of July, and closes about the end of October, which is the principal part of the Brixthelmstone season. The days of performance are Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; and if the abilities of the actors are not sufficiently powerful to excite the enthusiasm of applause, they are not so contemptible as to create disgust. Candour must acknowledge, that the theatrical business at Brixthelmstone

stone is conducted with great regularity, and that if perfection is not reached, mediocrity is surpassed. There is at present, a Bill depending in the House of Lords, to enable his Majesty to licence a Theatre at Brighthelmstone, which, if it succeed, the company resorting to the place may expect the utmost possible satisfaction from theatrical entertainments.

LITERATURE is not neglected in this town: there is an Academy in West-Street, of which the Rev. Mr. Mossop is proprietor, where young gentlemen are boarded and educated both in Classics, according to the Eton plan, and also the Sciences, after the most approved methods. There is also another kept by Mr. Paine, in North-Street, principally to qualify youth for business. Both these seminaries are conducted with the greatest propriety, and reflect much credit

credit on the several masters employed in them.

THERE are at Brighthelmstone, two Circulating Libraries, both on the Steyne; one of which is in the possession of Mr. Dulot, and the other, situated towards the southern extremity, is kept by Mr. Crawford, the publisher of this Pamphlet. The latter is of long establishment, having for many years been in possession of Mr. Woodgate, who first instituted a library in Brighthelmstone. Crawford's library commands a delightful view of the Downs, on the north side of the town, and also a very pleasing prospect of the Sea, the Cliff, which rises here to a considerable height, and many other objects, which even separately considered, yield much satisfaction, but the whole being grouped in so pleasing a variety, gives to the face of nature an appearance, than which nothing more beautifully

beautifully picturesque can possibly be imagined; and being fitted up in a commodious manner, and entirely sheltered from the sun, it is esteemed a polite and agreeable rendezvous; where, when conversation fails to prove sufficiently interesting, recourse may be had to books suited to every taste.

THERE have been, within these few years, many truly elegant houses erected in Brighthelmstone; but the limits of our pamphlet, will permit us only to notice the two principal ones. The Marine Pavilion, built by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in the year 1787, is an handsome and commodious structure, extending near 160 feet in front, towards the Steyne. It consists of two wings, each of which contains two elegant rooms on the first floor; with chambers, &c. fitted up in a truly superb style, on the second.

These

These wings are united with a circular building, having a beautiful dome rising considerably above the rest of the edifice, and are continued backwards towards the road a considerable distance; and, with the other buildings, form a square court. In these are a number of apartments for his Royal Highness's suite. In the court is an handsome dial, supported by the figure of a Negro, which is much admired for its beauty and accuracy, as is the figure for its elegance and justness of sculpture.

UPON the Steyne, near the Castle Tavern, is another elegant Mansion, built upon the site of Marlbro'-House, by the Right Hon. W. G. Hamilton, Esq; Member of Parliament for Wilton. This building consists of an elegant hall, in the center, 20 feet by 18. On the right side of the hall is a superb dining-room, 34 feet by 20: on the left an handsome drawing-

drawing-room, 34 feet 6 inches, by 24 feet 6 inches.

THE hall and dining-room are beautifully stuccoed, and painted. The drawing-room is hung with an exceeding elegant paper, and has a chimney-piece, on which is represented a Venus drawn by Cupids, which is reckoned an excellent piece of statuary. The front is finished with Adams's artificial stone, and looks extremely handsome. The whole building is, indeed, justly admired for its elegance of architecture, as uniting simplicity with true grandeur.

THE Steyne, perhaps derived its name from the Roman way, called Steyne-Street, Stane-Street, or Stone-Street, running from Arundel in Suffex to Dorking in Surry, where it united with Ermine-Street, which formed a direct south-east line from Chichester to Yarmouth. It is supposed that this road

E

passed

passed through Steyning, and gave the name to that place, and joined the Steyne-Street at Billingshurst. In casual digging, this way has been frequently discovered; and, upon being particularly examined at Okeley in Surrey, it was found to be about a yard and a half deep: the breadth, in some places, was ten, and in others, seven yards. This way was formed of stones of various dimensions, which must have been conveyed a distance of many miles; some vestiges of it are now to be observed in the church-yard at Dorking.

FROM the want of an harbour, and the roads being in many parts of the year very dangerous for the shipping, there is no commerce carried on at Brightelmstone. To the Company resorting thither in the Season, and the Fishery, the inhabitants principally look up for a livelihood. The fishing-

fishing-boats belonging to this place are estimated at an hundred; and the average complement to each is three persons; therefore this fishery must, of course, prove an excellent nursery for seamen. The spring is employed in the oyster-fishery. They are conveyed to beds in the rivers Medway and Thames, in order to be prepared for the London market. The mackarel-fishery continues during the months of May, June, and July. Towards evening the mackarel-boats sail, and return the next day with what they have caught. At the usual time of the boats coming in, the dealers are assembled on the beach, in order to purchase the fish for the London market. Notwithstanding that the mackarel are in general monopolized for the supply of the metropolis, the finest of those fish are frequently retailed at Brighthelmstone, at

very low rates. The red mullet is caught in tolerable plenty in the month of May; and in July, lobsters and prawns are taken in great abundance. Divers kinds of flat-fish, as soles, &c. are taken in August, by means of trawl-nets. Hooks are made use of in September and October, to take whiting. The fishery for herrings commences in the month of November. The boats employed in this fishery venture out to Sea in the most boisterous weather, even when destruction seems to await those vessels, which, on account of their bulk and structure, are better adapted to resist the force of the contending elements. Great quantities are sent fresh, for the supply of the London markets, and the rest are cured for exportation. Brighthelmstone is the nearest fishing coast to London; and, on account of this advantage, the people employed
in

in the fishery, receive great encouragement from those whose business it is to provide fish for the markets of the metropolis.

THERE is no part of the kingdom in which the air is more salubrious than at Brighthelmstone. This is owing, in a considerable degree, to its being powerfully impregnated with the Sea-vapour; and it possesses the virtue of affording great relief to persons afflicted with consumptive and asthmatic disorders. It is considered as an extraordinary case, when a native of, or a constant resident in these parts, is troubled with a cough, or any complaint of the lungs: and indeed, the climate here is of so happy a temperature, that physicians universally concur in recommending this situation, as superior to any other in the kingdom, for the recovery and preservation of health. The adjacent hills defend the
town

town from the rude northern winds of winter; and the intense heat of summer is agreeably moderated by a continual refreshing breeze from the Sea.

THE inhabitants are remarkable for a strength of constitution; and they are naturally of alert, active, and sprightly dispositions. It is observed by Dr. Johnson, that a fine air must co-operate with health of body and serenity of mind, “to expand the human features to the fullest perfection.”

It must not be omitted, that there is no place where female charms are displayed to greater advantage, than at Brighthelmstone. The Parade on the Steyne will bear ample witness to what we assert, every serene evening during the Season. The ladies, during their stay, instead of dressing in the extremity of the London mode, observe that happy pleasing medium, which may justly

justly be called Graceful Simplicity.—
Undress balls have of late been introduced, and are now very frequent.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE is indebted for its present celebrity to the recommendation of the great Dr. Ruffell; and this gentleman's judgment has been confirmed by the concurring testimony of the most celebrated physicians that this kingdom has produced.

In

IN order to furnish the reader with a convincing proof of the extreme healthiness of this place, it may not be deemed improper to subjoin an account of marriages, baptisms, and burials, from the Parish Register of Brighthelmstone, from the year 1782, to 1787, inclusive.

| Years. | Marriages. | Baptisms. | Burials. |
|--------|------------|-----------|----------|
| 1782 | 37 | 115 | 68 |
| 1783 | 37 | 116 | 46 |
| 1784 | 26 | 114 | 64 |
| 1785 | 35 | 126 | 72 |
| 1786 | 58 | 103 | 113 |
| 1787 | 49 | 156 | 66 |

IN the year 1786, there was a general inoculation. It appeared that the number of inhabitants in the beginning of that year, amounted to upwards of

3,600

3,600, of which 1,800 were inoculated. In consequence of this inoculation only 34 died, including the children of those who were inoculated during their pregnancy. There were also seven persons who died of this disorder, in the natural way. It must be remarked, that the Dissenters, who are pretty numerous in this place, seldom, if ever, cause their baptisms to be inserted in the parochial register. Their burials, however, are in general registered. This, therefore, must be considered in the above statement. It is also obvious that many of the invalids, who have recourse to the waters here, in the last stages of a decayed constitution, cannot but considerably augment the number of burials. There is no doubt but that, if the true account of all births and burials could be ascertained, the average increase of inhabitants in Brighthelmstone is two to

one; nor is this proportion extraordinary, when we reflect that nature seems to have blessed this situation with every advantage that can contribute to the relief of sickness, the enjoyment of health, or the prolongation of human life.

AFTER the battle of Worcester, King Charles II. fled for refuge to Brighthelmstone, and arrived at the George-Inn, in West-Street, on the 14th of October, 1651. The house (which has now the sign of King Charles's head), was kept by a man, named Smith, who had lived about the court. He recognized the person of his royal guest; but had too much loyalty to betray him. The following morning his Majesty embarked in a small vessel, commanded by Nicholas Tatterfall, and the next day landed at Fecamp, near Havre-de-grace. Soon after the Restoration, the Captain brought his vessel into the river Thames, and

and moored her opposite Whitehall, in commemoration of the Sovereign's providential escape. An annuity of 100*l.* was granted to Captain Tatterfall, and his heirs for ever, as a reward for his steady loyalty; but by some means this annuity has been discontinued a number of years.—The remains of Captain Tatterfall lie interred near the chancel door, in the church-yard, at Brighthelmstone, and over the grave is a black marble, on which is the following inscription:

“ P. M. S.”

“ Capt. Nicholas Tatterfall, through
 “ whose prudence, valour, and loyalty,
 “ Charles II. King of England, after
 “ he had escaped the sword of his mer-
 “ ciless rebels, and his forces received a
 “ fatal overthrow at Worcester, Sep-
 “ tember the 3d, 1651, was faithfully
 “ preserved,

“ preserved, and conveyed to France,
“ departed this life the 26th of July,
“ 1674.”

ON the marble were some lines of poetry, but they are now obliterated.

To the west of Brighthelmstone, at a small distance from the town, a great number of human bones have, at different times, been dug up; whence it is reasonably conjectured, that some engagement, of which there now remains no record, had taken place at or near the spot.

ABOUT a mile and a half from the town, on the north east, lies the race-ground. The races are generally in the month of July, and are well resorted to by the nobility and gentry of Suffex, and the neighbouring counties. There are always three fifties, exclusive of several sweepstakes, matches, &c. and the sport

sport is mostly very good. There is an handsome and convenient stand, capable of containing a great number of spectators, built upon the course, by a subscription of the inhabitants of Bright-helmstone.

A LITTLE from the race-ground is a place called *Whitehawke*, which was formerly a Roman station. The east and west sides have declivities of considerable depth: the ground towards the Sea falls in a gradual descent, and the place could not be assailed with any prospect of success, except on the north side, it being in no other part accessible; and even here the passage, though level, is very narrow. On the summit of *Whitehawke* there are ramparts of a circular form; and here is an ample reward for the toil of climbing the hill. On the east and west there is a noble prospect of the Sea, and the Isle of Wight is plainly

plainly discerned. On the side which descends toward the Sea, there appear to have been entrenchments raised, which have extended to the very base of the hill.

ABOUT two miles north of the town lies Hollingbury Hill, which the country people denominate Hollingbury Castle, and which is erroneously noted as a castle in several maps. Here are evident remains of an encampment: its figure still remains complete, being a very extensive circle, which contains a number of tumuli, or small eminences, one of which has been opened to a considerable depth. Tradition says, that an inhabitant of Brighthelmstone, having dreamt that he should find a vessel, containing a considerable treasure, dug this hill to a great depth; but at length, despairing of success, declined his search, after

after having justly rendered himself an object of public ridicule.

THE Devil's Dyke, which was formerly a Roman encampment, lies about six miles north-west of the town. This place received the name of the Devil's Dyke, from a hollow of great depth, by which it is separated from the adjacent hill. This eminence is greatly admired, and much resorted to, on account of the delightful prospect it affords: here the scene changes, at a single step, from rude and extensive heaths, to a beautifully inclosed and finely cultivated country, on one side, and on the other, an uninterrupted view of the Sea, for many leagues.—Some years since, an urn, containing a great number of silver coins, of the latter Roman emperors, was dug up in this neighbourhood.

AT the mouth of the river Adar, about four miles to the westward of Brighthelmstone, is that ancient port, called *Portus Adurni*, where the Roman explorators held their station at the period when our seas were infested with Saxons. In this neighbourhood, there still remain a few houses, formerly a part of the village called Port-Slade, signifying the *way to the port*.

IN the year 1787, a Bank was established at Brighthelmstone, under the firm of *Harben, Sbergold, Scutt, Rice and Son*. The hours for transacting Business are, from nine in the morning till six in the evening.

FROM Brighthelmstone to Lewes, is a most delightful ride: the distance eight miles, over a fine carpet ground. The traveller is highly pleased both with a delightful land prospect, and an extensive view of the Sea.

ABOUT three miles and an half from Brighthelmstone, on the Lewes road, is Stanmer, a beautiful seat of Lord Pelham's, surrounded with a fine park; half a mile further is a village called Falmer, which is remarkable for the ruins of a monastery. The remains of this building are converted into a farmhouse, which joins the church.

THE road to Lewes, through Falmer, is delightfully pleasant, and may be passed in the worst season, with but little inconvenience, being sheltered on each side by the adjacent hills.

THE soil of the Downs is of a chalky nature, but exceedingly prolific. It is supposed that there is no spot in the universe which produces finer mutton than that fed on these Downs. The exquisite flavour of the meat is owing to the lands being entirely free from marsh or swamp, the salubrity of the air, the

fine quality of the grafs, and the abundance of aromatic herbs with which it is intermingled.

GREAT number of *Wheatears*, which are by many called *English Ortolans*, are caught on the South Downs. This small, but delicately-flavoured bird is the *Beccafica* of Italy. It is conjectured that they direct their flight northward, in consequence of a deficiency of insect-food in their native climate.

THE Season for *Wheatears* is Autumn, when the heat of the weather will not permit their being killed and sent to London. Some few, however, are conveyed thither alive, and are sold at high prices. These birds are found in several parts of this country: but, probably from a want of proper food, they are not remarkably pleasing to the palate; while those taken in the neighbourhood of Brighthelmstone have the full perfection

tion of that delicate flavour, for which the Italian Beccafica is so highly celebrated.

LEWES.

LEWES is a large and populous town, situated about 50 miles from the metropolis, and in the direct road to New-haven. We are inclined to think that it derives its name from the word *Lewsa*; which, in the Saxon tongue, signifies pastures. It is recorded that Athelstan established two mint-houses at Lewes, and that the town had one hundred and twenty-seven burgeses in the reign of Edward the Confessor.

LEWES is built on the borders of the South Downs, upon a rising ground, within six or seven miles of the Sea, on the banks of the river Ouse, which is

navigable for barges, &c. to a considerable distance above the town: it sends two members to parliament. The present representatives are, the Hon. Henry Pelham and Thomas Kemp, Esq. The election was established, May 8th 1735, to be in the inhabitants, being householders, paying scot and lot. Number about 400. It is said, formerly, to have been a large walled town, and to have consisted of twelve parishes; but six only remain at present. These are St. Peter and St. Mary Westout, certified by the name of St. Anne, St. Michael in Foro, St. John sub Castro, All Saints, St. John the Baptist Southover, and St. Thomas in the Cliffe, a peculiar belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church of St. Thomas in the Cliffe is greatly admired for the elegant simplicity of its architecture. In the middle of the altar are two pillars, between which the Ten
Com-

Commandments are written, and on the outside are two pilasters; these are all of the Doric order, ornamented with carved and gilt architrave, cornice, and frieze: on the north side, between the pillar and pilaster, is the Lord's Prayer; and the Creed appears between the pillar and pilaster on the opposite side.

NOTWITHSTANDING the advantage of a navigable river, manufacturers receive but little encouragement at Lewes. Yet the inhabitants in general are wealthy: and it must be observed, that the women are beautiful, even to a proverb. From the Castle, the remains of which stand on an elevated spot, there is a prospect that, perhaps, cannot be equalled in any part of the kingdom. To the west, there is a view of the Sea, to the full extent of thirty miles; and to the east, the eye directs itself over a beautifully-diversified country, and is gratified with a
view

view of Banstead Downs, in Surry, which terminate the prospect, at the distance of forty miles.

UNDER the Saxon government, the Castle of Lewes was in a flourishing condition, and it gave the title of Earl to whoever was in the possession of it. The priory founded here, in the year 1178, in the ancient church of St. Pancras, by William de Warren and his wife, the Lady Gundreda, was the first house established in England of the *Cluniac* order.

THE Earl of Warren and his lady set out on a pilgrimage to Rome, and having visited several religious houses in France, they came into Burgundy, and were there informed, that by pursuing their journey, they would subject themselves to great danger, as a war then prevailed between the Pope and the Emperor; in consequence thereof, they directed their course towards the monastery

nastery of Cluni, greatly famed for the sanctity, benevolence, and humanity of its monks. The friendly, humane, and honourable reception which they experienced, inspired them with an high esteem for the whole order; but they entertained a very particular veneration for the monks belonging to the house of Cluni. Having yielded already to the persuasions of Archbishop Lanfranc to establish a religious house; they applied to Hugh the Abbot, requesting that he would grant them three or four of his monks to inhabit the intended monastery; which they engaged to endow with lands and cattle sufficient for the maintenance of twelve monks, and to grant them the church of St. Pancras, under the Castle of Lewes. This church was originally formed of timber, but the Earl caused it to be rebuilt with stone. The Earl's proposal was at first declined

declined by the Abbot; but he at length consented, on the condition that, previous to the departure of the monks, the promised estates should be assigned over, and the licence and confirmation of the king obtained.

LAURO and three other monks departed for England; and, soon after their establishment at the priory, they suggested means for rendering themselves independent. They represented to the Earl, that, from the commotions in the kingdom, consequent on the accession of William Rufus; they were in a state of great and continual danger; and they entreated that he would secure to them their possessions, by new grants and charters, as the original deed was deposited in the monastery of Cluni. In consequence of this, the Earl gave new grants, with the royal confirmation, to the prior of St. Pancras.

THE area of the monastery consisted of 39 acres, 2 roods, 11 perches; and it was environed by four walls, the sides of which corresponded nearly with the four cardinal points of the compass.—The walls on the west, north, and east, are in tolerable preservation; but they plainly appear to have been repaired in many places. There appears only about one half of the south wall, and this is evidently of modern structure; though, in many places, the vestiges of the old wall are traced, and they are easily distinguished by their being covered with turf.

It is beyond dispute that this monastery was a building of singular magnificence; but so great have been the ravages of time, that none of the carved work, and indeed scarcely a stone on which the squares are preserved, can be discovered by the most industrious of those

those who are curious in matters of antiquity.

LEWES is famous for a bloody battle, fought there between King Henry III. and the Barons, headed by Simon Mountford, Earl of Leiceſter, in which the King was entirely defeated.

AT Lewes there has been, for many years, a Boarding-School, where young gentlemen are instructed in the ſeveral branches of the polite and uſeful arts,—particularly the Mathematics.

A BANK has alſo for ſome time paſt been eſtabliſhed there, under the firm of Meſſrs. Thomas Harben, Thomas Flight, Banniſter Flight, and Co.

PRESTON.

NEAR Brighthelmstone, at the distance of a mile upon the road which leads towards London, thro' Cuckfield, &c. is the delightful village of Preston. It commands many finely variegated and extensive prospects; and this truly rural spot receives a considerable addition from a great number of stately elms, which afford a pleasing retreat from the heat of summer, and a convenient shelter for travellers in the winter season. Here is a large building called Preston-house, with extensive and well-planned gardens, the property of Thomas Western, Esq. of River-hall, in Essex. This house is at present occupied by Thomas Kemp, Esq. one of the representatives in parliament for the borough of Lewes. In Preston-house is a fine portrait of Anne of Cleves, consort to Henry VIII. who it is recorded resided in this

house, but afterwards retired to a convent at Falmer, which is about three miles distant, where she died and was interred. At Preston there is a house for the reception of company; and in the gardens, a very handsome tea-room has been lately erected. The great neatness in which the house and gardens are kept, the excellence of the accommodations, the delightful situation of the place, and the obliging disposition of the proprietor, ensure him frequent visits from Brighthelmstone and the places adjacent.

NEW-HAVEN.

AT the distance of nine miles from Brighthelmstone, along the Sea-coast to the east is the port of New-haven. It lies upon the mouth of the river Ouse, and is chiefly inhabited by maritime people. The harbour of New-haven
formerly

formerly afforded a remarkably safe shelter for ships of considerable burden, but the necessary repairs being neglected for a long series of years, the harbour was choaked up. However, an act was passed in the year 1731, for repairing the piers, and keeping the harbour in good condition; since which the trade has considerably increased. There are several ship-builders at New-haven, but the vessels built there are of small burden. There is also a handsome draw-bridge built over the Ouse, which makes travelling far more safe and commodious than by the ferry.

UPON the road to New-haven, at the distance of four miles from Brighthelmstone, is the village called Rottingdeane, which is remarkable for its wells being empty at high-water, and rising as the tide declines. From Rottingdeane the cliffs gradually rise till we reach Beachy-Head,

Head, which is about fifteen miles east of Brighthelmstone. Those called the Three Charles's are about 500 feet, and are the highest on the Suffex coast. To these cliffs great numbers of birds of divers species resort to breed; and, at the latter part of the season, they pass to warmer climates. There are two apartments cut in the chalk-rock, under the cliff, which bear the name of "*Parson Darby's Hole.*" It is asserted, that Darby formed these caves, intending, them as his constant residence: but that he had enjoyed his retirement only a short time, when he fell a sacrifice to the dampness of his habitation.

At a place called Wilmington, between Lewes and East-Bourne, and about fourteen miles from Brighthelmstone, is a hill, on the side of which the figure of a man appears, by a very remarkable difference in the colour of the grass.

The

The length of this figure is 80 yards, and each hand seems to grasp a staff, in a parallel direction with the body. The spot is said to have been formerly paved with bricks, whence the difference of the verdure is supposed to have arisen.

IN the parish of Arlington, adjoining Wilmington, there is a sand-pit, where, at about six feet beneath the surface, petrified wood is found of a variety of sorts.

NEW-SHOREHAM.

NEW-SHOREHAM is situated about six miles west of Brighthelmstone. It sends two members to parliament. The present representatives are, Sir Cecil Bishopp, Bart. and John Peachy, Esq. Exclusive of the householders, the freeholders of the Rape of Bramber, in which it is situated, have a right to vote, as settled by

by act of parliament, 1771.—The number of votes are about 750. New-Shoreham is principally inhabited by people depending on the building and fitting up of ships, in which they are considered to be great proficient. Ship-building is carried on with great advantage at this place, on account of the great plenty and cheapness of the timber, which is brought down the river Adur at a trifling expence.

A NEW bridge over the river Adur, which renders the road to Arundel, Chichester, &c. safe and commodious (there being before but a dangerous ferry), was built a few years ago. For the accomplishing of this, the sum of five thousand pounds was raised, by way of tonnage.

AT a village called Hoove, situated on the banks of the Sea, between New-Shoreham and Brighthelmstone, is a church formerly

formerly considered as a structure of great beauty and grandeur. There is a house for public entertainment of parties from Brighthelmstone in this village. It is fitted up in a very neat and pleasing manner, and is generally esteemed to be a place where company, desirous of good accommodation, will at no season of the year meet with a disappointment.

ABOUT a mile north-west of Hoove is the parish of Aldrington, in which there is not a single dwelling. The church, which is in ruins, is a rectory, consequently a sinecure of upwards of fifty pounds a-year.

BRAMBER.

THE Borough of Bramber lies on the the banks of the Adur, about four miles from New-Shoreham. At this place are to be seen the ruins of a castle built in

I

the

the reign of William the Conqueror, by one of the family of the Breofes. It consists of about sixteen houses, and sends two members to parliament. The present members are, Sir Henry Gough, Bart. and Daniel Pulteney, Esq. The election was agreed to be in the persons inhabiting ancient houses, or in houses built on ancient foundations, paying scot and lot, 1st June, 1715. At that time the number was twenty.

STEYNING.

ABOUT a mile from Bramber to the west lies the Borough of Steyning. This town contains little worthy the observation of the curious. It sends two burgeses to parliament. The present are, Sir John Honeywood, Bart. and the Hon. Richard Howard. The election was established, 17th of Feb. 1710, to be
in

in the constables and householders not receiving alms, but paying scot and lot. The number about eighty.

THERE is a delightful road from Steyn-
ing to Brighthelmstone, commanding
on the left a view of the lower country,
bounded by a sweep of bare hills of sur-
prising height, projecting and retiring
with a noble irregularity. The wild
seems to be in another region; and on
the flat is seen a most extensive circuit
of fine inclosures, richly covered with
wood and verdure.

ARUNDEL.

FROM New-Shoreham the Sea-coast
leads to Arundel, which is a Borough-
town about 55 miles from London.
The present representatives for Arundel
are, Richard Beckford, and Thomas
Fitzherbert, Esquires. The election is

in the inhabitants of the borough paying scot and lot. The number about 200. The town is built upon the banks of the river Arun, from which it derives its name. The Mullet, which is caught in great plenty in the Arun, is esteemed to be superior to what is taken in any other part of the kingdom. A collegiate church was founded here by Richard Earl of Arundel; and here was likewise a priory of benedictine Monks. At Arundel are the remains of the once famous castle given by William the First to Roger de Montgomery, by whom it was repaired. The castle now belongs to the family of the Howards; and it gives its possessor the title of Earl, and peer of the realm, without creation. In the church are four ancient monuments of the Earls of Arundel. By means of the river Arun, immense quantities of fine timber are conveyed and shipped

shipped for Woolwich, Deptford, Chatham, Newcastle, and other ship-building towns to the north and east, and westward to Portsmouth and Plymouth. In the year 1733, an act passed for erecting piers in, repairing and keeping in repair, the harbour of Arundel.

ON the road to Arundel there is an elevated spot, called Heydown-Hill, which is plainly seen from Brighthelmstone, and serves as a landmark to navigators. From this hill is a delightful prospect, both by land and sea. On one side of this hill is a tomb, surrounded with rails, and has an yew tree at each corner. An inscription expresses, that in the year 1766, this tomb was erected by Clement Oliver, Miller, for the reception of his body after his decease. On the top and sides is a farrago of inscriptions, in verse and prose;—some
scripture

scripture sentences, and others the production of the Miller's muse.

WE shall here conclude our Account of Brighthelmstone and its adjacencies; observing, that whether health or pleasure be the object, no part of the universe can possibly be visited with a more favourable prospect of success, than that delightful spot, of which these few pages have been feebly descriptive.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

THE Editor presumes that the following account of Roads, Stage-Coaches, Waggon, Pacquets, Posts, &c. will not be unacceptable to such as frequently visit Brighthelmstone.

ROADS.

From *London* to *Brighthelmstone*, by way of
Lewes.

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|--|
| To Brixtow-Caufeway | — | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Stretham | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | |
| L. to <i>Croydon</i> | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| L. to <i>Godstone</i> | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19 | |
| New-Chapel | 6 | 25 | |
| Fell-Bridge, <i>Suffex</i> | 2 | 27 | |
| <i>East-Grinstead</i> | 2 | 29 | |
| Forest-Row | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Witch-Cross | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 | |
| L. to Nutley | 3 | 37 | |
| <i>Maresfield</i> | 3 | 40 $\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| | | R. to | |

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------|-----------------|------------------|
| R. to <i>Uckfield</i> | _____ | 2 | 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| <i>Lewes</i> | _____ | 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 51 |
| Falmer | _____ | 3 | 54 |
| <i>Brighthelmstone</i> | _____ | 5 | 59 |

N.B. This is the Route of the Post.

Or ;

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-----------------|------------------|
| To Witch-Crofs, as above, | _____ | | 34 |
| R. to Sheffield-Green | _____ | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Chayley, | _____ | 6 | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Offham-Street | _____ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 47 |
| <i>Lewes</i> | _____ | 2 | 49 |
| Falmer | _____ | 3 | 52 |
| <i>Brighthelmstone</i> | _____ | 5 | 57 |

From *London* to *Brighthelmstone*, the New Road.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-----------------|------------------|
| To Clapham Common | _____ | | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ballam | _____ | 1 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Upper Tooting | _____ | 1 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lower Tooting | _____ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 |
| L. to Mitcham | _____ | 2 | 8 |
| <i>Sutton</i> | _____ | 3 | 11 |
| (Over Walton Heath to) | | | |
| <i>Ryegate</i> | _____ | 10 | 21 |
| Horley | _____ | 6 | 27 |
| <i>Crawley</i> , Suffex | _____ | 4 | 31 |
| Hand-Crofs | _____ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| <i>Cuckfield</i> | _____ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 |

Clayton

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|----------------|-----------------|
| Clayton | _____ | 7 | 47 |
| Patcham | _____ | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | $50\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Preston | _____ | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | $52\frac{1}{4}$ |
| <i>Brightelmstone</i> | _____ | $1\frac{3}{4}$ | 54 |

From *London to Brightelmstone*, by way of
Horsham.

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|----------------|-----------------|
| To Lower Tooting, as above | - | | 6 |
| R. to Merton-Abbey, | _____ | 1 | 7 |
| Morden | _____ | $2\frac{1}{4}$ | $9\frac{1}{4}$ |
| <i>Ewell</i> | _____ | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | 13 |
| <i>Epsom</i> | _____ | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | $14\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ahted | _____ | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | 17 |
| <i>Leatherhead</i> | _____ | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | $18\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mickleham | _____ | 2 | $20\frac{1}{2}$ |
| West-Hamble | _____ | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | $21\frac{3}{4}$ |
| <i>Darking</i> | _____ | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | 23 |
| Capel | _____ | 6 | 29 |
| <i>Horsham</i> | _____ | 7 | 36 |
| Cowfold | _____ | 6 | 42 |
| <i>Henfield</i> | _____ | 5 | 46 |
| <i>Brightelmstone</i> | _____ | 10 | 56 |

Or;

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|----|----|
| To <i>Horsham</i> , as above | _____ | | 36 |
| <i>Steyning</i> | _____ | 14 | 50 |
| Bramber | _____ | 1 | 51 |
| <i>Brightelmstone</i> | _____ | 9 | 60 |

From *Brightelmstone* to *Tunbridge-Wells*.

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|
| To Falmer | _____ | | 5 |
| Lewes | _____ | 3 | 8 |
| Uckfield | _____ | 8 | $16\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Crowborough Beacon | _____ | 7 | $23\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Tunbridge-Wells | _____ | 7 | $30\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Or; | | | |
| To Lewes, as above, | _____ | | 8 |
| Maresfield | _____ | $10\frac{1}{4}$ | $18\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Groombridge | _____ | 13 | $31\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Tunbridge-Wells | _____ | 2 | $33\frac{1}{4}$ |

From *Margate* to *Brightelmstone*, along the
Coast of *Kent* and *Suffex*.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------|----------------|-----------------|
| To St. Peter's | _____ | | 3 |
| Ramsgate | _____ | 3 | 6 |
| St. Lawrence | _____ | $\frac{3}{4}$ | $6\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Cliff's End | _____ | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | $8\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ebb's Fleet | _____ | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | $9\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sandwich | _____ | 2 | $11\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Deal | _____ | 5 | $16\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Walme | _____ | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 |
| Kingswold | _____ | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | $19\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Dover | _____ | 6 | $25\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Folkstone | _____ | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 |
| Sandgate Castle | _____ | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | $36\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | <i>Hythe</i> |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-----------------|-------------------|
| <i>Hythe</i> | _____ | 2 | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| <i>Romney</i> | _____ | 9 | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| <i>Lydd</i> | _____ | 3 | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| <i>Rye, Suffex</i> | _____ | 12 | 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| <i>Winchelsea</i> | _____ | 3 | 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| <i>Gestling</i> | _____ | 4 | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| <i>Hastings</i> | _____ | 4 | 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| <i>Bexhill</i> | _____ | 6 | 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| <i>Pevensea</i> | _____ | 8 | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| <i>East-Bourne</i> | _____ | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 93 |
| <i>East-Deane</i> | _____ | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| <i>Seaford</i> | _____ | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 101 |
| <i>Blatchington-Fort</i> | _____ | $\frac{3}{4}$ | 101 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| <i>Bishopston</i> | _____ | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| <i>New-Haven</i> | _____ | 2 | 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| <i>Rottendean</i> | _____ | 5 | 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| <i>Brighthelmstone</i> | _____ | 4 | 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

From *Brighthelmstone* to *Southampton*.

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------|----|----|
| To Hoove | _____ | | 2 |
| <i>New Shoreham</i> | _____ | 4 | 6 |
| <i>Lancing Pad</i> | _____ | 1 | 7 |
| <i>Arundel</i> | _____ | 14 | 21 |
| <i>Chichester</i> | _____ | 10 | 31 |
| <i>Portsmouth</i> | _____ | 18 | 49 |
| <i>Southwick</i> | _____ | 8 | 57 |
| <i>Wickham</i> | _____ | 4 | 61 |
| <i>Southampton</i> | _____ | 14 | 75 |

STAGE COACHES, &c.

DAVIS and Co's. Machine sets out every morning, (Sundays excepted), from the Golden-Cross, Charing-Cross, London, by way of Lewes (see page 63), and arrives at Brighthelmstone about five o'clock in the afternoon.—Also, a Machine sets out from the Castle and Old Ship Taverns, the same days, at six o'clock, by the same road, and arrives at the Golden-Cross about five o'clock in the afternoon.

A LIGHT Post-Coach sets out from the same places with the Machine, at the same hours, every day (Sundays excepted), but arrives in London and Brighthelmstone about three o'clock in the afternoon.

A COACH thro' Ryegate and Cuckfield (see page 64), sets out from the Swan-with-two-Necks, Lad-Lane, London, every *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday* morning, at six o'clock, and arrives at the New Ship, Brighthelmstone, the same afternoons, about three o'clock; from whence it returns every *Monday*, *Wednesday*, and *Friday* morning, at six o'clock.

IBBERSON and Co's. Light Post-Coach sets out from the George and Blue Boar Inn, Holborn, at half past five o'clock, every *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday*, by way of Lewes, and arrives at the White-Horse Inn, East-Street, Brighthelmstone, at three o'clock the same afternoon; from whence it returns every *Monday*, *Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at six o'clock in the morning, and arrives at the George and Blue Boar, Holborn, at three o'clock.

A MACHINE

A MACHINE sets out from the above places, at the same hour, alternate days with the Light Post-Coach, and arrives in London and Brighthelmstone, before five in the evening.

N. B. IBBERSON'S Coaches call going out and coming into London, at the *Swan*, at Charing-Cross.

WESSEN'S Coach sets out from the Spread-Eagle, in Grace-Church-Street, London, at six o'clock every *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday*, through Horsham and Shoreham (see page 65), and arrives at the Gun-Inn, upon the Cliff, Brighthelmstone, about four o'clock; from whence it returns every *Monday*, *Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at the same hour, in the morning; and arrives at the same hour in the afternoon, at the Spread-Eagle.

A LIGHT

A LIGHT Coach, from the Gun, sets out at half past six, every *Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday*, (through Henfield, see page 65), to the White Bear, Piccadilly, London; and returns at six o'clock, on *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday*, to the Gun-Inn, Brighthelmstone, where it arrives about three in the afternoon.

TUCKER'S Diligence sets out from the Old Ship, at Brighthelmstone, at eight o'clock in the morning, every *Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday*, and arrives that evening, at the Dolphin in Chichester; from whence it returns the next day at the same hour, to the Old Ship at Brighthelmstone.

PACQUETS.

THE Prince of Wales (a Schooner), Capt. Burton, sails from Brighthelmstone, for Dieppe (wind and weather permitting),

permitting), every *Saturday* evening; and returns from Dieppe every *Tuesday*.

THE Princess Royal (a Schooner), Capt. Chapman, sails from Brighthelmstone for Dieppe (wind and weather permitting), every *Tuesday* evening; and returns from Dieppe every *Saturday*.

THE Prince William Henry (a Schooner), Captain White, sails from Brighthelmstone for Dieppe, every *Monday* evening; and returns from Dieppe every *Thursday*.

THE Speedwell (a Cutter), Captain Lind, sails from Brighthelmstone for Dieppe, every *Thursday* evening; and returns from Dieppe to Brighthelmstone every *Monday*.

N.B. FROM London to Paris, by way of Brighthelmstone and Dieppe, is ninety miles nearer than by way of Dover and Calais.—The Pacquets always sail from
Bright-

Brighthelmstone, in the evening, about two or three hours after the coaches arrive from London.

WAGGONS.

DAVIS's Waggon set out, from his house in Middle-Street, every *Monday* and *Saturday* morning; and arrive at the Talbot-Inn, in the Borough, every *Monday* and *Wednesday* afternoon. They return from the Talbot, every *Tuesday* and *Thursday* morning early; and arrive at Brighthelmstone *Wednesday* and *Friday*.

BRADFORD and Co's. Waggon (thro' Cuckfield and Ryegate) set out from their Warehouse in East-Street, Brighthelmstone, every *Monday* and *Saturday*; arrive at the Nag's-Head Inn in the Borough, every *Monday* and *Wednesday* noon; from whence they return the next morning at four o'clock, and arrive at

Brighthelmstone every *Wednesday* and *Friday* afternoon.

P O S T S.

THE London Mail is dispatched from Brighthelmstone every evening (*Saturday* excepted), at seven o'clock, from A. CRAWFORD'S, on the *Steyne*; and returns every morning (except *Monday*), between the hours of seven and eight in the morning.

BYE-LETTERS, by the London Mail, every day (except as above), to and from *Uckfield*, *East-Grinstead*, *Godstone*, *Croydon*, and places adjacent.

CROSS-POST to and from *Shoreham* and *Steyning*, every day (except *Saturday*); and to *Arundel*, *Petworth*, *Midhurst*, *Chichester*, &c. on *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and
Sunday

Sunday mornings, at six o'clock; and returns on *Wednesday*, *Friday*, and *Sunday* afternoons.

N. B. LETTERS to and from *Lewes* every day; and three times a-week, to and from *East-Bourne*, *New-Haven*, and *Seaford*.

F I N I S.

B O O K S

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