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HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

IN

SUSSEX.

FOURTH EDITION.

WITH MAP AND PLAN.

LONDON:
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PREFACE TO THE FOURTH EDITION.

The united Handbook of Kent and Sussex, originally intended chiefly for travellers and strangers, has been found by natives and residents in those Counties so useful a summary of Local information that a desire has been expressed to obtain them separately. Considering the greater convenience of price and portability consequent on this division, the publisher has complied with the suggestion; and the two Handbooks, issued singly, will in future serve as condensed County Histories as well as Local Guides.

In this, as in former Editions, pains have been taken to bring up the information to the time of publication, by careful revision: nevertheless, owing to the rapidity of change in this country, errors and omissions may occur; and those who detect any are respectfully requested to send notice of the same to the Publisher, Mr. Murray, 50, Albemarle Street.

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Extent and History.

Sussex, the ancient kingdom of the "South Saxons," contains 1464 square miles, or 936,211 acres. It extends in its greatest width 73 m. (between Kent and Hampshire), and 27 m. in its extreme length (from Tunbridge Wells to Beachy Head). At the census of 1871 it contained a population of 199,532 males, and 217,924 females; total, 417,456; being an increase of 53,721, or 15 per cent., since 1861. The divisions of the county are strongly marked by nature. The greater part of East Sussex is covered by a wide range of the Hastings sand, rising at the centre to a considerable elevation known as the "Forest Ridge." The scenery of all this district is very picturesque, and quite distinct from that offered by the other natural divisions of the county—the Weald of Sussex, which stretches in a long line from Pevensey Bay to the hills beyond Petworth;—the South Downs, which extend 53 m. from Beachy Head to the Hampshire border;—and the level coast district, stretching away from Brighton, beyond Chichester. Between the chalk of the South Downs and the Weald the usual belts of gault and lower greensand occur. Each of these districts has its own peculiar scenery and features, and each will amply repay examination. The South Downs, and the Forest Ridge, especially, are exceeded in beauty and interest by few parts of England.

The greater part of the present county of Sussex—probably the whole of it, with the exception of the South Downs and the country between them and the sea—was anciently covered with a thick forest, the famous Andredes-weald, or "Andredslea," signifying, according to Dr. Guest, the "uninhabited district" (*an*, the Celtic negative particle, and *tred*, a dwelling). One great Roman road, the "Stane Street," ran from Chichester to London, and penetrated this wooded region in a north-easterly direction. Another, and perhaps a more ancient road, stretched along nearer the coast, and connected the great fortress of Anderida (Pevensey) with Regnum (Chichester) and Portus Magnus (Porchester). Anderida, whose venerable walls yet remain, was one of the fortresses for the defence of the S. coast, placed under the

control of the Count of the Saxon Shore. Regnum, the present Chichester, was a city of considerable size and importance, and apparently the chief town of the Regni, whose chief, Cogidubnus, is referred to in the 'Agricola' of Tacitus as one of those British princes who maintained a constant fidelity to Rome. A remarkable inscription, discovered in Chichester, and now preserved at Goodwood (Rte. 21), alludes to Cogidubnus as having embellished his native city with public buildings, and also, it has been suggested, connects Regnum in a very interesting manner with the history of the earliest Christian converts. (See *Chichester*, Rte. 21).

The first Teutonic settlement on this coast took place, according to the Saxon Chronicle, in 477, when Ælla and his three sons landed at Cymens-ora, probably Kynor, south of Chichester (Rte. 21). They took possession of Regnum and destroyed Anderida, establishing themselves over the whole line of coast as the "South Sexe," or South Saxons = Sussex. The numerous terminations in "ing" which occur throughout the county and perhaps indicate the sites of primitive settlements (see *Poling*, Rte. 21) seem to prove that at an early period the district became populous. It was, however, cut off from much intercourse with the other Saxon kingdoms by the great wood of Anderida, and by the marshes which extended between it and Kent; and it was not until about A.D. 680 that Christianity was first introduced among the South Saxons by Wilfrid of York, who had been shipwrecked on the coast. For the singular condition of the district at that time, as described by Bede, see *Selsey*, Rte. 21.

The South Saxon kingdom shared the fate of the others, and was finally absorbed in that of Wessex. It formed one of the great earldoms possessed by Harold and the house of Godwin, and it was on its coast that the Conqueror landed, and within its limits that the great battle was fought in which the Anglo-Saxon monarchy perished. (For ample details, see *Pevensey*, Rte. 20; and *Battle Abbey*, Rte. 15.) The entire county was fearfully ravaged; and it is probable that the territorial divisions of Sussex, whose aspect differs altogether from that which prevails in other counties, were the immediate result of the conquest. The "hundreds" and "lathes or lastes" which exist elsewhere, arose, we may be tolerably certain, from two main causes—"the first, the natural dispersion of the tribes and races over the country; and the other, the consolidation of various tracts or townships under one authority or lord; but nowhere is any trace of system apparent to the eye except in Sussex, where we find a territorial division bearing a name peculiar to the county, and showing an evident *scheme* of partition. The Normans were a hard people; whenever they conquered, and did conquer outright, they went to work like plunderers, dividing the country by measurement—by the *rape*, as it was termed—measuring out the land amongst themselves, a process which singularly marks the original violence of their character, for in such allotments they neglected all the natural relations which might previously exist amongst the nations whom they conquered. Now this is the process they

carried into effect in Sussex, which is divided into six portions, extending right down from the northern border of the county, and each having a frontage towards the sea; and each of these *rapes* (or hreppar, as they are termed in Icelandic) has within it some one castle, or other important station for defence and protection. In Domesday each rape appears under a military commander. All the original Anglo-Saxon divisions are noticed in the Anglo-Saxon laws, and possessed an Anglo-Saxon tribunal. The rape is not noticed in any Anglo-Saxon law, and does not possess any Anglo-Saxon tribunal. We therefore have good reason to conjecture that this portion of England more particularly occupied the attention of the wise and wary general, and that he treated Sussex entirely as a conquered territory."—*Sir F. Palgrave.* East Sussex contains the rapes of Hastings, Pevensey, and Lewes; West Sussex those of Bramber, Arundel, and Chichester, reckoning in each case from E. towards W. The castles in each of these rapes were either on, or not far from, the coast; and each rape formed what has been called "a high road to Normandy," each having an available harbour at its southern extremity.

After the Conquest the great event in the history of Sussex is the battle of Lewes, fought May 13, 1264, between Henry III. and the barons under Simon de Montfort. A full notice of this battle, an important landmark in the history of English liberties, will be found in Rte. 18, *Lewes.*

Antiquities.

Sussex possesses no remarkable antiquities of the *British* period with the exception of the large intrenchments that crown some of the highest points of the South Downs, and the date even of these is uncertain. The most important are Cissbury, near Findon (Rte. 21); Chanctonbury, near Steyning (Rte. 24); Whitehawk Hill, above Brighton, and the Devil's Dyke, near Poynings (Rte. 17); and Mount Caburn, near Lewes (Rte. 18). A chain of camps, some of which in their present form are unquestionably Roman, may be traced along the whole line of the South Downs, generally on the hills naturally best fitted for defence, and commanding the country on both sides, toward the Weald and the sea. The downs are everywhere dotted with barrows, many of which are British.

The *Roman* relics in Sussex are very interesting and important. Beside the inscriptions preserved at Goodwood, and the few relics of ancient Regnum at Chichester, the walls of Anderida still remain at Pevensey (Rte. 20), and will repay careful examination; whilst the mediæval castle within their area is scarcely less attractive to the archæologist. The great Roman treasure of the county, however, is the villa at Bignor (Rte. 21), with its large and very striking pavements. This should on no account be left unvisited, since it ranks among the most important remains of its class in Britain. It stood on the ancient Stane Street, the line of Roman road which ran from

Regnum (Chichester) to London; and about 3 m. beyond it, in the parish of Pulborough, are the remains of a Roman station. Villas (but of far less importance) have also been found at Angmering, Lancing, Seaford, East Bourne, and Bognor, on the coast, and at Hurstpierpoint.

Sussex is far richer in its *churches* and ecclesiastical architecture than is generally supposed. The following list contains the most interesting and instructive. The greater part of those named deserve very careful attention.

Saxon.—Rte. 17: Worth—perhaps affording the most complete ground-plan of a Saxon church which remains. It exhibits much external structural decoration in narrow strips of plain masonry. The chancel and transeptal arches are without doubt Saxon. Rte. 20: Jevington; the tower has been called Saxon, and at all events deserves notice; but it has been much modernised, and in a measure spoilt. Rte. 21: Sompting; Bosham.

Norman.—Rte. 18: Newhaven; Bishopstone (partly). Rte. 21: Old and New Shoreham, both very interesting; Chichester Cathedral (nave). Rte. 24: Amberley; Steyning (important).

Transition.—Rte. 15: Battle (parts). Rte. 16: Rye; Icklesham. Rte. 18: Bishopstone (parts). Rte. 20: East Bourne. Rte. 21: New Shoreham (parts); Broadwater (very rich); Chichester Cathedral (parts); Boxgrove (parts). Rte. 24: Steyning (parts). The most advanced specimen of this period is afforded by Bp. Seffrid II.'s work in Chichester Cathedral. The two easternmost compartments of the choir, begun 1186, completed 1199, exhibit very strikingly the mixture of the two styles.

Early English.—Sussex, especially the western division, is said to possess more unaltered examples of this period than any other English county. Rte. 16: Rye (parts). Rte. 17: Ditchling. Rte. 21: New Shoreham (parts); West Tarring; Climping (very good and curious); Bosham (parts); Appledram; Chichester Cathedral (parts); Boxgrove (parts). Rte. 23: Wisborough Green. Of these, West Tarring, Climping, Appledram, and Wisborough Green, remain almost entirely as when first constructed, in the 13th century.

Decorated (Geometrical, 1245 to 1315).—Rte. 16: St. Thomas's, Winchelsea; very fine and interesting. Rte. 19: Buxted (chancel). Rte. 20: Pevensey. Rte. 21: Chichester Cathedral (Lady Chapel); Chichester, Priory Chapel, now the Guildhall; Chapel of St. Mary's Hospital.

Decorated (Curvilinear, 1315 to 1360).—Rte. 15: Etchingham; very good. Rte. 16: Monuments in St. Thomas's Church, Winchelsea, ranking "among the noblest conceptions of this period in the kingdom." Rte. 20: Alfriston. The churches of Etchingham (Rte. 15) and Alfriston, both in the form of a Greek cross, are nearly throughout of this time, and well deserve examination.

Perpendicular (1360 to 1550).—There are few churches of this time in Sussex. The best are,—Rte. 15: Mayfield. Rte. 17: Poynings. Rte. 23: Pulborough. Rte. 24: Arundel.

Of other ecclesiastical remains the most important in Sussex are,—Rte. 15: the ruins of Bayham Abbey (a house of Premonstratensian Canons), on the borders of Kent—these are E. E. and Dec., and will amply repay a visit; Battle Abbey, chiefly E. E., and of the highest historical interest. Rte. 18: some fragments of the Cluniac Priory of St. Pancras, at Lewes. Rte. 20: portions of the Benedictine Priory at Wilmington, and (more important) of the Augustinian Priory at Michelham. (These last are of E. E. character.) At Boxgrove (Rte. 21) are some remains of the Benedictine priory adjoining the church; and at Shulbrede (Rte. 26), among the scanty ruins of the Augustinian priory, is a chamber containing some curious wall paintings.

Sussex contains some important specimens of *military* architecture. Among them are,—Rte. 15: Hastings Castle, partly Norm., but more interesting from its site than from its existing remains; Bodiam, 14th centy., small, but picturesque and perfect. Rte. 18: Lewes Castle, of Edwardian character, with some Norm. traces, and very interesting. Rte. 20: Pevensey, principally dating from the end of the 13th centy.,—a grand mediæval ruin in the area of a Roman town, the walls of which remain; Herstmonceux, a brick building of the reign of Hen. VI., picturesque and striking. Rte. 21: the Norm. keep of Arundel Castle, very fine, and commanding a noble view. Rte. 24: a Norm. fragment of Bramber Castle. Rte. 25: a Norm. fragment of Knepp Castle.

Among the specimens of *domestic* architecture the archæologist should notice,—Rte. 15: an E. E. manor-house at Crowhurst, near Hastings; and the remains of the archiepiscopal palace at Mayfield—the hall is of the 14th centy., very fine and interesting; Brede, end of 15th centy. Rte. 17: Cuckfield Place, dating from the end of the 16th centy; Street, near Lewes, a fine old James I. mansion; and Danny, near Hurstpierpoint, one of the many Elizabethan houses which shelter themselves under the northern slope of the South Downs. Rte. 18: at West Dean, about 3 m. from Seaford, is a parsonage-house of the 14th centy., not unworthy of a visit. Rte. 24: Parham, a fine Elizabethan house, full of ancient treasures, must on no account be overlooked; and beyond it is Wiston (Rte. 25), also Elizabethan, but of earlier date.

Products and Manufactures.

Sussex is now a purely agricultural county, and is rather behind her neighbours in the application of modern science and improvements. Hops are grown to some extent in the eastern division; and the famous breed of South Down sheep (see Mount Caburn, Rte. 18) has long since been extended throughout England. Sussex, however, exercises at present very little influence either by her agriculture or her manufactures, although the time has been when the greater part of the county was the "Birmingham" of England. Throughout the 16th and 17th centuries the iron-works of Sussex were of the highest importance, and the tourist will still find traces of them

scattered through the now solitary woodlands, chiefly of the eastern division. A most valuable notice of the Sussex iron-works was inserted by Mr. Lower in the 'Sussex Archæological Collections' (vol. ii.), and has since been reprinted by him in his 'Contributions to Literature,' a volume, it should be added, which contains many papers of the highest interest to the tourist in Sussex. The following account of the ancient iron-works of the county has been chiefly extracted from Mr. Lower's paper.

The strata which produce iron-ore lie on the central portion of the Weald formation, in the sandstone beds called the Forest Ridge, and by geologists the Hastings sand. The beds run in a N.W. direction, from Hastings, by Ashburnham, Heathfield, Crowborough, Ashdown Forest, Worth, Tilgate Forest, and St. Leonard's Forest—the country, as has already been mentioned, formerly covered by the great wood of Anderida. The highest point is Crowborough (804 ft.). "The iron was here produced by vegetable and animal decomposition in the bed and delta of a mighty river, which flowed through countries inhabited by the iguanodon and other colossal reptiles."—*Mantell.* "It appears to me that the ore in the Forest Ridge was the clay ironstone of the 'Wealden beds.' At the western extremity of the district it is thought that the ferruginous sands of the lower greensand were used; but in the clay country of the Weald I have found sufficient evidence of the exclusive use of a comparatively recent concretion, a kind of bog-iron, frequently turned up by the plough, and called 'iron rag.' It is composed of clay, gravel, and about 25 or 30 per cent. of oxide of iron; and is a superficial and fragmentary formation, a recent 'pudding-stone.'"—*P. J. Martin.*

The period at which the iron of Sussex was first worked is quite unknown. The late Rev. Edward Turner of Maresfield, however, discovered Roman relics in a cinder-bed in his parish, indicating an extensive settlement. Many coins, mostly of Vespasian, Samian ware, and other articles, have been found there; and Roman coins have since been discovered in cinder-beds at Sedlescombe, at Westfield, and at Framfield (the cinders are the scoriæ of disused furnaces, and are now turned to account in repairing the roads). It is probable, however, that the Britons were acquainted with these iron-fields before the Roman invasion. Cæsar describes the use of iron rings for coin, and asserts that iron was produced in the maritime districts, though in small quantity.

It is not clear, though it is probable, that the ore continued to be worked by the Saxons. The iron-beds of Sussex are not mentioned in Domesday, although some others are. The earliest record of the works occurs in the murage grant made by Henry III. to the town of Lewes in 1266. This empowers the inhabitants to raise tolls for the repair of the walls after the battle. Every cart laden with iron from the neighbouring Weald was to pay 1*d.*, and every horse-load ½*d.* In 1290 payment was made to Master Henry of Lewes for iron-work for the monument of Henry III. in Westminster Abbey; and 3000 horse-shoes and 29,000 nails are recorded as having been provided by Peter

de Walsham, Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex (13 Edw. II.), for the expedition against Scotland.

The oldest *existing* article of Sussex iron remains in Burwash Church, and is a cast-iron monumental slab, with a cross, and an inscription in relief. It is of the 14th centy., and probably unique. The inscription, in Longobardic letters, is "Orate P. Annema Ihone Coline," Mistress Joan Collins having possibly been an "iron-mistress" at Socknersh furnace, in Brightling, where the Collins family was settled. Andirons and other articles of the 15th centy. are still found in some numbers in old mansions and farmhouses; and work of the 16th centy. is comparatively common. Some of the banded guns of wrought iron preserved in the Tower of London, and dating from the reign of Henry VI., are of Sussex manufacture. A mortar, formerly remaining at Eridge Green, in the parish of Frant, is said to have been the first made in England; and it is probable that most of the pieces employed in our continental wars of the 14th and 15th centuries were manufactured in Sussex. These hooped guns were superseded by cannon cast in an entire piece, and bored, as at present. The first of these iron cannon ever produced in England were cast at Buxted, by Ralf Hoge, or Hogge, in 1543 (Rte. 19). At the commencement of his work he was assisted by French and Flemish gunsmiths, but afterwards "made by himself ordnance of cast iron of diverse sorts." The Hogge family resided at Hog House, near Buxted Church; and over the door of their ancient dwelling their rebus, a hog, with the date 1581, may still be seen. The name seems to have become confounded with that of Huggett; since at Huggett's furnace, between Buxted and Mayfield, the first iron ordnance is said by tradition to have been cast:—

> "Master Huggett and his man John,
> They did cast the first can-non"—

runs the local rhyme. Many Huggetts still carry on the trade of blacksmiths in East Sussex.

The trade increased rapidly during the 16th century, when many Sussex families enriched by it assumed the rank of gentry. Nor was it neglected by those of more ancient descent. Ashburnhams, Pelhams, Sidneys, and Howards engaged in it to the destruction of ancestral oak and beech, and with all the apparent ardour of Birmingham and Wolverhampton men in these times. Others of lesser rank eagerly followed, the Fullers recognising the profit they gained in their motto, "Carbone et forcipibus."

The destruction of woods throughout the county began to be noticed early in the 16th century, and some provisions were made by Henry VIII. and Elizabeth against its increase. But the waste still continued. John Norden, in his 'Surveyor's Dialogue' (1607), asserts that there were in Sussex nearly 140 hammers and furnaces for iron, each of which consumed every 24 hours from 2 to 4 loads of charcoal. But there was, he thought, some doubt whether the clearance was altogether hurtful, since "people bred among woods are naturally more

stubborne and uncivil than in the champain countries." Drayton, in his 'Polyolbion,' however, finds no consolation for the "stately wood nymphs" of Sussex.

> "These forests, as I say, the daughters of the Weald
> (That in their heavy breasts had long their griefs concealed),
> Foreseeing their decay each hour so fast come on,
> Under the axe's stroke, fetched many a grievous groan.
> When as the anvil's weight, and hammer's dreadful sound,
> Even rent the hollow woods and shook the queachy ground;
> So that the trembling nymphs, oppressed through ghastly fear,
> Ran madding to the downs, with loose dishevelled hair.
> The sylvans that about the neighbouring woods did dwell,
> Both in the tufty frith and in the mossy fell,
> Forsook their gloomy bowers, and wandered far abroad,
> Expelled their quiet seats, and place of their abode,
> When labouring carts they saw to hold their daily trade,
> Where they in summer wont to sport them in the shade.
> 'Could we,' say they, 'suppose that any would us cherish
> Which suffer every day the holiest things to perish?
> Or to our daily want to minister supply?
> These iron times breed none that mind posterity.
> 'Tis but in vain to tell what we before have been,
> Or changes of the world that we in time have seen;
> When, not devising how to spend our wealth with waste,
> We to the savage swine let fall our larding mast.
> But now, alas! ourselves we have not to sustain;
> Nor can our tops suffice to shield our roots from rain.
> Jove's oak, the warlike ash, veined elm, the softer beech,
> Short hazel, maple plain, light asp, the bending wych,
> Tough holly, and smooth birch, must altogether burn;
> What should the builder serve supplies the forger's turn,
> When under public good base private gain takes hold,
> And we, poor woful woods, to ruin lastly sold.'"

Although the Forest Ridge of Sussex still contains much timber, the great woods of the Ashdown district entirely disappeared during the period of the iron-works, and the South Downs themselves are at present scarcely more bare and treeless.

The Sussex iron varied in quality. "Some," says Camden, "was more brittle than the Spanish iron;" but that worked at the Ashburnham forges excelled in quality of toughness, "and I have been assured by smiths who have used it," said Mr. Lower, "that it was no wise inferior to the Swedish metal, generally accounted the best in the world." The casting of brass was extensively carried on, and bell-founding successfully practised. (A new peal for East Bourne was cast at Chiddingly in 1651; the bells of Hailsham were cast on Bell Bank, a spot near the town.) Steel was manufactured at Warbleton (where is a place called "Steelforgeland") and at Robertsbridge. The site of an iron-work was chosen near to beds of ore and to some available water-power. Artificial ponds were generally constructed by dams of earth against the stream, with an outlet of masonry for the supply of water, by means of which the wheel connected with the machinery of the hammer or the furnace was set in motion. Many of the finest sheets of water in Sussex are thus due to the iron-works. Other meadows, once converted into ponds and pools, have again been drained.

The trade reached its greatest extent in the 17th century; and, as late

as 1724, the iron manufacture was still considered the chief interest of the county, but the decline had already commenced. The vast consumption of wood rendered the production of iron in this district more expensive than in the localities where coal-mines and iron-ore are close together; but the works were continued long after the competition had become hopeless. Farnhurst in West Sussex and Ashburnham in the eastern division of the county were the last places at which they were carried on. The Ashburnham furnace was in work at the beginning of the present century (Rte. 22).

The principal existing remains of Sussex iron, beside the hooped guns already mentioned, are—andirons and chimney-backs, dating from the 14th to the 17th centuries (the work of these varies in character, but is sometimes very good and graceful), and monumental slabs, dating from the early part of the 17th century to the time at which the manufacture ceased altogether. Specimens occur in most of the churches throughout the district. At Wadhurst are no less than thirty examples, ranging between 1625 and 1799, all in very rude and bold relief. Many of the persons commemorated were connected with the trade in the parish. (A similar use of Scandinavian iron is made in the Norwegian cathedral of Trondhjem.) One other relic of the Sussex works should here be mentioned: the balustrades round St. Paul's Cathedral, weighing, together with 7 gates, about 200 tons, and partly removed as recently as 1874, were cast in the parish of Lamberhurst, at a cost of 11,202*l.* 0s. 6*d.* A furnace near Mayfield disputes this honour, which really, however, belongs to "Gloucester Furnace" at Lamberhurst, where the annual consumption of wood was 200,000 cords. Cannon cast in this furnace are said to have been conveyed by smugglers for the use of French privateers during the war with England. The discovery of this, it is also asserted, caused the withdrawal of many Government contracts and the consequent decline of the works at Lamberhurst. The iron-works belonging to the Crown and to all royalists were destroyed by Sir William Waller after the taking of Chichester and Arundel in 1643.

Geology and Traveller's View.

The main geological divisions of Sussex have already been mentioned. They belong to what is called the Valley of the Weald, and are connected with the history of the chalk formations, which must here be briefly noticed. The reader should also be referred to Sir Charles Lyell's *Principles of Geology*, book iv., ch. 21; to the geological essays supplied by the late Dr. Mantell to Brayley's *History of Surrey*, vol. i. p. 121, and vol. v. p. 51; and to a paper by Messrs. Le Neve Foster and Topley (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Nov. 1865), which gives an account of the various theories on the subject, and argues for simple atmospheric denudation.

From the large expanse of chalk forming the central portion of Hampshire two branches are sent off: one through the hills of Sur-

rey and Kent to Dover, forming the ridge called the North Downs, and the other through Sussex to the sea at Beachy Head, known as the South Downs. The country between these branches constitutes the Valley of the Weald, and contains four distinct formations. *First*, a narrow band of gault, ranging quite round the valley at the foot of the chalk; *next*, a ring of lower greensand, a very complex group, consisting of grey, yellowish, and greenish sands, ferruginous sand and sandstone, clay, chert, and silicious limestone; *thirdly*, an inner ring of Weald clay, composed for the most part of clay without intermixture or calcareous matter, but sometimes including thin beds of sand and shelly limestone; and *lastly*, in the centre of the district a high ridge formed of the Hastings sands, composed chiefly of sand, sandstone, clay, and calcareous grit, passing into limestone. Each of the belts, which are here called rings, terminates abruptly toward the sea in the same manner as the chalk itself.

The chalk is, of course, the uppermost of all these formations, and in order to account for the appearance and denudation of the different beds intervening between the two branches of the North and South Downs various hypotheses have been proposed. Sir Charles Lyell conceives "that the chalk, together with many subjacent rocks, may have remained undisturbed and in horizontal stratification until after the commencement of the Eocene period. When at length the chalk was upheaved and exposed to the action of the waves and currents, it was rent and shattered, so that the subjacent secondary strata were soon after exposed to denudation. The waste of all these rocks, composed chiefly of sandstone and clay, supplied materials for the tertiary sands and clays, while the chalk was the source of flinty shingle and of the calcareous matter which we find intermixed with the Eocene clays." The tertiary sands and gravels occur in the so-called basins of London and Hampshire, lying without the Valley of the Weald north and south. "The tracts now separating these basins" (the North and South Downs) "were those first elevated, and which contributed by their gradual decay to the production of the newer strata. These last were accumulated in deep submarine hollows, formed probably by the subsidence of certain parts of the chalk, which sank while the adjoining tracts were rising."—*Lyell*, book iv. ch. 20. Whether the chalk ever extended completely over the country between the North and South Downs is, of course, uncertain. Sir Charles Lyell, however, considers that it did so, and accounts for the absence of all ruins of chalk on the central district by supposing that "the rise of the land was very gradual, and the subterranean movements for the most part of moderate intensity. During the last century earthquakes have occasionally thrown down at once whole lines of sea-cliffs for several miles continuously; but if this had happened repeatedly during the waste of the ancient escarpments of the chalk now encircling the Weald, and if the shocks had been accompanied by the sudden rise and conversion of large districts into land, the Weald would have been covered with the ruins of those wasted rocks, and the

sea could not possibly have had time to clear the whole away." The gradual rise of the strata is thus explained: "Supposing the line of the most violent movements to have coincided with what is now the central ridge of the Weald Valley; in that case, the first land which emerged must have been situated where the Forest Ridge is now placed. Here a number of reefs may have existed, and islands of chalk, which may have been gradually devoured by the ocean in the same manner as certain European isles have disappeared in modern times. Suppose the ridge or dome first elevated to have been so rent and shattered on its summit as to give more easy access to the waves," until at length the masses thus shattered were removed. "Two strips of land might then remain on each side of a channel, in the same manner as the opposite coasts of France and England, composed of chalk, present ranges of white cliffs facing each other. A powerful current might then rush, like that which now ebbs and flows through the Straits of Dover, and might scoop out a channel in the gault. We must bear in mind that the intermittent action of earthquakes would accompany this denuding process, fissuring rocks, throwing down cliffs, and bringing up, from time to time, new stratified masses, and thus greatly accelerating the rate of waste. If the lower bed of chalk on one side of the channel should be harder than on the other, it would cause an under terrace resembling that presented by the upper greensand in parts of Sussex and Hampshire. When at length the gault was entirely swept away from the central parts of the channel, the lower greensand would be laid bare, and portions of it would become land during the continuance of the upheaving earthquakes. Meanwhile the chalk cliffs would recede farther from one another, whereby four parallel strips of land, or perhaps rows of islands, would be caused." The faces of the chalk range which front the Weald (the north face of the South Downs and the south termination of the North Downs) form steep declivities, called by geologists the "escarpment of the chalk." This escarpment may be traced from the sea at Folkestone along the south face of the North Downs to Guildford and the neighbourhood of Petersfield, and thence to the termination of the South Downs at Beachy Head. "In this precipice or steep slope the strata are cut off abruptly, and it is evident that they must originally have extended farther." The view from the hill above Steyning in Sussex displays very clearly the character of this escarpment. "The geologist cannot fail to recognise in this view the exact likeness of a sea-cliff; and if he turns and looks in an opposite direction, or eastward, towards Beachy Head, he will see the same line of height prolonged. Even those who are not accustomed to speculate on the former changes which the surface has undergone may fancy the broad and level plain to resemble the flat sands which were laid dry by the receding tide, and the different projecting masses of chalk to be the headlands of a coast which separated the different bays from each other."—*Lyell.* These views were long the prevailing ones among geologists, but they are

now giving way before the more simple explanation of Messrs. Le Neve Foster and Topley.

The drainage of all this district "is not effected by watercourses following the great valleys excavated out of the argillaceous strata, but by valleys which run in a transverse direction, passing through the chalk to the basin of the Thames on the one side, and to the English Channel on the other. In this manner the chain of the North Downs is broken by the rivers Wey, Mole, Darenth, Medway, and Stour; the South Downs by the Arun, Adur, Ouse, and Cuckmere." "These great cross fractures of the chalk, which have become river channels, have a remarkable correspondence on each side of the Valley of the Weald, in several instances the gorges in the North and South Downs appearing to be directly opposed to each other. Thus, for example, the defiles of the Wey in the North Downs, and of the Arun in the South, seem to coincide in direction; and in like manner the Ouse corresponds to the Darenth, and the Cuckmere to the Medway. Although these coincidences may perhaps be accidental, it is by no means improbable that the great amount of elevation towards the centre of the Weald district gave rise to transverse fissures." If these transverse hollows could be filled up, all the rivers, observes Mr. Conybeare, would be forced to take an easterly course, and to empty themselves into the sea by Romney Marsh and Pevensey Levels.

The various formations between the two ranges of Downs, which, according to this hypothesis, have been laid bare by the upheaval and subsequent removal of the chalk, offer very distinct scenery and peculiarities. The *Forest Ridge*, formed of the Hastings sands, is perhaps the most romantic portion of the county (see Rte. 22). Steep and abrupt hills, intersected by numerous stream-valleys, extend in a long line from Fairlight to Horsham. The valleys are themselves picturesque and full of beauty. From the hills noble views are commanded toward the sea and the Downs on either side. The highest point of this ridge is Crowborough Beacon (804 feet). Scots pine and fir (both of comparatively recent introduction), beech and birch abound throughout the district. The country of the *Weald clay*, which encircles the Forest Ridge, is more level, but by no means tame. The oak is here the principal tree. This district was "once the bed of an ancient delta or estuary, formed by a river of great extent, flowing through a country possessing a tropical flora, and inhabited by reptiles of appalling magnitude, and of species which no doubt became extinct ere the creation of the human race." Many of these reptiles—among them the Iguanodon and the Hylæosaurus—were first discovered in Tilgate Forest by Dr. Mantell. Between the Weald clay and the chalk, beds of the *lower greensand* intervene, presenting here and there, especially about Midhurst and Petworth, some very interesting scenery. But the most peculiar district in the country—as striking and picturesque in its way as the Forest Ridge—is that of the *chalk*, forming the range of the South Downs.

The South Downs in Sussex extend 53 miles in length, with an average breadth of 4½ miles, and an average height of about 500 feet. The greatest elevations are attained at Ditchling Beacon (858 feet), and at Firle Beacon (820 feet). Chanctonbury Ring (814 feet) is, however, a more conspicuous mark at a distance, owing to the dark mass of firs with which it is crested. It may be distinctly recognised from the range of the North Downs in Surrey. Crowborough Beacon, between Uckfield and Tunbridge Wells, reaches an elevation of 804 feet.

About 300 species of shells, zoophytes, and fishes have been discovered in the chalk. The great beauty of its outlines, and the graceful undulations which, fold after fold, pass away into the extreme distance—"lines of beauty, unequalled except in some island group of the Pacific"—are alone sufficiently attractive. But the magnificent prospects commanded from these hills, and the perfect freedom with which it is possible to ride or walk for miles along their unenclosed summits, render the Sussex Downs one of the most delightful districts in the south of England. "Though I have now travelled them for upwards of thirty years," writes Gilbert White to Barrington (Letter 17), "yet I still investigate that chain of majestic mountains with fresh admiration year by year, and I think I see new beauties every time I traverse it." . . . "Mr. Ray," he continues, "used to visit a family just at the foot of these hills, and was so ravished with the prospect from Plumpton Plain, near Lewes, that he mentions those scapes, in his *Wisdom of God in the Works of the Creation*, with the utmost satisfaction, and thinks them equal to anything he had seen in the finest parts of Europe." The tourist, if he penetrate at all beyond those parts of the range usually visited (in the immediate neighbourhood of Brighton), will find the South Downs less hackneyed ground and quite as interesting as many parts of the Continent which enjoy a far higher reputation. The best and most complete notice of them will be found in Mr. Lower's *Contributions to Literature*, to which reference has already been made.

The eastern half of the South Downs, from Beachy Head to beyond Lewes, is more bare and treeless, though perhaps finer in form, than the hills farther west. The great sweeps of the chalk are everywhere broken by "coombes" and "deans," the local names for the deep valleys and hollows (see Lewes, Rte. 18). Stunted junipers, occasional patches of box, and hawthorns, sometimes of great age, and strongly marked against the green turf by their clusters of white blossoms or scarlet berries, are dotted here and there over the Downs; and, as we advance westward, "shaws" and "holts," as the little woods are called, become more and more frequent, nestling in the sheltered coombes, and struggling upward over the hill-side in the most picturesque manner. Ash, hazel, and oak are the trees of which they are mostly formed; and nothing can be more beautiful than their colouring in early autumn, finely contrasted with the bright close turf, and seen under a sky chequered with passing cloudlets. At every step the tourist will then be reminded of Copley Fielding, who laboured so long

among these downs, and whose drawings record so faithfully every characteristic of their scenery.

A marked feature of the chalk hills is the number of "fairy rings," sometimes called "hagtracks," and frequently occurring of very unusual size. The fairies themselves, although no longer taking much interest in the things of "middle earth," may still be occasionally heard of in the more "elenge" (lonely) places of the Downs. They are locally known, however, as "Pharisees," by which name it is supposed they are frequently mentioned in the Bible—a sufficient proof of their actual existence. But "Pharisees" in this connection is nothing more than "fairieses," a corrupt plural of "fairy." Among the many flowers to be met with on the Downs are several species of orchis, and three of the gentians (*campesiris, amarella,* and *pneumonanthe*), lovely enough, with their bright blue stars, to adorn the couch of Titania herself. Besides the fairy rings, barrows of all dates—Celtic, Roman, and Saxon —are found scattered over the Downs. The tourist will also remark the T-shaped incisions in the turf; these are traps for the wheatear (*Saxicola œnanthe*), the "English ortolan," as it is called, and not undeservedly. The wheatears are only summer residents, arriving about the middle of March and beginning their retreat in September, at which time they congregate on the Downs in great numbers. They have been taken for the table, however, to such an extent in past times that they are now rather scarce, and the entire extinction of the bird may be looked for ere long. A shepherd on Mount Caburn, near Lewes, is said (but long since) to have caught no less than 84 dozen in a single day. The bustard or "wild turkey," which formerly haunted all these Downs in large flocks, has long since disappeared.

The South Down shepherds, a very peculiar race, have all but shared the fate of the bustard, although a specimen may still be lighted on occasionally in some solitary part of the hills. They used formerly to live in caves or huts dug into the side of a bank or "link," and lined with heath or straw. "It was in *my* cave," writes one of them, of whom a very interesting notice will be found in the *Suss. Arch. Coll.* (vol. ii.), "that I first read about Moses and his shepherding life, and about David's killing the lion and the bear. Ah! how glad I felt that we hadn't such wild beastës to frighten, and may be kill, our sheep and us." They were much "tempted" by smugglers. "Time and often have I seen as many as a hundred men a horseback, with led horses, all loaded with tubs of spirits and bags of tobacco." The Hawkhurst gang (*Hdbk. Kent*, Rte. 11) were the most celebrated and feared. The smugglers, however, have quite disappeared. The trade of "shepherding" still descends in families, and certain names are always associated with the shepherd's crook.

The views from the Downs themselves, stretching far over the Weald, or towards the blue border of sea, are among the finest in the county. The artist will also notice the very picturesque character of the villages nestling close under the foot of the hills; "clusters of lowly habitations, some thatched, some tiled, some abutting the street, some standing

angularly towards it, all built of flint or boulders. A barn, a stable, a circular pigeon-house, centuries old, with all its denizens (direct descendants of the old manorial pigeons which lived here in the days of the Plantagenets), and an antique gable or two peer out among the tall elms."—*M. A. Lower.*

The entire county of Sussex, but especially the district on the Weald clay, long enjoyed a "bad pre-eminence" on account of its deep roads, the terror of all travellers. "Sowseks full of dirt and myre" is the character assigned to the county in an old rhyme quoted in Leland's Itinerary, and it continued an appropriate one until very recently. A letter, "by an ingenious gentleman of the Court," gives a curious account of the journey (in 1708) of Prince George of Denmark from Godalming to Petworth, where he met Charles III. of Spain, who had landed at Portsmouth. "We set out," says the ingenious gentleman, "by torchlight, and did not get out of the coaches (save only when we were overturned or stuck fast in the mud) till we arrived at our journey's end. 'Twas hard for the Prince to sit 14 hours in the coach that day without eating anything, and passing through the worst ways that ever I saw in my life. We were thrown but once indeed in going, but both our coach, which was the leading, and his Highness's body-coach, would have suffered very often if the nimble boors of Sussex had not frequently poised it or supported it with their shoulders from Godalming almost to Petworth; and the nearer we approached the Duke's house the more inaccessible it seemed to be. The last nine miles of the way cost us six hours' time to conquer them; and indeed we had never done it, if our good master had not several times lent us a pair of horses out of his own coach, whereby we were able to trace out the way for him. They made us believe that the several grounds we crossed and his Grace's park would alleviate the fatigue; but I protest I could hardly perceive any difference between them and the common roads." Nearly fifty years later, Horace Walpole writes to Montague (August, 1749), "If you love good roads, conveniences, good inns, plenty of postilions and horses, be so kind as never to go into Sussex. We thought ourselves in the northest part of England. The whole country has a Saxon air, and the inhabitants are savage, as if King George the Second was the first monarch of the East Angles. Coaches grow there no more than balm and spices. We were forced to drop our post-chaise that resembled nothing so much as a Harlequin's calash, which was occasionally a chaise or a baker's cart. We journeyed over Alpine mountains, drenched in clouds, and thought of Harlequin again when he was driving the chariot of the sun through the morning clouds, and so was glad to hear the aqua vitæ man crying a dram. . . . I have set up my staff and finished my pilgrimages for this year. Sussex is a great damper of curiosity."

Oxen were generally used to draw carriages of all sorts through these heavy roads, and they may still be seen in different parts of the county employed as "beasts of draught," as well as in ploughing. But for the most part the perils of Sussex travelling have disappeared. Excellent

roads, laid with the ironstone "clinkers," have been formed throughout the county; and railways have penetrated it; and although every tourist will do well to bear in mind the caution of Bailie Nicol Jarvie, that a man must not expect to carry about with him "the comforts of the Sautmarket," there is, nevertheless, no important town in the county in which they need be missed, and the large watering-places are of course supplied with all the appliances of the metropolis. In the less frequented districts rustic inns and harder fare must be submitted to: but bacon and eggs are neverfailing resources, and cleanliness may almost always be confidently reckoned upon.

For the old Sussex dialect, which still retains the Saxon pronunciation and many Saxon words, consult Cooper's *Glossary of Sussex Provincialisms*, or better still the newer and more elaborate *Dictionary* by the Rev. W. D. Parish.

The most important collections of works of art in Sussex are at Petworth (Rte. 23), where the pictures are of the highest reputation and interest; at Parham (Rte. 24), where beside some good pictures is a noble collection of armour, ancient plate, MSS., &c.; and at Goodwood (Rte. 21). There are a few good portraits at Arundel Castle (Rte. 21); an unrivalled library of MSS. and early printed books, plate, &c., at Ashburnham Place (Rte. 22); and some pictures at Knepp Castle (Rte. 25). These three collections, however, are not in any way available to the ordinary traveller.

SKELETON TOURS.

A TOUR OF SEVEN WEEKS THROUGH KENT* AND SUSSEX.

(EMBRACING ALL THE CHIEF PLACES OF INTEREST.)

Days.

27. By rail (from Tunbridge Wells) to Hastings (Rte. 15). Visit Etchingham Church and Battle Abbey (Rte. 15) on the way. *Tuesday* is the only day the Abbey is shown.
28. Sunday at Hastings.
29. At Hastings. See the Castle, and visit the Lovers' Seat.
30. At Hastings. Visit Brede Place, Brickwall, and Bodiam Castle (Rte. 15).
31. At Hastings. Visit Winchelsea and Rye (Rte. 16).
32. From Hastings to Pevensey Castle (Rte. 20); by the Wartling road to Herstmonceux; thence to Hailsham.
33. From Hailsham by railway to East Bourne (Rte. 20). By Beachy Head and along the coast to Seaford and Newhaven (Rte. 18). By railway to Lewes (Rte. 18).
34. At Lewes. See the Castle, Priory and town in the morning. In the afternoon walk to Mount Caburn.
35. Sunday at Lewes.
36. Walk to Mount Harry. In the afternoon by railway to Brighton (Rte. 17).
37. At Brighton. In the afternoon excursion to the Devil's Dyke (Rte. 17).
38. By railway to Shoreham (Rte. 21). See the churches of Old and New Shoreham. Drive to Bramber Castle and Steyning (Rte. 24). Return to the Shoreham Station and proceed to Worthing.
39. From Worthing to Storrington (Rte. 21); visiting Broadwater Church, Sompting Church, and Cissbury Hill, on the way (Rte. 21). Sleep at Storrington.
40. Visit Parham and Amberley—Castle and Church (Rte. 24). Proceed through Arundel Park to Arundel (Rte. 21).
41. See Arundel Castle and two Churches. By railway to Chichester (Rte. 21).
42. Sunday at Chichester.
43. See Cathedral and city in the morning. In the afternoon excursion to Bosham (Rte. 21).
44. At Chichester. Excursion to Boxgrove and Goodwood (Rte. 21).
45. At Chichester. Excursion to Kingley Bottom and Bow Hill (Rte. 21).
46. At Chichester. Excursion across the Downs to Bignor (Rte. 21).
47. Chichester to Midhurst (Rte. 26). See Cowdray. Thence to Petworth.
48. See Petworth and Park (Rte. 23). In the evening to Billingshurst or Horsham, whence trains proceed to London.

* For the part of Tour, Days 1 to 26, through Kent, see *Handbook for Kent.*

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Route.	Chief Points of Interest [the most remarkable with the Asterisk.]
Tunbridge Wells	(See *Hdbk. Kent*).
Etchingham	*Church.
Hastings	*Views from Cliffs. Exc. to *Crowhurst. Exc. to *Brede, Brickwall, and *Bodiam Castle.
Winchelsea	*St. Thomas's Church. The Friars.
Rye	*Church. Ypres Tower.
Battle	*Abbey. Ashburnham Place and Church. *Exc. along the Forest Ridge to East Grinstead. *View from the Heathfield Tower, and *from the Cross-in-Hand Inn. Rotherfield Church. *Crowborough Beacon. *Ashdown Forest.
East Grinstead	Church. *Sackville College. *Worth Church.
Balcombe	Tilgate Forest.
Cuckfield	Church. *Cuckfield Place. Lindfield Church. Church of Horsted Keynes.
Hassock's Gate Station	*Ditchling Beacon. Plumpton Place. *Street Place. Hurstpierpoint. St. John's College. *Clayton Church.
Brighton	St. Nicholas' Church. Pavilion. Old and New Piers. East and West Cliffs. *Exc. to Devil's Dyke. Preston.
Lewes	*Castle. Ruins of Priory. *The Coombe. *Mount Caburn. *Mount Harry.
Newhaven	Church. Bishopstone. Seaford. Old Parsonage at West Dean.
Pevensey	*Castle. Roman Station. *Church.
Hailsham	Church. *Exc. to Herstmonceux Castle.
East Bourne	*Church. *Beachy Head.
Shoreham	*Churches of Old and New Shoreham. Exc. to Bramber. *Steyning Church. *Wiston House. *Chanctonbury Ring.
Worthing	*Sompting Church. *Broadwater Church. *Cissbury Hill. West Tarring. The Miller's Tomb.
Arundel	*Castle and Park. *Church. Exc. to *Amberley, Church and Castle, and *Parham. *Climping Church.
Bognor	Rocks. *Hushing Well, Pagham. Pagham Church.
Chichester	*Cathedral. *Priory Church, now the Townhall. *St. Mary's Hospital. Excursions to *Bosham, *Goodwood, *Boxgrove, *Kingley Bottom.
Midhurst	Church. *Ruins of Cowdray, and Park. West Lavington Church. Exc. to Shulbrede Priory.

Route.	Chief Points of Interest.
Petworth	*House and Pictures. Church. *Exc. to remains of Roman villa at Bignor.
Billingshurst	Church.
Horsham	*Church. Denne Park. *St. Leonard's Forest. Knepp Castle.

AN ARTISTIC AND ANTIQUARIAN TOUR.

Remains of Archbishop's Palace at Mayfield. Battle Abbey. Monuments in St. Thomas's Church, Winchelsea. (Collections at Ashburnham Place, not at present shown.) Hastings Castle. Pevensey (Roman walls of Anderida and Mediæval Castle). Herstmonceux Castle. Lewes Castle. Churches of Old and New Shoreham. Sompting Church. Broadwater Church. Steyning Church. Arundel Castle (pictures in the castle not shown). Amberley Church and Castle. Parham (pictures, armour, and MSS., &c., not shown). Climping Church. Chichester Cathedral. Bosham Church. Goodwood (pictures at). Boxgrove Church. Up Park, Stanstead (pictures, china, &c.). Ruins of Cowdray. Petworth (pictures and sculpture).

HANDBOOK FOR SUSSEX.

ROUTES.

*** The names of places are printed in *italics* only in those routes where the *places* are described.

ROUTE		PAGE
15	London to *St. Leonard's* and *Hastings*, by *Tunbridge Wells* and *Battle*	1
16	Hastings to Ashford, by *Winchelsea*, *Rye*, and *Appledore*	20
17	London to *Brighton*, by Croydon and Redhill Junction [*Worth*, *Hurstpierpoint*] ..	27
18	London to *Lewes*, *Newhaven*, and *Seaford*	39
19	Tunbridge Wells to Lewes, by *Buxted* and *Uckfield* ..	53
20	London to *East Bourne* and Hastings, by Lewes and *Pevensey* [*Beachy Head*] ..	56
21	Brighton to Portsmouth, by *Shoreham*, *Worthing*, [Arundel] and *Chichester*. *Boxgrove*, *Goodwood*, *Bognor*, *Bosham*	69
22	London to Tunbridge Wells, by Three Bridges, *East Grinstead*, *Withyham*, and Groombridge	101
22A	Tunbridge Wells to Hastings, by Frant [*Mayfield*]	103
23	London to *Petworth* and Midhurst, by *Horsham*	109
24	Horsham to *Arundel* and Chichester, by Pulborough and Ford Junction	120
25	London to Shoreham and Brighton, by Epsom, Dorking, Horsham, *Henfield*, and *Steyning*	131
26	Godalming to Chichester, by Petworth and *Midhurst*	137

ROUTE 15.

LONDON TO ST. LEONARD'S AND HASTINGS, BY TUNBRIDGE WELLS AND BATTLE.

(*South Eastern Railway.*)

63 m. from Charing Cross to Hastings.

For the country from London to Tunbridge, see *Handbook for Surrey*, and for *Kent*, Rtes. 2 and 8.

Soon after leaving Tunbridge the high gables of *Somerhill* (Julian Goldsmid, Esq., M.P.) are seen l. (*Hdbk. Kent*, Rte. 2). Through a wooded district the railway reaches

34 m. TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Stat.). (*Inns:* Calverley, a quiet and well-managed but rather expensive family hotel, near the station;—Mount Ephraim, good, quiet, and well situated;—Royal Sussex, very good, on the Pantiles, near the Brighton Rly. Stat.). The season is July, August, and September, during which months lodgings are dear. The best situations are Mount Ephraim, Calverley Park, Hungershall Park, Camden Park, and Broadwater, near the station for East Grinstead.

Railways: S.E. Stat. at head of High St., to London direct, by Tunbridge and Sevenoaks (*Hdbk. Kent*, Rte. 8); to Hastings and St. Leonard's, by Battle.

Brighton Rly. Stat., near the Pan-

tiles; to Brighton, also to London, by Groombridge and East Grinstead (Rte. 22). There is now a service of passenger trains between the two Tunbridge Wells stations, but formerly the line, which has long been in existence, was used only for goods traffic.

Tunbridge Wells, with the exceptions of "The Bath" and of Buxton —known to the Romans, and used by Mary Queen of Scots—the oldest watering-place in the kingdom, occupies the head and slopes of one of the numerous valleys of the Weald, through which tributary streamlets find their way S.W. to the Medway and the Rother. The soil is rocky and sandy, with a mixture of loam, which dries rapidly. The views are very fine, and probably no English watering-place (inland) is better placed. Three parishes, Tunbridge, Frant, and Speldhurst, meet at the Wells; two counties, Kent and Sussex (only a small part of the town being in Sussex); and three ancient forests, Bishop's Down, Water Down, and South Frith, traces of which remain in numerous scattered patches of woodland. The three centres of population are Mount Ephraim, Mount Sion (these names date from the first "discovery" of the Wells, and are said to have been suggested to the Puritan visitors by some fancied resemblance to the site of Jerusalem), and Mount Pleasant; separated by a broad and very pleasant common and race-course, and by the Wells themselves. Calverley, the name given to the hotel and estate at the head of the valley, is usually said to be a corruption of *Culverden*, the "den" (small wood) haunted by the culver or wood-pigeon, but it is more probably a softening of "Calvary," which may have seemed needed to complete the scriptural nomenclature.

The place, though its resident population now amounts to 19,000, is essentially quiet; little of gaiety or display goes on here; and the chief resources of the visitors are the agreeable country, and the charming rides and walks in the vicinity. It is still, as Evelyn describes it, "a very sweet place, private, and refreshing." The passing traveller should visit the Pantiles; Calverley Park; Mount Ephraim and the Common, including the Toad-rock at Rusthall; and the High Rocks, 1½ m. off.

The waters, which rise in the bottom of the valley, are chalybeate, clear and bright, with a slight but not unpleasant taste of steel. The infusion of iron is not very powerful, and many similar springs are to be found throughout the "Forest Ridge" of Sussex, and in different parts of Kent. The "Wells" here were first discovered about 1606 by Dudley, Lord North, whose shattered health was completely reinstated by them. In a book published in 1637 he recommends them in preference to "the Spa in Germany," "a chargeable and inconvenient journey to sick bodies." The spring had no doubt been long known to the peasantry, for, as Meg Dods asserted of St. Ronan's Well, its steely taste was traditionally said to have been imparted by the Devil, who, after his conflict with St. Dunstan at Mayfield, fled here to dip his nose in the water hitherto pure and tasteless. Another and perhaps more satisfactory version attributes the chalybeate of the spring to St. Dunstan himself, who, finding that the enemy's nose had imparted an unusual heat to his tongs, cooled them in the water at this place.

The nearest lodgings to be found at the time of Lord North's discovery were at Tunbridge,—hence the name given to the Wells. Others were soon erected, however, at Southborough,

about half-way between Tunbridge and the Wells, and at Rusthall. The waters speedily obtained considerable reputation, and Henrietta, Queen of Charles I., visited them more than once; the Cavaliers assembling at Southborough and the Puritans at Rusthall. They rose into the highest fashion after the Restoration, and edifying notices of the visits of the Court here will be found in the pages of Grammont.

"When the Court, soon after the Restoration, visited Tunbridge Wells, there was no town; but within a mile of the spring, rustic cottages, somewhat cleaner and neater than the ordinary cottages of that time, were scattered over the heath. Some of these cabins were movable, and were carried on sledges from one part of the common to another. To these huts, men of fashion, wearied with the din and smoke of London, sometimes came in the summer to breathe fresh air and to catch a glimpse of rural life. During the season a kind of fair was daily held near the fountain. The wives and daughters of the Kentish farmers came from the neighbouring villages with cream, cherries, wheatears, and quails. To chaffer with them, to flirt with them, to praise their straw hats and tight heels, was a refreshing pastime to voluptuaries sick of the airs of actresses and maids of honour. Milliners, toymen, and jewellers came down from London and opened a bazaar under the trees. In one booth the politician might find his coffee and the *London Gazette;* in another were gamblers playing deep at basset; and on fine evenings the fiddles were in attendance, and there were morris-dances on the elastic turf of the bowling green. In 1685 a subscription had just been raised among those who frequented the wells for building a church, which the Tories, who then domineered everywhere, insisted on dedicating to St. Charles the Martyr."—Macaulay, *H. E.*, i. 346.

This ch., or rather chapel, which resembles a Methodist meeting, and is irredeemably ugly, but has a companion in the more modern Christ Church, closely adjoins the Wells; the pulpit is in the parish of Speldhurst, the altar in Tunbridge, and the vestry in Frant. In 1703 John Earl of Buckingham gave "the Grove" as a promenade. Queen Anne subsequently gave the Bason, called the Queen's Well; and in her honour the "Queen's Grove," now replaced by younger trees, was planted on the common. She contributed also toward the paving of the promenade or "Parade" with *Pantiles*, whence its present name. This paving has been replaced with stone, but the walk still retains much of the character represented in a well-known and curious print of the last century; when Dr. Johnson stumbled along it, and "all the good company on the Pantiles" came to stare at Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, "the woman who could talk Greek faster than any one in England." Beau Nash at this time presided over the "social arrangements" of the Wells. Wycherly here met with his future wife, the Countess of Drogheda, 1677.

One or two names of historical interest are connected with houses still remaining at Tunbridge Wells. Pope's Duke of Chandos died here at Mount Pleasant House; Lord North, after his retirement, lived at Grove House; and Richard Cumberland has given his name to a house on Mount Sion, where he lived for more than 20 years. "In this salubrious climate," he says, "I never experienced so much indisposition as to confine me to my bed even for a single hour."

From the S.E. railway stat. the High St., lined with good shops, descends to *the Wells*, in the bottom

of the valley at the end of the Pantiles. The spring retains its original situation; but is protected by a kind of portico or piazza, completed in 1847. The water is supplied by women in attendance, called Dippers.

On the Parade and elsewhere, the "Tunbridge ware," for which the place is celebrated, may be procured, and at no very extravagantly high prices. There are one or two manufactories of it at the Wells, but the largest is in the town of Tunbridge itself. This species of inlaying was introduced here from Spa. Cherry, plum, holly, and sycamore are the woods chiefly used. The following rare or interesting plants occur in the neighbourhood: *Hymenophyllum Tunbridgense*, *Dentaria bulbifera*, *Genista pilosa*, *Gentiana pneumonanthe*, *Nialaxis paludosa*, *Viola lactea*, frequent in the "forests" and on the common.

The *Walks* from Tunbridge Wells are numberless. The *Common*, furze and fern covered, is crossed by broad paths, which have the advantage of rapidly drying after rain. The rocks scattered over it are characteristic of the Hastings sand formation; and similar masses occur throughout the Weald. On *Rusthall Common*, 1 m. W., is the *Toad Rock*, a remarkable logan-like cluster, from which there is a striking view.

In *St. Paul's Churchyard*, Rusthall, the first interment was that of Charlotte Jeffrey Empson, and a few years after, her father, Wm. Empson, son-in-law of Lord Jeffrey. Here also are buried Wm. Selwyn, Q.C., and George R. Porter, of the Board of Trade.

The High Rocks, a pleasant walk, 1½ m., are the largest and most picturesque in the neighbourhood. They have been enclosed, and the visitor is admitted through a glazed porch, after paying 6*d*. Opposite the entrance is a little inn, called "The Cape of Good Hope." Among them Mrs. Carter found the "Salvator-like scenes" through which she wandered, "not without a kind of pleasing terror." "Walking about the solitudes," says Evelyn (1661), "I greatly admired at the extravagant turnings, insinuations, and growth of certain birch-trees among the rocks." There are still some remarkable birch-trees among the High Rocks, but the tourist who now visits them will scarcely find the scene a "solitude" as in Evelyn's time. The High Rocks are covered with inscriptions.

The "Bell Rock," rings with a metallic sound when struck. The walk to the High Rocks, through lanes and hazel coppices, is pleasant.

Pembury church, 2½ m. N.E., has some Norm. portions. Adjoining Pembury Green (2 m. S.) is *Great Bayhall*, an old seat of the Colepepers.

Oakhurst is the seat of Ch. Fred. Huth, Esq.

The park of *Boundes* (Lady Hardinge), 2 m. N., near Southborough, has some pleasant scenery. This estate was granted by Henry VIII., after the attainder of the Duke of Buckingham, to Sir T. More, who was visited here by Erasmus. In the birch wood is a column erected to the memory of Lady Catherine Stewart, first wife of the Marquis of Londonderry, then General Stewart.

There is no prettier drive than to *Frant*, 3 m., by the Upper or Forest road. See the lovely view from F. Green. From this the traveller can take the footpath through Eridge Park, and send round the carriage to meet him at Eridge Green.

Eridge Castle (Marquis of Abergavenny) is about 3 m. S. from Tunbridge Wells. This place has been in the Nevill family above 500 years, held by a perpetual entail, and the Crown being the ultimate reversionary; but the castle and all the cottages about it have been rebuilt

during the present century in the worst possible taste, the castle itself being quite worthy of a place in Pugin's 'Contrasts.' The park and plantations, which are very extensive, are open freely to pedestrians; entrance by a stile, beyond Frant, on the road to Mayfield. The green rides cut through the woods in all directions are said to exceed 70 m. in length. Saxonbury hill, on the W. side of the park, is crowned by an ancient circular intrenchment: in the centre of the area is a prospect tower, the views from which include Leith Hill N.W., Beachy Head S., and the chalk range above Folkestone S.E. The only (and a very good) view of the house is obtained by driving to Eridge Green, and walking thence about 2 m. to Frant, while the carriage proceeds thither by another road.

Queen Elizabeth passed six days at Eridge in 1573. "From Eridge, my L. of Burgeny's house," writes Lord Burleigh, "the Queen's Majesty had a hard begyning of a progress in the Weald of Kent, and namely in some part of Sussex, where surely are more wondeross rocks and valleys, and much worss ground, than in the Peck." My Lord Burleigh had probably seen and marvelled at the range called "Eridge Rocks," W. of Eridge Green, of the same character as those nearer Tunbridge Wells. They are more important, however, than the High Rocks, and more picturesquely shrouded in woods of pine and oak. About 2 m. further, and lying a short distance off the road, are *Harrison's* Rocks, and *Penn's* Rocks, named from the great Quaker, who had an estate in the neighbourhood. All these rocks are worth visiting. At Harrison's Rocks the beautiful *Osmunda regalis*, the queen of British ferns, grows plentifully, and the minute *Hymenophyllum Tunbridgense* may also be found.

At *Groombridge* (in Kent), 4 m. S.W. from Tunbridge Wells, is the Moated House, now called *Groombridge Place* (Rev. J. J. Saint). It is in the form of an H, and was built about 1660, on the edge of a millpond, on the site of the old seat of the Wallers, where the Duke of Orleans was detained a prisoner for many years after Agincourt. The duke was found after the battle under a heap of dead bodies, by Richard Waller of Groombridge, who had greatly distinguished himself. He recovered, and was committed to the custody of his captor. During his detention at Groombridge he is said to have rebuilt the house; and also to have built the church of *Speldhurst* (in Kent), 3 m. N.E., in which parish Groombridge stands. This ch. was destroyed by lightning in 1791. A stone over the porch, on which are the arms of the Duke of Orleans, was preserved, and attached to the S. porch of the new building, where it still remains.

The Perp. chapel of St. John, by the roadside in Groombridge, was rebuilt in 1625, in gratitude to God for the safe return of Prince Charles from Spain.

Groombridge is a Junction Stat., whence lines run W. to East Grinstead and Three Bridges (Rte. 22), and S. to Lewes.

Among the favourite *Drives* may be mentioned Penshurst, 7 m. (see *Hdbk. Kent*, Rte. 2; the interior is shown only on Mondays and Saturdays, unless the family are absent). Hever, 11 m. (*Hdbk. Kent*, Rte. 2). Knole and Sevenoaks, 11 m.; rail (*Hdbk. Kent*, Rte. 8). *Mayfield*, 9 m. (see *post*; the distance is less from the Ticehurst Road station, on the S. E. R., but the road from Tunbridge Wells, by Frant—where stop to survey the glorious view rt.—is very beautiful, keeping to the high ground the whole way, and commanding noble views). Withyam (Stat.) and Buckhurst, 6 m. (Rte. 22.)

Bayham Abbey (*Hbk. Kent*, Rte. 11).

Longer excursions may be made from Tunbridge Wells to *Cranbrook*, 14 m., along the ridge extending into the Weald of Kent (*Hdbk. Kent*, Rte. 11), to East Grinstead, and the wild country of Ashdown Forest (Rte. 22), or to Uckfield (Rte. 19). Railway to East Grinstead, and also to Uckfield.

Leaving Tunbridge Wells, on the line to Hastings, we proceed through a short tunnel, to which succeeds a deep cutting, to

36½ m. FRANT (Stat.). Village 1 m. rt.

From the hill on which Frant ch. (built 1822) stands (695 ft. high) may be seen Dungeness and Beachy Head; Leith Hill is also visible. The 3 first-named points form one of the triangles of the Ordnance Survey. The ch. is "Gothic" of the year 1820. On the green are the old butts for archery, and a public well (the gift of Lord Abergavenny), which serves also as an Albert Memorial. These memorials take a practically useful form in Sussex, that at Rye being a much-needed clock on the Landgate, that at Hastings being also a town clock. From Frant Green a pleasant path, over a stile, leads through Eridge Park to Eridge Green 2 m. Near Frant is *Shernfold House* (Hon. Percy Ashburnham), an Italian structure, built of stone from the Wadhurst quarries. The views from this high ground rank among the finest woodland scenery in England. From Frant Stat. a road runs E. to Bayham.

39 m. WADHURST (Stat.).

Here the ch., restored by Slater, contains a curious proof of the former activity of the furnaces in this district, in the shape of thirty iron grave-slabs. Its needle-like spire is a landmark for miles.

The borders of Kent have been skirted nearly the whole way from Tunbridge Wells, and fine views are occasionally opened across the Weald country on either side.

43½ TICEHURST ROAD (Stat.).

Ticehurst (Pop. 2939) lies nearly 4 m. E. In its Perp. *Church*, with broach spire, well restored by Slater, are considerable remains of stained glass; the letter W., in a coloured roundel, possibly indicates that the windows were the gift of John Wybarne, whose remarkable *brass* still remains here. The figures of his 2 wives, on either side, are much smaller than his own, of which the armour must date nearly a century earlier than 1490, the year inscribed on the brass (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vol. viii.).

Ticehurst, like the other *hursts* in this district, indicates the ancient presence of deep forest, much of which still remains. Its glades and thickets were once the haunts of the fairy *Tys*, who, like his Saxon brethren, Nip, and Trip, and Job, has left his name to many an English green wood. The whole country is broken into the most picturesque hill and dale.

Ticehurst-road station is 5 m. from the interesting Palace of Mayfield.

47¼ m. ETCHINGHAM (Stat.).

Etchingham (Pop. 894) consists of a few cottages: the **Church* is close to the station, and is of great interest. It is throughout late Dec. The square tower is central, but the ch. is without transepts, though the tower is flanked by chapels continuing the nave-aisles. The nave windows are unusual in form and tracery. The chancel is of great length. The peculiar arrangement of the sanctuary steps should be noticed. The two westernmost windows on either side are deep and large, the third raised high in the wall, and much smaller. The E.

window is Flamboyant. The original wood fittings remain in the choir. The chancel door (S.) should be noticed; the font seems to be E. E., and perhaps belonged to an earlier ch. The porch with its bargeboard is original. (Comp. the churches of Alfriston (Rte. 20), and Poynings (Rte. 17) —of the same period, but differing in details.) In the nave is a monument, with Latin inscription and medallion bust, to Henry Corbould, F.S.A., father of the artists. The ch. was built by Sir William de Etchyngham (died 1387), part of whose fine *brass* remains in the chancel, with a rhyming inscription somewhat resembling that on the Black Prince's tomb at Canterbury. Adjoining is the brass of another Sir William, his wife, and son, under a triple canopy (1444). A helmet of Sir Geo. Strode hangs in the S. aisle. The ch. was carefully restored throughout (the chancel at the cost of the late rector, the Rev. Dr. Totty, who died in his 102nd year), by Mr. Slater, who considers that Etchingham, Hawkhurst, and Ticehurst churches were probably built by the same architect, at the end of the 14th century. The churchyard, in which is a fine old yew, was once moated, as was the ancient manor-house of the Etchynghams, over the site of which the railway now passes. This family was already established here early in the reign of Henry III., and continued lords of Etchyngham until that of Elizabeth.

The house of *Haremere*, in this parish, contains some curious carvings. It *was* a picturesque Tudor house, but has been unfortunately modernized.

The Rother, which winds close to the church, was anciently navigable as high as Etchingham.

The *Church* of *Burwash*, on the ridge 2½ m. W. (restored by Slater) preserves in the windows of its tower rude baluster-shafts, like Barnack, and contains the oldest existing article produced by Sussex iron-founders. It is a cast-iron slab, with cross and inscription of the 14th cent., "Orate p. anuema Jhone Coline," an iron "mistress" in the neighbourhood of Sockness. This place gives a title to the eldest son of the Earl of Westmoreland, under the form of "Burghersh," which is, indeed, the local pronunciation in use to this day. The Rectory is a charming house.

S. of Etchingham the rail enters a pleasant tract of country, which reaches quite to Hastings. Rounded, wood-covered hills, and, in the lower grounds, farms enringed with bright green pastures, intersected by narrow lines of coppice, offer a constant succession of thoroughly English pictures. In the midst of such scenery lies

49¼ m. Robertsbridge (Stat.).

Robertsbridge (Pop. about 360) is a hamlet of the parish of Salehurst; it contains the scanty remains of a Cistercian abbey, founded by Robert de St. Martin in 1176. Its position, on the Rother, at a point where several small streams, uniting, flow on to Bodiam Castle, is in accordance with the almost universal choice of the disciples of Bernard, who preferred the river valleys to the hills. A crypt remains nearly perfect, and the position of the chapel may be traced, but the rest is too completely ruined to be appropriated. An oasthouse with a curious conical roof full of sparrows' nests shows some fragments of arches. In the Bodleian is preserved a volume having on one of its pages the words, "This book belongs to St. Mary of Robertsbridge; whoever shall steal or sell it, let him be Anathema Maranatha." That this inscription was not without its terrors is proved by the lines written below (probably by John Grandisson, Bp. of Exeter, 1327–69): "I, John, Bp. of Exeter, know not where the aforesaid house is; nor did I steal this book, but acquired it in a lawful way." The

abbots of Robertsbridge and Boxley, both Cistercian houses, were sent into Germany on the detention of Cœur de Lion, in order to ascertain the cause and place of his imprisonment. (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*)

Horace Walpole, who, to the imminent peril of his neck, travelled in 1752 through the "mirie ways" of Kent and Sussex in search of castles and abbeys, found Robertsbridge nearly as unknown as it seems to have been in the days of Bp. John. "Without being at all killed," he says "we got up, or down, I forget which, it was so dark, a famous precipice called *Silver Hill*, and about 10 arrived at a wretched village called Rother (Robert's) bridge. We had 6 miles farther, but determined to stop, as it would be a pity to break our necks before we had seen all we intended. But alas! there was only one bed to be had. All the rest were inhabited by smugglers, whom the people of the house called *Mountebanks*, and with one of whom the lady of the den told Mr. Chute he might lie." But Mr. Chute "could not take to this society," and about two in the morning the travellers arrived at Battle. (*Letters*, vol. i.) In returning, the lord of Strawberry luxuriated in the view from Silver Hill, which extends far and wide over the Wealds of the 2 counties. "It commands a whole horizon of the richest blue prospect you ever saw." This "precipice" stretches up behind *Salehurst* Church, conspicuous from the railway, on E. It has some E. E. portions, and may repay a visit.

Iridge Place (H. S. N. Micklethwait, Esq.), *Higham* (Rev. G. C. Luxford), and *Wigsdell*, formerly the residence of the Colepepers, are in this parish.

Sir G. B. Airy's theory, which lands Cæsar at Pevensey, fixes the battle at which Laberius was killed here at the Rother. (*Archæologia*, vol. xxxiv.)

**Bodiam Castle* is distant about 4 m. E. from Robertsbridge stat. An excursion to it from Hastings, however, may be made to comprise *Northiam* and *Brede*, and is a round which is to be recommended (see *post*).

3 m. S. of Robertsbridge is *Mountfield*, a village where, in January, 1863, some gold ornaments, weighing 11 lbs., were ploughed up, but were barbarously consigned to the melting-pot.

Through the same undulating country the train reaches

55¼ m. BATTLE (Stat.)—*Inns*: Railway Hotel; George.

A picturesque view of the abbey gateway, and of the church, surrounded by trees, is gained from the railway.

The *Abbey*, distant ½ m. W., is open to the public on *Tuesdays* from 12 to 4; and although modern changes during the last and present century have swept away many associations of the place, it still remains one of the most interesting sites in England; a ticket of admission must be obtained at the stationer's shop just opposite. The house is not shown, except the hall, and that only in the absence of the family, but the gardens and ruins in them are well worth seeing.

The *great Battle*, which the abbey rose to commemorate, must first be noticed; and if, before visiting the ruins, the tourist passes to the high ground N. of the town, he will find himself in view of nearly all the localities: many of which may also be seen from the terrace of what is called the banqueting hall, within the abbey.

After defeating the Norwegians at Stamford Bridge, Harold remained a week in London; then passing rapidly S., took up his position on the rising ground now occupied by the abbey. His camp was protected by deep dykes, and by a breastwork of stakes and hurdles. The position

commanded the only pass inland from Hastings, for E. were broad woods and deep marshes, and W. the great Anderida forest still covered the country. A defeat would therefore have been all but irreparable by the Normans. "Had the intrenchments of Battle been held with the same enduring coolness as the lines of Torres Vedras or the slopes of Waterloo, the Normans would have fallen back dispirited and starved; in a day or two they would perhaps have been attacked by superior forces, and, in all probability, the glory of the Norman name would have perished on the plains of Hastings."—Airy, *Archæol.*, vol. xxxiv.

William marched from Hastings along the S.W. slope of the ridge extending from Fairlight to Battle, passing through what is now Crowhurst Park to Telham Hill, then called *Hetheland* (within sight S. of Battle, and marked by a white farmhouse). This point, a mile distant from the Saxon camp, he reached early on the morning of Oct. 14th, 1066, the feast of St. Calixtus. Here he and his knights armed. The duke's own hawberk was brought to him reversed, a bad omen, but one that he made light of, as he had done by his fall on the beach. (See *Pevensey*, Rte. 20.) Here also he vowed, if he should be victorious, to build on the field of battle a great abbey, for the souls of the slain, and in honour of St. Martin, the patron of soldiers. The holy banner, blessed by the pope, and containing within its staff one of the hairs of St. Peter, was then raised, and the army moved forward. On all the surrounding heights monks and priests had posted themselves, watching and praying.

Taillefer the Jongleur first advanced toward the Saxon camp, singing the song of Roland. He struck the first blows, and fell himself later in the battle, which then began in earnest. The Norman cry was "Dieu aide;" the Saxon "Out, out! Holy Cross, God Almighty." Harold's army would have been invincible had it remained within the intrenchments, but the Normans pretended to retreat, the Saxons broke out upon them, and Eustace of Boulogne fell on the Saxon rear. The Norman arrows had not yet done much execution, but William now directed the archers to shoot upward into the air, and one of these descending shafts pierced Harold's eye. The battle, which had hitherto seemed desperate on the part of the Normans, now turned in their favour. Twenty knights bound themselves by a vow to carry off the Saxon standard. They succeeded; many fell; and in the struggle Harold himself was struck twice on the helmet and thigh; by whom was never known. This decided the battle, which, however, lasted on until the evening, when the remaining Saxons fled to the woods. In this flight and pursuit Normans and Saxons fell into a ditch called the *Malfosse* in which many perished. This Malfosse has been fixed at the stream which runs under Caldbeck Hill toward Wallington (N.W. of Battle). It was then a morass. The battle lasted the whole day. William supped and slept on the spot where Harold had fallen.

The main scene of the fight was then "probably a down covered with heath and furze—a wild rough common without houses or trees."—*M. A. Lower.*

Sanguelac, or "the lake," is the name given to that part of the town lying E. of the ch.,—tradition says because of the blood spilt there. The earliest form, however, in which the word appears is *Santlache*. Local "folk-lore" found another trace of the battle in the little rivulet *Asten*, close by—

"Asten once distained with native English blood,
Whose soil yet, when but wet with any little rain,
Doth blush, as put in mind of those there sadly slain."

Drayton, Polyolb.

Its sources are chalybeate springs tinged with red. *Telham Hill*, where the Conqueror's standard was raised, is, says tradition, probably *Tellman* hill, because William there "told his men." So *Caldbeck* is converted into "Call-back" Hill, because the Conqueror here *called back* his pursuing troops. The name of "*Montjoye*," one of the divisions of the hundred of Battle, was occasionally given to a heap of stones set up as a monument of victory, and may have been so here; but it also frequently occurs as the name of a spot from which the first view of a great religious house was obtained.

To the *Watch Oak*, W. of the town, on the London road, a vague tradition is attached referring to some watch set the night before or after the battle. *Standard Hill*, 4½ m. W. in the parish of Ninfield, cannot possibly refer to the position of the Saxon or Norman standard, though a tradition says that it does.*

It is worth remarking that the battle was not improbably fought on Harold's own land. Nearly all the manors on this southern coast had been the property of his father, Earl Godwin; and that of Crowhurst, the limits of which very likely extended beyond the then wild scene of the battle, belonged to Harold himself.

The pilgrimage to the remains of Battle Abbey must be made in the company of some dozens of visitors, congenial or otherwise. "We are by no means at liberty to hold communion with the spirits of the past that dwell among the lichens and the mould," but are driven onward in the regular train.

* See M. A. Lower's *Contributions to Literature.*

The "Abbey of St. Martin of the place of the battle" (*Domesday*), the "token and pledge of the royal crown," as it was called by its monks, rose on the very spot where the Saxon standard fell, within 10 years after the Conquest. William Faber, a Norman knight who had heard the Conqueror's vow on Telham Hill, and who had afterwards made himself a monk in the Benedictine abbey of Marmoutier, was intrusted with the work; in order to which he brought over with him 4 monks of great reputation from his Norman abbey. William endowed it richly, marking a "leuga" about the abbey —a circle of 3 miles diameter—exempt from all customs and domination. Special rights and privileges were conferred on the abbot, who had the liberty of releasing from punishment "any condemned thief, robber, or other criminal" he should chance to meet anywhere throughout England. The abbey itself was not consecrated until 1094 (Feb. 11), when William Rufus, accompanied by Abp. Anselm and a great train of prelates, visited it for the purpose. Its great privileges, and especially its freedom from episcopal jurisdiction, involved the abbey in perpetual disputes with the bishops and archbishops, which indeed make up the principal part of its history until the Dissolution, when the house was found in no good condition. It was, wrote Commissioner Layton, "the worst that ever I see in all other places; whereas I see specially the blake sort of dyvellyshe monks." The annual value of Battle was then 860*l.*, marking it as among the wealthiest abbeys of England. It was granted to Sir Anthony Browne, the proxy of Henry VIII. on his marriage with Anne of Cleves. It continued in the hands of his descendants—the Lords Montague of Cowdray—until sold by the fourth Lord Montague to Sir Thomas Webster, from whose descendant, Sir G. Webster, it was purchased by

Lord Harry Vane (Duke of Cleveland) in 1857.

The abbey buildings were converted into a mansion-house by Sir Anthony Browne, who built the S. wing and banqueting-hall, and far more has been preserved than the "few foundation-stones in the midst of a swamp," which Dr. Lappenberg is pleased to assert are the only visible monuments of the Conquest.

The *Gate-house*, fronting the street, is for the most part late Dec., and probably the work of Abbot Bethynge, who obtained a licence to fortify and embattle his monastery, 12 Edw. III., its position near the sea rendering such precautions not unnecessary. "A small portion of the gate-house front shows rubble masonry and a Norman buttress" (*Hussey*), which must have been united with the new work. The Dec. part is very beautiful, and one of the best specimens of the time. The long range of building, rt., was for some time used as the town-hall, but has been allowed to fall into ruin. The house nearest the gateway W. was the ancient hospital for pilgrims, and is still called the Almonry. Passing within the gateway, the visitor finds himself in front of the present dwelling-house, which includes parts of the abbey, and a good Gothic addition of the year 1860. The *abbatial hall* is interesting solely on its own account, and in spite of its many decorations. The adjoining room is thought to have been the *Locutorium* or "parlour," in which strangers were received. Many other portions of the abbey (not shown) are comprised in the present house. A morning-room was probably one of the abbot's private apartments, and retains its original window. A corridor and bed-rooms have been formed from the dormitory, and below is a vaulted room called the "Beggars' Hall."

The garden front of the building includes part of one side of the old cloisters, and displays 9 arches filled with Perp. tracery. A handsome dining-room and library, with long windows, built (1860) by Lord Harry Vane, from Clutton's design, overlooks the raised *Terrace*, which occupies the site of the banqueting-hall built by Sir Anthony Browne, the only remains of which are 2 tall and isolated octagonal watch-turrets at the W. end. From this point there are good views over all the country, S., and most of the localities of the battle may be made out. The sea is here visible, as is Beachy Head, the English headland which first greeted the Conqueror as he neared the coast (see *Pevensey*). The beauty of the site, "noble above the level of abbeys," wrote Walpole, is also evident from here. Below the terrace are 8 vaults, "magazines for provisions and fuel" (*Pennant*). From the E. end the refectory is visible but not accessible.

The flower-garden, which abounds in old yews and cedars, occupies the site of the *Church* of the monastery, of which the foundations of the E. end, or rather of the undercroft, were laid open in 1817. They still remain uncovered, and show the apse of the crypt, with the bases of its massy columns. This spot, the site of the high altar, is the most interesting within the abbey-walls, for it is exactly that where the Saxon standard was erected, and on which Harold himself fell. Faber and the monks of Marmoutier had at first selected another site for the abbey, representing the want of water on the actual field of battle; but William replied that, if God spared his life, wine should be more plenty in that monastery than water elsewhere; and the foundations were accordingly marked out as originally intended,—the high altar of the church being fixed on the spot where Harold had fallen. At this altar William subsequently

offered the sword he had carried in the battle, and the robe worn at his coronation.

S. of the ch. is the *Refectory*, E. Eng., well preserved, with lancet windows and strongly buttressed walls. It is built on the slope of the hill, and beneath it are crypts or vaulted rooms of the same date, the height of which varies owing to the slope of the ground from the N. The appropriation of these rooms is uncertain: the largest, supported on 3 central pillars, has been called, and perhaps with reason, the *Scriptorium*, or library. Among the few books found here by Leland on his visitation was Prior Clement of Lanthony's "libellus" 'On the Spiritual Wings and Feathers of the Cherubim.'

The famous roll of Battle Abbey, said to be the "roll-call" from which William's knights were called over on Telham Hill the morning of the battle, was hung up in the monastery, and after the Dissolution is said to have been removed to Cowdray, where it perished in the great fire. The most accurate copy seems to be Leland's; but, although the roll may be accepted as a good list of Norman families, it in all probability never existed until long after Normans and Saxons had settled down peacefully all over England. The various versions differ hopelessly between themselves.

Following the line of the lofty enclosure wall of the Abbey, which towards the road has some Norm. buttresses, one comes to the *Parish Church*, which is Trans., with some Dec. windows (comp. Tillington and Herstmonceux, also of this (Trans.) period.—*Sharpe*). All that is now seen is later than the *first* ch. here, which was built for the use of the town, temp. Hen. I., by the Abbey, to which it was subject. There are some fragments of stained glass, among which is the effigy of Hamond, the last abbot. In the chancel is the stately tomb of Sir Anthony Browne, the first lay lord of Battle. It is of white marble, with some traces of gold and colour. The effigies of Sir Anthony and his wife Alice (the Earl of Surrey's Fair Geraldine) are much mutilated: the date of Sir Anthony's death is left blank—a proof that the tomb was erected by himself during his lifetime. On the floor are 3 *Brasses*:—John Wythines, Dean of Battle, d. 1615; Robert Clere, also dean; and John Lowe in plate-armour (1426). In the nave are a half-length brass of W. Arnold (1435), and one of Thos. Alfraye and wife, c. 1600. The ch. has been restored (Butterfield, architect), the keys are kept at the shoemaker's shop close by. A tombstone in the ch.-yd. states that one Isaac Ingall died in 1798 at the age of 120.

The parish of Battle (Pop. 3495) retains traces of its ancient privileges. The lay abbot (now the Duke of Cleveland) appoints a *dean*, who had full power within the old jurisdiction, which was free from that of the bishop, but this privilege has been taken away.

After inspecting the scenes of ancient warfare, the tourist may, if he pleases, make inquiries as to the resources of modern. The great powder-mills of Battle are among the largest in the kingdom. They lie S.W. of the town, and the walk to them through the woods is very picturesque.

In the beautiful grounds of *Normanhurst* (T. Brassey, Esq., M.P.), 2 m. S.E. of Battle, are some fine pinuses, an Araucaria 50 feet high, Wellingtonias, &c.

Whatlington, 1½ m. N.E. of Battle, has a fine ch. (restored), with good painted glass.

The scenery round Battle is so pleasing, although without any very striking features, that the stranger

will do well to explore it. A walk to or from Hastings (7 m.) will be found far from unpleasant; and a very interesting drive may be taken by *Ashburnham* and *Herstmonceux*, returning to Hastings by rail either from the Pevensey or Hailsham stations. This may be well done in a long summer-day (about 13 m. to Hailsham; a little more to Pevensey). There is much woodland about Battle, although the oaks are not fine, owing, as Cobbett has pointed out, to the shallowness of the clay. The neighbourhood is famous for its wild flowers.

Through this scenery the railway descends towards the sea, having previously been joined (rt.) by the Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings Rly. (Rte. 20), and, after passing a tunnel, reaches

61½ m. St. Leonard's Stat. (Gensing or Warrior Square Stat.) (*Hotels*: Victoria; South Saxon), and through another tunnel

63 m. Hastings Junct. Stat. (*Hotels:* Queen's; Alexandra, White Rock Place; Albion; Castle; Swan).

Railways: to Ashford, by Winchelsea and Rye (Rte. 16); to Brighton, &c., by Lewes (Rtes. 20, 21).

Hastings (Pop., including St. Leonard's, 29,291) is by far the most picturesquely situated watering-place on the coast of Sussex; and in this respect Dover alone can compete with it on that of Kent. The old town fills up one of the narrow valleys that here open in the sand-rock toward the sea, and was overhung by the castle on the western cliffs. The *ing* termination marks it as one of the earliest Saxon settlements (of the Hæstingas, whose name occurs in many other counties), for its foundation by Hasten, the great Danish sea-king, has been entirely disproved. Its ships and sailors (butsekarls) were numerous and important under the Confessor. The arrival of the Conqueror is the first great event in its history (see *post*). Hastings long continued in great repute for its shipbuilding, for which the great Sussex forests in the neighbourhood afforded ample material. As a port, however, it had not the early importance nor the wealth of Rye or Winchelsea, and consequently escaped many of the French burnings to which they were subjected. Like other towns on this coast, it gradually declined, and had become a mere fishing village when, toward the end of the last century, Dr. Baillie began to recommend his patients to resort to Hastings. From that time it has steadily increased; and St. Leonard's, then a small village more than a mile distant, is now joined to it by a succession of terraces. As a watering-place, Hastings holds a middle station between the universal mixture of Brighton and the resorts of Mrs. Jarley's "general public" at Margate and Ramsgate.

The climate of Hastings varies greatly, owing to the situation of the town. The old town, and all the lower range of houses reaching as far as Pelham Place, are thoroughly sheltered from the N. and E., and are "well suited to the most delicate pulmonary invalids during the winter and spring."—*Mackness*. The higher parts of the town enjoy a climate far more bracing, but still milder than that of the East Kent watering-places. St. Leonard's is in some respects better situated than either, since it is quite as warm as the lower part of Hastings, without being overhung by the cliff; but, being quite open to winds between S.E. and S.W., is often anything but a genial place.

The *Castle* (open only on week days) is the first point of interest in Hastings. Its area, now laid out as a pleasure-ground, covers the extreme point of the W. cliff. A small payment is required from

visitors. The plan seems to have been unusually irregular, owing to the cliff, which descends sharply on the S. side, and rendered all fortification there unnecessary. The main entrance was on the N. side, where the groove for the portcullis, and the hooks for the gate-hinges, still remain. On the E. side are fragments of 3 semicircular towers. W., a circular and square tower both remain, still of considerable height. The most interesting remains, however, are those of the Castle Chapel, which are Trans.-Norm. It was laid open by excavations, 1824: the chancel-arch is a reconstruction of ancient fragments. The stone coffins placed here were found during excavations made in 1824. In this, or an earlier chapel within the castle, Anselm consecrated Robert Bloet Bp. of Lincoln, (the day after the consecration of Battle Abbey, Feb. 11, 1094), while William Rufus was detained here by contrary winds. The chapel itself was independent of the castle, and was in the hands of a dean and secular canons; a similar establishment, perhaps, to that which once existed in the castle of Dover (*Hdbk. Kent*, Rte. 2). Thomas à Becket was dean of this chapel, and William of Wykeham held one of its canonries.

Little is known of the history of the castle. Hastings was bestowed by the Conqueror on the Count of Eu, who may have erected the first fortress here, and in the hands of whose descendants it remained until the middle of the 13th cent., after which the most remarkable among the many Lords of the Honour were the dukes of Brittany, who, however, do not seem to have been admitted as castellans, the fortress being retained in the hands of the Crown. It is now the property of the Pelham family, represented by the Earls of Chichester.

On the *East Cliff*, between which and the castle lies the old town of Hastings, are traces of a great embankment, which has been considered to mark the site of the Conqueror's camp before his march upon Battle,—

> "the heights
> Where the Norman encamped him of old,
> With his bowmen and knights,
> And his banner all burnished with gold."

Mr. Lower suggested, however, with far more probability, that the camp, in which the Normans spent the night in prayer (as they tell us themselves, by way of a favourable contrast with the shouts and "drinkheils" of the Saxons at Battle), was on low ground, near the site of the present railway station, and that the East Hill embankment was an outpost for observation.

An excellent view of the old town is gained from the East Cliff. In very clear weather the opposite coast of Picardy is visible from here, including the harbour of St. Valery, whence the Conqueror's expedition set sail. In the summer of 1797, owing to a remarkable atmospheric refraction, the whole line of coast from Calais to Dieppe became distinctly visible, not only from the cliff, but from the shore below, and appeared as near as if seen from a vessel a short distance off the coast. (*Phil. Trans.*, vol. 88.)

There are still a few wooden houses in the old town worth notice. A strong wall, defending the seaward entrance to the town, ran from the Castle Hill to the E. cliff; some portions of it still exist in Bourne Street and George Street.

At the E. end of Robertson Street is an Albert Memorial of tasteful design.

The *Churches* of Hastings are quite uninteresting. *All Saints* (restored by Butterfield) stands picturesquely at the head of the old town, and is mainly *Perp.* In its register for 1619 appears the baptism of Titus Oates, the infamous, who was born

here, and whose father was subsequently rector of All Saints. In the ch.-yd. "Old Humphrey" was buried. *St. Clement's*, in the High Street, is also Perp. There are here two *Brasses*: Thos. Wekes, died 1563, and John Barley, 1601. The font also, on the panels of which the emblems of Our Lord's sufferings are carved, deserves notice. *St. Mary in the Castle*, a Grecian edifice, with a theatrically-arranged interior, situated in the centre of Pelham Crescent, has wine-vaults running back under it, entered from the street below. The Communion Table is on the S. side. *Holy Trinity*, in Robertson Street, has a pentagonal chancel, and good Dec. windows.

Hastings can boast of no distinguished sons, but has received many remarkable visitors. Here Lord Byron wrote, Aug. 1814, "I have been swimming and eating turbot and smuggling neat brandies and silk handkerchiefs, and listening to my friend Hodgson's raptures about a pretty wife elect of his, and walking on cliffs, and tumbling down hills, and making the most of the *dolce far niente* for the last fortnight!" Campbell lived for 5 years at St. Leonard's, and his 'Address to the Sea' was written here. Charles Lamb, having been "dull at Worthing one summer, duller at Brighton another, and dullest at Eastbourne a third," "did dreary penance" during another at Hastings. "It is a place of fugitive resort, an heterogeneous assemblage of seamews and stockbrokers, Amphitrites of the town, and misses that coquet with the ocean. If it were what it was in its primitive shape it were something. I could abide to dwell with Meshech; to assort with fisher swains and smugglers. I like a smuggler. He is the only honest thief."—*Essays of Elia*. Smugglers are now rare at Hastings as elsewhere. Caves said to have been used by them exist on the W. or Castle Hill. They are known as St. Clement's Caves, and are lighted up on Thursdays for the inspection of curious visitors.

St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Belgravia of Hastings, which was begun to be built by the late Mr. Burton and his son Decimus in 1828, now stretches in an uninterrupted line of terraces of handsome houses, facing the sea, from Hastings W. to the West Marina Stat. of the London and Brighton Rly., a distance of nearly 2 m. The best houses are in *Eversfield Place* and the *Marina;* with subscription gardens and archery ground stretching up the hill behind, and an iron pier in front. This pier differs from many such structures in having a large pavilion on it—a doubtful advantage. *Inn:* Victoria Hotel, occupied during the winter of 1848 by the ex-king Louis Philippe. On its site formerly existed a rock called the "Conqueror's dining-table," at which William is said to have dined on the day of his landing. This dinner finds a place in the Bayeux Tapestry, but with better appliances than seaside rocks. The true site was probably nearer Pevensey. The Gothic *Ch.* of *St. Mary Magdalene* was built in 1852 by Marrable.

Excursions.

The neighbourhood of Hastings is rich in beautiful walks; and drives and railway *Excursions* may be made to embrace a great part of East Sussex.

(*a*) *Walks.*—Over the E. hill to *Ecclesbourne* (1 m.), where a narrow valley opens on the sea. The return, when the tide is well out, may be by the beach. To *Fairlight Place* and the *Lovers' Seat*, one of the great lions of Hastings. Fairlight Place, 1½ m. N.E., is best reached by the main road, whence some fields open toward

the glen that descends to the sea. This is very picturesque, with thickly wooded sides and a tapestry of wild flowers. At the head of the glen is the *dripping well*, overhung by an enormous beech-tree, and bright with the stars of the golden saxifrage. The *Lovers' Seat* is a ledge of rock, at the opening of the glen (l.), high up in the face of the cliff, overlooking the sea S. of the glen. It owes its name to the stolen interviews of the captain of a revenue cutter with a Kentish heiress, ending, as may be recorded for the benefit of future occupiers of the seat, in a happy marriage. The return to Hastings may be along the cliff, making the walk altogether about 5 m. Fairlight *Church* (2 m. N.E. from Hastings) was erected in 1845, when the old ch. was taken down. Behind it stretches up *Fairlight Down*, 599 ft., the highest ground in this part of Sussex. The sea-view extends from the S. Foreland to Beachy Head; and inland is very rich and beautiful. The high ridge, forming a continuation of the downs, is that along which the Conqueror's army marched to Telham Hill, visible over Battle. *Old Roar* (2 m. N.) is a so-called waterfall, which now, however, roars "gently an 'twere any sucking dove." "Probably no one ever visited Old Roar without being told that this was not the season for the water, and that it was never known to be so dry as at present." —*Lost Brooch.* The situation, however, is picturesque, and the walk to it very pleasant. Part of *Ore Place*, close by, is said to have been built by John of Gaunt. Ore Church is uninteresting.

(*b*) *By Rail, Battle Abbey* (Tues.) may be reached in ½ hour (*ante*); and Pevensey Castle in a little more. (Rte. 20.) The least costly way of getting to Battle and back is by public waggonette or omnibus. Many such vehicles run every Tues.: fare for the double journey, 2*s.* 6*d.* On other days some of these conveyances run to Fairlight.

(*c*) Within *drives* of Hastings are—*Crowhurst Church*, 5 m. N.W., or 3 m. from Battle. It stands pleasantly in a valley, surrounded by trees. In the tower window are considerable remains of stained glass. Crowhurst was long held by the Pelhams; and in the tower door-case, and the tracery of the windows above, occurs the well-known Pelham buckle, the achievement adopted in memory of the taking of the French King at Poictiers, an exploit in which Sir John Pelham assisted.

In the churchyard is a once noble but now decayed yew of unknown antiquity, 27 ft. in circumference at 4 ft. from the ground. S. of the ch. are the remains of an ancient manor-house of late E. E. character. It was a small parallelogram with a porch; and contained only 3 rooms, a vaulted ground floor, a large room above, and one over the porch, perhaps an oratory. The E. window of the large room has very good mouldings. It seems uncertain whether the present remains constituted the whole house, or whether there was a hall on the S. side, in which case the existing house would be only the solar, or private chamber. (*Hudson Turner.*) The builder of Crowhurst is thought to have been Walter de Scotney, owner of the manor temp. Hen. III. He was chief steward of De Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and was executed in 1259, on the charge of having poisoned the Earl and his brother. (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*)

Crowhurst Place (T. Papillon, Esq.), was long the residence of the Pelhams.

(*d*) A longer drive (or 20 min. by rail, Rte. 16), will take the traveller to *Winchelsea*, by *Guestling* and *Icklesham*. *Guestling Church* (4½ m. N.E.) has been rebuilt by Ferrey. In the vestry is a fine old "Flanders Chest"

very richly panelled. *Broomham Park*, adjoining, is an ancient seat of the Ashburnhams. At *Maxfield* in this parish is an old timbered house worth notice. Maxfield was the birthplace of Greg. Martin, translator of the Rheims version of the Bible. —For *Icklesham* and *Winchelsea*, see Rte. 16.

At *Pett*, 1 m, S.E. of Guestling, is a very handsome ch., erected in memory of Mrs. Young, the wife of the incumbent. Hence a road leads over Chick Hill, with a wide view, to *Cliff End*, the point at which the sandstone of Hastings suddenly sinks into the level, leaving an open, marshy coast until the chalk reappears beyond Folkestone. The solitude of Cliff End is striking; and the scene, wild and picturesque, will repay a visit.

The *Hastings Sand*, of which the cliffs consist, is the formation which in various strata extends over the valley of the Weald, between the N. and S. chalk ranges. At Hastings the rock is white and friable, and resembles the blocks on the common at Tunbridge Wells. Its beds abound in remains of fishes; and fragments of the Iguanodon have occasionally been found. This white sand rock is one of the lower beds of the formation, resting immediately on the Tilgate clay, in which Dr. Mantell first discovered some of the greater saurians.

(*e*) Very interesting excursions may be made to Herstmonceux Castle, 14 m. from Hastings (Rte. 20).

(*f*) To *Bodiam Castle* (12 m.), a distance which will be slightly increased if, as may easily be done, *Brede* and *Northiam* are taken in the way. The return may be by *Sedlescombe*.

The Church of *Westfield* (4 m. N.) is E. E., but of no great interest. That of *Brede* (2 m. N.E. of Westfield) is more important. The chantry S. of the chancel is attached to Brede Place; and was enlarged by Sir Goddard Oxenbridge toward the beginning of the 16th century. French workmen are said to have been employed by him; of which the flamboyant traceries, the foliage over the entrance door and in the capitals of the arch-piers, were the result. All these exhibit peculiarities unlike the English work of the time. The monument of Sir Goddard Oxenbridge, d. 1537, displays his effigy in armour, and is in Caen stone, like the additions to the chantry. The local folklore respecting Sir Goddard is remarkable. He was a cannibal giant, especially fond of young children; invulnerable by metal, and only to be killed by a wooden saw, with which instrument some of his neighbours, having made him drunk, succeeded in sawing him in half.

Brede Place, now a farm-house, on the side of a hill, at the foot of which a trout-stream "huddles" along, lies 1 m. E. of the ch. It dates mainly from the end of the 15th cent., but has some additions made by Sir Goddard Oxenbridge early in the 16th. The first recorded possessors of Brede were the *Attefords*, in whose hands it continued until early in the reign of Henry IV., when it passed to the Oxenbridges, who rebuilt the house. The earlier portion of the house is of sandstone, and the rest brick. The great hall, and the apartment S. of it, deserve careful notice; beyond was the chapel, two storeys in height, but entered through an ante-chapel, of one only. The Caen stone work and the window traceries throughout should be compared with those in the Oxenbridge chantry. The view from the top of the house is fine. Brede Place was long a favourite resort of smugglers, who managed to produce strange noises in the house and about it, thus scaring away the

peasantry. A bridge crossing the stream near the house is still called *Groaning Bridge.*

In *Gilly Wood*, on the turnpike-road to Rye, near the point at which it is crossed in proceeding to Northiam, is a deep gill (*gueule*) or ravine, like that of Old Roar, very picturesque and worth visiting. On the same road, 1 m. toward Udimore, is *Great Sowdens Wood*, l., in which is a large heronry; 400 nests have been counted here. *Udimore*, 1 m. E., was so named, says tradition, because, while the ch. was building on a different site, a spirit nightly removed the stones, crying "O'er the mere! O'er the mere;' of which *Udimore* is a corruption.

In proceeding to *Northiam*, 4 m. N. of Brede, remark, rt. (1 m. from Northiam), the *Well-House*, an old timbered building, dating from the middle of the 16th cent.; a good specimen of a yeoman's residence. It has a large hall, now used as a store-room, with a central fireplace. Beyond is Brickwall Park, and opposite, l., an old farm-house, said to have been the birthplace of Abp. Frewen in 1588. *Brickwall* (T. Frewen, Esq.) is only to be seen when the family are absent. It was purchased in 1566 by Stephen Frewen, alderman of London, from a family named White who had long possessed it. His son became rector of Northiam, and had a son named Stephen, but he manifested strong puritanical tendencies in the names of his other children—Thankful and Accepted, of whom the first became Secretary to the Lord-Keeper Coventry, and the second Abp. of York. Accepted was an eager Royalist, and consequently denounced by Cromwell, who set 1000*l.* on his head. On the Restoration he was appointed to the see of Lichfield and Coventry, and afterwards to the archbishopric. Brickwall House is Elizabethan, with some additions and decorations temp. Chas. II. The N. front remains unaltered; the rest is of the second period. The chimneys are richly ornamented. The house contains some interesting portraits—Accepted Frewen the archbishop, and his brother Stephen, by *Gerard Loest*; their father, the rector of Northiam (*Mark Gerrard*); Lord Keeper Coventry and his second wife (*Jansen*), presents to his secretary, Thankful Frewen; Lady Guldeforde (*Holbein*). On the staircase are Queen Elizabeth's green silk shoes, which she took off under the oak on the village green (see *post*); Abp. Frewen's wheel barometer; and a curious finger-organ. The gardens are pleasantly old fashioned. Fronting the house is a large oak, 18 ft. in circumference, the single survivor of an avenue the width of the house, planted from acorns off Queen Elizabeth's oak, immediately after her visit in 1573.

Northiam *Church* was much enlarged in 1835. The tower is the most interesting portion—Norm.—and "deserving of attentive examination, as it presents some features which *may* indicate very considerable antiquity."—*Hussey.* The coign stones should be remarked. There are two *Brasses:* Nich. Tufton, 1538 (inscription restored), and Robert Beuford, rector, 1518. The *Mausoleum* belongs to the Frewen family, and was erected in 1846. The Church House dates apparently from the time of Henry VIII.

Dixter, in this parish, is an old timbered house, which would probably repay examination. *Tufton Place*, now a farm-house, was the cradle of the Tuftons, afterwards Earls of Thanet.

Adjoining the churchyard, on the village green, is the fragment of Queen Elizabeth's Oak, 24 ft. in circumference. Under it, Aug. 11, 1573, the great Queen dined in her way from Hemstead to Rye. Here

she changed her shoes, those she took off being carefully preserved as relics (see *ante*). Her Majesty's dinner was supplied by Mr. George Bishopp, whose very ancient timbered house stands opposite the oak, and should be noticed.

**Bodiam Castle*, 3 m. N.W. of Northiam, stands on a slope above (on rt. bank of) the Rother. The manor became the property of Sir Edward Dalyngrudge, temp. Edw. III., by his marriage with the heiress of the Wardeux. Sir Edward was present at Crecy and Poictiers, and afterwards became a successful plunderer throughout northern France. He obtained a licence to crenellate a mansion here in 1386 (9th Rich. II.), from which period the building dates. The male line of Dalyngrudge soon became extinct, and Bodiam passed to the Lewknor family, in whose hands it remained until the civil war, when Sir Lewis Lewknor being an active royalist, his castle of Bodiam was dismantled by Waller's troops. The ruins have since passed through many hands; they have been possessed by the Websters of Battle Abbey, and by the Fullers of Rose Hill, and were purchased in 1864 by G. Cubitt, Esq., M.P.

The castle, highly picturesque, though a mere shell, is surrounded by a deep moat filled with water from numerous springs pouring out of the hill-side. It is nearly square, with a round tower at each angle; and square towers in the centre of each side except the N., where is the great gateway, which has square machicolated turrets on each side. This is approached by a causeway, once defended by a barbican, one wall of which is standing, and drawbridge. The escutcheons over the main entrance are those of Bodiam (the Norman possessor who held from the Count of Eu), Dalyngrudge, and Wardeux. The arrangements for defence should especially be noticed. The outer portcullis is still visible, and within the vaulted passage are grooves for two more. Instead of bosses, the groined vaults under the gateways have circular perforations, serving as machicoulis, through which melted lead might be poured down on the assailants.

Within are the remains of hall, kitchen, chapel, and other apartments, carried round the main walls, leaving an open court in the centre. Opposite the main gate is the entrance to the hall, one side of which is removed. The kitchen is marked by its 2 large fireplaces and its oven; all are constructed of tiles. From the corner towers staircases led to an upper series of rooms, lighted from the court. On the E. side was the chapel. Herstmonceux (Rte. 20), although considerably later, may be compared with Bodiam in many respects.

Bodiam *Church*, ½ m. distant on the top of the hill (rest. 1860), deserves mention only on account of the beauty of its situation and of the view therefrom.

The return to Hastings, 12 m., should be through *Sedlescomb*, where is an E. E. ch. with some Perp. additions. The font cover (Perp.) deserves notice. In this parish Roman coins have been found in an ancient cinder-field, one among many other proofs that the Sussex ironstone was worked by the "terrarum domini."

ROUTE 16.

HASTINGS TO ASHFORD, BY WINCHELSEA, RYE, AND APPLEDORE.

(*South-Eastern Railway.*) 27½ m.

The S.E. and the Brighton Companies occupy a joint station at Hastings.

On the Ashford branch at—

9 m. WINCHELSEA (Stat.). This is 1 m. W. of the town, and there is no public conveyance, but the walk is very pleasant.

The trains on this line being few and inconvenient, tourists coming from Hastings and wishing to return thither are recommended to go direct to Rye, and, after seeing that town, to walk or drive to Winchelsea, and there commence their homeward railway journey.

Winchelsea (Pop. 679) *Inn*, New Inn), one of the "ancient towns" associated with the Cinque Ports, a parliamentary borough until the Reform Act, and still a corporation with its mayor and jurats, is one of the most complete "triumphs of time" to be found throughout England. Old Winchelsea having been destroyed by encroachments of the sea, a new town was founded on higher ground by Edward I., but this, having been repeatedly ravaged by the French, has sunk to the dimensions of a mere village, though it still retains edifices that "plead haughtily for honours gone."

The site of *Old Winchelsea* (now submerged) was about 3 m. S.E. of the new town. It was a low, flat island (Winchel's-*ea*) only connected with the land on the W. side. Here the Conqueror landed on his return from Normandy to commence the siege of Exeter; and here landed 2 of the knights on their way to the murder of Becket. It was, like its successor, one of the "more noble members" of the Cinque Ports; but had been granted by the Confessor to the Norman Abbey of Fécamp, with which monastery Henry III. exchanged it for the manor of Cheltenham. The first recorded inundation took place in 1236; others succeeded in 1250, when "300 houses and some churches were drowned." Winchelsea had held (like the other Cinque Ports) to the party of Simon de Montfort; and made some resistance to the royal authority even after Simon's death at Evesham. It was taken, however, by Prince Edward, and the mass of the inhabitants were massacred. After this desolation, and a final inundation which effectually drowned the town on the eve of St. Agatha, Feb. 4, 1288, the inhabitants petitioned the king for a new site, which he accordingly purchased for them on the hill above, then a rabbit-warren belonging to Battle Abbey, Sir John Tregoze, and others. Here a new town, embracing an area of about 150 acres, was laid out, and, in consideration of their losses, allotments were made to the townsmen free of rent for 7 years. In the old town was born Robert de Winchelsey, afterwards Abp. of Canterbury, the great opponent of Edward I. in the matter of Church revenues.

The fitness of the site for the new town is at once seen on climbing, from the Rly. Stat., the wooded hill of Higham on which Winchelsea stands, rising sharply out of the marshes, and looking across them to its sister acropolis at Rye. On the top of the hill is "Pipe-well," or "the Land" gate, or "Ferry" gate; on it is a shield with the word "Helde," the name of the Mayor of Winchelsea (*temp.* Henry V.) at the time of its construction, when it had been found that the town had been laid out on too large

a scale, and so a more contracted line was permitted; this gate is much inferior in size to the others. A short distance within it is the *Town Well*, under a handsome Gothic canopy, dated 1850—the only modern thing in the town—and in a few minutes a turn of the road brings us to the ivy-clad fragment of a *Church*, in the centre of a square, with the relics of the old town lingering about it.

At the time New Winchelsea was built, the rock on which it stands was washed by the tides E. and N., and the harbour was one of first-rate importance, the Portsmouth and Spithead of its day. The town, like others founded in Gascony and elsewhere by Edward I., was laid out and built on a regular plan, and subdivided into 39 squares or quarters, by streets running at rt. angles, an arrangement resembling that of a Roman town, and which was also found by the Spaniards existing in Mexico. The town was protected by the natural form of the ground except on the W. side, where is a deep trench or moat; and had 3 gates. It traded largely in wines and other "commodities," besides being the harbour from which English troops constantly embarked for the French wars. It continued prosperous, notwithstanding constant assaults from enemies by sea, of which it has experienced more perhaps than any other English town, until the middle of the 15th cent., when the sea retired, and its commerce came to an end. At Elizabeth's visit in 1573, although the town was still full of stately buildings, and the magistrates managed to make so brave a show that her Majesty was pleased to call it a "little London," there were not more than 60 households remaining. From this depression Winchelsea has never recovered; the greater part of the town has disappeared altogether; and the grey old relics that still survive have an almost spectral character. But though the retirement of the sea (it is now 2 m. off) was the main cause of the ruin of Winchelsea, the assaults from foreign enemies no doubt greatly injured the town. 8000 French landed here in 1359 during the absence of Edward III. in France; set fire to the town, and killed many of the inhabitants, who were assembled in the ch. at mass. The king, greatly incensed, at once turned his arms against Paris; but in the mean time Winchelsea was again taken and sacked by the French navy, under the Comte de St. Pol. In 1377 they again appeared off the coast; took Rye, and would have taken Winchelsea, had it not been bravely defended by the Abbot of Battle; who, when summoned "to redeem," answered that "he saw no need to redeem that which was not lost," and repelled their assaults from noon to evening; when, prevailing nothing, they left the place as they found it. "The French let fly their great guns," says Fuller, "and I take it to be the first and last time they were ever planted by a foreign enemy on the English continent; and these roared so loud that they lost their voice, and have been (blessed be God) silent ever since." But this is incorrect. Winchelsea was again taken by John de Vienne in 1380, and it is supposed that the nave of the remaining ch. was burnt on this occasion. The town was attacked and fired for the last time by the French in the reign of Henry VI. in 1449.

On August 29, 1350, a battle took place off Winchelsea between the Spanish fleet returning from Flanders, and that of Edward III., who was present in person. The Black Prince and John of Gaunt were also in the English fleet, the latter too young to bear arms; but the king, says Froissart, "had him on board because he much loved him." After Edward had cruised for 3 days between Dover and Calais, the Spaniards came in

sight. They lost 14 ships in the action, which was "well and hardly fought." The rest fled. The king and his nobles disembarked at Winchelsea in the evening, and rode to the mansion (probably Sir William de Echingham's at Udimore) where Queen Philippa awaited him—"mightily rejoiced to see her lord and children." Her attendants had watched the whole of the battle from the coast.

The first point of interest in Winchelsea is the **Church of St. Thomas* (the archbishop, and not the apostle), of which the chancel with its side aisles only remains, the nave having been destroyed, probably by John de Vienne in 1380. The whole is early Dec. (circ. 1300), and the most important building of this period in Sussex. It is, moreover, particularly well placed, speaking architecturally, for it is in the middle of a spacious ch.-yd. and with no houses near to interrupt one's view of it. The chancel, with its Dec. sedilia, diapered at the back, and fine E. windows, was restored in 1850. The windows, connected by an inner arcade with blind arches, are filled with a tracery "of foreign rather than English character" (*Cooper*), and resemble those of Chartham in Kent (*Hdbk. Kent*, Rte. 7). The leafage throughout the church, executed during the very best period of "naturalism," deserves the most careful attention, and the corbel heads at the spring of the arches are not less curious. The modern flooring tiles were copied from a few of the original ones which still remain in the chancel. Throughout the church Caen stone and Sussex marble were used in judicious contrast. The nave, which is swept away, extended nearly across the churchyard. The ch. is now entered from the ruined transept by a porch of later date, over which are the arms of the Cinque Ports. The triple gable of the chancel, ivy covered, groups singularly with the ruined transept adjoining. These fragments are of the same date as the chancel.

In the S. aisle was the Alard chantry, originally the chapel of St. Nicholas. Here are the 2 Alard tombs, ranking "among the noblest conceptions of this period in the kingdom." The earliest is that of *Gervase Alard*, Admiral of the Cinque Ports in 1303 and 1306. He was living at the time the ch. was built, and probably one of the benefactors to it. (*Cooper.*) His effigy is cross-legged, and the hands clasp a small heart. The lion at his feet, half rising, yet still trodden down, turns his head growling. In the canopy above is a grotesque head with oak-sprays springing from the mouth, admirably designed. At the angles of the canopy are the heads of (apparently) Edward I. and Queen Eleanor.

The second canopied tomb is probably that of *Stephen Alard*, grandson of Gervase, and Admiral of the Cinque Ports in 1324. It is still very fine, but not equal to the earlier one, which, however, it greatly resembles. Remark the head with bat's-ears, above, and the oak leafage springing from them. The canopies of both these tombs deserve careful study. It is not improbable that they may be somewhat later than the effigies themselves.

At the upper end of the aisle are the sedilia and piscinæ of the chantry.

In the N. aisle are 3 monuments; a knight in mail armour, a lady, and a young man in a long robe. These are all thought to have been members of the Alard family. The tombs are all canopied; and a comparison of the designs with those in the S. aisle will show that they are probably by the same artist. On the chancel floor is the *brass* of a civilian, circ. 1440.

Under a large ash-tree at the W. side of the churchyard Wesley

preached his last outdoor sermon, on his visit to "that poor skeleton of ancient Winchelsea," Oct. 7, 1790.

There were 2 other churches in Winchelsea; St. Giles's and St. Leonard's, of which there are no remains.

The Friars (Major R. C. Stileman), not far S.E. from the ch., should next be visited. The public are admitted only on *Mondays*. The ancient house of the Franciscans here was pulled down about 1819, and the present building erected; but a part of the ruined chapel of the Virgin still remains in the grounds. This is the choir, terminating in an apse, and entered by the original arch, which is very striking. It is somewhat, though perhaps not much, later than St. Thomas's Church; and is very picturesquely situated. Towards the end of the last cent. the Friars was the residence of 2 remarkable highwaymen, George and Joseph Weston. They lived here under assumed names, and, whilst robbing the country in all directions, enjoyed the highest reputation at Winchelsea. They were apprehended in London, after robbing the Bristol mail, and executed at Tyburn, Sept. 3, 1782.

Of the house of the Dominicans here a gable only remains. The court-house and gaol, N. of the churchyard, are ancient relics, but of no great interest. Beside the Pipewell gate already noticed, the *New Gate*, on the road to Pett and Fairlight, and the *Strand Gate* (also called, incorrectly, *Land Gate*), half-way down the hill looking toward Rye, both dating from the reign of Edw. I., also remain. Few remains are more striking than the stately "New" gate in the midst of rough lanes and green fields. At the *Strand Gate* Edward I. nearly lost his life soon after the town was built. At this point it was fortified by bulwarks of earth, along which the king was riding, and looking at his fleet below, when his horse, frightened by a windmill, leapt clear over the bulwark. All within gave up the king for dead; but the horse, after slipping a considerable distance, did not fall; and Edward rode safely back through the gate.

Icklesham Ch. (St. Nicholas, 1½ m. W. of Winchelsea) is good Norm. (restored), and deserves a visit. The nave pillars have enriched capitals, and the S. aisle 3 early circular-headed windows. The E. window is modern. Beyond it, on White Hart Hill, is a striking view looking over Rye toward Romney.

The walk or drive from Winchelsea to Rye, about 3 m., is not to be commended on the score of beauty, since the road passes through the salt marshes. About half-way (but lying off the road, seaward) are the remains of *Camber Castle*, one of those small fortresses like Deal, Walmer, and Sandown, built by Henry VIII. for the defence of the coast. Like its Kentish brothers, it has a central tower, surrounded by smaller ones, which are connected by curtains. It was dismantled in 1626, but retains perhaps more of its original condition than either of the others. The sea, which once washed its walls, has now retired to some distance.

Beyond Camber Castle, on this road, the tourist will gain the best view of Rye, itself a contemporary of *Old* Winchelsea, and therefore far more ancient than the new town, opposite which it stretches along on its irregular height; whilst the varied lines of its roofs and house-fronts are broken by the square tower of the ch., and by that of William de Ypres rising beyond it.

11 m. Rye (Stat.).

Rye (Pop. 4366)—*Inns:* George; Cinque Port Arms; Red Lion—like Winchelsea, has been deserted by the sea, which is now 2 m. off, but its harbour is still of some importance, and has on its W. bank a branch rly.; it is formed by the three rivers Rother, Brede, and Til-

lingham, which here unite their waters. Rye, like Winchelsea, was granted by the Confessor to Fécamp, and was resumed by Henry III. It became at an early period one of the "ancient towns" annexed to the Cinque Ports; and, like other towns on this coast, suffered much from French invasions, particularly in 1377, when it was almost burnt to the ground. Pestilence and plague also visited it severely at different times—the combined result of its crowded, seafaring population, and of the miasma from the adjoining marshes. After the massacre of St. Bartholomew a large body of French protestants took refuge here; as did others on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, some of whose descendants still remain in the town.

Elizabeth and Charles II. both visited Rye. The first and second Georges were driven into the port by stress of weather, and detained here some days. The sitting-room and bed-room of George II. are still shown in a house at the S.W. corner of Middle Street.

The single "illustration" of Rye is a bright one. John Fletcher, the dramatist, literary brother of Beaumont, was born here Dec. 20, 1579. His father, Richard Fletcher, afterwards Bp., successively, of Bristol, Worcester, and London, was at that time vicar of the town.

There are three points of much interest in Rye—the *Church*, the *Ypres Tower*, and the *Land Gate*.

The cruciform *Ch.* (ded. to St. Nicholas) is said to be the largest parish ch. in England, and it well deserves the most careful examination. The earliest portions are the central tower; the transepts; and the plain circular arches opening into them from the aisles of the nave. These are early Norm. In both transepts are fragments of a Norm. arcade, with zigzag mouldings. The nave is Trans.-Norm. The chancel has chapels on either side: these were long closed, but are now opened; under one is placed the organ, removed from the W. end, where a fine Dec. window was obscured by it. The great E. window is rich Perp., as is the window of the S. chapel; the other is Dec. The carved mahogany altar-table is said to have been taken from one of the Armada ships, and to have been given to this ch. by Queen Elizabeth. Unfortunately for the tradition, it is certainly not older than William III. Within the rails is the *Brass* of Thomas Hamon (1607), M.P. and six times mayor of Rye. The N. or St. Clare's Chapel is E. E., and must originally have been very striking. On one side is a row of two-light lancet windows, interclosed, the splays of which are pierced for a gallery which passes through the wall; on the other side arches open to the main chancel. It has also a good modern E. window. Here is the monument of Allen Grebell, who "fell by the cruel stab of a sanguinary butcher, March 17th, 1742." He was killed in mistake for a Mr. Lamb, his brother-in-law, with whom the "sanguinary butcher" had quarrelled. The S. or St. Nicholas' Chapel, long used as a school-room, has also had its E. window restored. The Perp. flying buttress at the E. end, without, should not be unnoticed. The diversity of styles in this ch. is said to be owing to the destruction caused at different periods on the occasion of invasions by the French.

The clock, the bells of which are struck by a pair of fat golden cherubs placed under a canopy on the N. side of the tower, is said, like the altar, to have been the gift of Elizabeth; but it may well be doubted if it be so old: it is considered, however, to be the most ancient clock in England still actually doing its work. The weight swings into the central tower.

The *Ypres Tower*, at the S.E. angle

of the town, was built by Wm. de Ypres, Earl of Kent, temp. Stephen. It was both a watch-tower and a tower of defence, since the sea once flowed close under the rock on which it stands. It has since served as the gaol, but is now a police station, and disfigured by additions. The tourist should pass beyond this tower to the path by the river, where he will get a good notion of the position of Rye. The view, in clear weather, stretches over Romney Marsh to the cliffs of Folkestone and Dover.

The *Land Gate*, on the London road, N.E. of the town, is the only one remaining, and deserves a visit. It has been decorated with a public clock, as an Albert Memorial.

In Mermaid Street are some remains of a storehouse built (1689) by Samuel Jeake, a member of an ancient Rye family, who printed the *Charters of the Cinque Ports*. "The foundation stone," he says in his Diary, "was laid precisely at noon, under a position of heaven"—which is probably that figured in a horoscope, still to be seen carved on the building. The former Mermaid Inn, in this street, has some carved wainscoting.

S. of the churchyard is a stone building (14th cent.), supposed to have been the chapel of the Carmelites. That of the Augustine Friars is on Conduit Hill and is now used as a wool-store.

On a hill about ½ m. N. from Rye is the *Church* of *Playden*, E. E. with some Norm. fragments. Near the N. door is a slab having on it two barrels, with a brewer's fork and mash-stick crossed, and the inscription, "Hier is begraven Cornelis Roetmanns—bidt voer de ziele" (Pray for the soul). It is of the 15th cent. The material of the slab is the carboniferous limestone of the hills near Liége, a curious proof that the brewer had not forgotten his native country. There is another Flemish slab in All Saints Church, Hastings. Many Walloons who settled in Sussex are known to have come from the district of Liège. In an old oak near Playden churchyard was formerly fixed a tar-barrel, used as one of the chain of beacons from the coast inland; the view from this spot is very extensive.

Iden (2 m. N. of Playden) claims to have given name to the family, one of whom, Alexander Iden, Shakespeare's "gentleman of Kent," killed Jack Cade. Their ancient residence has disappeared; but the moat may still be traced. Iden Church has some Norm. portions. *Peasemarsh*, on its hill, 2 m. W. of Iden, is Norm. and E. E.

Leaving Rye, the railway crosses the Rother by a remarkable swing bridge, and enters on the great level of Romney Marsh. Notice on E. the very deplorable-looking ch. of *East Guldford*, almost buried in the fen, and only to be approached in a boat at times, affording a strange contrast to Playden (with which it is ecclesiastically united), placed nearly opposite on a picturesque wooded hill. At 14 m. we pass on E. the little brick ch. of *Fairfield*, soon after mark the handsome tower of *Snargate* (*Hdbk. Kent*, Rte. 14), and reach, at

18 m., Appledore (Stat.).

The village of Appledore (Pop. 671) is nearly 2 m. W. of the station. It stands on high ground, the very verge of the Weald, and the extreme E. point of the great Andred's wood, fragments of which (buried roots and branches) are still discovered in a tract called the *Dowles* (Sax. *daelan*, to divide). The Rother, which now passes S. of Appledore, anciently ran hence across the marshes to Romney; and it was up this channel (from Romney) that the Danish pirates, under Hasten, passed, when they established themselves at Appledore in 894.

The ch., which stands close beside

the Military Canal, is ded. to SS. Peter and Paul, niches for whose effigies adorn the handsome W. front. It is said to occupy the site of a castle destroyed by the French in 1380, but the tower is plainly Norm. with Perp. insertions, and a thick covering of ivy veils some unusual masonry, especially in a projection from the N. side of the nave, resembling that of Northiam, Sussex (Rte. 15), which may be Saxon. On the S. side is a chantry with tomb, believed to belong to the extinct family of Horne, of Horne Place. The ch. was partially restored by the late Abp. Sumner, and contains a good Perp. font, with the royal arms and the arms of the see.

At *Horne Farm* (1 m. N.W. of the ch., and occupying the site of the old manor-house) is a late Dec. chapel. The house is modern, but the chapel retains its original window-frames and its open roof with carved brackets, and has a groined vault beneath.

[2 m. W. of Appledore is *Ebony*, where the present very small ch. is the second in succession to a larger one built by the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury. 3 m. S.W. of Ebony is *Wittersham*, with a good Perp. ch., the living of which was once held by Beilby Porteus, afterwards Bp. of London. *Stone* lies 3 m. E. of Wittersham; the ch. (restored) has a good Perp. tower. The 3 parishes form the *Isle of Oxney*, a district 6 m. long, 3 m. broad, lying between two branches of the Rother (one of them bears the name of the Tweed), and famous for its fertile cattle-feeding marshes. It is a pleasant spot, and has a literary institute and a horticultural society, whose flower-shows are of some celebrity. In the garden of the vicarage at *Stone* is preserved an ancient altar (Brito-Roman ?), which, before its removal there, had, time out of mind, been kept in the ch. It had figures of oxen on its four sides, only one of which is now perfect. At the foot is an iron ring, for securing the victims (?); and vestiges of the iron lining to the basin existed until very recently. This altar seems to illustrate the name of the district, "Oxney"—the cattle-island.]

Beyond Appledore, the railway crosses the Military Canal and leaves the marshes.

At 20 m. see *Kenardington*, 1 m. W. Near the church, which has a curious wooden tower, is a British earthwork of considerable size, connected by a narrow causeway with a second in the marsh below. The forms of both are irregular.

The *Church* of *Woodchurch*, 2½ m. N.W., is E.E. and has some remains of stained glass. It has been well restored. *Brass:* Nichol de Gore, c. 1320; the figure wears the chasuble, and is placed in the midst of a floriated cross. In this ch. is buried Simon de Woodchurch, present with Edward I. at the siege of Carlaverock, and renowned as "Malleus Scotorum"—the "Hammer" of the Scots.

Close to the line on W. at 20 m. is the ch. of *Warehorne*, a large E. E. building, with Perp. tower (restored). Some remarkable painted glass in this church is described in *Arch. Cant.*, vol. iv.

21 m. HAM STREET (Stat.).

Just beyond the station on N. is the ch. of *Orlestone*, a very small building. Eastward, along the line of the Military Canal, are Ruckinge, Bilsington, and Bonnington.

At *Bilsington* are some remains of a priory of Augustinian canons, founded about 1253 by John Mansell, Henry III.'s great counsellor—"the wealthiest clerk in Christendom,"—who entertained the Kings of England and Scotland at a dinner of which the

first course consisted of 700 dishes. The Priory stands on high ground, having a good view over the marsh. Part of the ancient buildings have been worked into the present farm-house. Near the church is an obelisk to the memory of Sir R. W. Cosway, a Kentish celebrity of the Reform Bill period, killed by a stage coach accident in 1834.

At *Bonnington*, the very small ch. is ded. to St. Rumbald; ½ m. E. are the ruins of Hurst chapel, near which was *Hurst House*, the Jacobite refuge (*Hdbk. Kent*, Rte. 14.)

At 25 m. on W. is *Kingsnorth*, where a branch of the Stour takes its rise. The ground is very marshy, and, perhaps for that reason, several old houses in the parish are moated.

27½ m. Ashford Junc. (*Hdbk. Kent*, Rte. 2). *Railways:* to London and Dover; to Canterbury, Ramsgate, and Margate.

ROUTE 17.

LONDON TO BRIGHTON, BY CROYDON AND REDHILL JUNCTION [WORTH, HURSTPIERPOINT].

(*London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.*)

50½ m. from London Bridge to Brighton. West-end Stations at Victoria, and Addison Road, Kensington.

A first-rate 4-*horse coach* runs daily in summer, 3 days a week in winter, from White Horse Cellar, in 5 hrs., to Brighton, by Croydon, Merstham, and Cuckfield.

For the route from either of the above stations to Horley (25½ m.) see *Handbook for Surrey*. The distances given are from London Bridge; from Victoria they are ½ m., and from Kensington 1 m. more.

1. *Earlswood Asylum for Idiots*, founded 1846, receives 325 inmates.

1 m. beyond Horley the line enters on the Weald clay; and shortly after, crossing the boundary of Sussex, we reach

29¼ m. Three Bridges Junct. Stat., named from the numerous bridges which here cross the little river Mole. On E. is the line to East Grinstead (Rte. 22) and Tunbridge Wells (Rte. 15); on W. the Mid-Sussex branches (Rtes. 23, 24, 25) to Petworth, Midhurst, Arundel, and Ford Junct.

[About 1½ m. S.E. of Three Bridges station is the little *Church* of *Worth*, well known to archæologists from its affording the only perfect specimen of an Anglo-Saxon ground-plan that remains. It stands very picturesquely on a rising ground, encircled by trees. The lich-gate, through which the churchyard is entered, N.W., is of some antiquity. The ch. itself is cruciform, consisting of a nave, N. and S. transepts, and chancel, with a circular apse at the E. end. The walls are covered with plaster, but are built of roughly-squared stones, and rubble. The nave and transepts have external quoins of long-and-short work. The great Saxon peculiarities are of course the external bands of stone, one of which was carried as a stringcourse round the whole building at half the height of the walls. This is supported by pilasters of irregular long-and-short work, which rest in their turn on a

projecting double course of stone. This base is in 2 stages, of which the upper recedes, and "reminds us of the graduate plinths in classical architecture, from which it may have been derived through debased examples existing in this country."—*W. S. Walford*, in *Suss. Arch. Coll.* The stringcourses of nave and chancel are of different heights—possibly a proof that the 2 portions were not built at once. Stringcourse, base, and pilasters are now defective in many parts. There is no evidence that the pilasters were ever carried *above* the stringcourse, although at Corhampton, Hants, they reach quite to the roof. These stone bandings are thought to have been derived from the earlier wooden churches, some features of which were thus copied in stone.

The external buttresses and masses of masonry are all modern. The doorways, W. and S., are insertions of the Dec. period. The chancel arch has some rude ornament; those of the transepts are quite plain. In the E. side of N. transept is the only window that *can* be original (*W. S. Walford*), small, and semicircular. In the Dec. window over the W. door are the arms of De Warrene. The roof is unhappily ceiled, and flat. The font is remarkable, and formed of 2 basins, one above the other; why so placed is uncertain.

Although the Saxon architecture and plan of this ch., which was subjected to a "destructive" restoration in 1870, are generally admitted, its date must nevertheless be placed *within* the 11th cent. It may have been the work of some Saxon "eorl" who fixed himself here among the forests for the sake of their "wild deer." (*W. S. W.*) It afterwards became part of the barony of Lewes, and continued in the hands of the De Warrenes until 1347, when it passed to the Fitzalans.

The forest of Worth still retains its name, and extends far into the adjoining parishes. Tilgate forest was formerly considered a portion of it. The scenery is wild and pleasant. The ground is well broken; patches of heath and birch-wood occur in all directions; and some fragments of the older and more "patrician" forest still linger here and there. The artist may wander here with advantage, and will find more and more work for his portfolio as he reaches the higher ground toward the E. A long but very pleasant walk may be taken from Worth to Wakehurst Place and Ardingly Church, returning to the railway at Balcombe; but in arranging such a round take note that very few trains either way stop at Balcombe.

A peculiar sandstone is much dug in the parish of Worth, "of a white, pale fawn or yellow colour, occasionally containing leaves and stems of ferns and other plants."—*Mantell.* Here and in Tilgate forest, in wet, heathy spots, occurs the rare lichen, *Scyphophorus microphyllus.*]

From Three Bridges the railway passes through Tilgate forest—here of no great importance—until it reaches

33¾ m. BALCOMBE (Stat.).

Here is a little inn in which the tourist will find tolerable accommodation whilst botanising or geologising throughout the neighbouring district. For the general character of the Wealden formation (of which Tilgate forest consists) see *Introduction.* It was the delta of a vast river, and contains the remains of palms and tree-ferns, mixed with those of enormous reptiles, of all which ample notices will be found in Dr. Mantell's *Fossils of Tilgate Forest.* The first teeth and bones of the Iguanodon, and the first enormous fragments of the Hylæosaurus, were discovered here by Dr. Mantell. The forest contains 1500 acres; but the woodland scenery on this side is not equal to that about

Worth. Balcombe Church is partly E. E.

[*Ardingly Church* (about 2 m. S.E.) has some good Dec. portions. The porch is of wood, and ancient. In the chancel is the stone effigy of an unknown lady; another of a knight, probably one of the Wakehursts; and on the floor are many *Brasses*, chiefly Colepepers of Wakehurst (1504-1634.) The best, however, is of Richard Wakehurst and his wife Elizabeth, 1457, on a Perp. tomb in the chancel. The husband's is a good example of the ordinary costume at this period. *Wakehurst Place* (Lord A. Hill), a short distance N. of the ch., was the seat of the Wakehursts. It passed to the Colepepers, one of whom, in 1590, built the present picturesque mansion, restored by the Marchioness of Downshire, 1870, and worth a visit.

In this parish is St. Saviour's, a Church of England public school for the sons of poor gentlemen, small tradesmen, mechanics, and others of small incomes. The charge for board and education is only 15 guineas per annum. The College is situated about a mile to the S. of the village, and commands extensive and beautiful views of the valley of the Ouse. It will now (1876) accommodate 400 boys, but it is intended, when completed, to afford accommodation for 1000. This is one of the Sussex group of schools belonging to St. Nicolas' College, Lancing.

West Hoathly, 3 m. N.E. of Ardingly, has a *Ch.* with some E. E. portions. At the tower entrance (used as stepping-stones) are 2 iron grave-slabs for members of the Infield family—a use to which the Sussex iron was not unfrequently applied. (The Swedish and Norwegian iron has been used in the same manner; there are some elaborately-worked slabs in the churchyard of the cathedral of Trondhjem.) About ½ m. W. of the ch., on the summit of a sandstone cliff, is a mass of rock, weighing about 300 tons, and poised on the very point of another. Its local name is "Great upon Little." It is not a logan rock; and there seems no reason to regard it as in any way connected with Druidism, though some early antiquaries found in it the shapeless emblem of the British deity Andrast, whose name has also been traced in that of the *Andreds*-wood, in the midst of which stands "Great upon Little." Dr. Guest, however, suggested, and with far greater probability, that the true etymology of this great forest, which covered all Sussex N. of the chalk hills, is *an*, the Celtic negative prefix, and *tred*, a dwelling—*i. e.* "the uninhabited region."

The scenery of all this sandstone district has much beauty and variety, and will well repay the tourist in search of the picturesque. It belongs to the class of which Tunbridge Wells and its neighbourhood is a good type.

Gravetye, in Hoathly parish, is a good stone Elizabethan mansion, with terraced gardens.

Siddlesfield, or *Selsfield Common*, N. of W. Hoathly Church, was formerly a beacon station, and commands fine and very wide views over parts of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex.]

[In the village of *Slaugham* (3 m. W. of Balcombe) are some remains of Slaugham Place, the ancient residence of the Coverts, a family of great distinction here during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., when their manors, says tradition, extended "from Southwark to the sea." In the ch. are some early stained glass, and several *Brasses* of the Coverts:—John Covert, 1503; Lady Fetty-place, his daughter, 1586; and a remarkable one for Richard Covert and his 3 wives, 1547. He is standing in his coffin, staff in hand, looking toward a figure of the Saviour rising from His sepulchre.]

Wykehurst is the stately mansion of Henry Huth, Esq., built 1872, by

E. M. Barry, architect, in the French style, at a cost of 35,000*l.*, with all the appliances and comforts of modern civilization.

At 2 m. beyond Balcombe the railway crosses the *Viaduct* over *the river Ouse*, one of the longest in the kingdom, constructed at a cost of 58,000*l.* It has 37 arches, about 60 feet high at the centre of the viaduct. The entire length is more than ¼ m. 2 m. beyond we reach

37¾ m. HAYWARD'S HEATH (Stat.). There is a tolerable *Inn* close to the station, where carriages are to be hired. From this point some interesting country is accessible.

[*Cuckfield*, 2 m. W. (*Inn:* the King's Head), lifts its E. E. ch.-tower among pleasant, wooded scenery. The *Church*, originally E. E., has had much Perp. addition. It contains monuments by Flaxman and Westmacott.

Cuckfield Park (W. Sergison, Esq.) dates from the end of the 16th cent., and is the Rookwood Hall of Ainsworth's romance. "The general features of the venerable structure, several of its chambers, the old garden, and in particular the noble park, with its spreading prospects, its picturesque views of the hall, 'like bits of Mrs. Radcliffe' (as the poet Shelley once observed of the same scene), its deep glades through which the deer come lightly tripping down, its uplands, slopes, brooks, brakes, coverts, and groves are carefully delineated."—Introd. to *Rookwood*. The prototype of the fatal tree, from which a bough always fell on the approaching death of its owner, was also found here. It is an enormous lime, standing in the avenue that leads up to the house, and preserved with all the veneration due to so mysterious a family guardian. Other ancient houses in this neighbourhood are *Borde Hill* (Col. M'Adam), *Slough*, and *Tye*. *Ockenden House* (Sir W. W. Burrell, M.P.), adjoining the village, was the residence of Timothy Burrell, whose very curious journal (1683-1714) will be found in the *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. iii. "Pandoxavi, Pandoxavi," writes the worthy Sussex squire on his brewing days, illustrating the entry by a sketch of a beer-barrel. In the S. part of the parish is *Leigh Pond*, covering about 50 acres, and a favourite resort of wild-fowl during the winter months. The geologist should visit the quarries on the hill above Cuckfield. They were at one time very productive, and the usual Wealden fossils may still be obtained from them.

Bolney, 3 m. S.W. of Cuckfield, has a Perp. ch., picturesquely situated above the village. The neighbourhood is very beautiful; and the Adur has here become a "trouthful stream," though of no great size. St. Leonard's forest (see Rte. 23) extends into the northern part of the parish, which is entirely woodland. There are grand views over the downs, and toward the Hampshire hills, from Bolney Common, famous for its cherry-trees and camomile. *Coombe House* and *Bolney Manor* in this parish are both houses of some antiquity.

The Church of *Twineham*, 2 m. S. of Bolney, is entirely of brick, and of uncertain date. *Hicksted Place*, an ancient house in this parish adjoining the Brighton road, has its walls ornamented with great blocks of brick earth, worked into crosses and other devices. Such enormous bricks are still made in the county (*Hussey*).]

[*Lindfield*, 2 m. E. of Hayward's Heath, is in the midst of a most picturesque district, still more interesting, especially as it stretches farther N.E., than that on the W. side of the railway. Lindfield *Church* is for the most part Perp., the tower possibly E. E. Here is a very unusual sepulchral effigy, impressed or incised on 3 glazed tiles,—the entire

size 45 in. by 15, each tile 15 in. square. The date is 1520. There are many wooden houses in the long, pleasant village street. The parsonage also deserves notice.

In this neighbourhood is *Pax Hill*, an Elizabethan house, built about 1606, and worth looking at. Other old houses are *Kenwards*, once belonging to the Challoners; *Lunt*, to the Hamlyns; and *East Mascalls*, to the Newtons. All 3 are now farmhouses.

From Lindfield, through a lovely country, richly wooded, and affording glimpses of the distant South Downs through the outspreading boughs, the tourist may visit *Horsted Keynes*, 3 m. N.E. The *Church* is mainly E.E., and contains a small cross-legged effigy 27 in. in length. Similar ones exist at Mappowder, Dorset; Long Wittenham, Berks; Tenbury, Gloucestershire; and Little Hempstead, Devon. The date is early in the reign of Edward I. The rings of mail are not marked, and were perhaps painted. The effigy probably represents one of the Keynes family, who may have gone to the Holy Land with Edward I. This Norman family was spread over various counties in the S. of England: *Cheney* seems to be the same name—Cahaignes in Normandy was its cradle. In the S. chancel is buried the excellent Abp. Leighton, d. June 3, 1684. The slab records his name only, but an altar-tomb has been erected in the churchyard, S. side of chancel, in recent times. After his resignation of the archbishopric of Glasgow, he spent 10 years at Broadhurst in this parish, preaching in all the neighbouring churches, and practising what he preached. During his sermons, "I never once," says Bp. Burnet, "saw a wandering eye." *Broadhurst*, now a farmhouse, is worth a visit. Notice "the heavy shield of wood, suspended over the staircase, which when let down at night and strongly barred, precluded all access to the sleeping-rooms."—*Arch. Cant.*, vol. i.

The edifying journal of Giles Moore, rector of Horsted 1655–79, supplies a picture of Sussex life before the period when Squire Burrell of Cuckfield takes up the tale. (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, i.) His various troubles and expenses, and how he became "obnubilatus" with certain perry, "not knowing how strong the liquor was," are all carefully recorded.]

Near the tunnel close beyond the Hayward's Heath station a good section is exposed of the Wealden sand, sandstone, shale, and blue marl, or oak-tree clay, to a depth of about 36 yds.

The river *Adur*, on its way to the sea at Shoreham, is crossed at 40 m. From the rly. bridge the passing traveller may obtain a fine view in a W. direction.

40¾ m. Keymer Junction. Hence runs on l. the line to Lewes, &c. (Rte. 18).

41½ m. Burgess Hill (Stat.).

On St. John's Common, W., a handsome Dec. *Church* has been erected, cruciform, with tower and lofty spire, and built of red brick, with Bath stone dressings; the interior is very chastely ornamented.

43½ m. Hassock's Gate (Stat.) ("Hassock," in the local dialect, signifies a thick coppice, or small wood). From this point much interesting country is commanded on either side. Carriages may be had at an *Inn* near the station, but the pedestrian who climbs the S. Downs from this point, will have the advantage in every way.

[*Eastward*, he should make for *Ditchling Beacon* (about 3 m. S.E. from the station, 858 ft. above sea-level), the highest point of the whole S. chalk range, of which the northern

escarpment is here unusually bold. In clear weather the views are very grand, commanding nearly the whole of Sussex, and a glittering border of sea. On the summit are the remains of a square intrenchment, probably Roman. The ancient "via" up the N. face of the downs still exists, except at the lower part, where a chalk pit has destroyed it. The walk into Lewes from this point, along the crests of the hills (about 6 m.), is one of the finest to be had in the county, and will give an excellent notion of the downs themselves, with their "deans" and "combes," all marked with green fairy rings, and solitary Celtic barrows. Mount Harry, the scene of the great battle, lies about half-way. (See Rte. 18.)

The Church of *Keymer*, (1 m. from the station) through which village the pedestrian will pass on his way to the Beacon, has a plain circular chancel arch, which *may* be Saxon. That of *Ditchling* (1 m.) is also worth notice. It has Trans.-Norm. (nave and aisle) and rich E. E. portions (tower, transepts, and chancels). S. of the ch. is a picturesque old house, now converted into shops.

At *Plumpton Place*, close under the downs, about 5 m. from Lewes, is an old moated house, once the seat of the Mascalls. Leonard Mascall, who lived here temp. Hen. VIII., is said to have introduced the carp to this county from the Danube; and the first of this species brought into England were turned into the moat here, three sides of which still remain. The golden pippin, which he is also said to have introduced, has however been claimed as a native of Sussex, and its birthplace fixed at Parham Park.

Street Place, a fine James I. house, nearer the Lewes branch of railway, was the ancient seat of the Dobells. It is now a farmhouse. The room which was once the library has pilasters of carved work, and a cornice full of Latin mottoes such as the royal Solomon himself affected. The house contained a curious hiding-place, entered from the great hall chimney. During the civil wars, runs a marvellous tradition, a horseman, pursued by a company of Roundhead troopers, galloped into the hall, and disappeared in this recess; neither he nor his horse could ever be found afterwards.

In the ch. adjoining is a tablet to Mrs. Martha Cogger, who was, it appears, "A pattern of Piety and Politeness"—a double P which assuredly should never be disunited.

West of Hassock's Gate, the first point of interest is *Hurstpierpoint*. The village lies about 2½ m. from the station. Like the *hursts* of the Kentish Weald, the country here shows a deep clay, in which grow "okes grete," such as Chaucer loved to paint, with all their accompaniments. The *Church* of Hurstpierpoint was rebuilt by Sir Charles Barry, in the Dec. style; its doors are always open—a proceeding from which no ill results have followed, and which might well be imitated elsewhere. In the S. transept is a much shattered cross-legged effigy (temp. Hen. III.); and in the N. aisle another of a knight (temp. Edw. III.); neither has been satisfactorily appropriated. There are wide views from the churchyard. Leith Hill, in Surrey, is visible, N.; E. the prospect extends to Ashdown Forest; and S. is the long green line of the Downs.

The Manor, with its ancient park, lying N. of the ch., belonged to the Pierrepoint family until it passed into the hands of the Dacres, temp. Edw. IV. It now belongs to W. H. Campion, Esq., whose seat, *Danny*, like other Elizabethan houses, lies close under the downs. The house is of brick, and dates from 1595.

The park contains some of the grandest oaks in the neighbourhood. On *Wolstanbury Hill*, at the back of the house, is a circular camp, probably British.

St. John's College, a middle-class school, founded in connexion with that at Lancing (see *Lancing*, Rte. 21, for a notice of the full scheme), stands off the road, about 2 m. N. of the Hassock's Gate station and ½ m. from the village of Hurst. The building was designed by Carpenter, in excellent Gothic of Edw. III.'s time, and is worth seeing. It contains accommodation for 300 boys, sons of farmers and small traders, for whom a good education is provided. The ordinary expenses of education and board are fixed at 18*l.* 18*s.* per annum; but there are one or two special classes for which the terms are somewhat higher.

A walk from Hurstpierpoint to Brighton, over and among the downs, may be safely recommended to the pedestrian. The distance is about 9 m.

About 1 m. S. of the Hassock's Gate station is the little *Church* of *Clayton*, in which is a round, massive chancel arch resembling those called Saxon. The chancel is E. E.: "at the E. end of N. wall of nave appears an arch, now filled up, with marks of a roof over it."—*Hussey.* The whole building deserves notice.]

Below Clayton the rail pierces the line of the S. Downs by a *Tunnel* above 1 m. in length, the excavation of which cost upwards of 90,000*l.* Deep chalk cuttings and the shorter Patcham tunnel succeed. Some part of *Stanmer Park* (Earl of Chichester) then is seen E., then comes

49 m. *Preston* (Stat.), in a wooded vale.

1. The high curved *viaduct*, crossing the valley, carries the Lewes and Hastings Rly.

50½ m. Brighton Stat. high up on the Downs, but near the central part of Brighton. The Pop. of Brighton in 1801 was but 7339, and in 1811, 12,012. At present it is (including Hove) more than 100,000, with an average of 25,000 visitors.

Railways: to Lewes (*post*); to Hastings, by Lewes (Rte. 20); to Chichester and Portsmouth (Rte. 21); to Horsham (Rte. 23); to Arundel, Amberley, and Petworth (Rte. 24); to Steyning (Rte. 25). From the Brighton Central Station a branch line runs to the E. end of the town, that is to say, to near Kemp Town.

Hotels: Grand, King's Road; **Bedford*, good family and bachelors' quarters; **Royal Albion*, Old Steyne; *Norfolk, Old Ship, Royal York, Bristol*, East Cliff; all first-class (of course high in their charges), and all facing the sea. Second-class, but still good, are the *Pier*, *New Ship*, *New Steyne*, and very many more. In Brighton, as in London, every class of hotel is to be found; in all, the charges increase according to the season. The price of houses and lodgings varies according to the sea-view. It is, however, at all times an expensive place of residence, the cost of living and house-rent being at least one-third more than in London.

Post-office in Ship St.; pillar posts in all parts. Several mails daily to and from London.

Flys to hold 4, 3*s.* an hour, 1*s.* 6*d.* every ½ hour after, or 1*s.* per mile, and 6*d.* every additional ½ mile. *Omnibus* to the railway, and along both cliffs.

Libraries.—Treacher's and Page's, both in North St.

Confectioners.—Booth's, East St.; Mutton's, King's Road.

The principal *baths* are Brills'. There are machines at different stations along the strand, but the beach is shingle, without sand.

Since the Reform Bill, Brighton

has had two M.Ps. Before the railway was completed more than 30 coaches ran daily to and from London, and even now a well-appointed one runs daily in summer, being patronized for the sake of the very beautiful scenery on the old road through Reigate, Crawley, and Hurstpierpoint.

The railway has, in fact, made Brighton the marine suburb of London, to which city it serves as a "lung" almost as effectually as Hyde Park. It is the point nearest to London at which the open sea can be reached; and the dryness of its chalky soil, together with its comparatively warm climate, recommend it, especially during the months of November and December, to the aged and invalids. It is most frequented in autumn and winter. "It is the fashion to run down George IV. [a fashion in which Mr. Thackeray too often indulged himself]; but what myriads of Londoners ought to thank him for inventing Brighton! One of the best physicians our city has ever known is kind, cheerful, merry Doctor Brighton. Hail thou purveyor of shrimps, and honest prescriber of South Down mutton; no fly so pleasant as Brighton flys; nor any cliffs so pleasant to ride on; no shops so beautiful to look at as the Brighton gimcrack-shops, and the fruit-shops, and the market. I fancy myself in Mrs. Honeyman's lodgings in Steyne Gardens, and in enjoyment of all these things." — Thackeray, *Newcomes*, vol. i.

For a passing traveller there is little worth seeing at Brighton except the wide expanse of sail-less sea, and the sunny drive, and terraces extending for 3 miles along the cliffs fronting the sea; but all who love stir and bustle, gay bonnets, and groves of parasols, may select Brighton as their watering-place. It is the largest in the world, and a greater mixture is to be found here than in any other bathing town. In its streets all classes meet and jostle with as much variety as in Pall Mall, and its rows of white terraces might have walked out from Hyde Park or Belgravia. What London cannot give, however, is the boundless sweep of open channel, or the famous Piers, "where for the sum of twopence you can go out to sea and pace the vast deep without need of a steward with a basin." There is no beauty in the town itself; and the "pinnacles of the beloved George" provoke any feelings rather than those of admiration.

Brighthelmstone claims to derive its name from an early bishop of Selsea: but who the original Brighthelm may in truth have been is altogether unknown. After the Conquest the manor was granted to the Earls de Warrene, and a fishing-village was established here, which seems to have speedily attracted Flemings from the opposite coast—better fishermen than the descendants of Wilfrid's S. Saxons (*Selsey*, Rte. 21). The fishing-village lay under the cliff, and its inhabitants—*jugs* as they were called—traded with their wares to all the neighbouring inland towns. On the top of the cliff was a small colony of landsmen, between whom and the jugs was no good feeling. The village, like all the others along this coast, suffered from French attacks during a period of at least three centuries. Early in the 17th the sea began its encroachments; and the lower, or fishing town, all but disappeared. From this and other causes Brighton declined more and more until about 1750, when a change in its fortunes commenced.

At this time Dr. Russell, of Lewes, first drew attention to Brighton as a bathing-place; and soon after, fine London ladies were prevailed on to undertake the perilous journey through the wilds of Sussex, for the sake of the bracing sea air and the promenades on the Steyne, then open and

unbuilt upon. Mrs. Thrale was here in 1770, accompanied by Dr. Johnson and Fanny Burney—who records the "loyal satisfaction" with which she looked on the *King's Head Inn*—at which Charles II. spent the night before embarking at Shoreham (see *Shoreham*, Rte. 21). "His black-wigged Majesty," she tells us, "has from the time of the Restoration been its sign." (It still exists in *West Street;* the original sign was The Georges.) Houses increased, however, but slowly, until the end of the century, when the Prince of Wales established himself here, and built the *first* Pavilion. Brighton was first visited by him in 1782. The Pavilion was commenced in 1784, and additions made at intervals until 1817, when the building was altogether changed; some parts pulled down; and the rest, with vast additions, converted into the wonderful pile with which all the world is acquainted. Under this royal patronage, the reputation of Brighton was effectually established. The Chain Pier was built; houses spread out in all directions, covering the cliffs and the downs; and between 1820 and 1830 the place was converted from a comparatively quiet village to the vast pleasure town which it now is. The rly. has since brought it within 2 hours of London; and there is no sign of check to its rapidly increasing streets and terraces. The best squares and houses are:—on the *W. Cliff*, Regency Square, Palmeira Square, Brunswick Square, and Place, and Adelaide Place; on the *E. Cliff*, Sussex Square, Kemp Town. East Street is the place of business, and there are some good shops in it and on W. Cliff.

As one result of the healthy situation and favourable climate, boys' and girls' *schools* abound; probably there are not fewer than 200 private schools in Brighton.

The chief relic of Old Brighton is the *Church of St. Nicholas*, about which the tide of new building has risen, but which formerly stood on high open ground, a landmark for the fishermen, as indeed it still is. The building itself, long and low to escape the wind, originally Dec., was restored, or rather rebuilt, 1853, as a memorial of the Duke of Wellington, who was for some time a pupil of the Rev. H. M. Wagner, Vicar here, and accustomed to attend this ch. The original Perp. screen has been gilt and painted. The E. window, with its stained glass of the miraculous draught, recalls Rubens' famous picture in the chapel of the Fishmongers' guild at Mechlin. The ancient font is Norm., circ., and surrounded by rude sculptures. On one side is the Last Supper (remark the unusual nimbus encircling the Saviour's head, and the pallium which he wears); the other subjects have not been ascertained.

In the chantry S. of the chancel is the so-called Wellington Memorial, a richly decorated cross, about 18 ft. high. An inscription below records the restoration of the ch. in memory of the Great Duke. Within a canopied niche at the top is a figure of St. George. The design is by Carpenter. In the churchyard (not open to the public) are the monmuental stones of Captain Tattersall, "through whose prudence, valour, and loyalty Charles II. was faithfully preserved and conveyed to France, 1651" (see *Shoreham*, Rte. 21); of Phœbe Hessell, who, though of the gentler sex, served for many years as a private in the 5th Regiment of Foot, fought and was wounded at Fontenoy, dying at the age of 108; and of Mrs. Crouch, the actress. The base of the churchyard-cross also remains.

The 2 best modern churches are *St. Peter's*, at the end of the Steyne, built 1824, from a good modern Gothic design by C. Barry, at a cost of 20,000*l.*, and which has now the status of a "Parish" church; and *St. Paul's*, in

West Street, built by Mr. Carpenter in 1847. The porch has medallion basreliefs from the life of St. Paul. These 2 churches mark well the progress of the Gothic in this country during a period of 20 years.

The *Steyne*, in name at least, belongs, like St. Nicholas Church, to Old Brighton. It was the rock (*stane*) on which the fishermen dried their nets; and became the first public promenade when Brighton rose into fashion; the downs at that time stretching up from it on either side. On the completion of the Pavilion, in front of which it lies, the Prince obtained permission to rail in a part of the Steyne. Other alterations followed; and in 1831 the present roads were cut through it.

In it is Chantrey's statue of George IV., the presiding genius of Brighton, and a fountain called The Victoria.

The *Pavilion* is the link between Old and New Brighton. Although Nash was the nominal architect, the general conception is entirely due to the Prince, whose Chinese sympathies had been excited by the mission of Lord Amherst. It was occasionally visited by William IV., but was finally abandoned as a royal residence by Queen Victoria, 1843, and was bought in 1850, by the town of Brighton, for 53,000*l.*, and has since been extensively "repaired and beautified." Its apartments are now used for balls, concerts, lectures, exhibitions, and public meetings.

As an example of faded splendour, incongruous taste, and jumble of styles, Chinese, Moresque, and Hindoo, it is worth while to walk through the rooms of this deserted palace, which cost more than a million sterling, first and last, in building and altering. At the W. end, on the ground-floor, are the suite of low rooms occupied by George IV. A military band plays here twice a week.

A large circular building, detached from the rest, originally *the Stables*, now serves as a *Concert-room*, and is surmounted by a rich domed roof, pierced with windows of coloured glass. Few provincial towns in England possess so fine and convenient a public hall as this one now is. The approaches and offices are excellent. Adjacent, but with distinct entrances (in Church St.), are a public Library, a *Museum*, and a Picture Gallery.

Overlooking the Steyne (W.), and adjoining the Pavilion, still exists the house of Mrs. Fitzherbert.

The *Chain Pier* (1136 ft. long), which is merely a lounge, for Brighton has no harbour and no packets, was completed in 1823, at a cost of 30,000*l.*, and was the first constructed in England. It suffered much from storms in 1824, 1833 and 1836; but has since been greatly strengthened. It is one of the grand Brighton promenades, scarcely less frequented than the long Esplanade connecting the cliffs, which rise E. and W. of the town; but it has a formidable rival in the more handsome and more crowded, but less pleasant, *West Pier* completed 1866 at the W., opposite Regency Square. This latter is 1115 ft. long and 45 wide, at its narrowest part, and furnished with glass screens.

Under the Cliff, close to the Pier, is the **Aquarium*, a marine zoological garden, of the greatest interest, one of the best sights in Brighton. The collection is very large and well kept.

From the Chain Pier to Kemp Town, a distance of about a mile, the cliff is protected by a sea-wall of concrete, built in 1827, the cost of which was about 100,000*l.* This wall, 60 ft. high, 23 ft. thick at the base, and 3 ft. at the summit, has partially stopped the inroads of the sea.

Kemp Town, at the end of East Cliff, was built, 1821-30, by Thomas Read Kemp, Esq. It contains a crescent 200 ft. wider than that at

Bath, and a square, with houses equal in size to those of Belgrave Square in London. A tunnel leads from the gardens down to the beach, where there is a pleasant (private) esplanade. Behind Kemp Town are *St. Mary's Hall*, an excellent institution for educating orphan daughters of clergymen as governesses, on payment of 20*l.* per annum; the Sussex County Hospital, and a little further W., Brighton College, a showy Tudor edifice.

Almost the only spot where trees are to be seen near Brighton is the *Queen's Park*, a prettily laid out garden in a narrow valley running up from the East Cliff, within which stand several villas, designed by Sir C. Barry, and the Royal German Spa, where artificial mineral waters, prepared according to the system of Dr. Struve of Dresden, are administered to patients with efficacious results.

The great defect of Brighton, one inseparable from so large a town, is the difficulty a pedestrian finds in getting quickly into the country. The Esplanades along the cliffs form a good walk; but the cliffs are some distance from the centre of the town, and the downs farther still.

Numerous *Excursions* of great interest are to be made from Brighton. All the places in Sussex mentioned in the former part of this route, and in Rtes. 18 and 21, may be visited by railway; and among *rides* and *drives* are, the Devil's Dyke, Preston, and Newhaven.

(*a*) The *Devil's Dyke*, 5½ m. N.W. (omnibuses and large open waggonettes run daily from Brighton during the summer, fare 2*s.*), is one of the finest points of the downs, commanding grand views in all directions. The sharp, steep declivity has all the look of "a trench cut by the hands of giant excavators;" an old Sussex tradition has accordingly assigned it to the Devil, or, as he is sometimes called in Sussex, the "poor man." It was intended to pierce quite through the downs; and the "poor man's" object in digging it was, to drown the churches of the Weald by bringing in the sea on them. But a neighbouring old woman, hearing the work in progress, looked out of her window, holding a candle in a sieve. The "poor man" took it for sunrise, and disappeared, leaving his work half done. His foot-prints, burnt in the turf, are still shown on the edge of the dyke.

On the lofty crest which this dyke divides from the lower range of downs is an oval camp with broad ditch and enormous rampart, about 1 m. in circumference. Roman coins have been found here—no proof, of course, of the origin of the work, which is probably British. The view, over the Weald of Sussex on one side, and toward the sea on the other, is best seen by following the line of the rampart. There is a comfortable *Inn* on the Dyke.

(*b*) The *Church* of *Poynings*, below the dyke, N., and 5 m. from Brighton, is early Perp. and of much interest. It is cruciform, with square central tower. An ancient thurible of carved wood is in use as an alms-box. E. of the ch.-yard are some traces of the Manor-house, the residence of the baronial family of Poynings from the time of Henry II. to that of Henry VII.

The Down scenery here will amply repay wanderers.

(*c*) *Preston*, 2 m. N., deserves a visit, as well for the quiet beauty of its situation as for its little ch., which is entirely E. E. On the wall of the nave, either side of the chancel arch, are some very indistinct mural paintings, in red and yellow ochre, representing on one side the murder of Becket. All four Knights are present, besides the Saxon monk Grim, who extends his arm to shield the Abp. On the other side is St. Micheal

with his scales. In the chancel is the tomb of one of the Shirley family, connected with, but not descended from, the Shirleys of Wiston; and in the nave is the tombstone of "Francis Cheynell, Doctor in Divinity, d. 1665," the fierce puritanical opponent of Chillingworth, whose grave even was not safe from his violence. (See *Chichester*, Rte. 21.) Douglas, the author of the *Nenia Britannica*, the first book which drew attention to the sepulchral wealth of ancient Kent and Sussex, is buried in the churchyard.

The excursion may be continued from Preston to *Patcham* (1½ m. N.), where the ch. presents a curious mixture of E. E., Dec., and Perp. work, and on the return can be taken *Hollingsbury Castle* (1½ m. S.E.), overlooking Stanmer Park. The camp is a square of 5 acres, and commanded the passes from the coast inland. About 3 m. distant from it on either side are the camps on *Ditchling Beacon* (*ante*) and *White Hawk Hill*—the last a triple earthwork adjoining the Brighton racecourse, and well known to the attendants at the Volunteer reviews.

(*d*) The drive to *Newhaven*, 9 m., by Rottingdean (*see* Rte. 18), between the sea and the downs, which here stretch close down upon it, is a pleasant one; but the pedestrian has the advantage of the best views, as he can pass in many parts along the adjoining down, whilst the carriage-road has several deep cuttings, where the heat and glare are intolerable on a summer day. He can also take in *Ovingdean*, which lies ½ m. N. of the carriage-road. The ch. (restored) contains Norm. and E. E. portions. The Manor-house is said, but inaccurately, to have afforded shelter to Charles II. before his departure from Shoreham.

To the geologist, the cliffs between Kemp Town and Rottingdean (2 m.) are of considerable interest, since they contain occasional masses of calcareous strata, in which are found numerous bones and teeth of the fossil elephant, floated, it has been suggested, to the Sussex coast by icebergs, during extensive changes which took place in the geological period immediately antecedent to the present. Similar relics are found throughout all the valleys of the S.E. and E. of England that open to the sea. Very large ammonites are sometimes found in the chalk, exposed at low water, along the shore between Kemp Town and Rottingdean, besides fossil sponges of much beauty.

Rottingdean (Pop. 1544) is a very quiet little watering-place, not above 4 m. from the very centre of Brighton, but offering the greatest possible contrast to it. It has an E. E. *Church*, in the walls of which portions of columns, &c., are noticeable; indicating the existence of an earlier, and probably Saxon, building. Early in the reign of Richard II. the French, after plundering numerous other places on the S. coast, landed here, with the intention of sacking Lewes and its rich priory. But the Prior, John de Cariloco, assembled his followers, and with some neighbouring Knights proceeded to the downs above Rottingdean. Here a "sore scrymmysche" took place, in which the Prior was defeated and made prisoner; the enemy, however, retired without venturing farther inland. About 2 m. N. of Rottingdean is the little hamlet of *Balsdean*, lying quite among the downs. A building called the "Chapel" here, but now used as a stable, is apparently Dec. It has the ancient roof, thatched without. The termination *dean*, frequent in this neighbourhood, indicates a depression among the downs, not so profound as the *Coombe*, which occurs more frequently on the northern side. From Rottingdean to Newhaven (5 m.) there is a choice of routes for the pedestrian. He may keep along the road at the top of

the cliffs, or he may descend to the beach at *Saltdean Gap*, 1 m. E., where the coastguard will inform him as to the state of the tide. If that should be favourable, the rough walk will be more than compensated by the splendid view of the cliffs, particularly near *Barrow Head*, where a great fort to defend Newhaven harbour is in progress. For Newhaven, see Rte. 18.

No lover of picturesque scenery should leave Brighton without some exploration of the South Downs. See *Introduction*, and Rte. 18.

From Brighton there is a line of rly. to Lewes (8 m.), forming a part of the East Coast line. It leaves Brighton by a lofty viaduct over the Preston valley, skirts *Stanmer Park* (Earl of Chichester), a pleasant place open to the pedestrian, but is afterwards little less than an alternation of cuttings and tunnels through the chalk. The only stat. is at *Falmer* (4¼ m.), which offers nothing to detain the tourist.

From Lewes, Mayfield may be reached vîa Rotherfield Stat., a day's excursion from Brighton. See Rte. 22A.

A very interesting return tour from Brighton to London may be made by proceeding, W., to Shoreham Junction (Rte. 21), and thence by Steyning to Horsham, Dorking, and Epsom (Rte. 23), or from Horsham to Three Bridges (Rte. 25); or to Ford Junction (Rte. 21), and then by Arundel and Amberley (Rte. 24), to the same places. The *Roman Villa* at Bignor (Rte. 21), is a long excursion, but highly interesting. These routes embrace some of the most interesting places in Sussex, and the Down scenery about Bignor is of the finest kind, differing greatly from that in the neighbourhood of Brighton. The tour should be made to occupy 2 or 3 days. See Rte. 21, Exc. (*d*) from Chichester; Rte. 24.

ROUTE 18.

LONDON TO LEWES, NEWHAVEN, AND SEAFORD.

(*London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.*)

For the route from London to Keymer Junct., see Rte. 17. After leaving this station the South Downs are full in view, S., nearly the whole way to Lewes.

44½ m. Plumpton (Stat.). The ch. (½ m. S.) is small and plain. For Plumpton Place see Rte. 17.

47½ m. Cook's Bridge (Stat.). On S. a handsome modern church at Offham Street.

50 m. Lewes Junction Stat. is reached by a tunnel under the town and castle, and itself occupies a portion of the site of the Priory. A viaduct through the E. part of the town, near the river, connects it with the Uckfield and Tunbridge Wells line. (Rte. 19.)

Railways: to Brighton (Rte. 17); to Newhaven and Seaford (*post*); to Uckfield and Tunbridge Wells (Rte. 19); to East Bourne, Hailsham, and Hastings (Rte. 20).

Lewes is one of the most picturesquely situated towns in the S. of England. (Pop. 10,753. *Inns:* the Star, good and old fashioned, with a grand old staircase of carved oak, brought here from Slaugham Place, the ancient seat of the Coverts (Rte. 17): the cellar is antique and vaulted, and is said to have served as a prison for many of the Marian martyrs, some of whom were burnt in the street fronting the

house. Other inns are the White Hart and the Bear; the former has many patrons.)

The town of Lewes—perhaps from *Hlæw* (Sax.), a hill (Lowes is the old Sussex pronunciation: comp. the Galloway "Loch of the *Lowes*")—which has grown up around the ancient castle and priory, covers the side of a steep hill in the very heart of the South Downs, and at a point where the surrounding heights are unusually striking and elevated. The views from the castle and from the neighbouring hills will give the best notion of its position, which to some extent resembles that of Totnes, in Devonshire, equally castle-crowned, but Lewes can boast of no bright river like the Dart. The Ouse, which flows through the town, is sufficiently muddy, strongly resembling its namesake at York; but St. Richard of Chichester is recorded to have had "good luck in his fishing" from the bridge, and to have sent the results as a present to the neighbouring Prior of St. Pancras. The view from the High Street, looking back into the face of the opposite hill, especially under certain effects of morning mist and sunshine, is very peculiar and un-English. Those from the suburbs of Southover and Cliffe, the latter especially, are scarcely less remarkable.

The main points of interest in the town itself are the *Castle*, the *Priory*, and some of the *Churches*. The history of the town is in fact that of the former two.

British names of localities, which abound in the neighbourhood of Lewes, prove the existence of a Celtic settlement here. Roman coins and remains have also been found. Lewes had two mints during the reign of Athelstane; and some specimens of its coinage are in the possession of Mr. Ade of Milton Court, near Berwick, at which place they were found. After the Conquest, Lewes was granted to William Earl of Warrene, whose Countess, Gundrada, is usually called the daughter of William I. (*sed quære*). The town had become important during the Saxon period; and its castle either already existed, or was now built by William de Warrene, who in conjunction with his wife afterwards built and endowed the priory of St. Pancras in the meadows below. The castle continued in the hands of the Warrenes until the extinction of that great family in the 14th cent., when, with the barony, it passed to the Fitzalans of Arundel. During the Warrene period occurred the battle of Lewes (May, 1264). (See *post.*) Lewes was more than once disturbed by French attacks on the coast, but was never itself pillaged. The town witnessed sundry autos-da-fé during the reign of Mary; and the Nonconformists troubled it much after the Restoration. From that time no marked events have occurred to ruffle its tranquillity.

The *Castle*, whose "worm-eaten hold of ragged stone" towers grandly above the town in all distant views, is approached from the High Street by a turning called Castle-gate, a short distance past the County Hall in the direction of St. Michael's Church. The gate-house, with battlements and machicolations, is early Edwardian, and, like all the existing remains, belongs to the period of the De Warrenes. "There are no loops for the raising of the drawbridge, but the massive hinges of the gates remain, as also the grooves for a double portcullis." —*M. A. Lower.* The original Norm. gateway, with plain semicircular arch, remains close within, and is in all probability a fragment of the work of the first Earl William. The enclosure within this outer wall, forming the outer ballium, or base court, was in shape an irregular oval. At each extremity is an artificial mound; thus

giving Lewes Castle the very unusual peculiarity of two keeps. The space between the centres of the two mounds measures nearly 800 feet. One of these is occupied by the remains of the existing keep. On the other, called the Brack mount, there are traces of foundations which prove that it was once crowned by a similar mass of towers. The keep is reached by a winding ascent close within the gatehouse. Of its four octagonal towers only two remain, clustered with ivy and hart's-tongue, and rising from a thicket of ash-trees which covers the base of the mound. These towers are perhaps earlier than the gateway, but date from a period long after the Conquest, and are the work of one of the later De Warrenes. They can only be visited by strangers on payment of a fee of 6*d*., because the principal tower is rented by the Sussex Archæological Society, whose museum is arranged in its several storeys. This contains a few local remains of interest—celts and pottery from the barrows which dot the surface of the Downs, some relics of the Sussex iron-works, and a collection of seals of the Cinque Ports and their members. In a room above are arranged rubbings from some of the finest Sussex brasses, and fragments of carved stones from the Priory ruins. But more striking than anything in the Society's museum is the view from the leads of the tower. It extends N. over the forest-like country of the Weald as far as Crowborough, and the still more distant line of the Surrey hills. S. is seen Southover, with the winding Ouse, and the gleam of the sea at Newhaven; and, close below, the town itself, with its trees and gardens, lies scattered between the steep hills that guard it;—Mount Harry, the scene of the great battle, on one side, and on the other Cliffe Hill and the narrow, deeply shadowed Coombe. The general position of the town is well seen here. Although quite surrounded by hills, it nevertheless stands at a point where the Ouse, once a broad estuary as high as Lewes, pierces them; whilst under Firle beacon, a valley (now traversed by the railway) opens toward the coast E. Lewes Castle therefore, like Bramber and Arundel, guarded one of the Sussex highways to and from Normandy.

Less interesting than the Castle, owing to its scanty remains, is the venerable *Priory of St. Pancras*, lying on low ground to the S. of the town, and about ½ m. distant from the Castle. In true old-world fashion, the monk and the baron divided the town between them. The ruins are now leased to the Sussex Archæological Society, and tickets to view them (4*d*. each person) may be had at the Post-office and the Castle, but they are mere rough walls, with scarcely a moulding left. The rly. to Brighton passes directly over the site of the great church of the Priory; and whilst its interference with the ruins is to be regretted, the necessary excavations nevertheless gave rise to one of the most interesting of recent archæological discoveries—that of the coffins and remains of William de Warrene, the first Norm. Earl, and Gundrada his wife, the builders of Lewes Castle, and the founders of the Priory.

A small wooden chapel, dedicated to St. Pancras (the first saint to whom Augustine dedicated a ch. after his arrival in England—see *Canterbury, Hdbk. Kent*, Rte. 3), existed on this spot before the Conquest. At Abp. Lanfranc's suggestion, William and Gundrada raised their priory here, and filled it with Cluniac monks; which order had received the Earl and Countess at Clugny, when on their way to Italy, with unusual hospitality. They were the first Cluniacs who were established in England, and their priory continued the only one in the island for the next 150 years. Their introduction very

probably formed part of Lanfranc's plan for the reform of the Saxon monasteries. "Intulit ecclesiis Anglorum balsama morum," runs the verse on Gundrada's tombstone. Unlike the disciples of Benedict or of Bernard, the Cluniacs (themselves a branch of the Benedictines) preferred a populous neighbourhood, and were distinguished by the wealth of their churches and the splendour of their services. The election of the prior of Lewes was always subject to the approval of the Abbot of Clugny, of which famous house Lewes was one of the "five chief daughters;" and in the great councils of the order its prior took the second place. The close vicinity of the coast, and the foreign connexion always kept up by the monks, caused them to be regarded with some distrust during the later French wars; and Edward III. (Oct. 4, 1338) directed the Bp. of Chichester to remove the whole of the brethren without delay to the Cluniac houses farther from the sea. For this distrust, however, there was not always reason. Prior John de Cariloco himself took part in a "sore scrimmyshe" with the French at Rottingdean in 1377, and was made prisoner. The Priory was large and stately. It was occupied the night before the battle of Lewes by Henry III. and his followers, who are said to have made even the great church a scene of such sacrilegious revelry as called down the vengeance of their defeat on the following day. After the battle Prince Edward took refuge here; and the Priory was fired by the barons, but the flames were extinguished before great harm had been done. At the Dissolution the buildings were entirely dismantled, the vaults and pillars "plucked down" (so Portinari wrote to Cromwell), and the land sold. The site was at first granted to Cromwell; after reverting to the Crown it became the property of Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset; and has since passed through many hands. In this Priory was educated Edmund Dudley, the favourite of Henry VII., who, in Lord Bacon's words, "took toll of his master's grist," and was beheaded on Tower Hill, together with his colleague Empson. Dudley's father is sometimes said to have been the carpenter of St. Pancras, although he was really a person of noble descent.

The existing remains are very scanty, and their appropriation uncertain. The space enclosed between two long walls, under which a stream of water flows, has been called the monastic kitchen, but in all probability had a less honourable destination. There are some fragments of late Norm. wall, and of a winding stair, on which, says a tradition unrecognised by Mr. Froude, Henry VIII. murdered *one* of his wives. The pigeon-house, which stood S.W. of the present ruins, was taken down about 50 years since. "It was cruciform, and equalled in magnitude many a parish church." There were 3228 pigeon-holes. Traces of the monastic fish-ponds may still be seen beyond the enclosure, S. But perhaps the most interesting fragment is the so-called "Lantern" of the Priory, standing farther back than the great mass of the ruins, in the garden of the proprietor. It is a round building, underground, quite dark, and entered through a narrow passage of some length, from what was originally a vaulted crypt (now covered by the railway). The Lantern itself, there seems to be no doubt, was the prison of the monastery, in which the refractory monk was secluded—sometimes in chains (see Ducange, s. v. 'Laterna;' and the Cluniac statutes of Peter the Venerable).—*Suss. Arch. Coll.* There is a similar recess, called Isaac's Hole, at Michelham Priory, near Hailsham. (Rte. 20.)

The artificial mound in the cricket-ground was connected with the

Priory, and may very possibly have served as the base for a Calvary, a customary adjunct to most Benedictine monasteries. The hollow near which it stands—called the "Dripping-pan"—was perhaps originally a garden.

The great church of the Priory, abandoned at the Dissolution, contained the stately tombs of numerous De Warrenes, Clares, De Veres, St. Johns, and Fitzalans. In Oct. 1845 the excavations for the line of the railway led the workmen straight across the site of the ancient chapter-house, and through a part of the church itself. The chapterhouse of a monastic church was a not unusual place of interment for persons of especial distinction; and here, about 2 feet below the surface, were discovered the coffins (rather 'cists') of the founders, William De Warrene and Gundrada, now preserved in Southover Church (see *post*). Other remains, but of far less interest, were also found here; and a few feet E. of the ch. a circular pit was opened, 10 ft. in diam. and 18 ft. deep, filled to about half its depth with human remains. Many hundred bodies must have been flung into this pit, the contents of which infected the air so terribly, that even the not very delicate senses of the railway excavators were overpowered. It seems doubtful whether this wholesale interment was the result of the great battle of Lewes, or of the fearful "black death" of the 14th cent., which is said to have fallen with especial severity on the monks and clergy.

From the Priory the visitor should proceed at once to *Southover Church*, close beyond, in which the De Warrene relics are reposing. Part of the nave arches are early Norm. The chancel is Perp., and originally extended much farther E. The brick tower and cupola are as bad as might be expected from the date they bear (1714). The ch. is, however, made interesting by the little Norm. chapel, erected by subscription in 1847 to contain the bones of Gundrada and her husband. The designs were made by a local architect, to whom they are highly creditable. The material throughout is Caen stone. In the stained windows are small figures of William and Gundrada, and of St. Pancras, patron of the priory. The walls are arcaded; and on the floor-tiling appear the arms of De Warrene, and of some succeeding barons of Lewes. Within two deeply recessed arches in the S. wall are placed the leaden coffins of Earl William and his Countess. "The lids do not appear to have been soldered or otherwise fastened to the coffins, but merely flanged over the edges. The ornamentation of both is very singular, though simple. The plates composing them are evidently cast. A cord of loose texture seems to have been impressed in the sand at regular intervals, and then crossed in the opposite direction, so as to produce on the plates a lozengy or network pattern, in relievo, with interstices averaging 5 in. by 3. It is worthy of remark that our plumbers, to this day, ornament their coffins with a similar pattern slightly incised in the lead."—*M. A. Lower.* On the upper end of the two coffins, respectively, are the words "Gundrada" and "Willelm." The length of William's coffin is 2 ft. 11 in., of Gundrada's 2 ft. 9 in. They are not of course those in which the Earl and Countess were originally buried, since they are not of sufficient size; and it is suggested that at some period not very remote from their decease the bodies of the founders were exhumed, and afterwards deposited in their present coffins, beneath the floor of the chapter-house. From measurements of Earl William's bones, he appears to have been more than 6 ft. high. The teeth were perfect.

The ancient tombstone of Gundrada, which occupies the centre of the chapel floor, is certainly of the same date as the leaden cists above, since the Norman characters on both are precisely similar. Its "chèvrefeuille" ornament, and its leopard-heads, are also indications of its early date. The history of this stone is remarkable. After the demolition of the priory it was seized by a Mr. Shurley, of Isfield, near Lewes (Rte. 19), who, being of an economical character, converted it into a portion of his own tomb. From this office it was rescued by Sir William Burrell, about 1775, and placed in Southover Church, as the nearest spot to its original position in the Priory. After a lapse of nearly 300 years, the tombstone and the relics which once slept beneath it are reunited; and although the church which William and Gundrada so richly endowed and "thought it should have canopied their bones till Domesday," has altogether disappeared, their remains are nevertheless sheltered by consecrated walls, and their memory is still fragrant within their ancient town of Lewes.

The striking inscription on Gundrada's tombstone runs as follows; where it is imperfect, the stone has been broken :—

"Stirps Gundrada ducum, decus evi, nobile germen
Intulit ecclesiis Anglorum balsama morum.
Martir . . . . . .
Martha fuit miseris; fuit ex pietate Maria.
Pars obiit Marthe; superest pars magna Marie.
O pie Pancrati, testis pietatis et equi
Te facit heredem; tu, clemens, suscipe Matrem.
Sexta Kalendarum Junii, lux obvia, carnis
Fregit alabastrum." . . . . .

The words "testis pietatis et equi" refer to the legend of St. Pancras, at whose tomb all false swearers were either possessed by evil spirits, or fell dead on the pavement. The allusion to Martha and Mary is repeated, with far less propriety, on the superb brass of Thomas Nelond, prior of Lewes, in Cowfold Church. (Rte. 25.) "Mundi Martha fuit, sed Xto. mente Maria."

The effigy in the N. wall recess was also found during the excavations at the priory. It is temp. Hen. III.; and from some traces of the Braose arms on the surcoat it has been conjectured to represent John de Braose, Lord of Bramber (d. 1232). The ring-mail has been gilt.

The great gate of the priory stood near the E. end of Southover Church. It was removed in 1832. The side portal, which adjoined it, was then placed at the end of Southover Crescent, where it now remains. The ancient house nearly opposite the ch. is said to have been for some time the residence of Anne of Cleves; who, together with Henry VIII. and Cromwell, occupies a conspicuous place in Sussex tradition.

Of the remaining *churches* in Lewes, the most interesting are *St. Anne's*, at the top of the hill W., very good Trans.-Norm. with an early font;—this ch. has been restored; and *St. Michael's*, with the projecting clock, in the High Street, with a low circular tower and spire. Here are two *Brasses*—John Braydforde, rector, 1457; and an unknown knight, about 1400. Against the wall is a monument for Sir Nicholas Pelham, d. 1559, who, with his wife and ten children, kneels before a lectern. The inscription runs—

"His valour's proofe, his manlie vertue's prayse,
Cannot be marshall'd in this narrow roome;
His brave exploit in great king Henry's dayes
Among the worthy hath a worthier tombe:
What time the French sought to have sackt Sea-Foord,
This Pelham did *repel 'em* back aboord."

The helmet suspended above may be the actual one worn by this valiant Pelham during the skirmish, which occurred in 1545. The *Church*

of *St. John sub Castro* is modern, and ugly; it stands on the site of a very ancient ch., of which the arch of one doorway, formerly in the S. wall, has been preserved, and replaced in the present building. There is also preserved an inscription in two semicircular lines, which runs thus:—

"Clauditur hic miles, Danorum regia proles;
Mangnus nomen ei, mangnæ nota progeniei;
Deponens Mangnum, se moribus induit agnum
Prepete pro vita, fit parvulus arnacorita."

Of the Mangnus thus recorded nothing is known, though tradition asserts that he was made prisoner in a battle with the Danes close to the town. The letters are apparently of the 14th cent. The churchyard occupies the site of a very small Roman camp, of which the vallum is still traceable. In it is the tomb of Thomas Blunt, barber, of Lewes (d. 1611), who gave the town constables a silver gilt cup, still used by their successors; his epitaph accordingly concluding—

"Dona dedit, donisq. datis, datur ipse sepulchro:
Dona dedit; dando celestia dona recepit."

In the *County Hall*, half-way down the High Street, is a good picture by Northcote, formerly in the Shakespeare gallery, and a portrait of General Eliott, the hero of Gibraltar.

The E. part of the town is adorned by a handsome building, in coloured bricks, executed from the design of Sir G. G. Scott, and named the Fitzroy Memorial Library. It was erected by the widow of the Hon. Henry Fitzroy, M.P., and contains what is practically a free library for the benefit of the town.

Lewes was the birthplace of Dr. Mantell the geologist; whose discoveries throughout this chalk district, as well as in the Weald, form landmarks in the history of the science for which he did so much. The literary reputation of the town was afterwards well sustained by the late Mr. M. A. Lower, author of many well-known works and local researches.

The downs environ Lewes on all sides but the S., and their springy turf, together with perfect freedom to wander thereon, will induce the visitor to take some, if not all, of the following *Walks:*—

(*a*) A visit may be made to the *Cliffe Hill*, fronting the town on the E., a fine view of which is obtained from it: the houses struggling up the hill-side with their red roofs glistening among the trees, and the grand old castle overtowering them. In the distance, W., rises Mount Harry, the scene of the battle; and the Weald, with the Ouse winding through it, stretches away N. Close below, Cliffe, one of the suburbs of Lewes, extends its long street under the steep escarpment of the chalk, a situation of some danger. In Dec. 1836, a vast mass of drifted snow slipped from the hill, and entirely destroyed a range of cottages on which it fell. Eight persons perished in the ruins. *Cliffe Hill* may be climbed at its southern extremity, and the town may be regained through the *Coombe*, which opens at the farther end. This is one of those deep hollows occurring throughout the chalk districts, which the sun only touches for a short time even at the season of "St. Barnaby bright," and whose steep sides are not to be descended without care. The green winding level at the bottom, looking from above like a procession path for the hill fairies, will bring the visitor back to the town. "By aid of the numerous chalk-pits worked at the termination of the Coombe, we discover that the ravine coincides precisely with a line of fault, on one side of which the chalk with flints appears at the

summit of a hill, while it is thrown down to the bottom on the other."—*Lyell;* who refers to the Coombe as "a beautiful example of the manner in which narrow openings in the chalk may have been connected with shifts and dislocations in the strata."

From the opening of the Coombe the walk may be extended to South Malling, along the Cliffe suburb. In this is *Jireh chapel*, erected, as an inscription on the front announces, by J. Jenkins, W. A. (Welsh Ambassador), and containing, in the little cemetery behind, the tomb of the well-known William Huntington, S. S. This is his epitaph :—

"Here lies the coalheaver, beloved of his God, but abhorred of men. The Omniscient Judge, at the grand assize, shall ratify and confirm this to the confusion of many thousands; for England and its metropolis shall know that there hath been a prophet among them. W. H., S. S." (Sinner saved.)

(*b*) Some good views of the town are obtained on the road to Malling Church; the foundation stone of which was laid by John Evelyn, of the "Sylva," whose early education was received at the Southover Grammar School. The ch. contains nothing of much interest; but some distance W., at *Old Malling*, is the site of an ancient collegiate church, called the "Deanery of Malling," established on a manor of the Abps. of Canterbury. The earliest foundation is said to have been made by Ceadwalla King of Wessex (about 688), and it was therefore one of the first Christian churches in Sussex. The archbishops had a residence here; and were able to pass from South Malling to their Kentish diocese through a line of parishes equally their own "peculiars." The day following Becket's murder, the four knights rode 40 miles by the sea-coast from Saltwood Castle to this place. "On entering the house they threw off their arms and trappings on the large dining-table which stood in the hall, and after supper gathered round the blazing hearth; suddenly the table started back, and threw its burden on the ground. The attendants, roused by the crash, rushed in with lights, and replaced the arms. But soon a second still louder crash was heard, and the various articles were thrown still farther off. Soldiers and servants with torches searched in vain under the solid table to find the cause of its convulsions, till one of the conscience-stricken knights suggested that it was indignantly refusing to bear the sacrilegious burden of their arms. So ran the popular story; and as late as the fourteenth cent. it was still shown in the same place, the earliest and most memorable instance of a 'rapping,' 'leaping,' and 'turning' table."—Stanley, *Hist. Mem. of Canterbury.* From South Malling the knights proceeded to Knaresborough. The only trace of former glories now existing at Old Malling is the capital of a column with foliated ornaments in the kitchen of the farmhouse, and a small fragment of an early Norm. wall in the garden.

(*c*) From Cliffe Hill a walk may be taken to *Mount Caburn*, about 2 m. S.E. from Lewes, where a small intrenchment, probably British, occupies the brow of a hill overhanging the pass through which the railway winds, and looks across to Firle Beacon on the opposite side. This mass of hill is entirely divided from the rest of the S. Downs; the Firle valley cutting it off from the line which extends to Beachy Head, and the Ouse separating it from the spur on which the town of Lewes is built. It is about 9 m. in circumference; and the drive round this isolated cluster of hills is a very pleasant one, passing through the villages of

Beddingham, Glynde, and Ringmer. It is from Ringmer that many of Gilbert White's (of Selborne) letters are dated. "Though I have now travelled the Sussex downs upwards of 30 years, yet I still investigate that chain of majestic mountains with fresh admiration year by year." The rookery which he mentions still exists. Mount Caburn is so conspicuous an object from the top of the Cliffe Hill, that the pedestrian will have no difficulty in finding his way to it. The "deans" and "coombes" and green heights which make up the character of the downs are here seen in perfection. The tourist who may have been accustomed to the fresh, dashing streams usually found in districts like these, filling every hollow with the most delicious sound in the world—"the lonely voice of waters, wild and sweet"—will here, as throughout the chalk country, find them missing. He must seek consolation in the exquisitely varying lights, which along these soft reaches of turf produce effects almost more striking and picturesque than on rougher hill-sides. Even the solemn grey shadows of the coombes under a completely clouded sky are not without their beauty. (For a general notice of the S. Downs see *Introduction.*)

The view, which is grand and varied the whole way from Cliffe Hill, attains its finest point at Mount Caburn. Pevensey Castle and Battle Abbey—each a landmark in the story of the Conquest—are within sight; and from his watch-tower here the archæologist may reconstruct for himself the whole panorama of ancient Sussex. The view from the sister height, Firle Beacon, is perhaps still more picturesque, since it has more of the sea; but its summit is not so easy of access as Caburn.

The camp at Mount Caburn is nearly circular, with double trenches and a very lofty rampart. There are traces of gates or entrances, E. and W. It effectually commanded the pass below, into which the hill slopes from it suddenly and steeply. There are many traces of earthworks in the valley under the camp, in the direction of Lewes, called Oxsteddle Bottom. One small oblong enclosure here, looking at a distance like an open book, is called "The Bible;" and sometimes "The Devil's Book."

On the short sweet grass of Mount Caburn and the neighbouring downs the famous breed of S. Down sheep was pastured, and its merits first developed, by the late Mr. Ellman, whose residence was in the village of Glynde below. His improvements in the breed were noticed by Arthur Young in 1788. In 1800 the principal landowners of Sussex presented him with a silver vase in recognition of his merits; and after disposing, at intervals, of rams from his flock at very high prices, he died in 1832, by which time the breed of S. Down sheep had been spread, and taken the highest place, throughout Great Britain. The bee-orchis, among other rare plants, is to be found, in its season, on these hills.

(*d*) The small Dec. ch. at the old royal manor of *Kingston* (about 2 m. S. W. from *Southover*) is worth a visit for the sake of its position. The village is curiously nestled under the hills. *Swanborough*, an old farmhouse, l., with considerable remains of early architecture, was a grange belonging to the Priory of St. Pancras. The northern side is E. E. with Perp. additions and alterations. The so-called "Chapel" is divided into 3 rooms. The roof is concealed by a flat ceiling, but should be examined, as it may be, above. It resembles that of Godshill Church, Isle of Wight (*Hussey*), and is very early Perp. W. of this E. E. portion is an addition entirely Perp. In the

kitchen is an "ancient very massive oak table, constructed to draw out nearly double its usual length." The return may be through *Iford*, 1 m. S.E., where is a Norm. ch. of considerable interest, with a central tower; and thence to Southover.

(*e*) The most interesting of all walks from Lewes, however, is that to *Mount Harry*, the scene of the great battle, and so called, as appears most probable, from the unhappy king (Henry III.), who was there defeated. Its highest point is about 3 m. W. of the town. The road turns off on the downs a short distance beyond St. Anne's church, and climbs to a windmill, which forms a conspicuous mark; thence crossing the race-course, the pedestrian reaches Mount Harry itself, the summit of which, called *Black Cap*, is crested by a stunted plantation. The downs are dotted with barrows, Celtic and Saxon. The views of the S. Downs themselves, and of the Caburn cluster, are full of variety and beauty; not less striking are those toward Lewes Castle and town, with the coombes beyond; and northward stretches away the great Weald valley, its depth of oak-forest and ancient wood finely contrasted with the bare, shadow-swept heights from which we look down on it. In early autumn, when the corn-fields, "like golden shields cast down from the sun," are just ready for the sickle, the view from all these hills is as fine as can well be conceived. Newhaven, the port of Lewes, is visible soon after first climbing the downs. At an opening farther on, the terraces of Brighton appear in the distance, far more picturesque than when seen nearer at hand. Remark the broad green pathways that descend the face of the downs in a sloping direction all along the N. side of the range. These are called *Borstalls* (*Beorh-stigele*, hill-path, suggests Kemble), and are no doubt the most ancient lines of communication seaward. One of the most conspicuous here is *Jugs' Borstall*, so called from the old Brighton fishermen, locally named *Jugs*, who used to cross it with their wares to Lewes.

Over all this hill, from the top of Mount Harry to the town, the battle extended in its various stages.

The King, accompanied by Prince Edward and the main body of his forces, reached Lewes May 11th, 1264, and established himself in the Priory of St. Pancras; Prince Edward taking up his quarters in the Castle of De Warrene, his brother-in-law. The army of De Montfort and the Barons rapidly followed King Henry; and their camp was fixed at Fletching, in the Weald, about 9 m. from Lewes. (The spire of Fletching Church is visible from Mount Harry.) The Bps. of London and Worcester were despatched by De Montfort as bearers of his final propositions to the King: these were rejected, and the Barons at once prepared for battle.

Early on the morning of the 13th of May their army climbed the downs, and advanced along the ridge until they came within sight of the bell-tower of the Priory. Here Simon de Montfort addressed them; and all the troops prostrated themselves on the turf, extending their arms in the form of a cross, and uttering a short prayer for victory. De Montfort, having been lamed by the fall of his horse some time before the battle, had been conveyed to Fletching in a sort of closed litter. This was now brought on the field, and stationed on a conspicuous point of the hill, surrounded by his own standard and pennons, in order to deceive the royal troops. Within the litter were shut up some London citizens of importance, who had been made prisoners in the preceding autumn.

From the highest point of Mount Harry three projecting ridges stretch

down toward Lewes, separated by deep hollows. The Barons' army advanced along these ridges in three divisions. The left was commanded by Nicholas de Segrave, the centre by De Clare, and the right by the two sons of De Montfort; a fourth division remained in reserve, commanded by the Earl himself.

The King had been made early aware of the advance of the Barons and of their ascent of the downs. Prince Edward first issued from the Castle, and found himself opposed to the body of troops under De Segrave. On the S., Richard King of the Romans, with his son, fronted the young De Montforts; and King Henry himself commanded the central body opposed to De Clare and the Earl's reserve. When the two hosts had thus faced each other, the royal "dragon" was unfurled, and with the famous challenge from the King's mouth, "Simon, je vous defye," the battle began.

The left body of the Barons' army, under De Segrave, were at once broken by the troops of Edward, who pursued them for four miles without drawing bridle. The rout was complete. "Along the most northern slope of the downs numerous bones and arms have been found, tracing the direction of their flight toward the W., where the abrupt steepness of the ground afforded fugitives on foot the best chance of escape from horsemen."—*W. H. Blaauw.* During this advance, or possibly on the return, Prince Edward attacked the litter in which Simon was supposed to be, and the unhappy London citizens were killed. Meanwhile, De Montfort, seeing the confusion caused by the Prince's eager pursuit of the left wing, brought down his reserve upon the remaining royalists. The King of the Romans, after a "strong struggle," fled; and King Henry, after two horses had been killed under him, retreated into the Priory with the scanty remnant of his forces.

On Prince Edward's return the battle was renewed under the Castle walls, and in the streets of the town; but, like his father, he was finally driven within the walls of St. Pancras. At the commencement of the battle some knights from the Barons' army had been made prisoners, and confined in the castle. An attempt was made to rescue them, but without success; and in revenge the Barons set fire to the Priory, though the flames were soon extinguished. After the Prince's return, and probably during the attack on the Castle, a number of his followers, seeing that the day was lost, left him and fled toward Pevensey. They were joined by other fugitives from the town; and a terrible confusion took place at the bridge which crossed the Ouse S. of Lewes. "Numbers were there drowned, and others suffocated in the pits of mud; while, from the swampy nature of the ground, many knights who perished there were discovered after the battle, still sitting on their horses in complete armour, and with drawn swords in their lifeless hands. Quantities of arms were found in this quarter for many years afterwards."—*W. H. Blaauw.* The King of the Romans had taken refuge in a windmill which stood on the site of the present Black Horse Inn, on the edge of the downs, above St. Anne's Church. "The Kyng of Alemaigne thought to do full well; he seized the mill for a castèl," ran the ballad; but "the bad miller" was attacked in his fortress and made prisoner. About 5000 are thought to have been killed in the battle, although a much higher number has sometimes been given.

The day thus closed with the entire defeat of the royal party. The so-called "Mise of Lewes" was the result. Prince Edward, and his

cousin, the son of the King of the Romans, were delivered to the Barons as hostages, and the matters in dispute referred to the arbitration of the King of France.

Although the cause of the Barons sank low after the subsequent defeat at Evesham, the battle of Lewes was nevertheless a great step toward the establishment of the liberties of England. The Great Charter was materially confirmed on the greensward of Mount Harry; and the advantages here gained by the high heart of De Montfort were never entirely lost.*

2 m. to the W. of Mount Harry a large cross was cut on the side of the downs; only now visible under peculiar effects of light. It was perhaps intended to excite the prayers of travellers for the repose of such as had fallen in the battle.

From Mount Harry the pedestrian may descend the hill on the N. side, and return to Lewes by the old London road. In so doing, at the *Offham* chalk-pits he will pass the remains of what claims to be the first bit of railway executed in the south of England. It is an inclined plane for conveying the lime or chalk to the stream of the Ouse. Beyond, on the side of the downs, is *Coombe Place* (Sir G. C. Shiffner, Bart.).

(*f*) Some longer but very interesting *Excursions* may be made into the Weald country N. of Lewes. *Fletching*, 9 m., may be reached by the Newick road; and the tourist may proceed from Fletching to Uckfield (3 m. S.E.), returning to Lewes by the railway (Rte. 19). The whole of this country may be commanded from the Downs above Lewes, so that the visitor may judge beforehand of the class of scenery he is about to encounter.

(*g*) To Laughton and Chiddingly. *Laughton*, 6 m. E., deserves a visit for the sake of the remains of the old house of the Pelhams; although these are not extensive. A single brick tower, to which a modern farm-house is attached, rises in the midst of a wide and almost treeless plain, the site of the ancient park. The house was built by Sir Wm. Pelham in 1534; and the moat, surrounding about 3 acres, attests its former importance. At the S. corner is a lofty building chequered by diagonal lines of darker brick, and terminating in a stepped gable. Here and in the main tower the arabesque is curiously mingled with trefoil-headed Gothic; the letters W. P., and the Pelham buckle, the famous badge assumed after the battle of Poictiers, are introduced on the walls and in the window mouldings. King John of France was taken at Poictiers by Sir Thomas Pelham and Sir Roger Delawar, to whom he gave up his sword. They and their descendants afterwards bore as badges the buckle (Pelham), and the crampette, or metal point of the scabbard (Delawar). The buckle is found terminating the dripstones of the west doors of many Sussex churches on the Pelham domains (Chiddingly, Ripe, East Hoathly, Crowhurst, Ashburnham, &c.). From Laughton tower there is a wide view over all the surrounding country.

Laughton has been the property of the Pelhams since the beginning of the 15th cent., and still remains in their hands. Their burial-place is in Laughton Church, which, however, contains no monuments.

Laughton Lodge (Sir Jas. Duke, Bart.).

On *Colbrand's Farm* in this parish (W. of the ch.) are two old oak-trees, of no great interest however.

* For more ample details see Mr. Blaauw's *Barons' War*. London, 1844.

The Church of *E. Hoathly*, 3 m. N. of Laughton, is for the most part Perp. The Pelham buckle occurs on the tower. On the S. border of the parish is *Halland*, an Elizabethan house, long a residence of the Pelhams, the greater part of which, however, has been taken down.

Waldron, 3 m. farther N., is in the midst of the wooded district. The ch., Dec. and Perp., has been restored (1863). (Rte. 22.)

The *Church* of *Chiddingly*, 3 m. N.E. from Laughton, conspicuous with its lofty stone spire, deserves a visit. It is mainly E. E., but the tower and spire are perhaps Dec. It contains the stately and somewhat unusual monument of Sir John Jefferay, Chief Baron of the Exchequer temp. Eliz. Sir John and his wife recline on the tomb, whilst in niches on either side stand the figures of Sir Edward Montague and his wife, the daughter of Sir John Jefferay. A mutilated figure of a child kneels in front.

W. of the ch. are considerable remains of *Chiddingly Place*, the mansion of the Jefferays. It was Elizabethan and of great size.

From Lewes *Railways* proceed to Brighton (Rte. 17), Uckfield and Tunbridge Wells (Rte. 19), and to Hastings (Rte. 20), beside the branch to Newhaven and Seaford,

Rail to Newhaven.

This crosses the Ouse, leaving the downs, with the ch. of Glynde under them, on N., and follows the l. bank of the river to

56 m. Newhaven Town (Stat.); and

56½ m. Newhaven Wharf (Stat.). *Inn:* London and Paris Hotel. In the town on the opposite side of the river and some ½ m. distant from the Steamboat-Pier is another Hotel.

Newhaven (Pop. 2549), the ancient port of the Ouse, but which had fallen into decay, is now well known as the place of embarkation for Dieppe, between which place and Newhaven large and fast steam-vessels ply daily. This route is the most direct between London and Paris. The steam passage is effected in about 5½ hours. It was here that Louis Philippe and his Queen landed March, 1848, having crossed from Havre in the English steamer *Express*. Vessels of some size are built at Newhaven, which is said to be "the only port of moderate value between Portsmouth and the Downs." Its important situation has more than once suggested material improvements in the harbour, which still however remain to be effected, but a large *Fort* has been constructed on Barrow Head, at the W. side. The little Norm. *Church* of Newhaven, with chancel apse at the E. end of its tower, curiously resembles that of Yainville-sur-Seine (*M. A. L.*), one of the many Norm. resemblances on this coast. In Newhaven ch.-yd. notice the much weather-worn monument to the memory of the officers and crew of the *Brazen* sloop of war, lost off Newhaven in 1800, when all but one man perished. The churches of Southease and Piddinghoe (between Lewes and Newhaven) have round towers.

57½ Bishopstone (Stat.). A large tide-mill adjoins the station, but the *Ch.* is 1 m. N. It is of various styles, and is very interesting. The tower is in four storeys, each diminishing about a foot; in each lower stage is a single circular-headed window; in the upper, a double window, with balusters; in the third, a circular window with mouldings. At the angles of the three upper stages are circular shafts, without capitals or bases. The present tower-arch is circular, Norm., and low, but there are traces of a loftier one now hidden in the roof. Under the stunted spire is a grotesque corbel table.

Within, the chancel is in two divisions, the westernmost of which is not distinguishable externally from the nave. The arches are Norm. and E. E. There are traces of circular-headed windows in different parts; the present are E. E. Remark the now closed openings in the chancel and nave gables. Similar ones "may almost invariably be found in the churches of this central coast district of Sussex."—*Hussey.* The form of the S. porch is unusual, and the outer angles exhibit long-and-short work. The capitals at the sides of the doorway should be noticed. The ancient beams and king-posts seem quite sound. Over the door is a stone dial plate, having in the upper part a cross and the name Eadric. (Comp. those of Corhampton and Warnford, Hants, and a remarkable dial at Aldborough, Yorkshire, which has the inscription—"Ulf het aræran cyrice for hanum 3 for Gunthara saula.") The church seems originally Norm. with E. E. alterations. The porch alone shows Saxon indications. In the vestry a curious stone slab was found during the restoration. On it is a cross with intertwined circles: in one of which appears the Agnus Dei; in another, two doves drinking, a favourite early Christian symbol. If early Norm., it shows Italian influence. (*W. Figg*, in *Suss. Arch. Coll.*) In the chancel is the monument of the Rev. J. Hurdis, Oxford poetry professor, d. 1801. The verses are by Hayley.

58¾ m. SEAFORD (Stat.). The Stat. is in close proximity to the ancient and very curious ch.; a row of new houses extends seaward from the station.

Seaford (Pop. 1357; *Inns*, the Seaford Bay Hotel; the New Inn) is a limb of the Cinque Port of Hastings, and takes rank immediately after the 7 greater ones. The old harbour, now entirely closed, was the original outlet of the Ouse. The town suffered much from French attacks *temp.* Edward III., and later from the black death, from which it scarcely recovered, though it continued to send members to Parliament until the passing of the Reform Act, and it is still a corporate town. The French, under their High Admiral Claude d'Annebault, attacked it in 1545, when "the Pelham did repel 'em," as we learn from his monument at Lewes (*ante*). The *Church*, partially restored, dedicated to St. Leonard, is Norm. and E. E. Remark especially the carving of the central column of the S. aisle. The sculpture of St. Michael and the dragon, fixed above it, is of the same date, and was found in the churchyard. To the exterior wall are attached a stone coffin and cover, also found here. Traces of Roman occupation, urns and medals, have been discovered in the neighbourhood. Seaford may possibly be the Mercredesburn (Mœr-cryd, *sea ford*) of Ella's battle in 485. Into the haven of Seaford, in 1058, was driven a Flemish vessel, having on board Balger, a monk of Bergue St. Winox, who, "fidelis fur et latro bonus," stole from the neighbouring monastery of St. Andrew the relics of St. Lewinna, one of the early British converts in Sussex. The position of St. Andrew's monastery is unknown.

In the garden of "The Folly," a house in Church Street, is a vaulted apartment of E. E. character. An early stone chimney-piece in a building attached to the Plough Inn may be worth examination.

The most westerly of the *Martello Towers* is at Seaford, near to one of Henry VIII.'s block-houses.

On the verge of the lofty cliff, 1½ m. E. of the town, is a ledge called "Puck Church Parlour," inaccessible except by a narrow path from above. There are 3 platforms, each

a few feet square, "now the abode of a pair or two of old foxes, who find here a most secure retreat from dog and hunter, and are occasionally visited by the raven, the chough, sea-gull, and peregrine falcon."—*M. A. Lower.* This is not the only instance in which the name of the "tricksy spirit" is connected with the sea and its belongings, as, for instance, at Puck Down, near Bournemouth, Hants; Puckaster, Isle of Wight, &c.

At *West Dean*, 2½ m. E., across the Cuckmere river, a parsonage-house of the 14th cent. still remains, though now divided into cottages. It is built of stone and oak timber, having a spiral stone stair leading to an upper storey. The lower fireplace has been altered; the upper remains as at first. Windows, mullions, &c., all deserve attention. It was probably built by the Prior of Wilmington, a cell of St. Mary Grestein in Normandy. West Dean belonged to Wilmington. (Comp. *Sore Place, Plaxtol, Hdbk. Kent*, Rte. 8.) The ch. is Norm., with E. E. portions.

The undulations in the chalk cliffs between Seaford and Beachy Head are known as the "Seven Sisters"—a number which occurs frequently in the boundary lists of Saxon charters, as "Seven Oaks," "Seven Thorns," &c. In the present case, however, the number indicates the number of the undulations. In these cliffs peregrine falcons and ravens annually rear their young, "and the kestrel may be seen fluttering along the margin, or dropping over the edge of the precipice, on his return to his own little establishment from a mousing expedition into the interior."—*A. E. Knox.*

From Seaford the tourist may proceed by Friston (notice *Friston Place*, a Tudor mansion, on N.) and East Dean to East Bourne (9 m., or, if Beachy Head be taken, 14 m.), where he can rejoin the rly. (Rte. 20.)

ROUTE 19.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS TO LEWES, BY BUXTED AND UCKFIELD.

Rly. to Uckfield and Lewes.

The high road leaves Eridge Park l. and proceeds over the high ground of *Crowborough*, the greatest elevation in this part of the country (804 ft. above sea-level). The view over the foreground slopes of fern, across the shadow-swept Weald to the South Downs, is worth all the labour of the ascent. The sea is visible through the low ground at the mouth of the Cuckmere. Crowborough was one of the great Sussex beacon stations; and the "beard of flame" on its crest has blazed up on more occasions than the approach of the Armada. The views over the greater part of East Sussex are superb; but there is nothing calling for especial notice until, 2 m. short of Uckfield, the village of *Buxted* is reached (rt. is *Maresfield*).

Maresfield, which adjoins Fletching, E., has a small Dec. ch. of no great importance. "It, contains, however some good ancient woodwork."—*Hussey.* In the neighbourhood is *Maresfield Park* (Lady Shelley). Here is Wood's rose-garden of 80 acres, producing 500 or 600 varieties of roses. (For Buxted, Uckfield, and the return to Lewes, see Rte. 19.)

The *Church* of Fletching, one of the largest in the district, distinguished with a spire, is of great interest. The greater part is E. E. The design of the large E. window

is unusual. The tower is Norm., though not without some peculiarities which *may* indicate an earlier date. There is no staircase, as is also the case at Bosham. The double windows are divided by balusters with Norm. capitals, and the door opening into the church was a semicircular arch with zigzag moulding. The floor of the ch. has a gradual ascent from W. to E. The achievements suspended in the transept show the crest of the Nevills (a bull's head); though in what manner that family was connected with this parish is uncertain. On an altar-tomb in the S. transept is a very fine *Brass* of a knight of the Dalyngrugge family and his wife, circ. 1380. On the jupon of the knight are his arms—or, a cross engrailed gules. In the same transept is the altar-tomb, with effigies, of Rich. Leche (d. 1596).

In the mausoleum of the Sheffield family (a continuation of the N. transept) is interred Gibbon the historian. The characteristic inscription is from the pen of Dr. Parr. Gibbon spent much of the latter part of his life at Sheffield Place; John Holroyd, the first Lord Sheffield, having been his most intimate friend. He died in London, 1794, but his body was brought hither for interment.

Sheffield Place (Earl of Sheffield), ½ m. W. of Fletching, was almost entirely rebuilt by the first Earl. It cannot be called good. The shields on the outer walls are those of the various possessors of the manor since the Conquest. The park is very fine, and contains some noble timber; the oaks especially are of enormous size. In the house is preserved the only good portrait of Gibbon, painted by Sir Joshua for his friend Mr. Holroyd.

Adjoining Sheffield Place is *Serles* (J. M. Wilson, Esq.).

Simon de Montfort encamped with the army of the Barons the night before the battle of Lewes, May 13th, 1264, in the woods, which then completely surrounded the old ch. of Fletching, and from this spot, after their fruitless negotiation with the King, they climbed the downs at Mount Harry. (See *ante*.)

Leaving Tunbridge Wells by rly. the first station is

3 m. Groombridge Junct. line on rt. (W.) to East Grinstead and Three Bridges (Rte. 22).

5 m. Eridge (Stat.). Near here is *Eridge* Castle (Marquis of Abergavenny) (Rte. 17).

8½ m. Rotherfield (Stat.) (see Rte. 22A). Crowborough beacon lies 1½ m. W. of this and the village of Rotherfield, 2 m. E. This is the station nearest to Mayfield (Rte. 22A), which is 3 m. distant.

13¼ m. Buxted (Stat).

The *Church* of *Buxted*, which stands on high ground surrounded by trees, is E. E. with a Dec. chancel. It has a low shingled spire. It may be remarked that nearly all the Sussex spires occur in the Weald, as though to mark the position of the church by their elevation above the tree-tops. Over the N. porch is a figure of a woman holding a large churn, possibly a rebus for the name of Allchorn. "On either side is a figure of a warrior carved in stone, having a shield upon his breast." —*Horsfield*. In the chancel is the *Brass* of Britellus Avenel, rector, 1408. The coped figure is in the upper part of a cross fleury. "Christine Savage, both flesh and bone, lyeth graven under a stone," at the entrance of the chancel. In the ch.-yd. was buried the poet Wordsworth's brother, the Rev. Dr. W., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Rector of Buxted.

Near Buxted Church is an ancient building called the *Hog-house*; from a hog carved over the door, with the date 1581. This was the residence of the Hogge family; one of whom, Ralf Hogge, in 1543 cast the first iron cannon ever made in England, superseding the earlier hooped or banded guns. The name Hogge seems to have become confounded with that of Huggett; and *Huggett's Furnace*, between Buxted and Mayfield, is still pointed out as the place where the first iron ordnance was cast.

"Master Huggett and his man John,
They did cast the first can-non"—

runs the local rhyme. Ralf Hogge was at first assisted by French and Flemish gunsmiths, but afterwards "made by himself ordnance of cast iron of divers sorts." The name of Huggett is still common among the blacksmiths of E. Sussex. (*M. A. Lower.*)

At Howbourne in this parish is another relic of the iron manufacture. The old hammer-post, an oaken trunk, 9½ ft. high, still remains near the end of the pond, which has been drained. The great interest of these relics lies in the contrast they suggest between the present character of the country, quiet and tree-shadowed, and its condition in the days when anvil and hammer rang incessantly through all the Weald.

At *Hendall* (N. of the ch.) is an ancient house which may be worth visiting. "On the E. is a circular arch with pillars, in good repair."—*Horsfield.* It was for some generations the residence of a family named Pope.

Buxted Place (Colonel F. Vernon Harcourt), formerly belonging to Sir G. Shuckburgh the astronomer, and afterwards the residence of the Earl of Liverpool, deserves notice for the sake of its park, which is picturesque and well wooded. The Rev. Edward Clarke, father of the traveller, was long rector of Buxted. The place boasts also of another celebrity, George Watson, the "Sussex calculator," who, in other respects all but idiotic, could perform the most difficult arithmetical calculations, and remember the events and the weather of every day from an early period of his life.

15½ m. Uckfield (Stat.). The line follows the valley of the Ouse to the Lewes Station.

Uckfield (Pop. 2041; *Inn*, Maiden's Head) is a market town to which considerable additions have been made since the opening of the rly.; it now occupies both banks of the Ouse, but was formerly confined to the N., stretching in a single street towards Tunbridge Wells. It stands in the midst of pleasant scenery, richly wooded and varied, like all this part of Sussex. The ch. was rebuilt about 1840, and the parochial schools, erected 1853, are large and well arranged. The grounds of the *Rocks* (R. J. Streatfeild, Esq.) are very picturesque. Surrounding a small lake are some fine rocks, characteristic of the Hastings sand, and resembling those near Tunbridge Wells, Groombridge, and West Hoathly. There is another curious group of these rocks at the *Vineyard*, in the adjacent parish of Buxted. In a large rock at the W. side are some remarkable excavations, which tradition asserts to have been the work and residence of a hermit.

Little Horsted, 2 m. S. of Uckfield and E. of the rly., had a small Norm. ch. of no great interest, which was pulled down, except the N. wall, in 1862 to make way for a modern ch. (Sir G. G. Scott, archt.) erected

at the expense of F. Barchard, Esq., lord of the manor. The decorations of the chancel are very costly, particularly a reredos of marble mosaic. Mr. Barchard's mansion, *Horsted Place*, is close by. This is Elizabethan, and one of the best modern residences in the county.

The rly. descends the pretty valley of the Ouse.

18½ m. ISFIELD (Stat.).

The *Church* is Dec., with later additions. In it Gundrada's tomb, now in Southover Church, Lewes, was long preserved, and misapplied. (Rte. 18.) On the S. side is the Shurley Chapel, containing some interesting monuments; *Brasses* of Edw. Shurley and wife, 1558, and of Thos. Shurley and 2 wives, 1579; and an elaborate altar-tomb with effigies of Sir John Shurley and his two wives, 1631. The inscription is edifying, and should be read. The children by his first wife, some of whom "were called into heaven, and the others into several marriages of good quality," appear in front of the monument. The Shurleys of Isfield were a branch of the celebrated Wiston family; and there are still considerable remains of their ancient residence, Isfield Place. The Shurley arms and mottoes remain over the door. The house was surrounded by a lofty wall, having a kind of watch-tower at each angle. This is probably earlier than the remains of the dwelling-house, now a farm. Comp. Compton Castle, Devon, which has a similar external wall, and dates from the end of the 14th cent. (*Handbook for Devon and Cornwall.*)

20½ m. BARCOMBE (Stat.).

Midway between this station and Lewes is *Hamsey*, with a good E. E. *Ch.*, the tower, which is well covered with ivy, is Perp. and of very solid character. In the chancel is a handsome canopied tomb, commonly ascribed to one of the De Says, who founded the ch., but more probably that of Edward Lewknor, one of the malcontents, temp. Mar., who died in the Tower, June, 1556. (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vol. xvii.) To account for these different opinions it should be remarked that the tomb and the canopy are evidently of different dates.

From the rly. may be seen *South Malling Ch.* among the trees, and the residence of E. C. Currey, Esq. (see Rte. 18).

24½ m. LEWES (Stat.). (Rte. 18.)

ROUTE 20.

LONDON TO EAST BOURNE AND HASTINGS, BY LEWES AND PEVENSEY. [BEACHY HEAD.]

(*London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.*)

76½ m. to Hastings.

For the route to Lewes, 50 m., see Rte. 18.

Proceeding towards Hastings the rly. crosses the Ouse (giving off on rt. the branch to Newhaven and Seaford —Rte. 18), skirts the foot of Mount Caburn, and reaches

53 m. GLYNDE (Stat.).

The *Church* of *Glynde* (Glyn, *Celt. a vale*) is a specimen of the Grecian taste of 1765, when it was built by Bp. Trevor, Bp. of Durham. An obelisk in the churchyard has an inscription by Mrs. Hemans to the memory of two sons of Sir D. Wedderburn. N. is *Glynde Place* (Right Hon. H. B. W. Brand); and S.

stretch away the woods and plantations of *Firle Place* (Viscount Gage); both Elizabethan houses, and in the usual S. Down position, close under the hills. Behind Firle Place rises Firle Beacon.

58 m. Berwick (Stat.).

From this stat. the village of *Alfriston*, about 3 m. S., with its fine cruciform *Church* surmounted by tower and spire, may be visited. The ancient hostelry of the Star Inn well deserves notice. It is of the beginning of the 16th cent., and was probably a resting-place for pilgrims to the shrine of St. Richard of Chichester. On wooden brackets on each side of the door are mitred figures,—one with a hind (St. Giles?),—and the other possibly St. Julian, the patron of travellers. Among other ornaments are St. George and the Dragon, and what is apparently a bear and ragged staff with a lion opposite. The house stands within the boundaries of Alciston Manor, belonging to the Abbot of Battle, by whom it may have been built. The ch. is principally Dec. A mutilated pillar in the village street is all that remains of what was once a cross.

¼ m. E. of Berwick Stat. the Cuckmere river is crossed; and 1 m. further we have on S. the village of *Wilmington*. Here was a Priory, connected with the Benedictine Abbey of Grestein, near Honfleur, to which religious house it was given by Robert de Moreton, the first Norman Lord of Pevensey and the surrounding manors. There are some scanty remains of "Alien Priory" as it is called, now converted into a farmhouse. The principal sitting-room was formed out of the chapel. There is a cellar, supported by a low hexagonal pillar in the centre; and the house-roof, vast and full of timber, is evidently that of the old building. The shattered gate-towers adjoining seem of the reign of Henry VI. About ½ m. off is a pond called the "Well Holes," the stew for supplying the brethren's "maigre" table. S.E., on the side of the Downs, is the so-called "Long Man of Wilmington," a rude figure 240 ft. in length, holding a staff in either hand. It had not been "scoured" for many years, and having become invisible on the spot, some local antiquaries in 1874 raised a subscription for remarking the outline on the turf by the aid of white bricks. There is a similar figure at Cerne Abbas in Dorsetshire. Both are near religious houses, and may have been the work of their inmates, though the better opinion is that which sees in them relics of Celtic times. *Wilmington Church* has Norm. portions. Some of the windows, as well as the arches and pillars of the S. transept, are composed entirely of hard chalk. In the churchyard is a venerable and most picturesque yew, 20 feet in girth where the main stem divides.

At Wilmington a large number of bronze celts, and a celt mould, were found in 1861. (*Suss. Arch. Coll.* xiv.)

The walk from Wilmington to East Bourne (5 m. S.E.), keeping along the crest of the Downs, will be found not an unpleasant one. A great stretch of country is commanded on either side. At *Jevington*, which can be taken in the rte. without materially lengthening it, the ch. tower has some peculiarities which have been called Saxon, but which rather resemble those of the Norm. tower of Bishopstone (Rte. 18). In the wall of the S. aisle is a fragment of ancient sculpture representing the Saviour bruising the serpent's head. Jevington church was substantially restored in 1873.

61¼ m. Polegate Junction Stat.

Branch lines run S. to East Bourne, 4½ m. (*a*), and N. to Hailsham, 3 m. (*b*).

(*a*) The range of S. Downs here turns toward the sea to its termination in Beachy Head. At the foot of them, along the meadows of Pevensey Level, runs the branch rly., passing rt. the village of Willingdon, to

4½ m. EAST BOURNE (Stat.) (66 m. from London), situated about 1 m. S.E. from the original village of East Bourne. This is a picturesque village in a small hollow, and the adjoining district is well sheltered on the N. and W. by the adjoining downs. This shelter gives it general fertility and verdure, and the free growth of trees, especially elms, which extend to within a few hundred yds. of the sea-shore. A small spring trickles out of the chalk hill beneath the ch., and pursues a sluggish, and, in part, a mole-like course, till it reaches the sea.

East Bourne old Church (St. Mary the Virgin) is for the most part rich Trans.-Norm. The chancel arch is slightly pointed. The S. chancel has Perp. sedilia and a Perp. Easter sepulchre. In the N. chancel is the monument of Davies Gilbert, P.R.S. His family name was Giddy, and that of Gilbert was assumed by him on his marriage with the heiress of East Bourne Manor. His residence was a red-brick house near the church. The Greek inscription on the monument was probably chosen by himself, as well as the words on the slab of the vault below:—"Τό μέλλον ἥξει." The E. aisle window has some fragments of Flemish glass of Scripture subjects, 14th cent., but the chancel window is modern. The manor of East Bourne soon after the Conquest passed into the hands of the Badlesmere family, who seem to have built the ch. The *Parsonage Farm-house*, said to have been a house of Black Friars, and the *Lamb Inn*, where is a remarkable vaulted cellar, both adjoining the ch., are ancient buildings, deserving examination. Both have the reputation of having been religious houses, but no certainty exists in either case. S. of the old ch. are *Compton Place* (Duke of Devonshire, the chief landowner here), and *Southfield Lodge* (J. Swift, Esq.)

The new town of East Bourne (*Inns:* Albion (best), Cavendish, Burlington, and Anchor, all facing the sea; Sussex, Gildridge) extends from the station to the sea, a distance of upward of ½ m., and includes the original "Seahouses" and the old street of South Bourne. It is exposed towards the E. and S., but sheltered on other sides. It has already a resident population of about 10,000 and 4 district churches with a chapel of ease. Its streets are well laid out and designed, and many terraces with several handsome detached houses with gardens and grounds are constantly being built. The Grand Parade facing the sea, with its well-kept Terraces, ½ m. in length, is a very agreeable locality in the summer months, and a pleasure *Pier*, erected 1868, opposite to it. A system of drainage, which cost 35,000*l*., completed 1867, conveys impurities into the sea, at Langney Point, 3 m. E.

For those who seek rational recreation and health-giving pleasures, East Bourne is altogether a very enjoyable place, but they who expect bustle and gaiety must go elsewhere, for its grand recommendations are its quiet and the magnificent stretch of sea, over which Beachy Head, at no great distance, looks out far and wide. In this direction the walks about East Bourne are full of beauty. The roads toward the old village are shadowed by elm-trees of great size. Eastward, a marshy plain extends to-

ward Pevensey. Many places of great interest in this part of Sussex are accessible by rail from East Bourne; whilst Herstmonceux, 10 m.; Michelham, 8 m.; and Pevensey, 5 m., are within driving distance (see *post*).

E. of the Sea-houses is a circular redoubt, and formerly a number of *Martello towers* dotted the beach hence to Hastings, but having been experimented on with Armstrong guns several have been battered down, several have been undermined or washed away by the sea, and of the rest some serve only as coast-guard stations, or are inhabited by artillerymen of the Coast Brigade. They were erected by Mr. Pitt between 1804-6, when a descent of French troops in this neighbourhood was expected. Mr. Sheridan alluded to them, when he said, in contrasting Napoleon with the English minister, "Confederated kingdoms were *his* Martello towers, and Sovereigns were *his* sentinels."

Pleasant short cross-field walks, commanding fine views, are to "Paradise," behind Compton Place and to Mill Gap. To equestrians and vigorous pedestrians the adjacent downs afford many delightful excursions, as to East Dean (which disputes with a place of the same name near Midhurst (Rte. 26) the honour of having been a residence of Alfred), Friston, Jevington, and Wilmington (*ante*). For fuller information respecting this locality, reference may be made to a very good Guide-book to the district, by G. F. Chambers, F.R.A.S., which is sold by most of the booksellers at East Bourne.

The downs are now extensively cultivated, and give in the sheltered spots variously styled valleys, combes and deans, a good return.

Beachy Head, where our old companions the S. Downs terminate in an abrupt precipice on the sea-shore, is about 3 m. S.W. of the town. Its summit is 564 feet above the sea-level; E. the view extends to Hastings. There are few grander headlands on the southern coast, and few which have witnessed more frequent or more hopeless shipwrecks. These have been greatly diminished since the erection in 1831 of the *Bell Tout* Lighthouse, which the visitor will see on his way. It stands on a point considerably lower than Beachy Head itself, but projecting farther into the sea. Close under Bell Tout is a cavern called "*Parson Darby's Hole*," not accessible at high water; its two apartments are said to have been excavated with his own hands by a former vicar of E. Dean (Rev. Jonathan Darby, of Queens' Coll., Oxford; he married in 1681, Ann, great granddaughter of Sir William Segar, Garter), as a refuge for the shipwrecked, and partly perhaps for himself; since Mrs. Darby is said to have been "gifted" in the way of loquacity. On stormy nights he hung out a light here. Parson Darby's flock, however, were by no means so humanely disposed as himself. "Providential wrecks," as the Cornishmen used to call them, were prayed for not less devoutly all along this coast, whose natives, says Congreve, "fattened on the spoils of Providence,

> "As critics throng to see a new play split,
> And thrive and prosper on the wrecks of wit."

The lighthouse and better charts have gone far to diminish these profits; and smuggling, for which the coast was equally famous, has, since the establishment of the coast-guard, whose station is perched on the top of the cliff, retired to more solitary shores. The headland itself is the resort of numberless sea-fowl. From time immemorial a pair of peregrine falcons have built near the summit, and guard the lofty ledge on which their nest is situated with the most watchful jealousy. "With the exception of a few jackdaws who bustled

out of the crevices below, all the other birds which had now assembled on this part of the coast for the breeding season—it being about the middle of May—seemed to respect the territory of their warlike neighbours. The adjoining precipice, farther westward, was occupied by guillemots and razorbills, who had deposited their eggs, the former on the naked ledge, the latter in the crevices in the face of the cliff. Here the jackdaws appeared quite at their ease, their loud, merry note being heard above every other sound, as they flew in and out of the fissures in the white rock, or sat perched on a pinnacle near the summit, and leisurely surveyed the busy crowd below."—*A. E. Knox.* The samphire, which grows here in abundance, has more than once told a welcome story to the shipwrecked sailor, who, having gained the ledges from which it hangs, knows that he is above the sea-mark.

Off Beachy Head, June 30, 1690, took place the fight between the combined English and Dutch fleet of 56 sail, under Lord Torrington, and the French, of 82, under the Count de Tourville. The Dutch, after displaying great courage, were placed in extreme peril before Torrington could come up to them. He at last succeeded in placing his fleet between those of the Dutch and French, and thus saved the former; but retired after the first day's fight to the mouth of the Thames. For this, Torrington was committed to the Tower by King William—pleaded his own cause—was acquitted, and passed in triumph up the Medway with his flag flying. The king, however, could not forget the peril of his Dutch ships, and the loss of many of them, and Torrington's commission was taken from him. (See *Macaulay*, vol. iii.)

Birling Gap, 1½ m. W. of Beachy Head, was formerly defended, like some of the "gates" on the Kentish coast, by an arch and portcullis, some remains of which may still be traced. The visitor may descend to the beach by this gap, and return to East Bourne through the Cow Gap, which passes upward from the beach on the E. side of the headland. But, for this excursion, the water must be low and falling, or the pedestrian may be caught by the tide and detained for some hours. Ask advice of the Coast-guard at Birling Gap.

The grandeur of Beachy Head and the adjoining coast will best be seen from the water: boats can readily be procured at East Bourne, and can pass along close under the chalk cliffs. "The Charles Rock," below the headland, is the solitary survivor of 7 high masses called the "Seven Charleses," the rest of which have gradually crumbled away. "When the Charleses wear a cap, the clouds weep," is the local saying.

Among this wild coast scenery, and associating with still wilder smugglers, Mortimer the painter (born 1741) passed his earlier years. His father was Collector of the Customs at East Bourne, and the artist's favourite subjects, wild seas, wrecks, and gloomy caverns, the haunts alike of land and water thieves, prove, not less than his irregular life how powerfully he had been influenced by his early surroundings.

The foundations of a Roman villa were discovered here in 1848, S.E. of Trinity Church. The downs are dotted with tumuli, and show many traces of early intrenchments.

Between East Bourne and Bexhill extends the sweep of Pevensey Bay, the coast of which is little else than a wide-spreading bed of shingle, by no means easy to walk on. Wide, flat pieces of wood, shaped to the feet, and called "backsters," are here (and in parts of Kent) used for walking over it, and serve the purpose of snow-shoes in Canada to prevent

the feet sinking at every step. "On this wild beach the ring dotterel, or stone-runner as it is frequently termed, deposits 3 eggs, which can scarcely be distinguished from the surrounding pebbles; and many species of terns haunt it in great numbers during the summer months. But amid this barren waste, like an oasis in a desert, a cluster of green, furze-covered hillocks suddenly appears, intersected with little fresh-water lakes, whose swampy banks, clothed with reeds and rushes, abound, during certain season, with many migratory birds of the grallatorial and natatorial divisions." —*A. E. Knox.* A corner of this oasis is passed in driving from East Bourne to Pevensey, 5 m., an excursion by no means to be abandoned on account of the dulness of the way, inasmuch as the interest of Pevensey itself cannot be overrated.

Langney, about half-way, was an ancient grange of the Lewes Priory. The chapel remains almost entire, though now devoted to farm uses.

(*b*) From Polegate a branch runs to *Hailsham*, whence it will hereafter be extended to Groombridge and Tunbridge Wells. Hailsham is a thriving town (Pop. 2429; *Inns*, George, Crown), with one of the largest cattle-markets in Sussex. The ch., ded. to St. Andrew, is of some interest; its pinnacled Perp. tower is of the Devonshire type.

At *Otham*, in the S. part of the parish, and 1 m. from Polegate Stat., is a small chapel of early Dec. character, now used as a stable. It marks the site of a house of Premonstratensian canons, first settled here, and then removed to Bayham (Rte. 11). A chapel of St. Lawrence still remained on the older site, and is probably that now existing.

The remains of *Michelham Priory*, 2 m. W. of the town, are more important and interesting. It was a house of Augustinian canons, founded by Gilbert de Aquila early in the reign of Henry III. The buildings, now converted into a farmhouse, formed a spacious quadrangle, and are surrounded by a broad moat, covered with water-lilies, and a favourite haunt of the otter. Three fish-stews, communicating with the moat, still remain usable. The moat is fed by the river Cuckmere. The present bridge seems to have replaced a drawbridge; for the house was sufficiently near the sea to induce the canons to look well after their means of defence.

The enclosure is entered through a square gateway tower of 3 storeys. Of other remains the most important are a crypt, now used as a dairy, and an ancient apartment above it; probably the common room of the canons, though called the "Prior's chamber." This has a massive stone fireplace, surmounted by a funnel projecting from the wall, and divided into two distinct and equal parts, having a flat stone bracket on either side of the funnel. In this fireplace are two andirons of Sussex iron, terminating in human heads, the head-dress marking the time of Henry VII. All this portion is E. E. and part of the original building. Some mutilated E. E. arches near the present back door seem to mark the site of the chapel.

The large parlour of the farmhouse is late Tudor. A remarkable passage, ribbed over with short pointed arches, runs parallel with the crypt, and is called *Isaac's Hole*. It seems probable that it was the Laterna, or place of punishment. (Comp. the Lantern in Lewes Priory, Rte. 18.)

Owls in great numbers frequent the large roofs of the farm. The old priory mill stands without the moat, surrounded by a cluster of

trees, and priory, mill, and moat, make a pleasant picture.

It was at *Hellingly*, 2½ m. N. of Hailsham, that Lord Dacre of Herstmonceux, temp. Hen. VIII., was on his way to hunt with certain of his friends, when a "fraie" took place, in which John Busbridge was killed. For this Lord Dacre was subsequently executed at Tyburn. His death, so called—"murder," thought Camden—was caused by "his great estate, which the needy courtiers gasped after." They missed their prey, however, since it was found "too strongly entailed." (See, for a different judgment on this matter, Froude, *Hist. Eng.*, iv. 120.)

**Herstmonceux Castle* is often visited from Hailsham, from which it is distant 5 m. by road, 3¾ m. by footpath across the meadows; but the way from Pevensey, though 1 m. longer, is to be preferred, as by far the finest view is obtained by approaching the castle from the S. by a footpath which leaves the Pevensey road near a lone house at the bottom of the hill ascending to Wartling.

Waleran de *Monceux*, the first Norman lord of the district, gave his name to this parish and to Compton Monceux in Hants. From an heiress of this family the manor passed to Sir John de Fiennes, whose descendants, the Lords Dacre of the South, retained it until 1708, since which time it has passed through many hands, chiefly those of the allied families of Hare and Naylor. Counsellor Naylor, of Lincoln's Inn, purchased the estate from Lord Sussex, and on the death of his only child, settled it on the son of his sister Berthia, wife of Dr. Hare, Marlborough's chaplain, and afterwards Bishop of Chichester. A manor-house existed here from a very early period, probably on the site of the present castle. This was built, temp. Hen. VI., by Sir Roger de Fiennes, who had been present at Agincourt. It was entirely of brick, and was probably the largest post-Roman building of that material in England. It had fallen much into decay toward the end of the last century; and in 1777, after an examination by Wyatt the architect, the interior was demolished, and the present mansion (*Herstmonceux Place*) erected on the N.W. side of the park.

The shell of the castle still remains, a very interesting and most picturesque specimen of the half fortress, half mansion of the latter days of feudalism. The valley in which it stands is still beautiful, though the "wings of the blue hills covered with wood," which Horace Walpole admired on his visit in 1752, have been deprived of the greater part of their timber. The actual site is low, and the building, "for the convenience of water to the moat, saw nothing at all."—*Walpole.* It enclosed 4 courts, 2 large and 2 small ones. The main gateway, a very fine one, is in the S. front. Above it is the shield of the Fiennes, with their supporter, the *alaune* or wolf-dog. The flanking towers were 84 feet high, and were capped by watch-turrets, from which the sea was visible. A wooden bridge takes the place of the old drawbridge, "actually in being" in Walpole's time. "Persons who have visited Rome, on entering the court, and seeing the piles of brickwork strewn about, have been reminded of the baths of Caracalla, though of course on a miniature scale; the illusion being perhaps fostered by the deep blue of the Sussex sky, which, when compared with that in more northernly parts of England, has almost an Italian character."—*Archdn. Hare.* The walls, particularly the N., are thickly covered with ivy, finely contrasting the red colour of the brick. Remark especially the great trunks of the ivy in what was the

dining-room. The inner courts are carpeted with a bright green turf, and hazel-bushes have sprung up here and there between the walls.

The "Green Court" is the first entered; and beyond this was the great hall, which had a central fireplace. Other apartments were ranged round the walls. The S. and N. fronts of the castle measured 206 ft., and the E. and W. 214. The kitchen, like the hall, was of great height, and had no upper storey. The great oven of the bakehouse, 14 feet diameter, is worth notice. On the l. side of the S. front, beyond the gate-house, was a long room which Grose suggests may have been intended for a stable in case of a siege. The small chapel (marked by its triple-lancet window) was in the E. front, and had some stained glass in Walpole's time. Some had been removed, and "we actually found St. Catherine, and another gentlewoman with a church in her hand, exiled into the buttery." The "alaunes" of the Fiennes figured in most of the windows throughout the castle. Up to the demolition of the castle, all the walls, except those of the principal apartments, remained "in their native *brickhood*." "That age had not arrived at the luxury of whitewash," says Walpole. Under the tower at the S.E. angle was the dungeon, "giving one a delightful idea of living in the days of soccage, and under such goodly tenures."—*Walpole.* In Grose's time a stone post with a large chain still remained in the centre. In the entrance tower of the castle was a room called the "Drummer's Hall," in which, says tradition, a chest containing treasure was hidden, and guarded by a supernatural drummer, the sound of whose drum was occasionally heard at midnight. Addison's comedy of 'The Drummer' was "descended from it," says Walpole; but there are similar stories in Baxter's 'Invisible World' and other such collections. The unearthly drum of Herstmonceux is said to have been the invention of a Lord Dacre, who suspected the fidelity of his wife; or, according to another account, of a gardener, who, being in league with smugglers from Pevensey, sounded it in their interest. The winding stairs which communicated with the upper galleries are curious, and should be examined, so far as they are safe. They cease to be so at about 30 feet above the ground.

The moat, which surrounded the castle, spread out on the E. side into a large pond. This was drained early in Elizabeth's reign, and formed into a pleasaunce, of which only traces remain. A row of grand Spanish chestnuts W. of the moat are of great antiquity. The building and its surroundings present admirable subjects for the artist's pencil.

The visitor should make the circuit of the castle without the walls as far as possible. The exterior of the W. and E. sides is especially striking.

Herstmonceux Church was formerly connected with the castle by "a brave old avenue" "up which," says Walpole, "we walked, with ships sailing on our left hand the whole way." The ships are 6 miles off, however, and the avenue has now entirely disappeared; but the church should on no account be left unvisited. It stands on high ground, commanding distant views of Beachy Head; and under the great churchyard yew is a cluster of tomb crosses, which alone would give interest to the spot; those of Archd. Hare, rector of Herstmonceux, d. 1855, with whose name "Herstmonceux may well be proud, as it may well be thankful, to have its name, its people, and its scenery associated" (*Quart. Rev.*, 1854); "Esther, his loving wife, who rejoined him Feb. 20, 1864;" his brother Marcus Hare; and others. Archd. Hare's first curate

here was John Sterling, who has had the good fortune to obtain two distinct biographies,—by Hare, and Carlyle.

The ch. itself is mainly E. E., if it should not rather be called Trans. The E. window, filled with medallions from the life of Our Lord, is recent, and a memorial of the Archdeacon. Adjoining, between the main chancel and the "Dacre" chantry, is the very striking tomb of Thomas Fiennes, 2nd Lord Dacre (d. 1534), "all in our trefoil taste," says Walpole, including the recumbent effigies of Lord Dacre and his son, who died before him. Their feet rest on *alaunes*, the badge of their house; and the grey, time-worn look of the stone canopy, rich with carved work, combines to heighten the solemnity of the sleeping figures below. The mantling of the helmets in the canopy is remarkable, and the details of the entire monument deserve careful examination. There is very little of any Italian mixture, such as is so marked in the scarcely later Delawarr tombs at Broadwater and Boxgrove. Lord Dacre's will provides that this monument should be used as the Easter sepulchre. The niches at the ends probably contained the figures of patron saints. The greater part of the tomb is of Petworth marble, the rest is Caen stone.

On the pavement is the fine *Brass* of Sir William Fiennes, 1402. Against the chancel wall is a monument by Kessels, a Flemish sculptor, who died at Rome, where the work was executed, in memory of the mother of Archd. Hare, Mrs. Hare Naylor of Herstmonceux Place.

The modern *Herstmonceux Place*, above the castle, is the property of H. M. Curteis, Esq., whose residence is at *Windmill Hill*, hard by, where are preserved some carvings by Grinling Gibbons, formerly in the castle, and noticed by Walpole.

Between Hailsham and Pevensey are 2 interesting old mansions, Glyleigh and Priesthawes, but which have been much modernised.

From Herstmonceux the traveller may descend on the Hastings Railway at Pevensey Stat., 5 m., and visit the castle there (*post*), or he may proceed by Ashburnham to Battle, about 10 m. (Rte. 22.)

After leaving the Polegate Station the railway enters the so-called "Lowy" (leuca) of Pevensey, the district surrounding the ancient castle,—once dotted with low islands,—in a wide bay of the sea, and now a tract of green marshland. Hidney, Mankseye, Horsey, Northey, and Langney, all terminating with the Saxon "ey," *ig* (island), are still the names of slight eminences in these marshes; and another such island was

65 m. PEVENSEY (Stat.).

(Peofn's Island), where the archæologist may enjoy such a day of dreams and explorations as rarely falls to the lot of the most imaginative of Oldbucks. The village nearest the stat. is *Westham*. Its *Church* has parts Norm., parts Perp., and a curious carved screen, temp. Henry VI. Between it and Pevensey village stands

The ***Castle*, about ½ m. distant from the stat. It consists of 2 entirely distinct parts: an outer wall of enclosure, and the mediæval castle itself. The outer wall is certainly Roman, exhibiting the usual arrangement of Roman masonry—a casing of neatly-squared stones filled in with well-cemented flints bonded together, at intervals, by courses of broad, well-baked, red tiles. This wall is studded at intervals by 9 round towers; not cylinders, but solid drums of well-cemented stonework. Two of these face the tourist who approaches the Castle from the rly. stat. They

flanked the Decuman, or western gate. Entering here one finds oneself within the walls of the ancient city of "Anderida," inclosing an irregular oval or parallelogram of 3 sides; the walls on the N.E. and W. sides still remain, and it was thought that there never had been a wall on the S. side, but "by sinking very deep trenches we proved the former existence of a wall as strong as that of any other part of the works, with traces of a very small postern."—*M. A. Lower.*

Having entered within the Roman walls, the traveller finds himself confronted by the mediæval castle of the "Eagle Honour," rising within the walls of a Brito-Roman city,—for there can no longer be a doubt that Pevensey is the ancient Anderida.—(*Hussey*, in *Arch. Journ.*, vol. iv. 203).

Anderida, so called from the great *Andredes-weald*, or forest of Andred, which covered all this part of Sussex (the name, according to Dr. Guest, signifies the "uninhabited district,"—from *an*, the Celtic negative particle, and *tred*, a dwelling), was one of the great Roman fortresses under the command of the Count of the Saxon Shore. Some years after 477, when the Saxons under Ella made their first permanent settlements on the coast near Chichester, they attacked Anderida, "and slew all that dwelt therein, nor was there one Briton left" (*Sax. Chron.*)—an entry whose simple brevity appeared to Gibbon more dreadful than all the lamentations of Gildas. (A longer account of the destruction of Anderida occurs in Henry of Huntingdon, l. ii.) The site of this luckless city has been claimed in turn by no less than seven Sussex towns, and by at least one in Kent. It has been effectually settled by modern research, which, in addition to other discoveries, has proved the exterior walls of Pevensey to be Roman.

After the Conquest, Pevensey was granted to Robert de Moreton, the Conqueror's half-brother, who, "struck with the importance of the position for one whose interests lay between England and Normandy," built a castle here within the ancient walls. About 1104 the barony of Pevensey passed into the hands of Gilbert de Aquila, in which great Norman family it continued, with some variations, for about a century. Hence the name of the "Honour of the Eagle," by which the barony was subsequently known. The Earls of Warrene then held it for some little time. About 1269 it was granted to Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I., and his heirs; and it continued in the crown until Edward III. settled it on John of Gaunt, who appointed one of the Pelhams his constable. This family long retained the command here. The later history of the castle is uncertain. Like many others, it seems to have been left to a gradual decay, after the general introduction of artillery; and at the period of the Armada, orders were issued for the ruins to be "either re-edified or utterlye rased." Fortunately this order was disregarded. The castle long continued, however, a quarry for the neighbouring district. In 1650 the Parliamentary commissioners sold the materials for 40*l.* to John Warr of Westminster, who left them untouched. The present "Lord of the Eagle" is the Duke of Devonshire: and there is little reason to apprehend any further depredations on the venerable fortress thus preserved, "fortuna rerum"—for the "religio patrum" had certainly no hand in the matter.

Pevensey Castle was besieged by Rufus in 1088, when Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, who had espoused the cause of Duke Robert, held it out for six weeks; by Stephen; by Simon de Montfort, son of the "Fleur de Prys," the great Earl of Leicester, on behalf

of the Barons, in 1265; and again in 1399, when it was gallantly held by the Lady Pelham against the combined forces of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent, who attacked it on behalf of Richard II., Pelham, its constable, being a strong partisan of Henry IV. On this occasion the earliest existing letter in the English language was despatched from Pevensey by the Lady Pelham "to her trew Lorde," then absent with Bolingbroke (see it in Hallam, *Lit. Hist.* i. 71, and in Lower's *Chron.*). The castle subsequently served as the prison of Edmund Duke of York, and of Queen Joan of Navarre, the last wife of Henry IV., accused of employing "metaphysical aid" against the life of Henry V., and detained here nearly four years.

After the picturesque appearance of the ivy-grown towers, with their accompaniments of shattered bridge and reed-grown moat, has been duly admired, and after a glance has been bestowed on the picture seen looking back toward Westham and Beachy Head, between the venerable entrance towers, the fortress may be examined more in detail, beginning with the Roman portion.

This consists of nearly the whole outer walls; for although some Norman work is observable on the northern side, the rest is still very much in the same condition as it was found by the Saxon Ælla's host.

The plan of the walls, neglecting the usual Roman square, follows the outline of the rising ground. "Hence the irregular oval and island-like form of the enclosure." At the period of their erection "the southern and eastern sides doubtless occupied a sort of low cliff, washed at every tide by the waters of the ocean, or at least a considerable arm of the sea. On the other sides the ground, though not so precipitous, rises more or less from the general level of the surrounding marsh."—*M. A. L.* The walls average about 12 feet in thickness, and between 24 and 30 in height, spite of the changes of 1600 years. "The mark of the trowel is still visible on the mortar, and many of the facing stones look as fresh as if they had been cut yesterday."—*Wright.* The material is flint, with sea-sand mortar; the facing, squared sandstones, with bonding courses of red tiles. The mortar has the usual red tint (from the pounded tiles mixed with it) of Roman work. The walls are strengthened at intervals by solid buttress towers, which everywhere stand singly, except at the W. entrance. The principal tower on the N. side has some remarkable Norm. additions, no doubt part of the works of Robert de Moreton. Remark the far greater rudeness of the masonry, "as base as the Roman is excellent." A rude Norm. window remains, no doubt a watch-tower, commanding the whole of the marshes and Weald; some Norm. work also appears in the next tower eastward. W. of both these towers, and also W. of a portion of the wall that has fallen outward, is a little postern gate, "which does not pass at right angles through the wall, but by a singular winding course,—obviously for better defence." The excavations which were undertaken here in 1852 proved that the towers of the great W. gateway had originally been connected by a wall, an archway in which formed the entrance. The whole of the area, it also appeared, had been covered with a bed of stiff red clay to a depth of many feet, and débris of various kinds, accumulating on this, had raised the surface within so greatly, that the walls in some places are little more than breast high. This elevation, on the E. side, seems to have been purposely made. The visitor will do well to walk round the walls without, as well as within, the area.

The area, exclusive of the me-

diæval castle, contains about 8½ acres. The Roman coins that have been found here are mostly of the æra of the Constantines, a proof that this was the most flourishing period of Anderida.

On the bank overlooking the S. wall there used to be two pieces of ordnance of the 16th cent., probably the identical "two demi-culverings of small value," mentioned as being in the castle of "Pemsey," in a survey of the Sussex coast made in 1587, in anticipation of the Spanish invasion. One only remains now; the other having been presented to the Royal Artillery Museum in 1867, by the owner of the castle.

The castle of the "Eagle" rises massive and grand within this Roman castrum — in ground-plan an irregular pentagon, with towers at the angles. The great gateway, flanked by 2 towers, looks to the W., but the castle is no longer accessible by this, and must be entered from behind,— by a path nearly opposite the Royal Oak *Inn* and Pevensey Church. The five towers, built of Pevensey green sandstone, surround the court. One of these, on the E. side, was elevated on an artificial mound, and formed the keep. That of the N.W. angle is said to have been the residence of the governor. Remark in the gateway towers the arrangement for the portcullis and drawbridge. The entire castle dates from about the end of the 13th cent. (at which time it was in the hands of the Crown), though some traces of the original Norm. work may be observed about the gateway. At the S.E. angle the Roman wall of Anderida has been very skilfully connected with the castle, and a small sallyport opens on the top of one of the Roman towers, which remains firm, although curiously bent forward. Within the court, S. of the N.W. tower, stood a small chapel, of which the foundations are still traceable. Still farther S. is the well of the fortress, 50 ft. deep, and very solidly constructed. In emptying it, numerous masses of green sandstone (rag), supposed to have been catapult balls, were found, together with some skulls of wolves, the ancient "burgesses" of the wood of Andred.

A third historical association, certainly not less interesting than those belonging to the Roman fortress and to the castle, is connected with Pevensey: it was here that William of Normandy landed a fortnight before the battle of Hastings, Sept. 28th, 1066. The disembarkation from 600 vessels, the number of his fleet, no doubt extended along all the bay from Pevensey to Hastings; but it was at this spot that William's own landing took place, as it is depicted in the Bayeux tapestry. "Hic Willelm' venit ad Pevenesæ." The duke came ashore last of all, and, in setting his foot on the sand, fell forward on his face. "A bad sign," muttered the soldiers; but "Par la resplendor Dé," cried William, as he rose, "I have seized the land with my two hands, and, as much as there is of it, it is ours." The army marched forward without delay to Hastings. On his return to Normandy in the following year, the Conqueror again sailed from Pevensey, accompanied by many English nobles; and here he distributed presents of all kinds to his anxious followers. The actual site of the landing is now probably covered by marsh; but Beachy Head still stretches out seaward— the long line of the downs is still dappled and cloud-swept, just as William must have seen it—the first heights of the English land looked on by their destined conqueror. The Roman walls of the fortress, too, must have been seen by the Normans nearly as we see them now.

The ancient *harbour* of Pevensey was of course the origin as well of the Roman castrum as of the selection of the place for William's landing. An earlier and even more important

landing, that of Cæsar, has been fixed by Sir G. B. Airy at Pevensey (*Archæologia*, vol. xxxiv.). (See Rte. 14.) The harbour here was formed by the mouth of the Ashbourne river, navigable for small vessels as high as Pevensey bridge, until about 1700. The accumulation of sand and shingle has destroyed the harbour; but Pevensey is still a member of the Cinque Ports, and rejoices in an ancient corporation seal with the usual Cinque Port emblems, and an invocation of St. Nicholas, the patron of the port. Pevensey was a "limb" of Hastings. Its "barons," as the freemen of all the Cinque Ports were called, were men of no small importance; and their chief magistrate is the hero of numberless jokes, which are perhaps quite as applicable elsewhere. "Though Mayor of Pevensey, I am still but a man," said one of unusual humility. Most of these stories seem to be the invention of Andrew Borde, one of Henry VIII.'s physicians, and the original "Merry Andrew." Borde was a native of Sussex and probably of Pevensey, and his "tales of the wise men of Gotham" were either picked up or invented among the freemen of this ancient port. (*M. A. Lower.*) The usual Cinque Port privileges existed here, and criminals were drowned in the haven.

The *Church* of Pevensey stands E. of the Castle, its tower rising barely to a level with its roof. It is E. E.; octangular piers are varied with clustered columns, the capitals of which are richly foliated. There are niches for images in one or two of the columns. The chancel-arch is unusually fine. This church was vigorously stripped and restored 1877. There is a James I. monument, with an effigy, for John Wheately, of an ancient Pevensey family. The position of the tower at the N. side, between nave and chancel, is unusual. There are traces of a chantry beyond. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas—the patron of the port, and greatly venerated by Lanfranc and the Normans. It is interesting to find a St. Nicholas Church here, on the scene of William's landing.

The ancient townhall, resembling an old cottage, still exists on the S. side of the village street. There is also an hospital, the date of which is unknown, called in old documents by the mysterious name of "Gorogltown." Opposite the castle is a tolerable country *Inn*, the Royal Oak, at which refreshments may be procured.

From Pevensey the tourist may visit *Herstmonceux* (*ante*) by the Wartling road, about 5 m.

The railway, passing close under the old castle, keeps in constant view of the sea, with its line of Martello towers, until it reaches

71¾ m. Bexhill (Stat.).

The village stands on an eminence a short distance above the station. Of the *Church*, the nave is Norm.; the chancel E. E. The window figured in the frontispiece to Walpole's *Ann. of Painting*, vol. i., representing (according to him) Eleanor of Provence and Henry III., was procured by him from this ch. at a time when similar robberies were not uncommon. It was sold at Strawberry Hill sale.

A submarine forest has been discovered on the coast here, from which the sea is now retiring instead of encroaching.

In the Church of *Hooe*, a small village about 4 m. N.W., is some stained glass with the figures of Edward III. and Philippa, not unlike the window stolen from Bexhill.

From Bexhill the line still keeps near the coast, passing *Bulverhithe* (the place of Cæsar's landing, according to Mr. Hussey, in *Arch. Cant.*, vol. i.), and reaches at

74½ m. St. Leonard's (West

Marina Stat.); thence through 2 tunnels—in the interval between which the rly. from Tunbridge Wells (Rte. 15) falls in, and the St. Leonard's stat. (Warrior Square) of the S.E. Rly. is passed—we arrive at

76½ m. Hastings (Stat.—Rte. 15).

Several *Railways* projected by, or under the auspices of, the L. B. and S. C. Company, as they all tend to facilitate approach to the places comprised in this route, may be fitly mentioned here.

(1) The Surrey and Sussex line, to start from a point near Croydon, passing by Edenbridge and Ashurst, and soon after to join the Tunbridge Wells line (Rte 22). Shortly after, No. 1 divides; the W. branch (open) running to Uckfield (Rte. 19), and the E. to Hailsham, passing Mayfield and Heathfield (Rte. 22).

ROUTE 21.

BRIGHTON TO PORTSMOUTH, BY SHOREHAM, WORTHING [ARUNDEL], AND CHICHESTER [BOXGROVE, GOODWOOD, BIGNOR, BOSHAM.]

(*London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.*—44½ m.).

Brighton Stat., adjoining that to London, is partly cut out of the chalk Downs.

Hove, 1 m., and Cliftonville, 1½ m. (Stats.), form in fact a suburb of Brighton, to which they are united by a series of streets and squares. The old parish church of *Hove* is the fragment of a much larger one, which seems to have been Tr.-Norm.

Portslade (Stat.). Near this are slight remains of the ruined ch. of *Aldrington*, S., and the Tudor mansion of Hangleton, now a farmhouse, N.

Southwick (Stat.).

Kingston-by-Sea (Stat.). At mouth of the Adur. Pier and lighthouse, and coke ovens of the railway. The railway keeps the sea in view nearly the whole way, but the line offers nothing to attract the tourist until he reaches

6 m. Shoreham Junct., whence a line to Horsham, on N. (Rte. 25), and so to London by Dorking and Epsom.

New Shoreham (Pop. 3678; *Inn*, Dolphin) gradually rose as the harbour of *Old Shoreham* (1 m. N. Pop. 285) became silted up. As one of the great outlets to Normandy, and one of the principal harbours on this coast, this embouchure of the Adur river became early of importance. John landed here on his return to England as king after the death of Cœur-de-Lion. The town furnished 26 ships to the fleet of Edward III. in 1346; but subsequently declined, owing to the encroachments of the sea. It was from Shoreham that Charles II. embarked after the battle of Worcester, and his preservation at Boscobel. Accompanied by Lord Wilmot, he had crossed the country from his hiding-place at Trent in Somerset to Brighton, where they met the captain of the vessel which had been engaged for them, and which lay at Shoreham. They rode over to it early in the morning, and, after waiting for the tide, at last lost sight of the English shore, Oct. 15, 1651; the same day on which the Earl of Derby, who had fled from Worcester with Charles, lost his head on the scaffold at Bolton. The king was safely landed at Fécamp. After the Restoration, the vessel in which

he crossed was brought by Captain Tattersall into the Thames, "where it lay some months at anchor before Whitehall, to renew the memory of the happy service it had performed." An annuity of 100*l.* was granted to the captain and his heirs for 99 years, but was only paid down to 1710 (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, xvii. 92).

Shoreham haven has been much improved; but although the waters within expand laterally to a great extent, the mouth is narrow, and cannot be entered by large vessels except at high tide. A suspension bridge was built over the Adur, at the expense of the Duke of Norfolk, in 1833. Some ship-building goes on here, and there is a considerable trade with France.

The main objects of interest, however, here and at Old Shoreham, are the *churches*, which the archæologist should by no means neglect. Both were probably erected by the great Braose family, the early lords of Shoreham.

1. New Shoreham *Church* contains portions of Norm., Tr., and E. E. It was originally a large cross church, but nearly the whole of the nave has disappeared. The *choir*, however, with its series of piers and arches, including the triforium, is a noble fragment, lofty and very interesting and varied, being somewhat later than Steyning, with which it may be compared. Remark especially the unusual pendant corbels, on which the triforium arches of the N. side rest. The leafage of the capitals throughout the church deserves special attention. It is still stiff, but the naturalism of the Dec. is beginning to display itself.

A circular-headed arcading runs down the Norm. walls of each aisle. The vaulting is E. E. The extreme E. end has a triple lancet above circular-headed late Norm. windows. All this portion is later than the originally central tower, the transepts, and the remaining bay of the nave, which are all Norm. The upper storey of the central tower, as seen from without, is Trans., and has a later addition. Observe also the exterior of the E. end, which shows some curious patchwork, Norm. and E. E., and huge buttresses to prop the Norm. walls. In the nave is a good *Brass* of a merchant and wife, temp. Edw. IV. Mr. Beresford Hope remarks that this ch. was a cell depending on the great abbey of Cluny, which will account for a certain "French" character prevailing in its architecture.

Old Shoreham Church, about 1 m. N., is scarcely less interesting. It is cruciform, the 4 limbs being of nearly equal length. This is the original ch. of the district, New Shoreham having been at first a chapel attached to it. It is almost throughout Norm., arches of doorways much enriched, and is "remarkable for the small number of windows, and the consequent darkness of the nave; as also for displaying, on the tie beams of the chancel, the tooth-moulding, which is very rarely found carved in wood." The lower arches are very highly enriched. The early pointed wooden *chancel-screen* is unique. This ch. has been carefully restored (Ferrey, architect).

For excursions from Shoreham see Rte. 25.

The rly. crosses the Adur, leaving l. the Chain Bridge—rt. see Lancing College.

8 m. LANCING (Stat.).

The ch., N. of the stat., is mainly E. E., but with Norm. portions.

The large building on the hill, seen from the line, is *St. Nicholas College*, a school for sons of gentlemen, forming part of a large and excellent scheme, devised by the Rev. N. Woodard, the zealous provost, and

founded in 1849. It comprises 3 grades of schools:—

1. For the education of the upper classes at Lancing (in fact, a grammar school), at 50 guineas a-year;

2. For sons of farmers at Hurstpierpoint (see Rte. 17), at 23*l.*; and

3. For sons of small traders, at *St. Saviour's*, near Shoreham, at 14*l.* The whole scheme, of which the Lancing division is not the least important, has been established under the sanction of certain Bishops of the Church of England. The college here occupies an edifice of good Gothic design by *Carpenter*, to which a sumptuous Gothic *chapel* (Slater, architect) was added, 1868, 170 ft. long, 87 ft. high, with a tower 300 ft. high. It will cost 200,000*l.* The views from it are good, and from the downs beyond a wide stretch of coast is commanded. Lancing possibly derives its name from *Wlencing*, one of the sons of Ella, founder of the S. Saxon kingdom.

Rt. is *Sompting Ch.* (see below).

10½ m. Worthing (Stat.).

Worthing (Pop. 8641.) *Inns:* West Worthing Hotel, ¼ m. from stat., good and quiet; Marine Hotel, Sea-House Hotel, both close to the *Pier*. A healthy watering-place, stretching its rows of houses more than 2 m. along the sandy shore, overlooking a sailless sea and a gritty Esplanade. It came into note before Brighton, Princess Amelia having visited it in 1796 and Princess Charlotte in 1807, but is not destined to equal in size that London-on-Sea. It derives its name from the *Ordingas*, its original inhabitants.

Most of the houses are let as lodgings. West Worthing, or Heene, is the most modern quarters, containing many detached villas; large and well-arranged *Swimming Baths*. The Parish Ch. is Broadwater, but there is a large modern Gothic *Christ Church*, and others, in the town. There is good bathing, and care has been given to the water supply and to sanitary arrangements. The climate is milder than that of Brighton, and consequently has its recommendations for a certain class of invalids.

The town itself, which is a hamlet of the parish of Broadwater, was a mere fishing village until about the year 1800, when it began to rise in importance. It has a *Pier* of iron, 960 ft. long, forming a pleasant promenade. It contains nothing to detain the ordinary tourist; but the neighbourhood has many points of interest, which may be visited from here.

Walks and Excursions.

The *Church* of *Broadwater*, 1 m. N., is Trans.-Norm., cruciform, with low central tower, nearly of the same date as Steyning, and very rich. There is some good woodwork. Remark outside the N. wall a cross wrought in flint. The palm-branch occurs here as at Shoreham. In the N. chancel is a fine *Brass* of John Mapleton, Chancellor to Joan of Navarre, d. 1432, and an elaborate tomb in Caen stone for Thomas Lord la Warre, d. 1526. The same mixture of Italian and Gothic occurs here as in the tomb of the 2nd Lord la Warre (1532) at Boxgrove (*post*), and the design was probably furnished by the same person. In the S. transept is a similar monument for the 3rd Lord la Warre, d. 1554. This has been restored, together with the entire building. The *Figgardens* at Broadwater deserve a visit when the fruit is ripe, and they are largely visited for the purpose of eating the fruit off the trees.

Offington (T. Gaisford, Esq.), the ancient residence of the Lords de la Warre, lies about ½ m. W. of the village. The house has been much altered. It contains a valuable library, and is surrounded by fine trees.

A field pathway leads to the *Church* of *Sompting*, 1 m. beyond Broadwater (the keys should be inquired for at the vicarage before the ch. is reached). It stands on the slope of a hill, in a grove of elms peopled by a large rookery. It is well known as one of those churches supposed to be of the Saxon age. At least it is so remarkable as to demand careful examination. It was well and conservatively restored by Carpenter. The tower, with its peculiar bevelled and gabled spire, exhibits long-and-short stone-work at its angles, pilaster strips, and straight-sided window. The church consists of nave, chancel, and transepts. The portions said to be Saxon are the tower, and part of the exterior chancel wall (the E. end). The *chancel* appears to be Norm. with Perp. windows inserted. Traces of the original circular-headed windows appear, however, in the wall. Over the altar is a double aumbry (tabernacle?)—an unusual position. On the S. side is a triangular-headed piscina with Trans.-Norm. mouldings. Opposite is a Perp. tomb, of Richard Bury (?), temp. Henry VII. The N. transept, opening in a lofty circular arch from the nave, is divided into 2 aisles, by circular pillars, with E. E. arches. The E. aisle is vaulted: remark the singular corbel face. The S. transept has a similar wide entrance arch, Trans.-Norm. At the angles are pilasters with enriched capitals. This transept is 4 steps lower than the nave. On the walls are 2 remarkable fragments of *sculpture*, —the Saviour with an open book, and the Evangelist emblems in the border; and a kneeling bishop, under a circular arch, with pilasters of E. E. character, his crozier behind him. Compare the sculptures in Chichester cathedral, said to have been brought from Selsey (*post*). These are perhaps somewhat later, though of similar character. The *tower, within*, has E. E. window arches, and a circular arch opening to the nave. This has a triple abacus (comp. Eartham, *post*, and Amberley, Rte. 24), and a rounded moulding runs round the centre of the soffit. *Without*, the evidence of its Saxon origin is found in the bands and pilasters of stone-work with which it is crossed and re-crossed (comp. Worth, Rte. 17), and which were probably imitated in stone from more ancient timber erections. The long narrow capitals of the central ribs should be noticed. Mr. Hussey considered the tower to be of 2 eras, the lower part Saxon, the upper Norm., since it has Norm. ornaments, and "the continuation of the central rib has a slight variation from the line of that below."—*Churches of Sussex*. The whole of Bosham tower (*post*) should be compared. It should be recollected that a date *much* anterior to the Conquest is in no case claimed for so-called Saxon buildings.

The church of Sompting was at an early period granted to the Knights Templars. A portion of the manor was in the hands of the Abbey of Fécamp. The manor-house belonging to it stands on the opposite side of the road, above the church, and is still known as *Sompting Abbots*. Queen Caroline resided in it for a short time before her departure for the East.

A good pedestrian may continue his walk along the downs in the direction of *Cissbury* (Cissa's beorg) about 2 m. —an encampment which, like Chichester, probably derives its name from Cissa, one of the sons of Ella. A space of 60 acres is here enclosed by a single trench varying in depth from 8 to 12 ft., and a rampart of considerable width and height. It follows the oval shape of the hill-crest, and was approached by roads on the E., S., and N. sides. Although it perhaps bears Cissa's name, there is some evidence of Roman occupation. Roman coins and pottery have

been found in a garden at the foot of the hill; and in the centre of the fort the foundations of a building (prætorium?) are traceable in dry seasons. On the W. slope of the area are some circular pits varying in diameter and depth, resembling others at the Trundle above Goodwood, at Wolstanbury, and at Hollingbury. They have been called the sites of British villages, but their use is quite uncertain. The views from Cissbury are very fine, and are occasionally seen under singular effects, owing to the mists and the marine atmosphere. "In the distance was Worthing . . . . like a ruined city, Balbec or Palmyra, on the edge of the sea; but it might as well have been a desert; for it was so variegated with streaks of sunshine and of shade, that no one ignorant of the place could have determined whether it were sea or sky that lay before us."—*Southey's* Life, vi. 325. The camp commands the coast from Beachy to Selsey, and looks across the country to Portus Magnus (Porchester). It is the largest and most striking of the South Down earthworks.

Chanctonbury (see Rte. 25) lies 3 m. from Cissbury, N.E., 8 m. from Worthing. The tourist may walk to it the whole way across the downs. The views across the Weald N. are far wider and grander than those from Cissbury. The whole sweep of woodland is commanded as far as the Surrey hills. A *carriage excursion* may be made from Worthing to Chanctonbury, Wiston, and Steyning (see Rte. 25), by the road leading through the narrow pass of *Findon*, seen stretching along under Cissbury. Findon Church (restored) contains "two stone seats with a door between them;" parts are E.E. Adjoining is *Findon Place* (Col. W. G. Margesson); and beyond, *Muntham* (Harriett, Marchioness of Bath). Make for the tuft of beech-trees crowning the hill, on the edge of the escarpment rising abruptly over the Weald: *see* Petworth, Parham, Leith Hill, &c. The whole drive through the hills is picturesque and pleasant. *Storrington*, the point for visiting Parham and Amberley (see Rte. 24), may also be reached from Worthing by this road.

A second *walk* from Worthing may be made to embrace Highdown Hill, W. Tarring, and Salvington, with its memorials of the "learned" Selden. [Highdown Hill itself may be more quickly and easily reached from the Goring station, from which it is distant 2½ m. N.W.] In the walk, *Tarring*, 1½ m. N.W., is first reached. The *Church*, which has a lofty spire, is partly E. E. (nave and aisles; the nave very lofty, with clerestory windows; the Perp. E. window deserves notice), and partly Perp. (chancel and tower). There are some fragments of old seating and a chest. One of the windows under the tower is a memorial to Robert Southey, erected by his eldest daughter, wife of the Rev. J. W. Warter, vicar of Tarring. Since the time of Athelstane, Tarring has been a "peculiar" of the Archbishops of Canterbury; and some portions of an archiepiscopal palace still exist in the national schoolhouse, which stands in the village street, E. from the ch. "The southern part is E. E., though it has evidently been altered. The original windows have light shafts, with capitals of foliage at the sides. These are 13th-cent. work, but the tracery with which the windows are filled is Perp. The hall on the W. side of the building is Perp. and an addition (the door may be original)."—*Hussey*. This palace is traditionally said to have been frequently occupied by Becket, and the *fig orchard* adjoining was raised from some old stocks in the rectory garden, sometimes said to have been planted by him, and sometimes by Richard de la Wych, the sainted Bishop of

Chichester. The biographer of the latter saint distinctly asserts that he "grafted fruit-trees at Tarring with his own hand." (*Act. Sanct.*, Ap. iii.) The fig orchard is at all events remarkable. It was planted in 1745, and contains 100 trees which produce about 2000 dozen annually. There are others at Sompting, which place belonged to the Abbey of Fécamp, from whence in all probability the first plants were imported. The opposite Norman coast has always been famous for its figs, and Fécamp had a very ancient legend that the Sangraal (the vessel used by our Lord at His Last Supper) was miraculously floated to the coast under the abbey, enclosed in the trunk of a fig-tree. (See *Le Roux de Lincy*, H. de Fécamp.) It is singular that a bird apparently identical with the Beccafico (fig-eater) of the Campagna, migrates annually to Tarring and Sompting about the time of the ripening of the fruit. The flocks remain five or six weeks, and then disappear as they came, seaward. They visit no other part of Sussex.

A range of cottages in the main street, called "the Parsonage Row," affords good specimens of domestic architecture of date 1601.

A field-path N., through the churchyard, leads to *Salvington*, still in the manor of Tarring. At the entrance of Salvington Street is *Lacies*, the cottage in which Selden was born, Dec. 16th, 1584. His father is said to have been a wandering fiddler. On the lintel of the door inside a Latin distich is still shown, which it is asserted was composed and carved there by him when only 10 years old:—

"Gratus, honeste, mihi, non claudar, inito sedebis,
Fur abeas, non sum facta soluta tibi."

"Selden's learning," says Fuller, "did not live in a lane, but traced all the latitude of arts and languages." He passed to Hart Hall, Oxford, in 1598, and there is no record of his having returned in after life to visit the "lane" in which his learning at all events first sprang up. His early education was received at the free school in Chichester.

Worthing to Portsmouth.

From Salvington, passing the ruins of *Durrington Chapel* (without architectural interest), over Clapham Common, and by some pleasant wood-bordered lanes, the tourist reaches *Highdown Hill*, famous for the miller's tomb. The view from the hill is picturesque and full of beauty, but is not so wide stretching as those from Cissbury and Chanctonbury. An irregular earthwork, perhaps of the same date, crowns the summit. Within it is the "miller's tomb," and his windmill formerly occupied the S.W. corner. The tomb is a flat slab raised on brick-work, having on it rudely carved figures of Time and Death, and some edifying verses, composed by John Olliver the miller himself, who erected his tomb 30 years before his death, and lived for the same period with his coffin under his bed. Notwithstanding all this, however, he is said, like his famous brother of the Dee, to have been sufficiently "jolly," and to have looked with no unfriendly eye on the doings of the smugglers who then infested the coast. He died in 1793; and at his funeral his coffin was carried round the field by persons dressed in white, and attended by a company of young women attired like Tilburina's confidante, in white muslin, one of whom read a sermon over the grave. The cottage on the N. side of the hill is on the site of that formerly occupied by the miller, and is now in the hands of his descendants, who supply tea, shrimps, and boiling water to the numerous pilgrims of the hill.

The Clapham Woods, below the hill, are fine. Rising from them is

Castle Goring (Sir W. Burrell), long the residence of the Shelleys. Further N. is Clapham Church, Trans.-Norm., with some Shelley tombs (1550) and brasses (1526). S. of the churchyard stands a large farmhouse bearing evidence of some antiquity.

13 m. Goring (Stat.).

The ch. was rebuilt at the cost of David Lyon, Esq., of Goring Hall, 1837; cost, 6000*l.*

15½ m. Angmering (Stat.)

Angmering Church was rebuilt 1852, by W. K. Gratwecke, Esq., except chancel and tower (1507). *Angmering Park* (Duke of Norfolk), in the N. part of the parish, has some fine woodland scenery. The colony of herons, now established at Parham, migrated from here. At *New Place* in this parish (now partitioned into labourers' dwellings) were born on 3 successive Sundays the 3 sons of Sir Edward Palmer, all 3 knighted by Henry VIII., and as remarkable for the circumstances of their birth, as the 3 Shirleys for their adventures. At some distance rt. of the line is seen *Patcham Place*. In the parish of *Poling*, N., is a wild-fowl decoy belonging to the Duke of Norfolk; and near the ch. was a commandery of the knights of St. John, the chapel of which has been converted into a modern dwelling. The Downs are visible all along the line, but on this, the S. side, they are least picturesque.

The termination in "*ing*," which occurs so frequently in Sussex, and especially along the coast (Sompting, Tarring, Goring, Poling, &c.), is, according to the late J. M. Kemble, the Saxon patronymic, and indicates the site of a "mark," or Saxon settlement, founded by the tribe whose name is still retained. Thus Sompting is the settlement of the Somtingas; Poling of the Polingas, or "sons of Pol,"—the Anglo-Saxon name of the northern deity Balder, the first part of the word preserving the name of the hero or deity from whom the settlers of the "mark" claimed descent; but this view is open to question (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, xvi. 254.).

Cross the Arun to

19¾ m. Ford Junction. The Mid-Sussex Rly. from Arundel and Horsham here joins the main coast line on N., and the Littlehampton branch goes off on S. The Mid-Sussex line, extended as it has been in a northerly direction past Dorking to Epsom, has now become an important through route from London to Portsmouth.

Ford is the stat. for *Arundel*, 1½ m. N. (Rte. 24). The Castle is seen from the stat.

From Ford may be visited *Tortington* Church (1 m. N.), which has some rich Norm. work. 1 m. S. of Ford is the very interesting *Church* of *Climping* (restored 1875). It is E. E. with some peculiarities. There are circular windows (above lancets) in the W. gable, the chancel gable, and that of the N. transept. The chancel is large and striking. The whole seems to be of one date. The *Tower*, at the end of S. transept, is Norm., and apparently belonged to an earlier church; narrow windows are opened in its buttresses. Remark the ornaments on either side of the door,—a small sunken circle and a diamond. In the vestry is an oak chest with very shallow carving, which may *perhaps* be E. E., and coeval with the ch. The Norman abbeys of Almenesches and St. Martín at Seez both held lands in Climping under Roger de Montgomery, and the church may possibly have been erected by one or both.

Leominster (locally Lymister or Lemster), 1½ m. N.E. of Ford, has a *Church* (restored) which deserves notice. It contains Tr.-Norm. and E. E. portions. "The chancel-arch

is very lofty, with projecting abaci dividing the piers into two stages." —*Hussey.* There was a small Saxon nunnery here, which subsequently became a priory of Benedictine nuns, attached to the abbey of Almenesches, near Seez, in Normandy.

[*Littlehampton* (Pop. 3272) lies 2½ m. S.E. of Ford, at the mouth of the Arun. It is a place of considerable antiquity, where the Empress Matilda landed in 1139, on her way to Arundel Castle. It is now one of the many places on this coast from which steam-packets run to France (Honfleur), and it is besides a port, though a very inconsiderable one, for the central districts of Sussex and Surrey; for although the canal between Arundel and Portsmouth has been abandoned, or dried up, yet the Arun, above Arundel, has been rendered navigable, and connected with the Wey, thus opening a course to Guildford, and thence to the Thames. Littlehampton has become a watering-place of moderate pretensions. The ch. was rebuilt in 1826. The neighbouring country, though level, is well wooded; affording many pleasant walks, and there are fine sands, along which carriages may drive, extending to Worthing (10 m.). The river, which is crossed by a floating bridge, furnishes the Arundel mullet, a fish which has few attractions for the epicure, though the osprey, called in Hampshire the "mullet hawk," is frequently seen on this coast during the best season for the fish.

Lord Byron was here with his early friend Long, somewhere about 1808, swimming in the surf at the mouth of the Arun.

Baillie's Court, on the W. side of the Arun, anciently belonged to the Norman abbey of Seez, and seems to have been so named from having been the residence of the bailiff.]

Returning to the main line, we pass on S. the church at *Yapton*, which is mainly E. E., and has a singular six-sided font of black granite, with crosses on the sides. The tower has been considered Saxon, and should be noticed. *Avisford House* (Mrs. Reynell-Pack).

21½ m. BARNHAM JUNCTION. Hence a line goes off on S. to Bognor.

Barnham Ch., the fragment only of a structure contemporary with Boxgrove, lies S. near the canal. It is Trans.-Norm., and is worth a visit.

[*Bognor* (Pop. 2811), lying 3½ m. S. (*Inns:* Norfolk Hotel; Sussex; Claremont), is like the other small watering-places on this coast, and is advancing; an Esplanade and Pier has been formed. It is, however, still dull, and the climate is as mild as that of Worthing. At Bognor is *St. Michael's College*, an establishment for female education, founded by the late Lady Georgiana Eliot, and conducted on similar principles to St. Nicholas College at Lancing (*ante*).

The country around Bognor is perfectly flat, but there are some interesting points for visitors. Pagham, the Hushing Well, and Selsey Church may be visited from here. (See *post;* Excursion (*a*) from Chichester.) Close to the shore, and extending about 2 m. into the sea, are the so-called *Bognor rocks*, visible only at low water, fragments of a deposit which, even within the memory of man, formed a line of low cliffs along the coast. They are of a sandy limestone filled with fossils of the London clay, Nautili shells, and bored wood.

"The *Barn rocks*, between Selsey and Bognor; the *Houndgate* and Street rocks, W.; and the *Vivan* rocks S. of Selsey, are portions of the same bed. The fossils are similar to those which occur in the London clay. Some of the polished slabs are very beautiful."—*Mantell.*

At *Felpham* (about 1 m. N.E.) is the villa to which the poet Hayley retired after parting with Eartham. It stands toward the centre of the village. The church has portions of various dates. In the churchyard is the tomb of Cyril Jackson, formerly Dean of Ch. Ch., Oxford, and the early preceptor of George IV., who visited him here when dying. Within the church is a marble tablet for Hayley (d. 1820), who was buried here. The inscription is by Mrs. Opie.]

26½ m. Drayton (Stat.).

28½ m. Chichester (Stat.). An excellent distant view of the cathedral, backed by the Goodwood Downs, is gained from S. of the town, near the railway station.

Chichester (*Inn*, The Dolphin) (Pop. 7825), the ancient Regnum, betrays its Roman origin in its 4 nearly straight streets, answering to the points of the compass, and meeting at the handsome market cross, E. of the cathedral. The town is quiet, and, with the exception of the cathedral and the cross, is distinguished by no marked architectural features. The view from East Street, looking W. toward the cathedral, is, however, very striking, Other good points will be found in Canon Lane, and in West Street, beyond the cathedral. Chichester stands on a perfect level, and the only general views are to be had from the tower of the campanile, or, better still, from that of the cathedral, where the city is seen spread out like a map, its red roofs intersected by large trees and gardens.

Regnum, the city of Cogidubnus, King of the Regni, and legate in Britain of the Emperor Claudius, lies buried beneath the present city. Mosaic pavements, coins, and urns occur in all directions. In the graveyard of St. Andrew's Church, in East Street, the coffins are laid on an ancient tesselated floor. The walls of the Church of St. Olave in North Street were found, on its restoration, full of Roman tile; and in this street also was discovered in 1720, the remarkable inscription now preserved at Goodwood, one of the most interesting relating to Roman Britain. It records the dedication of a temple, by the College of Smiths, to Neptune and Minerva, the two great patrons of handicraftsmen (see *Goodwood, post*); but its great interest arises from its forming a link in the chain of evidence which seems to connect Regnum with the Claudia and Pudens of Martial and of St. Paul's 2nd Epistle to Timothy. For a sketch of the romance which has been built on these authorities, perfectly consistent with dates and with historical probability, see *Quart. Rev.*, vol. xcvii. A tesselated pavement was found in 1866 in the retro-choir of the cathedral.

Regnum stood at the junction of the Roman "Stane Street," running N. by Bignor toward London, with another line that passed W. to Portus Magnus (Porchester). Hence it was at once attacked by the earliest Teutonic settlers, who landed on the coast 7 m. S., at a place called from one of Ella's sons, Cymensore (now Kynor, *post*). Its Saxon name, *Cissa's ceaster*—Cissa's camp—*Chichester*, seems to have been derived from one of the 3 sons of Ella, the first recorded colonist of the S. Saxons. It is but little noticed during the Saxon period. The Conqueror gave it, with 83 manors in the rapes of Arundel and Chichester, to Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Alençon, who built a castle within the walls. The ancient bishopric of the S. Saxons was at the same time removed from Selsey, and a cathedral built at Chichester (see *Selsey, post*). The N.E. quarter of the city was appropriated to the castle and its belongings, of which no trace remains, unless the

mound in the Priory Park is to be deemed the site of the castle, as has been urged by high authority. The churchmen had the S.W. quarter. The *City Walls* were restored and repaired at different times, but were not of sufficient strength to enable Chichester to stand out for more than 10 days, when it was besieged by Sir William Waller in 1643. The Parliament troops were greatly favoured on this occasion. "Although it rained heavily half an hour after the town was taken, no rain had fallen while the besiegers were 'lying abroad' previously." The soldiers were thus in good heart for doing the work that followed. They "pulled down the idolatrous images from the market-cross; they brake down the organ in the cathedral, and dashed the pipes with their pole-axes; crying in scoff, 'Harke how the organs goe!'" and after the thanksgiving sermon, also in the cathedral, they "ran up and down with their swords drawn, defacing the monuments of the dead, and hacking the seats and stalls." This is the solitary event of importance in the later history of the city, until the fall of the cathedral spire in February, 1861.

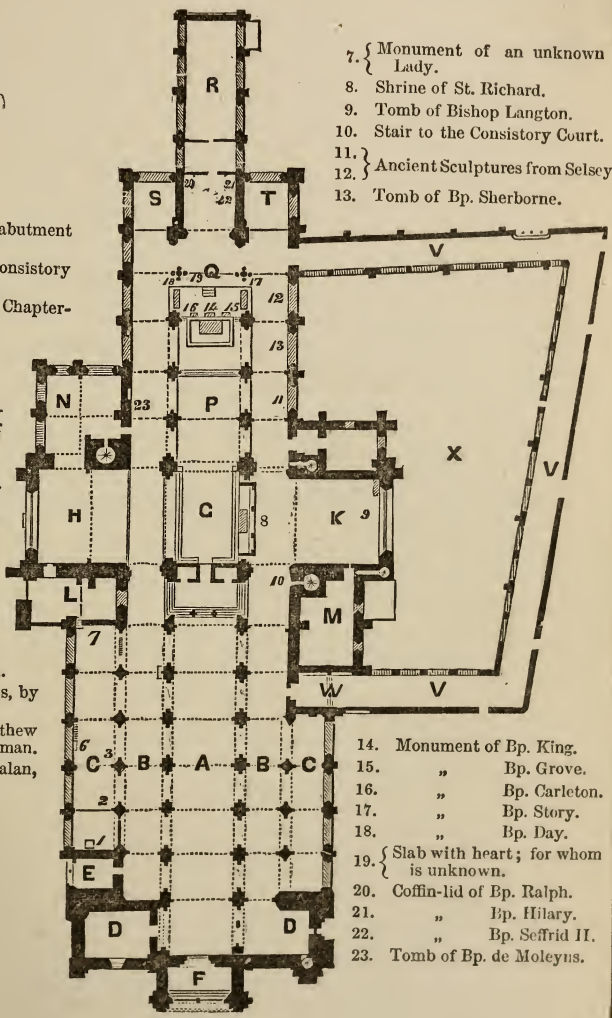
The *Cathedral* is of course the first point of interest. "A very interesting pile on many accounts," says Southey, "and much finer than books or common report had led me to expect." At the time of the removal of the see from Selsey, a monastery, dedicated to St. Peter, is thought to have existed partly on the site of the present cathedral. If such were the case, the church of this monastery may have served for some time as that of the bishopric. A cathedral, however, was built by Ralph, the 3rd bishop. This was completed in 1108, and destroyed by fire in 1114. A second building was commenced, also by Bp. Ralph, and nearly finished at his death in 1123. Much of this church still remains. The additions will be best pointed out in an archæological survey. Considerable repairs and restorations were made both within and without the building from 1843 to 1856; still more important alterations, by which the nave was adapted for public worship, were completed in 1859; and the restoration of the choir was in progress under the direction of Mr. Slater, when the work was stopped by the fall of the spire.

This took place on the morning of Feb. 21, 1861, during a violent gale which did considerable damage over the whole of the southern counties. The spire of the cathedral stood on a tower, supported by 4 piers, originally Norman, and part of Bp. Ralph's work. These had been cased with stone by Bp. Seffrid II. (1180-1204); and on these foundations the tower was carried one storey above the roof, possibly during the episcopate of John de Langton (1305-36). The spire itself was added toward the end of the 14th century. On commencing the restorations in 1859, it was found that the piers of the central tower were very insecure, owing apparently, in the first place, to the imperfect manner in which Bp. Seffrid's casing of stone was bonded into the Norman rubble-work which forms the body of the piers. The erection of the spire was of course a further source of danger; and when Bp. Sherborne constructed the choir stalls, the lower portions of the S.W. and N.W. piers were cut away, so that the whole superincumbent mass remained propped only by some pieces of timber. The works of 1860 farther weakened the piers; cracks appeared in them, the arches above were disturbed, and in spite of shorings up, during the gale of Feb. 21, 1861, the rubble which formed the core of the S.W. pier began to pour out, a fissure was seen to run like lightning up the spire, and in an instant the whole sank gently down, like the shutting up of

GROUND-PLAN OF CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.

A. Nave.
B. B. C. C. Nave Aisles.
D. D. Western Towers.
E. North Porch.
F. West Porch.
G. Choir.
H. North Transept.
K. South Transept.
L. Court enclosed by abutment of Transept.
M. Sacristy, with Consistory Court above.
N. Chapel, called the Chapter-house.
P. Presbytery.
Q. Retro-choir.
R. Lady Chapel.
S. T. Chapels terminating the Choir Aisles.
V. Cloisters.
W. South Porch, opening to the Nave.
X. Paradise, or Burial-ground.
Z. Campanile.

1. Statue of Huskisson.
2. Monument of Collins, by Flaxman.
3. Monument of Matthew Quantock, by Flaxman.
6. Monument of Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel.



7. Monument of an unknown Lady.
8. Shrine of St. Richard.
9. Tomb of Bishop Langton.
10. Stair to the Consistory Court.
11. 12. Ancient Sculptures from Selsey.
13. Tomb of Bp. Sherborne.

14. Monument of Bp. King.
15. „ Bp. Grove.
16. „ Bp. Carleton.
17. „ Bp. Story.
18. „ Bp. Day.
19. Slab with heart; for whom is unknown.
20. Coffin-lid of Bp. Ralph.
21. „ Bp. Hilary.
22. „ Bp. Seffrid II.
23. Tomb of Bp. de Moleyns.

a telescope, preserving its vertical position to the last. Fortunately no life was lost, and the rest of the building suffered but little.

It was immediately decided to rebuild the spire; meetings were held; the sum of 25,000*l.* was liberally subscribed for this purpose, chiefly by the clergy and gentry of Sussex; and the task was confided to Sir G. G. Scott. Large additional sums were contributed from other parts, with the express understanding that the tower and spire were to be an exact restoration of the old. The interior of the nave and choir is Norm., with which the old piers well harmonized. Professor Willis, in his *Architectural Hist. of Chichester Cathedral* (1862), attributes the fall to the original insecurity of the piers, and acquits the architect of all blame.

The foundations of the new piers to support the tower are laid at a depth of 13 ft. on beds of concrete, and consist of blocks of Purbeck limestone bedded in cement; and the tower itself having been finished, the first stone of the spire was laid with much ceremony in May, 1865; the last was placed in June, 1866; but there are still several parts of the Cathedral that stand in need of "conservative restoration."

The *spire* is 270 ft. from the ground, and strikingly resembles its much loftier brother of Salisbury. "In Salisbury and Chichester alone is there a visible centre and axis to the whole cathedral, viz. the summit of the spire, and a line let fall from it to the ground. Salisbury was so constructed at first. Chichester spire was made exactly central, to an inch, by the additions of the Lady Chapel and the W. porch. Michael Angelo's 'most perfect' outline—the pyramidal—is thus gained. The eye is carried upward to the spire-point from the chapels clustering at the base, along the roof and pinnacles. Contributing to this is a certain squareness of detail in the abaci of the capitals of the nookshafts which adorn the openings. The retention of this Norm. feature at an advanced period of the E. E. style is remarkable. Within, square and circular abaci are placed in juxtaposition." (Comp. Boxgrove, *post.*)—Rev. P. Freeman, *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, i.

The cathedral, which is open daily without payment, can be examined at full leisure, and without interruption; the following course is recommended:—

(*a*) W. Porch; (*b*) Nave; (*c*) Arundel Chantry; (*d*) Choir; (*e*) S. Transept; (*f*) Sacristy; (*g*) Retro-choir; (*h*) Lady Chapel; (*i*) N. Aisle; (*j*) N. Transept; (*k*) Cloister; (*l*) Bishop's Palace; (*m*) Campanile.

(*a*) The best entry is through the *W. Porch*, very beautiful E. E., and like the S. Porch, which opens into the cloisters, and is of the same date, no doubt the work of Bp. Seffrid II. (1180-1204), by whom Ralph's cathedral was greatly enlarged and altered, and who, says Fuller, "bestowed the cloth and making on the church, whilst Bp. Sherborne gave the trimming and best lace thereto, in the reign of Henry VII." In an elongated quatrefoil over the portal was the figure adopted as the arms of the see, commonly called a "Prester John seiant," but in reality the Salvator Mundi. This no longer exists.

(*b*) On entering the *Nave*, the eye is at once caught by the 4 aisles, a peculiarity shared by no other English cathedral, although some parish churches have it on a smaller scale, as Manchester, Taunton, and Coventry. On the Continent the increased number of aisles is common: witness Beauvais, Bourges, Cologne, Milan, Seville, and 7-aisled Antwerp. Grand effects of light and shade are produced by these 4 aisles; remark especially the view from the extreme N. E. corner of the N. aisle, looking across the cathedral. The great depth of the triforium shadows is owing to the

unusual width of this wall passage. The cathedral is, next to York, the broadest in England (nave of Chichester, 91 ft.; York, 103 ft.).

The nave itself, and the 2 aisles immediately adjoining, are Norman, the work of Bp. Ralph, to the top of the triforium. The clerestory above, and the shafts of Purbeck marble which lighten the piers, are Seffrid's additions. The roof is perhaps somewhat later. The 2 exterior aisles, N. and S., were perhaps added under Bp. Neville (died 1244). It became necessary to provide additional room for chantries and relic-shrines; and the positions of the various altars are marked by the piscinas and aumbries in the walls. The two, however, only occur together in the S. aisle; in the N. are aumbries only.

The first 2 storeys of the S.W. tower at the end of the nave deserve examination. The rude long capitals and plain circular arches *possibly* indicate a date earlier than Bp. Ralph. A certain triplicity pervades all this part of the cathedral, which was dedicated by Seffrid to the Holy Trinity. "The side shafts are triple throughout. The bearing-shafts of the vaulting are clustered in threes, and branch out with 3 triple vaulting-ribs above."—*Rev. P. Freeman.*

The stained windows of the nave are all modern, and are more satisfactory than usual, in spite of the evident want of some uniform design. The 2 W. windows are by Wailes,—the larger one a memorial to Dean Chandler, from the parishioners of All Souls, St. Marylebone, London, of which parish he was for many years rector. In the N. aisle the memorial window of Sir Thomas Reynell is by O'Connor.

(c) In the *Arundel Chantry* (N. aisle) is the altar-tomb of *Richard Fitzalan*, 13th Earl of Arundel (1372), and his countess. This tomb was restored in 1843 by Richardson, the "repairer" of the effigies in the Temple Church. The Arundel figures had been sadly mutilated, and were lying in different parts of the aisle. The tomb does not seem to have been originally placed in the cathedral; and it has been suggested that the effigies were removed from the Church of the Grey Friars, to which the earls of Arundel were great benefactors.

At the N.E. end of this aisle, in the Chapel of the Baptist, is the tomb of an unknown lady, happily unrestored, and of extreme beauty. It is of the best Dec. period. The statue of Huskisson in the end of this aisle is by Carew. A memorial window has been added above it.

The nave is rich in 10 *Flaxman* monuments, none of which are obtrusive, and one or two of much beauty. The best are in the N. aisle. Remark that of *William Collins*, the poet, who was born in Chichester on Christmas-day, 1719, and who died in a house adjoining the cloisters, 1759. He was buried in St. Andrew's Church, and this monument was placed here by subscription. The poet is bending over the New Testament. "I have but one book," he said to Dr. Johnson when he visited Collins at Islington in the last year of his life, at which time the attacks of frenzy had all but destroyed him, "but that is the best." 'The Passions' lies at his feet. The inscription—

> "where Collins, hapless name,
> Solicits kindness with a double claim"

—is the joint production of Hayley and Sargent. In the *S. aisle* remark the monument of *Agnes Cromwell*, a graceful figure borne upwards by floating angels; and that of *Jane Smith*. Better perhaps than any of these is the small bas-relief at Eartham (*post*).

The window over the doorway into the cloisters, representing the

Martyrdom of St. Stephen, is by Wailes, and very good.

(*d*) The *Choir* was formerly separated from the nave by a stone screen of Perp. work known as Bp. *Arundel's* (1458–78) "Oratory." It had been much mutilated, and was in a bad state of repair; and in order to adapt the nave as well as the choir for divine service, this screen was removed in 1859. The choir itself, long and narrow (105 ft. long, 59 ft. broad), is the original Norm. work, and was perhaps the last portion of the Norm. church completed. It has been fitted with new stalls, a new episcopal throne, and a new reredos, carved by Forsyth, from the designs of Mr. Slater—the flowers and foliage mentioned in the Bible are the subjects chosen for these beautiful carvings. The canopies are old.

(*e*) The window of the *S. transept* is due to Bp. Langton (1305–37), and is of great beauty. The stained glass was destroyed by Waller's pikemen. Beneath it is the bishop's tomb, much mutilated, but still showing traces of colour. The modern tomb beside it—that of John Smith, Esq., of Dale Park—is at least an attempt in a good direction. On the N. side, adjoining the choir, is a very important tomb, which is generally asserted to be that of St. Richard de la Wych (bp. 1245–53). (See the Life of St. Richard of Chichester, by Ralph Bocking—like himself, a Dominican, and the bishop's constant attendant: *Acta Sanct.*, April iii. The miracles recorded are of the usual character, but enough remains to prove the great excellence of the bishop's life.)

The translation of St. Richard's remains took place in 1276, in the presence of Edward I., his queen, and court. From this time his shrine became one of the most honoured in southern England, and numerous offerings are recorded. The tomb is one of Richardson's restorations; the small figures in the niches being entirely new. It seems later than the date of the bishop's translation; and Professor Willis questioned its right to figure as the shrine of St. Richard, although it is difficult to appropriate the tomb more satisfactorily. When the tomb was opened during some repairs, fragments of hazel wands and branches were found lying on the surface, such as pilgrims, having cut by the way, used to suspend round the shrine. These, together with pieces of glass and other vessels, were probably thrown back in disorder either after the destruction of the shrine by Henry VIII.'s commissioners, or after the bishop's tomb had been violated by Waller's troops.

In this transept, at the back of the stalls, is a picture, in 2 compartments, representing Ceadwalla bestowing the monastery of Selsey on St. Wilfred, and the confirmation of this grant to the cathedral, made by Henry VIII. to Bp. Sherborne. In this the costume and accompaniments are all of the beginning of the 16th cent.; and Ceadwalla is represented by the figure of Henry VII., who, like his son and successor, was Bp. Sherborne's patron. The artist was Theodore Bernardi, an Italian long resident in the Low Countries, who at this time was settled in Chichester under the bishop's patronage.

A portion of the transept is used as an ecclesiastical court. The ancient *Consistory Court*, over the S. porch, is entered by a spiral staircase in the nave, close without the transept. It is late Perp., and contains the original president's chair, which deserves attention. A sliding panel opens from this room into another, sometimes called the "Lollards' prison," no doubt a chamber for archives or ch.-plate.

(*f*) The *Sacristy*, of E. E. date, is entered from the transept. In it there long stood a very ancient oak

chest, 8 ft. long. There is nothing about it to contradict the tradition that it is of Saxon workmanship; and we may believe that it was brought from Selsey at the removal of the bishopric. This chest is now upstairs.

In the wall of the S. aisle, E. of the transept, are fixed 2 sculptured slabs of very unusual character, which are also said to have been removed from Selsey. The subjects are the *Raising of Lazarus*, and the *Meeting of the Saviour with Martha and Mary*. These slabs were discovered in 1829 behind the stalls of the choir, where they had been long concealed. They are probably of early Norm. or Romanesque origin: the costume and arrangement seem to indicate a foreign artist. The hollows in the eyes were perhaps filled with crystals. (Comp. the sculptures in Sompting Church, *ante*, which, although later, have a similar character.)

Between these slabs is the tomb and effigy of *Bp. Sherborne* (1505-36), restored by the society of New College, Oxford, of which he was a benefactor.

(*g*) Bp. Seffrid's restoration of Ralph's Norm. church terminates in the choir. The *Retro-choir*, E. of the high altar, is Trans., and probably a later work of the same Bp. Seffrid II. (1180-1204). The central columns, with 4 detached shafts, are interesting, perhaps unique. The shafts are farther detached from the piers than in any other known example. Both are of Purbeck marble. The mixture of the Circular and Pointed styles is best seen in the triforium. The bosses of the vaulting-ribs should be noticed, especially an extraordinary composition of 6 human faces near the S. aisle. The plain tomb on the N. side is that of *Bp. Story* (1468-1503), the builder of the Market Cross. The trefoil in the wall adjoining, within which 2 hands support a heart, is inscribed, "Ici gist le cœur Maud de . . . . "—the lady's surname being undecipherable. On the S. side is the tomb of *Bp. Day* (d. 1556).

In the chapel (E. E.) at the end of the N. aisle is a bust of *Bp. Otter* by Towne. The E. window of this chapel claims to have been the first modern memorial window erected in England. It was placed here in 1842 by Dean Chandler; but a second window has since been substituted by Wailes for the first, with the design of which he became dissatisfied. To the example thus set by the dean the cathedral is indebted for the riches of its stained glass, now of unusual quantity. He also commenced the careful and judicious restoration of the building, on which he expended a large part of his private fortune for many years. In the S. aisle is a memorial window for *Bp. Shuttleworth* (d. 1842).

(*h*) The cathedral terminates to the E. in the *Lady Chapel*—the work of Bp. Gilbert de St. Leofard (1288-1305). In entering, remark rt. a coped tomb, with the words "Radulphus Episcopus" at its W. end. This has been thought, and perhaps rightly, to belong to Bp. Ralph, the founder of the original Norm. church. Opposite are 2 similar tombs, called those of Bps. Seffrid and Hilary. Both are uncertain.

The vaulting of the first 2 bays exhibits another fragment of Bp. Sherborne's work. The whole of the cathedral vaultings were painted in a similar manner, but all the rest of the decoration has been scraped off. Like the transept pictures, it is Bernardi's work (comp. the roof paintings in the church of St. Jacques at Liége, which are of a similar character). There are others, also by Bernardi, at Boxgrove (*post*).

The beautiful *Lady Chapel*, the first 3 bays of which were erected by an unknown benefactor (see Willis), was prolonged by Bp. Gilbert de Leofardo. In the course of last century it was deemed to be hope-

lessly ruined, and it was appropriated to the family of the then Duke of Richmond, a vault being sunk into the soil and the floor raised to find additional head room for the vault. The Cathedral Library was then placed above. At the death of Bp. Gilbert (1870), it was resolved to restore the chapel in his memory, and the Duke of Richmond having consented to lower the floor, the "restoration" has been very successful. The E. window is by Clayton and Bell.

The Cathedral *Library.*—The books were scattered when Waller took possession of the Cathedral, and the present collection dates from the Restoration. At present it is placed in a chapel, which is also used as a lecture room for the students of the Theological College.

Among the treasures are Cranmer's copy of the Service-book of Hermann, Abp. of Cologne, with his autograph and numerous MS. notes; and Eustathius on Homer, with the MS. notes of Salmasius. There are no early MSS. of importance. In a case against the wall are preserved some interesting relics, discovered in 1829 in the stone coffins of 2 early bishops, which then stood under the choir arches. The most remarkable are a silver chalice and paten, with gold knobs and ornaments, of the 12th cent., and perhaps marking the tomb of Seffrid II. (d. 1204). In the coffin was found a talismanic thumb-ring—an agate set in gold and engraved with Gnostic devices. Similar talismans have been found in the tombs of early crusaders both here and on the Continent. This ring, and 2 others of great beauty, set with rubies and sapphires, and found at the same time, are preserved in the Library. The other coffin was that of Gosfrid (1087-88), second Bp. of Chichester. It contained the leaden cross exhibited in the library. This is inscribed with a papal absolution, from which it appears that some complaint against the bishop had been carried to the court of Rome. Of this, however, nothing is known. Gosfrid was consecrated by Abp. Lanfranc.

(*i*) In the *N. aisle*, down which we now pass, are three memorial windows. The large tomb under its canopy is said to be that of *Bp. Moleynes* (1446-50), counsellor of Henry VI., "faithful found among the faithless," and afterwards murdered at Portsmouth.

(*j*) The *N. transept* was long used as the parish church of St. Peter, and deserves careful attention. Note the remains of some early frescoes, now almost obliterated.

The remarkable decorations of the N. transept are due to Bp. Sherborne, and exhibit portraits of the Bps. of Selsey and Chichester from the commencement, by Bernardi, an Italian. A singular family-likeness runs through the series, which is as authentic as that of the kings of Scotland in the Holyrood Gallery, on the uniform shape of whose noses Mr. Crystal Croftangry was wont to speculate.

(*k*) The *Cloisters*, entered from the S. aisle of the nave, are Perp., and their wooden roof deserves notice. Observe also the E.E. porch through which the cathedral is entered from them. They should be walked round for the sake of the exterior views of the cathedral to be obtained through the windows. The S. transept window is best seen here. The Norm. windows of the aisles, now closed, may also be traced here; the walls themselves, according to Willis, afford evidence that the E. end of the chancel was originally circular, the ordinary Norm. type. The position of the cloisters, lying E. under the transept and choir, is very unusual, and their form altogether irregular. There is no N. walk. It should be remembered

that the cathedral was served by secular canons, and had no monastery attached to it. Hence the cloister was a convenience, not an essential.

The monuments in the E. arm of the cloister are those of *Bp. Henry King*, the poet (1642-69), whose father, John King, Bp. of London, was James I.'s "king of preachers" (it was during this bishop's lifetime that the cathedral was "set to rights" by the Puritans); *Bp. Grove* (1691-96); and *Bp. Carleton* (1672–83).

Over a doorway in the *S. cloister* is a shield with the arms of Henry VII., together with two robed figures kneeling before the Virgin, who is supported by an angel holding a rose. This marks the house of "the King's Chaplains, who served a chantry founded by Henry V. for his own soul, those of his father and mother, and of Nicholas Mortimer." It is now a private residence, and rebuilt.

Beyond, but still in the S. wall, is a tablet to the memory of *Wm. Chillingworth*, "the champion of Protestantism," who died here (1643) after the capture of Arundel Castle where he had suffered much during the siege. He was buried in this cloister, and Cheynell, a Puritan Grand Inquisitor, appeared at the grave with Chillingworth's 'Religion of Protestants,' which he flung into it, "to rot with its author and see corruption;" accompanying his proceeding with a speech that Torquemada might have envied. Like most impartial writers, Chillingworth shared the fate of the bat in the fable, and was cordially recognised by neither party. The last lines of the inscription on his monument,

> "Sub hoc marmore conditur
> Nec sentit damna sepulchri,"

are said to be a later addition. The original inscription, written by a friend of Chillingworth's soon after the Restoration, contained a special allusion to Cheynell, in which he was styled "Theologaster." Cheynell's son got into the cloister at night, and defaced it with a pickaxe.

Cathedral service—Sundays, 10.30 and 3.30; week-days at 10 and 4.

(*l*) The *Bishop's Palace* opens from the W. end of the cloisters. The *Chapel* is late E. E. with some additions. On the wall a curious fresco head of the Virgin has been uncovered. The dining-room ceiling is painted with coats of arms and initials, attributed to Bernardi, the painter of the S. transept.

At the S.E. angle of the Cloisters is the *Chantry of St. Faith*, founded early in the 14th century. It is now a dwelling-house, distinguished only by 2 heavy buttresses. Within, one or two deeply-splayed E. E. windows are traceable.

The best *exterior* views of the cathedral will be gained from West Street.

(*m*) The Bell Tower or *Campanile* on the N. side of the cathedral is Perp. of the 15th cent. It is the only English example of a detached belfry adjoining a cathedral, though there are many instances of it in parish churches. Its square mass contrasts admirably with the light and graceful spire of the Cathedral. It was built probably to ease the central tower of the weight of the bells after the erection of the spire. The stone of which it is built is from the Isle of Wight quarries near Ventnor. The summit commands a good view of the town and Cathedral.

The girls' school in the Cathedral ch.-yd. is well worthy of a visit. The greater part of it is the old Refectory of the vicars of the Cathedral, who form a corporation, and there is access to it from the Vicars' Close. Note the raised dais where

the high table was placed, the recess for the reader, who read some Scripture or fable during meals: the large and handsome lavatorium. Behind the dais is another chamber, probably used as a common-room. The vaults below are interesting. This formed an old guild hall which was granted to the vicars by Edward III. (?) The guild hall seems to have stretched across South Street (the house opposite presents some curious architectural features), passengers whether on horse or foot going under the rooms of the guild.

The *Market Cross*, at the meeting of the four streets, was completed about 1500, and is the work of Bp. Story. The figures which originally filled the niches above each arch were removed by Waller's iconoclasts. The clock was the gift of Dame Elizabeth Farringdon (1724), "an hourly memento of her goodwill to the city." A bronze bust of Charles I.—probably by Le Sœur—occupies an oval niche on the E. side.

After the cathedral, the most interesting building in Chichester is *St. Mary's Hospital*, lying a short distance E. of North Street. Little is known of its history. It is said to have been founded as a house of female religious, by a Dean of Chichester about the middle of the 12th cent. For some unknown reason it was suppressed as a convent about 1229; and its revenues, with the sanction of Henry III., were appropriated to the maintenance of 13 decayed persons and a warden. In 1562 fresh arrangements were made, under which the warden and only 5 poor were maintained; it now supports 8.

An arched door and passage lead into the hospital from the street. A long hall or refectory under a wide-spanned spreading roof, resting on 2 rows of wooden standards, is then entered, in the side aisles of which small dwellings, of two rooms each, are constructed for the inmates. These are only accessible from the central aisle. At the E. end, separated by a Dec. open screen of oak, is the chapel, with its ancient stall-work. The architecture throughout is late E. E. or very early Dec. The hall-roof is made to span across the building in arches formed by massive timbers, continued downward on either side to within 6 ft. of the ground, and resting on low stone side-walls, which are pierced for windows. The chapel is of later date, but still apparently Dec.

On the E. side of North Street is the restored *Church* of *St. Olave*, remarkable as containing some traces of very early work. Note especially the small door on the S. side, which may be even Roman. Roman urns and bricks were found in the E. wall during the restoration; and as the church clearly occupies the site of a Roman building, it may perhaps claim to be the first Christian church of Chichester.

The *Guildhall*, situated in the Priory Park, near the end of North Street, was the chapel of the Grey Friars. It is E. E. (circ. 1233), has a fine E. window of 5 lancets, and deserves a visit, notwithstanding the desecration and dilapidation to which it has been exposed. Very beautiful sedilia will be found behind the magisterial benches. In the garden, formerly the grounds of the Friary, but now used by the Cricket Club, is a circular mound, the probable site of the keep of the castle.

Under *St. Andrew's Church* and churchyard (East Street) a Roman tesselated pavement extends, at a depth of 4 or 5 ft. In this church, opposite the pulpit, the poet Collins was buried, as an inscription against the S. wall records: "Wm. Collins, gent., d. June 15, 1759." Notice also the

monument of John Cawley (d. 1621), father of Cawley the regicide, who died at Bruges. In the exterior wall of this ch. is a mural slab which hitherto has proved undecipherable.

In the house of Mr. Mason, East Street, are some interesting relics of Hayley, including a very fine portrait of the poet by *Romney*. Here are also some landscapes by the Smiths, of Chichester; artists whose local reputation was considerable.

The *Canon Gate*, opening from the close into South Street, has on it the arms of Bp. Sherborne, and was no doubt erected by him.

The *Museum* of the Philosophical Society, in South Street, contains a very tolerable collection of local natural history, and some antiquities found in the neighbourhood; the most important being a quantity of pottery discovered in 1817 in a Brito-Roman tomb at Avisford, in the parish of Walberton, near Arundel. There are 28 pieces of various forms, together with some large vessels of a pale sea-green glass; the principal of which, with a reeded handle, contained the calcined bones of the deceased. A very similar deposit was found in the Bartlow graves in Essex. (*Archæol.*, vol. xxv.)

Some houses in the upper part of this street, marked by overhanging cornices, are attributed to Wren, as is a brick house in West Street, with the date 1696 in the pediment. The *Pallant*, a district opening from South and East Streets, forming a miniature Chichester with its own four streets, is the *Palatinate*, or Archbishop's peculiar.

Adjoining South Street is the hall of the *Vicars' College*, now used as a school-room. It still contains the ancient lavatory and reader's pulpit. The Vicars Choral were placed here as a collegiate body toward the end of the 14th cent.

Of the ancient *City Walls* there are considerable remains; and very pleasant public walks have been formed upon them on the N. and E. sides, overlooking the country toward Goodwood. Semicircular towers still remain at intervals. On other sides the walls form terrace-boundaries to the private gardens of the bishop, dean, and canons, and the outside of them is well seen from the fields beyond West Street. The greater part of these walls are Roman flint masonry.

Beyond the city walls, N., is the so-called *Otter Memorial*, founded as a training college for schoolmasters, by Bp. Otter, and erected in 1849–50. It is a good collegiate building, from the designs of Mr. J. Butler. Not prospering it had to be closed, but has recently been re-opened for other educational purposes.

Not quite 1 m. N. of the walls, on the Goodwood road, are some remarkable lines of embankment, now called *the Broyle*, probably from the ancient character of the district, once covered with coppice, *bruillum*. The lines extend for a considerable distance N. and W., but have never been thoroughly examined. A somewhat similar work, called "Redvin's Cop," runs E. of Goodwood. It has been suggested that the "Broyle" marks the military station of Roman Regnum without the walls.

The *Excursions* from Chichester are replete with interest. The visitor will do well to see (*a*) Selsey, (*b*) Boxgrove and Goodwood, (*c*) Kingly Bottom, and (*d*) Bignor; but if the last is an object of interest *per se*, it may most easily be reached from Amberley. (Rte. 24.)

(*a*) The tourist in search of the picturesque must not be sent to *Selsey*,

although it is a corner of much historical interest. The point of Selsey Bill is about 9 m. from Chichester, whence it may most easily be visited. The entire hundred of Manhood, forming the peninsula, the name of which indicates that it was anciently covered with forest (Mainwood), is a dead level, with a rich soil, composed of the London clay, and with deep marshes at intervals. The low coast is still encroached on by the sea, which is said to have swept away half the peninsula since the Saxon period. The entire district was granted by Edilwalch, King of the S. Saxons, to Wilfrid of York, shipwrecked on this coast about 680-1. Edilwalch and his queen were already Christians, but the whole of his people still worshipped Thor and Odin. They were, however, prepared to receive Christianity, for Wilfrid first baptized the chiefs and principal leaders, and the priests who were with him speedily brought over the rest. No rains, says Bede, had fallen for 3 years before Wilfrid's arrival. A great famine had been the result; and the S. Saxons, chaining themselves together in companies of 30 or 40, sought an end to their miseries by throwing themselves into the sea. Wilfrid taught them to fish, of which before they knew nothing; and on the first day of baptism the rain fell in plenty, and the earth once more became fruitful. Upon *Selsey*, "the seal's island," he then established a monastery, and collected there such of his followers as, like himself, had been exiled from Northumberland. In this southern house Oswald, the sainted King of Northumbria, was especially reverenced. (See *Bede*, l. iv. c. 14.)

Wilfrid was thus the first Bishop of Selsey and of the S. Saxons, and the see continued here until after the Conquest, when it was removed to Chichester. For this Saxon cathedral and monastery of Selsey all search will now be in vain. The village of Selsey, now about ½ m. from the sea, is traditionally said to have been once in the centre of the peninsula; at all events, the site of the old cathedral is now covered by water. It is said to have lain about a mile E. of the present church, and so rapidly has the sea encroached within the last 3 cents., that in Camden's time the foundations were uncovered at low water. The line of anchorage along the S. E. coast is still called "the Park," which was existing and full of deer temp. Hen. VIII., and for poaching in which Bp. W. Rede (1368-85) fiercely excommunicated certain unhappy deer-stealers.

The *Church*, which stood about 2 m. N.E. of the village, was pulled down 1865. It was dedicated to St. Peter, like the ancient cathedral, and was of some size. In the nave were some grave-slabs of Sussex marble, with crosses and other ornaments, said to have been brought from a former church. Against the N. wall of the chancel was a somewhat remarkable monument for John Lews and Agatha Gorges his wife, died 1537. Behind the recumbent figures were the lady's patron saints, St. George and St. Agatha. Similar arrangements exist at West Wittering and at West Hampnett, and seem to indicate the same designer; perhaps one of the Bernardi family, settled in Chichester about this time. This monument, together with a curious ancient font, is preserved in the *church* erected 1867, near the village, by St. Aubyn. In the ch.-yard is an epitaph by Hayley on the tombstone of two young men drowned off the coast. Close adjoining are the mound and trench of an ancient fortification.

The whole of the Selsey peninsula, but especially the coasts and the Pagham Creek, is the resort of innumerable wild-fowl, many of rare species; and, in severe winters, flocks of wild swans are always to be heard

and seen here. The patches of brushwood, and rough copses of stunted oak, which dot its line of coast, also "afford tempting places of rest to our vernal migratory birds on their first arrival from the Continent." "Here, in the dead long summer days, when not a breath of air has been stirring, have I frequently remained for hours stretched on the hot shingle, and gazed at the osprey as he soared aloft, or watched the little islands of mud at the turn of the tide, as each gradually rose from the receding waters, and was successively taken possession of by flocks of sandpipers and ring-dotterels, after various circumvolutions on the part of each detachment, now simultaneously presenting their snowy breasts to the sunshine, now suddenly turning their dusky backs, so that the dazzled eye lost sight of them from the contrast; while the prolonged cry of the titterel, and the melancholy note of the peewit from the distant swamp, mingled with the scream of the tern and the taunting laugh of the gull."—*A. E. Knox.* The sands are very firm and dry, and it is possible to drive along them for about 10 miles. Off the coast there is an extensive fishery, and a "Selsey cockle" is one of Fuller's "four good things" of Sussex. (See *Introduction.*)

In Pagham Harbour, between Pagham and Selsey Church, and but 3 m. W. from Bognor, is a place called by the fishermen the *Hushing Well.* Over a space of about 130 ft. long by 30 broad, the water is "apparently in a state of ebullition, from the rushing of immense volumes of air to the surface. The noise of the bursting bubbles resembles the simmering of a huge caldron, and may sometimes be heard at Selsey Church, ¼ m. distant." The air rushes through a bed of shingle, left dry at low tide, and the only explanation hitherto offered is, that there is some large cavity beneath, from which the air is expelled as the water rushes in. (The Hushing Well and Selsey Church may be visited from Bognor, taking especial note of the state of the tides.) Pagham harbour itself was formed by an irruption of the sea at the beginning of the 14th cent., when 2700 acres were destroyed. The *Church* of Pagham is good E. E., and worth notice, although it has been much injured by "repairers." It is dedicated to Thomas à Becket, and was probably built, soon after his canonization, by an archbishop of Canterbury, to which see the manor belonged till the Reformation. A slab in the chancel, with Lombardic characters, should be looked for. Some indistinct remains of the archiepiscopal palace are visible in a field S.E. of the church.

At *Bracklesham Bay*, 3 m. W. of Selsey Bill, masses of clay occur on the sands, containing fossil shells of great rarity. "The part of the bay most interesting to the geologist is that immediately in the neighbourhood of Bracklesham barn, especially at about a furlong to the E. of that spot, where there is a small break or chine in the low clay cliff. Here there is a stratum of light green marly sand, abounding in *Venericardia planicosta* and other shells."—*Bowerbank.* Vertebræ and other bones of turtles, serpents, and crocodiles, have also been discovered here. At *Cakeham*, in West Wittering, 2 m. beyond, is a lofty hexagonal tower of brick, with labelled windows, built by Bp. Sherborne of Chichester, in the early part of the 16th cent., for the sake of the sea view, which is here very fine and unimpeded. Cakeham Manor was an occasional residence of the Bps. of Chichester, but the tower is now the only relic of their palace here. Here Rich. de la Wych, the sainted bishop, is said to have miraculously fed, during a great dearth, 3000 per-

sons with beans only sufficient for one-third the number.

In *West Wittering Church* is a canopied altar-tomb, with bas-reliefs at the ends, representing the Annunciation and the Resurrection It is that of William Ernley, died 1545, and resembles the Lews monument at Selsey.

Kynor, in the parish of *Sidlesham*, extending W. to the sea, is, in all probability, the "Cymenes-ora," at which Ella and his three sons, *Cymen*, Wlencing, and Cissa, landed in 477, whence they established themselves on the coast, and founded the settlement of the S. Saxons. Sidlesham Church is mainly E. E. In it is a good "Flanders chest" of Dec. character. The little village, with its large tide-mill, sleeping in the clear summer air at the head of the estuary, looks like some sharply touched landscape by Asselyn or Van Goyen.

(*b*) Although the traveller must not be sent S. of Chichester in search of the picturesque, he may very safely turn northward. As soon as the ground begins to rise toward the chalk range, the views become of great interest, fringed from the higher land with a background of sea. A first excursion may be to *Goodwood* and the race-course above it; or a longer round may be made by *Boxgrove*, visiting the church there, proceeding by Halnaker to Goodwood, thence to St. Roche's Hill and the race-course, and back to Chichester by the Midhurst road. On this route

West Hampnett, 1½ m., has an E.E. church, with a monument to Richard Sackville and his wife in the chancel. Between the 2 kneeling figures is a representation of the Holy Trinity, in which the arrangement is that of a Pietà. The dove (as on the tomb of the Black Prince at Canterbury) is wanting. Beneath is the inscription, "Sanctus Spiritus Unus Deus," the 2 figures above being apparently intended to form part of the sentence. (See Selsey, *ante*.) Beyond the ch., by the roadside, is *West Hampnett Place*, now the union poorhouse for this and the adjoining parishes. The front is modern, the rest of the house Elizabethan. The ceiling of the great staircase is painted in the style of Kneller. The house is said to have been built by Rd. Sackville, uncle of Thomas, first Lord Buckhurst. The *Church* of

**Boxgrove*, 2 m., should on no account be left unvisited, since it is one of the most important specimens of E. E. in the kingdom. Boxgrove Priory was founded temp. Hen. I. by Robert de Haia, who then possessed the lordship. He made it a cell for 3 monks, attached to the Benedictine abbey of Lessay in Normandy (diocese of Coutances). The number was increased to 15 by the St. Johns, heirs of Robert de Haia; and when the alien priories were suppressed, Boxgrove was made "denizen, or indigena," and retained its rich endowments. At the Dissolution, Thomas West, Lord Delawarr, then lord of Boxgrove and Halnaker, pleaded earnestly for it to Cromwell. "I have made therein a powr chapell to be buried yn," he writes; but in spite of this, and although commissioner Layton found its condition satisfactory—"the prior is a gret husbonde and kepith gret hospitalitie; ejus monachi omnes sunt ejusdem farinæ"—the Boxgrove Benedictines were not spared.

The **Church*, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Blaize, was divided, according to the practice of the Benedictines: the nave, or portion W. of the tower, now in ruins, had an altar under the tower, and served as the

parish church. The existing church (restored in 1865 by Sir G. G. Scott) consists of the chancel, aisles, transepts, and central tower; of nearly all which, with the exception of the tower, which is Norm., the character is rich E. E. This belonged to the monks, and was walled off from the parish church at the W. end, now destroyed. The composition of the choir is of great beauty. "It is divided into 4 square compartments, each having a cross vault with ribs, the diagonal being enriched with the tooth ornament." The E. end resembles the presbytery of Chichester cathedral. Remark the pillared brackets from which the vaulting-shafts spring; and the graceful manner in which they are made to fill the spaces between the circular pier arches. The clerestory above the pier arches is very beautiful—its unequal arches supported by slender columns of Purbeck. The E. window is a large triple lancet, with long filleted shafts of Purbeck marble between the lights. The vaulting throughout is covered with paintings of the same character as those of Bp. Sherborne in Chichester cathedral; and no doubt by the same artist. A peculiar blue green is used for the foliage and traceries. Under the second bay, on the S. side of the chancel, is the tomb of Lord Delawarr (died 1532); a most striking specimen of Renaissance. The character of the upright ornamented shafts, covered with rude low reliefs, is very remarkable. On one, a lady standing in a wattled enclosure, catches in her apron the figs which a climbing figure in the tree above shakes down to her. Within the tomb, remark the central pendant boss, and the curious miniature vault with elaborate groyning. Lord Delawarr's "powr chapell" now serves as a "ducal" seat for Goodwood, at the expense of the noble owner of which the ch. has been restored.

The aisles, like the chancel, are E. E. In the S. transept is placed the monument of Philippa, Countess of Arundel, afterwards wife of Thomas Lord Poynings (circ. 1428). In the wall of the N. aisle are 3 arched tombs without inscriptions. 2 daughters of Adeliza of Louvain, Queen of Henry I., and afterwards wife of William de Albini, Earl of Arundel, were buried here, and these memorials possibly belong to them. In the N. transept is a bad monument for Sir William Morley of Halnaker, and opposite one for his heiress, the Countess of Derby, with a bas-relief commemorating her charity. Three other arched tombs are in the S. aisle, where the E. E. windows have been less tampered with. The arches from the transepts into the aisles are early Norm. The remains of floor-tiling should be noticed throughout. The upper storeys of the tower are open, as a lantern. *Obs.* in the ch.-yard the ruins of the nave. Outside the ch. the wall is visible, across the entrance to the nave, which divided the parish ch. from that of the priory (comp. the arrangements at Arundel, and at Christchurch, Hants). In the centre is a niche (tabernacle?) above the ancient altar-site. On the N. side were the cloisters and chapter-house; the entrance to the last dilapidated, but still showing some fine and curious low Norman arches. Near the W. end of the church is the monastic pigeon-house, of brick, with buttresses. Through the farm-gate beyond, N., are the remains of the Prior's Lodging, wrongly styled the refectory. They are early Dec., the lower storey vaulted, with a range of pillars running longitudinally. The corbel heads, from which the vault arches sprang, remain. Above were larger apartments, and a third range in the gable. Many fragments of the priory are traceable in the farm walls and buildings.

The ruins of *Halnaker*, ½ m. N., need

not long delay the tourist. The house was a good specimen of Henry VIII. architecture, with a gateway flanked by small octangular turrets leading into a square court. It is now little more than a mass of ruined walls, with an occasional stone window-frame. The builder was Sir Thomas West, Lord Delawarr, whose "powr chapell" we have already contemplated. Halnaker is now attached to Goodwood, by whose owners it was dismantled. In the park, well filled with deer, is an avenue of Spanish chestnuts which should not be left unnoticed.

The park of **Goodwood* (Duke of Richmond), 1 m.W., may be visited at all times. The house is shown with much liberality at all times, Sundays and Goodwood race week excepted. Goodwood possibly derives its name from its ancient Saxon possessor Godwinus, who was fortunate enough to retain his lands at the period of the Conquest. It was purchased from the Compton family by the first Duke of Richmond about 1720. The house, of no especial beauty, is built on four sides of a hexagon, with towers at the angles. The original design was by Sir William Chambers; the later additions are Wyatt's. The collection of pictures here is not one of great importance, although of some extent. It is richest in portraits. As the hanging of the pictures is apt to be altered from time to time, the following appropriation of them to particular rooms may not be found quite correct. Notice in the *hall* those of Charles I. in his robes of state, Henrietta Maria in white satin, and their 5 children, all by *Vandyck:* a half-length of Charles II., *Sir Peter Lely:* Louise de Querouaille, Duchess of Portsmouth, mistress of Charles II. (generally called "Madam Carwell"), *Kneller:* Charles, 1st Duke of Richmond (son of Charles II. and Louise de Quereuaille), and his Duchess, Anne, both by *Kneller:* and Sir William Waller, the General of the Parliamentarians who took Arundel Castle and the city of Chichester, *Sir P. Lely.* A pair of curfews, of copper, riveted together (15th cent.), are also shown in the hall. In a cabinet in the *drawing-room* are preserved "a worked shirt of Charles I., and various silver articles used during the infancy of Charles II."—*Mason's* Goodwood. Much of the china in this room was presented by Louis XV. to the 3rd Duke of Richmond. The *dining-room* contains busts of the Marquis of Rockingham and Pitt by *Nollekens,* and of the Duke of Wellington by *Turnerelli.* In the *music-room* are portraits of Charles, 2nd Duke of Richmond; Duke of Monmouth, *Kneller;* Killegrew the wit, Carew the poet, and Montrose, all 3 by *Vandyck;* and some by *Lely.* Of the other pictures the most striking is a large one by *Salvator Rosa,* representing a Seaport with ruins. In the *waiting-room* beyond are the third Duchess of Richmond, the gem of the Collection, Lady Charles Spencer, and 2 portraits of the third Duke of Richmond, all by *Sir J. Reynolds;* and William Pitt, by *Gainsborough.* A full-length of the 5th Duchess of Richmond, in the *staircase-hall,* was thought by *Lawrence* "one of the best he had painted." Here are also Charles II., by *Lely;* Miss Stewart, "La belle Stewart," afterwards Duchess of Richmond, as Bellona, also by *Lely,* and a very fine picture (this lady is said to have afforded the type for the figure of Britannia on the coins of the realm); and in the gallery above, Nell Gwynne, the Duchess of Portsmouth, and Mrs. Middleton, all showing *Lely's* one-pin-fastened dresses. The finest *Vandyck* in the collection is placed here—Charles I., Henrietta, and the Princes Charles and James. This picture was in the Orleans Gallery; and was purchased by the 3rd Duke for 1100*l.* Vandyke painted 3 copies: one in

the possession of the Crown; one belonging to the Duke of Devonshire; and this at Goodwood. In the *small library* are the third Duke of Richmond, by *Romney*, and the fourth Duke (who died in Canada), by *Jackson*. In the *billiard-room* are *Romney's* portrait of Lord Anson; and some landscapes by *George Smith* (d. 1775) and *John*, his younger brother (d. 1764), natives of Chichester, and once of considerable reputation. Many of their best pictures have been engraved by Woollet. The most remarkable picture here, however, is the so-called "Cenotaph of Lord Darnley;" brought from the Château d'Aubigny, where it was discovered in a dilapidated state. There is a duplicate in the possession of the Earl of Pomfret. In the right-hand corner is the inscription, "Tragica et lamentabilis internecio serenissimi Henrici Scotorum Regis." In the centre the figure of Darnley is seen exposed before the altar of a chapel, and near it are his son, King James; the Earl and Countess of Lennox, his father and mother; and his younger brother; all kneeling. The story of Darnley's murder is told in small compositions arranged in different parts of the picture. First appears the actual murder, where 2 armed figures are drawing the body from the bed; next, the body of Darnley is shown lying under a tree in the orchard; and last is the battle array of Carberry Hill, where Queen Mary parted from Bothwell. Below again is a view of the city of Edinburgh, with Salisbury Crags and Arthur's Seat. From 2 of the inscriptions it appears that this picture was commenced in October, 1567, when King James was 16 months old, and finished in the January following. It was thus begun within 7 months after the murder. For whom, and by whom, this curious picture was designed, is not known, though it has been ascribed to *Levinus Venetianus* or *Vogelarius*. It has been engraved by Vertue. On the *stone staircase* are *Hogarth's* picture of "The Lady's Last Stake," a duplicate of that painted for Lord Charlemont; many landscapes by the *Smiths;* some portraits by *Romney* and *Hudson;* and "Antiochus and Stratonice" by *Barry*. In the *Long Hall* are two curious views of London from the terrace and gardens of Richmond House, by *Canaletti*. The *Tapestry Drawing-room* is hung with fine old Gobelins, the designs from 'Don Quixote.' The chimney-piece is by *Bacon*. Among family relics preserved here are the signet seal of Charles II. and the Duchess of Portsmouth (in one of his letters the King styles her "Fubsey"); a miniature of Charles II., by *Cooper*; and relics of the Duke of Wellington from Waterloo.

Goodwood *Park* is more attractive than the house. The views from the higher grounds are very grand; and the trees beat the pictures. Of these the Lebanon cedars are the finest. 1000 were planted by the third duke in 1761; only about 150 now remain, but many are of unusual size. The largest, in a paddock near the dog-kennels, measures 25 ft. in circumference. The greater number are scattered in clumps through the park, and on the road to Molecomb, a villa within the domain. Remark also two very large cork-trees opposite the principal entrance; an enormous beech opposite the stables; a spruce fir near the kitchen gardens; and some deciduous cypresses in the High Wood, where is also a fine chestnut avenue. In the High Wood grounds, not far from the house, is a temple containing the famous "Neptune and Minerva" slab, found at Chichester in 1731, in digging the foundations for the Council Chamber; when the remains of stone walls were also discovered, no doubt part of the temple to which the inscrip-

tion refers. The stone is of grey Purbeck (not Sussex) marble. The inscription, as restored, with almost certainty, runs thus; the letters in Italics mark the conjectural restorations :—

" *N*eptuni et Minervæ templum
pro salute d*omus* divinæ
ex auctoritat*e Tib.* Claud.
*Co*gidubni r. leg. aug. in Brit.
*Colle*gium fabror. et qui in eo
a sacris sunt d. s. d. donante aream
*Pud*ente Pudentini fil."

Cogidubnus, to whom, as a reward for his fidelity to the Romans, many cities were given after the successes of Plautius and Scapula, here takes the name of his patron, the Emperor Claudius, according to Roman custom. The "Collegium fabrorum" may have been the company of the carpenters or shipbuilders of the port; Neptune and Minerva were thus their natural patrons, the last as the goddess of Arts. Comp. Virg.—

" Instar montis equum *divina Palladis arte.*"

The deep interest which belongs to the Pudentinus part of the inscription has already been noticed. (Chichester, *ante.*)

Above the *Pheasantry* (now neglected) and nearly on the hill-top, is *Cairney Seat*, which has "received its name from that of a faithful old servant of the family." The view from the building here, which is open for the use of the public, extends far along the coasts of Sussex and Hampshire, and is very striking.

The *Race-course*, with its yet more magnificent prospect, is about a mile from the house. Races were established here in 1802, and the course is now one of the best in the kingdom. It is a horse-shoe, like Epsom, so that the spectator may command a view of all the running; but so bold a ravine divides its extremities, that no cross-country cavalcade can be present here, as there, at both the starting and the winning-posts. "The celebrity which Goodwood races have now obtained is entirely owing to the exertions of the late duke." They have, perhaps, somewhat declined of late years; but the meeting, which takes place in July, is still more "aristocratic" than either Ascot or Epsom. From the course it is possible to proceed, either on foot or on horseback, for almost any distance along the heights of the chalk hills. The paths and wood walks are all open, and all beautiful. The beech is here the principal tree, smooth stemmed, and with little undergrowth. (For the eastern line, towards Bignor, see *post*, *d.*) On Rook's or St. Roche's Hill, W. (height, 702 ft.), is an ancient camp called the *Trundle*, circular, enclosing about 5 acres, with a double vallum and deep fosse. In the centre are the traces of a small building, 14 ft. by 11, of flints cemented with a very hard mortar. Its age and purpose are entirely matters of conjecture. From Rook's Hill the tourist may gain the Midhurst road, and so return to Chichester.

(*c.*) A second excursion northward may be to *Kingly Bottom* and *Bow Hill*. This may be prolonged to *Up Park* at pleasure. The road has no special interest until Kingly Bottom itself is reached, 4 m. N.W. from Chichester. This is a long narrow vale, lying under *Bow Hill*, an outlying spur of the chalk range. It is most picturesquely wooded throughout; but its principal feature is a cluster of yew-trees of very great age and size, at the foot of the chalk escarpment. The valley is said to derive its name from a great fight between the men of Chichester and a body of invading Danes, about the year 900. Many of the leaders or "kings" of these last were killed;

and the 4 large barrows on the side of the downs, N. of the valley, are said to cover their remains. Two of them were opened during the Archæological Association's visit to Chichester in 1853, but no discoveries were made that could even mark their age. At the foot of *Stoke Down*, on the E. side of Kingly Bottom, are a number of circular excavations, on an average about 10 ft. in diameter, and 4 ft. deep. They have been thought, perhaps without much reason, to mark the site of an ancient British village. Similar hollows exist on the Dorsetshire downs; and there is a large group at Worlebury, on the coast of Somersetshire.

In *Racton* Church, W. of the valley, is a monument to one of the Gunter family, somewhat resembling those at W. Wittering and Selsey. St. John the Baptist here stands in the centre, whilst male and female figures kneel on either side. *Racton Tower*, on the low ground under Bow Hill, is used as a beacon by ships in the intricate navigation of Thorney Isle or Selsey Bill. It was erected by Lord Halifax, the owner of Stanstead Park, in the domains of which it stands. *Stanstead Park* (G. Wilder, Esq.), further W., is famous for its so-called "forest" of 1666 acres. The house was built about 1687 by the 1st Earl of Scarborough; but has been a good deal altered. In it are some good Gibbons carving; and a suit of tapestry, representing the battle of Wynendaal, brought from Flanders by Lord Scarborough. Six suits of tapestry were made at Arras for Marlborough and 5 of his generals.

The "forest" lies W. of the house; and is divided by 3 great avenues, of which the central one is 2 miles long. The tourist may either proceed through Stanstead Forest by indifferent roads to Compton, and so to Up Park, or he may return through Kingly Bottom, and proceed to it by N. Marden. The whole of this country is interesting and picturesque. *Up Park*, about 3 m. N. of Stanstead, is perhaps its finest point. The park is large, well wooded, and commands very wide land and sea views. The beech is the principal tree; there are some clumps of very great size, shadowing the deep ferny hollows. The park may be visited; but the house is not generally shown to strangers. It was built at the end of the 17th cent. and is full of interesting collections, pictures, carvings, &c.—the most important being a collection of Sèvres china, bought about half a century ago for 20,000*l.*, and which must now be worth five times that sum. From Up Park it is *possible* to proceed along the line of the downs to Cocking and so back to Chichester. Nothing can be more picturesque than the scenery; but much cannot be said for the roads, and the distance is at least 10 m. On the top of the downs at *Treyford* are 5 very high barrows, placed in a line, and called the "Devil's Jumps."

(*d*) By far the most interesting excursion to be made from Chichester is that across the chalk range to the Roman remains at *Bignor*. Bignor may be visited from Brighton or Amberley (Rte. 24) by help of the rail; or a tour may be taken from Arundel by Parham and Bignor to Petworth, thus including the 4 most interesting points in this part of Sussex; but the chalk hills, here most picturesque and remarkable, can nowhere be seen so well as in crossing them from Chichester to Bignor—about 12 m. The route should be by Up-Waltham, across Sutton Hill, and so down upon Bignor; returning to Chichester over Bignor Hill and by the line of the "Stane Street." This will be a long summer-day's work. The distance, owing to the steep hills and indifferent roads, cannot fairly be estimated in miles.

Eartham (Sir J. P. Milbank-Huskisson, Bt.), 6 m. from Chichester, about ½ m. E. from the main road, may be visited on the way. Hayley's residence here, inherited from his father, from whence the 'Triumphs of Temper' were sent forth, was long a gathering place for the literary world of his time. Cowper the poet spent 6 or 7 weeks here with Hayley, 1792. It was purchased from the poet by the Right Hon. Wm. Huskisson, the statesman, and the first victim of English railways. (For the best notice of Hayley, by Southey, see *Quart. Rev.*, vol. xxxi.). The house has been greatly altered. The *Church* has a remarkable Norm. chancel arch, of the same type which occurs at Amberley and Steyning. The rest is E.E. In the chancel is a very beautiful monument, erected by *Flaxman* to a son of Hayley. An angel, holding in the right hand a palm-branch, raises, with the left, a coronal of flowers above his head. It is better than any of the Flaxman sculptures in the cathedral. The verses below, recording his son's

> "Gentle manners, his exalted mind,
> Modestly firm, and delicately kind,"

are by the poet. In the N. aisle is a tablet to Mr. Huskisson, who is buried in the Liverpool cemetery.

Eartham lies among the low hills at the foot of the downs, and the scenery increases in interest from this point. Shortly before reaching *Up-Waltham*, 9 m. from Chichester, a picturesque valley opens W. towards Singleton and East Dean. The hills are dotted with scattered wood among beds of fern; and the chalk begins to display itself more clearly. The little ch. of Up-Waltham is E. E., with a circular apse. There is no E. window; two small lancets are arranged on either side.

At Littleton farm, a short distance beyond, the road turns up over Sutton Hill. The view N., that suddenly breaks upon the spectator as he gains the top of the hill, will not readily be forgotten. The whole sweep of the Weald is commanded, with hamlets nestled among their trees at the foot of the downs, circling round E., with Chanctonbury Ring as a termination. W. is Duncton Beacon, a still higher point than Sutton Hill. A steep, rough road descends to the *White Horse* at *Sutton*, where the tourist had better leave his carriage, and proceed on foot to *Bignor*, 1 m., at which place there is no inn. The walk is through deep lanes with broken banks, overhung with spreading oaks and sheaves of traveller's joy—the last a marked feature N. of the hills. At Bignor *Church* remark the long lancets of the chancel. In the churchyard are two very large yews. The mistress of the villa, whose assistance must be invoked in order to see the pavements, which are now preserved under lock and key, lives at an adjoining farm. At the angle turning into the fields, remark a very picturesque timbered house, with a projecting upper storey. Nothing can be more beautiful than the situation of the villa itself. The colonnades of its principal rooms opened toward the S.W., to receive the full warmth of such sun as was to be had "in ultima Britannia;" and looked into the bosom of the green hills, with their "holts" of beech and ash trees, their scattered junipers and hawthorns. The Stane Street —the Roman road from Regnum (Chichester) to Londinium — descends the hill obliquely in full view. Whoever he was, proprætor or legate, who fixed his lares here, he was certainly not without an eye for natural beauty; although he may have had another upon the well-stored forests, the territories of Silvanus and the Dii agrestes, which spread round him in all directions.

Bignor is the "Ad Decimum," the

station at the 10th milestone from *Regnum* (Chichester), of the Itineraries; a halting-place which was probably established at this point of the Roman road on account of the vicinity of the great villa; just as a modern railway "lord" procures a station in the neighbourhood of his own residence. The site of Ad Decimum was doubtful until 1811, when the pavements were first discovered by the farmer who held the land, who struck up a fragment in ploughing. There are marks of the ploughshare on many of the tiles. His family still farm the land, the present owner being Mr. R. Tupper. The fields had always been known by the names of the "Berry" and the "Town" field; in the last of which there was a tradition that the old "town" of Bignor had once stood. The earth lay from one to two feet thick above the pavements. The villa was of unusual dimensions. "The buildings have been traced to an extent of about 600 feet in length by nearly 350 ft. in breadth. The principal household buildings formed about one half that length. They stood round an inner court, which was nearly a rectangular parallelogram."—*Wright.* The chief apartments were on the N.E. side of this court, and opened into a cryptoporticus, or ambulatory, surrounding the court, at the S.W. corner of which were baths and sudatories. There are three principal pavements. The largest, first discovered, was probably that of the triclinium or great banqueting hall; an apartment in 2 divisions, the smaller of which lies backward from the court. "It is not improbable that there was a curtain thrown across, by which the two rooms might at will be separated or thrown into one."—*Wright.* Its principal decorations are two circular compartments, one 7 ft. 6 in. in diameter, the other 16 ft. The smaller exhibits Ganymede and the eagle: the larger is divided into six compartments, of which those remaining contain figures of dancing nymphs. This pavement so completely resembles one at Avenches in Switzerland, executed about the reign of Titus, that this Sussex villa has been assigned to the same period. In the centre of the larger compartment is a stone cistern, 4 ft. in diameter and 1 ft. 8 in. deep, having a round hole at the bottom, connected with a leaden pipe for carrying off the water. This is also found at Avenches, and not elsewhere. It may possibly have served as a fountain. The uneven surface of the pavement is caused by the flues of the hypocaust, by which the room was heated, giving way beneath it. A second pavement, W. of this principal room, displays a remarkable head, covered with drapery, and with a leafless branch at the side, which has been called Winter, and thought to have been one of the four seasons figured at the corners of the pavement. It has also been suggested (but most improbably) that the head is that of a British Druid, with his mystic branch of misletoe. The remaining ornaments of this room deserve attention. The third pavement, a very important one, exhibits combats of Cupids, habited as gladiators; *Retiarii*, with net, trident, and short sword; *Secutores*, with shield, greave for the left leg, and crested helmet; and *Rudiarii*, veterans, holding a rod, and regulating the combats. Four different scenes are represented. In one, the gladiators are preparing for the struggle; in another they are engaged in it; in a third the retiarius is wounded, and the rudiarius is coming to his assistance; and in the last he has fallen, and is disarmed. The N. end of the pavement has a semicircular division, within which is a female head ornamented with a chaplet of flowers, and surrounded by a nimbus of a light blue colour. It would seem that Venus and Juno brought their ancient rivalry into Britain,

since the appropriation of this head is claimed by both. The W. part of this room was ornamented by Doric columns, of which fragments remain. The pavement of a smaller room, 20 ft. by 9 ft. 9 in., is entire, and shows some graceful patterns. Another contains a curious example of the open fireplace—the "caminus" or "focus"—upon which logs from the Sussex forest were piled up for warming the apartment instead of the heated air from the hypocaust. The remains of the bath, and of an extensive hypocaust for warming the sudatory, lie at the S.W. corner of the court. There are portions of smaller mosaics, and of numerous other rooms. The ambulatory or "crypto-porticus," which surrounded the whole court, was 10 ft. wide, with a beautiful tesselated pavement. The outer court was much larger than the inner, which contained the household buildings, and "seems to have been surrounded by bare walls, although traces of buildings were found in various parts of its interior. The walls of this outer court seem to have continued so as to surround the whole edifice, which perhaps, externally, presented merely the appearance of a great, irregular, square-walled enclosure." — *Wright.* Although the great size of the villa evidently marks it as having been that of one of the chief functionaries of the Regnian province, the mosaics, in point of execution, cannot be compared to those of Corinium (Cirencester), or of Woodchester in Gloucestershire. The work is much rougher, and the materials used are not so rich. There are no tesseræ of coloured glass as at Corinium. At Bignor Park is preserved a gold ring found near the villa; one of the finest examples of Roman art in precious metals which has been discovered in Britain. The work is chased, and set with an intaglio, representing the figure of a warrior holding a buckler before him. A few fragments of pottery, &c., are kept at the villa, in huts which have been built over the pavements in order to preserve them.

Bignor Park (J. Heywood Hawkins, Esq.) was long an appendage to the castle of Arundel, and used for fattening deer driven in from the forest. The house commands grand views of the Weald and South Downs. It was long the property of Nicholas Turner, Esq., whose daughters, Charlotte Smith of 'The Old Manor House,' and Mrs. Dorset, authoress of the still more widely known 'Peacock at Home,' both resided here for many years. Many of Charlotte Smith's sonnets relate to this neighbourhood and the banks of the Arun :—

"Farewell, Aruna! on whose varied shore
My early vows were paid at Nature's shrine!
. . . . . sighing I resign
Thy solitary beauties, and no more
Or on thy rocks or in thy woods recline,
Or on the heath, by moonlight lingering, pore
On air-drawn phantoms . . . ."

The house contains some important collections, artistic and archæological, but is not usually shown. Among them are "admirable impressions of Albert Durer's etchings, and a marvellously beautiful bronze relief of Paris and Helena."—*Waagen.*

Parham (see Rte. 24) may be visited from Bignor if the tourist remains in the neighbourhood for more than a single day. The country at the back of the South Downs is nowhere more interesting or attractive than here, but sleeping accommodation is somewhat difficult to procure. There is a *White Horse*, the badge of the Fitzalans, and a sign common to the district, at *Sutton*, and another at *Bury*, both small inns, which may do well enough if there are no sportsmen or harvest feasts in the way. At *Pulborough* and at *Storrington*, 5 to 6 m. off, are very tolerable inns; but at some distance from the best scenery.

"Fuci, particularly a branched species, *Fucoides Targionii*, occur abundantly in the fire-stone, or upper greensand, at the foot of the chalk downs, near Bignor."—*Mantell.*

The return to Chichester should be made over *Bignor Hill.* The road can scarcely be called one at all; and although it is passable for wheels, a stout pony will do the work far better. The hill-sides are here much more wooded than in other parts of the South Downs, and are picturesque in proportion. The green coombes, and the patches, delicious to the eye and the imagination, of "holt" and "shaw," as the little woods are locally named, together with the incessant play of light and shade along them, will recall Copley Fielding at every step. (For a general notice of the South Downs see *Introduction.*)

Bury Hill, the next E. of Bignor, has a large barrow or tumulus on the top. There is also a group of barrows on the S. ridge of Bignor Hill; from the top of which a magnificent view opens seaward, with the Isle of Wight W., and beyond the Arundel woods, E., the hill-crests above Steyning and Brighton. There is here a direction post from which the Roman road, the "Stane Street," descends in a straight line upon Chichester. This line may be taken, or another towards *Slindon* (marked on the post). This last is a green road, with very picturesque trees scattered along its course. *Dale Park* (J. C. Fletcher, Esq.) stands on the very edge of the Downs.

Slindon Park (C. S. Leslie, Esq.) is an Elizabethan house containing a long upper gallery. It is not generally shown. An older house here is said to have been built by an early Archbishop of Canterbury; and Stephen Langton, the famous Archbishop of Magna Charta (it is also asserted), died here. Near this a very handsome R. C. *chapel* has been built from the designs of C. A. Buckler, of Oxford (1865); it contains a memorial window for the late Countess of Newburgh.

Slindon beeches, which are scattered up and down a valley at the back of Slindon Park, deserve the notice of the artist.

The *parish ch.*, an old foundation, was restored in 1867.

From Slindon the tourist may return to Chichester (7 m.) by the West Hampnett road.

Chichester to Portsmouth.

31½ m. Bosham (Stat.).

The ch. is distant about 1 m. from the stat., or it may visited from Chichester by road; the distance is about 4 m., but the ride cannot be recommended on the score of beauty or interest. All this is forgotten, however, when the venerable tower is at last seen presiding over the quaint fishing village, at the head of its historic creek. The *Church*, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, stands on a green rising ground, extending to the water, and consists of chancel, nave, with N. and S. aisles, and W. tower. The portions called *Saxon* should be first noticed. These are the *Chancel Arch* and the *Tower*. The first is circular and unusually lofty, the pier shafts very high, with moulded capitals, and their bases, laid bare in 1865, are of such a character that whether they are Saxon or Roman is "adhuc sub judice," and the visitor may make his own discoveries. The *Tower* seems to have more positive claims. There is no external door. Above the circular arch, opening to the nave, is a triangular-headed window, with long-and-short work (such an arch occurs at Jarrow, and in other Anglo-Saxon buildings), and a small square slit beside it. In the massive walls are several round-headed windows deeply splayed. Two stages are marked without by square-edged

stringcourses, and under the spire is a Norm. (?) corbel-table. The parish books record that the steeple was set on fire by lightning in 1638, but no great harm was done. This portion of the building has at least the best claim of having witnessed Harold's appearance with hawk on wrist, as he is represented in the Bayeux tapestry, entering the church of Bosham to perform his devotions, before sailing from the harbour on his fatal visit to Duke William. The Norm. arch, depressed by accident, and still remaining, is represented in the tapestry.

The present *Chancel* is E. E., with an E. window of 5 lights. A college for a dean and 5 secular prebendaries was founded at Bosham by William Warlewast, Bp. of Exeter, about 1120. This bishop had dissolved his college at Plympton in Devonshire, on account of the irregular lives of the inmates, and he settled the same number on his manor here. The chancel was appropriated to this college, but is of considerably later date than its foundation. The shafts of the original E. E. windows are of Petworth marble. In the N. wall, under an arched recess, is a figure, traditionally said to be that of a daughter of Canute, who visited Earl Godwin at his castle here, and died. It is short, and apparently temp. Edw. I. The remaining stall-work is Perp. The nave is E. E., with circular piers and broad bases. The windows are of all dates, only one being the original E. E. At the E. end of the S. aisle is a groined E. E. crypt. In the wall adjoining is an arched tomb of some peculiarity. The font is E. E. The earliest exterior buttresses *seem* to be E. E.

In the course of some restorations made in 1865, the bases of the columns supporting the chancel arch were laid bare, and in front of one of them was discovered a small stone coffin, which is presumed to be that of the daughter of Canute.

Bosham Church is twice mentioned in the Domesday Survey, and is represented, but only under a general form, and not as a portrait, in the famous Bayeux tapestry, where Harold enters it before sailing. The very first picture in the tapestry exhibits "Harold and his knights riding towards *Bosham*," one of his principal manors on the S. coast. The well-known story, in which his father, Earl Godwin, is made to ask "Da mihi *basium*" in taking leave of Abp. Æthelnoth, and then to insist that the archbishop had given him *Bosham*, is first told by Walter de Mapes, and is of about equal authenticity with that recording the union of Bath and Wells. The lands of Harold extended from Chichester to Havant. The site of his residence at Bosham was probably that of the present manor-house, not far from the church, where an ancient moat incloses a considerable piece of ground. The barn in front is erected on remains of stone walls of great antiquity. The importance of Bosham no doubt arose from its being a safe landing-place at the head of the creek. Its name (*Bosanhamm*, Boso's meadow) is at least as old as Bede's time, who tells us that, when Bp. Wilfrid of York visited Sussex in 681, he found here at Bosham, encircled by woods and by the sea, (sylvis et mari circumdatum), a small religious house of 5 or 6 brethren, ruled by a Scot named Dicul,—a little Christian fortress in the midst of the heathen Saxons, on whom, however, Dicul and his monks had made no impression whatever. How far Bp. Warlewast's foundation was on the same site as Dicul's (which was confirmed by Wilfrid) is of course uncertain. Of the later college some portions remain close to the ch. An arched doorway here may perhaps be of the same date as the chancel; the rest seems later. Herbert de Bosham, Becket's secretary, but not, as is generally asserted, one of those

present at his death, was either a native of the village or a canon of this college. His 'Book of Becket's Martyrdom' was to be found in almost every religious house.

The bells of Bosham are said to have been carried off by the Danes. In punishment of their sacrilege, however, a great storm arose before they were half-way down the creek, and the weight of the bells sank their ship. But they still remain under the water, and on great festival days, so runs the tale, their voices may be heard chiming in sympathy with their Protestant successors in the tower. How far this is a scandal on the ancient bells, any one may judge who remarks the strong echo floating back from the West Itchenor woods, E. of the creek. Similar legends are told of Bottreaux in Cornwall, and of more than one church on the coast of Normandy. A colossal head, found in the churchyard here, is now preserved in the palace garden at Chichester. It has been taken for Woden or Jupiter, but is more probably the fragment of a St. Christopher.

The prebendal churches attached to the college of Bosham seem to have been restored or rebuilt about the same time as the chancel of the parent church. *Chidham* (1 m. W.) is E. E. of that time, as is *Appledram*, about ½ m. off the road in the way back to Chichester. A farm-house at this latter place, near the church, is said to be a portion of a tower built by William Renan, temp. Edw. II. But a licence to crenellate could not be obtained from the king, and the stone which had been collected for the rest of the castle was bought by Bp. Langton, who used it for the campanile adjoining the cathedral.

Along the flat coast district the rly. proceeds to

35½ m. Emsworth (Stat.), where the Hampshire border is crossed. 1 m. N., in Sussex, is *Westbourne*, where the ch., Tr.-Norm. and E.E., has a very large and massive Perp. tower, and a beautiful avenue of yew-trees. (For the line beyond Emsworth, by Havant, to Portsmouth, see *Handbook for Surrey and Hants.*)

ROUTE 22.

LONDON TO TUNBRIDGE WELLS, BY THREE BRIDGES, EAST GRINSTEAD, WITHYHAM, AND GROOMBRIDGE.

(*London, Brighton, and South Coast Rly.—East Grinstead Branch.*)

London to Reigate (see *Handbook for Surrey*).

Reigate to *Three Bridges* Junct. Stat., Rte. 17 (*ante*).

Here the line branches to East Grinstead through a country abounding in wood.

2½ m. Rowfant (Stat.).

4 m. Grange Road (Stat.).

6¾ m. East Grinstead (Stat.) (Pop. 5390) (*Inn*, Dorset Arms), whose church, on its lofty ridge, serves as a landmark to all the surrounding country.

East Grinstead was a borough until the time of the Reform Bill. It contains several old timbered houses, and also some handsome new ones, the neighbourhood having a high reputation alike for beauty and salubrity. The *Church* has been 3 times rebuilt, the first having been destroyed by lightning in 1684. The tower of its successor fell in 1785,

and was replaced by that now existing; lofty and pinnacled, and very effective at a distance, but not calculated to stand close inspection. The ch. is ded. to St. Swithin, and contains (preserved from the earlier building) a *Brass* for Sir Thomas Grey and Richard Lewkener of Brambletye (1505), husbands successively of Catherine, daughter of Lord Scales. The lady's effigy is lost. She and her 2nd husband founded and endowed the church, destroyed in 1684. Here is also the tomb of Speaker Abbot (1st Lord Colchester), d. 1829.

Notice in the ch.-yard a slab to the memory of John Gardner, carpenter, his wife, son, and daughter (son lost with all his crew in the *Pearl* in the Bay of Bengal), covered, both sides, with verses much better than the average of mortuary poetry.

Sackville College, near the ch., is a quaint-looking building, reminding one, on a small scale, of the W. front of Knole. It was founded 1609 by Robert Sackville, 2nd Earl of Dorset, whose will provided 1000*l.* for building this college, and 330*l.* per annum for the maintenance of its inmates, 31 poor men and women. The foundation is one of the most liberal since the Reformation, and improvements (mainly due to a late Warden, the Rev. J. M. Neale, D.D.) have much increased the importance of the college. The hall and chapel have been rebuilt since 1848, from designs by Butterfield, who has also superintended many lesser alterations. The college stands on high ground, and commands noble views towards Ashdown Forest. It is of grey sandstone, and forms a quadrangle, round which are arranged the different apartments. A set of rooms on the N.W. side is called the Dorset Lodgings, having been set apart for the accommodation of the founder's family. A warden, 2 assistant wardens, 6 brethren, and 6 sisters, make up the present establishment. The patronage is in the Sackville family.

Near the College is an establishment, called the *House of Mercy*, conducted somewhat in imitation of the Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity.

At Turner's Hill, W. of the Church of East Grinstead, is the birthplace of the river Medway; which runs through Forest Row and then turns northward on its way to the Thames.

About 3 m. S.E. of East Grinstead, and near *Forest Row Stat.*, are the remains of *Brambletye House*, of no great interest in themselves, and which certainly will not now be visited for the sake of any fictitious importance conferred on them by Horace Smith's romance. The house was built temp. James I. by Sir Henry Compton. In 1683 it was the property of a Sir James Rickards, during whose absence at a great hunt in Ashdown Forest, runs the tradition, the house was searched on suspicion of treason. Large supplies of arms and other military stores were discovered, and the news was conveyed to Sir James, who escaped to Spain without returning to Brambletye House. This was left uninhabited, and gradually fell into decay. The few remains are of James I.'s time; but the scenery of the valley in which they stand is more attractive than the ruins themselves.

Through deep cuttings to

10 m. FOREST ROW (Stat.). *Forest Row* is a straggling hamlet said to have been originally built for the accommodation of the lords and their retinue, who came to "rouse the hart" in the adjoining Forest of Ashdown. *Kidbrooke* (G. Fielden, Esq.) adjoins.

13½ m. HARTFIELD (Stat.) lies on the N. edge of Ashdown Forest. The church has E. E. and Dec. portions,

and the lich-gate is worth notice. In this parish are some scanty remains of *Bolebrook*, an ancient house of the Sackvilles. It was of brick, and dated from the 15th cent. There are fine views from *Holly Hill* (B. Hale, Esq.), *Perry Hill*, and *High Beeches*, all lying N. of the village and on the borders of Kent.

14 ¾m. Withyham (Stat.) Much of the *Ch.* was destroyed by lightning in the 17th cent.; but there are still some E. E. portions. It was rebuilt in 1672, and restored 1855, when a S. aisle was built, and the *Dorset* chancel, date 1624, was renovated. It contains 3 monuments worth notice. The earliest is an altar-tomb of white marble, for Richard Earl of Dorset, d. 1677. An infant son lies in the centre; the father and mother stand on either side; the earl died before the monument, originally intended for the son alone, could be erected. The 2 remaining monuments are—Duke of Dorset, d. 1799 (*Nollekens*), and Duke of Dorset, killed by a fall from his horse, 1815 (*Flaxman*). Pope's verses on the Earl of Dorset, who died at Bath in 1705, usually printed as "in the Church of Withyham" are *not* here, although the Earl himself, "The grace of courts, the Muse's pride," is buried in the church. So also is Thos. Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, Lord High Treasurer to Queen Elizabeth, but without a monument.

In this ch., as in Hartfield, and others throughout the district, are several iron tomb-slabs, of local manufacture. They are said generally to indicate the graves of proprietors of foundries.

1 m. S.E. of the church are the remains of *Buckhurst*, for many centuries the residence of the Sackvilles. Early in the 17th cent. the family obtained a grant of Knole in Kent from the Crown; having represented the "extreme bad ways" which made travelling difficult in the neighbourhood of Buckhurst. Thither they removed, and the stately old mansion of Buckhurst was suffered to fall into decay, a part of the materials being used for building Sackville College in East Grinstead. The size and importance of the ancient house may be estimated from the ground-plan in Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painters*, vol. i. The solitary survivor of so much magnificence is the gate tower, of no very great interest. Adjoining is the modern house of *Buckhurst Park* (Earl De La Warr).

17¼ m. Groombridge Junct. (Stat.). Crown, a clean country *Inn*.

rt. the line to Uckfield. An Act has also been obtained for a line from Groombridge to East Bourne.

l. is *Groombridge Place*, a modern moated house, on the site of the castle of the Wallers, where the Duke of Orleans was kept a prisoner after the battle of Agincourt.

rt. is the picturesque house of Edward Cook, R.A. (Rte. 15), *Glen Andred*, placed in the midst of a beautiful combination of rocks and foliage, showing the effects of judicious planting of rare conifers, combined with an artist's taste in gardening.

rt. The railway passes close under the *High Rocks*, just before reaching

20½ m. *Tunbridge Wells Terminus*, near the Well and the Pantiles, ½ m. from the S.E. Rly. Stat. (Rte. 15).

ROUTE 22A.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS TO HASTINGS, BY FRANT [MAYFIELD].

This road runs at a distance from railways, and has no public conveyance. The distance is about 35 m.

In passing through Frant, 3 m., it

commands the lovely view already described, over the adjoining park of Eridge (Marquis of Abergavenny) (Rte. 15).

6 m. Mark Cross. Near Mark Cross is a Roman Catholic Orphanage, built by the Dowager Duchess of Leeds.

rt. 2 m. *Rotherfield* Stat., on Tunbridge and Lewes Rly. (Rte. 19). The original church was founded by "the caldorman Berhtwald," who had been cured of a grievous sickness by a visit to the shrine of St. Denys, and who, having brought back with him some relics from the monastery, built a ch. here on his "Villa of Ridrefeld," in which to place them. Berhtwald afterwards (in 792) gave his church to the Abbey of St. Denys, which foundation established a cell here. The present *Church*, ded. to St. Denys, is mainly E. E., and has an open roof of chestnut. It has been well restored; a mural painting representing the martyrdom of St. Lawrence is seen near the pulpit. The river Rother rises here. 4 m. further is

8 m. (from T. W.) *Mayfield*. (Star, a fair country *Inn*.) The village stands high, commanding wide views of a country wooded and full of variety. Mayfield was a "peculiar" of the archbishops of Canterbury, and one of the line of similar parishes which extended across the country from the borders of Kent to Tarring in the neighbourhood of Worthing.

Abp. Dunstan built the first ch. at *Magavelda*, as in other villages remote from Canterbury, where he had residences. It was of wood, and, finding when dedicating it that its position was not exactly E. and W., he put his shoulder to it, and "aliquantulum pressit" the whole building into the right direction (*Eadmer*, V. S. Dun.). Just before or after this miracle, according to the local tradition,—but the story really belongs to the time when Dunstan was a monk at Glastonbury,—Mayfield was the scene of St. Dunstan's famous contest with the Devil. After holding the evil spirit with his tongs for some time, the saint let him go, when he leaped at one bound to Tunbridge Wells, and, plunging his nose into the spring, imparted to it its chalybeate qualities.

The large and handsome Perp. *Church*, dedicated to St. Dunstan, has an E. E. tower surmounted by a broach spire, and contains some iron grave-slabs, 1668 to 1708, cast in the forges of Sussex, and carved woodwork.

The *Palace*, adjoining the church, was a favourite residence of the Abps. An important council, regulating the celebration of holydays and saints' festivals, was held here in 1332, under Abp. Mepham, who, like Abps. Stratford and Islip, died at Mayfield. The last-named archbishop built the greater part of the palace here, "and wasted more of the timber in the Dourdennes (Weald of Kent) than any of his predecessors."—*S. de Birchington*. He fell from his horse in riding between Sevenoaks and Tunbridge; did not change his dress, and after dinner, at Mayfield, was seized with paralysis,—a fate which Aubrey might have recorded among his examples of oak-cutters' misfortunes (see *Norwood, Handbook for Surrey*, &c.). Cranmer exchanged Mayfield with the king for other lands, and it has since passed through the hands of many different proprietors. Sir Thos. Gresham, builder of the Exchange, resided here occasionally in great state, and entertained Elizabeth during one of her progresses. About 1740 the house was completely dismantled, and left to go to ruin until 1864, when the Duchess Dowager of Leeds purchased it and the land adjacent, and converted it into a Nunnery. The ruined *Hall* has become

the chapel, and other portions of the ruins were restored by Pugin, jun. The chapel is obligingly shown by one of the sisters.

The remains of the *Palace* deserve careful attention. They are partly Dec. of the 14th, and Perp. of the 16th cent. The building, the plan of which was irregular, consisted of a principal hall, with apartments at the E. end, having projections in the form of square towers. At the lower end of the hall were the kitchen and buttery, and a tower with servants' apartments. On the S. side was the porter's lodge.

The most ancient part of the building is the *Great Hall*, now a chapel, dating about 1350, and evidently the work of Abp. Islip. The stone used is the sand rock of the neighbourhood. The porch is massive and well proportioned. The arches, turned above the windows, between the buttresses, and "thus made to sustain a longitudinal as well as an outward pressure," should be remarked. Pinnacles probably once existed on the buttress-heads, balancing the thrust of the internal arch. "The whole design is singular, but beautiful, and has been followed to some extent in the windows of the new library at St. Augustine's, Canterbury." The transoms of the windows are peculiar to the domestic architecture of the time. Their tracery is remarkable, and should be compared with that in the hall-windows at Penshurst (*Hdbk. Kent*, Rte. 2), and in the windows of Chartham Church, near Canterbury (*Hdbk. Kent*, Rte. 7). Three lofty stone arches (original) span the hall, and sustain a modern timber roof of acute pitch, resembling those at the Mote, Ightham, Kent, where the centre arch is of stone, with timber arches at each end. The stone arches serve the purpose of principals; the timber roof is a modern restoration. Remark the vine, ivy, and oak-leaf of the roof corbels, bits of "naturalism" of the very best period. The stone diaper work at the upper end marks the seat of the archbishop. (Comp. that in Canterbury Cathedral, over Dunstan's shrine *Hdbk. Kent*, Rte. 3.) The closed window in the wall above probably communicated with his private apartments. Internal *length* of hall, 68 ft.; breadth, 38 ft.; height, 50 ft.

In the *Great Dining-Room*, now converted into the nuns' dwelling, is a hooded chimney-piece of stone, perhaps older than the hall. Observe the open lead-work and fleur-de-lys in the window of a lower room, perhaps a larder. Here are still exhibited some venerable relics: St. Dunstan's anvil, hammer, and tongs, of course the identical pair with which he pinched the Devil. An ancient sword, called St. Dunstan's, may also be inspected. "The anvil and tongs are of no great antiquity, but the hammer, with its solid iron handle, may be mediæval." —*M. A. Lower.* All are of local manufacture, as is the massive hand-rail of the great stone staircase. This parish, like others of the archbishop's "peculiars," stretching through the Weald towards Lewes, is in the heart of the Sussex iron district (see *Introduction*). Mayfield had important furnaces, and the iron copings of Rochester Bridge (now destroyed), presented early in the 16th cent. by Abp. Warham, were probably manufactured here. (*M. A. Lower.*)

St. Dunstan's Well, carefully walled round, adjoins the garden. Thomas May, the historian of the Long Parliament, was born in the palace in 1595.

The village contains some very picturesque old houses: "*the Middle House*," 1576, half timbered, very picturesque, has some carved work inside; "*the Lower House*," of stone,

temp. James I.; and others of less importance.

At Pennybridge are two Roman Catholic Orphanages, built 1866.

Mayfield is a good centre from which to explore the picturesque scenery of the surrounding district. Rotherfield and Crowborough Beacon may be visited from here; and the pedestrian will find a walk through the wild country between Mayfield and East Grinstead full of interest. (See Rte. 22.) The accommodation both at Mayfield and at the other villages on this line is sufficiently rustic, but the never-failing Sussex resource of eggs and bacon may be depended on, and, for the most part, the cleanliness and lavender sheets of Isaac Walton's old-fashioned inn.

All this country will be best explored by the pedestrian, who will find his pilgrimage in search of the picturesque amply rewarded. Owing to the peculiar formation of the Hastings sand, the whole district is broken into hill and valley, forming a class of scenery quite distinct from that of any other part of Sussex, and strongly resembling some corners of Devon. Nothing of this is seen from any line of railroad as yet made, but the Surrey and Sussex line (Rte. 20) would have opened up the district. The "picturesque old villages, the venerable farms niched into the hill-sides, with the '*wallet*' oak in front of the porch, and the green *wish* or meadow below," the hollow with its group of old ash-trees, and deep lanes hung with fern and wild flowers, afford a succession of pictures well worth the seeking. There are tolerable country *Inns* at *Mayfield* and at *Maresfield*, which the tourist will find good centres.

From Mayfield a lower spur of the forest ridge may be reached at *Heathfield*, 5 m. S. by footpath, but 8 m. by road, through scenery of the character already noticed. The summit of the ridge will be gained at *Cross-in-hand*, 2 m. W. of Heathfield, where is a small country *Inn*, and a ch. (erected 1864). The view from this point is magnificent, and especially from the Windmills, a little W. of the village, extending far over the Weald E. and W., with the line of the S. Downs and the sea in front. *Heathfield Park* (Sir C. W. Blunt, but occupied by Lord C. Hamilton) was long the residence of General Elliot, the famous defender of Gibraltar; whose title of Lord Heathfield was derived from this place. The house has since been greatly altered. The park is very fine, and commands noble views: the South Down range especially is seen well from here. At the N.W. corner is Heathfield Tower, a mark for the entire Weald, rising as it does from ground about 600 ft. above sea-level. It was built in honour of the hero of Gibraltar (Calpes defensori), by Francis Newbery, Esq., to whom Lord Heathfield's successor sold the estate. From the top of the tower the views embrace much of Kent and Sussex, with the coast-line from Beachy Head to Hastings. Forty churches are visible. The scene is fine, but not finer than that from Cross-in-hand. Louis Huth, Esq., of London, purchased *Possingworth Manor*, near Cross-in-hand, and in 1866 erected a large mansion commanding a fine view. The old house at Possingworth (now a farmhouse) is not unworthy of notice.

About ½ m. N.E. from Heathfield Park is *Cade Street*, where a tradition asserts that Jack Cade, the proposed reformer of the commonwealth, was killed by Alexander Iden, Sheriff of Kent. Cade is said to have been playing at bowls in the garden of an alehouse in the village, when he was struck dead by a shaft from Iden's bow. Heathfield (now Hoth-

field, *Hdbk. Kent*, Rte. 2) in Kent also claims to have been the scene of Cade's death; but his name was common throughout this part of Sussex, of which, in spite of Shakespeare (see *Hdbk. Kent*, Rte. 2, *Ashford*), he semes to have been a native; and he is known to have been a follower of Lord Dacres, to whom Heathfield Park then belonged. The pillar at Cade Street, marking the supposed spot of his death, was erected, like Heathfield Tower, by Mr. Newbery.

One of the largest iron-furnaces in Sussex was situated about 1 m. below Heathfield ch. The cannon cast here bore a high reputation, and were considered the best manufactured at an English foundry. Traces of the furnace and banks are still visible; but all working has long ceased (*post*).

At *Warbleton*, adjoining Heathfield, S., are the remains of a Priory of Augustinian Canons, removed from Hastings by Sir John Pelham, temp. Hen. IV. The remains now form part of a farmhouse, and are hardly worth examination; although the beauty of the site will repay a visit. Tanner asserts that the intention of removing the monastery "never fully took effect;" but the buildings were evidently erected, although the canons may not have been settled there.

Warbleton *Church* contains the very fine *Brass* of William Prestwick, Dean of St. Mary's College, in Hastings Castle (d. 1436). The apparel of the cope bears the inscription "Credo quod redemptor meus vivit." The canopy, crested with the "pelican in her piety," deserves especial notice. A loft in the tower is said to have been used as a prison during the Marian persecutions; but the visitor need not place implicit confidence in certain so-called appliances for torture exhibited on the door (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, xvii. p. 164). Richard Woodman, the principal Sussex martyr, whose long examination will be found in Fox, was an iron-master at Warbleton; and the sites of his foundry, and of his dwelling-house, adjoining the ch.-yd. are still pointed out. After long imprisonment he was burnt with others in front of the Star inn, at Lewes, June 22, 1557.

There is a very extensive view from *Iwood*, 1 m. S.E. of the village.

In the parish of *Waldron*, W. of Heathfield, are the remains of 2 fine old residences: *Horeham* (of the Dykes), and *Tanners* (of the Fullers); they are now farmhouses.

Keeping along the ridge E. toward Battle, *Dallington*, 4 m. from Heathfield, commands a noble view from the church, which is surmounted by a stone spire. The Pelham buckle appears on the outside walls and tower battlements. Henry I. rewarded the citizens of Caen with this manor for yielding up their town to him.

Brightling Down, which lies N. of the road, is the highest part of the ridge; it commands perhaps the finest panoramic view throughout the Weald, and figures in Turner's *Coast Scenery* though not without a considerable display of "Turnerian topography." The French coast is occasionally visible; and a grand sweep of Sussex, Kent, and Surrey, stretches away into the blue distance. The highest point of the Down is marked by an observatory, 646 ft. above sea-level, built by the late well-known Jack Fuller, of Rose Hill Park, M.P. for E. Sussex, a humourist who often set the House "in a roar." He was a patron of science and art, and a man of true benevolence. Not far from it is a lofty obelisk, also a conspicuous landmark. The site of the ancient beacon on this Down is called "Brown's Burgh."

Brightling *Church*, a picturesque building of Dec. and E. E. date, contains the monument of "Jack Fuller," with a fine bust, and a tablet raised by him to the memory of Shield the composer, which the Dean and Chapter of Westminster declined to allow to be set up in the Abbey.

Rose Hill and *Socknersh* (John Hallaway, Esq.), are in this parish.

From Dallington the tourist may if he pleases find his way through a country full of deep lanes, and steep short hills, to *Ashburnham Place* (Earl of Ashburnham), 3 m. S., a place which ought to be one of the most interesting in Sussex, but which is in reality one of the most disappointing. The most adventurous wanderer will sound his horn before its portals in vain. The relics of Charles I. given to his attendant John Ashburnham, and by one of his successors "bequeathed to the parish for ever," "to be exhibited as great curiosities," have been removed from the church, where they were long preserved, to Ashburnham House—where, together with other collections of great interest, they are entirely inaccessible to the public.

The relics consist of the shirt worn by Charles on the scaffold, the king's watch, his white silk drawers, and the sheet thrown over the body after the execution. "The superstitious of the last, and even of the present age, have occasionally resorted to these relics for the cure of the king's evil."—*Horsfield.*

One of the finest private collections in England of MSS. and printed books is at Ashburnham Place. The famous library from Stowe is now here. The printed books nearly equal the Grenville Library; and the MS. collection, so far as Latin and European languages go, is perhaps the most splendid display of ancient literature ever brought together by a subject. Among other treasures preserved here is the well-known collection of MSS. made by M. Barrois, a Belgian, which contains some of the most valuable productions of Netherlandish art. The house also contains a collection of old plate, well deserving of admiration and study. Three well-known pictures — the portraits of Rainier Anslo and his mother, by *Rembrandt* (one of his most important works); a village festival by *Teniers;* and a fine landscape by *Cuyp*—were bought in at the sale of Lord Ashburnham's collection in 1850, and are at Ashburnham House, London.

Ashburnham *Church* stands in the park close to the house, and is accessible, though not without some difficulty. It was entirely rebuilt by the same John Ashburnham, "of the bedchamber" to Charles I. and II., who died in 1671. It contains the monument of himself and his 2 wives; and of his brother, Sir William Ashburnham. The grey church tower, a relic of the former church, combines well with the red brick of the mansion, the greater part of which is modern, and which stands, with gables and a lofty tower, a picturesque mass on a knoll in a wide "coombe" backed with steep woods. No part of this mansion, the residence of Fuller's "family of stupendous antiquity, wherein the eminency hath equalled the antiquity," is shown. There is a public path through the park, which the stranger will do well to follow. It commands very striking views, and on the S. side the whole line of coast is visible, terminating in the grey cliff of Beachy Head.

Bertram de Eshburnham was "vice-comes" of Kent and Sussex at the time of the Conqueror's invasion. Harold's writ, commanding him to assemble the "posse comitatum," was, says Fuller, "lately in the possession of this family."

Ashburnham was famous for its iron-furnace, the last which ceased working in E. Sussex. The description given of it by Mr. Bartlett, of Maidstone, contrasts curiously with the vast scale on which iron-works of the present day are carried on. "The bed of the furnace from which the iron was drawn to be cast into 'pigs,' &c., was made of large blocks of stone, taken from some of the rocks at Hastings, which were about 4 feet square inside; 2 bellows, each about 12 feet long, were worked by an over-shot water-wheel. The iron ore was brought from pits some few miles distant. The fuel (charcoal) was made principally from oak-trees on the estate. The 'blasting' of this furnace was carried on at intervals of about 3 years, and continued in blast for about 2 or 3 months each time, till the stock of material was used up. The last casting was in the year 1809. This was the last furnace in use in Sussex or Kent; and it was brought abruptly to a close in consequence of the intoxicated habits of the foundry-men. By neglecting the proper mixture of chalk, &c., with the ore, the flux did not separate as it should have done, to run off, and it remained a mass, from which the iron could not be drawn off to be run into 'pigs' for the forge — the blasting was of necessity stopped, and no attempt was made afterwards to renew the work. It was the habit of gin-drinking that brought the work to a premature close before the iron was all worked up. It may be observed that at the time these works were in operation, smuggling was carried on to a great extent in the neighbourhood of Bexhill, &c., along the coast to Pevensey; and it was not a matter of much difficulty for the men to procure a tub (half-anker) of Hollands gin." The site of the works, with the hammer-ponds, remain, less than 1 m. from Ashburnham House. The iron made here was considered the best in England. "It excelled in quality of toughness; and I have been assured by smiths who have used it, that it was no wise inferior to the Swedish metal, generally accounted the best in the world."—*M. A. Lower.*

A drive of 4 m. E. from Ashburnham through a pleasant open country, with the grey old abbey in sight nearly the whole way, will bring the tourist to

Battle (Rte. 15), whence he may proceed by railway

(7 m.) to *Hastings*. (Rte. 15.)

ROUTE 23.

LONDON TO PETWORTH AND MIDHURST, BY HORSHAM.

(*London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.—Mid-Sussex Line.*)

60¼ m.

The journey to Horsham may be made by rail either (*a*), through Epsom, Leatherhead, and Dorking (see *Handbook for Surrey*), or (*b*), *viâ* Three Bridges.

For the country to *Three Bridges* see *Handbook for Surrey* and Rte. 17.

30¾ m. Crawley (Stat.).

Crawley, a busy place in the days of the Brighton coaches (*Inn*, George) has a small Dec. church, which has been restored. The oaken roof is now uncovered, and on one of the tie-beams is carved the legend—

"Man yn wele bewar; for warldly good maketh man blynde.
Bewar be for whate comyth be hinde."

There is a *Brass* of a lady (c. 1520), but the inscription is lost. In the

centre of the village is an elm of great age, in the hollow of which, it is said, 20 men could stand. A flourishing young tree is now planted within it, and the space around is railed in and adorned with flowers.

Proceeding through a wooded district, part of St. Leonard's Forest (*post*) with several wide pools (disused hammer-ponds) on either side, we pass at 34½ m. a small station, called *Fay Gate*, 2 m. N. of which is *Rusper*, where was the small Benedictine Priory of St. Mary Magdalene. Its origin and date of foundation are very uncertain, though it was probably established by the family of Braose. There are no traces of the Priory except the name of Nunnery House given to its successor. At a farm called *Normans* the family of Mutton professes to have been established since the Conquest. A chest is preserved here, said to have been "brought over the water" by the "Mutton" who arrived with the Conqueror. The ch. has some E. E. portions. In it are half-length *Brasses* of John and Agnes Kyggesfolde, about 1375, and others of Thos. and Marg. Challoner, 1532.

37¾ m. HORSHAM JUNCTION. Here five lines meet, (1) the line to Dorking and Leatherhead (*Handbook for Surrey*), which opens another way to Brighton; (2) the line to Guildford (*post*); (3) the line through Steyning to Shoreham and Brighton (Rte. 25); (4) the line on which we are travelling; (5) to Three Bridges Stat.

**Horsham* (Pop. 7831. *Inns:* King's Head; Anchor). The name, says tradition, is from the Saxon chief Horsa, who, it is also asserted, was killed near this place. A mound at *Horsted*, near Aylesford in Kent, is also pointed out as his tomb; no doubt the true signification of the name is *hors-ham*, the horse meadow.

There is some pleasant country in the neighbourhood of Horsham, but the only object of interest in the place itself is the *Church* (enlarged and almost rebuilt in 1865), which well deserves a visit. It is E. E. with Perp. additions. The nave and chancel are of one pitch; the chancel gable being terminated on either side by E. E. buttresses, capped with pinnacles. The interior roof is Perp.; the lofty arches E. E., as is also the clerestory. Portions of the tower may be Norm. The large chantry adjoining the N. porch is apparently that called the Trinity Chantry, founded by Sir John Caryll, temp. Hen. VIII. There is a fine Perp. E. window of 7 lights, stained glass, by O'Connor.

Horsham was long in the hands of the powerful house of Braose, to whom the building of the ch. may be attributed, and whose wealth seems to have been as freely bestowed here as at Shoreham (see *post* and Rte. 21). In the chancel are—the altar-tomb, with effigy, of Thomas, Lord Braose, d. 1396; much mutilated and scratched, but important as an armour study—the tomb, with effigy, of Elizabeth Delves, d. 1654; in white marble and very good; the feet rest on a lion, one hand on a book—and a canopied altar-tomb of Sussex marble, said to be that of Thomas Lord Hoo, d. 1455, who long acted as Chancellor of France, and rendered very important services to Henry VI. both as soldier and statesman. Queen Elizabeth was connected with him through the Boleyns, and it is said that the tomb was repaired by her order after one of her Sussex progresses. On the chancel floor is the *Brass* of Thomas Clerke, a priest in a cope, 1411.

E. of the churchyard is the Grammar School, founded 1532 by Richard Collier.

The quarries from which the *Hors-*

ham Stone is obtained, with which the town is paved, and many Sussex churches are roofed, are about 1½ m. from the town, but are now little worked. Local celebrities are—Nicholas of Horsham, a physician temp. Hen. VI., and Bernard Lintot, the famous publisher, born here in 1675. To his press the world is indebted for Gay's 'Trivia' and Pope's 'Iliad' and 'Odyssey.'

From the churchyard a pleasant path leads into *Denne Park* (C. G. Eversfield, Esq.), which is open to the public. The park is itself high ground, and commands fine views over the N. Weald; Leith Hill and its Tower forming conspicuous landmarks. The house is old and partly covered with ivy. A fine beech avenue, worth visiting, fronts it. From a mound marked by some fir-trees near the entrance from the Horsham road is a good view over the town, half-buried among trees. *Chesworth*, the ancient residence of the Braoses, adjoins Denne Park. It is now a farm, but deserves examination. 1 m. E. is *Coolhurst* (C. S. Dickens, Esq.). The house is Elizabethan, and lately rebuilt.

3 m. N. of Horsham is *Field Place*, the birthplace of Shelley (Aug. 4, 1792). Here the poet passed the first years of his life, one of his greatest amusements being the management of a boat upon Warnham pond; and here, after leaving Eton in 1809, he wrote the 'Wandering Jew,' a long metrical romance, and the greater part of 'Queen Mab.' He never returned to Field Place after his marriage. The house stands low, and commands no prospect; some portion is ancient, but it has been much altered. It came into the possession of Sir Bysshe Shelley, the poet's grandfather, through his marriage with the heiress of the Michell family, members of which family had resided there for many generations. Behind Field Place lies *Warnham Court*, a large modern Elizabethan mansion, built by the late Sir H. Pelly. Warnham pond, in the S. part of this parish, covers 100 acres. Warnham is a stat. on the Horsham and Dorking line.]

[*St. Leonard's Forest*, containing about 11,000 acres, lies E. of Horsham and forms a part of the parish of Beeding; from the rest of which, adjoining Bramber, the castle of the Braoses, it is separated by three entire hundreds. There was in the N. E. quarter a chapel of St. Leonard, which may have given name to the forest. No remains exist. St. Leonard, whose emblem is a vane, besides his more especial office of assisting and releasing prisoners, was one of the patrons of travellers by sea and land; and his chapels, both here and at Hastings, were in the direct routes of passengers to Normandy.

St. Leonard's forest was held by the Braose family probably from the time of the Conquest, and is now divided among several proprietors. It is mostly oak and beech; but has some ancient pine scattered through it; and there are extensive plantations of larches. *Mike Mill's Race*, the principal avenue in it, is 1¼ m. long, and contains 15,000 trees, none of which, however, are of more than 80 years' growth—the older avenue having been entirely destroyed by a tremendous storm of wind. Mike Mill, says the tradition, ran the distance for a wager, and dropped dead at the end of the race. The elevations within the forest are not great, though parts are picturesque, and there are some deep "gills" or watercourses. It was formerly asserted that, like the entire county of Devon, the forest could boast of no nightingales. Although the country round about, says Andrew Borde "ys replenysshed with nyghtyngales, they will never singe within the precincts of the foreste, as divers keepers and

other credible parsons dyd show me." The nightingales were said to have once disturbed a hermit who had fixed his cell in the forest; he bestowed a curse upon them in return for their songs: and from that time they were unable to pass the boundaries. "Credible parsons" in the neighbourhood now, however, assert that, although the nightingales are very capricious—singing in one wood and altogether avoiding the next—they nevertheless abound within the limits of the forest. A greater wonder still was the "strange monstrous serpent or dragon, lately discovered, and yet living to the great annoyance and divers slaughters both of men and cattle, in St. Leonard's forest, August 1614;" but this southern "Dragon of Wantley" never attained to great celebrity. Its history seems to have been developed from an earlier legend, which asserts that St. Leonard himself fought with a "mighty worm" in the forest. The strife was renewed at many different places, and wherever the saint's blood fell to the ground patches of lilies-of-the-valley sprang up. These flowers still abound here in the spring, when all the neighbourhood "goes a lilying." A gloomier piece of folk-lore declares that a headless phantom springs up behind the traveller on horseback through the forest by night, and cannot be dislodged until the boundaries are passed.

The Arun and the Adur, two of the principal Sussex rivers, both have their main sources in this forest; and the Ouse rises a short distance without the southern boundary. The two large "hammer-ponds" not far from Coolhurst are relics of the old Sussex iron-works (see *Introd.*). Their bottoms and sides are studded with a fresh-water mussel (*Anodon anatina*), locally known as the "Crow mussel" from the eagerness with which it is sought and devoured by the carrion crow.

An excursion into the forest from Horsham should include *Holmbush House* (J. C. Brown, Esq., M.P.), picturesquely situated, and *Leonardslee* (W. E. Hubbard, Esq.). 4 m. from Horsham, and S. of St. Leonard's Forest, is *Nuthurst*, in which parish the woodland scenery is perhaps more attractive than that of the forest itself. *Nuthurst Lodge* commands very fine views, including a distant fringe of sea. ¼ m. N.W. from the house are the remains of an ancient castle (Sedgwick), which for some centuries after the Conquest belonged to the family of "Le Selvage," and then to the Braoses. The foundations are circular, and surrounded by a wide moat. An adjoining well, lined with large blocks of stone, is called the "Nun's Well." The little church of Nuthurst is ancient and worth notice. The excursion may be made to include *Knepp Castle*, with its portrait gallery (Rte. 25) in the return to Horsham.]

[The rly. to Guildford branches off from the main line about 2 m. from Horsham. *Slinfold* and *Rudgwick* are the only stations in Sussex; neither of them are in localities which have any particular interest.]

Leaving Horsham for Petworth, we have at 40 m. on N. the *Ch.* of *Itchingfield*. It has a low tower constructed of roughly squared oak timber, which is however not earlier than the late Dec. period. There are similar towers at Warnham and at Slinfold. The ch. itself seems to have been originally E. E. A skull and cross-bones were formerly fixed on one of the roof-beams here, a "memento mori." At the same point on S. a branch line turns off for Shoreham (Rte. 25).

45 m. BILLINGSHURST (Stat.).

Billingshurst (Pop. 1577), on the Roman road which ran from Regnum (Chichester) to Londinium (London), like the metropolitan *Billingsgate* (where the road ended),

probably retains the name of the great Saxon tribe of Billing, of which an offset settled here. The ch., which has a lofty spire, well deserves attention. The S. side is very early Norman; the rest, mainly Perp.; *Brass*, Thos. and Eliz. Bartlett, 1489. *Wisborough Green*, 2 m. W., is one of the places considered by Kemble as having been consecrated to Woden, under his name *Wisc* (Wish). The ch., on an insulated hill, perhaps occupies the site of an heathen place of worship; it is E. E., almost without alteration.

The scenery along the railway, which passes straight through the Weald, although showing patches of forest on either side, is not very picturesque until we reach

50 m. Pulborough Junction. The main line continues S. to Arundel and Ford Junction (Rte. 24). That to Petworth turns W.

Pulborough (Pop. 1855). The large *Ch.* has portions (chancel and N. aisle) E. E., the rest early Perp. The whole is of a type unusual in Sussex, though common in the W. and midland counties. The font is early Norm. *Brasses:* Thomas Harlyng, Canon of Chichester and rector of Ringwood and Pulborough, 1423 (fine); Edmund Mille and wife, 1452; and Rich. Mille, his son (in furred gown), 1478. These were removed from a sepulchral chapel of the Mille family (of Greatham, *post*), formerly in the churchyard. Due W. of the ch. is a circular mound, partly artificial, on which was a Roman "castellum," commanding the junction of the Arun and Rother. A foundation arch still exists. Remains of a circular Roman mausoleum were found at Marc's Hill in this parish in 1817. There are traces of a villa, which has been very imperfectly examined, at *Borough*, N.E. of the village, on the brow of a hill overlooking the Weald. Roman urns and coins have frequently been found; and one of four Roman pigs of lead, all of which were stamped with the letters—

"TCLTRPVIBREXARG"—

and discovered here in 1824, may now be seen in the gallery at Parham. The inscription has not been satisfactorily explained. The whole of these relics are due to the neighbourhood of the Roman road—the Stane Street—which passes through Pulborough in its way to Bignor and Chichester. A short distance below the church are the remains of *Old Place*, the mansion of the Apsleys. They seem temp. Hen. VI., and are worth examination: what remains of the barn is perhaps earlier.

There is a small *Inn* (The Swan) at Pulborough, at which very tolerable accommodation can be had. The country round is rich in interest (see Rte. 24), although the best scenery, close under the South Downs, is still at some distance.

From Pulborough the rly. proceeds through the valley of the Rother toward Petworth. Near 51 m. is the restored ch. of *Hardham*, S., and on the other side of the river is *Stopham*, the *Church* of which is interesting. It is partly Norm. and contains a series of *Brasses* (some partially restored) of the Bartelott family, hereditary seneschals to the Earls of Arundel, from their first settlement here in the 15th cent. to the time of Charles I. The fragments of stained glass are said to have been brought from the hall windows of the ancient manor-house, now rebuilt.

55¼ m. Petworth (Stat.)

The town of Petworth, 1½ m. N. of the stat. (Pop. 3304. *Inns:* **Half Moon, best; the Swan) is a mass of narrow and irregular streets, which have grown up about the ancient manor of the Percies. Its later lords have done much for Petworth. The *market-house* in the centre of the

town, with its bust of William the "Deliverer," was built by George O'Brien, Earl of Egremont; and beyond the church is an *Almshouse* founded by Duke Charles of Somerset in the early part of the last cent., a remarkable specimen of the brick building of that time.

The *Church*, Perp. for the most part, was restored by Lord Egremont; and the spire (180 ft. high) is an early work of Sir Charles Barry, who, after building it, took down the tower beneath and reconstructed it, leaving the spire meanwhile under-pinned by scaffolding. The interior is very unprepossessing, the numerous and heavy galleries giving the edifice a most theatrical appearance. Its most interesting portion is the large N. chantry, originally dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, in which many of the Percies are buried. A memorial of them was erected here in 1837, by Lord Egremont, then in his 86th year: "Mortuis Moriturus." It is a figure of Religion leaning on a cross, at the foot of which is placed an open Bible. The left hand holds a chalice, and rests on a kind of sarcophagus. The sculptor is Carew, "pas même académicien." "Proh pudor academiæ, non academicus," runs the inscription: but the work is not too good. The Percies commemorated and buried here are the ninth Earl, long the victim of the Gunpowder Plot; Algernon, the tenth; and Josceline, the eleventh, in whom the male line became extinct. Lady Lucy Percy, Countess of Carlisle, also rests here, and a further inscription records the somewhat doubtful fact that in this ch. is buried Josceline de Louvain, who, temp. Hen. I., first brought Petworth into the family of the Percies. A far more successful monument is the sitting figure of Lord Egremont himself, which "Bailey *faciebat* 1840." The altar-tomb against the N. wall belongs to a knight of the Dawtrey family, 1527. The painted vault-ribs in this chapel are deplorable. The ch. contains an early tablet by Flaxman: it commemorates a Dr. Wickens. One of the rectors of Petworth was Francis Cheynell, the unrelenting opponent of Chillingworth (Rte. 21). In the parish register, following the entry of the baptism of his daughter Grace, in 1646, he has inserted a profession of his faith, divided into 18 articles and filling two folio pages; it is subscribed by himself, his wife, and several of his parishioners. (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, xiv.)

The grand interest of Petworth, however, and that which makes it a resort of art pilgrims from all parts of Europe, is the *House* (Ld. Leconfield), with its vast and superb collection of pictures, about 600 in number, of which only about 300, however, are shown. Few English "honours" can show a more undisturbed succession than this. It was granted by "Alice la Belle," dowager Queen of Henry I. (part of whose dower it had formed), to her brother, Josceline of Louvain, of the great house of Brabant. Josceline married Agnes, heiress of the "Percies owte of Northumberland;" and with the exception of a break, 1537–57, the manor has ever since continued in the hands of this great family and its descendants, passing, after the death of the last *Earl* in 1670, to Charles Duke of Somerset, who married Lady Elizabeth Percy, only child of Earl Josceline, and through *his* daughter Catherine to the Wyndhams, in whose hands it now remains. The old castellated house of the Percies seems to have occupied the same site as the present mansion. "It was," says Fuller, "most famous for a stately stable, the best of any subject's in Christendom . . . affording standing in state for threescore horses, with all necessary accommodations." Edward VI. was en-

tertained here for some days; and in 1703 Charles III. of Spain, "Catholic king by the grace of the heretics," as Walpole calls him, rested some days here on his way to visit Queen Anne at Windsor. Such rest was needful, as the king had "made no stop on the way from Portsmouth, except when his coach was overthrown or stuck in the mud." He was met here by Prince George of Denmark, who had encountered similar misfortunes in approaching Petworth from Godalming. The Allied Sovereigns, the Prince Regent, the Emperor Alexander, and the King of Prussia, who, together with the Prince of Wirtemburg and the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, visited the Earl of Egremont here in 1814, were happily subjected to no such perils during their progress over roads to which the Sussex "clinkers," or ironstone, had by that time been applied. Nearly the whole of the earlier building was removed by the Duke of Somerset, the old chapel being the principal part left. The mass of the present house is therefore of his time (about 1730), but numerous alterations and additions were made by George O'Brien, Earl of Egremont, 1763–1837. It cannot be said that the house possesses the slightest architectural attraction. The front towards the park, with its 3 ranges of 21 large windows, resembles a strip from an indifferent London terrace, of which the long straight line is only broken by the church spire rising at the back.

The Petworth collections are allowed to be seen on *Tuesdays* and *Thursdays*, between 11–1, and 2–4. Application should be made at the porter's lodge, in the upper part of the town, near the W. end of the ch.-yd.

Of the *pictures*, many of the *Vandycks* rank among his finest works, and so many genuine pictures by *Holbein* as are here assembled are rarely to be seen. The rooms usually shown will be traversed in the following order:—

(1) *Duke of Somerset's Room.*—Card-players: *Jan Matsys* (son of Quentin). Corps-de-garde: *Eeckhout.* Landscape: *Lucas van Uden.* Two landscapes: *Hobbema.* Sea-shore with buildings: *Claude.* "The effect of the clearest morning light is here given with the utmost delicacy." Portrait of Claas Van Vourhoot, "Brouwer in dos Brouwery Swaan" —Brewer in the Swan brewery—(written on the back): *Frank Hals.* Edward VI. under a canopy, date 1547, the year of his accession, ætat. 10: *Holbein.* The Archduke Leopold, with an ecclesiastic and the painter, in his picture gallery at Brussels, of which Teniers was the superintendent: *Teniers.* "The imitation of the different masters in the various pictures is very happy." Landscape: *Gaspar Poussin.* Landscape: *Swaneveldt.* Mouth of a cavern, looking out into the country: *Old Teniers.* View of Scheveling, where Charles II. embarked on his return to England, May 24, 1660: *Van Goyen.* Portrait of Thomson, the poet: *Hudson.* Henry Percy, 9th Earl of Northumberland, painted in 1602, when he was serving in the Low Country wars: *Vansomer.* Prince Rupert: *Varelst.* Portrait of Brughel, the artist ("Velvet Brughel"): *Vandyck.*

(2) *Square Room.*—Portrait of *Tintoretto*, by himself. Philip II. of Spain: *Sir Antonio More.* Male portrait: *Titian.* Portrait of Philippe le Bel, father of the Emperor Charles V.: *School of Van Eyck.* Male portrait: *Van Cleef*, according to Waagen, but generally attributed to *Holbein.* Portrait of a man: *School of Giovanni Bellini.* Catherina Cornaro, Queen of Cyprus: *Titian.* Titian's daughter Lavinia holding a kitten: *Titian.* Queen Catherine Parr: *Holbein.* Duke of Brabant and his daughter Bega, traditional foundress of the Beguines: *Jordaens.* Grand

landscape, Jacob and Laban: *Claude Lorraine.* "This picture, which Woollett's masterly engraving has made universally known, is, in point of size, freshness of the silvery morning tones, carefulness of execution, and delicacy of gradations, one of the most important works of the middle period of the master." — *Waagen.* Holy Family with Angels: *Andrea del Sarto.* Virgin and Child: *Sir J. Reynolds.* The young Singer and the old Connoisseur: *Hogarth.* Allegory of events in the reign of Charles I.: *Teniers.* Portrait of Woodward the comedian: *Reynolds.* Oliver Cromwell: *Walker.* Josceline Percy, 11th and last Earl of Northumberland, with a dog: *Sir P. Lely;* very good. The following are all by *Vandyck*, and deserve the most careful attention. Algernon Percy, 10th Earl of Northumberland, with his Countess and child: there is a repetition of this picture at Hatfield, Marquis of Salisbury's. Sir Charles Percy. Anne Cavendish. Lady Rich: "The landscape background is unusually fine." Mrs. Porter, lady of the bedchamber to Henrietta Maria; Henry, Lord Percy of Alnwick; Mountjoy Blount, Earl of Newport; and Lord Goring, with his son. Earl of Strafford: "The somewhat heavy brownish flesh-tones were doubtless true to life, as they recur in all Vandyck's portraits of Lord Strafford." Henry Percy, 9th Earl of Northumberland (suspected of having been privy to the Gunpowder Plot, and confined for 16 years in the Tower): "This picture belongs in every respect to the great masterpieces of Vandyck." William Prince of Orange (father of William III. of England), as a child.

(3) *Marble Hall.*—Three unknown portraits: *Holbein.* Portrait of himself: *Vandyck.* Cervantes: *Velasquez* (a very interesting portrait). Marshal Turenne: *Frank Hals.* Portraits of himself and of his wife: *Rembrandt.* Guidobaldo I., 3rd Duke of Urbino, from the Albani palace at Urbino: *Raffaelle.* Cardinal de' Medici, afterwards Pope Leo X.: *Titian;* very fine. Paolo Cespedes, an eminent Spanish painter, circ. 1600 (artist unknown). Head of a youth: *Bronzino.* A stream with a ferry: *Cuyp.* Portraits of Macpherson (translator of Ossian), Lord North, and Lady Thomond: *Reynolds.* Portrait of Mrs. Woffington the actress: *Hogarth.*

(4) *The Beauty Room*—contains (in panels) the portraits of several ladies of the Court of Queen Anne, remarkable for their beauty. They are — The Countess of Portland; Duchess of Ormond; Duchess of Devonshire; Countess of Carlisle; Lady Longueville: Countess of Pembroke; and Lady Howe: all by *Dahl.* Here are also 2 pictures of Louis XIV. at Fontainebleau and at Maestricht: by *Van der Meulen*, who attended the "Grand Monarch" on his military expeditions.

(5) *White and Gold Room.*—Here are 4 portraits of noble ladies by *Vandyck*, "which combine all his qualities of elegance of conception, transparency of colour, and spirited treatment"—*Waagen.* They are—1. Lady Anne Carr, Countess of Bedford, only daughter of the infamous Earl and Countess of Somerset, who were tried for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. She was the mother of Lord William Russell, who was beheaded. This picture is, perhaps, the finest in the room; and has been especially praised by *Leslie* (*Handbook for Painters*). "It is the nicely discriminated individual character of every part—the freshness and delicacy of his colour—and the fine treatment of his masses, that have placed Vandyck so high among portrait-painters." 2. Lady Dorothy Percy, Countess of Leicester, sister of the Countess of Carlisle, and mother of Lady Dorothy Sidney and Algernon Sidney. 3. Lady Lucy Percy, Countess of Carlisle, "called by Bishop

Warburton 'the Erinnys of her time;' and undoubtedly the most enchanting woman at the court of Charles. Celebrated by Voiture, Suckling, and half the poets of the day, it would nevertheless have been better for her had she courted respect more and admiration less."—Jesse's *Court of the Stuarts*. It was this lady's father, the 9th Earl of Northumberland, who was confined for so many years in the tower. 4. Lady Dorothy Sidney, Countess of Sunderland, Waller's "Sacharissa," and sister of Algernon Sidney. Remark also two pictures by *Leslie*—Charles II. saluting Lady Margaret Bellenden (from 'Old Mortality'); and Lady Lucy Percy, Countess of Carlisle, bringing the pardon to her father in the Tower. During the Earl's imprisonment (he was suspected of having been privy to the Gunpowder Plot) he was allowed free intercourse with Sir Walter Raleigh, a prisoner at the same time; and Harriot, Hughes, and Warner, three of the most celebrated mathematicians of the age, were the Earl's constant companions, and were called "the Earl of Northumberland's three Magi." These persons are all represented in the picture. Raleigh stands at the farthest end of the table. The globe near him was painted from one at Petworth as old as the reign of Elizabeth.

(6) *The Library.* — Virgin and Child: *Correggio.* "A beautiful picture; in his delicate, but much broken tones, like the 'Vierge au Panier' in the National Gallery"—*Waagen.* Early Christians giving instruction: *Pasqualino.* "Giving Bread to the hungry:" *Teniers.* Portrait of Charles III., King of Spain and Emperor, who visited Petworth in 1703 (see *ante*): *Kneller.* Ferdinand d'Adda, Papal Nuncio at the Court of James II.: *Kneller.* Portrait of Sir Nicholas Bacon (father of Lord Bacon), ætat. 68 (artist unknown). Newmarket Heath in 1724. The Duke of Somerset's horse "Grey Wyndham," has just beaten the Duke of Devonshire's "Cricket." The Duke of Somerset, with his hat off, is speaking to the Duke of Cumberland: *Wootton.* Visit of the Allied Sovereigns to Petworth in 1814: *Phillips.* In this room also are 8 small pictures by *Elsheimer*, which should be noticed from the rarity of this artist's works.

(7) *Red Library.*—Adoration of the Kings: *Hieronymus Bosch* (*Waagen*); a remarkable picture, which has been generally ascribed to Albert Durer. Travellers attacked by Robbers; Louis XIV. and the Dauphin at Lisle: both by *Van der Meulen.* A thunderstorm at sea: *Simon de Vlieger.* Battle of the Boyne: *Dirk Maas.* Hilly country near Nimeguen: *Albert Cuyp.* "Of the best time of the master; and in composition, transparency of colour, and unusual richness of detail, it is of the highest merit"—*Waagen.* Two prelates kneeling: *Rubens.* Portrait of Prince Boothby; a lady holding a letter; a lady in a turban: all three by *Reynolds.* Portraits of Sir Robert Shirley and his wife Teresia. (See for a notice of the Shirleys of Wiston, Rte. 25.) These portraits are generally attributed to Vandyck, though Dr. Waagen has some doubt. "They appear too feeble in drawing and too heavy in colour." Bellori, however (*Lives of the Painters*), asserts that both Sir Robert and his wife were painted at Rome about 1622 by Vandyck, then a young man in the service of Cardinal Bentivoglio; and that the pictures were preserved at Petworth. Other *Vandycks* in this room are—Frances Howard, Duchess of Richmond; and Anne Brett, wife of Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex—the "bouncing kind of lady mayoress" commented on by Horace Walpole at Knole (see Rte. 8). Lodowick Stuart, Earl of Richmond; and Ralph, Lord Hopton: both by

Vansomer. Portrait of an unknown lady in black : *Rembrandt.* An Admiral, said to be Tromp : *Van der Helst.* Countess of Egremont : *Gainsborough.* Charles II. passing Whitehall in his carriage : *Stoop.*

The *South-West Room* and the *School Room*, which are respectively the 8th and 9th apartments in the series of those shown, contain nothing of general interest.

(10) From these rooms the visitor passes the *Tapestry Hall*, which is now the main entrance hall of the house. The tapestry hung around is in excellent condition, and much more bright and fresh than the date ascribed to it by the attendant would lead one to infer.

(11) The *Grand Staircase* was painted by Louis Laguerre for Duke Charles of Somerset. The story throughout is that of Prometheus, with the exception of the right-hand wall, where the Duchess of Somerset (the Percy heiress) appears on a triumphal car, surrounded by her daughters. The paintings are excellent specimens of Laguerre; but the visitor should not linger here, since he has a serious extent of work before him. For the story of the great Percy heiress, "three times a wife and twice a widow before she was 16," and the cause of the famous murder of Thynne, of Longleat (her second husband), by a disappointed suitor, the Count von Königsmark, see Burke's *Anecdotes of the Aristocracy*, vol. i. Her father, Earl Josceline, died at Turin, aged only 26. The heiress of all his vast estates was married at 13 to the young Earl of Ogle, son of the Duke of Newcastle, who died within a few months; then to Thynne, of Longleat; and, after his murder, to Charles Seymour, the "proud" Duke of Somerset. She died in 1722, aged 55.

(12) Passing through the *Vandyck Room* which now contains no Vandycks, we reach

(13) *The Carved Dining-room.*—The walls and cornices of this room (60 ft. by 24, and 20 ft. high) are almost covered with delicate wood-carvings by Gibbons and Ritson. "There is one room," wrote Walpole to Montague (Aug. 1749), "gloriously flounced all round with whole-length pictures, with much the finest carving of Gibbons that ever my eyes beheld." There are birds absolutely feathered; and two antique vases with bas-reliefs as perfect and beautiful as if they were carved by a Grecian master. "Selden, one of his disciples and assistants," adds Walpole, in his *Anecdotes of Painting* "(for what one hand could execute such plenty of laborious productions!), lost his life in saving this carving when the house was on fire." Jonathan Ritson, a native of Cumberland, was employed by George O'Brien, Earl of Egremont, and afterwards by Colonel Wyndham, in the completion of this room, which he has done in a style only inferior to that of his celebrated predecessor (died 1846). Portraits of Gibbons and of Ritson, both by *Clint*, hang at either end of this room, opposite the windows. Among the pictures here remark — Charles Seymour, "the proud Duke" of Somerset; and his first wife, Lady Elizabeth Percy: both by *Kneller.* Lord and Lady Seymour of Trowbridge : both by *Jansen.* A very fine portrait of Henry VIII., painted about 1540, by *Holbein* (that of Anne Boleyn is a copy). In the lower panels a series of pictures by *Turner* deserve all attention. The subjects are — Chichester Canal, sunset; Petworth Park, sunset; Brighton from the sea; and the lake in Petworth Park.

(14) *Oak Room.*—Portrait of Vandyck : *Dobson.* Sir Isaac Newton : *Kneller* (probably the best portrait of Newton existing). Lord Chief Justice Coke : *Jansen.* John Marquis of Granby : *Reynolds.* Portraits of Colonel Wyndham, of Mrs. Wyndham and her sons : *Grant.* A nobleman

at prayers, and two pilgrims : *Van Eyck.* Sketch for "The Preaching of Knox" in Sir Robert Peel's collection : *Wilkie.*

(15) The *Picture Gallery* is almost entirely devoted to English art. There are some antique sculptures, most of which were collected for the Earl of Egremont by Gavin Hamilton. Their interest however is not great. Of the *modern* sculpture notice especially *Flaxman's* colossal group of the Archangel Michael piercing Satan with his spear, and a Shepherd Boy, by the same master, "one of his best works" (*Waagen*). One of *Sir Richard Westmacott's* most striking works is also here, a bas-relief illustrating the passage of Horace : "Non sine diis animosus infans," &c. The most important pictures here are—Children of Charles I : *Sir Peter Lely.* Sleeping Venus and Cupid, and Vertumnus and Pomona : both by *Hoppner.* A stormy sea : *Calcott.* Death of Cardinal Beaufort : *Sir J. Reynolds.* Witches and caldron ; from Macbeth : *Reynolds.* Still water, with a rock and castle : *Wilson.* "One of his choicest pictures." The Cognoscenti, *Patch ;* and the Punch-drinkers, a copy from *Hogarth.* In the last the two red coats disturb the harmony of the picture. A scene in Windsor Park : *Howard.* Musidora : *Opie.* Landscape, with shepherd and shepherdess in foreground (much darkened) ; and another with cows and sheep, very beautiful : *Gainsborough.* View in Westmoreland (Rydal Water) : *Copley Fielding.* Storm in the Alps, with avalanche : *Loutherberg.* The Invention of Music : *Barry.* Edwin (Beattie's Minstrel) : *Westall.* Rape of Europa : *Hilton.* Michael leaving Adam and Eve, having conducted them out of Paradise : *Phillips.* The Infant Shakespeare nursed by Tragedy and Comedy (Lady Hamilton) : *Romney.* Mirth and Melancholy—portraits of Lady Hamilton and Mrs. Charlotte Smith, authoress of the 'Old Manor House :' *Romney.* Portraits of Lord Rodney, Mrs. Musters, General Gardiner, Lady Craven and son, a lady with 3 children, and the children of the Earl of Thanet with a dog : all by *Reynolds.* Herodias with the head of John the Baptist : *Fuseli.* Jacob's Dream ; and Contemplation : by the American artist *Allston.* Garrick and his villa at Hampton : *Zoffany and Hodges.* Presentation of Gulliver to the Queen of Brobdingnag ; and Sancho and the Duchess : *Leslie.* Portrait of Alexander Pope : *Richardson.* Dedication of the Princess Bridget Plantagenet, daughter of Edward IV., to the nunnery at Dartford (an extract from Sandford's Royal Genealogies is painted on the book at the foot of the picture ; the princess died at Dartford about 1517) ; Richard III. receiving the young Princes in the Tower ; and the Murder of the Princes : all three pictures by *Northcote.* The most important pictures in the Gallery, however, are the *Turners,* of which there are many. The Thames and Windsor Castle ; the Thames at Weybridge ; the Thames near Windsor —an evening scene, with men dragging a net on shore ; the Thames from Eton College ; a scene at Tabley in Cheshire—the tower in the lake ; an evening scene with a pond surrounded by willows—cattle drinking, and men stripping osiers ; a seaview, with an Indiaman and a man-of-war ; Echo and Narcissus ; and Jessica—should all be carefully noticed.

The *Chapel* is apparently part of the old house, and retains its Gothic fittings.

In the house are preserved 2 interesting historic relics—the sword of Hotspur, and a piece of needlework by Lady Jane Grey.

The tourist should on no account leave Petworth without visiting the *Park,* of which the walls are about 14 m. in circumference. This is liberally thrown open to the public.

Pedestrians can enter by the Town Lodge; carriages by the South Lodge only. "We were charmed with the magnificence of the park," wrote Walpole, "which is Percy to the backbone." To a stranger fresh from the high grounds of Surrey or the S. Downs, the wide open sweeps of the Lower Park may at first seem tame, but his eye will soon take in the totally distinct character of the scenery; and what glory the views can sometimes assume he will have already seen within in Turner's pictures. There is a large piece of water in front of the house; grand old oaks and beech-clumps are scattered over the heights and hollows; and the whole is well peopled by herds of deer.

The Upper Park is steeper and more varied; and at its highest point a noble view over the surrounding country is obtained from the Prospect Tower, which strangers should by all means ascend. The ground here breaks off sharply in a steep, heathery descent toward the N., a foreground with which the artist will not quarrel; close below lies the ancient "Stag Park," enclosed and brought into cultivation by George O'Brien, Earl of Egremont; and beyond, the view stretches away to the steep crests of Farnhurst and Heyshott, with the line of Blackdown extending behind them. S. are the S. Downs, with Chanctonbury Ring and its tree-clump conspicuous; and E. is a wide range of woodlands, the heart of the Weald.

The Ravens' Clump, so called from its having been the annual breeding-place of a pair of those birds (see Knox's *Ornith. Rambles*), adjoins the ivied tower farther E. The view is nearly the same as that from the Prospect Tower. The country lying N. and N.W. of the park, however—the corner extending toward Hindhead—has an especially attractive look, and will repay the sketcher's wanderings.

2 m. S. of Petworth is *Burton Park*, near which stands the ch., a very small structure, but containing some altar-tombs of the 16th cent., and other memorials of the Gorings, the former lords.

From Petworth the villa at Bignor, 5 m. S., may be visited. (See Exc. *d.* from Chichester, Rte. 21.) Cowdray and Midhurst (Stat.) (Rte. 26) are also within easy distance (5 m.).

From Petworth the tourist may proceed to Chichester along the old turnpike-road (15 m.)—the same followed for some way in visiting Bignor from Chichester (see Rte. 21).

For a description of the Petworth or Sussex marble, of which quarries are worked in most of the neighbouring parishes, see *Introduction*.

The railway continues along the S. bank of the Rother to *Midhurst Stat.*, where there is a branch to the L. and S. W. Rly. at Petersfield (Rte. 26).

ROUTE 24.

HORSHAM TO ARUNDEL AND CHICHESTER, BY PULBOROUGH AND FORD JUNCTION.

(*London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.—Mid-Sussex Line.*) (10½ m. from Pulborough to Ford Junction.)

This rly. descends the valley of the Arun, crossing it 6 or 7 times.

Leaving Pulborough (Rte. 23) (50 m. from London Bridge), the line, at 1 m. passes through a cemetery and camp, which have been investigated by Mr. Boyd Dawkins,

and by him styled Romano-British. (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, xvi.) Almost adjoining, at *Hardham*, S. of the line, are the scanty remains of a small priory of Augustinian Canons, founded by Sir William Dawtrey, temp. Hen. II. The existing arches and mouldings are Trans.-Norm., but of no great interest. The rude E. E. ch., dedicated to St. Botolph, has many Roman bricks in its walls; it has undergone a non-conservative restoration.

1 m. S. of Hardham is *Greatham*, where the ancient seat of the Milles is now a farmhouse, greatly disfigured by modern adaptations, but still retaining on the S. front the arms and crest of the former owners. The ch. is small and very plain.

54¾ m. Amberley (Stat.).

1 m. E. are the remains of the *Castle* built here by Bp. Rede, temp. Rich. II. These stand on a low sand rock, overlooking a marsh called the "Wild Brook" (*brook* is generally used in Sussex to signify a marsh), from which in summer much turf is cut, and a profusion of cranberries gathered, but which is flooded in winter. The river Arun runs through it, and here are still caught the "Amberley trout," one of Fuller's "four good things" of Sussex. They are salmon-peel. The *Castle* formed a parallelogram, having a square tower at each corner rising above the walls, and two round towers (S.) flanking the gateway, which is not unlike that of Lewes. This part is sufficiently picturesque. The N. wall is the most perfect. On this side was the chapel, of which there are still some indications. The present dwelling-house, in the upper or Green Court, was built by Bp. Sherborne 1508. In one of the apartments, called the Queen's room, were long preserved some curious paintings on panel, of the same character as the series of bishops in Chichester Cathedral, supposed to be the work of one of the Bernardis, and executed by him for Bp. Sherborne. Three of these pictures were exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries in 1864, and measures have since been taken for their preservation in the Palace at Chichester. Amberley appears to have been an episcopal residence from at least the Conquest; but the present castle only dates from 1379, and its last occupant was Bp. Sherborne (d. 1536). In county histories, &c., it is erroneously said to have been dismantled by Waller, after the capture of Arundel in 1643. The castle is still an appendage to the see, but has long been under lease.

The little *Church* of Amberley (restored) will be found scarcely less interesting than the castle, close to which it stands. It has Norm. and E. E. portions. The Norm. chancel arch resembles that of Eartham, but has an enriched soffete. The S. door is very rich E. E. Adjoining the pulpit is an hourglass-stand. In the S. aisle is a small *Brass* of John Wantele, 1424; a tabard with short sleeves, worn over the armour, is enamelled, vert, with 3 lion's heads langued argent. (A very interesting paper on Amberley by the Rev. G. A. Clarkson, will be found in *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vol. xvii.)

The best views of the quaint, old-fashioned village of Amberley, with its long castle walls and low church-tower, are gained from the Arundel road on the farther side of the river, where the downs form a picturesque background. Close beyond, the Arun runs seaward through its gap in the downs, passing under Bury Hill.

[*Bignor* (Rte. 21, Excursion *d*) from Chichester) is 3 m. W. from the Stat. at Amberley.]

[*Parham* (Lord Zouche), 2 m. E. of Amberley, is one of the most

interesting places in Sussex. The house is Elizabethan, with some modern additions, and, like many Sussex houses of the same character, lies close under the Downs, in a fine old chase, full of the most picturesque scenery. It was built by Sir Thomas Palmer, early in the 16th cent., and passed in 1597 to the family of Bisshopp, represented by the present Baron Zouche. The great interest of Parham however lies in the collections of armour, MSS., early printed books, ancient plate and metal work, enamels, &c., principally made by the late Lord, the author of the *Monasteries of the Levant*. The library contains about 100 writings on tablets of stone and wood, or on rolls, including 1 ancient Egyptian MS. on linen, and 22 on papyrus; others on vellum, &c.; and about 200 MS. books, mostly folios on vellum. These are interesting from their great antiquity, 4 or 5 being of the 4th century, and several, in the Greek, Coptic, and Syriac languages, having been written before the year 1000. Some are richly illuminated. Many are bound in faded velvet, ornamented with bosses and plates of silver-gilt. The New Testament in the Coptic language has been printed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, principally from the MSS. at Parham, which have been freely tendered to any persons desirous of studying them. The early printed books are about 200 in number. Among these are the Mazarine, German, and Greek first Bibles; the 5 folio editions of Shakspeare; the Monte Santo di Dio, the earliest book containing copperplates; several Caxtons, and books printed by Wynkyn de Worde; the German and Latin editions of De Bry's Voyages; and a dirty-looking folio (from the Malone and Chalmers collections), containing Montaigne's Essays, 1603, and *A World of Wonders*, 1607, with the autograph of W. Shakspeare in the beginning. Here are also the first editions of Homer and of Virgil, on vellum; &c. &c.

There is also a collection of ancient gold and silver plate, consisting of reliquaries, cups, salvers, &c.; early enamels, carvings in ivory, and early metal-work. Some of these are set with jewels, or are remarkable for the beauty of their workmanship or their high antiquity. Of these, between 60 and 70 are ecclesiastical; and about 170, things not belonging to the Church. In the same room with the collection of works in metal are several early pictures in distemper, by Giotto, Giovanni Bellini, and others, including an early work of Raffaelle, when studying under Perugino at Perugia.

These collections are of course not generally shown. The rest of the house and its contents are usually made accessible to strangers with great liberality.

The *Hall* has the arms and quarterings of Elizabeth, on the wall, over the spot where the queen is said to have dined, in the year 1592, on her way to Cowdray. Round the walls, and in true "armoires" (cases for *armour*), placed in the window recesses and behind the screen, is a most important collection of armour of all countries and ages, the greater part of which however is of the 15th cent., and came from the desecrated church of St. Irene at Constantinople, where it was purchased by the late Lord Zouche when Mr. Curzon. It is the armour of the Christian knights who defended Constantinople against the Sultan Mahomet II. in the year 1453. A MS. account of this purchase, and of the principal objects of interest in the hall, drawn up by Mr. Curzon himself, lies on the great table, and the visitor will do well to consult it. Remark especially, in the armoire which stands in the oriel, some pieces of armour engraved by Hans Burgmair for Maximilian of Austria.—A shield

which belonged to the Courtenay Earl of Devon, who caused so much jealous feeling between the sisters Mary and Elizabeth.—A German executioner's sword, which has done severe duty in its time, and which may be honoured, if not for its deeds, at least for the result of them, since the executioner became ennobled after having officiated a certain number of times.—A thumb-screw, and curious lock from an old house pulled down in the High Street at Chichester.—Two antique helmets (one Etruscan) from a tomb in the Neapolitan territory of Bari, and the finest yet found, with the exception of a similar one preserved at Bignor Park: and a small *model* of a helmet found at Castri (Delphi), and probably "the *salve* of some ingenious Greek who had vowed a helmet to Apollo."—A cylindrical English helmet of the 12th cent.—Venetian helmets of the 15th cent., retaining their original covering of red velvet. Here is also some rich Mameluke horse-furniture. In the case *behind the screen* is some 15th-cent. Oriental armour from St. Irene, deserving attentive notice, especially a breastplate which may perhaps have belonged to the Sultan Mahomet II.; and a gauntlet and chamfron of copper gilt, which, from the Arabic inscriptions on them, appear to have been made for Saladin. Among the groups arranged on the walls, remark particularly some gilt and embossed shields of Italian workmanship.

In the *Small Drawing-room* are: a Holy Family by *Pontormo*, brought from Italy by Mr. Curzon; two *Ostades;* and four remarkable enamels on copper, representing the seasons, by *Pierre Courtois*, of Limoges. In a cabinet in this room are some smaller Eastern curiosities.

In the *Dining-room*, among others, are portraits of Lady Frederick Campbell, the widow of the Lord Ferrers who was hanged, by *Gainsborough;* and Lady Wilmot Horton, with the autograph verses upon her by Lord Byron, beginning, "She walks in beauty like the night."

The *Large Drawing-room* is full of portraits of very high interest. Henry IV. (*Pourbus*). A superb *Vandyck*, of Mary Curzon, governess of Charles I.'s children, and honoured by a public funeral in Westminster Abbey. The Constable Bourbon (*Titian*), a grand portrait which has been more than once engraved. Sir Philip Sidney, Lady Sidney, and the Earl of Leicester, all three full-lengths, by *Zucchero*. Of more uncertain character, but all worth notice are — the Prince of Orange, father of William III.; Lord Crewe, Bp. of Durham; Lord Maltravers, eldest son of the last Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel; Earl of Worcester; Sir Francis Walsingham, father of Lady Sidney; and Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, elder brother of Leicester. The three portraits in this room to be *especially* remarked, however, are the Vandyck, the Titian, and the Zucchero of the Earl of Leicester. On either side the fireplace hang two curious landscapes on copper, by *Marco Ricci;* a sketch of St. John, by *Raffaelle;* a Holy Family, by *Jacobello Flores*, the master of Fra Angelico; and on the opposite wall, a large Holy Family, by *Carlo Maratti*. Here are also two very fine busts, Poppæa (?) and Augustus Cæsar; the last wonderfully grand.

In the *Morning-room* is a good portrait of Lady De la Zouche, by *Angelica Kauffman*. The *Old Library* beyond is hung with Venetian stamped leather, having Chinese designs.

In ascending to the *Gallery*, at the top of the house (always a great feature in a true Elizabethan mansion), remark the small window opening into the kitchen, from which the mistress might occasionally inspect the progress of operations below.

The *Gallery* is 158 ft. long, and contains a series of historical family pictures, many of which are curious. Among them are, Queen Elizabeth at the age of 25. Sir Henry Wootton, by *Cornelius Jansen.* Sir William Harvey of Ickworth, "third husband of Penelope Darcy, daughter of Earl Rivers, who promised her 3 suitors, Sir George Trenchard, Sir John Gage, and this Sir William Harvey, that she would marry them all in turn," which she did. Charles Paget, brother to Lord Paget, concerned in the Babington plot, and concealed for some time, under the name of Roper, on this coast (possibly in Parham), whence he escaped, 1586. A large water-colour drawing, about 8 ft. square, of the Murder of the Innocents, by *Raffaelle:* this formed one of the hangings in the apartments of the painter, in his palace in the Borgo, at Rome. In one recess is a good collection of china, and in another a very remarkable assemblage of "literary antiquities," MSS., inkstands, and writing implements,—among them the pencase of Henry VI., from Waddington Hall, Yorkshire. On the opposite wall are some Egyptian antiquities, and others, brought from the East by Mr. Curzon. The most interesting is an ark of Egyptian sycamore, from Thebes, white and powdery, and covered in front with hieroglyphics, among which is the cartouche of Amunoph I., 1550 B.C. The ark, when discovered, was filled with small images of Egyptian divinities.

On the floor is a Roman pig of lead from Pulborough (see Rte. 23).

The views from the gallery windows, toward the Downs on one side, and to Petworth Park on the other, should not be unnoticed.

At the farther end of the gallery is the chapel. Over the door are three half-lengths (St. John and two monks), the work of Andrea, brother of Luca della Robbia. There is some good wood-carving in the chapel, some early stained glass, and a curious font (Elizabethan) from a ch. in Oxford. A wooden one resembling it exists at Moulton in Lincolnshire, and one in marble at St. James's in London.

The church closely adjoins the house, but contains nothing of great interest. The font is leaden, and of the 14th cent.

The forest-like park, or rather chase, with its thickets of birch and whitethorn, and its wide branched elms and oaks, the latter especially grand and picturesque, is one of the finest in Sussex. On all sides the artist will find sylvan pictures of the highest beauty, with a background of green hill caught here and there between the rich masses of foliage. Here, in the centre of a thick wood of pine and spruce fir, is one of the few remaining English heronries. Advancing with the utmost caution, the visitor may perhaps invade the colony without disturbing it, and hear the "indescribable half croaking, half hissing sound," uttered by the young birds when in the act of being fed. The slightest noise, however, even the snapping of a stick, will send off the parent birds at once. "The herons assemble early in February, and then set about repairing their nests; but the trees are never entirely deserted during the winter months, a few birds, probably some of the more backward of the preceding season, roosting among their boughs every night."—*A. E. Knox.* They commence laying early in March, and from the time the young birds are hatched, until late in the summer, the parent herons forage for them day and night. The number of nests has gone on increasing of late years, there being now about 60. The Parham heronry has its history. Early in the reign of James I. the ancestral birds were brought by Lord Leicester's steward from Coity Castle, in Wales, to Penshurst. There they continued for more than two

centuries, and then migrated to Michel Grove, not far from Arundel, and about 8 m. S.E. of Parham. About 1845 Michel Grove was bought by the Duke of Norfolk, who pulled down the house and felled 1 or 2 trees in the heronry. The birds at once commenced their migration, and in three seasons all had found their way to the Parham woods. A clump in the vicinity contains a raven's nest, the only one now known in this part of the country. An account of the migration of these ravens from Petworth is given in Mr. Knox's interesting work.

Storrington, 1½ m. E. of Parham, has a good *Inn* (White Horse), which will serve for the tourist's headquarters when exploring the line of the South Downs between Midhurst W. and the Devil's Dyke E. The ch., not at all remarkable in itself, has 2 good monuments by Westmacott.

Leaving Amberley, the rly. pierces the Downs by a long tunnel, crosses the winding Arun repeatedly, and reaches at

58¼ m. Arundel (Stat.), ½ m. from the Junct., 2 m. from Ford Stat. of the Brighton and Portsmouth Rly.

Arundel (Pop. 2956; *Inn*, Norfolk Arms), a sleepy town, consists mainly of two steep streets, mounting upward from the Arun to the *Castle*, one of the ancient fortresses which guarded the river embouchures all along this coast; but its history, its striking position, and its lines of Fitzalans and Howards, have invested it with a more than ordinary interest. The inhabited portion of the castle is never shown, the reason for which may be found in the close vicinity of so many watering-places. The keep, far more interesting, is open to the public on Mondays and Fridays, with cards of admission procured at the Norfolk Arms; and, better still, the Great *Park*, with Horne's Tower, a belvedere, is always accessible. Beside the castle, the objects of interest in Arundel are the *Parish Church*, the modern *Rom. Cath. Church*, and some scanty remains of the *Hospice*, or "Domus Dei," seen in crossing the bridge at the foot of the town. The castle park, and adjoining scenery of the Downs, are full of beauty. An excursion crossing the country, by Bignor, to Petworth (about 12 m.) is to be highly recommended.

Arundel first occurs in the will of King Alfred; and a castle here is mentioned in Domesday. The name (of course from the river Arun—probably a British word) has been ingeniously connected with *Hirondelle*, the traditional name of Bevis of Hampton's steed, which distinguished giant was, it is said, long warder here at the gate of the Earls of Arundel, who built a tower for him, and gave him 2 hogsheads of beer a week, a whole ox, and bread and mustard in proportion. The earldom of Arundel, with the castle, was conferred after the Conquest on Roger de Montgomery, who commanded at Hastings the central body of Breton and other auxiliaries. The position of the castle on this southern coast was an important one; and the lands bestowed with it upon Earl Roger comprised 3 lordships, 10 hundreds with their courts and suits of service, 18 parks, and 77 manors. His 2 sons, Hugh and Robert, successively held Arundel until 1102, when it was forfeited for treason. It was next granted in dower to Queen Adeliza, and passed to her son, W. de Albini, in 1155. The last Earl, Hugh de Albini, died in 1243, without issue; and the earldom then passed to John Fitzalan, the son of Isabel, sister and co-heir of Earl Hugh. The Fitzalans held it till 1580, rather more than 3 centuries, when Henry Fitzalan, last earl, died, leaving only one surviving daughter,

Mary, who by her marriage with Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk, brought the Earldom of Arundel to that famous house, in which it has ever since remained. Henry Howard, son of the 5th Earl of the Howard family, succeeded to the Dukedom of Norfolk, and died (7th Duke) in 1701. The present (15th) Duke is Premier Duke and Earl, and Hereditary Earl Marshal of England.

Arundel Castle was first besieged in 1102 by Henry I., to whom it was surrendered by Robert de Belesme, son of Roger the first Norman Earl. In 1139 the Empress Maud was received here by her step-mother, Adeliza of Louvain, widow of Henry I. The castle was at once besieged by Stephen, and the Empress retired to Bristol. The third and most important siege was that by the Parliamentary troops under Sir W. Waller in Dec. 1643. This lasted 17 days, and the castle was finally surrendered on Jan. 6. "We have taken," wrote Waller to Essex, "17 colours of foot, and 2 of horse, and 1000 prisoners one with another." During the siege, artillery played on the castle from the steeple of the church, and the greater part of the building was reduced to a mass of ruin. It remained neglected and all but deserted until 1720, when the 8th Duke of Norfolk repaired some portions, in which he occasionally resided. The present building, however, was erected by the 10th duke, who also altered and arranged the interior, 1791. For the most part, the duke seems to have been his own architect. All that can be said for the result is, that the designs are not worse than other Gothic of that period.

The entrance is by a modern gateway, at the top of the steep main street. On entering, a pretty view opens over the garden slopes. The interior is quite inaccessible to ordinary tourists.

In the *Great Hall* there used to be some modern painted windows, representing the granting of Magna Charta, and figures of the Barons connected with it, but they have been temporarily removed. The *Library* is lined throughout with mahogany, and is fitted with bookcases of the same wood—heavy in spite of its splendour.

The most remarkable *pictures* which the Castle contains are the following:—

Small North-East Drawing-Room.—HOLBEIN: portrait in pica, of Christina, Duchess of Lorraine, Dowager Duchess of Milan, painted for Henry VIII., with a view to becoming acquainted with the lady's charms, but she refused his offer of marriage. (A very fine and genuine picture of Holbein.) VANDYCK: half-length portrait of Charles I. (Not spirited enough for him, but a good picture of his time.) UNKNOWN: portraits of Richard III., of Elizabeth of York, and Queen Mary. (As works of Art rather indifferent.)

Grand Drawing-Room.—HOLBEIN: full-length portraits of Thomas Howard, 3rd Duke of Norfolk, and of Mary Fitzalan, his wife, the last of the house of the Earls of Arundel. (Good pictures, but only the portrait of the Duke seems to be an original of Holbein.) HOLBEIN: full-length portrait of Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk, very good. (A fine picture, but rather too weak in the drawing (for instance, the ear) to be a picture of Holbein of his last period, as it necessarily must be after the dress of the portrait.) VANDYCK: portraits full-length of Henry Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, and of Elizabeth Stuart, his wife. (A fine specimen of the Master.) James Howard, Lord Mowbray Maltravers. (The place of this picture is too high to give a judgment about it.) VAN SOMER: full-length portraits of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, the celebrated collector, and of Alathea Talbot, his wife.

(These pictures may be genuine, but are second-rate.)

Morning Room before Library.—Vandyck: picture representing the celebrated antiquary, the Earl of Arundel, and his Countess Alathea Talbot, over a globe. (An uncommonly fine specimen of the Master.) Guillem Street: full-length portrait of the celebrated Earl of Surrey, the poet, under an arch, and leaning on a broken column, with arms of Thomas de Brotherton and of France on each side. (This picture mentioned by Dallaway (i. 219, note), as once in the possession of Robert Walpole, is in every respect very interesting. It seems that the very little known painter, William Street, must have been an imitator, if not a pupil, of Holbein.) C. Ketel: Henry Fitzalan, 22nd Earl of Arundel. Unknown: half-sized portrait of the poet Surrey.

Long Gallery.—Vandyck: Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and his son, Lord Maltravers. (A fine picture of the Master.) Newelt: portraits of Frederick Elector Palatine, and of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia. Lely: 6th Duke of Norfolk and Duchess. Unknown: Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Lord Treasurer of England. (An old repetition after Holbein.)

State Dining-Room, — Vandyck: Henry Howard, Lord Mowbray. (A fine specimen of the Master.) D'Artois and Gemiers: two very large landscapes, with groups of figures. (Good and genuine specimens of the two Masters.)

Persons who would visit the *Keep*, the only part of the Castle which is shown, must repair to the principal entrance lodge at the top of the town, where the porter will receive their cards of admission; these are issued, free, at the Norfolk Arms, on Mondays and Fridays only.

This lodge is modern, and the arched gateway of the inner quadrangle was commenced in 1809. Within this, rt., is the modern castle, and l. the modern Gothic *Chapel*, and a flight of stone steps and narrow passages lead to the venerable Keep.

The *Clock Tower*, through which the ascent to the Keep commences, may perhaps have some Norm. portions in the lower part; but the upper is much later. It was the ancient entrance to the inner court, and abutted on the fosse without. Passing through this tower, those of the outer entrance become visible below. They were the work of Richard Fitzalan (d. 1302). They are not accessible to visitors. Each tower has 4 stages, and souterrains 15 ft. below the fosse, the walls of which are marked with rude drawings and inscriptions; among them are the words "I pray to God if hit him please delyvere us all out of distress." The Keep is reached by a long flight of steps. The entrance, a square tower, with portcullis, grooves, and machicoules, is also attributed to Richard Fitzalan.

The Keep itself, although it exhibits some herring-bone masonry, has no pretensions whatever to rank as a Saxon building, yet a date before the Conquest is constantly assigned to it. It is circular, and to all appearance late Norm. (Comp. the Keep of Windsor.) On the S.E. side is a circular doorway, at present inaccessible, with Norm. moulding. The greater part of the Keep is faced with Caen stone, and is surrounded by a deep fosse. It was subjected to a careful reparation in 1875, when much ivy was of necessity removed. The walls vary in thickness from 8 to 10 ft. The corbels and fireplaces in the wall within mark the position of the ancient chambers, which were lighted from the inner side. In the centre of the Keep a shaft descends to a subterranean vault, probably the store-room of the garrison. "The roof is pointed, formed of chalk, and strengthened by ribs of stone;

the doorcase is distinguished by the flat label head, which is observable in the windows of the gatehouse, and the whole is evidently contemporary with that structure."—*Tierney.* The ramparts are gained by a winding staircase. Immediately over the entrance to the Keep is the window of St. Martin's Oratory (Norm.), commanding a wide view S.E. Observe the funnel-shaped machicoule in the floor, for pouring heated missiles on the heads of assailants. From the round of the ramparts a good notion may be obtained of the strength and position of the castle—and of the Keep itself, the kernel of the ancient fortress. The mound is chiefly artificial; and the height from the bottom of the fosse is 96 ft. E., 103 ft. W. The keep rises from the centre of the castle enclosures, a somewhat unusual position. The entire space within the walls is about 5½ acres. The general form of the castle, like that of Windsor, is oblong. The elevation on which it stands is one of the extreme spurs of the S. Downs, hanging over the Arun; and the tide anciently flowed nearly up to its walls. A sharp fall in the hill-side fortified it naturally N.E. and S.E.; a strong wall protected the S.; and on the other side was a deep fosse, with a double line of wall. The same position may have successively seen British and Saxon fortifications; but the great strength and size of the present castle, and the care with which it was defended, are due to the importance of the site in later times; when it guarded one of the great Sussex "high roads" to and from Normandy, and when the line of the coast was exposed to constant ravages from French ships and pirates.

The views from the Keep stretch away on all sides, and amply repay the trouble of climbing to it, seaward across the plain through which the Arun winds, and along the wooded sweeps of the upper park. W. the landscape extends to the Isle of Wight, and Chichester Cathedral, the spire rising as a landmark in the centre. Highdown Hill is conspicuous S.E., and further N. Burpham with its chalk-pit. The pleasure-ground lying within the walls, under the Keep, was formerly a garden. It is now disposed in Versailles fashion with *berceaux* and *cabinets de verdure.* The barbican tower at the corner is called Bevis's Tower. It is perhaps late Norm., and has been restored as a sort of garden-house. There was a covered way communicating between it and the Keep. This was the loftiest of many square towers, open within like those of Dover, which strengthened the whole line of the outer walls.

The Keep used to be inhabited by a colony of *owls*, chiefly the *Bubo Virginianus*, a North American imported species. "The fact that these birds have here not only performed the duties of incubation, but even reared their young occasionally, the only instance, I believe, on record of any bird of prey breeding when deprived of its liberty, would alone prove their perfect reconciliation to the very qualified captivity to which they are subjected."—*A. E. Knox.* Their privacy was destroyed by Excursion trains; they did not long survive these turbulent invasions, and the visitor has to be satisfied now with the stuffed skins of "Lord Thurlow" and his mates.

The principal apartments of the ancient castle were of course situated below the Keep, in the inner court. Some portions of these were built by Richard Fitzalan, present at Cressy, who applied to this purpose the ransom of his prisoners. The Great Hall was built at the same time. Hollar engraved a view of it before the siege, when it was entirely destroyed. Some portions of the ancient buildings exist in the S. front and in the E. tower of

the present castle. The vault under the last is probably of great antiquity. It served as the castle dungeon. An apartment in the Keep is called the "Empress's Room."

The **Parish Church* of St. Nicholas is also interesting, and closely adjoins the castle. A priory attached to the Benedictine Abbey of St. Martin of Seez, in Normandy, was established in Arundel by the first Norman Earl, Roger de Montgomery, founder also of the parent abbey. In 1380 Richard Fitzalan, the fierce opponent of Richard II., beheaded on Tower Hill in 1397, established the College of the Holy Trinity "for a master and 12 canons." The earlier priory of Seez became merged in this: and nearly in the same year with its foundation Earl Richard commenced the rebuilding of the parish church, with which the chapel of this new college was to be connected. The present church therefore dates from about 1380. It has a central tower, and the college chapel is at the E. end, beyond the chancel. N. of the former is the Lady Chapel, of nearly equal dimensions. In the N. aisle of the nave are fragments of wall paintings, probably coeval with the church; one of which represents the Seven Deadly Sins, the other the Seven Works of Mercy. The quatrefoil clerestory windows are unusual, and should be remarked. In the nave is the ancient canopied stone pulpit, encircling a pillar. The church was well restored, 1875, by public subscription. The choir is furnished with carved stalls and a golden altar, and splendid pavement of tiles, enclosed by iron grille.

A dead brick wall, behind the altar, erected by the Duke of Norfolk, separates the church from the College chapel, which is the Duke's property and closed from public view. It is large and lofty, and has evidently been of great magnificence. There are 5 Arundel tombs in it. The earliest is that in the centre, upon which are effigies of Thomas Earl of Arundel (d. 1415), son of the founder of the college, and of his Countess, Beatrix, natural daughter of King John of Portugal. The horse at the earl's feet is the Fitzalan cognizance. The countess's robe is guarded by 2 lapdogs. In niches round the tomb are 20 figures of priests, each holding an open book; and the rim is encircled by 40 shields, once charged with all the quarterings of Fitzalan and Portugal. This Fitzalan, who had been deprived of his inheritance by Richard II., was restored by "Harry of Bolingbroke." Under the most easterly of the 3 arches which divide this from the Lady Chapel, is the tomb of John Fitzalan, 17th earl (d. 1435). His figure is in plate armour, with a close surcoat and a collar of SS. An emaciated body stretched on a shroud lies below. He was taken prisoner, after receiving a mortal wound, during an attack on the Castle of Gerberoi, near Beauvais, died 13 months after, and was buried at Beauvais. His body was afterwards, it appears, redeemed by his squire, Ralph Eyton, a Shropshire gentleman, and placed with his ancestors; the mention of the circumstance in Eyton's will led to a search, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Tierney, when the corpse was found, and satisfactorily identified by the absence of the right leg, which the earl had lost at Gerberoi. (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, xii.). S. of the altar is the very fine chantry tomb of William, 19th earl (d. 1488), and of his countess, but the effigies belonging to it lie on the tomb opposite — that of Thomas and William Fitzalan. The dress of the Countess Joan is especially worth notice. The wonderful structure on her head is rare in marble, and does not occur very frequently in brasses.

Remark here the twisted pilasters indicating the approach of the Renaissance, more completely developed in the Delawarr tombs at Broadwater and Boxgrove. This "puissante, noble, and virtuous earle" was the patron of Caxton the printer. On the N. side, opposite, is the tomb of Thomas (d. 1524) and William (d. 1544), successively earls of Arundel, son and grandson of the 19th earl, William. It has a rich but much injured canopy. Above Earl William's Chantry (S. side) is a tablet in memory of Henry Earl of Arundel, last of the Fitzalans, who "pie et suaviter in Domino obdormivit," 1580.

Many of the Howard family are interred here. Among them are Earl Philip, whose Life, recording the history of his persecutions under Elizabeth, was edited by the 13th duke, and Thomas, 2nd Howard Earl of Arundel (d. 1646), the friend of Evelyn, and the collector of the Arundelian marbles. His body was brought hither from Padua, where he died.

These fine monuments deserve very careful attention, as illustrating the changes in art during a period of a century and a half. Their shattered condition is due partly to the soldiers of Waller's army, who were quartered in this chapel during the siege of the castle, and partly to the removal of the carved roof in 1782, when the heavy timbers were suffered to fall below at random.

On the floor is a brass to the Rev. M. A. Tierney, the historian of Arundel, and R. C. Priest there for many years.

The Lady Chapel is divided from that of the College by 3 pointed arches. In the middle is the plain altar-tomb, in Sussex marble, of John Fitzalan, 16th earl (d. 1421). Its brasses have been removed. Adjoining is a good modern monument in black marble for Lord Henry Molyneux Howard, brother of the late duke. It was executed in Rome. In this chapel the original stone altar, with its consecration crosses, remains. The window above has some fragments of stained glass, among which is a figure absurdly said to be that of "Jockey of Norfolk." The *Brasses* still remaining, and worth notice, are, Sir Adam Ertham, 1st Master of the College, 1382; and a Knight and Lady, 1382. The exterior windows and parapet on this side have been restored. Similar care, it is to be hoped, will be extended to the interior of both chapels; they greatly need it.

Adjoining the churchyard are some remains of the college buildings, originally a quadrangle, one side of which was formed by the chapel. The principal gateway, at the S. E. angle, remains. The college occupied the same site as the more ancient priory. It had the right of sanctuary, and the register of Bishop Rede of Chichester contains the record of a very severe penance passed on the constable of the castle, for having forcibly removed a prisoner who had escaped from his dungeon and seized the great sanctuary-ring attached to the college door.

Not far from the parish ch. is a building which almost eclipses it, the R. Cath. *Church* of *St. Philippo Neri*, built by the Duke of Norfolk, 1869–76, at a cost of nearly 100,000*l.* (*Hanson*, architect). It is a handsome edifice of large proportions, in the best Dec. Gothic. At the W. end, under a fine rose-window, are statues of the 12 Apostles. The detached tower is to be 275 ft. high. In the nave of 6 bays the stone roof, 74 ft. high, is supported only by the piers. At the W. end is a carved gallery for organ by *Hill*. The E. end is an apse of 9 elegant pointed arches.

The fragments of the *Maison Dieu*, at the foot of the town, need not long delay the tourist. It was founded by

Earl Richard, builder of the church and college, about 1380. It provided for 20 poor men. The building, a quadrangle, with chapel and refectory, was destroyed by Waller's troops, who were quartered in it. The adjoining bridge was built from part of the ruins in 1742. The whole seems to have been of chalk.

The Ducal *Dairy*, with ecclesiastical-looking farm-buildings attached, is about ½ m. from the town, and was built in 1847. It is pleasant enough in itself, with white and blue tiles and a fountain, but is not worth a special visit. The stranger will do better to devote his time to the *Park* (open to the public). A gate opens into it, a short distance beyond the R. C. Ch. and dairy, and close to Swanbourne Lake, a reed-grown piece of water, deep sunk amid the wooded chalk hills. From the higher end of the lake is a fine view of the castle. The best point here, however, and nearly that from which Turner's beautiful drawing was made (*Rivers of England;* now in the National Collection), is from the brow of the hill N. of the "Copyhold," nearly the highest part of the park. The Castle rises in the middle distance, oak and beech woods sweep down over the heights to the lake below, and far off the sea fringes the wide landscape, rich with homesteads and cattle-dotted meadows. The park contains about 1100 acres, and has "good store of harts." The country beyond opens to the high ground over Bignor and Sutton (Rte. 21, Excursion (*d*) from Chichester—Bignor), whence the grand views over the Weald, N., are perhaps unrivalled in the south of England. At *North Stoke*, on the Arun (near the Amberley stat.), visible from this part of the park, an ancient British canoe, made from a hollowed oaken trunk, and now in the British Museum, was discovered in 1834, 6 ft. below the level of the soil, and 150 yds. from the river. A second canoe was found in 1857, at Warningcamp, 1 m. from South Stoke, in widening a ditch, locally called a "rife," leading to the Arun. Like the other, it is the hollowed trunk of an oak, with insertions at the edge, forming seats for 3 men.

The beds of the upper, or white chalk, with flints, form the hills on either side of the Arun vale, above Arundel. In many places they abound in fossils, especially about *Burpham* (2½ m. N.E. of Arundel), and in the quarries at the foot of Bury Hill, near Houghton Bridge.

The river Arun is crossed to reach 60½ m. Ford Junction (Rte. 21). on the *Railways* to Brighton E.; Littlehampton S.; and Chichester and Portsmouth W.

ROUTE 25.

LONDON TO SHOREHAM AND BRIGHTON, BY EPSOM, DORKING, HORSHAM, HENFIELD, AND STEYNING.

(*London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.—Horsham and Dorking Line.*)

The rly. by Epsom and Dorking to Horsham is described in *Handbook for Surrey.*

From Three Bridges Stat. to Horsham is described Rte. 23 (*ante*).

20¼ m. from Horsham to Shoreham.

This branch runs nearly parallel with the main line from London to Brighton, at an average distance of 8 m. westward. In connexion with the line to Guildford (Rte. 23), it

places the S. coast in communication with the Midland and Northern districts, without the need of passing through London.

4½ m. SOUTHWATER (Stat.).

Southwater (= South-Walder) is a pretty village, with a new district ch.

8 m. WEST GRINSTEAD (Stat.).

The *Church* has some Norm. portions, and a wooden porch (Dec.) well deserving attention. In the Burrell chantry are two interesting *Brasses:* Philippa Lady Halsham (d. 1395, but the brass engraved circ. 1440, *Haines*), one of the heiresses of David de Strabolgie, Earl of Athole; and Hugo Halsham and his wife, 1441. The *Rysbrach* monument for Wm. Poulett and his wife (d. 1746) need not be greatly admired. The sarcophagus of Sir Wm. Burrell (d. 1796), whose collections for the hist. of Sussex (now in the Brit. Mus.) have greatly aided all topographers since his time, is by *Flaxman*.

The present house of *West Grinstead* (Sir W. Burrell, Bt., M.P.), of nondescript Gothic, dates from 1806, when it was erected by Walter Burrell, Esq. It succeeded an ancient mansion, long the property of the Shirleys, and afterwards of the Caryls, at which Pope was a frequent visitor. The Park is finely wooded, and commands extensive views. A grand old oak is pointed out in it, under which, says tradition, Pope delighted to sit; and whose branches may have heard the first murmured music of the 'Rape of the Lock,' which was founded on an incident which occurred here, the poem being composed at the suggestion of Pope's host:—

"This verse to Caryl, muse, is due!
This, e'en Belinda may vouchsafe to view."

About 1 m. W. rises the solitary fragment of *Knepp Castle* (Cnœp, A.-S., a hillock), one of the six great feudal fortresses defending the six rapes of Sussex, and held by the powerful Braose family; from this castle they had the command of all the adjoining forest district, with its "store of harts." A great establishment of men and dogs was kept here by them during the reign of John; who, after the forfeiture of William de Braose, seized the castle, and resided here frequently (1206–15). The remaining wall is part of the keep tower, and shows Norm. window and door arches. The manor has always formed a part of the De Braose Honour of Bramber.

½ m. from the ruin is the modern castle of *Knepp* (Sir Percy Burrell, Bart.), built by its late owner, Sir Charles Burrell, whose family became proprietors of Knepp toward the end of the last century. The house (which is not generally shown) contains an important gallery of historical portraits; the most interesting being eight by *Holbein:*—

1. Anne of Cleves (engraved in Harding); 2. Cromwell, Earl of Essex (engraved in Harding); 3. Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham (engraved by Hollar); 4. Sir Henry Guldeford (engraved by Hollar); 5. Lady Guldeford (Hollar); 6. Sir Richard Rich, Chancellor to Edward VI.; 7. Egidius, the "Savant" employed by Francis I. to visit the East; and, 8. an unknown female portrait. In a lozenge are these arms—three lions gules, crowned or.

Others of scarcely less interest are —Sir Robt. Cotton (*Van Somer*); this portrait was engraved by Vertue for the Society of Antiquaries. Wm. Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor to James I. (*Van Somer*). Loyens, Chancellor of Brabant (*Philip de Champagne*). Cornelius Van Tromp, (*Frank Hals*). A full-length of Henrietta Maria (*Vandyck*). Charles II. (*Sir Peter Lely*).

The collection contains other pictures worthy of notice; but the portraits are by far the most interesting

and important. The greater part of these, including the six first Holbeins, were collected by Sir Wm. Burrell, and are all noticed in Grainger. The first two were purchased at Barrett's sale, the last three at that of the Countess Dowager of Stafford.

The lawn is pleasant; and the whole scenery about Knepp deserves exploration. The largest sheet of water S. of the Thames is to be seen here.

The *Church* of *Shipley*, in which parish Knepp lies, is Norm., and has a central tower. It was granted to the Knights Templars at the beginning of the 12th century. The oak ceiling is flat, and has been painted. In the chancel is the altar-tomb with effigy of Sir Thomas Caryl, d. 1616, which has been restored by *Carew*. The church chest contains a Byzantine (?) reliquary of wood, enamelled and gilt; the subjects being the Crucifixion, with angels.

2 m. E. of West Grinstead Stat. is *Cowfold*. The *Ch.* is Perp. with an earlier chancel, and in it is the magnificent *Brass* of Thomas Nelond, Prior of Lewes, d. 1433. The Virgin and Child are figured above his head; and on either side, St. Pancras, the patron of his priory, and St. Thomas of Canterbury. The inscription seems to have been partly borrowed from that on Gundrada's tomb at Lewes.

10¼ m. Partridge Green (Stat.).

At *Shermanbury* (2 m. E.) stands the gateway (worth notice) of *Ewhurst*, an old mansion of the Peverels. It is early Edwardian. *Shermanbury Place* (H. Hunt, Esq.) occupies the site of the Elizabethan house of the Comber family. The ch., a small E. E. building, with some good modern painted windows, stands very near the house.

12 m. Henfield (Stat.).

This is a picturesque village on an eminence, about and in which the tourist will find some good specimens of the old Sussex cottages, generally built of dark-red bricks, with massive chimney-shafts. The *Ch.* is Perp., and contains 2 *Brasses* deserving of notice: Thos. Bysshopp, Esq., 1559; and Mrs. Ann Kenwellmersh, 1633, and her grandson Meneleb Rainsford, 1627. The latter is remarkable for the costume of the lady, who bears a feather fan in her hand, but still more for the strange epitaph on the grandchild (aged 9), which runs thus:—

'Great Jove hath lost his Ganymede, I know,
Which made him seek an other here below,
And finding none, not one like vnto this,
Hath ta'ne him hence into eternall bliss.
Cease then for thy deer Meneleb to weep,
Gods darling was too good for thee to keep,
Bvt rather ioye in this great favour given,
A child is made A Saint in heaven."

The manor of *Albourne*, 2 m. E., was long the property of the family of Juxon. *Albourne Place* is traditionally said to have been built by the Abp., who attended King Charles on the scaffold. He was himself born at Chichester.

2 m. S.E. from hence is *Newtimber*, where the ch. has some fragments of early painted glass. Adjoining is *Newtimber Place* (C. H. W. Gordon, Esq.), a moated Elizabethan house. For *Danny* and *Wolstanbury Beacon*, see Rte. 17.

16 m. Steyning (Stat.).

Steyning (Pop. 1665—*Inn*, White Horse) is a place of great antiquity, and was a borough until the Reform Act.

The *Church* of Steyning, now the main feature of interest in the place, was originally founded by St. Cuthman, who, born in one of the western counties, was during his youth in the habit of miraculously guarding his father's sheep by making a circle

round them, which no enemy could break through. On his father's death he travelled E. with his mother, who was infirm, carrying her on a sort of barrow. The cord broke, and Cuthman replaced it by some elder-twigs; a party of haymakers close by ridiculed him, and ever after a shower fell on that meadow when the hay was down. The twigs at last gave way against *Steyning;* and here, after building a hut for his mother and himself, he constructed a timbered church, in which he was buried. The country was covered with brushwood and thinly inhabited; but many pilgrims came to Cuthman's grave, and the town gradually sprang up round the church. (See Life of St. Cuthman, Acta SS., Feb. 4, quoted in *Suss. Arch. Coll.*)

The neighbouring palace of the Saxon kings at Bramber no doubt gave importance to the settlement. Ethelwolf, father of Alfred, is said to have been buried in the ch. of Steyning A.D. 858, but his body was afterwards removed to Winchester. The Confessor granted Steyning to the Benedictine Abbey of Fécamp in Normandy, and William confirmed the grant. A cell existed here nearly on the site of the present vicarage. At the suppression of alien priories (1 Edw. IV., 1461) Steyning was transferred to the Abbey of Sion.

There were 2 churches at Steyning at the Domesday survey, but of 1 there are no remains, though the site is pointed out. Cuthman's church seems to have been on the site of that now existing, the position of which is very accurately described in the early life of the Saint. The present church (restored), dedicated to St. Nicholas, is no doubt the work of the Fécamp Benedictines, but it is only a fragment. It is of two periods. The E. arches of the aisles, and the piers of the E. tower-arch, are early Norm.; the rest not earlier than 1150. The chancel is modern, with E. E. east window. The original plan of the building seems never to have been completed (*Hussey*); there was apparently an intention of erecting a central tower; and the last piers of the nave are partially included in the wall, as if not originally meant to cease where they now do. The present low tower is at the W. end, and dates from the middle of the 16th cent. (*Bloxam*); it is chequer work of flint and stone. The nave contains "one of the most remarkable series of enriched pier-arches to be met with anywhere." —*Sharpe.* Those were, as usual, carved *after* erection, portions being still unfinished. They belong to the second period (circ. 1150). The chancel-arch resembles that in the church of Graville in Normandy, which also belonged to Fécamp. (Compare also those at Eartham, Rte. 21, and Amberley, Rte. 24.)

Several houses in Steyning exhibit in the mouldings of the woodwork and window mullions architectural features of the 15th, 16th, and 17th cents. not unworthy of notice. The old gabled house in Church Street is called the "*Brotherhood Hall,*" and was given by William Holland, Alderman of Chichester, for the purposes of the Grammar School which he founded here in 1614.

At the *Vicarage* the wainscot panelling of the dining-room is ornamented with arms, devices and inscriptions of early 16th-cent. date; and in the garden are preserved 2 stones with incised crosses. "The drawing of the crosses is extremely rude and archaic. As these stones were discovered in the foundation of the western extension of the ch., where they must have been deposited as mere material in the 12th cent., they may fairly be considered as belonging to Saxon times." —(*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, xvi.)

The tide seems anciently to have

risen as high as Steyning, the harbour of which was known as "Portus Cuthmanni." It was the highest and most ancient harbour here; the sea having gradually retired, first to Old, and then to New Shoreham.

1 m. E. from Steyning is *Beeding*, the *Ch.* of which was anciently the priory ch. of Sele, a foundation of De Braose, lord of Bramber, A.D. 1075. It has been considerably abridged of its former proportions, and retains few ancient features worthy of notice. Much of the priory buildings remained till late in the last cent., when they were pulled down, and the rectory house erected on the site.

Wiston Park (Rev. John Goring), 1½ m. N.W. of Steyning, besides its historical interest, commands views of extreme beauty. The park itself is very fine and undulating, and the terrace overlooks the whole richly wooded valley, E. and W., a scene which will not readily be forgotten. The house, like Parham, is Elizabethan, A.D. 1576, but has been greatly altered. The hall, 40 ft. square and 40 ft. high, is very fine, and has a magnificent wood roof in the transition style of that date. The manor long belonged to a branch of the great Braose family, from which it passed by marriage into the hands of the Shirleys, one of whom, Sir Thomas Shirley, built the house about 1576. The family was remarkable in many ways. Sir Hugh Shirley, the first who settled in Sussex, was a stanch adherent of the Red Rose, and one of the 4 knights who, clad in royal armour, successively encountered and fell under the arm of Douglas at Shrewsbury, 1403. So Shakespeare—

"Hold up thy head, vile Scot, or thou art like
Never to hold it up again! the spirits
Of *Shirley*, Stafford, Blunt, are in my arms.
K. Hen. IV., Pt. I., act v. sc. 4."

His son was present at Agincourt, and his grandson, Sir *Thomas*, had by Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Kempe of Ollantigh, in Kent, 3 sons, the famous "Shirley Brothers," whose adventures were so full of romance, and appeared so wonderful in that age, that a play was composed from them, "by a trinity of poets, John Day, William Rowley, and George Wilkins," 1607, and acted during their lifetime. *Anthony Shirley* (b. 1565), after serving in the Low-Country wars, and against the Portuguese settlements on the coast of Africa, "where," says Fuller, "the rain did stink as it fell down from the heavens, and within 6 hours did turn into maggots," went in 1598 to Persia, on a mission, half religious, half mercantile; his main object being to induce the Shah to join the Christian powers against the Turk. He sailed from Venice; discovered coffee at Aleppo, "a drink made of seed that will soon intoxicate the brain;" and, after sundry perils from Turks and Bedouins, reached Ispahan, where Abbas Shah created him a "Mirza" (the first instance of a Christian receiving an Oriental title), and appointed him ambassador to the courts of Europe. After a long series of adventures worthy of an Amadis or a Palmerin, he died in 1630. *Robert Shirley*, his younger brother, had accompanied him to Persia, where he remained, having married Teresia, daughter of a Circassian named Ismael Khan. He too was sent (or at least professed to have been sent, —see, for the whole story, Burke's *Anecdotes of the Aristocracy*, vol. i.) as ambassador back to Europe, and arrived in Rome wearing the Persian costume, with a crucifix stuck in his turban. Thence he returned to Wiston with his wife, was well received by James I., and, after sundry changes, died at Kazveen in Persia in 1628, and was buried there under his own threshold. Teresia ended her life in a Roman nunnery. In 1622 Vandyck painted at Rome the portraits

of Robert Shirley and his wife, now at Petworth. *Thomas*, the eldest of the 3 brothers, after a life full of changes, sold Wiston, and died in the Isle of Wight. Their story is a curious example of the love of wandering and adventure which then prevailed in England as elsewhere, and is not without a dash of Spanish knight-errantry.

No Shirley relics now exist in the house at Wiston, but the Dec. *Church* contains some interesting monuments. That of Sir Richard Shirley (died 1540) exhibits him standing on a rock between his 2 wives, with his hands stretched towards a dove, representing the Holy Spirit. At the sides are 2 brackets for figures of patron saints. The details are Italian. (Compare the monuments at Selsey and West Hampnett, Rte. 21.) Against the wall is the monument of Sir Thos. Shirley, father of the brothers, and builder of Wiston. Under an arch, on the N. side, is a very interesting effigy of a child in a close vest, probably a son of Sir John de Braose (died 1426). Sir John's own fine *Brass*, inlaid, and powdered all over with the words "Jesu Mercy," lies on the floor of the S. chapel. The adjustment of the sword is unusual. All six shields have the arms of Braose. "Es testis Christe, quod non jacet lapis iste corpus ut ornetur, sed spiritus ut memoretur," runs its inscription, one commonly repeated in the brasses of this period.

16¾ m. BRAMBER (Stat.). *Inn.*

This small village stands on an alluvial flat, once a creek of the sea, at the foot of steep chalk cliff.

The advantage and importance of the haven no doubt induced the Saxon kings to establish a fortress at *Bramber* (Sax. *Brymmburh*, a fortified hill), possibly on the site of a Roman castellum (Mr. Roach Smith places *Portus Adurni* here), for an ancient road passed from Dover to Winchester, under the Downs; and the remains of a Roman bridge have been discovered on it here, at Bramber. After the Conquest, the castle and barony were granted to William de Braose, and it was one of the principal strongholds of that great family. As Arundel guarded the entrance to the Arun, so this watched over the estuary of the river Adur. The view from the keep-mound is very striking. Like Amberley, *the Castle* stands on a sort of promontory overlooking the marshes and tree-dotted meadows of the Adur. The sea is visible S., whilst the hills stretch away E. and W. in rounded outlines of extreme beauty. Remark the steep escarpment of the chalk hills W., rising direct from the plain, like sea-cliffs, as they no doubt once were. (See Lyell, *Geology;* and *Introduction.*) Of the castle building there are few remains. It formed an irregular parallelogram 560 ft. by 270 ft., surrounded by a strong wall of flint and rubble, parts of which remains, and encircled by a very deep moat, now filled with trees. The banks are famous for "wealth" of primroses. A solitary fragment of a lofty barbican tower lifts itself within, "like a tall tombstone of the mighty race of Braose." In it is a Norm. window with herring-bone masonry. From the Braoses the castle passed by marriage to the Mowbrays, and it has from them descended to the Duke of Norfolk, the present owner; it is in the occupation of the landlord of the "White Horse," but admission is free. The best view of the ruins is obtained from the footpath between the rly. stat. and Steyning.

The ivy-clad *Church*, dedicated to St. Nicholas, nestles under the castle-wall, S. It is Norm. (originally cruciform), but the nave and tower only remain, the chancel and transepts having been demolished. Bramber, though a mere village (present Pop. 173), returned two M.P.s until the

time of the Reform Act, and was somewhat famous for its contested elections. "In 1768 a memorable contest took place, 18 polling one way, and 16 another, and one of the tenants of the miserable cottages refused 1000*l.* for his vote."—(*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, xvi.)

20¼ m. Shoreham Junction (Rte. 21). *Railways* to Brighton E., to Chichester and Portsmouth W.

A cross road from Pulborough (Rte. 24) passes along the back of the South Downs, through Storrington and Steyning to Shoreham. This road, with the excursions to be made from it, is highly to be recommended, by way of change from the rly., as well for its picturesque scenery as for its historical interest.

Hardham, *Greatham*, and *Parham* (Rte. 24) will of course be visited.

The villages of *Sullington* and *Washington* (restored church) E. of Storrington, are picturesque, but need not delay the tourist; but the next parish, *Wiston*, contains some of the finest Down scenery, particularly *Chanctonbury Ring*, which, with its dark crown of trees, is a landmark for half Sussex. It is the third height of the S. Downs (see *Introduction*), being 814 feet above seamark. The intrenchment here is circular, and may be of British origin, but Roman coins have been found; and the Roman road, running E. and W., passed not far from the foot of the hill. The views in all directions from this camp are grand and panoramic, though the scenery is perhaps not so manageable for the artist as that among the hills farther E., above Bignor and Sutton. After passing Steyning (*ante*) the road to Shoreham runs parallel with the Adur river through the *Shoreham Gap*, one of the transverse valleys of the chalk. "These cross fractures, which have become river-channels, remarkably correspond on either side of the Weald N. and S. Thus the defiles of the Wey in the N. Downs, and of the Arun in the S., seem to coincide in direction."—*Lyell.* The transverse fissures were probably caused "by the intensity of the up-heaving force toward the centre of the Weald" during the elevation of the Forest ridge. (See *Introd.*) Although the Adur here by no means recalls the sunshine of its Pyrenean namesake (both rivers retain the Celtic *Dwr*, water), it is the haunt of many rare water-birds. "The river above Shoreham, as far as Beeding Levels, during the spring and autumnal months, will generally repay the patient observer, or the persevering gunner, who explores its muddy banks" (*A. E. Knox*); and "the reed warbler and its beautiful nest may be found during the month of May in the reedy ditches a little to the W. of the old wooden bridge, about a mile above Shoreham." (*Id.*) When the Gap is passed, the College at Lancing (Rte. 21) is a very conspicuous object on W.

Shoreham Junct. Stat., Rte. 21.

ROUTE 26.

GODALMING TO CHICHESTER, BY PETWORTH AND MIDHURST.

The Direct Portsmouth Rly. passes through Godalming and Witley (see *Handbook for Surrey and Hants*), and gives (by a branch) access to

Midhurst, from which town a line is to be made to Chichester. But if it be wished to see the Weald of Sussex, the journey by road is much to be preferred.

(*a*) A very interesting route for the pedestrian would be to proceed from Witley to Midhurst, thence to Petworth by Cowdray, and cross Bury Hill to Chichester, visiting Bignor by the way. For this route from Petworth to Chichester, see Rte. 21, Exc. (*d*) to Bignor from Chichester.

3 m. S.E. of Witley is *Chiddingfold*, one of a group of *folds*; ancient cattle enclosures in the midst of the woodlands, which have grown into parishes; as *Aldfold* and *Dunsfold* (*Handbook for Surrey*). The deep clay is here thickly covered with wood, and the green, branch-shaded lanes are enlivened by the venerable Red Riding-hood cloak, still much worn throughout the district.

We are now fairly in the *Weald*, where the numerous old timbered farms and manor-houses constantly remind us of the ancient wealth of oak forest; the solitudes of which, in their turn, have preserved many yeomen families, representatives of Chaucer's Franklin, throughout long generations. The Entyknapps of Pockford, in this parish, are said to possess a Saxon charter relating to their farm, which has been their property ever since the Conquest: and the families of Wood and Child are of almost equal antiquity. The famous ironstone of the Weald here begins to appear, and there are remains of furnaces in the S. part of the parish. The hard *Carstone* or *Clinkers*, connected with this iron rock, is much used for road-making. Hence the excellence of the highways throughout this part of Surrey and Sussex, strongly contrasting with the "deep clay and mire" of the ancient roads. The country here is still covered with wood, and little grain except oats is produced.

2 m. beyond Chiddingfold we enter Sussex. On E. are the undulating hills and woods of *Shillinglee Park* (Earl of Winterton), within which is a lake covering about 70 acres. There is here some fine forest scenery. 3 m. beyond, on W., is *Lurgashall*, where the ch. has some Norm. if not Saxon portions. The rest of the road has no special interest until we reach Petworth, the long park wall of which it skirts for about two miles.

(For *Petworth*, see Rte. 23.)

The road from Petworth to Midhurst (5 m.) keeps near the N. bank of the Rother, and commands a fine view of the S. Downs, about 3 m. distant, the whole way; the *Railway* follows the S. bank of the stream. The little church of *Tillington*, just clear of the wall of Petworth Park, contains some Dec. portions.

1½ m. from Midhurst the road enters Cowdray Park, which it crosses. The park scenery here is of the finest and most "rememberable" kind. (See *post*.) Outside the second park gate is the *Church* of *Easebourne*, Perp. in character, and originally attached to a small house of Benedictine nuns, founded by John de Bohun, temp. Hen. III. Of this there are some remains adjoining: the refectory is now a barn; and the dormitory and some other portions may be traced. The S. aisle of the ch., now ruinous, served as the nuns' chapel. In the chancel is a recumbent effigy in alabaster of Sir David Owen (d. 1540), a natural son of Owen Tudor, and in high favour with Henry VIII. The effigy, judging from the armour, was made during Sir David's lifetime. He married an heiress of the Bohuns, who were also buried here. Here is also the marble monument of Lord Montague (d. 1592), the "great

Roman Catholic Lord," who with his sons and grandson, "a yonge child very comelie, seated on horse-back," came attended by 200 horse to join Elizabeth at Tilbury; a piece of loyalty which her Majesty never forgot. This monument has been removed here from the church at Midhurst.

The old town of *Midhurst* (*Stat.*) (Pop. of the parish 1465, of the Parliamentary borough 6753—*Inns:* Angel, Eagle, New Inn) stands on an eminence above the Rother, navigable from this point to its junction with the Arun at Pulborough. The "Schola Grammaticalis," which catches the eye on entering, was founded by Gilbert Hannam in 1672, and has enjoyed considerable reputation. Sir Charles Lyell the geologist, and Richd. Cobden, are among the most eminent of its pupils. The church, Perp., was chiefly remarkable for the great Montague tomb, which is now at Easebourne. On St. Anne's Hill, at the back of the town, may be traced the foundations of the old Castle of the Bohuns.

Railways: to Petworth (Rte. 23); to Chichester, in progress (*ante*); to Petersfield (*post*).

The ruins of *Cowdray*, of which the tourist will already have caught a glimpse, l., in passing through the park, must not be left unvisited. Cowdray remained in the hands of the Bohuns until the reign of Henry VIII., when their heiress brought it to Sir David Owen. It afterwards passed to Sir Anthony Browne, "great standardbearer of England," created Viscount Montague in 1554, the first of 8 viscounts in regular succession. In 1843 it was sold to the Earl of Egmont, the present possessor, who has a modern cottage residence in the park, not far from the ruins, the offices of which are occupied as a dairy farm.

The grand old house of Cowdray was entirely destroyed by an accidental fire in 1793, and in the following month the last Lord Montague, still ignorant of his loss in England, was drowned in attempting to shoot the rapids of the Rhine at Lauffen, some way below Schaffhausen. The house, like Cothele and Haddon Hall, was antique in all its fittings and "plenishing." "Sir," said Dr. Johnson, when he visited it from Brighton, "I should like to stay here four-and-twenty hours. We see here how our ancestors lived." It was built by Sir William Fitzwilliam, Earl of Southampton (whose mother afterwards married Sir A. Browne), about 1530, and was filled with treasures of every description; amongst them a series of pictures said to have been by Holbein, and some most interesting relics from Battle Abbey. At the upper end of the "Buck Hall" was a stag carved in wood, bearing shields with the arms of England and her standard-bearer; and round the hall were 10 others, "large as life, standing, lying, and sitting, with small banners of arms supported by their feet."

Of all this splendour the only traces remaining are the ivy-covered ruins, approached from the town through wide iron gates, opening on a straight causeway raised above the meadows, and passing over the "little Rother," which flows along the entire W. front. The house was quadrangular. Over the archway of the principal front are the arms of Sir A. Browne. In the court beyond was a stately fountain, which is now at Woolbeding. The "Buck Hall" was immediately opposite, and half-burnt portions of the stags that decorated it still lie in the quadrangle. E. of the hall was the chapel, of which the window traceries are tolerably preserved. Traces of the wall-paintings that decorated some of the principal apartments are still visible.

Although the house at Cowdray

will no longer show us "how our forefathers lived," we may get a very tolerable picture from the 'Book of Orders and Rules,' established by Anthony Lord Montague for the direction of his household and family here, A.D. 1595. This very curious MS. was saved from the fire, and has been printed in the *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vii.

Time, which has mouldered these ruins into beauty, has dealt still more gently with the magnificent chestnuts and limes of the "Close Walks," the scene of Queen Elizabeth's feastings on the occasion of her visit to Lord Montague of the "Armada" in 1591. Here it was that her Majesty, armed with a crossbow, killed "three or four deer" as they were driven past her sylvan bower, whilst the Countess of Kildare, her attendant, very judiciously brought down only one. The park, full of heights and hollows and thickly carpeted with fern, deserves all possible exploration.

About 1½ m. S. E. of Midhurst is *Dunford House*, on the estate presented to Mr. Cobden by the supporters of the Anti-Corn-Law League. It is a plain white house, with a prospect tower, and is very near the farmhouse in which he was born. He died in London, April 2, 1865, and was buried beside his son in the ch.-yard of West Lavington (*post*).

(*b*) If the tourist should prefer a more direct road to Midhurst than the one already described, he will do well to start from *Haslemere* (see *Handbook for Surrey*), where a conveyance, if needed, can readily be obtained. The distance is 7 m., or 10 m. if we make a détour to Shulbrede. The road to Petworth is varied and beautiful; the chief feature being the wooded hill of Blackdown, on the slope of which the Poet-Laureate has built himself a villa. The view from the top of Blackdown extends over the Weald to the N. and S. Downs as far as Beachy Head.

At 2 m. from Haslemere we must turn off from the road in search of the ruins of *Shulbrede Priory*; they lie in a small valley, surrounded with wood, and not to be got at without some difficulty. The Priory was founded by Sir Ralph de Arderne early in the 13th cent. for five Augustinian canons, and was suppressed by the Bp. of Chichester, "not without an eye to his own advantage," ten years before the visitation of Cromwell's commissioners. The only portion of interest that remains is the Prior's chamber, a large room approached by a stone staircase. The walls are covered with rude paintings of more than one period. Among them is the Nativity, where the Virgin and Child are surrounded by different animals, whose voices are made to express articulate sounds. A label proceeding from the mouth of a cock in the act of crowing, bears the words "Christus natus est." A duck demands "Quando? quando?" and a raven makes answer "In hac nocte, in hac nocte." The cow bellows "Ubi? ubi?" and the lamb bleats "Bethlem, Bethlem." Other paintings, showing the dress of Elizabeth's time, and the arms and motto of James I., must have been added after the Dissolution.

Approaching *Farnhurst* (4 m.) the scenery is wild and varied, and from Henley Hill (about half-way) the view is very fine. The ch. at Farnhurst is small and E. E. In an oak wood, E. of the road, at 5 m., are the remains, now a mere heap, of *Verdley Castle*, "known only to those that hunt the marten cat," says Camden, and still remote and solitary. It was a hunting-tower attached to the lordship of Midhurst; but all architectural features were destroyed some years since, when the materials of

the walls were used for road-making. At 7 m. we reach Midhurst.

[The rly. from Midhurst to Petersfield has stations at *Elstead* and *Rogate*. Near Elstead is *Beacon Hill*, commanding a fine view of the country S., and at Rogate is a small Norm. ch. *Dangstein* (R. H. Nevill, Esq.), formerly called Lone Beach, in the parish of Turwick, which adjoins Rogate, is famous for its conservatories and ferneries, which deserve a visit.

Taking the *road* to Petersfield, we reach at 1 m. *Woolbeding*, where the stained glass in the chancel was removed from the Priory of Mottisfont in Hampshire. At 3 m. we cross the Rother, and reach *Trotton*, an ancient manor of the Camoys family. The *Church*, dedicated to St. George of England, was rebuilt about 1400 by Thomas Lord Camoys, who commanded the left wing of the English at Agincourt, and for his bravery was created Knight of the Garter—as was the bridge over the Rother, close adjoining. In the chancel are two very fine *Brasses;* the first, of Marguerite de Camoys (c. 1310), and probably the earliest brass of a lady that exists in England; the second is on the altar-tomb of the founder and his wife, c. 1419, which stands in the centre of the chancel. The Elizabeth Lady Camoys, who is represented here by the side of her lord, is no other than the widow of Hotspur, the "gentle Kate" of Shakespeare, who has erred at all events in her name, however truly he may have depicted the shrewdness of her wit. It was no doubt Petworth which brought her into the neighbourhood of Lord Camoys, whom she married after the death of Percy. She was the daughter of Edm. Mortimer, Earl of March. Her son, Sir Richd. Camoys, stands (a small effigy) beside his mother. At Woolbeding, in the house of Lord Robt. Spencer, Fox and the leading Whigs used to assemble. In this parish Otway the dramatist was born, March 3, 1651, whilst his father was curate here. Collins thus alludes to him in his 'Ode to Pity:'—

> "But wherefore need I wander wide
> To old Ilissus' distant side,
> Deserted stream and mute?
> Wild Arun too has heard thy strains,
> And Echo, midst my native plains,
> Been soothed by Pity's lute."

A recording tablet was set up to him in the ch. here in 1861.

Passing *Terwick*, we reach at 6 m. Rogate, in which parish *Dureford Abbey*, a small house of Premonstratensian canons, was founded by Henry Hoese (Hosatus — *Hussey*) about 1169. Some portions of the ancient building have been worked into the present dwelling-house. Near Haben bridge, on an eminence above the Arun, about ½ m. S. from the village of Rogate, are vestiges of a tower within a fosse: probably erected by the Camoys, ancient lords of the manor. 2 m. beyond Rogate we pass into Hampshire.]

Turning S. from Midhurst for Chichester, we first reach (though slightly off the road) the small Dec. church of *West Lavington* (or more properly St. Mary Woollavington). The *Church*, parsonage, and schools were built by Butterfield in 1850, and they afford an example of cheap local materials being employed with excellent effect. They occupy the crest of a bold hill looking across to the S. Downs, which is cut into terraces to afford sufficient space, each level being separated from the others by wall-like hedges of clipped firs. The church has a good painted E. window, and an altar-screen and font of Petworth marble; the pillars are of chalk, the capitals most tastefully carved to represent foliage, naturally

and not conventionally treated. The grave of Mr. Cobden is near the S. E. end of the ch.-yard.

Regaining the main road, 1½ m. S. of Midhurst, we reach at 3 m. *Cocking*, where the archæologist may search for the remains of a cell, belonging first to the Abbey of Secz, and afterwards to the College of Arundel. At a short distance N.E., on the edge of Heyshott Down, are traces of a British camp.

From Cocking the tourist may proceed along the line of the S. Downs either W. into Hampshire (see *Handbook for Hants*), or along the E. heights by Graffham and Lavington toward Bignor, Amberley, or Arundel (Rte. 24). This line will give him some of the very finest scenery in the South Downs: but he should be told that he will find but indifferent accommodation at the primitive village inns. The view (northward) above the village of *Graffham* (about 3 m. E. of Cocking) is very grand and panoramic. At *Lavington* (1 m. E. of Graffham) is the family seat of the late Bishop Wilberforce, of Oxford, where there is a good *Pinetum*. The Bp. was buried here, and the ch. has been restored in his memory. "The dark hanging woods of Lavington clothe the steep hills on one side, while on the other their natural forms are varied by smaller clumps of beech and juniper. Below, is the long and picturesque valley of the Rother, extending from the borders of Hampshire as far as the eye can reach, and varied with wild heathery commons, evergreen woods, brown copses, and cultivated fields. Immediately opposite is the elevated ridge of the lower green sandstone, the S. boundary of the Weald of W. Sussex, and far in the distance the blue outline of the Surrey Downs. (A. E. Knox, *Game Birds and Wild Fowl.*) The explosion of the powder-mills at Hounslow, March 11, 1850 (50 m. in a direct line), made all the pheasants in the Lavington woods crow at once. Bignor (Rte. 21; Exc. *d*) lies 3 m. S.E., and the rly. stat. at Amberley 3 m. further in the same direction (Rte. 24).

Extensive woods stretch away on either side of the road beyond Cocking. The *Church* of *Singleton*, 5½ m., is Perp., except the tower, which is Norm., and may deserve a visit. It has been well restored. At *West Dean*, 6 m., in the midst of the low rounded hills and coppices which belong to this part of Sussex, is *West Dean House* (F. Bowen Esq.), built by the 2nd Lord Selsey about 1804, in a Strawberry-Hill Gothic. The park is extensive and well wooded. West Dean *Church* has some E. E. portions, and contains a good monument (about 1616) to three of the Lewknor family, former lords of the manor. Either here or at *East Dean*, 2 m. E., or at one of the other "Deans," near East Bourne, very picturesquely placed at the end of a narrow chalk valley, was the royal villa of *Dene*, at which Asser for the first time saw King Alfred ("usque ad regionem dexteralium Saxonum, quæ Saxonice Suthseaxum appellatur, perveni; ibique illum in villa regia, quæ dicitur *Dene*, primitus vidi."—*Vita Alf.*). There are now no traces of this ancient hunting-seat. Roman sepulchral urns have been found near Chilgrove in West Dean.

Pursuing the road to *Mid Lavant* (9 m.), where the ch. has a marble effigy of "Dame Mary May," d. 1681 (it was erected during her lifetime), and where Dean Hook was buried in 1875, we have first the *Racecourse* and next the park of *Goodwood* in sight. At 11 m. we pass the ancient Broyle intrenchments and the barracks, and enter Chichester by the old North Street of Roman Regnum.

(For Chichester and excursions in its neighbourhood see Rte. 21.)

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Places printed in *italics* are railway stations.

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