



Coldean

Community & Church Magazine

Winter 2023

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Another Defibrillator for Coldean

Thanks to the generosity of the people of Coldean another defibrillator has been purchased for the village.

The new defibrillator has been fitted outside the entrance to St Mary Magdalen Church Hall.

This is the third defibrillator in the village, there is one sited by the entrance to New Larchwood and another in Park Road.



From the Vicarage - November 2023

Dear Friends and neighbours old and new,

Advent is very nearly upon us, which will then plunge us into the festivities of Christmas and into celebrating the birth of our Saviour Jesus Christ. This should of course be a time of joyous celebration a chance to remember the greatest gift ever given to us by God, a gift that will never become boring or out of date a gift to be cherished and yet shared with all.

Over the next few weeks, we will be having a lot of different services and events, including two Christingle services, carols by candlelight, crib service, midnight mass plus all our usual services. There is really no excuse for missing the opportunity to remember what this season is all about.

If you have never entered a church before this is one of the most beautiful times to do so; it is a time when the whole community can come together and learn more about each other and I can promise you the warmest of welcomes at St Mary Magdalen church.

At a time when the world seems to be losing its way, increases in violent crime, war and conflict across so many countries. People unable to afford to eat, keep warm or find secure housing what better time could there be to come together and pray for peace, and joy.

We will, once again, be offering a free Christmas Dinner to anyone who cannot afford to eat or to heat their homes or perhaps those who just don't want to spend another Christmas day alone. If any of you would like to join us, or perhaps know someone who might. Please contact me on my mobile number: 07842608911 or my email address revbetsy@btinternet.com.

This will be my tenth Christmas at St Mary Magdalen and I am looking forward to it greatly. Especially as we should, if schedules are not pushed back again, be welcoming new neighbours from Denman Place and Bluebell Heights.

May peace and blessings be poured upon you all.

I hope to see you all very soon.

Revd. Betsy

St Mary Magdalen Church Activities December 2023

1 Dec 2023	Christmas Market 6 p.m. – 8.30 p.m.
10 Dec 2023	Charity Lunch for the Children’s Society 1.00 p.m.
15 Dec 2023	Children’s Messy Church and Christingle 3.30 p.m.
17 Dec 2023	Carols by Candlelight - 4.00 p.m.
24 Dec 2023	Children’s Crib Service – 4.00 p.m.
24 Dec 2023	Midnight Mass - 11.30 p.m.
25 Dec 2023	Mass for Christmas Day - 10.00 a.m.

When Christmas was Cancelled

We have seen the near cancellation of Christmas celebrations during the last few years but in 1647 Christmas was cancelled.

Parliament had won the civil war in England, Scotland and Ireland and King Charles was held in captivity at Hampton Court. The Church of England had been abolished and replaced by a Presbyterian system.



The usual festivities during the 12 days of Christmas (December 25 to January 5) were deemed unacceptable. Shops had to stay open throughout Christmastide, including Christmas Day. Displays of Christmas decorations – holly, ivy and other evergreens – were banned. Other traditions, such as feasting and the celebratory consumption of alcohol, consumed in large quantities then as now, were likewise restricted.

Christmas Day, however, didn’t pass quietly. People across England, Scotland and Ireland flouted the rules. In Norwich, the mayor had already been presented with a petition calling for a celebration of a traditional Christmas. He could not allow this publicly, but ignored illegal celebrations across the city.

In Canterbury, the usual Christmas football game was played and festive holly bushes were stood outside house doors. Over the 12 days of Christmas, the partying spread across all of Kent and armed forces were used to break up the fun.

Christmas Day was celebrated in the very heart of Westminster and the churchwardens of St Margaret's church (which is part of Westminster Abbey) were arrested for failing to stop the party. The London streets were decked with holly and ivy and the shops were closed. The mayor of London was verbally assaulted as he tried to rip down the Christmas decorations with the help of the city's own battle-hardened veteran regiments.

Ipswich and Bury St Edmunds in Suffolk also celebrated Christmas rowdily. Young men armed with spiked clubs patrolled the streets persuading the shopkeepers to stay shut.

Taking up arms and breaking the rules weren't just about experiencing the fun of the season. Fighting against the prohibition of Christmas was a political act. Things had changed and the Christmas rebellion was as much a protest against the "new normal" as it was against the banning of fun. People were fed up with a range of restrictions and financial difficulties that came with the Presbyterian system and the fallout of the civil war.

The aftermath of the Norwich Christmas riots was the most dramatic. The mayor was summoned to London in April 1648 to explain his failure to prohibit the Christmas parties, but a crowd closed the city gates to prevent him from being taken away. Armed forces were again deployed, and in the ensuing riots, the city ammunition magazine exploded, killing at least 40 people.

Norwich was not alone. In Kent, the grand jury decided that the Christmas party-going rioters had no choice but to answer to the law and the county went into exuberant rebellion against parliament. Royalists capitalised on the popular discontent and began organising the rioters.

Successively in 1647 and 1648, parties led to riots, these riots led to rebellions, which, in turn, caused the Second Civil War that summer. King Charles I was put on trial after his defeat in the war and was executed. This resulted in a revolution and Britain and Ireland became a republic – all because of Christmas.

In 2020, police across the country were ready to enforce COVID regulations and break up gatherings. While the pandemic made things different, with rule breaking a matter of safety as much as anything else, politicians could learn from the fallout of the last time Christmas was cancelled.

Like in 1647, many people were fed up with the government's restrictions. Many also suffered financial difficulties as a result of the COVID regulations. Some railed against the idea of ending a miserable year under what they regarded as contradictory restrictions on family fun.

Dr. Seuss' "How The Grinch Stole Christmas!"

And they're hanging their stocking," he snarled with a sneer.

"Tomorrow is Christmas! It's practically here!"

Then he growled, with his Grinch fingers nervously drumming,

"I must find some way to keep Christmas from coming!"

John Phillips

THE WAGONERS SPECIAL RESERVE

While watching a television program recently I found out about the young men who drove farm wagons prior to World War One. They were taken on by the army to transport materials during the war.

The Wagoner's Special Reserve was the brainchild of Sir Mark Sykes, 6th baronet of Sledmere in Yorkshire who had served in the Boer war and had seen firsthand the logistical problems of getting supplies to the front line.

He was sure that if there was ever a future European war, the Army would need more wagon drivers as military transport was still mostly horse-drawn. His family had farmed the fields of the Yorkshire Wolds for a hundred and fifty years and he thought the farm lads who drove the pole wagons on these farms were perfect for overcoming the difficulties he had seen.

He petitioned the War Office to set up a Reserve and in 1912 permission was granted. The first recruits were attested that year.

They were paid fifteen shillings a year from Sir Mark's own funds. They were given a badge in silver metal showing a horse encircled by the unit title to wear on their cap and a coloured ribbon button-hole to for their waistcoats. They had to be under thirty five years of age, be in good health and agree to turn out for a driving competition once a year, to take an oath of loyalty to the Crown and to serve abroad in the event of war.



Wagoners' competition at Sledmere c1914.

The following year, the War Office took responsibility for them and their yearly retainer became a sovereign for a wagoner, two for a foreman (corporal) and four for a roadmaster (sergeant). The driving competitions were held in Sledmere and involved a timed run round

a figure of eight obstacle course, dismantling and reassembling wheels and axles together with loading and unloading 50 pound sacks against the clock. The last competition was in July 1914 and at this time there were 960 Wagoners, 56 foremen and 12 roadmasters. At the outbreak of war in August 1914, the Wagoners were mobilised within a couple of days, some lads were handed their mobilisation papers in the harvest field with orders to report to Bradford Moor Barracks by 6pm that evening. 800 Wagoners presented themselves in Bradford and were put up in schools and church halls.



A wagon full of stores drawn by four horses in World War One.

They were designated to five Army Service Corps companies and were dispersed to their depots to pick up their equipment and they were in France in a matter of days.

The Wagoners were well paid as specialists receiving a shilling a day, plus sixpence proficiency and twopence corps pay.

After 1916 they received a penny a day extra for each year of service. The Wagoners drove horse wagons with supplies of food, fodder and ammunition for the front line.

To begin with they were stationed behind front lines but as war dragged on, they were deployed to front line units.

In all, 1127 Wagoners enlisted and 80 didn't return home.



The Wagoners Memorial at Sledmere commissioned by Sir Mark Sykes which stands in Sledmere today. There is also a museum to the Wagoners at Sledmere Hall.

At the outbreak of the First World War, the Army needed thousands of civilian horses to serve alongside its soldiers.

Riding horses were used in the cavalry

and as officers' mounts. Draught horses switched from pulling buses to hauling heavy artillery guns or supply wagons. Small but strong multi-purpose horses and ponies carried ammunition.

By 1917, the Army employed over 368,000 horses on the Western Front. The vast majority of these were draught or pack animals rather than cavalry horses.

John Phillips

The First St Cuthman's Church at Whitehawk

St Cuthman's Church was built in the 1930s to meet the spiritual needs of the people who were being moved from inadequate housing onto the Whitehawk estate.



St David's Mission Hall, still standing at the junction of Whitehawk Road and Whitehawk Way, was used before the church opened, and was later used by the Whitehawk and Manor Farm Boys' Club.

The start of the building of the church in Whitehawk.

“The people of St Cuthman's Whitehawk Brighton, are looking forward to St. Cuthman's Day, 8th February 1936, when the site of the new church is to be dedicated by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.”

“It is hoped to erect there a rough-hewn cross upon the spot where the altar will one day stand.”

“All the children of Whitehawk will be invited, and we hope also that deputations from schools and parishes who have subscribed will join us on that day. After the ceremony there will be a gathering of

children and friends in the Whitehawk Hall, at which the Bishop will speak”.

“We are most grateful for the way in which the boys and girls of the diocese are rallying to the help of St Cuthman’s church. More than £200 has been received since October, and the sum available for building now stands at £887. This is a far cry from our needed £4,000, but we hope for great things in 1936.”

From the monthly bulletin of the Sussex Church builders in the Chichester Diocesan Gazette.

St Cuthman's Church was originally erected in Lintott Avenue in 1937, but was destroyed on 16 August 1943 by a German bomb with an ARP Warden buried alive. The church was only six years old when it was destroyed.



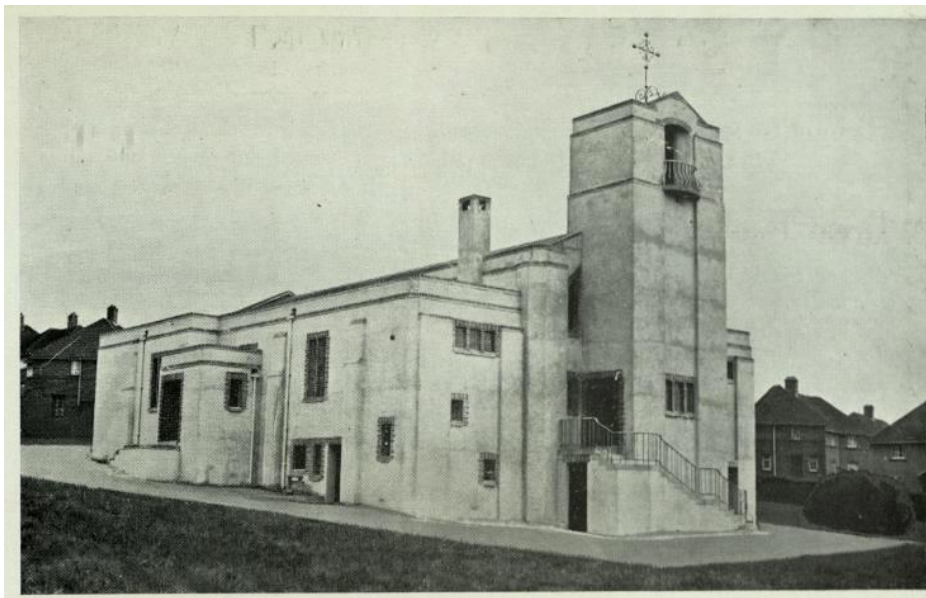
Laying the foundation stone of St Cuthman’s Church on 9 October 1937. - © The Keep

The consecration of the Parish Church of St Cuthman at Whitehawk took place on Saturday the 28th of May 1938 at 6:00 p.m. in the evening. The service was presided over by the Right Reverend Hugh Hordern the Lord Bishop of Lewes.

On Sunday 29th of May 1938 the Bishop presided at Parish Communion with 68 people receiving the sacraments.



St Cuthman's Church in Lintott Avenue c1938 © The Keep



St Cuthman's Church exterior after completion c1938. © The Keep.



St Cuthman's Church interior after completion c1938. © The Keep



St Cuthman's Church with collapsed roof. © Brighton & Hove RPML

On 16 August 1943, William Hayler, Air Raid Warden at St Cuthman's Church, Lintott Avenue was on duty at the church. He died as he was

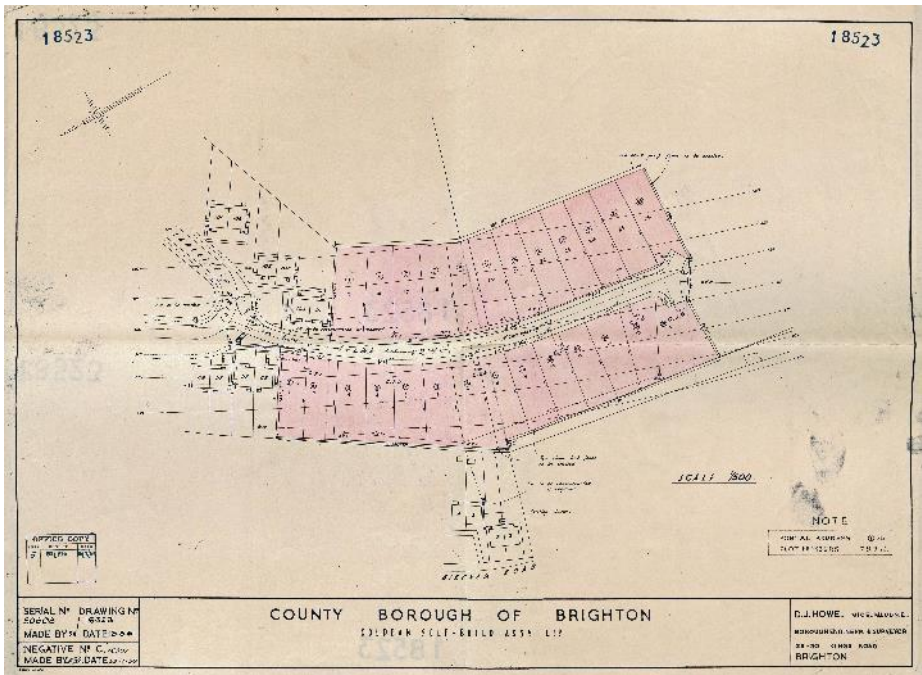
writing his warden's report. He had not been timetabled to work that night, but had swapped shifts as a favour to a friend. Two of his friends kept his allotment going and sold the produce to help his widow, while wardens and friends put on a concert at Whitehawk Boys' School to raise money for his family.

The rebuilding of the church will feature in a future edition of the magazine.

John Phillips

Coldean Self Builders

A group of men who lived with their families in council houses in Coldean formed the Coldean Self-Build Housing Association about 1958. Plans for the bungalows in Selba Drive were approved by Brighton Town Council on 3 February 1959.



Plan showing the layout of the plots for Coldean Self Builders © The Keep.

They built 26 bungalows in Selba Drive and were able to move into them in 1962.

Selba Drive took about 31 months to build and the bungalows cost £1,700 each, when they were finished. Two bungalows were more expensive because they had Parque flooring in the hall and the lounge whereas the other bungalows had Marley tiles flooring throughout.

The road was named Selba because it was SEL(self) B(build) A(association) hence Selba. Information from one of the original builders.

The land in Higher Bevendean was originally part of Lower Bevendean Farm formerly owned by Steyning Beard and purchased by Brighton Council on the 29th September, 1913.

The buildings on the west side of Selba Drive were built with a small storeroom underneath because of the slope of the land. Those on the east side had garages built underneath.



Selba Drive view north, the bungalows on the left had garages built underneath.

A detailed specification of the bungalows for the members of the Coldean Self Build Association, was provided with a choice of items for specific rooms, some of which cost extra.



Selba Drive view south west

St Albans Church in Bear Road Foundation Stone

Having parked the car in Riley Road and walked to have a closer look at the original church building on the corner of Riley Road and Bear Road I have discovered there is a Foundation Stone.

The stone is just above ground level on the wall facing Bear Road with the following text.

"To the glory of God.
This stone was laid by
The Venerable Robert Sutton M.A. Archdeacon
of Lewes. November
29th 1902."



John Phillips

Christmas Traditions from Europe

Germany has a tradition of hanging Advent calendars.

Advent, which means "to come," is the period beginning four Sundays before Christmas. In the 19th Century, German Protestants counted down the days until Christmas by marking 24 chalk lines on a door and rubbing one off every day in December. Paper advent calendars became popular in Germany in the early 20th century when Gerhard Lang, thought to have produced the first printed Advent calendar, began mass printing them. Inspired by a calendar his mother had made, Lang made one with illustrations attached to a piece of cardboard and added doors that could be opened to view the images underneath. They became a commercial success, but it wasn't until the late 1950s that Advent calendars included chocolate.



Giant Advent Calendar on a building

Today, during the Christmas season, you can see giant Advent calendars on the facades of buildings in many European towns and cities. Some of the prettiest can be found in Hattingen in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany; Bernkastel-Kues in Germany's Moselle Valley and the old town of Innsbruck, Austria.

The Christmas market in Tallinn, Estonia, is always a good place to visit before Christmas. It looks especially lovely at night. There is a huge decorated Christmas tree among the wooden stalls selling Christmas trinkets.



There are blurred people walking through the market.

Decorating Fir Trees

The custom of bringing a fir tree into the home during the winter solstice was common among pagan Europeans. In Scandinavia people decorated their homes and barns with greenery for New Year in order to ward off evil. Since evergreens symbolize eternal life, greenery helped Europeans visualize the spring to come. Among pagan Europeans, tree worship was common and they would decorate a living tree in the outdoors with candles and ornaments meant to symbolize the sun, the moon and the stars on the tree of life.

It's not known exactly when fir trees began to be used by Christians as Christmas trees, but the cities of Tallinn in Estonia and Riga in

Latvia lay claim to the first documented use of a public tree at Christmas and New Year celebrations.

John Phillips

The Black Death and Covid-19

The Coronavirus pandemic has had a profound effect on our lives, many shops have gone out of business leading to more online shopping. Bank cards used for payment have become the preferred way to pay for goods purchased over the counter. Banks have closed and the way doctors surgeries operate has also changed with consultations often taking place over the phone.

The development of effective vaccines has reduced the effect of the virus. Although Covid continues to mutate the continual development of vaccines now keeps the number of deaths to a lower level.

Statistics show that the number of Coronavirus Cases in the UK from Feb 2020 to Oct 2023 was about 24,796,408 with 230,974 deaths.

There have been other plagues in the world, the 1918_1919 Spanish Flu, and Aids, have all had an impact on the way of life we lead, however none as catastrophic as the Black Death which restructured western Europe's social systems.

Following on from the famine of 1315 - 1317 The Black Death, or the Plague was a bubonic plague (spread by fleas) occurring in Western Eurasia, Europe and North Africa from 1346 to 1353. It is regarded as the most fatal pandemic recorded in human history, causing the deaths of 75–200 million people, peaking in Europe from 1347 to 1351.

Until the arrival of one of the most horrifying pandemics in history, the standard of living across much of western Europe had not improved markedly for centuries. The decline of the Roman Empire created a power vacuum filled by warring feudal lords. This feudal system discouraged innovation and the Lords spent any surplus income on building castles and armies to defend themselves or attack others.

When, in the mid-14th century, the Black Death struck, it is estimated by historian Ole Benedictow that the plague killed over half of Europe's population in five years. The plague struck again and again over the next couple of centuries. And in England, the population did not return to its pre-Black Death level until the 18th century. This demographic collapse plunged the feudal system into crisis. In England, parliament passed laws that tried to maintain servant's obligations to their Lord as they had been before the Black Death. This caused widespread anger, which boiled over in the 1381 Peasants' Revolt. The lords eventually gave in to pressure from their lower-class servants and offered them improved conditions of work. By the mid-15th century, most English peasants had won their freedom.

Over time, as economic historian Robert Brenner points out, a new system emerged in which Lords rented out their land at market-determined rates. The majority of rural inhabitants were made landless, but the most entrepreneurial peasants became commercial farmers, adopting the latest technology and growing the most lucrative crops. Innovation and specialisation led to astonishing growth in output, which transformed society, which in turn, encouraged industrialisation at home and colonisation abroad.



A plague doctor in seventeenth-century Rome

John Phillips

Big Voices Brighton

Tracy and Daisy Banks are a mother and daughter team who have many years of performance and teaching experience behind them.



Tracy played the title role in the original West End production of 'Annie' and Daisy is a graduate of Chichester Conservatoire where she studied music performance and acting for film.

Together, they have been running 'Big Voices Brighton' (or BVB) since 2019 at St. Mary Magdalen in Coldean.

There are two groups which take place each Wednesday: Children's performing arts, from 5-7p.m. (£10) and a choir for adults from 7.15-8.30p.m.

The children's classes are suitable for 6-12 year olds and youngsters are trained in singing, dance and drama and offered the opportunity to perform in several shows a year. The adult community choir comes together to sing all sorts of music from pop to musical theatre and appear at local fetes and gatherings.



Children rehearsing in St Mary Magdalen

There is a fun and family feel to both groups.

Please call or message 07522 790845 for more details, email tracybrighton@gmail.com.

Grow Towers at One Garden Brighton.

As part of their training for students and to provide food for the kitchen and restaurant Plumpton College have set up a series of grow

towers. These are something which are now being used commercially as a means of producing food using less space and water than conventional methods.



A row of hydroponic towers being used to grow lettuce

What are the benefits of growing hydroponically?

Each grow tower uses just 10% of the space which would be required to grow the same amount of produce in the ground.

Grow towers use just 10% of the water required compared to growing in the ground. Water is continually recycled and all that is lost is a small amount to evaporation and what the plants need to grow.

Extra oxygen encourages plants to grow up to three times more quickly in the grow towers compared to out in the garden.

At the height of the season One Garden can be harvesting lettuce within 21 days after sowing the seed.

Hydroponic Grow Towers

Crops in these vertical farm towers grow without the need for soil.

At the bottom of the tower is a reservoir of water with a soluble nutrient mix.

Every 15 minutes a small low energy pump pushes water to the top of the tower. The water then gently cascades down inside the planting pots and over the plants.

When needed, the tower reservoir refills by means of a gravity fed float valve similar to the ball valve found in a domestic toilet from Tower Reservoir tanks.

Mains pressure water is mixed with two nutrient solutions to replenish the Tower Reservoir tanks as necessary.

What can be grown in a vertical farms

Almost anything except root vegetables. At One Garden the grow towers are mostly used to grow salad crops, lettuce, spinach, watercress, herbs tomatoes as well as edible flowers such as nasturtium for the kitchen and bakery.

The One Garden kitchen team visit the towers each day to pick fresh everything they need.

In the winter months the crops grown change to winter cabbage, spinach, winter greens and cauliflowers.

The increase in this method of producing food is likely to slow down for the time being, due to the increase in energy cost.

Why we go to Church

At St Mary Magdalen on the first Saturday of the month, a prayer group has started to meet at 10 a.m. to pray for the church and the community of Coldean. Revd. Betsy starts the meeting with a prayer and a short reading, which leads to a discussion going in all sorts of different directions and interesting angles, before finally ending with a warming prayer. We are a small group with around 6 people attending each meeting and are always looking to grow in numbers. We enjoy a nice cup of tea or coffee with a bacon/bacon and egg

sandwich to make the meeting even more enjoyable. We also cater for vegetarians, so no one will miss out on a yummy sandwich.

At the first meeting, Paul Simmons (one of the church wardens) was telling us how God has been encouraging him to write down prayers at all times of the day and night, a fascinating story you might have already heard from Paul himself. This has been happening ever since Paul went on a day of worship to St Bartholomew's church in the centre of Brighton the week before. I'm hoping Paul will share his story, because it's one of the reasons I'm writing this article, 'Why do we come to Church'. It's strange how God works - from Paul telling us his unique story of writing down prayers given by God, to then praying in a group and feeling God wants us to find and share stories on why people come to church. Revd. Betsy is now hoping there will soon be a collage of stories on display either in the church or in the hall, telling your stories of faith to encourage and show others WHY!

So, why do we go to church? Anyone who attends church regularly must attend for a reason. I would imagine having a faith in God could well be the answer, but everyone has their own story to tell. Whether you come to church because you have always gone to church from a young age with your parents or even because you went to Sunday school as a child. Maybe you got married in a church and found God, or attended a funeral which helped you find God, when you might never have had faith before. Maybe you had already found Jesus in your life, but needed to be part of a Christian community, so you found a local church to be part of. Everyone has a personal reason for going to church, and we would like to know your story please!

If you have a story that you would care to share with our church community and beyond, which will help others see why we have faith in God through Jesus Christ and come to church, please let Rev Betsy know. We can then create a fantastic collage of amazing stories of our love of God to share with others.

Marc Boase

Bible Word Search

N	O	I	T	A	L	E	V	E	R	E	G	N	N
J	E	R	U	S	A	L	E	M	S	E	L	E	O
S	B	E	T	H	L	E	H	A	M	L	M	T	M
R	R	J	G	M	A	D	A	T	T	I	R	N	I
S	A	S	O	C	O	V	E	N	A	N	T	B	S
I	U	J	D	I	L	P	H	I	L	I	P	H	A
S	R	E	T	E	P	T	O	G	V	E	C	A	N
R	M	A	T	T	H	E	W	E	A	E	J	I	D
A	M	R	E	T	A	M	E	N	D	O	S	M	R
E	E	D	P	E	E	O	O	E	B	M	E	E	E
L	E	P	S	C	N	E	A	S	E	O	M	R	W
N	N	S	A	M	D	H	C	I	E	T	A	E	A
A	T	H	O	M	A	S	T	S	T	S	J	J	T
D	O	S	I	T	T	R	S	N	O	S	O	A	M

- JOB
- COVENANT
- ISRAEL
- EDEN
- MATTHEW
- JERUSALEM
- SIMON
- ADAM
- ANDREW
- REVELATION
- MOSES
- BETHLEHAM
- GENESIS
- JEREMIAH
- GOD
- PHILIP
- ACTS
- THOMAS
- JAMES
- PETER

A Friend Returns

With "Climate Change" it seemed Friend Autumn had gone
 but although it was late, we had been wrong
 for such beautiful colours had appeared
 Orange, Brown, Yellow, Gold,
 making us all happy inside
 as our friend Autumn began to unfold,
 reminding us of changes ahead
 for Winter will soon be in full swing
 who knows what surprises this friend will bring.



Reg Neville

A Few Memories of Christmas

Dad always bought the turkey from a friend's shop. One year he was in terrible trouble because the turkey he bought was too big to go in the oven, he was never allowed to forget this 'terrible crime'.

Dad was also in charge of buying the Christmas tree from the Open Market, and he had to walk home with it. I loved decorating the tree with the baubles which were glass and very old.

'Mountains' of nuts, sweets and oranges appeared on Christmas Eve, the bowls filled the wide bay windowsill around the tree.

I was often sent to the local hardware shop, on my scooter for more gallons of paraffin, for the smelly heater and kindling wood for the open fire so we could roast chestnuts. I loaded everything on my scooter to push up the hill home. For some strange reason I always had to buy light bulbs, although I don't remember changing one at Christmas time.

Wallpaper pasting tables made room for everyone in the kitchen. Christmas dinner was enormous and there was always plenty for supper.

I remember that two of my cousins walked across the hill from Higher Bevendean carrying a cot on their heads. It seemed people slept everywhere. Dad and his three nephews occupied the hall with the letter box stuffed with newspaper to stop the draughts. One Christmas morning I was so cold having slept on a tiled floor; I was sent to have a bath before opening my stocking.

We always played lots of games, including one with post boxes, and treasure hunts which entailed everyone rushing around inside and out to be the first to solve the clues. Everyone loved parcel the parcel. There was blind man's bluff, Simon says, and in the evening the adults played card games, Newmarket and Crib were the favourites.

On the morning of Boxing Day most of us were shoed out so Auntie could clear up and we always walked over the Downs to Kingston. My cousins had a quick drink in The Juggs and we all returned home for another meal and more games.

Marjorie Phillips

Smile

Oh, do try and smile, even when down, it is easier to do than a miserable frown.

We all enjoy the good times and bad, but trust in the Lord and he will make you glad.

There are so many who sing his wonderful praises and people have done this for ages and ages.

So, to smile for the Lord and you will feel better; our Jesus Christ is a real go getter.

So, open your heart and let the Lord in it is the only way he can forgive us our sins.

Paul Simmons

To hire the church hall please contact: Debbie Annells

Telephone: 07508 625 667

e-mail: office4stmm55@btinternet.com

The hourly rate is £21.00

(Regrettably 18th Birthday Parties are excluded)

Commercial Organisation rates are £25.00 per hour

Reducing to £18.00 after 4 hours

Christopher Stringer

Funeral Directors

Christopher has been in the funeral profession for over 30 years, serving the local community of Rottingdean and beyond across Brighton & Hove.

He is a committed Christian and a Church organist. He has a special understanding to the needs of fellow Christians.

Funerals can be arranged in the privacy of your own home.

If you'd like to discuss any requirements that you may have, please call Christopher.



C.P.J. Field.

More than a funeral director since 1690.

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