PROCEEDINGS AT MEETINGS OF THE ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

THE SUMMER MEETING AT CHICHESTER [1]

8th to 13th July, 1935

MEETING COMMITTEE

Patrons : The Lord Lieutenant of Sussex (the Rt. Hon. Lord Leconfield); His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G.; the Bishop of Chichester (the Rt. Rev. G. K. A. Bell, D.D.).

Members : The Mayor of Chichester (Charles Cosens Allen, Esq.); the Dean of Chichester (the Very Rev. A. S. Duncan-Jones); the Town Clerk (J. W. Loader Cooper, Esq.); Dr. Eliot Curwen, F.S.A.; Dr. E. Cecil Curwen, F.S.A.; Evan T. Davis, Esq.; the Rev. A. A. Evans; W. H. Godfrey, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Brigadier-General E. G. Godfrey-Faussett, C.B., C.M.G., F.S.A.; the Hon. Clive Pearson; W. D. Peckham, Esq.; L. F. Salzman, Esq., F.S.A.; W. Ll. White, Esq.

PRESIDENT OF THE MEETING

Professor Sir Charles W. C. Oman, K.B.E., LL.D., D.C.L., F.B.A., F.S.A., M.P.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—In the preparation of the present Report, the Editor gratefully acknowledges the assistance rendered by Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. J. McN. Rushforth, F.S.A.; Mr. L. F. Salzman, F.S.A.; Professor A. Hamilton Thompson, F.B.A., F.S.A.; Mr. A. W. Clapham, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes, F.S.A.; Miss G. M. White, M.A.; Miss V. M. Dallas; Miss Margaret Wood, M.A.; and H.M. Office of Works.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

Monday, July 8th, 3.30 p.m. Dr. J. P. Williams-Freeman conducted a party of members round the Chichester dykes. 8.30 p.m.: Reception at the Guildhall by the Mayor of Chichester.

Tuesday, July 9th. Chichester: the Bishop's Palace, the Cathedral, the Vicar's Choral, St. Mary's Hospital, the Grey Friars, the Market Cross, the 'Cogidubnus' Roman stone, the Museum. Evening Lecture.

Wednesday, July 10th. The Trundle, Petworth House, Trotton church, Petersfield church, East Meon church, Warnford Hall.

[1] The Institute held its Summer Meeting also at Chichester in 1853.

Thursday, July 11th. Arundel Castle, Broadwater church, Sompting church, Parham House, Amberley castle and church. Evening Lecture.

Friday, July 12th. Bosham church, Porchester, Titchfield Abbey, Bishops Waltham Palace, Corhampton church, Boarhunt church. Evening Lecture.

Saturday, July 13th. Boxgrove Priory, Bignor Roman villa, Hardham Priory, Hardham church, Easebourne Priory, Cowdray.

PREFATORY NOTE ON CHICHESTER AND DISTRICT

1. Prehistoric.[1]

The district of which Chichester is the centre falls into three natural divisions: the coastal plain, the steep chalk ridge (largely covered by spreads of clay-with-flints) of the South Downs, cut between Amberley and Arundel by the valley of the Arun, and lastly the clays, sands, and gravels of the Weald inland. The history of human environment in the coastal plain begins with the geological record of fluctuations in the coastline in Palaeolithic times; Mr. J. B. Calkin has recently examined two lines of 'Raised Beach' attesting ancient shore-lines first at 80–90 ft. along the Chichester-Arundel road, and again at 135 ft. at the foot of the Downs in Slindon Park.[2] Abraded Chellean and Early Acheulean hand-axes of flint occur in the thickness of both beaches, as well as abraded Clactonian flake-implements, while on the surface of the Slindon beach is an occupation-floor yielding a Late Acheulean hand-axe industry including Levallois flake-implements. The beaches are thus dated, like the 100 ft. terrace of the Thames, to the 'interglacial' phase between what are now usually taken to be the middle pair of our four major visitations of Pleistocene ice; the second of the pair covered beaches and occupation-floor, in common with the whole of the coastal plain, with the species of drift known as Coombe Rock which forms its subsoil to-day. To at least one later submergence ultimately succeeded the period of land-elevation and dry 'Boreal' climate in which the successors of the Palaeolithic races lived and hunted small game on the Wealden greensand. The Mesolithic Age of these hunting folk and their characteristic 'pygmy' flints or microliths[3] may be dated roughly from about 6000 B.C. on through the ensuing period of damper 'Atlantic' climate and renewed land-depression. This 'Atlantic' phase saw the arrival of heavier flint tools in the hands of bearers of the contemporary Forest Culture from the Western Baltic, numbers of whose typical 'picks' have

[1] The standard work is Dr. E. Cecil Curwen's *Prehistoric Sussex* (Homeland Assocn., 1929), to which all other references here given are supplementary; most of these are to papers in the *Sussex Archaeological Collections* published by the county Archaeological Society, abbreviated here as *S.A.C.*

[2] *Proc. Prehist. Soc. E. Anglia*, VII, iii, 333–347.

[3] J. G. D. Clark, *Mesolithic Age in Britain*, ch. v.; *Arch. Journ.* XC, i, 52 ff.

been found on Selsey Bill,[1] while no less typical other forms occurred along with microliths at West Harting.[2] Britain was not yet finally sundered from the Continent, and before the end of this 'Atlantic' period, perhaps about 2500 B.C., new arrivals across the land-bridge take us out of the mists and technicalities that surround the older Stone Ages of savagery, and introduce us to the beginnings of civilisation.

With the coming of Neolithic man to Britain begins the settled life of peasant farming communities on the Downland chalk, and our district is fortunate in including, on the Trundle hill above Goodwood racecourse, one of the best known of the defended settlements or 'causewayed camps,' with their curious interrupted ditches, of the earliest Neolithic settlers. Dr. Curwen's excavations of 1928 and 1930[3] have revealed a full picture of their life; the site will be described below (p. 397), but there are other monuments of the period to be noticed here. On Stoughton Down not far from the Trundle are two of the distinctive Long Barrows or collective tombs of the later Neolithic Age, and there is another at Up Marden; none of these has so far been excavated. Isolated finds of flint axes, etc., are fairly plentiful, and such were abundant at the Trundle; it is all the more interesting that several of the flint-mines[4] that appear first in the period and last into the ensuing Bronze Age have been found near by. Those on Stoke Down a few miles north-west of Chichester have been excavated by Major Wade,[5] while those on Bow Hill not far away have been noticed to encroach on a yet earlier trackway; the well-known Lavant caves are probably flint-mine galleries, later used for other purposes.

Sussex west of Arun yields few traces of the Beaker peoples whose immigration about 1800 B.C. roughly coincides with the beginning of the Bronze Age,[6] and though an early flat bronze axe has been found at Selsey, and there is a fair sprinkling of palstaves and riveted knife-daggers, the Neolithic flint tradition can never have been violently unseated. The district contains some notable Round Barrows[7]: some on the Downs south of Bignor suggest the conical Romano-British type, and one on Rackham Hill is of the Iron Age (see below), but the majority are doubtless of the Bronze Age. Of these, the line of six called the Devil's Jumps in Treyford parish are ditched bell-barrows, two at least containing cremations assignable to the Middle Bronze Age, and there are more of the same type in the fine group known as the Devil's Humps near the flint-mines on Bow Hill. In several of these, cremations have been found, some in cinerary urns of the overhanging-rim type prevalent in the Middle Bronze Age. A related form of 'food-vessel' was recently found beneath the cattle-market at Chichester.[8]

[1] E. Heron-Allen, *Selsey Bill*, 71–2.
[2] Clark, *Mesolithic Age*, 75–7, 86 ff.; *S.A.C.* lxxiii, 145–155.
[3] *S.A.C.* lxx, 33–85; lxxii, 100–149; cf. *Antiquity* iv, 22 ff.
[4] *Antiquity*, vii, 166 ff.
[5] *Proc. Prehist. Soc. E. Anglia*, iv, 113 ff.
[6] Grinsell, 'Sussex in the Bronze Age': *S.A.C.* lxxii, 30–68.
[7] Grinsell, 'Sussex Barrows': *S.A.C.* lxxv, 217–275.
[8] *Antiq. Journ.* xii, 170–1.

The beginning of the Late Bronze Age is reckoned from the appearance of the socketed bronze axe and the leaf-shaped sword (both Continental inventions) about 1000 B.C.; no swords are known from West Sussex, but the axes are commonest in the Arun valley, and are represented in the bronze-founder's hoard found at Sidlesham near Chichester, together with late native palstaves like those in another hoard from Bognor,[1] and one of the Central European winged axes whose appearance is generally associated with one of the invasions which made such changes in the population of Britain in this period. The invaders seem to have been many and various, and though their commonest relics, new types of cinerary urn in barrows or 'urn-fields,' are rare in Sussex, several of their dwelling sites have been excavated. These are embanked 'kraals' containing timber huts, and with them are associated the embanked or lyncheted fields of the 'Celtic' agricultural system, which thus makes its first appearance in this country, where it lasted unbroken until the Dark Ages. Celtic fields are associated with a 'kraal' recently excavated in Kingley Vale,[2] the beauty-spot beneath Bow Hill, so famous for its wealth of yews; this is assignable to the 'transition' from the Late Bronze to the Early Iron Age, when we find the previous immigrants, their numbers swelled by fresh invaders, forming the bulk of the population of Celtic Britain.

The Early Iron Age peoples inhabited both the Downland and the coastal plain. On the former, the fortified hill-town which now appears on the old Neolithic site of the Trundle (above, p. 378) may be taken as the 'capital' of the whole district, the direct predecessor in fact of Chichester itself. The results of Dr. Curwen's excavations will be noticed below: the culminating phase of the site's history seems to come immediately before its abandonment in the first century B.C. There are three or four smaller 'camps' in the district, and of unfortified villages examples on Nore Hill, Eartham, and on Stoke Down. The whole occupation is bound up with the 'Celtic field' system and its associated roadways, especially remarkable on Bow Hill.[3] In the coastal plain a doubtless typical settlement at Selsey has recently received attention.[4]

In its latest phase this Celtic civilisation may be shown, especially at the Trundle, to have undergone influence from the West Country, which some would explain by invasion, but there was certainly no effective interruption until after the middle of the first century B.C., when the coastal plain was occupied by Belgic invaders, coming directly or otherwise from northern Gaul. The sudden abandonment of the Trundle would seem to coincide with their coming, whereas at Selsey they intensified the occupation, and this area's importance was well attested sixty years ago by the discovery on the beach of great numbers of gold coins of the Belgic princes Commius, Tincommius, Verica, and Eppillus, together with scrap gold perhaps destined for the mint.[5] These immigrants, together with the descendants of

[1] *S.A.C.* lxvi, 225–231.
[2] Curwen, *S.A.C.* lxxv, 209–215.
[3] Curwen, *S.A.C.* lxvi, 163–171.
[4] G. M. White, *Antiq. Journ*, xiv, 40–52.
[5] *Numismatic Chronicle* 1877, 309 ff.

their predecessors, must have made up the tribe of the Regni whom the Romans found inhabiting West Sussex in the next century. It is tempting to believe that Chichester had already been founded as the tribal capital before the Roman conquest, but conclusive evidence is at present lacking. However, the extensive and complicated system of earthworks known as the Chichester Dykes,[1] which defends the whole Chichester-Selsey area of the plain against the north with its many miles of multiple cross-country defences, may well be the work of the Belgic dynasty of Commius, and would certainly be worthy of its power and importance. At the Roman conquest, the Regni were ruled by a king named Cogidubnus, who took the Roman side and was rewarded by establishment as a vassal-ruler within the Empire ; it was evidently in this period of ' indirect rule,' which lasted till near the end of the first century, that Chichester as a Romano-British city was definitely founded.

(C.F.C.H.)

2. ROMAN (Fig. 1)

The city of Chichester, the Regnum of the Itinerary, lies on Stane Street at the foot of the Downs, some sixty miles from London and twelve miles east of Portchester. For a town of its size and early importance, it can now show few structural remains of the Roman era. The city walls, polygonal in plan like those of Roman Silchester (and its Belgic predecessor), and enclosing about the same area, roughly a hundred acres, were possibly erected during the second century,[2] but the visible remains are mainly facings of medieval and later date (see below). The original earth ramp, however, which backed the Roman walls on the inner face, is well seen on the N.E. and N.W. sides of the city and in the garden of the Bishop's Palace on the S.W. Slight traces of a fosse, separated from the wall by a berm, have been found. The Lavant stream also flows close to the walls and was originally joined by a tributary stream from the north outside the West Gate. The four gates at the cardinal points were destroyed in the late eighteenth century, and the apsidal bastions, of which seven out of sixteen survive, are perhaps additions of the ' Saxon Shore ' period.

The chess-board layout of the streets has been largely obscured by medieval building, and it is doubtful whether any actual traces of Roman metalling have been found in the city. Tessellated pavements found on the line of the modern streets show how far these have deviated from the original system. Stane Street approaches from the west and leaves the city by the East Gate, turning sharply north-eastwards to pass near Bignor Villa and through ' stations ' at Hardham and Alfoldean to London. Another branch of Stane Street approached from the south, and there are traces of other tracks leaving the North Gate and striking over the Downs. On the north side of Stane Street, outside the East Gate, lay the cremation-cemetery which was in use during the first and

[1] J. P. Williams-Freeman, *S.A.C.* lxxv, 65–106.

[2] I. C. Hannah, *S.A.C.* lxxv, 107–129.

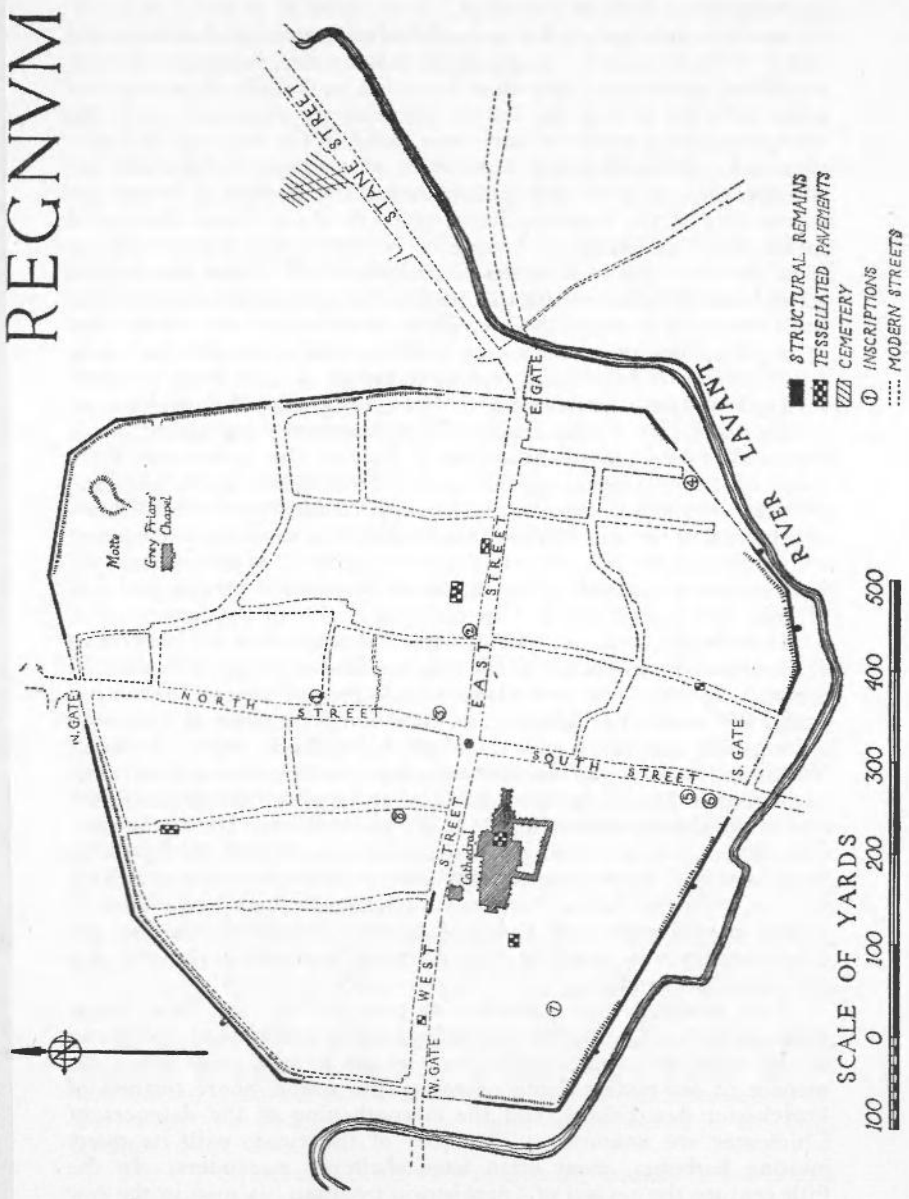

FIG. 1. ROMAN CHICHESTER

(From a map by Miss G. M. White)

second centuries. The water-supply was brought into the city from a spring to the N.E. by a conduit.

Intensive occupation during medieval and later times has destroyed many of the structural remains of the Roman city, but parts of seven tessellated pavements have been recorded, and finds of pottery and coins from the first to the fourth centuries are abundant. Of the nine inscriptions known to have been found in the city only two have survived. The well-known dedication of a temple to Neptune and Minerva, by authority of Cogidubnus and the College of Smiths for the welfare of the Imperial Family (*C.I.L.* vii, 11), was discovered under the foundations of houses in North Street in 1723, and is now placed in the wall of the Guildhall, North Street (see below, p. 396), and Stukeley records that parts of the foundations of the temple itself were visible when the inscription was discovered. Of the lost inscriptions, one was a dedication to Nero, another an altar set up by Lucullus son of Ammianus, and three appear to have been funerary inscriptions from near the South Gate, suggesting the existence of another cemetery in this region. The other surviving inscription is the newly-found (1935) dedication to Jupiter, also in honour of the Imperial Family, found on the north side of West Street, and now placed in the hall of the County Library, North Street It has been suggested that the area in West Street where this monument was found contained the forum. In 1934 the foundations of a large apsidal building were exposed, lying slightly N.W.–S.E. of the present line of West Street, and possibly forming the S. side of the forum.

Outside the city, occupation extended westwards on both sides of the road leading towards Portchester, and remains of tessellated pavements, baths, etc., indicating some degree of comfort, have been found at Fishbourne, Bosham and Havant. The name of Vespasian is frequently associated with this district, but the so-called 'Palace of Vespasian' at Stonewall is almost certainly a medieval homestead moat.

Elaborate burials have been found at Densworth just inside the line of the entrenchments to the N.W., and at Westergate to the east. The villa at Bignor contains some fine pavements, but the Hardham road 'station' [1] has been almost entirely destroyed by the railway cutting. On the Selsey Peninsula to the south there is evidence of extensive settlement. A hoard of nearly 1000 silver coins of the third century was found in 1932 on what is probably the site of a villa and its cemetery.

Coin evidence and quantities of pottery from the New Forest kilns show that Chichester was still enjoying a period of prosperity in the third and fourth centuries, but the precise dates when the menace of sea-raiders made necessary the Saxon Shore fortress of Portchester (see below), and the strengthening of the defences of Chichester are unknown. This part of the coast, with its many inviting harbours, must often have sheltered marauders. In the fifth century the revival of 'prehistoric tradition' is seen in the few examples of coarse pottery from the city of the native 'Thunders-barrow' type, but more clearly in what is possibly the site of a

[1] S. E. Winbolt, *S.A.C.* lxviii, 89 ff.

'Celtic' temple on Bow Hill to the north-west, where, in addition to many relics of Roman activity, have been found upwards of 300 coins, including *minimi*, of the fourth and fifth centuries. Therewith comes the transition to the Dark Ages.

(G. M. W.)

3. Saxon and Medieval

Towards the end of the fifth century the district was overrun by Saxons. Aella and his sons Cymen, Wlencing and Cissa, landed in 477 at Cymensora, and it may be from Cissa that the city derived its Saxon (and modern) name. The place of their landing has been set as far apart as Shoreham and Keynor (Wittering), but the name may also survive in what is now a shingle-bank, the Owers, to the south-west of the Selsey Peninsula. On the west shore at Selsey some huts of a pagan Saxon settlement have been exposed, containing pottery, loomweights, querns, etc.

In Chichester itself relics of the pagan Saxon period are few—a bronze buckle, a loomweight and a few sherds. There appears to have been some sort of cemetery on Bow Hill, where, in a 'cluster of Hillocks,' were found urns of thin black clay, placed mouth downwards, containing burnt bones and fragments of bone combs with iron rivets. Other burials have been found to the east in the Arundel district, but none so rich as the inhumation cemetery found within the ramparts of the prehistoric camp at Highdown, 14 miles east of Chichester.

Of the South Saxon Kingdom before it was converted to Christianity we know little, apart from the attacks made upon it by the Kings of Wessex. At Bosham was a small monastery under Dicul, 'but none of the natives cared either to follow their course of life or hear their preaching.' In 661 Wulfhere, King of the Mercians, penetrated as far as the Isle of Wight, and put the inhabitants thereof and of the neighbouring part of Hampshire under the rule of Ethelwalch, King of the South Saxons, for his readiness in adopting Christianity a short while before. His queen, Ebba, was already converted, and thus the way was paved for the landing of Saint Wilfred at Selsey in 681.

On the conversion of the county by St. Wilfred in 681 the see was fixed at Selsey and remained there till 1075, when it was removed to Chichester. There appears to have been an early nunnery in the city.

At the time of the Domesday survey the city was in the hands of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shewsbury and Arundel, and had contained 97½ haws or closes on which the houses had increased by 60. Earl Roger no doubt erected the castle which stood in the N.E. quarter of the town.

The S.W. quarter of the town was formally granted to the church of Chichester by Adeliza (widow of Henry I) wife of William d'Albini, Earl of Arundel, in 1147.

The castle was demolished by order of King Henry III and the site was granted by William d'Albini, third Earl of Arundel, to the

cathedral for the establishment there of a hospital. In place of a hospital, however, a house of Franciscan or Grey Friars was established here, *c.* 1269. A house of Dominican or Black Friars was founded in the S.E. quarter of the city in or before 1284–5, when Edmund Earl of Cornwall granted the site, with licence to build an oratory.

The medieval city contained the parishes of St. Peter the Great (in the Cathedral), All Saints Pallant, St. Andrew, St. Martin, St. Olave, St. Peter sub Castro, St. Peter juxta Gilden Hall (now called 'the Less') and St. Mary in Fovo, within the walls, and St. Pancras and St. Bartholomew outside the E. and W. gates respectively. Besides the still existing hospital of St. Mary there was also a hospital of St. James and St. Mary Magdalene for lepers on the Stane Street.

During the civil war the city became a royalist centre, and in 1642 was besieged by Sir William Waller. It fell after only eight days' defence and during the operation the suburban churches of St. Pancras and St. Bartholomew were destroyed.

The City received its first charter from King Stephen, which was confirmed by successive sovereigns down to James II, who granted a new charter under which the city was governed till 1835. The insignia include a great mace of the seventeenth century, the head temp. Charles II, and a mayoral ring of *c.* 1700. The earliest seal of the city is of early thirteenth-century date. A later seal of *c.* 1570 bears the city arms granted in that year. There is some seventeenth and eighteenth century plate.

(G. M. W. and A. W. C.)

NOTE ON THE DEFENCES OF CHICHESTER

The Roman town, as already noted, was surrounded with walls whose course, as was usual in the provincial towns of Britain, formed an irregular polygon—here, as at Silchester, enclosing about 100 acres. These walls were probably erected in the second century and were of poor construction, forming little more than a facing to the earthen bank piled behind them, doubtless intended more for *octroi* purposes than for serious defence. In the troubled period that began in the second half of the third century they were repaired and strengthened by the addition of solid apsidal bastions, projecting about 20 ft. At the four cardinal points gates gave access to the two main streets that intersected the city. North-west of Chichester are two or more series of earthworks, apparently designed to protect this site; but until these have been explored with the spade it is not possible to say whether they are Belgic or Roman, or even South Saxon defences against the threats of Wessex. The Saxons probably left the walls as they found them; and shortly after the Norman Conquest Earl Roger of Montgomery established a castle in the north-east corner of the city, where the motte still marks its site. This castle, never of much military importance, was slighted after the troubles at the end of King John's reign, and even the city walls and ditch seem to have been neglected until 1261, when a grant of

PLATE I.

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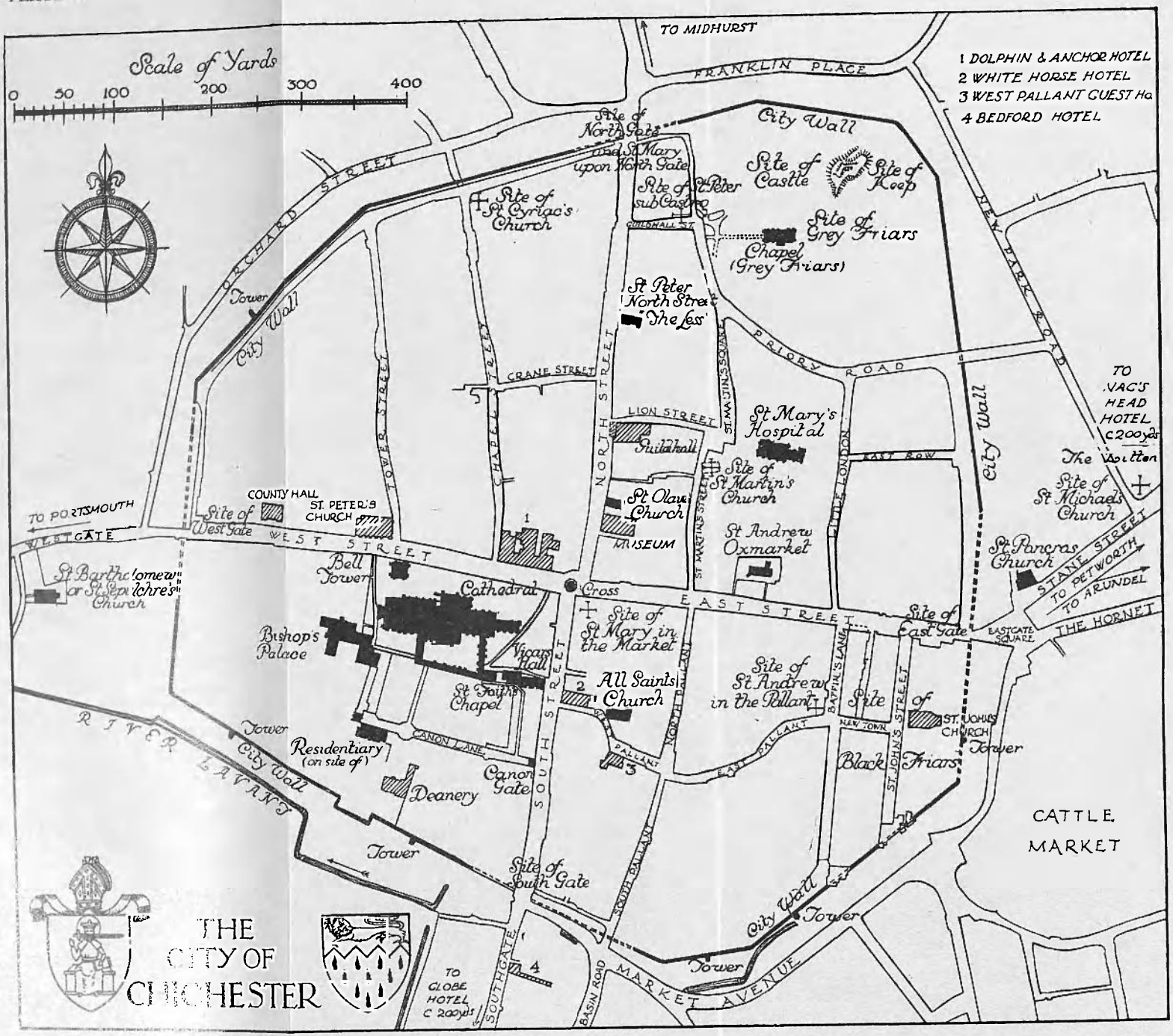

murage for five years points to extensive repairs. On the outbreak of the Hundred Years' War the defences seem to have been thoroughly overhauled, and between 1369 and 1385 orders were several times given for their strengthening. After enabling the city to stand a brief siege at the beginning of the Civil War the walls fortunately survived an order for their destruction in 1659, and early in the eighteenth century the north and east ramparts were planted with trees and converted into the shady walks which form a pleasant feature of the present city, still following the lines of their Roman predecessors. The four gates, however, were destroyed during the last 30 years of the eighteenth century.

(L. F. S.)

NOTES ON THE PARISH CHURCHES OF CHICHESTER.

The following ancient churches remain in the city :

All Saints in the Pallant. Single compartment of the early thirteenth century with triple lancets at the East End.

St. Andrew, East Street. Single compartment of the thirteenth century ; piscinae in the north and south walls indicate the position of altars against the chancel screen ; there is an elaborate monument of John Cawley, mayor of Chichester, 1621.

St. Bartholomew, without Westgate. A modern church on the site of a round church of St. Sepulchre, which was destroyed in 1642.

St. Olave, North Street. This church has a late eleventh-century nave and thirteenth-century chancel. The original south door of the nave is in position, and an elaborate fourteenth-century piscina should be noted in the north wall. The altar table, rails and a carved chest are of the seventeenth century.

St. Pancras, Eastgate Square. Built in 1750–51 on the site of the ancient church without the East Gate.

St. Peter-the-Less, North Street. A thirteenth-century nave with fourteenth-century south aisle, and tower over the west part of the aisle. The chancel is modern.

(W. H. G.)

PROCEEDINGS

Monday, 8th July

At 8.30 p.m. about 65 members and their friends were received at the Guildhall by the Mayor (Mr. Charles Cosens Allen), and the Corporation Plate was exhibited. In response to the Mayor's speech of welcome, the President (Sir Charles Oman) delivered the following address :—

'MR. MAYOR,

'I have to express to you the very great feeling of obligation which inspires myself and all the other members of the Royal Archaeological Institute for the kindness with which you have welcomed us in the municipal building of your ancient and most historic city. You must be accustomed to see many wanderers

in your streets—not all of them (I should imagine) folks who will appreciate their privilege so much as do the company assembled here to-night. For I can assure you that we all know the interest of your surroundings, realize the long ages that have passed over them, and are no mere tourists roaming about in worlds not understood. The word Chichester means to us old associations going back to Tiberius Claudius Cogidubnus, the more shadowy King Cissa, and the advent of the exiled St. Wilfred—not to speak of more modern things.

'It is a long time since the Archaeological Institute visited this part of the world—and we come fresh to it with curiosity that will, I know, certainly be gratified. Of late I have guided my flock through many places of some note, from King's Lynn to Shrewsbury, from Canterbury to York, from Bath to Cambridge. Every centre had its attractions for us, but yours has very special connections of its own, differing from any of those which have drawn our attention of recent years. Sussex has a very particular history of its own—a realm in itself marked out from time immemorial by its natural boundaries of sea and Weald, not a mere county cut out artificially from the bulk of England like all our midland shires. I know not what the six mysterious martlets on your shield may represent, but at any rate they are something very ancient—like the White Horse of Kent—no borrowing from the coats of arms of medieval earls, such as many counties present to us. Certainly they are not memories of Albini or Fitz-Alan or Warrenne, but carry us much farther back—do they perhaps represent by their six wandering birds the coming of the South Saxons from the sea who found here a settling place on a new shore? Or is there some other explanation—known perhaps to local learned folk, but not to me? Such as that the six birds represent the six "rapes" into which the South Saxon Kingdom was divided?

'Chichester has always been a capital city since history can be traced. I know not where the chiefs of primitive tribes, who pitched their huts in hill-camps like the Trundle on the Downs, may first have made their homes. Race followed race as the spade shows us, and habitations shifted. But we are on firm ground when the Romans came and found King Cogidubnus ruling his "Regnum" in the earliest years after the landing of the literary and somewhat eccentric if benevolent emperor, who bestowed on this friendly chief his own name of Tiberius Claudius, as a token of approval and interest, and whatever additional dignity might be implied by the title of "Legatus Augusti"—an office seldom given to native princes. You have in your Museum the Goodwood Stone—one of the largest, and perhaps the most interesting, of all Roman inscriptions in Britain, which records the building of a temple to Neptune and Minerva by the King's authority. It strikes the attention at once, not only by showing how easily the British king gave Latin names to the old gods of his tribe, but by stating that an established guild of artificers (*collegium fabrorum*) was already in existence in the city so few years after the arrival of the Romans, and built the temple. Civilization came in with a rush on the arrival of the Eagles!

'Probably some of you know of the ingenious story which has been founded on this stone—to link up Chichester, St. Paul's Epistles, and the poems of Martial. I must confess that, despite learned criticism, I am myself much attracted by it. The temple space is given by a Roman, the son of Pudentinus, his name ends in ENS: it might have been (of course) Clemens or Valens. But if it were Pudens—which is quite possible—we get a connection with a Pudens whose nuptials to a stranger lady from afar are celebrated in an epigram of Martial. Her name (with that of thousands of other ladies of the day) was Claudia. She is described as a marvel of beauty and culture; though coming from the British she would pass everywhere as a perfect Roman lady. Now if Claudius Cogidubnus had a daughter, he would undoubtedly have named her Claudia—and if the giver of the temple-site was Pudens son of Pudentinus, we get a Chichester lady happily married in Rome. But now comes the most interesting suggestion of all—St. Paul in ii Timothy iv. 21, greeting the infant Roman Church, links the names of Pudens and Claudia with that of Linus, who by tradition succeeds St. Peter as bishop. Certainly Claudia is a common name—but Pudens is not. Hence the suggestion that a Chichester princess married to a Roman gentleman finds her place in the Bible. It is very fascinating.

'Forgive me if I have trespassed too long on this hypothesis. But whether the Claudia of Britain in Martial's epigram, who was so charmingly Roman to the poet's mind, came from Chichester or not, there can be no doubt that Chichester town was most perfectly Romanized. It became a typical specimen of a provincial city of the Empire, with its four cross roads dividing it neatly—like Gloucester and similar places—and its walls which still rest on the Roman foundations. Where the Forum and the Basilica stood will no doubt be pointed out by our local guide to-morrow. It must be the pride of every Chichester citizen, as he walks down one of your four radiating streets, to think that he is still treading exactly in the steps of some Romano-British predecessor. Was there ever a break in the tradition—I am not sure that we need postulate it, for Cissa the South Saxon evidently settled down on the old Roman site, or his name would not have remained linked to it for ever. Where complete destruction of an old Roman-British city took place—as for example we know that it did at the great fortress of Anderida, at the other end of Sussex—we do not get a Saxon name linked to a "Chester," but the perfectly new Teutonic name of Pevensey. It is pleasant to find oneself in a historic place with a continuous tradition of some 2000 years, and you, Mr. Mayor, may no doubt hold yourself to be the heir of Roman decurions, no less than of Saxon portreeves.

'It is curious that when revived Christianity came to Sussex in the seventh century, St. Wilfred built his first primitive cathedral at Selsey by the shore, not at the king's residential seat of Chichester. There are similar cases elsewhere, e.g. at Lichfield, Worcester, and Elmham, when the primitive see-town was not a royal residence, though in the majority of cases, as at Canterbury, York, Winchester, London, the king gave the bishop harbourage close to his own

palace. Ethelwald—whose highly unhistoric portrait you may see in Bernardi's picture in the Cathedral—was a liberal giver, and would hardly have refused anything that St. Wilfred craved—presumably the saint asked for Selsey because there was already then the first Christian settlement in Sussex, and there he had pitched his own abode. But Selsey, though it gave its name to four centuries of bishops before it was washed away by the sea, can never have been much of a place, while Chichester was of primary importance. Its citizens are on record as one of the comparatively few English war-bands who coped with and repulsed a great Danish raid in 896. When the pirate fleet which had beset Exeter turned against the South Saxons "the townsmen put them to flight, and slew many hundreds of them, and took some of their ships," says the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. A few years later in 928, Athelstan, ordaining royal mint-places for the southern regions of his realm at the Council of Greatly, named Chichester as the mint for West Sussex—as Lewes for East Sussex. And we have a complete series of silver pennies of the Chichester issues from Edgar down to Stephen—it was a fertile and important mint. It is small wonder, then, that Stigand moved himself and his episcopal seat from insignificant Selsey to Chichester some time about 1180, and started the long list of bishops which continues down to this day, and takes us to the present bearer of the wonderful shield with Christ in Glory which is the peculiar distinction of this diocese.

'Some were builders, like Ralph de Luffa and Seffrid II, to whom we owe so much of the existing fabric of the Cathedral; to the former the original severe Norman pillared arches of the nave—to the latter the lighter and more graceful clerestory and chapels. One, Richard de la Wych, was a saint—almost the last canonized bishop in the English roll [1253], one, Reginald Peacock [1457], was most unjustly accused of being a heresiarch—no one who has gone into his case can help sympathizing with him [1457]. A third, Adam Moleyns, was an unlucky statesman, who perished in one of the riots that foreshadowed the oncoming Wars of the Roses [1450]. The Reformation period supplies two unhappy records—on one side, that of the time-serving Barlow, who utilized the endowments of four sees for the benefit of himself and his family—on the other, that of the fanatical reactionery John Christopherson, who burnt more Protestant martyrs than any other persecuter, save Bonner of London—his holocaust at Lewes will linger in the minds of all students of the period. Fortunately such names are rare in the list—there is a long catalogue of more happily remembered prelates like Lancelot Andrews and most of his successors. "These be of them which have left a memorial"—as the Ecclesiast says—of others, who are but names to us, we have but the record of efficient continuity.

'We who visit your streets to-day, Mr. Mayor, may not be a very spectacular or illustrious band, but bear with us, as a company set on the "great end," the examination of the old records of the land, in stone or on paper, by accurate testing, and unprejudiced observation. We may sometimes upset an old legend by excavation—"the

spade is mightier than the pen," as I am never tired of repeating—but on the other hand we sometimes uncover much forgotten history with that spade, as my friends of the Society have been doing on many a prehistoric camp-hill or enigmatic tumulus. In the last ten years the dark patches of the history of this land have certainly become a shade less dark, not only in Celtic but in Saxon centuries. We come here to have the help of your local specialists who can, I doubt not, lend certainty to many of our hypotheses.

'We pass by your historic streets, we admire your Market Cross—even with Dame Farringdon's additions—we marvel at the energy that restored your cathedral tower, after it crumbled on that tragic morn in 1861 under the eyes of Dean Hook, and can hardly believe that we are not looking at the original structure. And most of all do we appreciate the kindly hospitality of yourself, Mr. Mayor, and your brethren of the Corporation, which makes it possible for us to start so happily on our explorations—dry (it may seem) to some, but intensely interesting to the sort of people that were once called antiquarians, but now assume the more inspiring title of archaeologists.'

Tuesday, 9th July

At 10 a.m. the members assembled at the Bishop's Palace and were welcomed by the Bishop. The palace was then described by Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. The Chapel (Pl. iii A) is the earliest existing portion of the palace and measures 40 ft. by 19 ft. It is probably the work of Bishop Seffrid II and part of his rebuilding of the palace which was burnt in the fire of 1187. It is vaulted in two sexpartite bays, and although its original fenestration has been altered, indications of the thirteenth century windows can be seen. A very beautiful painted roundel depicting the Virgin and Child remains from the original wall decoration of the Chapel. In the fourteenth century new windows were inserted in the east and north walls, and there is a good oak screen of this date at the west end.

BISHOP'S PALACE

Westward of the chapel and in the same line, but separated from it by a vestibule, was a fourteenth-century hall, of which the moulded roof timbers are partly concealed in a range of rooms occupying the site. This hall was some 84 ft. long, and was probably over a ground floor room, though its walls may incorporate an earlier hall at the same level as the chapel. Against it is a corridor of Bishop Waddington (1724–31) which leads to the south-west wing, first built in the fifteenth century but remodelled by Bishop Sherborne (1508–1536) who inserted the floor, with a ceiling to the lower room panelled with moulded beams, and carved and painted by the Bernardis with heraldic and other designs, including the arms of Bishop Sherborne and prominent Sussex families. The same bishop built the north-west wing, now separated from his painted room by an early eighteenth-century stair, and he continued his work into the gardens, where are some long ranges of red brick walls with heavily battlemented parapets.

The great kitchen lies south-east of the chapel and measures about 34 ft. square. It has a fine roof of oak with transverse and longitudinal trusses, forming a square in plan, and springing from trussed brackets of hammer-beam form across the angles of the room. The open lantern or louvre was only ceiled over when the present bishop came into residence. The construction has some similarity to the roof of St. Mary's Hospital, which is of the early part of the fourteenth century, but the actual date of the kitchen roof is problematical. The walls may belong to an earlier period. West of the great kitchen is the south-east wing, balancing that to the south-west, and possibly originally of the fifteenth century. It has however, now little trace of medieval work.

Southward of the kitchen extends a long range of out-buildings, which terminates in the gatehouse, the main entrance to the Palace from Canon Lane. This is a good early fourteenth-century building of two storeys, with a two-light window, with cinquefoil heads, over the outer gateway. The palace was completely restored and largely rebuilt by Bishop Waddington (1724–31), and now is of eighteenth-century character, with the exception of the features described above.

At 11 a.m. the members proceeded to Chichester Cathedral (Pl. ii), and were again addressed by Mr. Godfrey. From the time of the conversion of the South Saxons to Christianity by Wilfrid, the South Saxon see was centred at Selsey, with the exception of a few years after his death, when it formed part of Winchester. Its removal to Chichester took place during the episcopate of the first Norman bishop, Stigand. A grant in 1147, by William d'Albini, Earl of Arundel, of the south-west quarter of the city, in which the Cathedral and the bishop's and canons' houses stood, was no doubt a confirmation of an original donation of Roger de Montgomery. There is some evidence that the bishops of Selsey owned part of this quarter before the Conquest, and according to William of Malmesbury there was in existence an ancient minster dedicated to St. Peter. This is still the dedication of the church of the sub-deanery, the parish church serving the precincts, and originally within the Cathedral itself.

CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL

The main fabric of the Cathedral is the work of Bishop Ralph de Luffa (1091–1123). Its plan comprised a nave of eight bays, with aisles and two western towers ; aisleless transepts of three bays each, with one apsidal eastern chapel to each transept ; crossing, with central tower and a presbytery of three bays, terminating apparently in an apse, with the aisles forming an ambulatory. With the exception of the east end and certain additions and rebuildings to be noted later, the early fabric of quarr abbey stone, with its wide-jointed masonry and severe simplicity of design, remains to this day. The work is practically uniform in character except for the four western bays of the nave, which are no doubt separated by a few years from the rest.

The ambulatory was probably furnished with the usual three projecting chapels, the eastern one of which was rebuilt in extended

Plan of the CATHEDRAL of THE HOLY TRINITY CHICHESTER

SUN GATE

BELL TOWER

SITE of MIDDLE GATE

SITE of PARADISE TOWER GATE

PREBENDAL SCHOOL

SITE of CHANCELLORS HOUSE

CHAPEL

HALL

KITCHEN

The BISHOP'S PALACE

GATE HOUSE

N.W. TOWER

W. PORCH

S.W. TOWER

NORTH AISLE

NAVE

SOUTH AISLE

Ch. of S. Anne

Ch. of S. Thobarde

Ch. of S. Edw.

Ch. of S. George

Ch. of S. Clement

NORTH TRANSEPT

Chapel of The Four Virgins

CROSSING

PRESBYTERY

NORTH AISLE

SOUTH TRANSEPT

Chapel of Pantaleon

S. John the Baptist

S. Mary Magdalene

LADY CHAPEL

NORTH PORCH

S. CRISTY

WEST ALLEY

PARADISE

EAST ALLEY

SOUTH ALLEY of CLOISTER

CHAPEL of ST. FAITH

VICARS HALL

Formerly The TREASURER'S HOUSE

ST. RICHARDS LANE

HALL of WICCAMICAL PREBENDS

HOUSE of ROYAL CHANTRY PRIESTS

The VICARS CLOSE

Site of Gate

CANON LANE

CANON GATE

The DEANERY

The RESIDENTIARY

The CHANTRY (PRECENTOR)

BASTION of CITY WALL

10 0 40 80 120 160

Scale of Feet

N. E. S. W.

BISHOP RALPH'S CHURCH (ded^d 1108)

12th Century (Before fire of 1187)

Late 12th & Early 13th C.

13th Century

14th Century

15th C. & Early 16th C.

Modern

Hatched Colour denotes Restorations

form later in the twelfth century, and of this three bays remain. The church was consecrated under Bishop Seffrid II in 1184, and three years later was badly damaged by a serious fire which destroyed the roofs and defaced the inner face of the walls. Bishop Seffrid II immediately set to work to repair the building, refacing the walls of the main arcades with Caen stone, rebuilding the outer order of the arches, and using Purbeck marble for the shafts. The clerestory (with the exception of the windows themselves) was rebuilt, and the vaulting followed.

At the same time, the church was considerably enlarged. Its eastern end was remodelled and in place of the apse and semi-circular ambulatory, two bays were built, making the plan square-ended. This work was beautifully executed and is richer than any other part of the building. The piers are constructed of five Purbeck shafts, four small shafts surrounding a larger central one. The capitals are carved with foliage, and the clerestory, particularly that on the east wall, is of elaborate workmanship. A new entrance was designed to the Lady Chapel, and new eastern chapels were added to the aisles. This work was no doubt in an advanced stage when the restored church was re-dedicated by Bishop Seffrid II in 1199.

At much the same period the apsidal chapels to the transepts were replaced by the large chapel of the Four Virgins (now the Library) to the north, and that of St. Pantaleon, to the south. The Sacristy (west of the south transept) followed. The north and south porches were added to the nave, which, during the thirteenth century was to receive a row of chapels north and south, converting it into a five-aisled building. The first of these chapels was that of St. Thomas and St. Edmund opening from the second bay of the north aisle. Then followed the pair of double-bayed chapels on the south, and later a similar pair on the north. The dedication of St. Edmund, the archbishop, was probably added by St. Richard (bishop 1245–1253), who, if he did not build the chapel, was buried near its altar. After St. Richard's canonisation he was translated to the shrine east of the High Altar. Prof. Willis has shown how the arch piers of the nave-chapels incorporate a core of the original building, together with the vaulting shafts and buttresses of the late twelfth-century post-fire restoration, clothed by the responds of the thirteenth-century arches. The chapels have higher vaults than the aisles, with lofty windows, which were originally framed by gables, north and south.

The great storm of 1210 wrecked two towers of the Cathedral, and it seems certain that these were the south-west tower, which was heavily buttressed and partly rebuilt in the thirteenth century, and the central tower, which was reconstructed and probably completed by 1247. A spire was added to the latter in the fifteenth century, and the whole was repaired in the seventeenth century by Wren, and again in 1721, but in 1860 it collapsed, and was rebuilt by Sir Gilbert Scott. The north-west tower was in ruins in the seventeenth century and was rebuilt by J. L. Pearson, and completed in 1901.

The fourteenth century saw the lengthening of the Lady Chapel by Bishop Gilbert, and a new west door to the nave. Bishop John

Langton (1305–1337) built the fine southern window of the South Transept, which was apparently at the time used as the Chapter House. Early in the fifteenth century the campanile, called Ryman's or Raymond's tower, was built on the north side of the Cathedral, no doubt because the central tower had already given anxiety. In the tower is preserved the pulpitum built by Bishop John Arundel (1459–1477), which was removed from the quire just before the fall of the central tower. The upper storey of the Sacristy was rebuilt in the fifteenth century and is now the Chapter house ; the three walks of the cloister are also of this period.

Among the fittings of the Cathedral the following should be particularly noted : (i) the two large stone panels carved in relief in the south aisle of the presbytery, representing Christ's visit to Martha and Mary and the raising of Lazarus, both probably of pre-conquest date. Whatever their provenance, the original intention or situation of these panels is a problem. Mr. Clapham suggested a comparison with the reliefs in the cloister of Silos in Spain. If they came from a cloister (say, of Selsey), this might explain the choice of the Raising of Lazarus, as a sepulchral subject. (ii) The Sacellum (? original pulpitum) now in the south transept, the work of Bishop Robert Stratford (1337–1362). (iii) The Arundel screen already mentioned in Ryman's Tower. (iv) Bishop Sherborne's oak altar screen, and the paintings of Lambert Bernardi, another gift of the same bishop, which include the historical pictures in the south transept, the portraits of kings and bishops, and the decoration of the vaulting, now remaining only in part of the Lady Chapel. The paintings in the South transept include two large subjects evidently intended for imitations of tapestry : (a) King Cedwalla making a grant to Wilfrid for the foundation of his cathedral ; (b) grant by Henry VIII to Bishop Sherborne. The series of royal portraits ends with Edward VI (' regnavit VI annis ').

Among the tombs are those of bishop Ralph de Luffa (1123) in the Lady Chapel, and bishop Robert Sherborne (1536) in the south isle of the Presbytery, and other tombs, some with effigies of bishops of doubtful identification. Three tombs may have come from Lewes Priory, namely (in the nave, south), the effigies of a knight and his lady, ascribed to Richard fourteenth Earl of Arundel (1376), and the Countess Eleanor (1393) ; the effigy of a lady, possibly Joan de Vere, wife of William de Warenne (1293) ; and a slab carved with hands holding a heart (presbytery, north aisle), bearing the name Maude, which may commemorate Maud, second wife of the sixth Earl de Warenne, whose heart was buried before the high altar at Lewes (1236).

VICARS' CLOSE

At 12.15 p.m. the party proceeded to the Vicars' Close (Pl. ii), which was described by Mr. Godfrey. The common mansion for the Vicars Choral, founded in 1396, was by the fifteenth century extended into a long rectangular quadrangle, which was entered by a gatehouse (no longer in existence), in Canon Lane. The dwellings occupied the east and west sides, the backs of the former being on the

west side of South Street. These have long been converted into business premises, but portions of the medieval buildings are still to be seen in the western range. The northern side was closed by the Vicars' Hall and the Chapel of St. Faith (the site of which is partly occupied by a house and partly by the S.E. angle of the cloister), with a walk formerly passing between the dwellings and the Hall range, called the Dark Cloister. East of the Hall and facing South Street is a building known as the old Gilden Hall, which was acquired by Bishop Richard Mitford in 1394, for the purpose of improving the accommodation of the Vicars. What remains of this 'Gilden Hall' is a fine late twelfth-century vaulted undercroft, three bays long and two bays wide, with two free columns supporting the vault. The Vicars' Hall, west of this, is 35 ft. by 21 ft. and is on the upper storey with a wooden floor carried on a longitudinal beam, supported by oak posts. Later vaults have been introduced beneath the floor.

The foundations of the Hall were laid in 1396 with great ceremony. It is roofed in four bays with king post trusses, and is lighted by two windows on each side, each having two lights with ogee trefoil tracery under a square head. The entrance stair was originally on the south, and opposite it, in the north wall, is a fine fourteenth-century lavatory under an ogee arch. The projecting pulpit to the hall is intact in the south wall.

The Vicar's parlour extended over the Gilden Hall undercroft, and an extension of the hall westwards may have been a dormitory. There was no chapel attached to the Vicars' Close, but the ancient chapel of St. Faith, between the Vicars' Hall and the Cathedral cloisters may have served instead. Its dismantled remains are of the thirteenth century.

At 2.15 p.m. the members visited the Hospital of St. Mary (Fig. 2) under the guidance of Mr. Godfrey. The buildings of St. Mary's Hospital, though not complete, form one of the most striking examples of the original character of a medieval hospital in England. Its foundation is attributed to William, Dean of Chichester (*temp.* Henry II), but it was refounded by Thomas of Lichfield, dean, about the year 1240. Its present site was acquired from the Grey Friars, who in 1269 moved from here to the castle enclosure, and the buildings date from the end of the thirteenth or the beginning of the fourteenth century.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL

The plan is of the infirmary type, with an aisled hall, which is now two-thirds of its original size, which as first planned was 100 ft. by 45 ft. The roof is a magnificent example of carpentry, with oak posts separating the aisles, and its design resembles in its detail the kitchen roof of the Bishop's Palace. Chimney-stacks were inserted in the hall in 1680. East of the hall is the chapel (45 ft. 8 in. by 22 ft. 5 in.), entered by a lofty stone arch, fitted with an elaborate and beautiful oak screen. Behind the screen and against the walls are twenty-four stalls with carved misericordes. The windows are of geometrical design, the eastern one being a modern restoration. There are three sedilia and a piscina.

To the west of the Hall is a court occupying the site of the

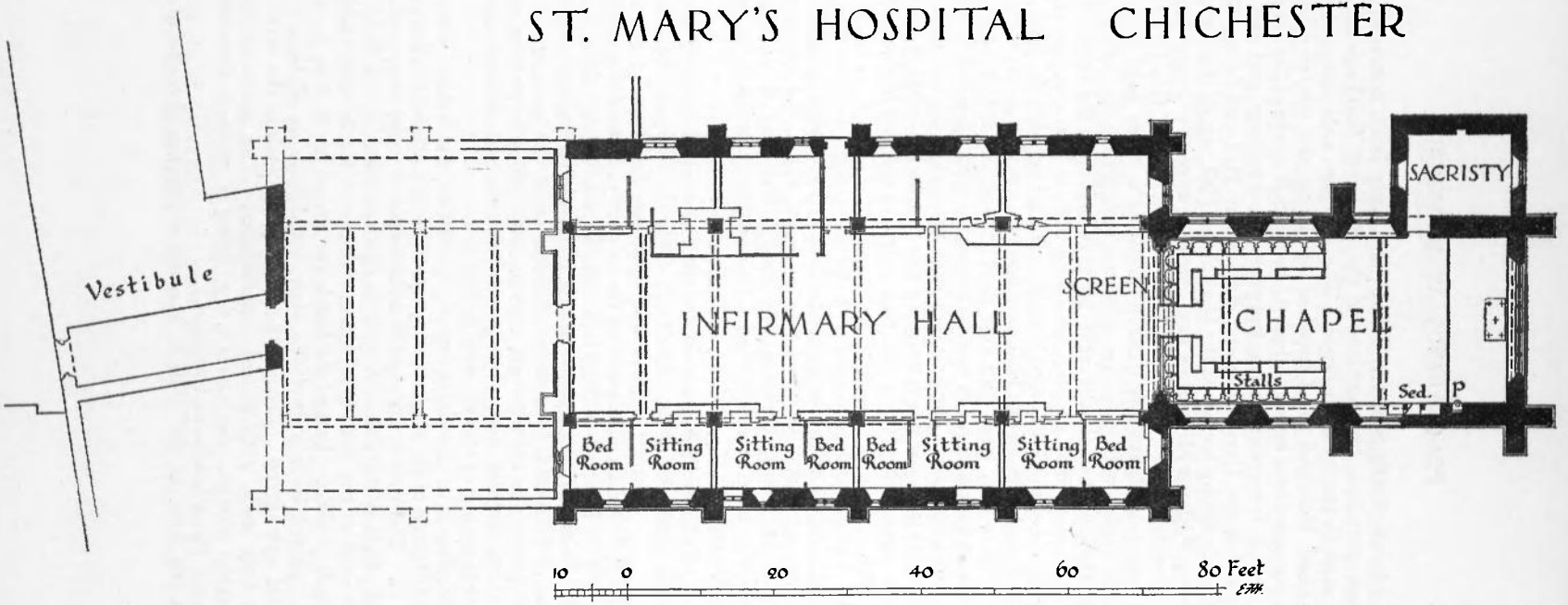
ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL CHICHESTER
Vestibule
INFIRMARY HALL
SCREEN
CHAPEL
SACRISTY
Stalls
Sed.
P
Bed Room
Sitting Room
Sitting Room
Bed Room
Bed Room
Sitting Room
Sitting Room
Bed Room
10 0 20 40 60 80 Feet

FIG. 2

destroyed section, and further west a vestibule or entrance lodge, part of the original administrative buildings.

The foundation was for thirteen inmates (male and female) under a prior. The statutes of Dean Thomas have been printed; they have been revised from time to time. The house has always been under the jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter, except for a short period when Cromwell placed it under the city. It survived the changes of the early sixteenth century, and received a charter from Queen Elizabeth. In modern times it has been furnished with small rooms within the hall, for the accommodation of the alms people.

At 3.0 p.m. the Greyfriars was inspected under the guidance of Mr. Alan R. Martin, F.S.A. The date of the arrival of the Franciscans in Chichester is unknown, but it was probably shortly before 1242, when they received a grant of fuel from the king. The original site was that now occupied by St. Mary's Hospital and a grant of further land for its enlargement from the king's brother Richard Earl of Cornwall was confirmed by Henry III in 1252. What caused this first site to be abandoned is not known, but in or shortly before 1269 the friars received from their patron the Earl of Cornwall the site of the old castle (*vetus castellarium*) of Chichester. This grant was confirmed by the king on 5th October in that year. The site thus acquired was in the north-east angle of the Roman town and is to-day practically represented by the area of the Priory Park recreation ground. The church was probably the first important building to be begun on the new site and the quire at least seems to have been completed by 25th May, 1282, when Archbishop Peckham held an ordination in the building. The church was dedicated to St. Francis and contained chapels of St. Mary and St. Catherine. The number of friars was forty in 1285 and 1290, but by 1297 it had dropped to twenty-seven, probably owing to the increasing counter-attraction of the Dominicans who had arrived in Chichester shortly before 1280. The house was surrendered on October 8th, 1538, the deed being signed by the warden and six friars. The suppression inventory mentions, in addition to the usual domestic offices, the quire, two bells in the steeple, the cloister with 'a fair laverys and a conduit coming to it,' and a library with 'four and a half new stalls with divers old books and a new press with almers for books.' The mention of a library is unusual, though several Franciscan houses are known to have possessed them.

GREY-FRIARS

The sole surviving portion of the buildings is the quire of the church, which after the Dissolution served as the Guildhall and later as the Assize Court and Sessions House of the City until 1851. It is an aisleless building of the second half of the thirteenth century, measuring 82 ft. by 31 ft. internally, and lighted on the north and south by five windows each of two lights with a plain quatrefoil in the head. The great east window is of a slightly earlier type and consists of five slender lancet lights incorporated under a two-centred outer arch, and divided internally by nearly detached circular shafts with moulded caps and bases. The two outer lancets have cinquefoil

cusped heads inserted in the fifteenth century, when an alteration in the pitch of the roof involved the curtailment of their original height. The chancel arch spanning the whole width of the building is still intact beneath a post-suppression filling which now forms the western front. In this is a fourteenth century window and doorway, probably removed from the destroyed nave. The bell-tower mentioned above presumably stood over the western bay of the existing building and was approached by the semi-octagonal stair-turret still surviving on the south side. Of the fittings there remain triple sedilia with trefoil headed cauchies and an aumbry of similar character in the south wall, and to the west of these the mutilated remains of a handsome decorated tomb recess. The cloister lay to the north of the quire and was apparently separated from it by an open court.

Work has recently been carried out on the building and the brick filling of several of the windows removed.

In the grounds of the Greyfriars, an account of the Chichester Market Cross was given by Mr. Godfrey, and of the 'Cogidubnus' Roman stone (now built into the Guildhall) by Dr. Wheeler. The beautiful and elaborate Market Cross is one of the best surviving examples of the market crosses of the Middle Ages and challenges comparison with those at Salisbury and Malmesbury. It was built by Bishop Edward Story (1478–1503) towards the end of his life, and at its erection it stood in what was probably a large and open market place.

MARKET CROSS

The central pillar, surrounded by a wide stone seat, has a circular base and capping from which spring the vaulting ribs of the stone roof of the surrounding structure. The building is octagonal with lofty buttresses and pinnacles at the angles, and each side has an arched opening surmounted by an ogee crocketted label, panelled walls and parapet, and a bold canopied niche ranging with the angle pinnacles. Above the niches on the sides facing the cardinal points are clocks set in ogee-shaped gables. From each angle spring flying buttresses to the central pier, which was formerly crowned by a cluster of niches, but now by a cupola. In the east side in place of the principal niche, which held a statue of Bishop Story, is an elliptical recess with a bronze bust of Charles I, placed here during the restoration of the cross under Charles II. The cross was last repaired in 1930.

The famous inscription now built into the front of the Guildhall was found in 1723 beside Roman foundations at the junction of North Street and Lion Street, Chichester. It reads :—

ROMAN DEDICATION

[N]EPTVNO · ET · MINERVAE
TEMPLVM
[PR]O · SALVTE · DO[MVS] · DIVINAE
[EX] · AVCTORITA[TE · TI] · CLAVD ·
[CO]GIDVBNI · R · LEGA[T] AVG · IN · BRIT ·
[COLE]GIVM · FABROR · ET · [Q]VI · IN · EO
[SVNT] · D · S · D · DONANTE · AREAM ·
[· · · ·] ENTE · PVDENTINI · FIL ·

This may be translated as follows :

' By the authority of Tiberius Claudius Cogidubnus, king and legate of the Emperor in Britain, this temple is dedicated to Neptune and Minerva, for the welfare of the Divine House, by the College of Smiths and those associated with it at their own charge, the site being given by Clemens (or Pudens ?), son of Pudentinus.'

The special interest of the inscription lies in the reference to Cogidubnus, who is mentioned by Tacitus (*Agricola* XIV) in his summary of the pacification of Britain during the years following the Roman invasion of A.D. 43 : ' Some states were given to the king Cogidumnus (who remained most faithful to Rome down to within our own memory), in accordance with an old and accepted custom of the Roman people whereby even kings are used as instruments of servitude.' This practice of retaining the semblance of native institutions in the administration of the provinces contributed materially to the success of Roman colonisation. Here it is represented by the appointment of a native kinglet to a small provincial governship over a region which may have coincided approximately with his pre-Roman kingdom. At the same time, the king-governor is flattered by the addition of the Imperial names as *nomen* and *praenomen*.

MUSEUM

At 5.0 p.m. the members were received in the temporary premises of the Chichester and District Museum, at the Butter Market, by Mr. W. Ll. White and Miss G. M. White.

LECTURE

At 9.0 p.m. a lantern-lecture on ' Chichester ' was given by Mr. L. F. Salzman, F.S.A., in the Old Kitchen of the Bishop's Palace, kindly lent for the purpose by Dr. Bell.

Wednesday, 10th July

THE TRUNDLE

At 9.50 a.m. the party left for the Trundle (Fig. 3), where it was addressed by Dr. E. Cecil Curwen, F.S.A. The Trundle or ' hoop ' which surrounds St. Roche's Hill above the Goodwood race-course, is an earthwork of two main periods.

(a) *Neolithic, about* 2000 B.C. The earliest settlement is represented by faint traces of a levelled bank-and-ditch system round the summit of the hill, within the major earthworks of the site. This early system has been shown by excavation to be part of a multiple earthwork, partly spiral on plan, and consisting of a series of interrupted cuttings from which the earth has been thrown up mainly on the inner side. These interrupted ' ditches ' are of a type recognised at Windmill Hill (Avebury) and elsewhere as characteristic of late neolithic village sites. Some of the pits were used as dwellings, and their circular or spiral arrangement may have been designed to form cattle enclosures somewhat on the lines of a Boer laager or a Moroccan encampment.

(b) *Early Iron Age, about fifth to first centuries* B.C. The site, abandoned after the neolithic period, was reoccupied in the Early

Iron Age, and the massive rampart and ditch which are now the distinctive feature of the hill-top were erected. There are two entrances, on the N.E. and S.W. respectively, both marked by in-turned ramparts; the successive timber-structures of the N.E.

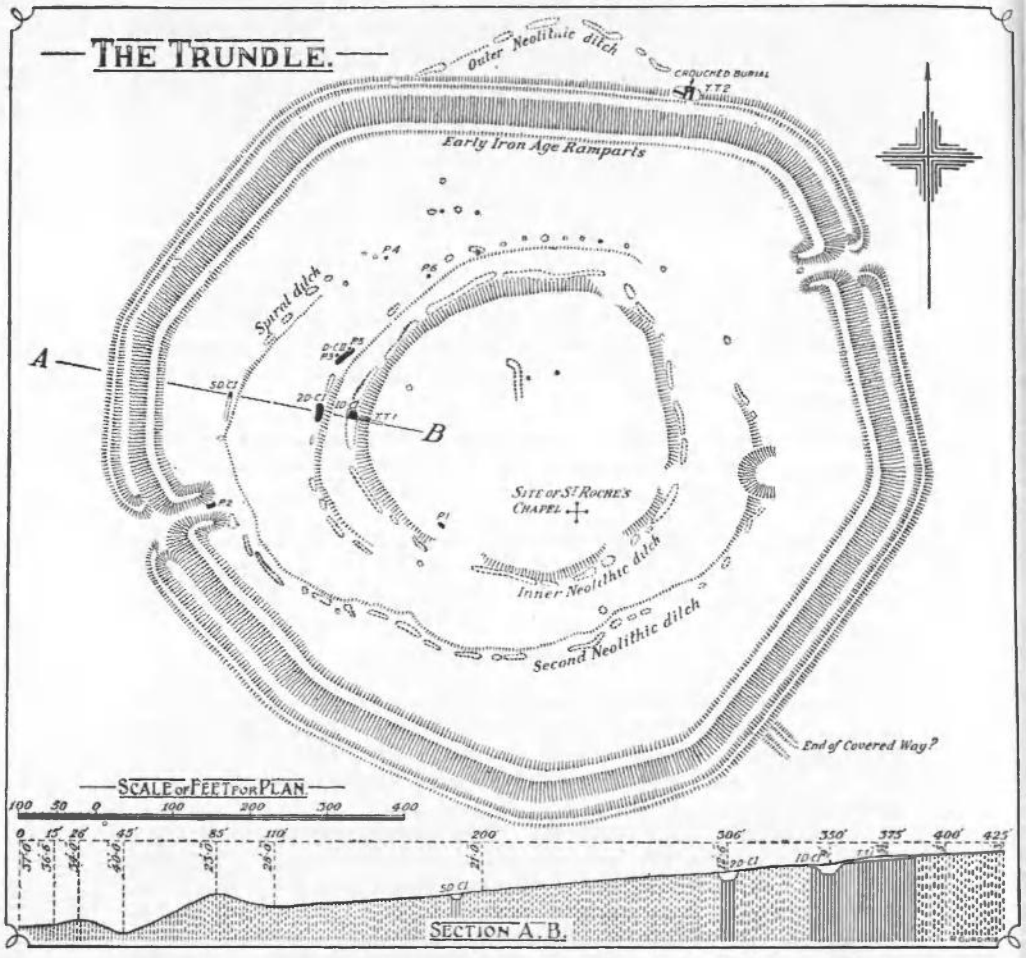

FIG. 3

(From *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, LXX)

gate have been revealed by excavation. The pottery from this earthwork comes down to, but does not apparently overlap, the Belgic period of the latter part of the first century B.C.; and it would seem that the arrival of the Belgic invaders in that century resulted in the abandonment of the Trundle and its replacement by a new

settlement, possibly on or near the site of Chichester. It is a fair assumption that the Trundle, as the largest hill-city in the territory of the Regni, was the lineal predecessor of their historic tribal city of Chichester. It seems to have formed one of a chain of local tribal capitals which also combined the functions of market town and stronghold for the inhabitants of the surrounding agricultural villages. Pottery, cloth and metal tools and weapons were manufactured and presumably exchanged for farm produce, as there is no evidence that the occupants of the hill-cities grew corn themselves. For the excavations, see *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, lxx (1929) and lxxii (1931).

PETWORTH HOUSE

At noon the party visited Petworth (by kind permission of Lord Leconfield) and was addressed by Mr. Godfrey. At the time of Domesday Petworth was part of the possessions of Roger de Montgomery, and his son, Robert de Belesme was the tenant. Confiscated by the crown, the manor was given by Henry I to his second wife Adeliza, who, on her marriage with William d'Albini, gave it to her brother, Joceline de Louvaine,

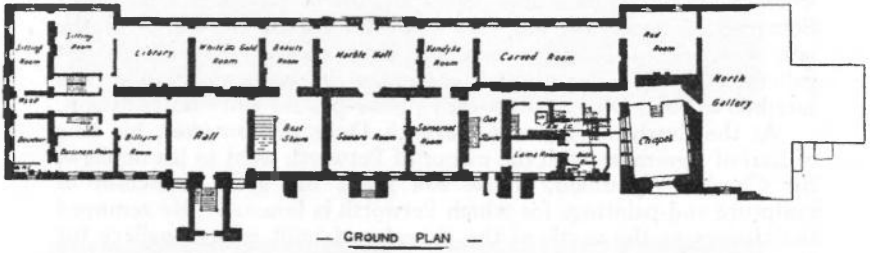

FIG. 4 PLAN OF PETWORTH HOUSE

(From *Country Life*)

in 1140. Joceline married Agnes, heir of William de Perci, who assuming his wife's name became the progenitor of the great family of Percy. In 1309 Edward II gave Henry de Percy the right to crenellate his manors of Spofforth and Leconfield in Yorkshire and Petworth in Sussex. The fine chapel is the only part of this building which remains above ground, but in the basement are the walls of what was probably the undercroft of the Hall, lying at right angles and to the south-west of the chapel. In the angle between the two was apparently a tower, and the west wall of the hall is extended southwards with masonry of great thickness, pierced by windows looking west.

Henry Percy, eighth Earl of Northumberland, rebuilt the house, spending upon it nearly £3000 in 1576, and over £4000 more in the next six years. His son, Henry, the ninth Earl, evidently intended to complete his father's work, for there is among the Petworth muniments a plan of 1615 annotated by the Earl, showing a court-yard 325 ft. by 280 ft., and including a gallery 322 ft. by 28 ft. His resources were, however, reduced by the heavy fine of £20,000

which was the price of freeing himself from complicity in the Popish plot and the work was never finished. From a perspective drawing in the Northumberland Household Book, the general extent of the Elizabethan house can be judged, only two adjacent sides of the courtyard being shown, namely those facing west and south. The famous stable courtyard built by the eighth Earl and called by Fuller 'the best in Christendom,' is shown in the foreground of the drawing.

When Charles Seymour, sixth Duke of Somerset, married Elizabeth the heir of the Percies in 1682, he immediately began the rebuilding of the house, and erected the main structure as seen to-day, except that the central high-pitched roof has been removed to bring the whole to one level. The finest room of this building is that lavishly decorated with carvings by Grinling Gibbons. His work frames a series of full-length and smaller pictures, and is generally considered the best that he produced. It was repaired by another wood carver of genius, Jonathan Ritson (*d.* 1846), who added work of his own to the carved ceiling, and to other rooms in the house. The painted hall and staircase are said by Horace Walpole to be the work of Louis Laguerre and depict the life of Elizabeth Duchess of Somerset. The chapel has very beautiful carved woodwork of the late seventeenth century,—reredos, altar rails, stalls and a west gallery, etc. The heraldic enrichment of its walls and windows is ascribed to John Oliver (1616–1701), glass-painter and master mason.

At the death of Algernon, seventh Duke of Somerset, his title of Earl of Egremont with the manor of Petworth went to his nephew, Sir Charles Wyndham, whose son made the great collection of sculpture and paintings for which Petworth is famous. He removed the cloister to the north of the chapel and built a large gallery for his sculpture. Lord Egremont lived to enjoy Petworth for 74 years, during which period he was an enthusiastic patron of art and artists, among the latter of whom was Turner, who was provided with a studio at Petworth House. He died unmarried in 1837 and was succeeded by George Wyndham, Lord Leconfield.

TROTTON CHURCH

At 12.50 p.m. the party reached Trotton Church, and was met by Mr. Philip M. Johnston. *The Church of St. George*, Trotton, has an aisleless nave and chancel under one roof without chancel arch, *c.* 1290. The N. door retains its fine coeval hinges. It contains altar-tombs of the Camoys family, with fine brasses, the earlier being of Margaret Lady Camoys, 1310, one of the oldest brasses with a female effigy extant. The later, a double-canopied brass, with the figures of Thomas Lord Camoys, K.G., 1419, and his wife Elizabeth, and a small figure of their son Richard. Lady Camoys was daughter of Edmund Mortimer and his wife Philippa, having been previously married to Henry Percy (Hotspur), and appears as 'Kate' in Shakespeare's *Henry IV*. Lord Camoys is said to have built the fine bridge near the church, one of the most picturesque in Sussex. The west wall of the church is covered with fifteenth-century wall paintings uncovered by Mr. P. M. Johnston, representing the seven acts of mercy and the seven

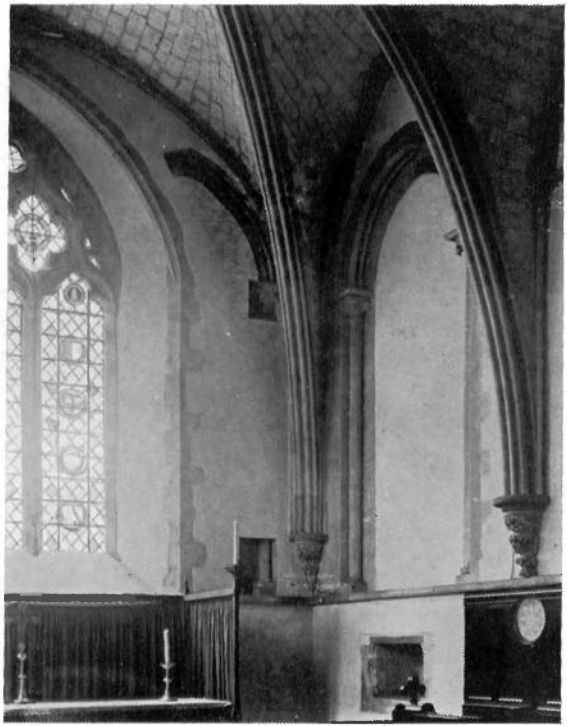

Photo : Miss M. E. Wood

A. CHICHESTER : CHAPEL OF BISHOP'S PALACE, *c.* 1200 AND LATER.

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Photo : Miss M. E. Wood

B. PETERSFIELD CHURCH : E. ARCH OF FORMER CENTRAL TOWER, *c.* 1120.

PLATE III.

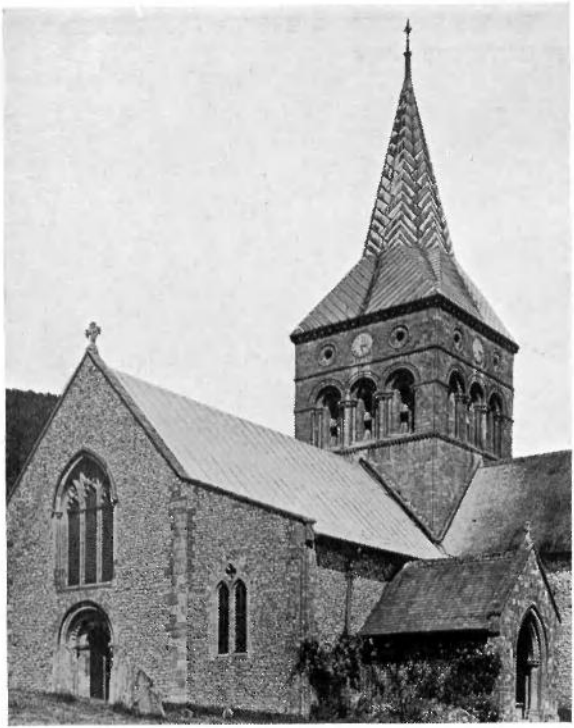


Photo : Miss M. E. Wood

A. EAST MEON CHURCH : *c.* 1130 AND LATER

PLATE IV.

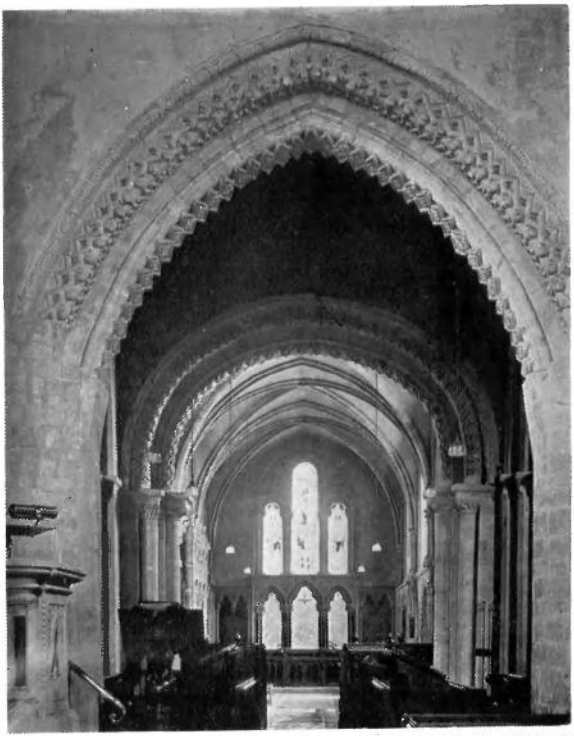


Photo : Miss M. E. Wood

B. BROADWATER CHURCH : TWELFTH-CENTURY TOWER-ARCH, REBUILT

To face page 401.

deadly sins. Small scenes of the good and bad works are grouped round symbolical figures, that on the left being a naked woman, and that on the right (or N.) a man in the secular costume of the period. The groups are separated by a figure of Moses holding the tables of the Law, and above are the remains of a Doom. There is a tablet to Thomas Otway, the dramatist, who was born at the rectory.

At 2.45 p.m. the members assembled in Petersfield Church (Pl. iii B) and were addressed by Mr. Clapham. *The Church of St. Peter* was originally an aisleless cruciform building probably of late eleventh-century date. Herringbone masonry of this period remains in the original parts of the N. and S. transepts (now part of the aisles) and in the S. wall of the chancel. The central tower must have been rebuilt, as its surviving detail (i.e. the E. arch and the rich arcade above it) cannot be earlier than *c.* 1120. The W. tower was added towards the middle of the twelfth century, the church at that time thus having a pair of axial towers in the Anglo-Saxon tradition. In the second half of the century aisles were added to the nave and N. and S. arcades built. The date of the removal of the central tower is uncertain, but at some period the W. wall was removed and the nave arcades thus continued up to the original E. responds of the transept arches ; the difference in the springing-level of the arches should be noticed. In the fifteenth century the upper part of the W. tower was added or rebuilt and the E. end of the chancel rebuilt. The side walls of the central tower seem to have survived till the eighteenth century, the N. side being removed in 1731. The nave arcades seem then to have been re-arranged owing to the removal of the W. piers of the tower. They have been altered again in modern times. The clerestory is modern. The plate includes a cup and paten of 1568.

PETERSFIELD CHURCH

At 3.0 p.m. the party reached East Meon Church (Pl. iv A), and was again addressed by Mr. Clapham. *The Church of All Saints* is a remarkably complete example of a cruciform aisleless church of *c.* 1130–40. The S. chapel and aisle were added in the thirteenth century and the chancel was rebuilt late in the fifteenth century, though the S.E. angle and the base of the N. wall survive from the earlier structure. The E. wall of the chancel bears the arms of the cathedral priory of Winchester (the bishops held the patronage) and of Prior Hinton (1470–98). The central tower survives complete and rests on four arches of simple but effective design. The W. and S. doorways are also original, though the latter has been reset in the S. aisle.

EAST MEON CHURCH

There was formerly a painting of the Doom over the W. tower-arch. There are still remains of paintings on the E. responds of the N. and S. tower-arches ; that on the N. is a Crucifixion. The remarkable twelfth-century Tournai-marble font is one of the best of its small class in England. The scenes from the history of Adam and Eve are treated with some freedom, and include the unusual subject of the angel giving Adam a spade to dig with. Two seventeenth-century tablets in the S. transept should be noticed.

At 4.0 p.m. the members were entertained to tea at Warnford Hall, by kind invitation of Mrs. Woods and H. Charles Woods, Esq.

WARNFORD HALL

The Old Hall in Warnford Park is a ruined domestic building of early thirteenth-century date and of exceptional interest. It consisted of an aisled hall of three bays with a two-storeyed building or wing adjoining its W. end. The hall retains one of its columns (25 ft. high) with a foliated capital, the bases of two others and the four responds. The columns probably formed the immediate support of the roof-timbers. The screens appear to have been at the W. end, where one of the doorways survives in the S. wall and a second in the W. wall. Several original windows survive in the W. wing.

Warnford Church was also visited. It contains fine Jacobean screens and alabaster monuments of the Neale family,

WARNFORD CHURCH

the one on the S. of the altar, with three effigies, being of high quality. Over the S. door is a twelfth-century inscription, which reads thus (Mr. Rushforth) :—

✠*Fratres orate, pr(e)ce v(est)ra s(an)c(t)ificate*
Te(m)pli factores seniores ac iuniores.

W(u)lfric fu(n)davit, bon(us) Adam(us) renovavit.

In the actual inscription, the word *iuniores* is followed by *rvavit*, apparently a mistaken anticipation of the concluding word of the last line, which is repeated as *reno*.

Over the N. door (now built up) is another inscription of the same date :—

✠*Adam de Portu benedicat solis ab ortu*
Gens cruce signata, p(e)r que(m) su(m) sic renovata.

' May the race (people) signed with the cross (i.e. the Christian congregation of the church) from the rising of the sun bless Adam de Portu by whom I have thus been restored.'

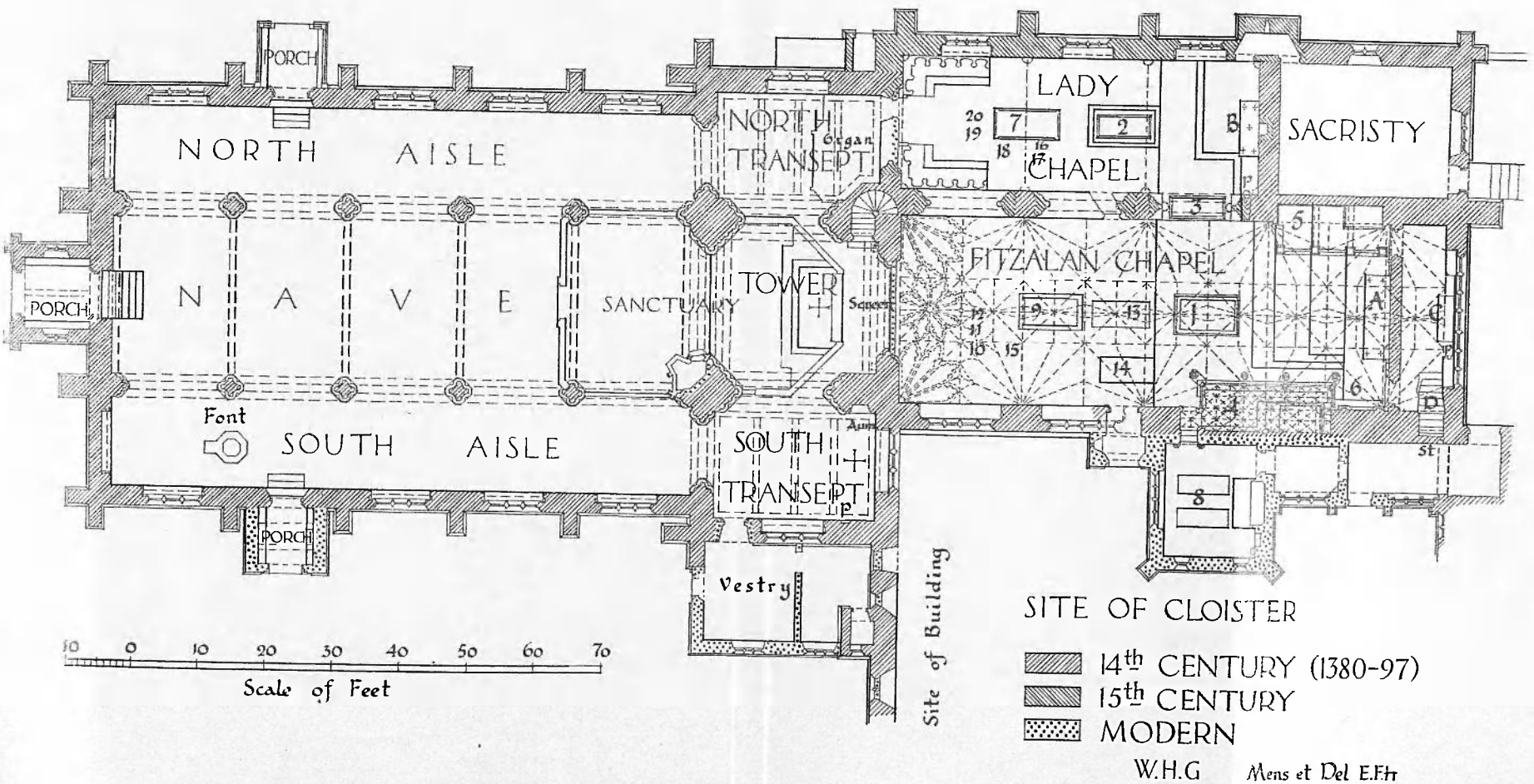
Thursday, 11th July

At 11.30 a.m. the members visited Arundel Castle (by kind permission of the Duke of Norfolk), and were addressed by Professor

ARUNDEL CASTLE

A. Hamilton Thompson, D.Litt., V.P.S.A., F.B.A. The *castle*, occupying a strong position above the right bank of the Arun, where the river emerges from its passage through the South Downs, was founded by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shewsbury, the first Norman lord of the honour of Arundel. After the exile of his son, Robert de Bellême (1102), the honour reverted to Henry I, who gave it in dower to his second wife Adeliz of Louvain. After his death she married William d'Albini, to whom the earldom of Arundel was granted by Henry II. On the death of Hugh, the fifth earl of the house of d'Albini (1243) the succession came to his sister Isabel and, through her marriage to John Fitzalan, to their heirs, the Fitzalans of Clun and Oswestry. After 1415 it passed into a younger branch of the family, upon the failure of which it was transmitted by Mary, sister of the last Fitzalan

PARISH CHURCH *of* ST NICHOLAS *and* COLLEGIATE CHAPEL *of the* BLESSED TRINITY ARUNDEL



earl, to the heirs of herself and her husband, Thomas Howard, fourth duke of Norfolk.

The Norman castle, like those of Windsor, Alnwick and other large strongholds, was divided into two wards with the mount in the re-entrant angle between them. The gatehouse into the lower ward was probably the first stone building erected on the line of the curtain, and is in the main of early Norman date, but with alterations and additions of later periods, including a covered barbican *c.* 1300. The 'shell' keep was built on the mount in the latter part of the twelfth century, the curtain wall being carried as usual up the sides of the mount to meet it. An entrance tower, containing a well-chamber and oratory, was added to the south side of the keep early in the fourteenth century: the interior of the keep was occupied by two-storeyed buildings surrounding a small open court. North of the mount is the Bevis tower, a square mural tower contemporary with the keep and the first stone curtain wall.

The early domestic buildings were in the lower ward, the hall being against the east curtain. These seem to have been mainly of the thirteenth century; but the present buildings were entirely reconstructed in the later part of the eighteenth century and at the close of the last century underwent a transformation on lines more strictly in keeping with medieval tradition.

The *parish church* of St. Nicholas (Pl. v) outside the walls of the castle, was given by Roger de Montgomery to the Benedictine abbey of St. Martin which he had founded at Seez in Normandy, and a small priory was established there by the parent house, which maintained some five monks in it. During the French wars and the confiscation of alien priories by the Crown, the small body of monks disappeared, the prior alone being left. In 1380 Richard, earl of Arundel and Surrey, charged by his father's will to complete the design of founding a chantry of six priests in Arundel castle, and finding this inconvenient, obtained a grant from Richard II to enter upon the property of the abbot and convent of Seez and convey it, with other endowments, to a college of a master and twelve chaplains, which he founded in Arundel church.

In consequence of this the church was rebuilt and is a fine example of a late fourteenth-century church with a central tower. The chancel and its north aisle, the Lady chapel, are the property of the Duke of Norfolk, and are walled off from the nave and transept, which form the parish church. In the middle of the chancel is the tomb of Thomas, fifteenth earl of Arundel, the son of the founder (*d.* 1415), with effigies of himself and his wife Beatrix, daughter of John I of Portugal. On the south side is the chantry tomb of William, nineteenth earl (*d.* 1488), a remarkable two-storeyed structure. The altar at its foot has the rare feature of two iron prickets for the candles let into the mensa. On the north side are the tombs of John, seventeenth earl (*d.* 1435) and Thomas, twentieth (*d.* 1524), and William, twenty-first (*d.* 1544) earls. West of the tomb of the founder is a fine Purbeck marble monument of the late Duke of Norfolk, with bronze effigy. The altar tomb of John, sixteenth

earl, which has lost its brasses, is in the Lady chapel, where also is the brass of Adam Ertham, first master of the college (*d.* 1382).

The nave contains remains of wall-paintings and the contemporary stone pulpit. The clerestory windows of the church are a series of quatrefoils, a late example of a not very common design.

The following key to the plan of the Fitzalan Chapel (Pl. v) may be added :—

A. Original High Altar, with its great slab of Purbeck marble still entire.
B. Altar of Our Lady, also original, in the Lady Chapel.
C. Altar for the use either of the Master or infirm priests.
D. Stairs leading into the Chapel from the Master's lodgings.

MONUMENTS

1. Tomb of Thomas Fitzalan, 7th [15th] Earl of Arundel, son of the Founder, died 1415, and Beatrix, his wife, daughter of John I, King of Portugal. The Countess died 1439.
2. Tomb of John Fitzalan, 8th [16th] Earl of Arundel, died 1421.
3. Tomb of John Fitzalan, 9th [17th] Earl of Arundel, leader of the English armies in the French wars. He died of his wounds at Beauvais, 1435.
4. Chantry and Tomb of William Fitzalan, 11th [19th] Earl of Arundel, who died 1488, and of Joan, his wife, sister of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick.
5. Thomas Fitzalan, 12th [20th] Earl of Arundel, died 1524, and William Fitzalan, 13th [21st] Earl, died 1544, are both buried in this Tomb.
6. Tablet to the memory of Henry Fitzalan, 14th [22nd] and last Earl of the Fitzalan family ; died 1580. His body lies in Tomb no. 5.
7. Black Marble Monument to Lord Henry Thomas Howard, his wife and daughter ; erected 1842.
8. Chantry and Monument of Henry Granville Fitzalan Howard, 14th Duke of Norfolk ; died 1860, and Minna, his wife, died 1886.
9. Marble and Bronze Monument of Henry Howard, 15th Duke of Norfolk, died 11th February, 1917.

BRASSES

10. Sir Adam Ertham, 1st Master of the College, died 1381.
11. William Whyte, 2nd Master of the College, died 1419.
12. Unknown.
13. Thomas Salmon, and his wife, Agnes d'Olivere. Thomas was Esquire to Earl Thomas, and died 1430. Agnes was Lady to Countess Beatrix, and died 1458.
14. John Threel, Marshall to Earl William, died 1465, and his wife, Joan Threel, who was a Bartelott, of Stopham, died 1459.
15. Canon Tierney, died 1862 (who wrote the History of Arundel,
16. Brass lost.
17. Robert Warde, a Priest, died A.D. 1474.

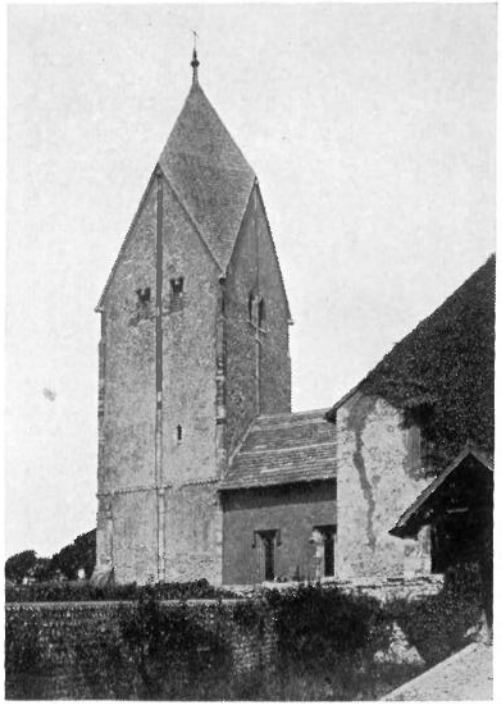


Photo : Miss M. E. Wood

A. SOMPTING CHURCH : TOWER, EARLY ELEVENTH CENTURY

Photo : Miss M. E. Wood

B. SOMPTING CHURCH : FRAGMENT OF PRE-NORMAN CARVING

A.

B.

C.

Photos : Miss M. E. Wood and Mr. F. R. Williams

SOMPTING CHURCH : PRE-NORMAN CARVINGS, RESET.

18. John Baker, a Priest of this College, died 1454.
19. Brass lost.
20. Esperaunce Blondell, Rector of the Church of Sutton. No date.

In addition to the College, the Earl of Arundel built the *Maison Dieu* or *Hospital of the Holy Trinity* in 1395, with hall, chapel and cloisters, It was dissolved in 1546, and its buildings were despoiled in the eighteenth century to build the bridge. Its extensive remains are still visible below the Castle on the bank of the river.

At 12.15 the party reached Broadwater Church (Fig. 5 and Pl. iv B) and was addressed by Mr. Clapham and Mr. Aymer Vallance.

BROADWATER CHURCH

The Church of St. Mary is a cruciform structure of which the central tower dates from the middle of the twelfth century. At this time there were no transepts, as is shown by the remains of windows in the N. and S. walls of the tower. At the end of the century the transepts were added, arches pierced in the side walls of tower and the fine carved capitals of the E. arch inserted. Early in the thirteenth century the chancel was rebuilt of four bays with a ribbed vault. The nave was rebuilt with aisles later in the thirteenth century, but the arches and clerestory were rebuilt in the fifteenth century. The N. porch was added in the fourteenth century. The former E. aisles of the transept were destroyed in 1826, in 1866 the chancel was partly rebuilt and in 1887 the W. front was rebuilt. The restored fifteenth-century chancel-screen has stalls against it with carved misericordes. In the chancel floor is the old altar-slab and a fine brass with a canopy of John Mapilton, rector, 1432. In the nave is a brass cross to Richard Turner, rector, 1445, with the inscription of an earlier rector (John Corby, 1415) set below it. The splendid monument of Thomas West, eighth Lord De La Warr, 1524–5, is on the N. side of the chancel and should be studied for its mixed Gothic and early Renaissance detail. A similar but simpler monument in the S. transept commemorates his son Thomas, the eighth lord. (*Sussex Arch. Colls.* lxxiv, 99).

At 2.45 Sompting Church (Fig. 6) was visited under the guidance of Mr. Clapham, who has kindly provided the following notes on the church and its pre-Conquest carved stones. The Church of St. Mary was appropriated to the Orders of the Temple and the Hospital in succession. The building is of the highest importance from its pre-Conquest tower (Pl. vi A), which dates in all probability from the first half of the eleventh century. The carved detail of the tower-arch and of the belfry windows are to be noted, and the tower is the only one in the country still retaining its helm-roof, so common in the Rhineland and elsewhere in Germany. The rest of the church was rebuilt in the twelfth century, the main body being probably the first work, followed by the S. transept and the N. transept. The two transepts are curiously unsymmetrical, the northern having an eastern aisle of two bays with a ribbed vault and the southern a single vaulted chapel. This transept is at a lower level than the rest of the church ; in form it is a square with the small central chapel to the E. It seems not

SOMPTING CHURCH

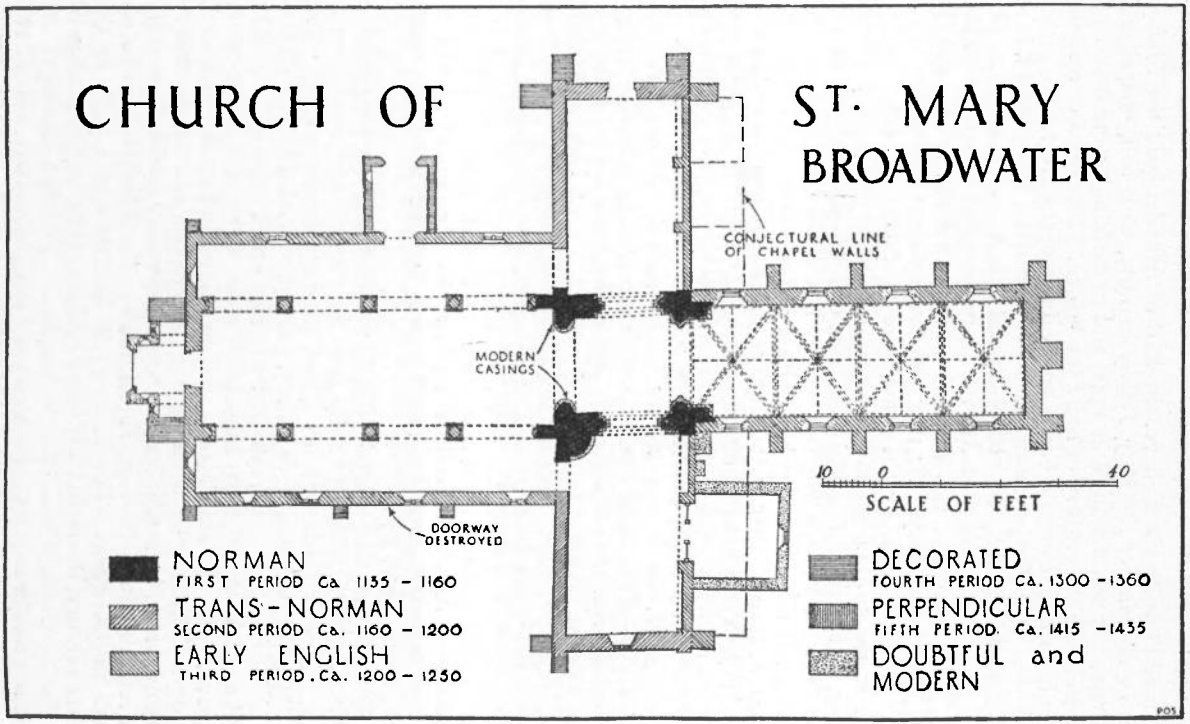

CHURCH OF
ST. MARY
BROADWATER
CONJECTURAL LINE OF CHAPEL WALLS
MODERN CASINGS
DOORWAY DESTROYED
10 0 40
SCALE OF FEET
NORMAN
FIRST PERIOD Ca 1135 - 1160
TRANS-NORMAN
SECOND PERIOD Ca. 1160 - 1200
EARLY ENGLISH
THIRD PERIOD. Ca. 1200 - 1250
DECORATED
FOURTH PERIOD Ca. 1300 - 1360
PERPENDICULAR
FIFTH PERIOD. Ca. 1415 - 1435
DOUBTFUL and MODERN

FIG. 5

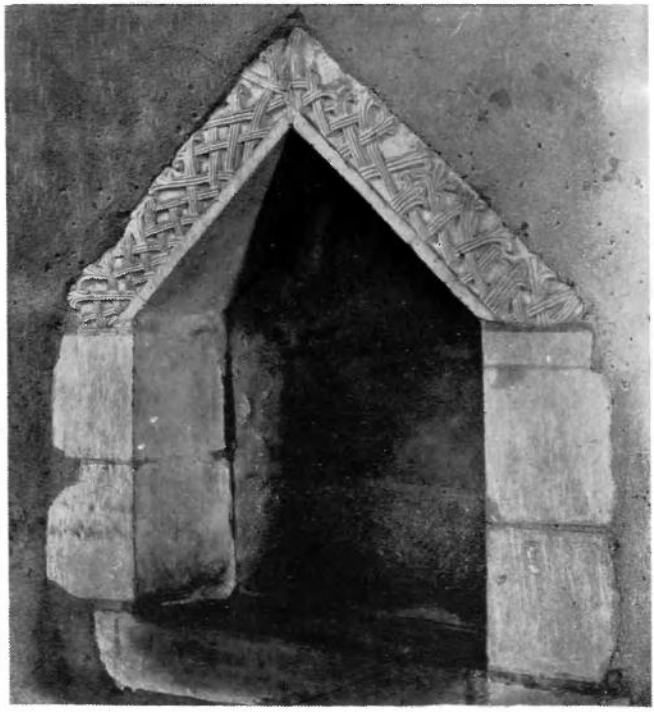


Photo : Miss M. E. Wood

A. SOMPTING CHURCH : PRE-NORMAN CARVINGS, RESET.

Photo : Miss M. E. Wood

B. SOMPTING CHURCH : TOWER-ARCH, EARLY ELEVENTH CENTURY.

Photo : F. R. Williams

SOMPTING CHURCH : FIGURE OF AN ABBOT, PROBABLY PRE-NORMAN.

improbable that it was built for the use of a small Templar community, though there is no evidence that such a body was ever actually established at Sompting. Remains of the three original E. windows survive flanking the fifteenth-century window and there is part of another window in the N. wall of the chancel. The ruined chapel, N. of the nave, was added late in the thirteenth or early in the fourteenth century and entered by arches pierced in the walls of the tower and nave. The curious position of the tower-arch and the very easterly position of the N. door should be noted. The tower-arch is set to the S. probably to permit the placing of an altar in the tower to the N. of it. The recesses and piscina in the chancel should be noted. Also in the chancel is a tomb ascribed to Richard Burre, 1527, with arms of city companies. (*Sussex Arch. Colls.* xli, 7; *A.A. Sketch Bk.* 1910).

The late pre-Conquest tower at Sompting, Sussex, has long been considered one of the more outstanding examples of its period but the remains of the carved decoration of the contemporary and now destroyed church have not received an equal amount of attention. These remains are not only extensive, but so distinctive in type that it is not easy to find any close parallels elsewhere in the country. The date of the work cannot be certainly fixed, but it is not unreasonable to assume that the church was not far removed in date from the tower which formed its western termination. This tower, apart from its pilaster-strips and other distinctive features of the late pre-Conquest period, retains the original carved capitals of its tower-arch (Pl. viii B) and a slight decoration of the belfry window-shafts. The latter have the distinctive lobed terminations of the foliage of the Ringerike type and may thus be assigned to the early part of the eleventh century. The same date may also be accepted for the capitals of the tower-arch, which are very remotely based on the Corinthian capital, with three rows of small upright leaves and flanked by violently exaggerated volutes with grape-bunches, remotely descended from the Anglian vine-scroll.

The other decoration is now mostly re-used and built into various parts of the later church. It consists of (a) three portions of a wall-arcade, (b) eight lengths of frieze of two differing designs and (c) a fragment of scrolled ornament. (a) The wall-arcade is represented by two pieces, now in the nave, and one forming the head of a recess in the E. wall of the chancel (Pl. vii A); the two in the nave have been joined together and used for later carving on the reverse side (Pl. vi B). The arches are semi-circular and formed of simple reeded mouldings, the tympanum and spandrels being carved with straggling foliage having scrolls and loose interlacement. (b) The friezes now form the two sides of the triangular head of a piscina, the head of a recess in the N. wall and the head of two recesses in the E. wall, all in the chancel (Pls. vii B and C, and viii A). The ornament of six of these lengths is formed of palmette sprigs, with the stems formed of three strands and interlaced. The other two lengths are formed of a series of upright palmettes of three or more leaves, set side by side. (c) The single fragment is built into the blocking of one of the chapel-

arches in the N. wall of the nave and on the external face. It bears part of a broad ribbon-band and slighter foliage interlaced with it.

The precise position in the building of none of the fragments can now be determined, but the friezes no doubt formed a continuous band of ornament on the external or internal face of the wall and may be compared with the much earlier carved friezes at Breedon on the Hill and Fletton. The foliage bears a remote resemblance to some fragments at Astbury, Cheshire; these, however, were not friezes but enriched angle-stones of an opening or a lintel. A closer parallel is

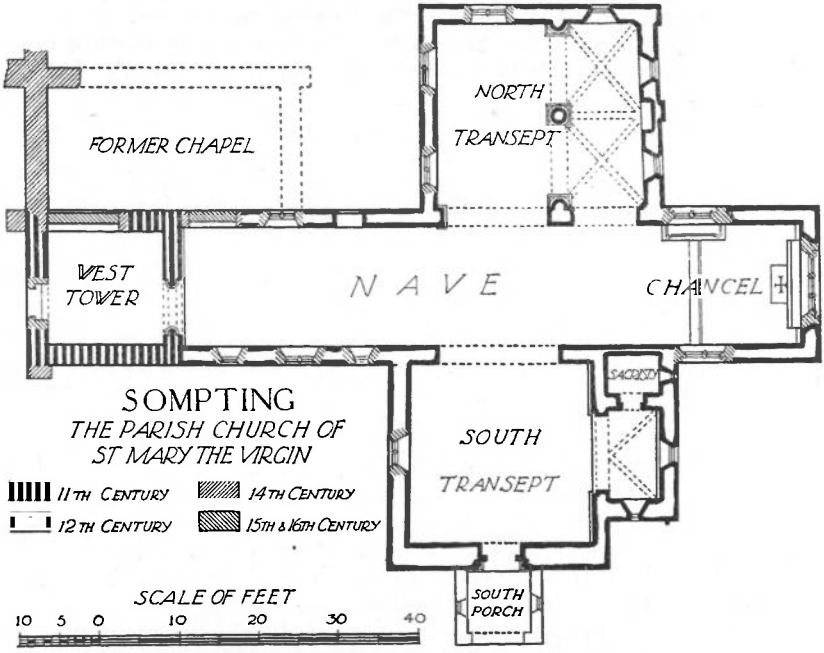


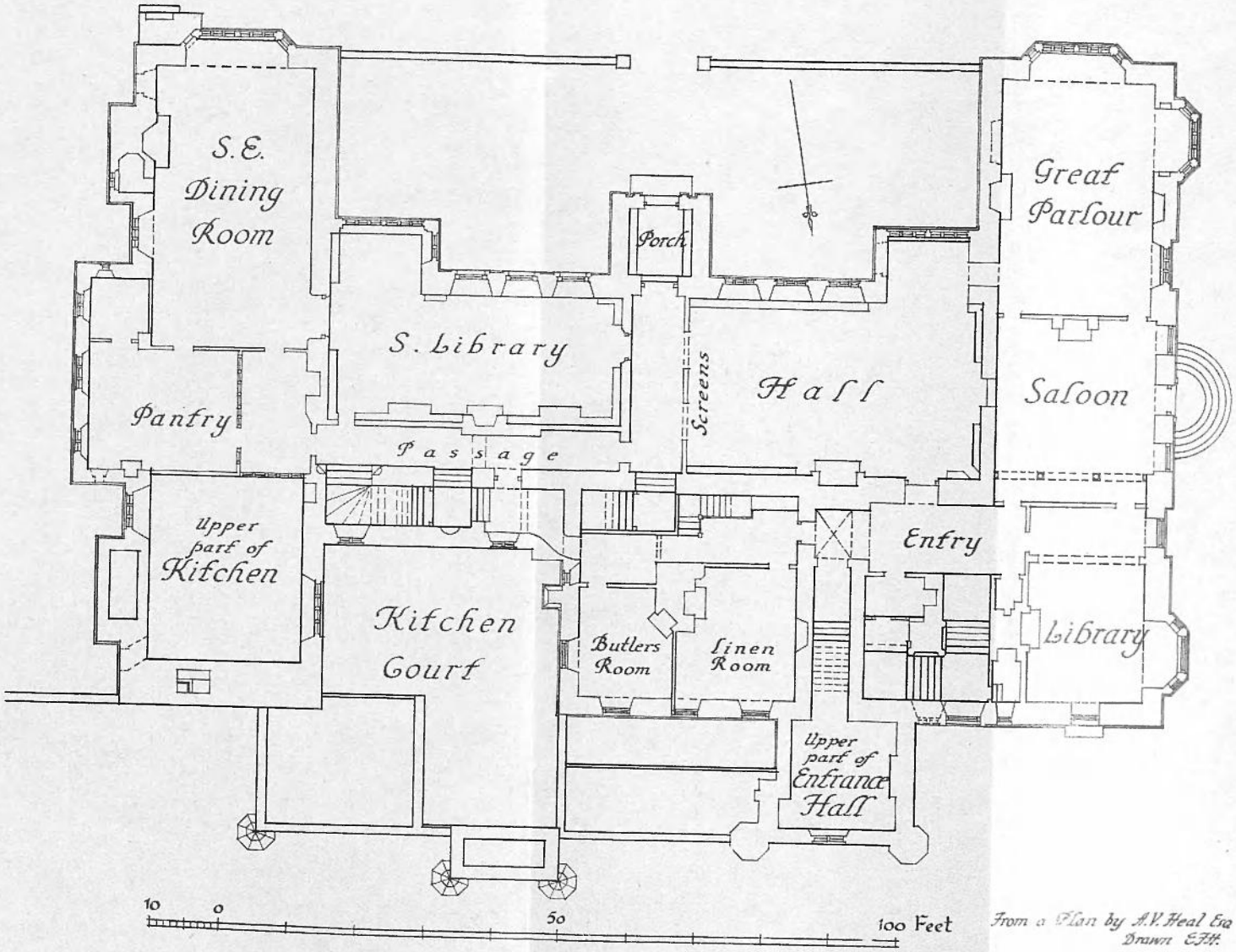
FIG. 6.

perhaps to be found on some of the borders of Ethelwold's Benedictional (Miller, *English Ill. MSS. Xth to XIIIth Cent.*, Pl. 7) which may be assigned to the tenth century. It is difficult to suppose that the arcaded stones formed part of a continuous architectural enrichment and it is more probable that they are derived from some altar-front or reredos.

One other stone must here be mentioned—the figure of an abbot with a nimbus now in the S. transept (Pl. ix). The form and treatment of the drapery, derived no doubt from a manuscript original, is of a type generally assigned to the middle of the twelfth century or later, but it is extremely difficult to accommodate the architectural setting in this period and the figure-technique may indeed be based on some manuscript of the tenth-century Winchester school. The arch over

To face page 408.

PARHAM SUSSEX



From a Plan by A.V. Heal Esq
Drawn E.H.H.

the figure is of the same reeded type as the arcades already described, and returns up from the capital in a queer bordered acanthus-leaf. The capitals themselves have only a series of simple leaves or flutings. The whole setting would be highly unusual in the twelfth century and again seems to be a copy of a manuscript original. The form of the desk to the right of the figure should also be noted.

The Institute is indebted to Miss M. E. Wood and Mr. Frank R. Williams for the photographs of the carvings here published.

At 3.30 p.m. the members visited Parham House (Pl. x), by kind permission of A. Victor Heal, Esq., who addressed them and kindly entertained them to tea. The manor was granted to the Abbey of Westminster before the Conquest and is later found among the endowments of the Abbey infirmary. At the dissolution it was sold by the Crown to Robert Palmer, mercer, and his descendant Sir Thomas Palmer parted with it, about the year 1600, to Thomas Bisshopp, created a baronet in 1620. In 1815 Sir Cecil Bisshopp succeeded to the barony of Zouch, which was revived in his favour, and in 1829 the title went to his daughter Anne and her husband, Robert Curzon, author of *Visits to Monasteries of the Levant* (1849), whose collections of Byzantine MSS. and other antiquities brought home from his travels were preserved here. Parham remained the Sussex seat of the family until recent years, when it was purchased by the Hon. Clive Pearson.

PARHAM HOUSE

The house is built of stone and is an excellent example of Elizabethan architecture, though altered and restored. The E. range probably includes part of an earlier building. The principal features are the great hall, with windows 24 ft high, a good carved screen and flat ceiling enriched with pendants ; a long gallery over the hall, 160 ft. long, and a kitchen 25 ft. square and the same dimension in height. The two arched fireplaces in the kitchen are each 14 ft. 6 in. wide and 7 ft. 9 in. high.

The most remarkable feature of the *parish church* is the lead font, which bears the arms of Andrew Peverell, knight of the shire in 1351.

At 4.35 p.m. the party visited Amberley Castle (Pls. xi and xii) (by kind invitation of Mrs. Emmett), and was addressed by Prof. Hamilton Thompson. Amberley, the manor of which belonged to the see of Chichester, is near the left bank of the Arun, from which it is divided by the marsh known as Amberley Wild Brooks. The castle was built in 1377 by William Rede, bishop of Chichester, and is therefore nearly contemporary with Bodiam and was probably fortified for similar reasons. The plan of a quadrangle with square towers at the angles is one common at the period and may be compared with that of such castles in the north of England as Bolton, built in the same year. The gateway, on the south side, is flanked by two round towers (Pl. xii). The dwelling-house within the castle was built by Bishop Sherborne (1508–1536), who was the last bishop who lived at Amberley: the panel paintings of the Nine Worthies which it contained, probably by one of the Italian artists who worked for Sherborne, are now in the Palace at Chichester.

AMBERLEY CASTLE

AMBERLEY CHURCH

The church of St. Michael (also described by Prof. Hamilton Thompson) is a twelfth-century parish church of the usual plan with a thirteenth-century chancel and fourteenth-century west tower (perhaps replacing an earlier central tower), retaining its chancel arch, of the same type as those of Eartham and Steyning churches, and its original

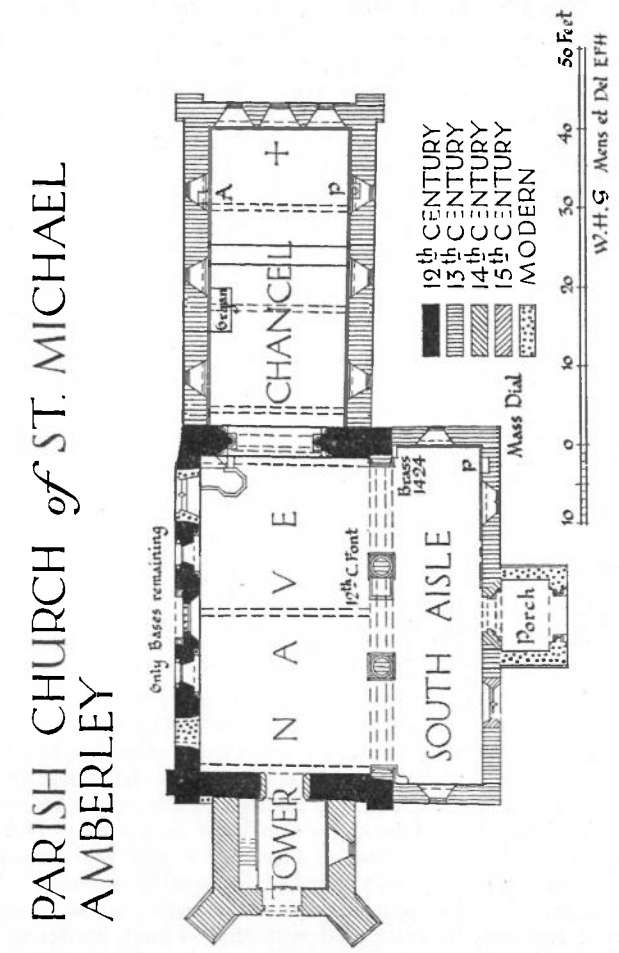
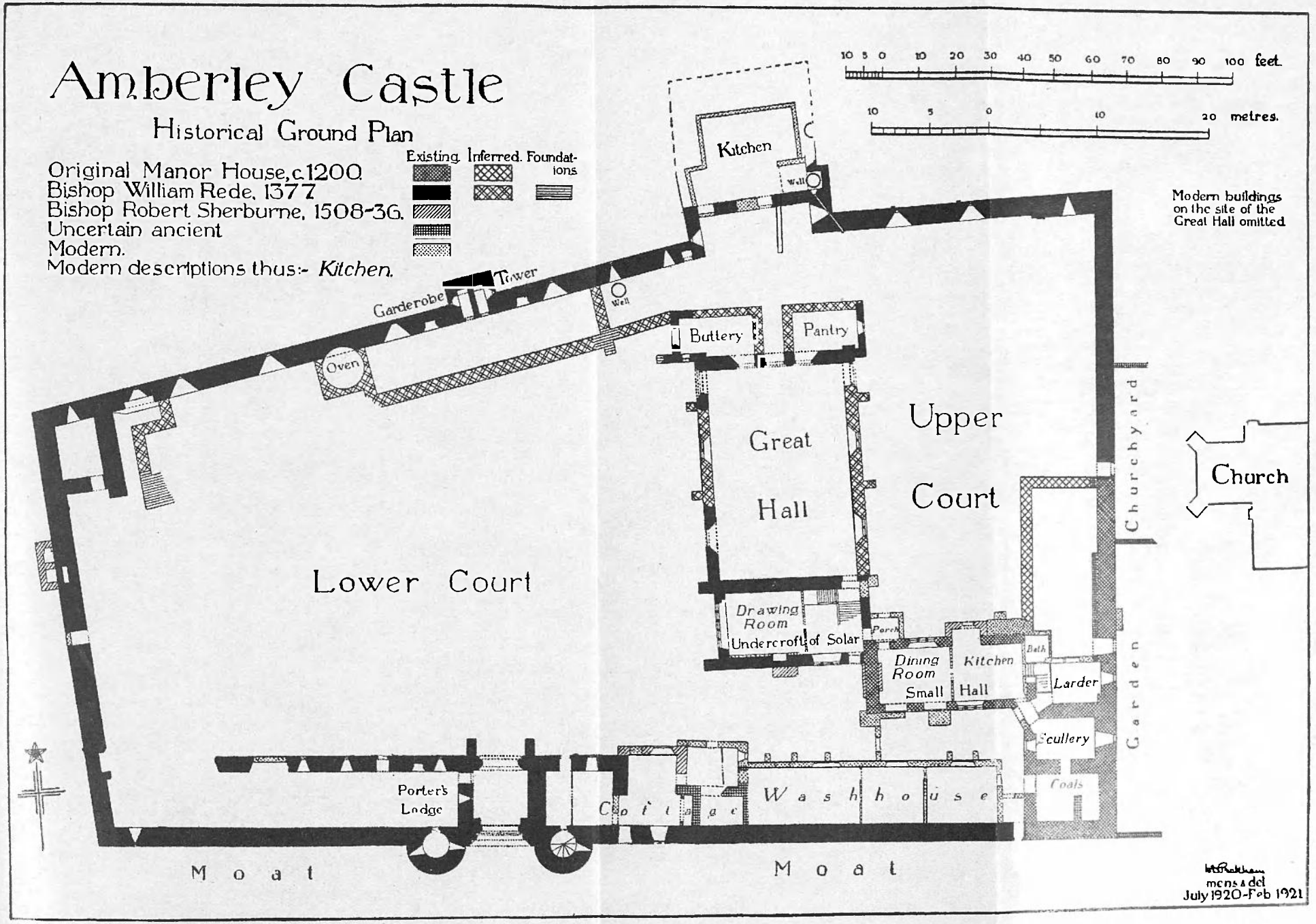


FIG. 7

windows in the north wall. A south aisle with a fine doorway was added in the thirteenth or early fourteenth century. There are remains of wall-paintings, an interesting twelfth-century font, and a brass of John Wantele (*d.* 1424), with an enamelled tabard over his armour (Fig. 7).

At 9.0 p.m. a lantern-lecture on 'Prehistoric Sussex' was given



(From *Sussex Arch. Colls.* LXII)

Photo : Miss M. E. Wood

AMBERLEY CASTLE : S. GATEWAY, *c.* 1377.

To face page 411.

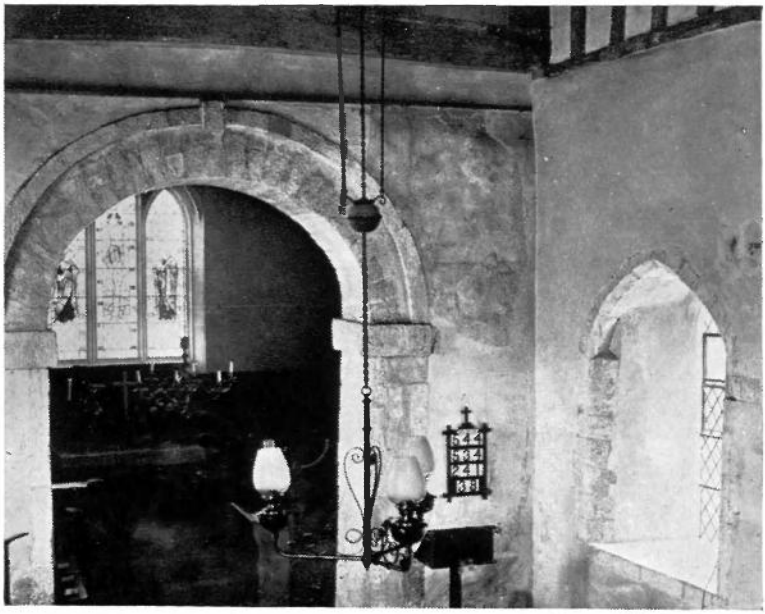


Photo : Miss M. E. Wood

CORHAMPTON CHURCH : LATE SAXON CHANCEL-ARCH.

by Dr. E. Cecil Curwen, F.S.A., in the Old Kitchen of the Bishop's Palace.

Friday, 12th July

At 9.40 a.m. the party assembled in Bosham Church (Fig. 8), and was addressed by Mr. Clapham. The Church of the Holy Trinity represents the most ancient Christian church in Sussex, for it was here that St. Wilfrid in 681 found the Irish monk Dicul, with four or five companions, forming a religious community, surrounded by the woods and the sea. At a later period there sprang up a Saxon minster, valued in the time of the Confessor at over £300. This college was refounded by William Warlwast, bishop of Exeter (1107–37), for six canons, with himself and his successors as deans. The prebends were Bosham (parochial), Walton, Appledram, Funtington, Chidham and Westbrooke. The college was dissolved in 1548. There were Roman buildings near the site and the church incorporates Roman material.

BOSHAM CHURCH

The existing church was built probably in the first half of the eleventh century, either by Harold himself or his father Godwin. It is figured in the Bayeux tapestry as Bosham was the starting place for Harold's ill-fated visit to Normandy. The present building retains the tower of this building, perhaps parts of its nave and the whole of the chancel except its E. wall. The tower and chancel-arches remain intact and are remarkable examples of late pre-Conquest detail. The chancel-arch has three grouped shafts resting on a common circular base with a great square plinth below. The tower-arch is simpler, but above it is a triangular-headed doorway, probably communicating with one of those western galleries of which evidence remains in several Saxon churches. Double-splay windows remain in the tower. All the walls are $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. thick. The chancel was extended in the twelfth and again in the thirteenth century. In the latter period aisles were added to the nave and the charnel-crypte built under the E. end of the S. aisle. The chancel has an E. window of five lanect lights. In the chancel are the remains of a fourteenth-century tomb with the effigy of a lady; there is a second fourteenth-century tomb-recess in the S. aisle. The piscina in the N. aisle and the font should should also be noted.

At 11.0 a.m. the party reached Porchester Roman fort (Pl. xiv), which was described by Dr. Wheeler. Portchester (or Porchester) stands at the water's edge near the head of Portsmouth harbour. It is possible, though unproved, that the semi-circular earthwork enclosing the site on the N. is pre-Roman, but the oldest structure of certain date is the Roman fortress, 200 yards square and enclosing nearly nine acres. As a Roman military work this ranks amongst the best surviving examples in north-western Europe. Its walls, somewhat restored in the middle ages, are of flint with bonding-courses of brick and stone, and it is armed with hollow round-fronted towers. The E. gate is still substantially Roman, and retains its original voussoirs of alternat-

PORCHESTER FORT

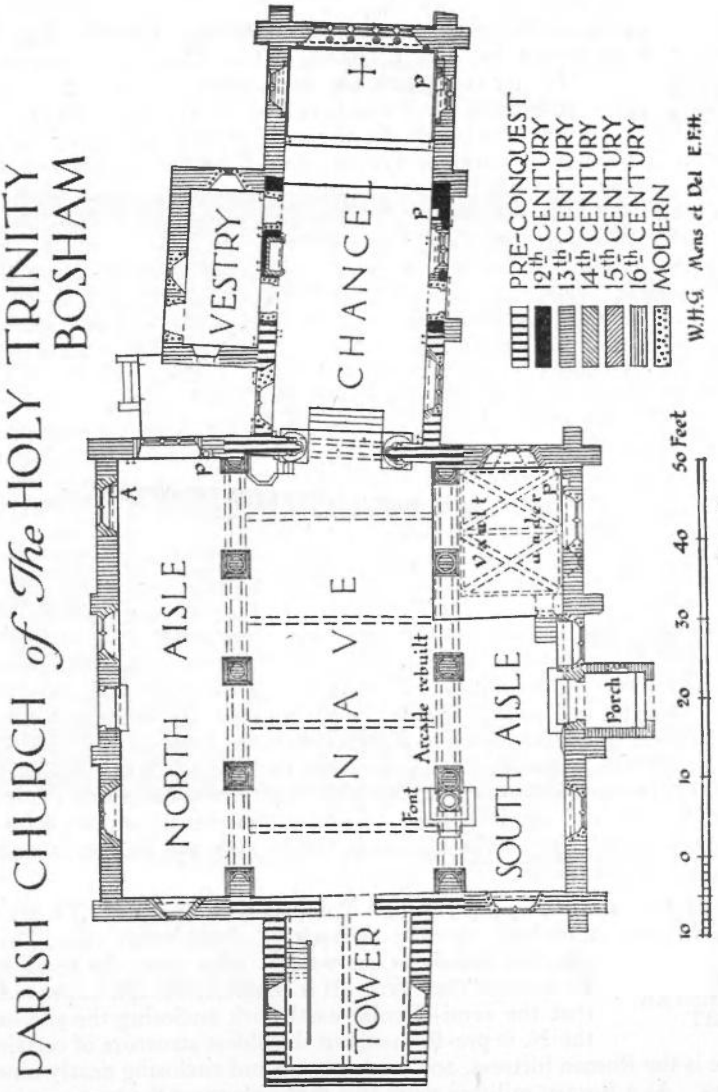
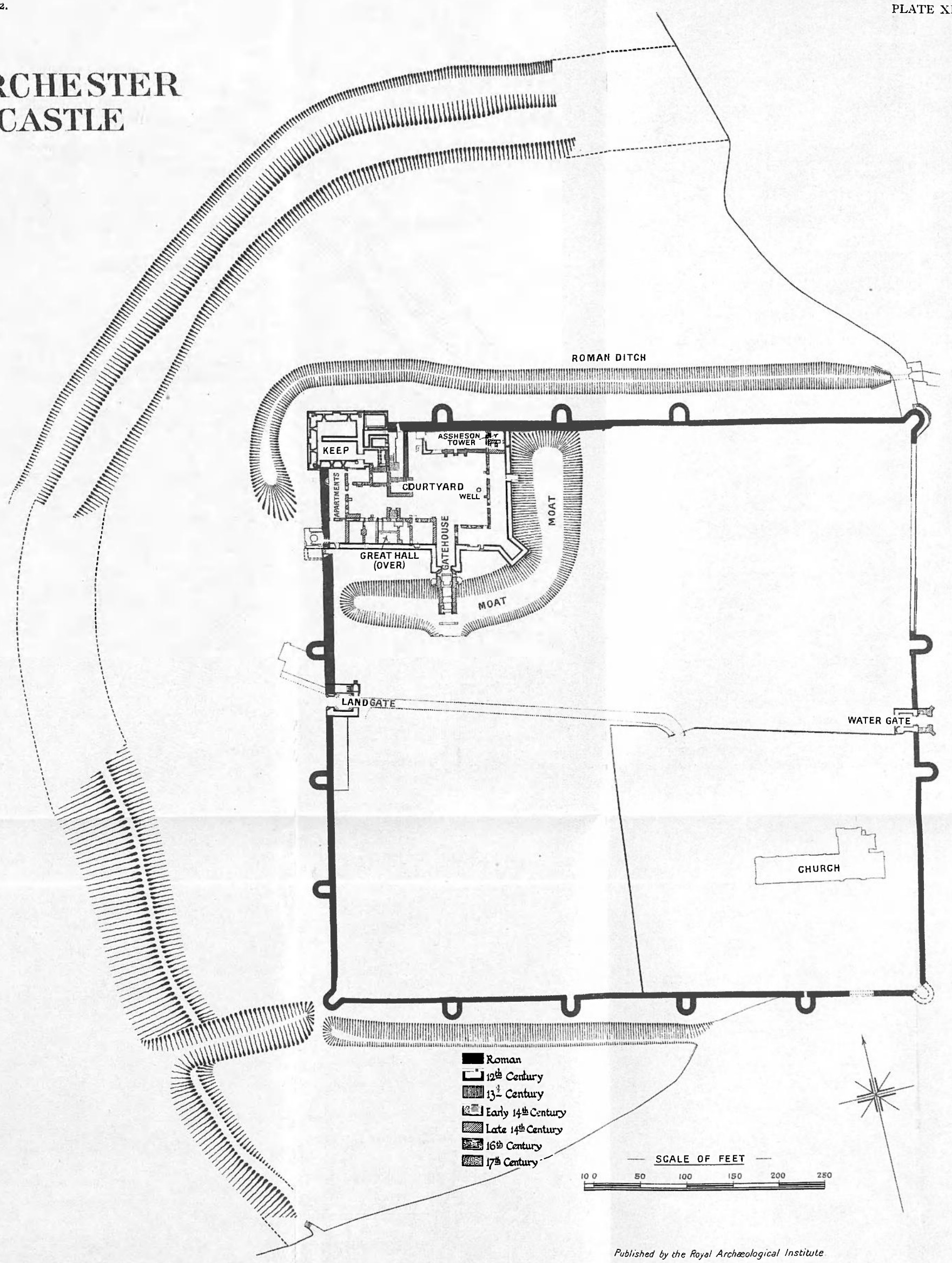

PARISH CHURCH of The HOLY TRINITY
BOSHAM
NORTH AISLE
NAVE
SOUTH AISLE
CHANCEL
VESTRY
TOWER
Font
Arcade rebuilt
Porch
PRE-CONQUEST
12th CENTURY
13th CENTURY
14th CENTURY
15th CENTURY
16th CENTURY
MODERN
W.H.G. Mens et Del E.F.H.
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Feet

FIG. 8

PORCHESTER CASTLE



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ing dark and light stones. The W. gate was entirely rebuilt in the twelfth century. Traces of buildings found recently under the castle in the N.W. corner may be of Roman date; otherwise no Roman structures have been identified. Indeed, few Roman remains of any sort have come to light. The few recorded coins belong to the fourth century, and there is no hint of any previous Roman occupation.

The fortress plainly belonged to the coastal defensive system instituted in the latter part of the third century as a measure of protection against the Saxon raids which were at the time becoming a serious menace along the south-western coasts. Whether it should be identified with the *Portus Adurni*, which the late Roman list known as the *Notitia Dignitatum* places next to *Anderidos* (unquestionably Pevensey), is not certain.

POR-CHESTER CASTLE

The *castle* was then described by Prof. Hamilton Thompson. It was founded by Henry I at the north-west angle of the enclosure of the Roman fort, breaking the line of the original walls at this point. Anouter gate house was made in the west wall of the fort, the larger part of which became the outer ward of the Castle, with the priory of Austin canons at its south-east corner. The keep was originally a low tower of two storeys, but was heightened by two further storeys: its completion probably belongs to the reign of Henry II. It has a cross-wall, and in the south part of the upper stage of the forebuilding there was a chapel. The domestic buildings on the west and south sides of the inner ward were rebuilt for the most part in 1397–99, with later additions. The great hall, with a fine porch, is on the south side, and a smaller hall adjoins the keep on the west. There are remains of later buildings on the east side. The gateway of the inner ward, twelfth-century with fourteenth-century additions, is east of the great hall, and is covered by a long fifteenth-century barbican, between which and the gateway, in the fourteenth-century work, there are openings to a platform which was set in advance of the scarp of the ditch. In addition to the keep, there were towers at the angles of the east curtain, and one of the Roman bastions was left in the north curtain. The north-east tower, much altered in the fifteenth century, seems to have contained the kitchen: the south-east tower, of the twelfth century, is set diagonally to the adjoining walls. In the fourteenth century the outer gatehouse was enlarged with a porch, and additions were made to the Roman water-gate in the east wall of the enclosure.

POR-CHESTER PRIORY

The buildings of the *priory* have disappeared, with the exception of the church, a cruciform building with a low central tower and without aisles, which has lost its south transept. The chancel was originally vaulted, but was altered in the sixteenth century, when the present east window was inserted. The crossing-arches have edge-rolls and billet ornament, and the capitals of the jamb-shafts have volutes or are scalloped. The nave is very plain, with a west doorway: the two cloister doorways in the south wall are blocked.

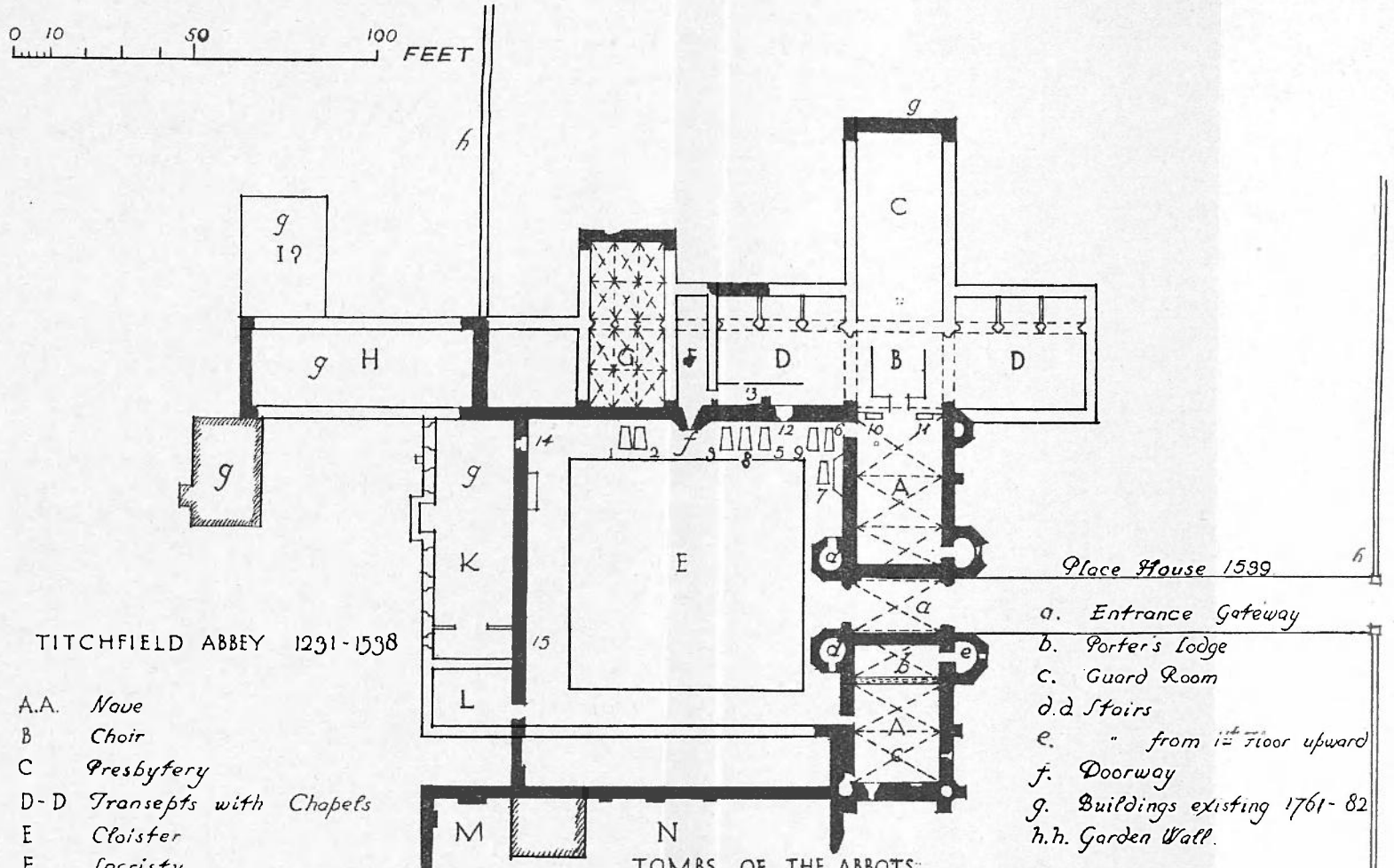
At 12.25 p.m. the members reached Titchfield Abbey (Pl. xv), and were addressed by Professor Hamilton Thompson. The abbey of St. Mary was founded in 1222 and colonised by Premonstratensian canons from Halesowen. The church had an aisleless nave, north and south transepts with three chapels on the east side of each, and a presbytery projecting two bays east of the transept-aisles. It was vaulted throughout. The cloister was on the north side of the church and was of the usual plan. After the suppression, the cloister buildings were converted into a quadrangular dwelling-house by Thomas Wriothesley, afterwards earl of Southampton. The nave of the church formed the entrance range, with the gatehouse built across it, the frater became the hall, the east and west ranges were similarly adapted to domestic purposes, the chapter-house being used as a chapel; and various offices were built on the site of the presbytery and south transept of the church. Of this mansion nothing remains but the gatehouse; but large portons of the lower part of the monastic buildings are left. In the floor of the cloister are the tombs of several abbots and many heraldic and other tiles, among which are the remains of an inscription (a tile for each letter) intended to meet the eyes of the canons as they entered the refectory. Unfortunately only a word here and there can be made out (*Voluptatum . . . rursus . . . mensa*, etc.).

TITCHFIELD ABBEY

At 2.35 p.m. Bishop's Waltham Palace was visited under the guidance of Professor Hamilton Thompson. The palace lies south-west of the village: it is an imposing ruin, but much overgrown. The original builder was Henry of Blois, Bishop of Winchester (1129–1171), but most that remains belongs to the fifteenth century. A favourite residence of the bishops, two of whom, Wykeham (1367–1404) and Waynflete (1447–1486) died in the palace, it is also important for its royal visitors. Henry II and Richard I held councils here in 1182 and 1194 respectively, Margaret of Anjou was a guest in the time of Cardinal Beaufort, and in 1512 Henry VIII signed the Treaty of Waltham with the Emperor Maximilian. In Leland's time the palace was 'a right ample and goodly Maner Place moted aboute, and a pratty Brooke renning hard by it." Later it passed to the crown, and in 1644 was surrendered to Parliament and burnt, one of the cavaliers, Bishop Curll escaping, according to the story, in a cart of manure. Henceforward the ruins were used as a quarry until the Ecclesiastical Commissioners took the mover in 1869; they are now in private ownership.

BISHOP'S WALTHAM PALACE

From eighteenth-century accounts the palace seems to have consisted of an outer and an inner courtyard, but that arrangement is not now discernible owing to the fact that the west range is practically all that exists above ground. From the modern road the great hall is visible with five fifteenth-century windows in the west wall: the opposite long wall has fallen. To the north is a connecting block possibly containing the offices, and to the south a more impressive survival in the form of a south-west tower of three storeys flanked by rooms to north and east. This portion contains the twelfth-



TITCHFIELD ABBEY 1231-1538

A.A. Nave
B Choir
C Presbytery
D-D Transepts with Chapels
E Cloister
F Sacristy
G Chapter House
H Calefactory (Canons Dorm. over P.G.H)
I Rere dorter (?)
K Refectory
L Buttery (?)
M Kitchen (?)
N Cellarer's Building

TOMBS OF THE ABBOTS

1. Tomb of Abbot Richard
2. " " " Isaac
3. " " " Adam
5. " " " John Sydemantone
6. " " " Roger de Candever
7. " " " John de Combe
8 " " " Peter de Wynton
9. Tomb of Abbot William de Watlop
10. Altar of St. Peter
11. Altar (?)
12. Position of Library
13. Stair from Dorter
14. Early doorway to passage
15. Doorway to Perpendicular Refectory

century features that remain, round-headed blocked or altered openings, and there is also a Transitional wall arcade just traceable on the south wall of the hall. A fifteenth century barn stands on the east side of the enclosure, and a ruined gateway near the north-west corner of the site. The palace is surrounded by a moat, which is still wet on the north side. Beyond it the estate extends some 100 yards further to south and east, there bounded by a Tudor brick wall with two garden towers on the east and south-west respectively. Palace House lies within this extension, south of the palace.

At 3.20 p.m. the party reached Corhampton Church and was addressed by Mr. Clapham. The church is a largely complete example of a small late pre-Conquest building consisting of a nave and chancel. The building has pilaster-strips of Binsted stone. The chancel-arch (Pl. xiii) has a projecting rib, framing the opening on the W. face. The N. doorway is of similar character with moulded imposts and stepped bases. The S. doorway was similar but has been altered. In the S. wall is a pre-Conquest sundial. There are some remains of medieval paintings and of an incised decoration on the internal plastering. The altar has six consecration-crosses, and the rails are Jacobean.

CORHAMPTON CHURCH

At 4.25 p.m. Boarhunt Church was visited under the guidance of Mr. Clapham. The Church of St. Nicholas was appropriated to the Priory of Southwick in the thirteenth century. The church is a largely intact example of a small late pre-Conquest building. Both the square chancel and the nave have survived, with the original chancel-arch. This retains the raised stone rib round the arch, but the strips on the jambs were removed when the thirteenth-century altar-recesses were cut on either side. A double-splay window remains in the N. wall of the chancel. The nave had a cross wall towards its W. end, which may indicate the existence of a W. gallery or of a series of rooms such as exist in some pre-Conquest towers. Traces of original doorways survive in the side walls, but both were superseded by thirteenth-century doorways, which are themselves now blocked.

BOARHUNT CHURCH

In the chancel are considerable remains of wall-paintings, with drapery and a trefoiled arcade. There is a monument of 1577, perhaps of Ralph Henslow, whose arms occupy the middle position; it is a charming and rather late example of Italian or French influence—*cf.* the well-known Dormer tomb of 1552 at Wing, Bucks.

At 9.0 p.m. a lecture on 'The churches of West Sussex' was given by Mr. Philip M. Johnston, F.S.A., in the Old Kitchen of the Bishop's Palace.

Saturday, 13th July

At 9.45 a.m. the party was addressed at Boxgrove Priory (Pls. xvi–xviii) by Mr. Clapham and Mr. Aymer Vallance. The Priory of St. Mary and St. Blaise of Boxgrove was founded by Robert le Haye in 1105 as a cell to the Benedictine Abbey of Lessay in the diocese of Coutances. There was, however, a small college of priests here at the time of the Domesday survey. William, son of Roger St. John,

BOXGROVE PRIORY

increased the foundation towards the end of the twelfth century for the support of thirteen monks. As an alien priory it had a series of troubles in the fourteenth century but was declared independent and consequently denizen in 1383. The house was dissolved in 1537, when the revenues amounted to £145 10s. 2½d. net. By the petition of the patron, Lord de la Warr, the church (or rather the monastic part of it) was reserved for the use of the parish, the parochial nave being pulled down.

The earliest part of the existing church consists of the transepts, crossing and the first two bays of the nave, which date from soon after the foundation; the choir at this time was no doubt aisleless but flanked by chapels. In the second half of the twelfth century the central tower was built and new piers carried down to the ground to support it. Soon after the nave was completed. A ribbed vault was placed over the earlier part of the nave contrasting with the earlier groined vaults in the adjoining aisle. Early in the thirteenth century the new presbytery was built, with its double bays and ribbed vaulting; this work started at the E. end and was no doubt completed by the destruction of the earlier choir and the joining up of the new work with the old. This part of the building is a remarkable piece of early Gothic design. The nave was planned with unsymmetrical aisles to permit the survival of the earlier cloister. Much of the N. wall and one pier of the S. arcade are standing and the foundations of the rest of the building, with a S. porch, have been recently uncovered. The transepts are provided with unusual timber-galleries of late fifteenth-century date, one of them perhaps for an organ. The night stairs from the dorter formerly adjoined the N.W. angle of the N. transept. The existing W. wall incorporates the stone rood-screen, against the W. face of which was the parish altar. In the presbytery is the remarkable early Renaissance chantry of Thomas West, ninth Lord de la Warr (1534).

The remains of the monastic buildings include the late twelfth-century arches opening into the chapter-house and a detached building to the N. This was of three storeys and had an undercroft, and a large hall on the first floor, but whether it served as a guest-house or prior's lodging is uncertain.

At 11.0 a.m. the members reached the Bignor Roman villa (Pl. xix), which was described by Dr. Wheeler. The Roman 'villa' at Bignor, within half-a-mile of the Stane Street, has been known since 1811, and, although a prosaic age is not impressed by the suggestion of a Victorian writer that 'another Cymbeline may have held his court here, and a chaste Imogene perhaps have paraded the *crypto-porticus* whilst thinking of her absent lover in Rome,' it is still one of the outstanding Roman mansions of Great Britain. It may indeed be regarded as the Romano-British equivalent of houses such as Petworth and Goodwood. The plan includes two courtyards: an inner yard or garden surrounded on three sides by the main ranges of the house (some 60 rooms) and on all sides by a corridor or verandah; and an outer yard approached through a monumental

BIGNOR ROMAN VILLA

BOXGROVE PRIORY

10 0 20 40 60 80 Feet

GUESTS HOUSE UNDERCROFT

Well

FRATER

DORTER over

CLOISTER

Door Jamb

CHAPTER HOUSE

SACRISTY

NORTH TRANSEPT

NAVE

PARISH CHURCH

TOWER

QUIRE

SOUTH TRANSEPT

PORCH

14th Cent. Door re-fixed

EARLY 12th CENT.
LATE 12th CENT.
13th CENTURY
14th CENTURY
15th & 16th CENTURY
POST SUPPRESSION

From Measurements by W. D. Peckham and other authorities
Drawn by E.F.H.

Published by the Royal Archæological Institute

gateway and containing out-buildings. In the south-eastern range was the usual bath-suite, and the north-western range was approached, as often, through a porch. Many of the rooms were floored with mosaics, which are best known through Samuel Lysons' sumptuous publication of them in *Reliquiae Britannico-Romanae* III (1817).—See also *Archaeologia* xviii and xix, and *Sussex Arch. Colls.* xxx, and a special guide (sold at the villa) by Mr. S. E. Winbolt.—Some of the mosaics are still visible, though they have suffered somewhat since their discovery. Their designs included the Rape of Ganymede, the Seasons, a Medusa head, and putti disguised as gladiators. In one or two instances at least they were of fourth-century type, but the history of the villa has never been ascertained by scientific excavation.

At 12.10 p.m. the party visited Hardham Priory under the guidance of Mr. Clapham. The Priory of St. Cross at Hardham was founded for Austin Canons probably about the middle of the thirteenth century. It was a poor house and probably never numbered more than seven or eight inmates. It was dissolved or came to an end through the death of the last inmate, before the general suppression and probably in 1534. The existing remains consist only of the ruined chapter-house and the frater-range, now a private house. The chapter-house is a thirteenth-century building still retaining the three arches opening from the cloister; the side arches were formerly windows of two lights. The building had a ribbed stone vault and three lancet windows in the E. wall. The frater was on the upper floor of the house, with a sub-vault below, with a groined vault resting on cylindrical columns. The house was burnt out on May 16th, 1912, and this led to the discovery of the very beautiful thirteenth-century wall-paintings illustrated and described by C. J. Praetorius in *Arch.* LXIV, 453. The paintings were subsequently destroyed by the weather (*Sussex Arch. Colls.* xi, 111; xviii, 54; and lviii).

HARDHAM PRIORY

At 12.35 p.m. Hardham Church was inspected under the guidance of Mr. Philip M. Johnston. It consists of an eleventh- or early twelfth-century nave and chancel and modern N. porch, with bell-turret over E. gable of nave, largely constructed of Roman bricks, flue-tiles and stonework from the neighbouring Roman 'station.' The S. doorway, two narrow loops on N., another in S., and chancel arch are original features, E. and W. windows and a lancet on N. of nave are thirteenth-century insertions, and there are a wide window of *c.* 1400 at S.E. of nave and a two-light of *c.* 1330 on S. of chancel. Font and nave-seats are of the fifteenth century: also a carved misericorde in chancel. The communion rail is of 1720. At W. end of S. wall of chancel is a squint from a former anchorite's cell. In the Will of St. Richard, bishop of Chichester, 1253, various sums of money are left to the recluses of Pagham, Houghton, Stopham and Hardham, or *Heringham*. The cell itself was probably a light structure of wattle-and-daub, but no trace of it remains above ground.

HARDHAM CHURCH

The supreme feature is the scheme of early wall-paintings in true fresco. According to Prof. E. W. Tristram, they belong to a group

of twelfth-century paintings which came under the influence of Lewes Priory. Clayton and Hardham are the only examples remaining, Plumpton and Westmeston having been destroyed in the last century. The Hardham paintings could not have been executed earlier than the second quarter of the twelfth century, say *c.* 1140, whilst the Clayton paintings (not by the same hand but in a similar manner), may be ascribed to *c.* 1160. They are obviously a little later.

In style the Hardham paintings differ considerably from ordinary twelfth-century English work. They resemble very closely certain twelfth-century Continental examples and were certainly inspired (in some subjects at least) by the same miniatures as antitypes. At the same time they were probably done by English artists. They appear to display certain Anglo-Saxon characteristics but not more than much other twelfth-century work.

The subjects, listed by Professor E. W. Tristram at the time of the recent cleaning, are as follows :—

CHANCEL : *E. wall, N. to S.*—Three Elders, Seraph, Christ in Glory, Seraph, Three Elders, with Entombment below.

N. wall, E. to W.—Above, Nine Elders, Six Apostles ; below, Betrayal, Last Supper.

W. wall, N. to S.—Above, Eve milking, Adam amongst thorns, Serpent in tree, Temptation in the Garden ; below (S. of chancel-arch), Expulsion.

S. wall, E. to W.—Above, Nine Elders, Six Apostles ; below, the Maries at the Tomb, a subject in which the Twelve Apostles are represented (?).

NAVE : *E. wall, N. to S.*—Above, Christ with the Doctors, Angel censing, Agnus Dei, Angel censing, Annunciation, Visitation ; below, Death or Burial of St. George (?), Labours of the Months, Baptism.

N. wall, E. to W.—Above, Massacre of the Innocents, Fall of Images, Flight into Egypt, Angel appearing to St. Joseph and Angel appearing to the Magi in a dream, Adoration of the Magi ; below, St. George on the Wheel of Martyrdom, St. George in prison (?), St. George on the gibbet, St. George before Dacian, St. George slaying the dragon.

W. wall.—Torments of the damned.

S. wall, E. to W.—Above, Nativity, Cow, Ass and Child, Angel appearing to the Shepherds, Magi on journey (?), Adoration of the Shepherds, Virgin and Child ; below, Lazarus taken to Abraham's bosom, three figures (?).

In describing the paintings, Mr. P. M. Johnston, following the interpretations which he published when they were first uncovered (*Arch. Journ.* lviii, 1901 ; *Sussex Arch. Coll.* xliv, 1901, 73–115 ; *Memorials of Old Sussex*, p. 246), confirmed for the most part Prof. Tristram's list, above. Mr. Johnston, however, supported by other members, adhered to his view that Prof. Tristram's St. George and the dragon is really St. George's victory over the Saracens at Antioch, the supposed dragon being a mounted foe (perhaps two) whom he is

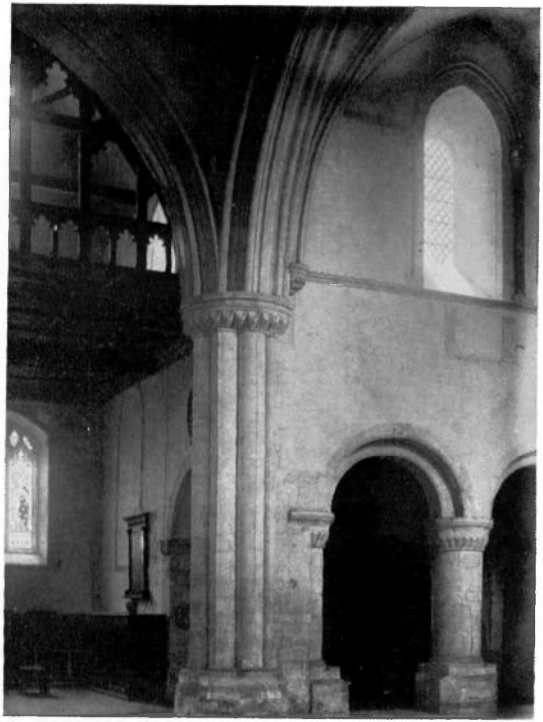


Photo : Miss M. E. Wood

A. BOXGROVE PRIORY : S.W. TOWER-PIER, LATE TWELFTH CENTURY

To face page 418.

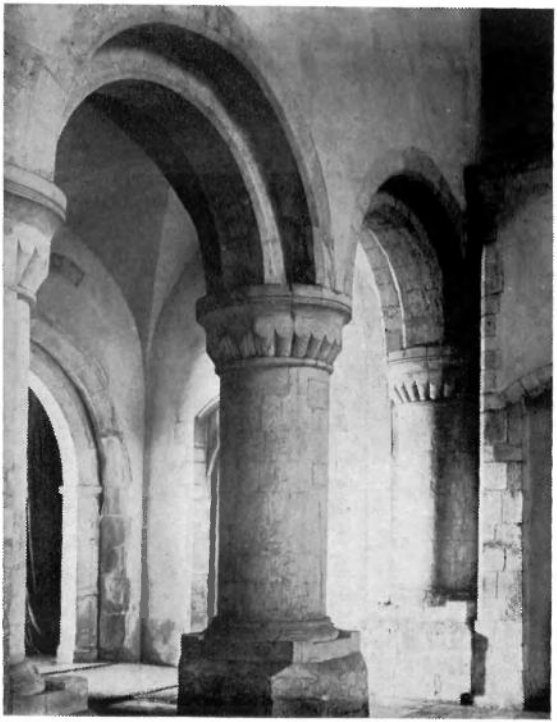


Photo: Miss M. E. Wood

B. BOXGROVE PRIORY: S. NAVE-ARCADE, EARLY TWELFTH CENTURY

PLATE XVIII.

To face page 419.

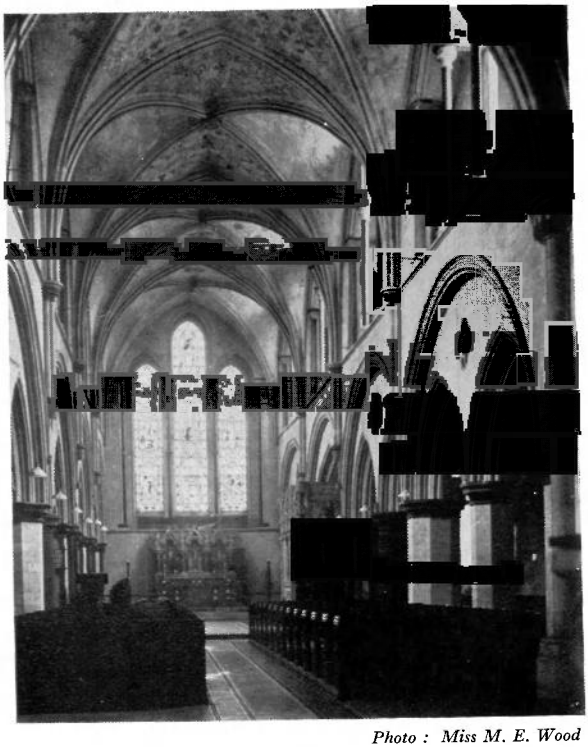


Photo : Miss M. E. Wood

BOXGROVE PRIORY : CHOIR, EARLY THIRTEENTH CENTURY

riding down, while beyond is seen the kite-shaped shield, perhaps of some defender of Antioch. It must be confessed that, apart from the scenes in the chancel and on the east wall of the nave, the identifications are very conjectural, though in some cases they are supported by the remains of the original descriptive texts below them, unfortunately very slight.

EASEBOURNE PRIORY

At 2.30 p.m. the party reached Easebourne Priory and was addressed by Professor Hamilton Thompson. A small priory of Benedictine nuns was founded at Easebourne in the thirteenth century by one of the Bohun family. The parish church, a small building *c.* 1100, with nave and chancel, to which a narrow north aisle and a west tower were added in the twelfth century, was occupied by the nuns. In consequence, early in the thirteenth century the aisle was rebuilt on a wider plan and continued eastward parallel to the chancel, thus forming a parish church, and a wall was built across the old nave, shutting off the choir of the nuns. The nuns' chancel was destroyed at the suppression. The alabaster effigy of Sir David Owen is in a thirteenth-century recess in the north wall, and the church also contains the large monument of Anthony, first Viscount Montague, removed here from Midhurst church. A mortuary chapel was built in 1830 on the site of the nuns' chancel, and the church was restored in 1876 by Sir Arthur Blomfield, when a new chancel was built to the east of the parochial aisle.

The east and south ranges of the cloister buildings remain, though greatly altered internally. The east range is substantially of the thirteenth century: the chapter-house doorway with the openings on either side is *c.* 1250, and the upper floor retains much of its original wooden roof. The south range, with the frater on the first floor, is later, *c.* 1300, and the frater windows have tracery formed of intersecting mullions. In the wall on the west side of the cloister are two thirteenth-century doorways, but the building on this side has otherwise disappeared.

COWDRAY HOUSE

Cowdray House (Fig. 9) was then visited, under the guidance of Professor Hamilton Thompson. The manor of Cowdray, which from the reign of Henry II was part of the inheritance of the family of Bohun, passed in the reign of Henry VII to an heiress who married Sir David Owen, the king's standard-bearer and possibly his half-brother. In 1527 their son, Sir Henry Owen, conveyed the house and manor to Sir William Fitzwilliam, who, created earl of Southampton, died in 1542. They then came to his step-brother, Sir Anthony Browne, whose son, created Viscount Montague of Cowdray, died in 1592, and was followed by a line of successors which ended with the death of the eighth and last viscount in 1793. In the same year the house at Cowdray was burned. A modern house on a higher site was built in the nineteenth century: the property, acquired by the earl of Egmont in 1843, was bought early in the present century by the first Lord Cowdray, who repaired the old house from the state of decay into which it had fallen.

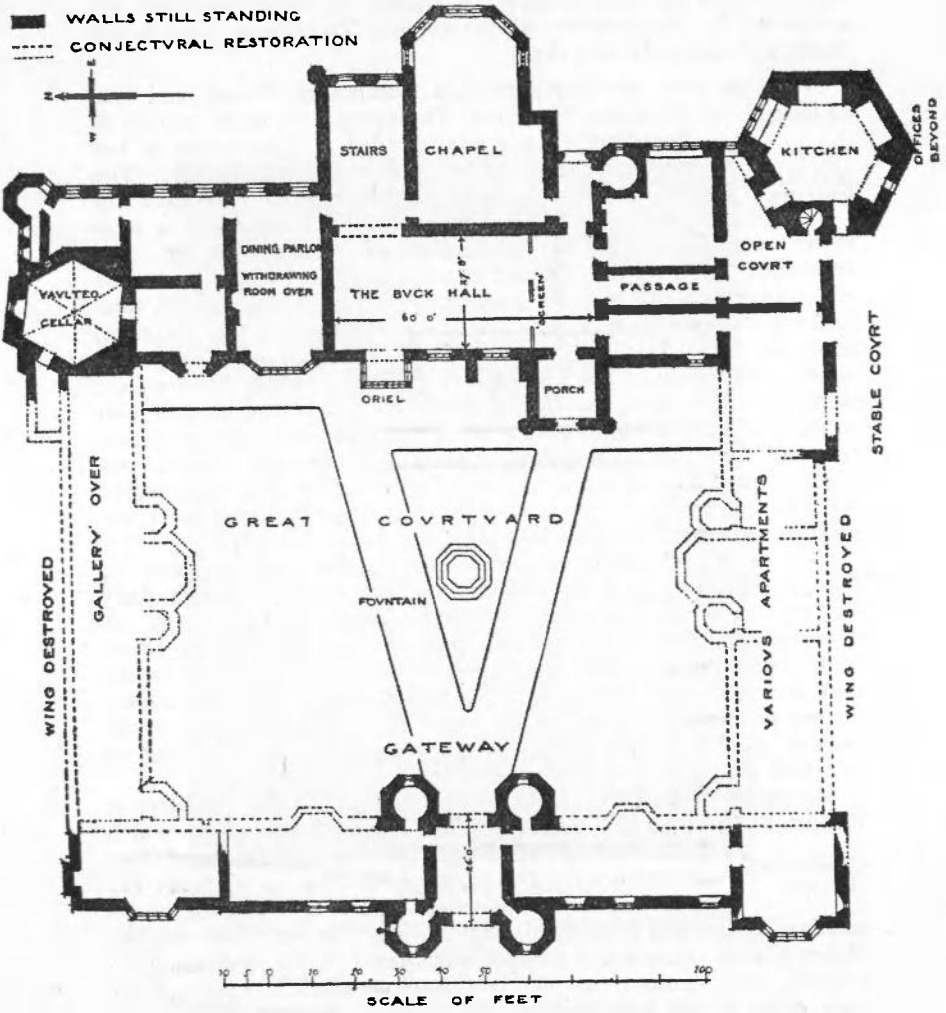
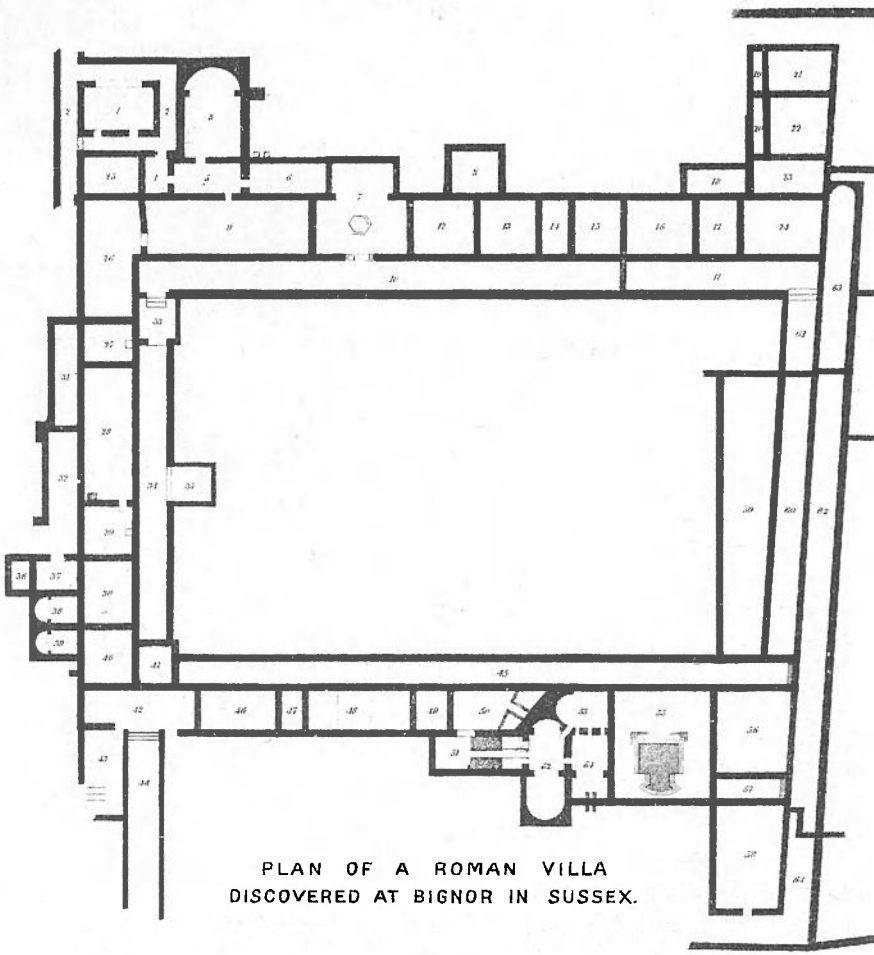


FIG. 9. COWDRAY HOUSE

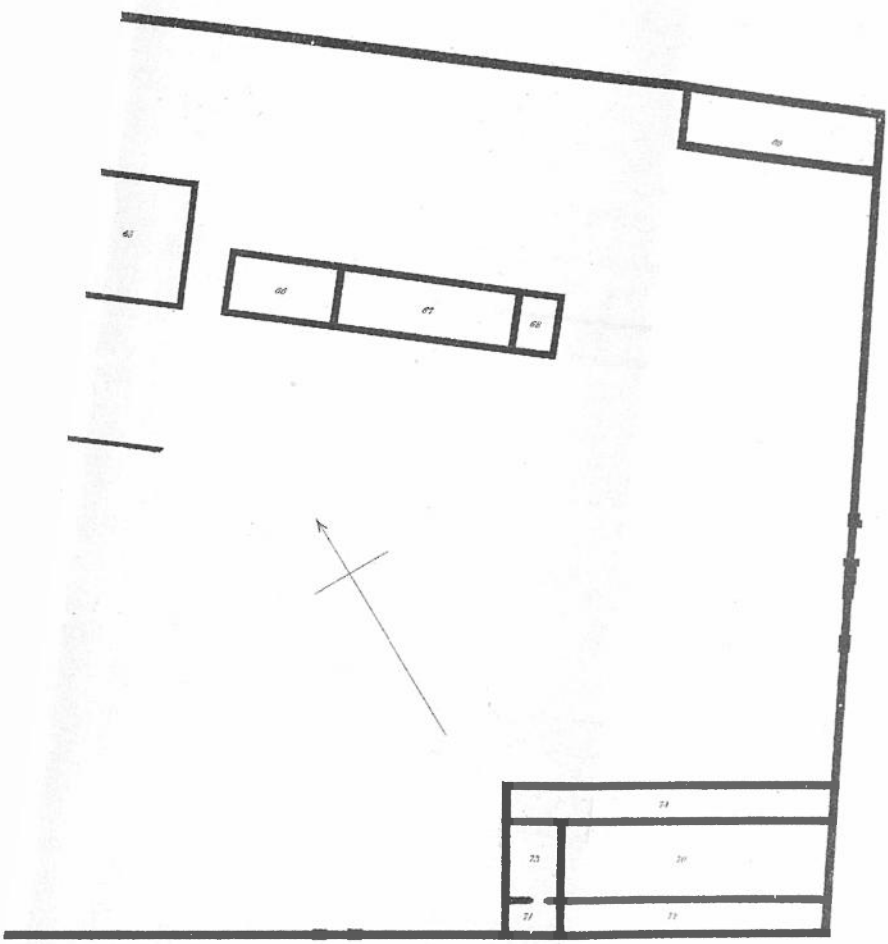
(From T. Garner and A. Stratton, *Domestic Architecture of England during the Tudor Period*)

To face page 420.



PLAN OF A ROMAN VILLA
DISCOVERED AT BIGNOR IN SUSSEX.

PLATE XIX



10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 FEET

Published by the Royal Archæological Institute.

The house seems to have been begun early in the sixteenth century by Sir David Owen, who was probably responsible for the hall on the east side of the quadrangle. The greater part of the building, however, may be attributed to the earl of Southampton, before and after his elevation to the peerage, and there were few later additions of importance. The stone gatehouse on the west side of the quadrangle was his work. On the east side is the hall, formerly known as the Buck Hall from the wooden figures of stags which were ranged against the walls and the gallery of the screen : Southampton added the vaulted porch to the hall and otherwise altered it materially. North of the hall was the great chamber with cellar below ; south of it was the kitchen in a six-sided tower ; while the chapel, to which Southampton added an apse and organ-gallery, projected east of it. In the north and south wings were first-floor galleries, connecting the east block with the lodgings in the gatehouse range.

At the conclusion of the Meeting a vote of thanks to Lieut.-Col. B. S. Browne for the successful arrangements of the Meeting was passed by acclamation.

OTHER MEETINGS OF THE INSTITUTE

A. AUTUMN MEETING AT THE TOWER OF LONDON

October, 1935

The members assembled in the Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula where Mr. A. W. Clapham, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A., Vice-President, gave an address on the History of the Tower. The various buildings and the walls were then visited and, at the White Tower, Major ffoulkes, C.B., O.B.E., B.Litt., F.S.A., Master of the Armouries, acted as guide to the party and described the armour in the collection.

B. MEETINGS IN LONDON

Wednesday, 6th February, 1935

The President, Sir Charles Oman, in the chair.

Mr. C. E. Stevens, M.A., B.Litt., read a paper on ' The Archaeology of Early and Medieval Agriculture,' illustrated with lantern slides.

Dr. Cecil Curwen, Mr. J. N. L. Myres, Mr. C. W. Phillips and Major Gordon Fowler contributed to the discussion.

Wednesday, 13th March, 1935

The President, Sir Charles Oman, in the chair.

Mr. J. G. Mann, B.Litt., F.S.A., read a paper entitled ' The Lost Armoury of the Gonzagas,' illustrated by lantern slides.

The Chairman, Mr. Selwyn Brenton and Mr. M. R. Holmes contributed to the subsequent discussion.

Wednesday, 3rd April, 1935

Mr. A. W. Clapham, Vice-President, in the chair.

Mr. B. H. St. J. O'Neil, M.A., F.S.A., read a paper entitled ' Coins and Archaeology,' which was illustrated by lantern slides.

Mrs. Wheeler and Mr. H. Mattingly contributed to the discussion.

Wednesday, 1st May, 1935

The President, Sir Charles Oman, in the chair.

Three papers were read on Excavations on Iron Age Sites in South-East England. The papers were illustrated by lantern slides and read by :—

Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes, M.A., F.S.A., on Pre-Belgic Colchester ; Mr. R. F. Jessup, F.S.A., on Bigberry Camp, Kent ; and Mr. D. B. Harden on a Site near Dorchester, Oxon.

The Chairman and Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler contributed to the subsequent discussion.

Wednesday, 29th May, 1935

Annual General Meeting, held in the apartments of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, W., at 4.30 p.m.

The President, Sir Charles Oman, in the chair.

1. *Report of the Council*

The adoption of the report of the Council for the year 1934, which had been circulated, was moved by Mr. Aymer Vallance, seconded and carried unanimously.

2. *Balance Sheet*

The adoption of the balance sheet was moved by Mr. A. W. Clapham, seconded and carried unanimously.

3. *Retirement of the Council*

It was announced that the following members of the Council retire by rotation :—

Dr. F. H. Fairweather, O.B.E., F.S.A.
Sir Cyril Fox, Ph.D., F.S.A.
T. D. Kendrick, M.A., F.S.A.
J. N. L. Myres, M.A., F.S.A.
C. C. Oman, M.A.
W. J. Hemp, M.A., F.S.A.

The Council recommended the election of the following in the vacant places :—

K. P. Oakley, B.Sc., F.G.S.
Colonel C. de W. Crookshank, J.P., D.L., F.S.A.
Kathleen M. Kenyon, M.A.
B. H. St. J. O'Neil, M.A., F.S.A.
J. F. Nichols, M.C., M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.
A. B. Tonnochy, M.A., F.S.A.
J. Holland Walker, M.B.E., F.S.A.

All of whom were duly elected.

In the place of the senior retiring Vice-President, Dr. J. K. Floyer, M.A., F.S.A., who becomes an honorary Vice-President, Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., was proposed and elected Vice-President ; Mr. H. A. A. Cruso was proposed and elected Honorary Auditor, Messrs. Francis Nicholls and White continuing to act as auditors.

Mr. A. R. Martin retired by rotation from the Editorial Committee and Mr. B. H. St. J. O'Neil was proposed and elected in his place

The retirement of Miss Thalassa Cruso from the post of Assistant Secretary was announced and the Council recommended the appointment of a Sub-Committee to consider the question of the Secretaryship.

The ordinary meeting followed at 5 o'clock and Mr. W. M. Whitehill, Ph.D., read a paper on ' The Renaissance of Architecture in Spain in the Eleventh Century,' which was illustrated by lantern slides.

Dr. W. L. Hildburgh, Dr. Joan Evans, Mr. A. W. Clapham and Mr. C. A. R. Radford took part in the subsequent discussion.

Wednesday, 6th November, 1935

The President, Sir Charles Oman, in the chair.

Mr. G. C. Dunning, F.S.A., read a paper on 'Roman Barrows, illustrated by lantern slides.

Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, Mr. C. W. Phillips, Mr. P. K. Baillie-Reynolds and Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes took part in the ensuing discussion.

Wednesday, 4th December, 1935

The President, Sir Charles Oman, in the chair.

Mr. P. J. Dixon read a paper entitled 'The Iberians in Archaeology and History.' This was illustrated by lantern slides.

Dr. W. L. Hildburgh and Mr. C. A. R. Radford contributed to the subsequent discussion.