

AN ELIZABETHAN RETURN OF THE STATE OF THE DIOCESE OF CHICHESTER

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EMBODIED in Volume 594 of the Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum, and comprising folios 109-115b inclusive, may be found a hitherto unpublished document of considerable Sussex interest, belonging to the opening years of the reign of Elizabeth. This document forms one of a series of episcopal replies to an order directed by the Privy Council in the summer of the year 1563 to every archbishop and bishop in England, requiring information upon certain specified points as to the state of their respective dioceses. Having in view the national and official character of these returns it is a matter for regret that the collection is not entirely complete, since several dioceses are now unrepresented; and of those which fortunately remain to us some have become separated from the bulk of the replies and have been bound up in other volumes with papers bearing no relation to them. Among the existing documents of this general return some furnish considerably fuller details than others; in certain respects that for the diocese of Chichester is of greater interest than some of its fellows, and in others less. Harley MS. 594 contains (omitting one or two of later date) the original 1563 returns of the following dioceses:—St. Asaph, Bangor, Bath and Wells, Canterbury, Carlisle, Chester, Chichester, Coventry and Lichfield, Durham, Ely, and Exeter. In Volume 595 of the same collection may be found Llandaff, London, St. David's, Salisbury, Winchester, and Worcester. The foregoing volumes contain therefore the bulk of the collection. Rochester, Peterborough, Norwich and Hereford have found their way into Lansdowne MS. 6, and Lincoln into Lansdowne MS. 23, while York,

Oxford, Gloucester and Bristol would appear to have been lost. The foregoing list thus accounts for the total of the 26 English and Welsh sees existing after the augmentation by Henry VIII. of the traditional number of twenty-one.

It is perhaps scarcely necessary to touch upon the importance of the body of these diocesan returns as a contribution to the ecclesiastical history of England at a period which has been dealt with by most modern writers in a manner strangely biased and misleading, even if the term dishonest be considered scarcely justifiable in the majority of cases. It is fortunate, in the interests of historical accuracy and truth, that a more evenly balanced estimate of the religious proceedings of Elizabeth's opening years is at length beginning to prevail. Such presentments of the facts of the case as have been made in recent years by Professor Maitland in the *Cambridge Modern History*,¹ and by the late Dom Norbert Birt in his able analysis of the period,² based upon contemporary documents, have largely overthrown the violently *ex parte* and arbitrary assertions of the late Bishop Creighton and many lesser writers.

Dom Birt has fully availed himself of these returns of 1563, but in every case simply to the extent of tabulating the statistics given, without attempt at transcription *in extenso*. In this sense, therefore, the document forming the theme of this paper makes its appearance for the first time.

Before proceeding to confine ourselves to the local interest of the county of Sussex, it will be necessary, if a right perspective is to be gained of the relation of the part to the whole, to touch upon, albeit in the briefest manner, those national ecclesiastical events which preceded and were largely if not entirely the cause of the Privy Council's injunction upon the episcopate in 1563—the events, that is to say, between Elizabeth's accession and the latter year.

It has hitherto, until the comparatively recent appearance of more unprejudiced and scholarly enquiries

¹ Vol ii.

² *The Elizabethan Religious Settlement*, London, 1907.

such as those alluded to above, been assumed and asserted, though upon what authority it is difficult to see, that the religious policy of Elizabeth in re-opening the schism with the See of Rome, healed by her sister in 1554 at the supplication of both Houses of Parliament, and reinstating the Edwardian régime of belief and practice in the place of Catholicism now ousted for the second time, was welcomed by the overwhelming majority of the English nation and with but insignificant and transient opposition. The Church reformed itself once more with trifling disturbance in the process, and in general the religious state of the country is supposed to have presented a remarkable contrast to the dark days under Mary, attracting to itself, it would appear, no inconsiderable share of the unalloyed glory resplendent in the civil domain while Elizabeth held the sceptre, which has so often been dwelt upon and magnified by writers possessing a more generous amount of rhetoric than of sober history.

It is a satisfactory sign that so remarkably inaccurate an estimate has been greatly revised of late. A study of the Elizabethan State Papers is in itself more than sufficient to rule such a story completely out of court. Relying upon so unimpeachable an authority the contrary statement may be ventured that the religious condition of the country was infinitely worse than that under Mary, throughout the greater part of the reign of Elizabeth.

The State Church fell a victim to shameless Erastianism, its bishops became the pawns of the Privy Council (to which indeed they not infrequently appeal for assistance in ruling their turbulent and desolated dioceses), and every parish in England contained faction and disorder. Sees were pillaged by their pastors to enrich their families, and many churches decayed and fell to ruin through the lack of clergy to serve them, and the apathy of their parishioners to maintain them. The great number of open Papist and Puritan recusants long years after the Queen's accession, and the drastic persecution set on foot in the endeavour

to crush the discontent, are facts in themselves sufficient to refute a grossly distorted version of Elizabethan history which has gained credit far too long.

On the same day, November 17, 1558, the Queen and Primate, in the persons of Mary Tudor and Reginald Pole, concluded their personally irreproachable lives, the one at St. James's, the other at Lambeth, and with them died the hope of a continuance of the Catholic restoration in England. The late Queen's sister Elizabeth was proclaimed the new sovereign on the same day by the Lord Chancellor, Nicholas Heath, Archbishop of York.

Mary's long illness had given Elizabeth and her partisans plenty of time in which to prepare plans for execution after the Queen's inevitably early death, and signs were not wanting within a short time after Elizabeth's accession to demonstrate her real intentions in religion, despite all her pledges and promises made to Mary before her decease to maintain the Catholic faith. Thus Bishop Christopherson of Chichester³ was thrown into prison (where he died about a month later) by royal orders, for naturally enough denouncing an attack on the established creed made by a Reforming preacher at Paul's Cross; and Bishop White of Winchester⁴ was temporarily placed under restraint within his own house in Southwark for his sermon at Mary's funeral, two examples of Elizabethan tyranny perpetrated before the close of the year 1558. The neglect of the new Queen to send the customary announcement of her accession to Rome, and an ominous expression in her order of December 27, 1558,⁵ inhibiting all preaching until further notice, were additional tokens of the course affairs were shaping.

It was undoubtedly owing to the bishops' distrust of Elizabeth's good faith in her pledges to maintain Catholicism as the established religion of the realm that the well-known hitch over her coronation arose, all

³ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, IV, p. 294.

⁴ *Ibid.* LXI, p. 53.

⁵ Strype, *Annals of the Reformation*, ed. 1824, Vol I, part ii, Appendix of Original Papers, III, pp. 391-2; Wilkins, *Concilia*, IV, 180.

the prelates declining to crown or anoint her.⁶ At length Oglethorpe of Carlisle reluctantly gave way under pressure, and in hope of conciliation performed the ceremony, but according to the Roman Pontifical as usual, the Queen taking the customary oath to uphold the liberties of the Church, and the bishops doing their homage as well as the lords temporal.⁷

The momentous first Parliament of the new reign assembled on January 25, 1558-9, and among the numerous bills bearing upon religion introduced by the Government those of Supremacy⁸ and Uniformity⁹ quickly overshadowed the others, and finally disclosed the Queen's intentions. It would be impossible to follow in detail here the long fight which raged for nearly three months over these crucial measures, despite the elaborate and careful packing of the Commons, a stiff resistance was shown in the lower House, and Cecil eventually only carried the Supremacy by a ruse.¹⁰ In the Lords the attitude of the lay peers was generally at best wavering, with a few honourable exceptions to the many won over by Court bribery or cajolery. Not so, however, the lords spiritual; feeble in numbers, they made a heroic stand from start to finish against Cecil's programme, and their unwaveringly united front was in the end only overwhelmed by sheer weight of numbers after a fight worthy of the finest traditions of English history. Of the total of 26 sees, ten¹¹ had fallen vacant by death by the close of 1558, and of those still possessing pastors several more were unrepresented in Parliament by reason of absent prelates, with or without proxies. Thus the entire burden of the fight fell upon the Archbishop of York and the Bishops of London, Winchester, Worcester, Exeter, Coventry and Lichfield, Llandaff, Carlisle,

⁶ Cardinal Allen, *True, Sincere and Modest Defence of English Catholics*, (1584), p. 51.

⁷ Collier, *Ecc. Hist.*, Vol. VI, p. 191.

⁸ *Eliz.*, c. 1.

⁹ *Eliz.*, c. 2.

¹⁰ J. R. Green, *Hist. Eng. People*, Bk. VI, ch. iii; ed. 1878, vol. II, pp. 303.

¹¹ In order of vacancy: Salisbury, Oxford, Bangor, Gloucester, Hereford, Canterbury, Rochester, Bristol, Chichester, Norwich.

Chester (with the addition of Ely late in the session), and the Abbot of Westminster. The imprisonment of the Bishops of Winchester and Lincoln in the Tower on April 3, 1559,¹² after the break-up of the adroitly-managed Westminster Conference, still further weakened the courageous handful of prelates. Able speeches of Heath of York and Scott of Chester against the Supremacy Bill have been preserved by Strype,¹³ Collier,¹⁴ etc., demonstrating how clearly the Bishops had grasped the issue at stake and had foreseen the spiritual disorder and strife which followed upon the rejection of their pleas. The archbishop dwelt powerfully upon the incompetence of a lay assembly to bestow a spiritual supremacy upon a lay sovereign, in defiance of all the General Councils and canons accepted throughout Christendom.

At the time of the Bishops' fruitless struggle in the Lords the Lower House of the Convocation of Canterbury spoke with remarkable boldness, in the teeth of Government pressure to the contrary. Wilkins¹⁵ has preserved an account of the proceedings from January 24 till April 7, including the noted five articles declaring their firm adherence to the tenets of the Corporal Presence in the Eucharist, Transubstantiation, the Sacrifice of the Mass, the Papal Supremacy as *iure diuino*, and the exclusive right of spiritual persons to handle matters of faith and ecclesiastical discipline, which on February 28 the Bishops promised to present to the House of Lords the next day (March 1). The fourth article may be quoted as witnessing the hostility of the English parochial clergy to the terms of the Supremacy Bill then being forced upon the country by lay ministers of the Crown :

*Item, Quod Petro apostolo, et eius legitimis successoribus in sede apostolica, tanquam Christi uicariis, data est suprema potestas pascendi et regendi ecclesiam Christi militantem, et fratres suos confirmandi.*¹⁶ On

¹² Machyn's *Diary* (Camden Soc.), p. 192.

¹³ *Annals*, Vol. I, part ii, Append. Orig. Papers, VI. and VII., pp. 398 seq.

¹⁴ Vol. VI, pp. 216 seq. ¹⁵ *Concilia*, IV, pp. 179-80. ¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 180.

March 10 the Bishop of London signified to the Lower House the adherence of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to all the foregoing propositions save the fifth—in which refusal we may detect an element of professional jealousy. This national clerical protest was duly forwarded to the Lord Keeper Bacon, and henceforth ignored by the Government. The civil power had determined upon no Pope and more Reformation; if the Church would not consent it must be coerced by sheer force after the manner of Henry VIII.

The Bills of Supremacy and Uniformity were finally secured at the end of April, the latter we learn from a despatch of the ambassador de Feria to his master King Philip II., passing by the incredibly small majority of three votes in the Lords.¹⁷ and became law on receiving the Royal Assent on May 8, when Parliament dissolved.

Although the Crown programme was now a *fait accompli*, the strict legality of the proceedings was questionable, inasmuch as the consent of one of the three necessary estates of the realm had been entirely withheld. The estimate of the *Cambridge Modern History* is scarcely disputable: "The Bishops were staunch; the English Church by its constitutional organs refused to reform itself; the Reformation would be an unprecedented State-stroke."¹⁸ And: "The requisite laws had been made, but whether they would take effect was very uncertain."¹⁹

The Act of Supremacy annulled *in toto* the legislation of the preceding reign, whereby the spiritual supremacy over the English Church which had been usurped by Henry VIII. at the schism of 1534 was restored to the See of Rome, and the normal working of the ecclesiastical machinery re-instated in harmony with the constant tradition handed down from the days of Gregory and Augustine. In the teeth of the protests of the entire body of the spirituality all and every kind of jurisdiction, spiritual as well as temporal, within the

¹⁷ *Chron. Belg.*, No. cccxvi, i, p. 519, May 10, 1559, quoted by Birt, *op. cit.* p. 90

¹⁸ Vol II, p. 566.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 571.

realm was now once more taken into the Crown. The "foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate" excluded by the Act of Supremacy from the exercise of any manner of authority in England amounted simply of course, stripped of the verbiage of the statute, to the Pope of Rome.

"And for the better observation and maintenance of this Act," it was enacted by § IX. of 1 Eliz. c. 1., that every bishop and other ecclesiastical person, every civil justice, mayor and other officer and functionary under the Crown should be compelled to take an oath renouncing all other supremacy than that of the English sovereign in either sphere, ecclesiastical or temporal, refusal to do so being declared punishable by forfeiture of benefice and office for life.²⁰ A Commission²¹ wholly composed of laymen was speedily set up to administer the oath and enforce the new ecclesiastical policy.

Thereupon began a wholesale deprivation of clergy throughout the kingdom, consequent upon the refusal of large numbers to violate their consciences by swearing an oath which they held to be heretical and altogether unlawful. On May 20, 1559, Richard Cox (one of the protagonists in the Frankfort internal quarrels among the Reformers during the exile under Mary, and later intruded by Elizabeth into the see of Ely) wrote to Wolfgang Weidner that the whole body of the clergy remained "unmoved" by the newly-enacted Supremacy.²² The resistance encountered in the Province of York by the Commissioners, the official report of whose Visitation may now be seen in the Public Record Office,²³ was general and unbending. Thus at Durham the majority of the Chapter, including the Dean, flatly refused to swear; and generally, great numbers of the country incumbents failed even to answer the summons, a considerable proportion of those who did appear proving obdurate. Our information upon the Southern Province is more meagre,

²⁰ 1 Eliz., c. 1. § x.

²¹ Rymer, *Foedera*, XV, pp. 518-9, May 23, 1553.

²² *Zurich Letters*, Vol. I, No. 11, p. 27.

²³ *Dom. Eliz.*, Vol. X.

but at Winchester the Cathedral Dean and Chapter, the Warden and Fellows of the College and the Master of St. Cross all preferred deprivation to swearing.²⁴ Both Universities refused to countenance the new order of things, and Oxford especially soon became denuded of learning through wholesale deprivations.²⁵ The results throughout England were generally so dismal that the Commission was temporarily suspended.

A more decided policy was carried through with the episcopate. Bonner of London, and Cole, Dean of St. Paul's, were deprived, the former at the end of May, and the latter early in June, on refusal to swear.²⁶ Other examples rapidly followed, and by the end of 1559 the civil power had performed the astounding feat of removing the entire hierarchy, with the solitary exception of Kitchin of Llandaff, who, after opposing every reforming measure in Parliament in company with his brethren, at length weakly capitulated, and consequently retained his see till his death in 1563, holding a curiously aloof position for the rest of his life, and taking no part in the memorable consecration of Parker to the primacy in Lambeth Chapel, December 17, 1559.

This despotic action of Elizabeth's Council in depriving a whole hierarchy has scarcely received the amount of attention it deserves, and is fully equal to the proceedings of the worst days of Byzantine Erastianism. Added to the canonical illegality of declaring sees vacant wholesale for at most a purely civil offence of their occupants, the Government quickly proceeded to overstep the bounds of the Act of Supremacy itself by committing the deprived bishops to confinement in the Tower and other places of detention, simply upon motives of expediency.²⁷

²⁴ P.P.O. Dom. *Eliz.*, IV, No. 72, June 30, 1559.

²⁵ Cf. *Zurich Letters*, Vol. I, No. 33, p. 77, May 22, 1560. (Jewel to Peter Martyr).

²⁶ *Venetian Papers*, No. 78, June 6, 1559, quoted by Birt, *op. cit.*, p. 211.

²⁷ And this in some cases not merely temporarily; thus Watson of Lincoln languished, deprived of liberty, for *twenty-four years*, dying in Wisbech Castle in 1584.

The difficulty of refilling the great number of Sees either previously naturally or now arbitrarily vacant soon became apparent, since it had been decided to maintain the outward form of episcopacy; and it is evident from contemporary documents that the carrying through of the appointment and consecration of the able and moderate Matthew Parker to Canterbury caused considerable embarrassment and anxiety to the Queen's ministers during the autumn of 1559. The abortive Commission to consecrate of September 9 and the second attempt of December 6 may be seen in Rymer.²⁸ It must suffice here to state that a new hierarchy was eventually got together from the less quarrelsome element of the reforming divines who gaped for preferment at Cecil's hand, and that since the labour of refilling the vacant Sees was entirely a triumph of statecraft without reference to any ecclesiastical authority, it is to this that we must look for the explanation of the subservient attitude of the new succession in greater or lesser degree down till the time of its removal in the Civil War of the succeeding century. Gradually the Government, aided greatly by the tactful and moderate rule of Parker, was able to deal more successfully with the lesser clergy. As has been stated, considerable numbers of the higher dignitaries resigned or were deprived along with the Bishops, while among the lower orders the majority conformed, either stubbornly braving molestation of their Popery in the more remote districts, or outwardly taking the Oath of Supremacy and using the new service prescribed after June 24, 1559, by the Act of Uniformity, in the hope of another turn of the wheel of fortune that had revolved so often since 1534. Even of these conformists many subsequently resigned²⁹ as their hopes faded, and some attached themselves to the households of the

²⁸ *Foedera*, XV, p. 541 and pp. 549-50.

²⁹ Cf. Bishop Cox to Peter Martyr in December, 1559: "The Popish priests amongst us are daily relinquishing their ministry, lest, as they say, they should be compelled to give their sanction to heresies." (*Zurich Letters*, Vol. I, No. 28, p. 66.)

wealthier recusant gentry throughout the kingdom.³⁰ Others remained in their cures in an attitude of passive resistance, officiating as parsons in the churches, but refusing to preach the new selection of doctrines, several cases of which here in Sussex are to be found with their names³¹ in Parker's metropolitan visitation of Chichester diocese during the vacancy after Bishop Barlow's death in 1569, a remarkable document³² which testifies to the great strength of the old religion in an area comparatively under the eye of the Government, and despite all coercion and the violently Protestant doctrine of the "godly and wholesome" homilies set forth in lieu of sermons ten years after the crisis of 1559.

Since martyrs for any cause are always to be found in the minority the greater number of the parochial clergy conformed, as has been said, despite the real convictions of the majority³³ as expressed in the last free Convocation of 1559; yet the number of those who obeyed their consciences was unquestionably considerably greater than is commonly stated, relying ultimately upon Camden. His approximate total of 200 malcontents is quite irreconcilable with the vast numbers of desolate parishes throughout England in the years immediately succeeding 1559. The scholarly work of Dom Birt before quoted may be recommended for an able and impartial survey and analysis of the contemporary documentary evidence. Thus in the diocese of Ely early in 1560-1 Bishop Cox certified to Parker that almost two-thirds of the cures were un-served³⁴; while it appears from the Norwich return of 1563 that well over 200 churches were destitute of even

³⁰ Sussex instances may be seen in P.R.O. Dom. *Eliz.*, LX, No. 71.

³¹ The incumbents of Withyham, Washington, Billingham, Clapham, Pulborough, and Findon. That of Pulborough is Nicholes Hyckett, mentioned in this 1563 return as Rural Dean of Storrington.

³² P.R.O. Dom. *Eliz.*, LX, No. 71.

³³ A minority of course existed conscientiously attached to advanced Protestantism, and this formed the core of the rising Puritan party, soon to cause such trouble to the State bishops.

³⁴ Addl. MS. 5813, f. 78, Jan. 24, 1560-1. 47 livings were vacant, and 53 without resident incumbents.

a curate³⁵—a single diocese thus having indisputably as many unserved cures as have commonly been allotted to the whole kingdom. Further corroboration of the usual understatements may be sought in the vast number of men ordained in the opening years of the reign to fill the host of vacant cures, the crying need being emphasised by the acceptance of all manner of coarse and illiterate persons, seemingly to a greater degree than was the case after the terrible mortality of clergy in the Black Death over 200 years before, and now with more demoralising results.

So much desolation, disorder and neglect was in most parts of England apparent even after all the twofold efforts of the new episcopate to extirpate Popery and to improve the state of their dioceses generally, that in the July of 1563 the Privy Council took the matter from the Bishops (not a few of whom were proving singularly incompetent to cope with the difficulties caused by the low financial state of their property after the Queen's shrewd "exchanges" had done their work, the great number of Papists everywhere, and the new trouble of the rising tide of Puritan extremism in the opposite direction), and enjoined each Ordinary to make and transmit to them a comprehensive return of the condition of his diocese. To this order we are indebted for the interesting series of documents already touched upon, and with the ground prepared thus far, may now confine ourselves to the consideration of the particular return for Chichester.

Although all of the diocesan returns do not give the form of the various questions asked (and Chichester is among those deficient in this respect), they may be gathered from the nature of each reply. The Rochester document³⁶ prefixes the enquiry to each answer, so that we know they ran as follows:—(1) What shires were contained in the diocese; (2) into what archdeaconries and deaneries the diocese was divided, with the names of the officials set over them; (3) how many peculiar

³⁵ Lansd. MS. 6, No. 60.

³⁶ Lansdowne MS. 6, No. 57, July 12, 1563.

jurisdictions were in the diocese, and if any, under whom ; (4) the number of churches and chapels in the diocese, specifying whether served or unserved ; (5) a certificate of the number of households in each parish.

As has been stated before, the answers of the various bishops to each question vary in completeness. For Chichester the last query as to the number of households is missing, for the reason given of lack of time to answer it, and if such a certificate was ever eventually forwarded to London it is not now forthcoming. The body of the questions evidence that efficiency and attention to detail characteristic of Cecil's work in whatever task he laid his hand to.

The Chichester document is neatly written, scoring in this respect over that of the neighbouring diocese of Canterbury.³⁷ The latter gives the number of households, but is less interesting in not specifying the vacant cures. Chichester is also fortunate in incorporating information upon the archiepiscopal peculiars, as against the case of Rochester, from which we learn nothing of the thirty odd churches comprised in the peculiar deanery of Shoreham.

A total of 286 cures is returned for the whole diocese of Chichester, counting annexed churches as a single living, 137 in the archdeaconry of Chichester, and 149 in that of Lewes. This total is not entirely perfect, as there is strangely no mention whatever of Hailsham, Sutton (in Pevensy Deanery), South Malling or one of the Chichester parishes (St. Peter by the Guildhall). The only church which is mentioned but not stated to possess or lack an incumbent is Easebourne in the Deanery of Midhurst. An interesting and somewhat unaccountable item of information is the assignment (possibly merely by clerical error, however) of Tarring Neville to Lewes Deanery instead of Pevensy, and Wartling to Pevensy instead of Dallington. Otherwise (with the exception of several parishes whose churches had since decayed, etc.) a remarkable fidelity is noticeable to the decanal allocations of the Taxation

³⁷ Harley MS. 594, No. 8, f. 63, July 9, 1563.

of Pope Nicholas IV. in 1291, which may be consulted in the *Victoria History of Sussex*. The peculiar deaneries of Pagham and Tarring are in this 1563 return counted as the single Deanery of Pagham, whereas in the Metropolitan Visitation of six years later they again appear named separately. The ancient exempt jurisdiction of Battle is for some reason ignored and treated as part of Dallington Deanery, although it is evident from the 1569 Visitation that the parishioners of Battle still regarded themselves as a peculiar liberty in no doubtful sense: "They saie that theie are of no Iurisdiction, but free from any Busshops auctoritie³⁸," basing their claim on the grant of William the Conqueror. The churches of Steyning and Bosham have their old liberties similarly ignored in the 1563 return. The jurisdiction of the Dean of Chichester over the city parishes is recognised, however (with the single exception of All Saints in the Pallant, entered under the Archbishop's exempt area of Pagham), the Dean's liberty being styled the "Precinct" and not a deanery. The peculiars of Canterbury in Sussex were finally made over to the see of Chichester by order in Council dated August 8, 1845,³⁹ terminating a very ancient arrangement which seems to have grown up as the spiritual corollary of the extensive temporal ownership of the same Sussex lands by the Archbishop, as also in Rochester and other dioceses.

Reference has been made to the great number of empty or unserved cures existing throughout the kingdom in 1563, principally owing to the wholesale deprivations and resignations of incumbents who clung to the old order of religion, and the grave difficulty of filling their places by suitable conformists. The neglect of parishes was increased by the unabatement of non-residence (in common with plurality, immorality and other evils which the Reformation professed to remove), though in this diocese only seven⁴⁰

³⁸ P.R.O. Dom. *Eliz.*, LX, No. 71.

³⁹ Le Neve, *Fasti Ecc. Ang.* (ed. Hardy), p. 235.

⁴⁰ Those of Fishbourne, Henfield, Shermanbury, Alfriston, Frant, Rotherfield and Westfield.

ministers are presented as thus absent. The 1563 certificate reveals that though Sussex was in a better plight than the areas ruled from Norwich and Ely, the percentage of totally unserved parishes under Chichester was nevertheless abnormally high, unless it be explained by the foregoing hypothesis of a stiff clerical resistance to the Queen's religious policy. No fewer than 49 churches and one chapel are returned as unserved, or nearly one-fifth of the total number, and this, be it remembered, after four years' lapse in which to refill the vacancies, probably even more numerous in 1559. It is surely highly significant of the grave disorders prevailing to find such great and important churches as Boxgrove, New Shoreham and Winchelsea returned as not only vacant but actually unserved, as also large village churches like Alfriston in like straits through unsupplied non-residence, and the cathedral-like church of Rye with only one curate to minister to the needs of a thriving town population. At Boxgrove six years later they had only managed to secure the services of not even a curate, but a "sorry reader" !⁴¹

It is interesting to note how unevenly distributed are these many vacant or unserved livings, Lewes archdeaconry claiming 36 against only 13 in that of Chichester, a figure almost equalled by the dozen in the single Deanery of Lewes and the eleven in Pevensey. In South Malling, Dallington and Hastings the percentage is again moderately high, though very low in Boxgrove, Storrington and Pagham. This disparity between the two archdeaconries would seem to indicate either that the clergy of East Sussex remained more staunch to Catholicism than those in the western half of the county, or that the vacancies were more quickly and efficiently attended to in the areas nearer the cathedral city; or perhaps the solution may lie in both alternatives.

A table is appended classifying the served and unserved parishes in each deanery, which are indiscriminately mingled in the original document.

⁴¹ P.R.O. Dom. *Eliz.*, LX, No. 71.

In the said table several chapels of ease have been described as "unspecified" by way of distinction from those stated to possess or lack curates apart from their parish church. Certain churches are returned as already combined into double cures, being served presumably in alternation by the resident incumbent. The number of the latter appears somewhat magnified when allowance is made for the unabatement after the Reformation of the abuse of plurality, some overlapping undoubtedly occurring in the return. Thus a reference to Hennessy's *Sussex Clergy Lists* shows that in 1563 the adjacent livings of Northiam and Beckley in Dallington deanery, and both the Hastings churches were held in plurality, so reducing the apparent number of "parsons resident" from four to two, since the same individual is entered as resident on each of his cures.

The generally admirable summary of the ecclesiastical history of Sussex given in the *Victoria History* scarcely maintains its usual accuracy in stating that the clergy of the Chichester diocese would seem to have been but slightly affected by the changes under Elizabeth. The upheaval was too general throughout the kingdom not to leave its mark in Sussex also. A merely casual perusal of the pages of Hennessy reveals the surprising number of parishes which changed their pastors in or soon after 1559⁴²; and the remarkable foothold which Catholicism maintained in Sussex for many years afterwards, as shown in the return of the Justices of the Peace made by Bishop Barlow to the Privy Council in 1564,⁴³ and Parker's visitation of 1569, already mentioned, was unquestionably largely buoyed up by the resistance of the parochial clergy to the new order of things which had been imposed by force upon the nation amid the death cries of the old Church.

⁴² According to Hennessy's *Clergy Lists* 72 fresh appointments were made in 1554 at the beginning of the Roman reaction. During 1559 and 1560 there were 109 changes: of these 8 are definitely ascribed to the death of the last incumbent; 23 incumbents had been instituted in the time of Henry VIII., 18 under Edward VI., and the other 60 were Marian, Romanist appointments.
—ED.

⁴³ *Camden Miscellany*, Vol. IX, *Bishops' Letters*, pp. 8-11.

Great stress is laid in the Visitation upon the pitiful lack of preachers available to dispel the Popish darkness of the people by their sermons, not a few even of the conforming clergy refusing to preach and openly favouring the old regime. After ten long years of coercion the report sums up the dismal results from the standpoint of the authorities of the State Church in the phrase: "Excepte it be aboute Lewys and a litle in Chichester, the whole diocesse of Chichester is very blinde & superstitiouse for want of teachinge and preachers to go abrode amonge them."⁴⁴ It is evident therefore that the clergy were hardly less affected by dissatisfaction with the changes than were the laity.

The *Dictionary of National Biography* contains a useful summary of the career of William Barlow, the compiler of our 1563 return as bishop of the Chichester diocese. Beginning as an Augustinian Canon, he gradually drifted further and further along with the tide of the Reformation, eventually embracing the extreme Erastian opinion of Cranmer that any kind of episcopal consecration was superfluous if the elect had obtained Crown appointment to a See. His own consecration to St. David's in 1536 has left no record behind it, and is at best doubtful. Translated to Bath and Wells in 1548, he resigned on Mary's accession, and retired to the Continent, returning however to England at her death and obtaining the See of Chichester under Elizabeth. Barlow is probably best known as the consecrator of Parker, with whom he was connected by the marriage of his daughter to the Archbishop's son. Barlow died in August, 1568, and was buried at Chichester.

In the following transcript of the original MS. the spelling and arrangement has been wholly preserved. As to the actual caligraphy, the extreme similarity in many cases between small and capital letters has

⁴⁴ P.R.O. Dom. *Eliz.*, LX, No. 71.

rendered a completely perfect distinction of the difference (in the interests of literal fidelity to the original), a task desirable rather than possible. Capitals have therefore been used for place names, etc., except in clear cases to the contrary. The MS. further contains such a maze of inconsistently dotted i's and vague dots and dashes by way of punctuation that these features have had chiefly to give place to our present usage.

HARLEY MS. 594.

f.109

MY dewtie most humble doñ to yo^r honoures, it may please the same to be advertised that yo^r Lrēs datyd the ixth of this Iulij I receyvid the xvijth daye folowynge at after none. And for answe^re to the articles in them comprysed I haue vsed my vttermost indeavour w^t all spede posseble playnlie to certifie yo^r Lordshipps so farr as ye brevyte of tyme wolde suffer me in mañ ensuyng^e. Fyrst the diocese of Chichester contayneth the whole onlie shiere of Sussex.

Secondly the diocese ys deuyded into two Archedeconries of Chichester and Lewes.

The Archedecon of Chichester ys Thomas Spenser, m^r of arte and ys person of Hadley in Suffolke where he is nowe residinge. In this Archedeconrie ar fowre Deanes Rurall. The names of them and their deanries ar theis. xpoforer wraye pson of Estwyghtrings dean of Boxgrava. Roger Wheler vicar of Cockynge deane of Mydhurste. Nicholas Hyckett person of Pulborow deane of Storington. William Wyllames vicar of Walberton deane of Arundell, whiche deanes haue no Iurisdictiones, but ar chosen euery yere to collecte ordinarie chargies or dewties and to execute processes dyrectyd from the Bysshopp. The Archedecon of Lewes ys Edmūde weston baccheler of the lawe, and Cannon Residensiarie in the Cathedrall Church of Chichester, and haith theis fower deanes, hereafter mentyoned in his Archdeconrie wythowt Iurisdiction. vizt Iohn Burston person of Saynt Maries westowte deane of Lewes. Cuthberte Lynsey person of Westdean dean of Pevensy Thomas Moulder pson of Iden deane of Dalington. Thomas Staffer, pson of Gestlinge deane of Hastings.

Thirdlie I haue full Iurisdiction thorowhowt the whole diocese, sauynge in the Peculier Deanries of Pagh^am in the Archedeconrye of Chichester, and Southmallinge in the Archedeconrie of Lewes, whiche be exempte vnder my Lorde Archbysshopp of Canterburie, notwythstandynge his grace haith latlie graunted me thorder of them by Coñmissiō to

my deputies. Also the dean of Chichester hath certayne p'vilegies in the precinct of the Citie and suburbes of the same: howbeit to no derogacōn of my Iurisdiction.

f.109b Fourthlie the number and names of all the p'ishe Churches and Chapells of ease w^tin bothe Archedeconries of Chichester and Lewes deuided by deanries as well in placys exempt as not exempt herfolowyth.

Chichester Archdeconrie

Boxgrav^a deanrie

The p'ishe of Boxgrav^a hath nether vicar nor curat.

Hamptonet⁴⁴ a vicar resiant.

Ovinge a vicar res:

Aldingbo^rne a vicar res.

Merston a pson res.

Northmūdh^am a vicar res.

Doneghton⁴⁵ a vicar res.

Hunston a vicar res.

Appuldram a curat

Sidlesh^am a vicar res:

Selsey personag a curat.

Estwightings⁴⁶ a pson⁴⁷ res:

Westwightrings⁴⁸ a vicar res:

Westychinor⁴⁹ a pson res:

Ernelie w^t Almodingtoñ a pson res:

Byrdh^am a pson res:

Bossh^am a curat.

Chudh^am a vicar res:

Westbo^rne a pson w^t a vicar indued⁵⁰ res:

Stoughton a vicar res:

Stoke a pson res:

Estmerden a vicar res:

Racton a pson res:

Northmerden a pson res'

Cumpton w^t vpmarden a vicar res:

Funtynnton a curat.

Mydlavent a curat.

f.110 Bynderton a curat.

Estdean a vicar res:

Westdean w^t the Chapell of Chilgrove a vicar res:

Synleton a curat

Erth^am a vicar res:

Waltam a pson res:

Westhorney psonage a curat

⁴⁴ West Hampnett.

⁴⁵ Donnington.

⁴⁶ East Wittering.

⁴⁷ Rural Dean of Boxgrove.

⁴⁸ West Wittering.

⁴⁹ West Itchenore.

⁵⁰ Inducted.

The pishe Churches aforesaide———xxxiii^{ti}
One chapell of ease.

Mydhurst deanrie

The pishe of Esebo'ne havinge iij chapells vizt
the Borrowe of Mydhurste, Farnhurst and
Loddisworth ar sy'uyd wyth curats
Hartinge⁵¹ a pson wyth a vicar indued res:
Rogate a curat
Turwyke a pson res:
Trotton a pson res:
Elnested⁵² a pson res:
Reforde⁵³ cum Deydlinge a pson res:
Bep-ton a curat
Ipinge a person res:
Stedh^am psonage a curat.
Vlbedinge⁵⁴ a pson res:
Lynchmer chapell, no curat.
Kyrdeforde a vicar res:
Lurgashale a pson res:
Tullington a pson res:
Petworthe a pson res: having ij chapells vizt
Northchapell and Doughton ar seruyd w^t curatts
Lynche psonage no curat.
Fytilworthe a vicar res:
Stoph^am a pson res:
Hardam no vicar nor curat.
Coldwaltam a curat.
Bignor a pson res:
Wullavingtoñ a pson res.
Sutton a pson res:
Bodecton⁵⁵ w^t cotys a pson res:
Selh^am a person res:
Cockinge a vicar⁵⁶ res:
Graffhm psonage a curat.
Barlavington no pson nor curat
Heishot a pson res:

f.110b

The pishe Churches aforesaide———xxix^{ti}
vj Chapells of ease.

Storington deanrie

Storington a person res:
Thackh^am a pson res:
Sullington psonage a curat.
Washington a vicar res:

⁵¹ South Harting.⁵⁴ Woolbeding.⁵² Elsted.⁵⁵ Burton.⁵³ Treyford.⁵⁶ Rural Dean of Midhurst.

Chiltington psonage a curat.
 Pulborowe a pson⁵⁷ res:
 Wygingholte w^t Greth^am, a pson res:
 Somptinge a vicar res:
 Brodwater a pson res:
 Launsyng a vicar res:
 Brambroughe⁵⁸ w^t Butulphus a pson res:
 Comes⁵⁹ a pson res:
 Wystem psonage no curat
 Parh^am a pson res:
 Asshington a pson res: w^t the chapell of Bonghton⁶⁰.
 Goringe a vicar res:
 Horsh^am a vicar res:
 Rusper a pson res:
 Nuthurst a pson res:
 Warneh^am a vicar res:
 Rugwycke a vicar res:
 Ichingfelde a pson res:
 f.111 : Slyndfolde a pson res:
 Byllinghurste a vicar res:
 Westgrinsted psonage a curat.
 Shipley no curat.
 Wiseborowgryne a vicar res:
 Fyndon a vicar res:
 Stenyngge, a vicar res: and hath ij Chapells vizt asshurst
 and wyrmynghurste sy^ruyd w^t curatts.

The pische Churches aforsaide—————xxix^{ti}
 iij Chapells of ease.

Arundell deanrie.

The towne of Arundell a vicar res:
 Lyomister a vicar res: and hath a Chapell namyd
 Burph^am a vicar res: [Warnyngcampe
 Feringe a vicar res: and hath ij chapells vizt Kyngeston
 and Preston seruyd w^t curatts.
 Palinge a vicar res:
 Claph^am a pson res:
 Estangmeringe psonage a curat
 West Angmeringe pish hath nether vic' nor curat.
 Rustington a vicar res:
 Lytle Hampton psonag, a curat.
 Clympinge a vicar res:
 Ford psonage a curat
 Yapton a vicar res:
 Mydleton a pson res:

⁵⁷ Rural Dean of Storrington.

⁵⁸ Bramber with Buttolphs.

⁵⁹ Coombes.

⁶⁰ Buncton.

Felgh^{am61} a psonage w^t a vicorage indued res:
 Walberton a vicar⁶² res:
 Barneh^{am} pishe hath nether vicar nor curat
 Madhurste a vicar indued
 Estergate a pson res:
 Northstoke hath nother vicar nor curat.
 Southstoke psonage a curat.
 Tortington a curat.
 The pishe of Burye hath no vicar bnot^{a63} curat
 Amberley a vicar res:
 Bynsted a vicar res:
 Houghton a curat
 Cudlowe psonage no curat.

f.111b

The pishe Churches aforesaide—————xxvij^{ti}
 ij Chapells of ease.

Pagh^{am} deanrie
 Cant' pecul':

The pishe of Pagh^{am} a vicar res:
 Barstyd⁶⁴ a vicar res:
 Slyndon a pson res:
 Tangmer psonage a curat.
 Estlavent a pson res:
 The Palent⁶⁵ in Chichester no curat.
 Terringe⁶⁶ a pson w^t a vicar indued res: havinge ij
 chapells vizt Hyne and Durington sy^ruyd by curatts.
 Patchinge a pson res:

The pishe Churches aforesaide—————vijj
 two chapells of ease.

Churches w^tin the
 precinct of Chichester Citie

The pishe of greate Saynt Peters hath a vic' res:
 The pishe of lytle S^t Peters a pson res:
 The psonag of S^t martens a curat
 The psonag of S^t Andree a curat
 The psonage of S^t Olauⁱ⁶⁷ a curat.
 The psonag of Saynt Bartholomeis a curat.
 The psonag of S maries no curat.

⁶¹ Felpham.

⁶² Rural Dean of Arundel.

⁶³ "Nor" roughly altered to "but," "no" left unerased, "b" being prefixed and the final "r" altered to "t."

⁶⁴ South Bersted.

⁶⁵ All Saints in Chichester.

⁶⁶ West Tarring

⁶⁷ St. Olave's.

The pische of S^t Pancras a pson res:
 The pische of fishborne a pson not res: no curat.
 Wycke⁶⁸ psonage a curat.

The pische Churches aforesaide—————x

f.112

Lewes Archedeconrie.

Lewes Deanrie.

The pische of Saynt Michell in the towne of lewes a curat
 The pische of S^t Maries Westowt⁶⁹ a pson⁷⁰, res:
 The pische of all sayntts in lewes having nether nor curat
 The pische of S^t Iohnes vnder the Castell having a pson
 [res:

The pische of S^t Iohnes Southov' having nether pson nor
 Kyngston nyer Lewes a vicar res: curat.

The pische of Iforde havinge nether vicar nor curat

Radmell a pson res:

Sowthes⁷¹ a pson res:

Torringe⁷² psonage a curat

Pedinghoe nether vicar nor curat.

Michinge⁷³ psonage no curat

Tellyscombe psonage a curat

Rotingdean a curat

Ovingdean psonage no curat

The pische of Falmer having nether vic' nor curat.

Pecchame⁷⁴ a vicar res:

Preston wythe hova a vicar res:

The pische of Brighthelmyston⁷⁵ a curat.

Blachington⁷⁶ a pson rese

Haugleton a pson res:

Portislade a vicar res:

Ponynges a pson res.

Nytimber a pson res.

Pycombe a pson res:

Clayton w^t Ky^m⁷⁷ psonage a curat

The pische of Dycheninge⁷⁸ havinge nether vicar nor
 curat but a Chapell namyd Wyvilsfelde seruyd by a
 curat

Strete a pson res:

The pische of westmestoñ, a curat also havinge a chapell
 callyd Chiltingtoñ and sy^ruyd by a curat.

plumpton a pson res:

⁶⁸ Rumboldswyke.

⁷⁰ Rural Dean of Lewes.

⁷² Tarring Neville.

⁷⁴ Patcham.

⁷⁶ West Blatchington, near Brighton.

⁶⁹ Now called St. Anne's.

⁷¹ Southease.

⁷³ Meeching, the modern Newhaven.

⁷⁵ Brighton.

⁷⁷ Keymer.

⁷⁸ Ditchling.

f.112b

Barcombe psonage a curat.
 Newycke a pson res:
 Chayley psonage a curat
 The pishe of Hamsey havinge nether pson nor curat.
 Hurstppoynt a pson res:
 Albo^rne a pson res:
 Woodmancote psonage a curat
 The pishe of Henfelde havinge a vicar not res: and
 w^owte a curat
 The pishe of Shermanbury having a vicar not res: &
 w^owt a curat
 Twyname a pson res:
 Cowfolde a curat.
 Bolney a vicar res:
 Aldrington⁷⁹ a pson res:
 Sowthwicke a pson res:
 Kyngston Bowsey psonage a curat
 Newe Shorh^am havinge nether pson nor curat
 Olde Shorh^am a vicar res:
 Sela⁸⁰ pishe havinge no vicar but sy^ruyd by a curat.
 The pishe of Estgrinsted a curat.
 Westhoithley a pson res:
 Erdingley⁸¹ a pson res:
 Balcombe a pson res.
 Worthe a pson res.
 Crawley a pson res:
 Ifelde a vicar res:
 Slaugh^am a pson res:
 Cowkefelde⁸² a vicar res:

The pishe Churches aforesaide—————lvij^{ti}
 two chapells of ease.

Pevensy deanrie.

Bedingh^m a vicar res:
 Flecchinge a vicar res:
 The pishe of Rotherfelde havinge nether pson res:, nor
 [curat
 The pishe of Frent⁸³ havinge nether vicar res: nor curat.
 Hartfelde no vicar but a curat
 Esthoithley a pson res:
 The pishe of Waldren havinge nether psoñ nor curat
 Chitingley a vicar res:
 Helingley a vicar res:

⁷⁹ West of Hove. Horsfield, *History of Sussex*, I, 159, mentions the ruins of the church of this small parish.

⁸⁰ Or Beeding, near Bramber.

⁸¹ Ardingly.

⁸² Cuckfiel

⁸³ Frant.

- f.113
- Pevensey a vicar res:
 - Heighton⁸⁴ a pson res:
 - Westh^am a vicar res:
 - Estbo^rne a vicar res:
 - Wyllingdone a vicar res:
 - Fokyngton psonage no curat
 - Ievington psonage a curat
 - Wylmyngton a vicar res:
 - Erlington⁸⁵ a vicar res:
 - Barwycke a pson res:
 - Alcistoñ no vicar but a curat
 - Selmyston havinge no vicar nor curat
 - Chalvington a pson res:
 - Rype psonage no curat
 - Laughton a vicar res:
 - Fyrles a vicar res:
 - Denton a pson res:
 - Bisshopston no vicar, a Curat
 - Blachington⁸⁶ psonage no curat.
 - Seforde a vicar res:
 - Alfrystoñ a vicar not res., no^r curat
 - Lullington havinge nether vicar nor curat.
 - Lytlington a pson res:
 - The pishe of Estdean no curat
 - Fryston a vicar res:
 - Westdean a pson⁸⁷ res:
 - Wartlinge pishe havinge nether vicar nor curat.
 - Marisfelde a pson res:
 - hortistede Kaynes a pson res:
 - Lytle horsted a pson res:
 - Whithiam a pson res:

The pishe Churches aforesaide—————xliⁱ

- f.113b Dalington deanrie.
- Warbleton a pson res:
 - Horssemounsex psonage a curat
 - Hoe a vicar res:
 - The pishe of Crowhurste havinge nether pson nor curat
 - Nenfelde a vicar res:
 - Catisfelde a pson res:
 - Ashebo^rneh^am a vicar res:
 - Penhurst a pson res:
 - Dalington a vicar res:
 - Brightlinge psonag a curat

⁸⁴ South Heighton. ⁸⁵ Arlington. ⁸⁶ East Blatchington, near Seaford.

⁸⁷ Rural Dean of Pevensey.

Burwashe a pson havinge a vicar inducd res:
 Tyshehurste a vicar res:
 Ichingh^{am}⁸⁸ a pson res:
 Salehurste a vicar res:
 Bodingh^{am}⁸⁹ a vicar res:
 Ewehurst a pson res:
 Northiam a pson res:
 Beckley a pson res:
 Iden a pson⁹⁰ res:
 Playden a pson res:
 Estgyldeforde nether pson nor Curat.
 Peasemershe nether vicar nor curat.
 Vdym^{'91} nether vicar nor curat.
 Brede a pson res:
 Sedlescombe a pson res:
 Whatlington nether pson nor curat
 Mundfelde⁹² a vicar res:
 Westfylde a vic' non res: no curat.
 The pise of Battell a curat.
 Heathfelde a vicar res:

The pise Churches aforesaide—————xxx^{ti}

f.114 Hastings deanrie.

The pise of Bexill a curat
 The pise of S^t Clemets in y^e town of Hastings
 a pson res:
 The pise of all Sayntts in y^e same towne a pson res:
 Hollington a vicar res:
 Farley⁹³ a vicar res:
 Ore no pson nor curat.
 The pise of pett havinge nether pson nor curat
 Gestlinge a pson⁹⁴ res:
 Ikellsh^{am} a vicar res:
 The towne of Wynchelsey havinge nether pson nor curat
 The towne of Rie havinge no vicar but a curat.

The pise Churches aforesaide—————xj.

Southmallinge deanrie

Cant' pecul':

The pise of Buxstyd a pson res:, Havinge a chapell
 namyd ockefelde sy^ruyd wyth a curat.

⁸⁸ Etchingham.

⁸⁹ Bodiam.

⁹⁰ Rural Dean of Dallington.

⁹¹ Udimore.

⁹² Mountfield.

⁹³ Fairlight, by a comparatively modern alteration.

⁹⁴ Rural Dean of Hastings.

Franfelde a vicar res:
 Waddehurst a curat
 Maghfelde⁹⁵ a vicar res:
 Isefelde a pson res:
 The pische of Cleve⁹⁶ havinge nether pson nor curat
 The pische of Glyne havinge nether pson vicar nor curat
 Rigmere⁹⁷ a vicar res:
 The pische of Stam⁹⁸ havinge nether pson nor curat.
 Edberton a pson res:
 The pische of Lynfelde havinge nether pson nor curat.

The pische Churches aforesaide—————xj
 one Chapell of ease.

f.114b Concernynge the fyfth article for certifyinge the number
 of Howseholdes, I cañot possiblie accomplishe yt in so shorte
 a space requyred: for I must sende to euery curat of the
 diocese beyng above threscore myles in length to lerne the
 certentye of them: Wherin vsinge all dylligence I will
 spedelie certifie yo^r Honoures, whom allmyghtie god
 contynually conserve vnder his most gracious proteccon.
 ffrom Chichester the sixth of Iulij 1563^o.

Yo.^rs. at comaundmēnt

W. Cicestrēn.

f.115 is blank.

f.115b *Sealed and endorsed* :—

To the right Honorable
 Lords of the Queenes Maties
 Privie Counsell.

Counterendorsed :—

19. July. 1563.

B. of Chichesters

certificat.

r^d.⁹⁹ xxi.

⁹⁵ Mayfield, again a modern alteration of spelling.

⁹⁶ St. Thomas in the Cliff, below Lewes hill.

⁹⁷ Ringmer.

⁹⁸ Stanmer.

⁹⁹ Received July 21.

ARCHDEACONRY OF CHICHESTER.

[N.B.—Churches distinguished with an asterisk have non-resident incumbents and no curates to supply their duties.]

Churches served by

	RECTORS.	VICARS.	CURATES.	Churches UNSERVED.
PRECINCT OF CHICHESTER CITY Total . . . 10.	St Pancras Little St. Peter	Great St. Peter	St. Andrew St. Bartholomew St Martin St. Olave Rumboldswyke	St. Mary, Fishbourne*
DEANERY OF PAGHAM (Archiepiscopal Peculiar). Total . . . 8	East Lavant Patching Slindon	Pagham South Borsted Tarring	Tangmere Hyne Durrington } chapels of Tarring }	{ Chichester, { All Saints in the { Pallant
DEANERY OF BOXGROVE. (not specified) Chilgrove chapel (of West Dean) Total . . . 34 1 chapel	Birdham { Earnley with { Amodington East Wittering Merston North Marden Racton Upper Waltham West Itchenor West Stoke	Aldingbourne Chidham { Compton with { Up Marden Donnington Eartham East Dean East Marden Hunston North Mundham Oving Sidlesham Stoughton Westbourne West Dean West Hampnett West Wittering	Appledram Binderton Bosham Funtington Mid Lavant Selsey Singleton West Thorney	Boxgrove

ARCHDEACONRY OF CHICHESTER—*continued*

Churches served by

	RECTORS.	VICARS.	CURATES.	Churches UNSERVED.
DEANERY OF MIDHURST (not specified) Easebourne Total . . . 29 6 chapels	Bignor { Burton with Coates Elsted Heyshot Iping Lurgashall Petworth Selham Stopham Sutton Terwick Tillington { Treyford with Didling Trotton Woolbeding Woolavington	Cocking Fittleworth Kirdford South Harting	Bpton Coldwaltham Graffham Rogate Stedham Doughton } chapels North } of chapel } Petworth Farnhurst } chapels of Lodsworth } Ease- Midhurst } bourne	Barlavington Hardham Linch Linchmere chapel
DEANERY OF ARUNDEL (not specified) Warningcamp chapel Total . . . 27 3 chapels	Clapham Eastergate Middleton	Amberley Arundel Binsted Burpham Climping Felpham Ferring Lyminster Madehurst Poling Rustington Walberton Yapton	Bury East Aagmering Ford Houghton Littlehampton South Stoke Tortington Kingston } chapels of Preston } Steyning	Barnham Cudlow North Stoke West Angmering

ARCHDEACONRY OF CHICHESTER—*continued.*

Churches served by				Churches UNSERVED.
	RECTORS.	VICARS.	CURATES.	
DEANERY OF STORRINGTON	Ashington	Billinghurst	Sullington	Shipley
	{ Bramber with	Findon	West Chiltonington	Wiston
	{ Buttolphs	Goring	West Grinstead	
(not specified)	Broadwater	Horsham	Ashurst	
Buncton chapel	Coombes	Lancing	Warming- } of chapels	
(of Ashington)	Itchingfield	Rudgwick	hurst } Steyning	
	Nuthurst	Sompting		
	Parham	Steyning		
Total . . . 29	Pulborough	Warnham		
3 chapels	Rusper	Washington		
	Slinfold	Wisborough Green		
	Storrington			
	Thakeham			
	{ Wiggonholt with			
	{ Greatham			

ARCHDEACONRY OF LEWES.

DEANERY OF SOUTH MALLING (Archiepiscopal Peculiar)	Buxted	Framfield	Wadhurst	Cliffe by Lewes
	Edburton	Mayfield	Uckfield chapel	Glynde
	Isfield	Ringmer	(of Buxted)	Lindfield
Total . . . 11				Stanmer
1 chapel				

ARCHDEACONRY OF LEWES—*continued.*

Churches served by—

	RECTORS.	VICARS.	CURATES.	Churches UNSERVED.
DEANERY OF LEWES	Albourne	Bolney	Barcombe	Ditchling
	Aldrington	Cuckfield	Beeding	Falmer
	Ardingley	Ifield	Brighton	Hamsey
	Balcombe	Kingston-by-Lewes	Chailey	Henfield*
Total 57.	Crawley	Old Shoreham	{ Clayton with	Iford
2 chapels	Hangleton	Patcham	{ Keymer	Lewes, All Saints
	Hurstpierpoint	Portslade	Cowfold	„ { St. John,
	Lewes,	{ Preston with	East Grinstead	{ Southover
	„ St. John sub Castro	{ Hove	Kingston Bowsey	Newhaven
	„ St. Mary Westout		Lewes, St. Michael	New Shoreham
	Newick		Rottingdean	Ovingdean
	Newtimber		Tarring Neville	Piddinghoe
	Plumpton		Telscombe	Shermanbury*
	Poynings		{ Westmeston and	
	Pyecombe		{ Chiltington chapel	
	Rodmell		Woodmancote	
	Slaugham		Wivelsfield chapel	
	Southease		(of Ditchling)	
	Southwick			
	Street			
	Twineham			
	West Blatchington			
	West Hoathly			
	Worth			

ARCHDEACONRY OF LEWES—*continued.*

Churches served by—

	RECTORS.	VICARS.	CURATES.	Churches UNSERVED.
DEANERY OF PEVENSEY	Berwick Chalvington Denton East Hoathly Horsted Keynes Horsted Parva Litlington Maresfield South Heighton West Dean Withyham	Arlington Beddingham Chiddingly Eastbourne Fletching Friston Hellingley Laughton Pevensey Seaford West Firle Westham Willingdon Wilmington	Alciston Bishopstone Hartfield Jevington	Alfriston* East Blatchington East Dean Folkington Frant* Lullington Rotherfield* Rype Selmeston Waldron Wartling
Total . . . 40				
DEANERY OF DALLINGTON	Beckley Brede Catsfield Etchingam Ewhurst Iden Northiam Penhurst Playden Sedlescombe Warbleton	Ashburnham Bodiam Burwash Dallington Heathfield Hooe Mountfield Ninfield Salehurst Ticehurst	Battle Brightling Herstmonceux	Crowhurst East Guldeford Peasmarsh Udimore Whatlington Westfield*
Total . . . 30				
DEANERY OF HASTINGS	Gestling Hastings, All Saints ,, St. Clement	Fairlight Hollington Icklesham	Bexhill Rye	Ore Pett Winchelsea
Total . . . 11				

ARCHDEACONRY OF CHICHESTER.

DEANERY.	Churches SERVED.	UNSERVED.	UNSPECIFIED.	Chapels SERVED.	UNSERVED.	UNSPECIFIED.
City Precinct	8	2				
Pagham	7	1		2		
Boxgrove	33	1				1
Midhurst	25	3	1	5	1	
Arundel	23	4		2		1
Storrington	27	2		2		1
	<u>123</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>

ARCHDEACONRY OF LEWES.

DEANERY.	Churches SERVED.	UNSERVED.	UNSPECIFIED.	Chapels SERVED.	UNSERVED.	UNSPECIFIED.
South Malling	7	4		1		
Lewes	45	12		2		
Pevensey	29	11				
Dallington	24	6				
Hastings	8	3				
	<u>113</u>	<u>36</u>		<u>3</u>		

DIOCESE OF CHICHESTER	TOTAL CURES.	SERVED.	UNSERVED.	UNSPECIFIED.	TOTAL CHAPELS	SERVED.	UNSERVED.	UNSPECIFIED.
	286	236	49	1	18	14	1	3