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SOME INNS AND ALEHOUSES
OF CHICHESTER

by
M. J. CUTTEN



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Preface

When Jacob sent his sons to Egypt to buy corn, we read in the book of Genesis that 'as one of them opened his sack to give his ass provender in the inn' he saw the money, which he had taken to pay for the corn, in the mouth of his sack. The story of the good Samaritan who took the unfortunate man who fell among thieves 'to an inn and took care of him' is another of the more famous references to places for the lodging and entertainment of travellers. The establishment of inns in places where pilgrims, travellers or tradesmen congregated is only to be expected. Many inns sprang up in Chichester as the principal town in West Sussex, the site of a cathedral and a place of pilgrimage: the multiplication of such hostleries was as natural a development in the middle ages as the rash of garages is in these days of motoring.

The literature on inns and inn-signs is very extensive; the purpose of this monograph is not to deal with the history of inns but to record the names of some which have survived, or are known to have existed, in Chichester. Many of them are merely names—the *Tabard* of 1440, the 16th century *Green Hat*, the *Queen's Head* without Northgate in 1701, the *Brewers Arms* in the parish of All Saints in 1722, the *Marquess of Granby* in West Street in 1798 and the *Black Boy* on the north side of the Lavant Bank in 1807, are examples—and others have long since lost their identities. Enough material has been collected to write a substantial book on Chichester's inns, but as the possibilities of such a publication are remote, this list has been compiled and the more extensive notes generously deposited in the County Record Office (W.S.R.O., Misc. Papers 421) by Mr. M. J. Cutten for the benefit of readers who require additional information. As County Archivist, I am very grateful to Mr. Cutten for this gift and for much other information that he has given to the Record Office. With the continual loss of old buildings in Chichester, this record of inns and alehouses may prove of value and interest now and in the future; such houses today are part of the essential make-up of the city, but their patrons are no longer 'the most utterly drink-degraded wretches it is possible to find anywhere in the kingdom' described by W. H. Hudson in *Nature in Downland* written just over sixty years ago.

Inn-signs, if well designed and painted, add much to the gaiety of our streets and they are often miniature history lessons if their significance is appreciated. The *King's Head*, the *Swan*, the *George*, the *White Hart*, the *Star and Garter* or the *White Horse* reflect royal or noble sentiments in the same way as the *Blacksmiths Arms*, the *Curriers Arms* or the *Woolpack* remind us of trades which no longer hold a prominent place in the life of the community.

Unlike most of the Chichester Papers, this monograph is not provided with footnotes because the number necessary would be far in excess of what a *catalogue raisonnée*, rather than a history, demands. It must be emphasized that further very considerable research would be necessary to produce a complete history of Chichester's many inns, and even if it was undertaken, the result would be little more than a list of names because there is no doubt that, except perhaps for the signs overhanging the streets, the alehouses and smaller inns were very like the houses that surrounded them: their trade and their owners were of no greater importance than the butchers, grocers, drapers or other providers of commodities for the city's inhabitants. For the history of liquor licensing in England, the reader is referred to the book of that title by Sidney and Beatrice Webb, first published in 1903, and dealing principally with the period from 1700 to 1830. The subject is also dealt with, to some extent, by the Webbs in their other books on the growth and structure of English local government.

The inns and the alehouses have been grouped by Mr. Cutten according to streets or localities; the map reproduced in the centre of this booklet was also drawn by him.

F.W.S.

WESTGATE

No. 34, now a private house, was formerly the *Waggon and Lamb*; it ceased to be licensed premises in 1939. The *Swan*, on the corner of Orchard Street, replaces a small beerhouse on the same site.

The *White Horse* stood on the site of No. 3 Westgate (adjoining the old toll house to the east) recently demolished. On 4 January 1682/3, there appeared before the mayor of Chichester a group of young men—Lambert Barnard, Francis Miles, Robert Whitcher and others, charged with drinking treasonable toasts in the *White Horse* on 26 December 1682; they 'wished confusion and damnation to the King and the Duke of York' and although sent to prison, the recorder, Richard May, contrived 'the release of the rebels that they may be caressed by him [Monmouth] for their zeal to crown him King'. The ill-fated Duke of Monmouth came to Chichester on 5 February following, and about a thousand people gathered at the Cross to cheer him: the crowd was described as an 'insolent and tumultuous rabble'. Portsmouth men, with carts drawn by dogs, put up

at the *White Horse* for the night as the distance was too great to make the return journey on the same day. The last recorded landlord was Alfred Hawkins in 1883.

WEST STREET

The *Castle*, formerly the *Duke of Richmond's Arms* is known from 1792. It had R. Barrett as landlord from 1804 until 1808; he was, by his own desire, 'sung into the West-gate of the Cathedral, through the High-place and then interred in the Paradise within the Cloisters'. In November, 1844, the Chichester Hand-bell Club had its annual meeting at the *Castle*.

The *Coopers Arms* had John Florance as landlord in 1784; the house was on the south side of West Street about where No. 46 now stands; its name was probably changed to the *Red Lion* and that sign is seen on the right of Plate XVI in Chichester Paper No. 24. In 1880, the landlord was Hugh T. Holmes, a painter, plumber and glazier.

The *Eagle* is also illustrated in Chichester Paper No. 24 (Plate II). An inn from 1830 until 1900, it stood on the corner of West and Tower Streets and is now part of Morant's premises; in 1880, George Purver, the Bosham carrier, left the *Eagle* daily at 2.30 p.m. and W. Miles, another carrier, left there daily for Lavant, Binderton and East Dean. The Ancient Order of Foresters Friendly Society, Court 'Constantia' No. 2206, with a membership of 180, held meetings at this inn on the last Saturday in each month.

The history of the *Dolphin and Anchor* will be found in Chichester Paper No. 23. Originally two establishments, the *Anchor* was called the *Coal Exchange* in directories between 1807 and 1827.

On the south side of the street, 'At the East-gate of the Cathedral Churchyard next to Barretts, there used to stand an old arch and gateway with rooms attached to it. Under the arch on the right side there used to be a fruit shop kept by a man of the name of Snooke. When the old gate was closed at night it looked like the entrance of a dungeon or keep of an old castle—the road was very narrow'. From this archway, Paradise Gate, stretched westward a baker's shop, a blacksmith's, some cottages, then the *Crown* inn, a shop and stable, a painter's store, two slaughter houses, more buildings before the *Royal Oak* (formerly the *Star* and known to have existed in 1623), then more houses, and finally the West or Sun Gate of the cathedral.

The *Sun*, west of the gateway, has a history from 1704/5 and is referred to in a lease of 1779 as 'the Sun then in the occupation of John Johnson but is now the Coach and Horses in the occupation of James Lillywhite'; by 1801 it had reverted to its old name. Plate XXIV in Chichester Paper No. 24 reproduces sale particulars of this inn.

The *Star* was east of the *Sun* and had changed its name to the *Royal Oak* by 1813; it continued as an inn until the demolition of the premises on the north side of the cathedral in the 1850s, but another *Royal Oak* took its place at No. 12 West Street (demolished in 1962 and incorporated into Morant's) almost on the site of a tenement called the *Boot* which may have been an alehouse. In 1880, Daniells the carrier left the *Royal Oak* at 8.30 a.m. daily for Portsmouth, returning the same evening.

The *Crown* (known from 1621), also on the north side of the cathedral yard, was the seventh house from Paradise Gate. It must have been a large house for in 1784, James Stood, publican and bricklayer, lived there with his two sons, a maid, seven male lodgers, three female lodgers, two boys and two girls. In 1811 and 1813, the inn was known as the *Crown and Sceptre*. In December, 1843, the ropemakers of Chichester held a meeting at the *Crown* to celebrate the festival [25 November] of St. Catherine, their patron saint. William Worsfold, recorded in 1845, was probably the last landlord.

TOWER STREET

The *Fighting Cocks* stood on the site now occupied by Messrs. Ebenezer Prior, Ltd., wool-staplers. Tradition claims that this inn once had a sign painted by George Morland (1763–1804). The house was on the site of the poorhouse for the parish of St. Peter the Great; it became an inn about 1760 and in 1784 George Gray lived there with his two sons, four daughters and six lodgers. Peter Aylwin was landlord in 1883.

The *Prince of Wales* inn was where Messrs. Chaffer & Son now have their printing works. Little is known about this inn which was a house of Messrs. Lambert & Norris of Arundel in 1914.

The *Ship*, on the west side of Tower Street, was rebuilt c.1880; it has been a licensed house certainly from 1784 when Richard Lemmon was landlord.

CHAPEL STREET

The *Butchers Arms*, now No. 15 Chapel Street, probably took its name from the fact that at the north end of this street was one of the main slaughterhouses in the city used by David Daysh (1796–1856), a butcher, of North Street, his successor, James Binstead (1824–1887), and others.

The site of the *Sussex Arms* has not been located, but Joseph H. Joyce and John Ayling are recorded as landlords in 1883 and 1890 respectively. Another inn was the *Royal Sovereign* which is said to have been approximately on the site of the rear entrance to Messrs. Woolworth; access was up a flight of stone steps. R. Tourle was landlord in 1890.

The *Woolpack* was just south of Providence Chapel; the house has been demolished and the only record we have is the illustration opposite

page 75 of the second edition of A. Ballard, *A History of Chichester* (1929). William Heath kept a beershop here in 1844; in 1883 and 1890, George Michael Moore held the licence and he combined victualling with taxidermy. By 1907 he was landlord of the *Three Tuns* which stood in the yard at the back of Messrs. John Perring's shop; the sign was derived from the arms of the Worshipful Company of Brewers or of Vintners—probably the latter. *The Sussex Chronicle and Chichester Advertiser* for 7 April 1803 contained an advertisement for information about Maria Digby, a young servant who had been 'lately living at the Three Tuns in Chichester' but had been missing for about seven weeks and whose fate is unknown. In 1813, the Amicable Society of Cabinet Makers held a meeting 'at the House of Henry Horne bearing the sign of The Three Tuns' to agree to various articles, rules and orders. The inn was in the tenancy of William Wilds in 1883. The inn mentioned in a newspaper report of 1831 as the *Three Towers* is probably identical with the *Three Tuns*, the wrong name being due to bad reporting or a printer's error.

At the south-east corner of Chapel Street is the *Anchor Tap* which was the back part of, and a separate establishment from, the *Anchor*, part of the *Dolphin and Anchor*. The 'tap', probably run by the ostler of the *Anchor*, was the scene of a tragedy in October, 1818, when one drunken soldier battered another to death with his musket. The murderer, Corporal Holloway of the 31st Regiment, was hanged in the Gallows Field almost opposite the *Wellington* inn on the Broyle. His was the last execution to take place in Chichester and his body was handed over to surgeons for dissection.

NORTH STREET

The *Little Anchor* was on the east side of the street (now No. 85) and its sign is clearly shown in Plate IV of Chichester Paper No. 27. It was an inn in 1784 when William Holt was landlord; his widow, Sarah, occupied these premises and the *City Arms* in 1813, and she died in 1823 in her 60th year.

At the end of the entry on the south of the Market House was the *Swan Tap* attached to the *Swan* in East Street (see p. 12); it long survived the parent inn and from the livery stables attached to the 'tap', Eli Elliott, the Ashling carrier, left daily, and Bourne, the Felpham carrier, left on Wednesdays and Fridays.

The *Wheatsheaf* (No. 80 North Street, now Messrs. Geering) was once an important inn. Although its existence from 1784 is known (Mrs. Elizabeth Peat was then owner and John Guy the landlord), in 1804 it was described as 'recently built' and having a large market-room, dining room, several comfortable bedrooms and a good yard with corn stores. When the Monmouth and Brecon Militia was at Chichester Barracks in 1807, St. David's Day was the occasion of riotous behaviour at the

Wheatsheaf when the constable, Mr. Fosbrook, received a bayonet wound in the hand and a Mr. Frogbrook had three ribs broken. By 1813, William Inkson had come from the *Sun* in West Street to the *Wheatsheaf* and he was still there in 1827. At that time, the Bognor carrier left the inn every day during the summer and three days a week in the winter. In 1830, the Chichester justices fitted up a strong room at the *Wheatsheaf* for the confinement of prisoners under examination instead of committing them to Horsham or Petworth until fully committed for trial. The Independent and the Earl of March coaches left the inn daily for London in 1845: some idea of the speed of the coaches may be gained when we read that for a wager the seven miles from Chichester Cross to Bognor were covered in 19½ minutes. The Priory Park Cricket Club and the *Wheatsheaf* were always associated and in 1895 James Lillywhite (1842–1929) became the licensee; he was the nephew of William Lillywhite (1792–1854) ‘the nonpareil bowler’. W. G. Grace said that James was a worthy successor of William and earned the title of ‘the young nonpareil’; he visited Australia on six occasions.

The *Heart and Hand* on the west side of the street was known as an inn from 1839 until about 1913 when A. H. Holland, captain of the Sussex County football team in 1910, was landlord. Benham’s beershop, known as the *Queen Anne* was almost opposite at what is now No. 75 North Street. It was a noted eating house and in the bar was a half-gallon tub of brandy that one of the Benham girls had discovered in the Brandy Hole Lane caves. Reuben Benham came from the *Fountain* in South Street. The *Queen Anne*, a free house, was in his family for many years, and the last Reuben died in 1900.

The *Old Cross*, formerly the *Green Dragon*, was built in 1928 and replaces the premises illustrated in Chichester Paper No. 24, Plate VIIb. Built into the fireplace of the bar is a small perforated iron grille from the old house which reads “Smithers Ales & Stout”.

The *City Arms* was at No. 34 North Street, and in 1845 the sign was changed to the *Prince Albert*. In 1846, the Bench admonished Richard Andrews, the landlord, for the way in which his house had been kept ‘and recommended him to keep a better house in future’. It reverted to its original sign, and from this inn carriers left for Compton and Stoughton. In the 1890s, and possibly later, the *City Arms* possessed a skittle alley.

The *Ship* hotel was formerly the home of Admiral Sir George Murray (1759–1819). For a long time it was a private house, then an antique shop and was finally converted into a hotel just before the 1939–1945 war. Its magnificent doorway is illustrated in Chichester Paper No. 18 (Plate IV) and the fine spiral staircase is of exceptional beauty. The Admiral died suddenly on 28 February 1819 and in the following July two hundred dozen bottles of wine from his cellar were sold by auction. Eisenhower,

Montgomery and Cunningham had a meeting at the *Ship* during the Second World War.

The *George and Dragon* (No. 51 North Street) had a spacious yard no doubt used by the landlord's neighbour, Robert Quennel, who started the first stage-coach from Chichester to London; the carrier to Portsmouth left this inn on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. In 1890, the Angel Provident Society met here on alternate Monday evenings. Many years ago, the *George and Dragon* was known as "The Bucket of Blood" because of the number of violent fights that took place here especially on Saturday nights.

No. 47 North Street is the site of the *Foresters Arms* illustrated as such in Chichester Paper No. 24, Plate XXV; it ceased to be a beerhouse about thirty years ago.

The *Bell* was probably in North Street. In 1780, a child of the then landlord, William Powell, was drowned in the Lavant Course. Powell must have died soon after for Jane (*née* Martin) his widow, was a publican on the west side of North Street in 1784 where she lived with six sons, two daughters, three servants and a lodger. She took over the *White Hart* in East Street in 1785 and the North Street property was noted as unoccupied in the land tax assessment for that year. An earthenware jug, excavated on the site of Messrs. Marks and Spencer in East Street, bears the name of Jane Powell and the date 1781: this is now in Chichester City Museum.

PRIORY ROAD

Here is the *Ritz* inn, formerly called the *Park Tavern*. In 1883 the landlord was Albert Roe.

LITTLE LONDON

The *Curriers Arms* was a beerhouse at No. 11 Little London combined with a bakery which survived the beer selling business in the 1920s. As Little London was the centre of the leather trade, it is probable that this beerhouse took its sign from the Worshipful Company of Curriers.

The *Prince Arthur* was so called after Queen Victoria's third son, Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn (1850-1942).

The *King of Prussia* was recorded as early as 1767 and was named after Frederic II of Prussia (1712-1786) who, after his victory in November 1757 'over Soubise and the flower of the French army at Rossbach, followed a month later by his victory over the Austrians at Lissa', became the 'Protestant Hero' and 'his head swung as a sign on countless English inns'. The sale particulars of this inn in 1812 are reproduced in Chichester Paper No. 24, Plate XXIV. Carriers to Brighton on every Tuesday and Friday, and to Pulborough on Wednesdays, put in to the *King of Prussia*,

but by 1829 the name had been changed to the *Golden Cross*. The inn stood approximately on the site of the *Chichester Observer* offices.

In 1844 there was a *Victoria* in Little London; the landlord was William Ginman. It is not known for certain whether the *Black Lion* referred to by Richard Dally in the *Chichester Magazine*, 1837, did, in fact, exist, but the baptism by the minister of Subdeanery in 1672 of Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Page of the City of London, who was born on 13 July at 6 a.m. 'at the Black Lyon' in Chichester, may be evidence for the existence of this inn.

ST. MARTIN'S STREET

St. Martin's Brewery was kept by Thomas Triggs in 1864, but its origins were probably much older. St. Martin of Tours is the patron saint of the Worshipful Company of Vintners and as the area of the Vintners in the City of London was known as the Vintry ward, so the same designation was given to the St. Martin's area of Chichester. The name of the inn was changed to the *Hole in the Wall* because it is said that a hole was made in the wall so that beer could be passed through to a man employed in the stores.

No. 12 St. Martin's Street was the site of the *King's Arms*, an inn which was functioning from the late 18th century until 1905 when the premises were sold with a covenant that they should not be used in future for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The *Black Horse* was probably disused by 1780. Nearby, in 1775, stood the *Old Trumpet* which gave the alternative name of Trumpet Lane to Crooked S Passage or Shamble Alley which was a tortuous passage between St. Martin's Street and North Street.

FRANKLIN PLACE

The *Hope* inn is a modern building taking the place of a beershop next door known as the *Dell Hole*; the latter still stands although it is now a private house. It took its name from the old pond opposite, on the corner of College Lane. At the other end of the street was the *Sun* where, in 1887, William Cates also had a forge; until about 1846, it was known as the *Woolpack*.

NORTHGATE AND ORCHARD STREET

The *Red Lion* without Northgate is listed in 1740, but nothing more is known about it. A still earlier inn near here is known to us by the burial entry, 11 June 1701, in the Subdeanery register, of Widow Allen who kept the *Queen's Head* without Northgate.

The *White Horse* stood on the corner of Northgate and Orchard Street; a view of it may be seen through the arch shown in Plate XVIIa in

Chichester Paper No. 24. It was an old inn held on lease from the Corporation of Chichester and described in 1804 as having a considerable town and country trade. Ellcumbe, the Midhurst carrier, left this inn every Wednesday and Saturday in 1827, and 53 years later a Henry Ellcome ran a pair-horse omnibus from here every day at 4.30 p.m. to Midhurst.

The *Jolly Sawyers* (now No. 202 Orchard Street, formerly known as Orchard Terrace) was known as the *Sawyers Arms* in 1843 when the licensee was charged with allowing disorderly conduct in his house. By 1883, the name had been changed to the *White Hart*.

The *Beehive* was also in Orchard Terrace and was kept by Henry Triggs, a baker, dairyman, dealer in malt and hops, and a retailer of home-brewed beer in 1845. The *Nursery Arms*, a modern building, replaces an inn of the same name kept by C. H. Sweetlove in 1883.

BROYLE ROAD

It was due to the building of the Barracks that a large number of inns and alehouses were established in this area of Chichester. Little is known of the following:—

The *Bell* (No. 3 Broyle Road) on the S.E. corner of George Street.

The *Beehive* (No. 4 Broyle Road) on the opposite corner of George Street.

The *Freetraders Hall* (No. 12 Broyle Road) almost opposite Cawley's Almshouses.

The *Star* (Nos. 15 and 16 Broyle Road) on the N.E. corner of High Street; this, and the two preceding houses were demolished in the Somers-town clearance scheme.

The *Duke of Edinburgh* (No. 55 Broyle Road), was named after Queen Victoria's second son, Alfred Ernest Albert (1844–1900), afterwards Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha. It is now a private house.

The *Wellington* (No. 67 Broyle Road) was known as the *Lord Wellington* in 1813, the *Wellington Arms* in 1839 and the *Duke of Wellington's Arms* in 1845.

The *Inkerman Tavern* (No. 143 Broyle Road) commemorated the Battle of Inkerman fought on 5 November 1854; the house is no longer licensed premises and is known as Inkerman Cottage.

The *Old House at Home* (No. 145 Broyle Road) survives. In 1851 there were three more beershops near the Barracks: they were the *Chinese Dragon*, the *Dog and Partridge* and the *Five Alls*, but these have gone, as has the *Canteen* within the walls of the Barracks and kept by Mrs. E. Bishop in 1866.

Before returning to the main part of the city along the east side of Broyle Road, we must note the *Golden Fleece* (or the *Fleece at the Broyle* or the *Elm Tree*) which stood near the end of the N.E. corner of Wellington Road in the shade of an ancient elm tree with a wooden seat round its trunk. This inn, which formed part of a group of buildings overlooking the Barracks and the Gallows Field at the back, was the scene of cudgelling in the early 19th century; here, too, cock and dog fighting and bull baiting were carried on. On the 10th June 1825, when the foundation stone of the Infirmary was laid, there was a ringing of the bull at the *Fleece*; the landlord at this time was Daniel King (1783–1836), the celebrated cricketer. It was also at this inn that about 30 blacksmiths of Chichester assembled on 23 November 1843 to celebrate the festival of their patron, St. Clement. The inn ceased to exist in the 1880s.

The *Pointer* was a beerhouse at 43 New Broyle Road in 1861. The *Military Arms* was opposite the Royal West Sussex Hospital and was in the tenancy of a Mrs. Ballantine in 1890. The *Britannia* in New Broyle Road (recorded in 1880–83), the *Masons Arms* (1851) and the *Rose and Crown* (1853) were inns of which the precise locations are lost.

SOMERSTOWN

This area, just demolished, had a number of inns. The *Good Intent* (No. 18 on the south side of George Street) had a fine bowling green at the back; here, in 1830, many of the friends of Lord George Lennox who were members of the Good Intent Club sat down 'to an excellent dinner set beneath an awning on the Green'. An annual ball was held at this inn whose landlords are known from 1822 to 1914.

The *Spotted Leopard* beershop in George Street is mentioned in a newspaper report in April 1864. The *Spotted Cow* (No. 30 High Street) was a beerhouse whose landlords are recorded from 1883 to 1925. The *Arundel Arms* in Cavendish Street closed down about the middle of the First World War. The *Beehive*, also in Cavendish Street, seems only to be recorded in 1844 and 1845. The *Angel* (now 57 St. Paul's Road) was the headquarters of the Somerstown Sick and Dividend Society; we have the names of licensees from 1890 to 1923.

The *Waggon and Horses* is No. 74 St. Paul's Road, and the *Rainbow* (No. 56) was a public house in 1839 when St. Paul's Road was known as the Old Broyle Road. A beershop of which the site is forgotten was the *Dolphin* in Somerstown; the proprietor was summoned and fined a total of 13s. for opening before time in August 1864.

EAST STREET

East Street has always been the busiest and most important of the four main thoroughfares in Chichester; the scene on the fortnightly



AN EARLY PHOTOGRAPH OF THE VICTORIA IN ST. PANCRAS (see p. 14)



CRICKETERS OF 1871 AT PRIORY PARK, CHICHESTER

Left to right, back row: H. Phillips, Richard Fillery, R. Humphrey, J. M. Cotterill, W. G. Gilbert and John Lillywhite, Seated, centre row: J. Phillips, J. Southerton, R. Pooley, J. Lillywhite, W. G. Grace, F. Silcock and H. Charlwood. In front: G. F. Grace (brother of Dr. Grace) and H. Jupp.
 (see p. 6)



THE FLEECE IN EAST STREET
(see p. 13)



THE WHITE HORSE IN SOUTH STREET (see p. 17)
Photographed in 1964 after the demolition of the premises of G. M. Turnbull Outfitter



DANIEL KING, FROM A PRINT BY JOHN LUSH. GOODWOOD HOUSE IS IN THE BACKGROUND

(see p. 10)



THE SIGNBOARD OF THE EASTGATE BREWERY IN THE HORNET

(see p. 16)

Wednesday market day is admirably portrayed in Joseph Francis Gilbert's picture, 1814, reproduced as Plate 7 in the Official Guide to the City of Chichester, 17th ed. Dominating the north side of the street, on the site of the present Westminster Bank, was the *Swan* (afterwards the *Royal* or the *Royal Swan* hotel). It was probably the oldest inn in Chichester, and it was the late Rev. A. A. Evans who suggested that it may have dated from the time when large numbers of pilgrims used to visit St. Richard's shrine. The earliest documentary evidence we have for this inn is 1620 when arbitrators met there to settle a dispute between Lawrence Pay and Elizabeth Phillips. In 1670, the *Swan* is recorded as having twelve hearths which shows that it was a large and important establishment.

The *Swan* was rebuilt early in the 18th century, and Spershott says that it was one of the four houses in Chichester that had sash windows of which some survivals remain in the premises immediately to the west of the Bank. The inn as it must have appeared about that time is shown in a reproduction opposite page 353 of T. G. Willis, *Records of Chichester* (1928). The scene is the mayor and corporation being received by the landlord at the door of an imposing brick building; very prominent is the sign of the *Swan* on a large iron bracket extending well over the street; hooked on the end of the bracket is a Toby-like figure astride a tun from which four bunches of grapes were suspended. This fine sign was removed by order of the Paving Commissioners in 1793. When Yarrell Johnson (mayor of Chichester in 1755 and 1771) was landlord, an auction sale by inch of candle burning took place here in 1744: the last bidder before the candle went out was deemed the purchaser. Dr. Samuel Johnson was one of the distinguished visitors to Chichester who stayed at the *Swan* which was one of the three inns, eleven public houses, brewery and dwelling-houses sold by William Ridge, the Chichester brewer, in 1804. Richard Triggs was landlord at the time of the sale, he having succeeded John Kemp (died 1795) and his widow Hannah (died 1802). Triggs was killed in April 1818 when thrown out of his gig when about to return from Bognor; it is surely an exaggeration when it is said that his funeral attracted 7,000 spectators. Richard Hewlins from the *Fleece* (see p. 13) took over, but the premises were in such bad repair following a fire that they had to be closed for three months. An account of the 'rearing feast' given when the *Swan* reopened is provided by Willis, *op. cit.*, pp. 353, 354.

The *Swan* was one of the main centres of Chichester's life: prize fighters stayed there, militia ballotings were held, the magistrates sometimes sat, royal visitors changed horses, dinners on any excuse were held, large quantities of liquor were consumed at election times, William Cobbett gave two political lectures there, the Rifle Brigade made the *Swan* its headquarters and in 1837 'the beautiful band of the Regiment played on the newly erected balcony . . . which afforded a great treat to the inhabitants'. Willis (p. 289) writes that in 1800, Robert Carr Brackenbury, of Raithby Hall, Spilsby, who was staying at the *Swan* over a Sunday,

'being grieved at the godless behaviour of the people, ordered his carriage to be drawn up to the City Cross, and from it preached to a large congregation the first recorded Methodist sermon preached in Chichester'.

By 1832, the inn boasted hot and cold baths in the house, good stabling, lock-up coach houses, post horses, chaises and every convenience for the traveller. Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort rested at the *Swan* on one of their journeys to Portsmouth and they both appeared on the balcony: it was after this visit that the inn was called the *Royal Swan*. With the coming of the railway to Chichester this, like so many celebrated coaching establishments throughout the country, ceased to maintain its former importance and closed its doors. The old building, after being used as business premises, was burnt down in 1897. The coach entry to the old *Swan* still exists on the south side of the Market House; almost opposite in North Street was the coach entry to the rival *Dolphin*. The *Swan Tap* (see p. 5) still functioned until well into the 1860s.

The *Royal Arms*, commonly called the *Old Punch House*, was, with the premises to the west, the site of the town house of the Earls of Scarbrough. Here, it is said, John, Lord Lumley entertained Queen Elizabeth I in 1591, but it is more likely that the present house was built by William Holland, a prosperous merchant and founder of Steyning Grammar School, in 1595. This important building is described in Victoria County History, *Sussex*, vol. 4 (1935), pp. 75, 76, and by W. H. Godfrey in *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, vol. 68, pp. 263-265; a long account of William Holland is in vol. 43 of the *Collections*, pp. 59-83. The Weller family (whose arms are on a stone shield at the back of the building adjoining the *Royal Arms* although partly separated from it by a narrow passage known as the horse entry) occupied part of the building until the early 19th century and carried on business as auctioneers and valuers. About 1832, John Hudson, a wine merchant and probably the same man as was landlord of the *Dolphin* from 1820 until 1832, took over the *Royal Arms* and popularized what was known as Chichester Milk Punch. Hudson did not have the monopoly of this beverage because E. Parker, wine and spirit importer, who used the undercroft of the Vicars' Hall as a wine vault, advertised on his very attractive trade card that he was 'Manufacturer of Milk Punch to His Majesty'. In 1840, however, Hudson was appointed to the place of manufacturer of this punch to Queen Victoria. While it is not known for certain when the *Royal Arms* first became an inn, there can be no doubt at all that the building is one of the architectural gems of Chichester.

The *George* formerly stood on the N.W. corner of North Pallant; it is mentioned in Spershott's *Memoirs* (Chichester Paper No. 30, p. 12) and shown in Gilbert's engraving but without a sign. John Chaldecott, the goldsmith, occupied the premises in the later years of the 18th century. In 1871 the buildings, then used by Halsteads as an ironmongers, were burnt down.

The site of the *George* is of particular interest because it adjoined the Hall of the gild of St. George, a religious body whose constitutions were recorded in 1368; it survived until 1547. Although the gild's history is given in Victoria County History, *Sussex*, vol. 4 (1935), pp. 92, 93, and we know that the *George* was an inn in 1623, it is the lease books of the Dean and Chapter which provide the vital evidence. A lease as late as 21 January 1793 is obviously repeating the same description of the premises as given in earlier documents, i.e. the messuage, tenement or house now [1793] in the occupation of William Carlton, Post Master, on the south side of the East Street, and all other houses and outhouses to the same belonging, 'together with a little Court lying on the South side of the late Councilhouse of the Mayor and Citizens of the City of Chichester aforesaid Between the parlour of the said House on the West part and the House lately called the George now in the Occupation of John Charldcott [*sic*] Gold-smith on the East part together with a Gateroom going out of the Pallant in the Backside of the said Messuage, the Front whereof (now converted into a Room and used as the Post Office) is set in the East Street of the said City of Chichester on the South side of the same Street between the House or Tenement wherein William Stamper heretofore One of the Aldermen of the said City formerly dwelt now in the Occupation of [blank] Caffin Taylor and the said late Council house of Saint George holding on the East side'.

That the abuttals as quoted are difficult to follow is something that must be accepted in the absence of a plan, but the important point that some of the premises were 'the late Councilhouse of the Mayor and Citizens' is explained by the fact that when the gild of St. George was remodelled in 1446, provision was made for the mayor of Chichester always to be master. 'This indicates perhaps', says the author of the article in the Victoria County History, 'the absorption of the gild merchant in the municipality': the evidence also shows how the name of this inn was derived.

The *Rifle* or *Rifleman*, on the opposite corner to the *George* is now a wine merchant's shop, but a little back-room bar survived until the end of 1963. The *White Hart* at No. 68 East Street is mentioned in the *Diary* of John Baker (1931) who lived from 1712 to 1779 and visited this inn on 4 September 1776. The invitation card of Richard Butler Williams, landlord of the *White Hart*, who died in December 1821, is reproduced in a *trompe-l'œil* painted by Charles Forrest and illustrated in Chichester Paper No. 17, Plate IV. This inn appears to have closed down in the early 1850s. Almost opposite, at No. 23 East Street, was the *Red, White and Blue* which, a century ago, had a reputation as the haunt of noisy customers.

The *Fleece*, or the *Golden Fleece*, originally called the *Bell*, was refronted in the 18th century thus disguising a much older building. The inn, with its spacious yard, was formerly much larger, embracing Nos. 59

and 60 East Street, as is shown by the position of the handsome pediment. The *Fleece* was another coaching inn and much used while the *Swan* was being restored in 1819.

The *White Swan* formerly stood on part of what is now Messrs. Shippams' premises; it seems to have commenced business towards the end of the 19th century.

EASTGATE SQUARE

An account of the *Unicorn* inn, now the Minerva Studios, is given in Chichester Paper No. 42; it had an existence from before 1689 until 1960. Nearby was the *Barge* where venison feasts were held as well as at the *Unicorn*. At No. 3 was the *Running Horse* beershop and at No. 16 was the *Market Tavern*, but these have disappeared and the *Cattle Market* inn (illustrated in Chichester Paper No. 24, Plate XII) is the sole survivor.

ST. PANCRAS

In the 19th century, and long before, St. Pancras was one of the less salubrious areas of Chichester with its squalid, overcrowded alleys which were politely called Courts. The history of the needle-making industry which formerly flourished here is recorded in Chichester Paper No. 31. In 1867, the rector of St. Pancras wrote to the *Chichester Express* to say that seventeen public houses and beershops served the population of 1087 people in his parish. We do not know much about many of these inns, but before the parish church was rebuilt in 1750 after having been destroyed in the Civil War, we find that one child, Adam, the son of John Barclay, a soldier, was baptized at the *Cross Keys* on 22 March 1704/5. We also know from records that the *Dog*, the *Half Moon* (afterwards the *Old Carbineer*), the *Dolphin*, the *Angel* and the *Black Horse* were inns or alehouses in St. Pancras.

In 1839, Edmund Florance was landlord of the *Golden Lion* in St. Pancras; this may be the same house as the present *Red Lion*. Florance was a brewer who kept the Lion Brewery and lived at Lion House almost next door (see Chichester Paper No. 4, p. 11).

The *Star and Garter* is another inn with a long history; Robert Smart, landlord in 1845, was also a stone mason. The *Hope* which stood on the north side of the street has been demolished; near it is the large, stucco-fronted house aptly called the *Victoria* which once had the name in large block letters in relief and a long overhanging cornice which obscured the roof.

The *Coach and Horses* survives and its story is known from the early 19th century. No. 118 St. Pancras, now a private house, was the *Ship and Lighter* which degenerated from an inn to a poor lodging house. It was here that William Huskisson (1770–1830), Member of Parliament for Chichester,

entertained a large party in November 1815. In 1827, a carrier left the *Ship and Lighter* daily for East Dean. On 25 April 1859, Samuel Shapton (or Shipton) took over the *Ship and Lighter* from William Blunden. Shapton, a native of Devonshire, had been a marine store dealer in the Broyle. His daughter, Sarah Ann Shapton (1846–1932) married Frederick Smith (1838–1925) at St. Pancras church, 24 Oct. 1866. Smith was landlord of the *Alexandra Tavern*, London Road, Bognor, and also a master baker who claimed to be the originator of a certain type of raised pork pie which enjoyed a wide sale in Chichester, Bognor and far beyond those towns. Samuel Shapton died at the *Ship and Lighter* on 29 March 1862, aged 65, and on 21 April following his widow, Mary Ann (1803–1875) transferred the licence to a Mrs. Hurn.

The *Nag's Head* is a modern building but incorporates the arch which once led to a blacksmith's shop at the rear; the inn had had an earlier existence on the same site. The *Plough and Harrow* was opposite New Park Road and among its landlords was Emmanuel Burt (1789–1833), a stone mason and music teacher. Burt's daughter, Charlotte, married as her second husband, William Farr (1815–1882, son of a local millwright, Jeremiah Farr, 1788–1832), a carrier, who kept the inn and eventually founded the firm of Farr's Depositories, Ltd.

OVING ROAD

The *Chequers* and the *Barley Mow* are inns of no great age, but the *Wheatsheaf* on the east corner of St. James's Road (formerly Bottle Lane) may be a good deal older; it was the headquarters of the Loyal "Perseverance" Lodge of the Manchester Unity Independent Order of Oddfellows which celebrated its 25th anniversary in 1897 when the members marched through the streets of Chichester led by the Birdham Brass Band and the handsome banner of the Lodge. Alderman Thomas Jesse Eastland was landlord of the *Wheatsheaf* from 1933 to 1956 and chairman of the Western Sussex Licensed Victuallers Association for 17 years. His widow, Alderman Mrs. A. Eastland (an Honorary Freeman of Chichester) has been, like her late husband, mayor of the city. Their name is perpetuated in Eastland Road on the Whyke Estate. The *Four Chestnuts* takes its name from a promise by Sir Henry de Bathe (1823–1907) of Woodend, Funtington, that, if the inn was called the *Four Chestnuts*, he would give the sign. On one side were four chestnut horses harnessed to a coach with Sir Henry handling the ribbons and a groom at each horse's head; on the reverse, the same team was shown going at a canter with Sir Henry driving.

BOGNOR ROAD AND WHYKE ROAD

The *Wickham Arms* in Bognor Road is an inn dating from 1883 or earlier. The *New* inn in Whyke Road replaces the old one next door (No. 33) which is now a private house and was an inn in 1866. The *Crown*

(No. 140) had a thatched roof up to 1949 and may have been an alehouse since the 17th century. The *Roundabout* stood on the corner of the Bognor and Whyke Roads and was one of the meeting places of the No. 1 branch of the Blue Club in 1890.

THE HORNET

At No. 110 was formerly the *Blacksmiths Arms* and at No. 21 was the *Castle*. The *Prince Albert* has been renamed the *Bush* (one of the oldest signs for a licensed house) and still retains sanded lettering on the window panes—Lambert & Norris Arundel Ales. At No. 20 was the *Half Moon and Seven Stars* to which references are available from 1781; at this house a large party of local butchers and farmers met in January 1837 to present a silver tankard to Mr. B. Green, butcher and cattle dealer of Portsea, as a mark of respect and 'to show their sense of peculiar advantages they have long derived from their transactions with him in Chichester Market'. The Bognor carrier used to leave this inn at 4 p.m. daily. On the corner of the twitten that leads to Whyke Lane is the *Eastgate Brewery*, sometimes called the *Brewery Inn*, which retains its Victorian characteristics.

MARKET ROAD AND BASIN ROAD

Market Road, formerly Snag Lane, has the *Bull* inn where the name of John William Vick (1837–1874) was found under several layers of paint; he left the *Bull* to take over the *Royal Oak* in West Street in February, 1873. At No. 64 Basin Road (formerly Canal Road) is the *Railway Tavern*, once called the *New* inn, which has been licensed premises certainly since 1841.

The *Richmond Arms* (illustrated in Chichester Paper No. 11, Plate 2A), south of the Canal Basin, was built about 1821 to cater for the barges and for the labourers employed on the once busy wharves. Boxing matches were held here and the advertisement for the combat between Ned Neal and Whiteheaded Bob in 1828 is printed in T. G. Willis, *Records of Chichester*, p. 410.

SOUTHGATE AND SOUTH STREET

The *Globe* may be said to be a product of the railway age for here could be hired horse transport to take rail passengers alighting at Chichester station to their destinations. Thomas Purchase (1816–1872), a local brewer, was its first landlord.

The *Railway* inn is now Rugby House whose fine doorway is illustrated in Chichester Paper No. 18, Plate II. The *Woodman* (formerly No. 33 Southgate) is now occupied by Messrs. Mason's Garage showrooms. The *Egremont Arms* was also in Southgate but its site has not been es-

established. The *Fountain* is known as an inn from the very early 19th century and here, in 1807, a gargantuan meal was consumed for a wager by a private soldier. George Neal, landlord here from 1830 to about 1834, had an only daughter Sarah (born 1822) who married (1855) Joseph Wells, the Kent county cricketer, and was the mother of H. G. Wells, the author. For many years, the inn was the main calling and receiving office for the local carriers who enjoyed the comfort of the high-backed settle in the stone-flagged back room. The settle was entered by a door which, when shut, completely enclosed the fireplace; this interesting relic has recently been discarded. On 29 March 1813, the *Hampshire Telegraph* reported that 'A match of Back-sword or Single-sticks was played off Friday morning in the *Fountain* Inn yard, Chichester, for what is technically termed Love and a belly full. The competitors were Wheeler of Sidlesham and Millington, alias the Muff of Lavant. The Muff won. This match has created a subscription for a Hat and Purse at Goodwood, which, as the play has declined at Botley, will probably induce the players of the Western Counties to try their skill in this quarter. The subscription will apparently be worth travelling for'. Charles Rice, described as 'an eminent farrier formerly of the *Fountain* Inn, Chichester', died in St. Martin's Lane, London, in 1824.

The *Crown* (No. 12 South Street) was an alehouse until about 1924. The *King's Head*, on the east side of the street, has a wide arch leading to a spacious yard; this inn is probably of considerable antiquity and the names of landlords are known from 1740. Henry Fogden, the watch and clock maker whose work is well-known locally, was landlord here from about 1804 until after 1840.

The *White Horse*, one of Chichester's oldest inns, probably derives its name from the badge of the Fitzalans, Earls of Arundel; the present sign is a travesty of the original, but it swings from a magnificent wrought iron bracket terminating in a great bunch of gilded grapes surmounted by a white horse weathervane. The Matthew Ball of Chichester who issued a $\frac{1}{4}$ d. token in 1657 may have been the landlord of the *White Horse* and the successor to Thomas Ball who was mayor of the city in 1643. The undercroft of the Vicars' Hall, on the opposite side of the street, was known as the *White Horse* cellar in 1670. The old parsonage house of All Saints stood in West Pallant, adjoining the inn, until 1931. By 1804, Edmund Finch was the innholder and for many years afterwards the premises were also used as the local excise office; Finch was still there in 1839. The *White Horse* was the meeting place for masonic lodges; here, too, the Chichester shopkeepers—"the Gentlemen of the Tradesmen's Club"—invited the 5th Duke of Richmond to dine with them at 4.30 p.m. on 14 September 1836. The Royal Sussex coach left this inn at 9.15 a.m. each day for Brighton, calling at Bognor, Littlehampton and Worthing on the way. George Barnett Boulter, who had been Master Chimney Sweeper to Her Majesty's Pavilion at Brighton, was landlord of the

White Horse in 1863; his eldest daughter, Caroline, married James Cutten (1840–1892), coachbuilder of St. Pancras, Chichester. The Cyclists Touring Club made this inn their headquarters towards the end of the 19th century and a dark cupboard was also available here about the same time for the use of amateur photographers. At the rear of the inn was the *White Horse Tap* for which a detailed inventory survives; it is illustrated in Chichester Paper No. 34, Plate IV.

NORTH PALLANT

In 1708, John Sanden had the lease of a messuage or tenement called the *Globe* on the west side of the street.

The names of the 137 inns and alehouses mentioned above are only those which have been culled from such sources as land tax assessments, early newspapers (that much neglected source of local history) and directories. There have been taverners in Chichester from very early times as late 12th century records testify; further research would also show the control (or lack of it) by authority over licensed premises and the impact of legislation by central government; and as yet we know little about the rise and decline of the malting and brewing industries in Chichester. It is hoped that anyone having relics of local inns and alehouses will give or lend them to the Chichester City Museum in Little London.

Many landlords, especially those of smaller houses, brewed their own beer, but there were also brewers who had substantial wholesale businesses. One such was John Cawley, mayor of Chichester in 1590, 1601 and 1613, and father of the regicide; he was buried in St. Andrew's church, 3 May 1621, and his fine monument is illustrated in Chichester Paper No. 5, Plate V. The son, William Cawley, is also said to have been a leading brewer of Chichester and was Member of Parliament for the city and for Midhurst. Alexander Hay says that 'The Mr. [John] Cawley who was a member of the Corporation, lived in the North-street, where Mr. Ridge's brewhouse is'. In 1804, the same year as Hay's history was published, Ridge's brewery and various houses—licensed and otherwise—were sold by auction at the *Swan* in East Street (see p. 11).

The Humphr(e)y family then became the principal Chichester brewers and in September 1811 the firm 'gave a most excellent supper to their numerous workmen and tenants, on finishing their immense brewery buildings. Not less than 250 people were assembled. The great cellar in which they supped, was most brilliantly illuminated by an immense number of candles placed in hoops suspended from the beams of the building. Many gentlemen of the city were present to witness the festive

scene, among whom the Mayor Mr. Douglas, Col. Lyon, Francis Diggins, Esq., and the Collector. The Mayor took an early opportunity of addressing the company, and in the course of his speech, expatiated on the works around him, particularly the steam engine, and concluded with a well turned and appropriate compliment to the Founder of the Feast. The utmost harmony prevailed throughout the evening'.

This building, now known as the Westgate Brewery, was partly burnt down in 1865. There is an incised brick W. E. & T. HUMPHRY 1819 W. VICK on the malthouse; this commemorates William, Edward and Thomas Humphrey and William Vick (1763-1825) the builder. By about 1827, the brewery had been purchased by George and Robert Henty who at that time owned fifty licenced houses. Later it passed to George Henty who died in 1888; his eldest son, Douglas, died in 1892. In 1893, the business was formed into a private limited company under the name of George Henty & Sons. There was an amalgamation with George Sefton Constable & Sons of the ancient Swallow Brewery at Arundel in 1921 when the two families intermarried; the Constables also owned the Anchor Brewery at Littlehampton. The style of the partnership was Henty & Constable, Ltd.; the business was brought to an end after the death, in February 1954, of Mr. Richard Iltid Henty.

Malting was an important business in Chichester: Henty's earlier malthouse was in Chapel Street, Atkey's was under the East Walls, and Purchase's was in Franklin Pace, opposite Dell Hole Pond, where there are now cottages.

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