

# CATALOGUE

OF

## One Thousand Original Studies in Water Colours

OF

**The 313**

OLD PARISH CHURCHES of SUSSEX,

FROM THE YEAR 1850.

BY

GEORGE DE PARIS,

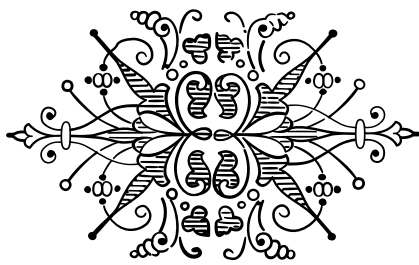
*Chairman of the Fine Arts Sub-Committee of the Corporation  
of Brighton.*



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## PREFACE.



THIS complete series of Views and Illustrations of the 313 old Parish Churches of Sussex, in the Diocese of Chichester, which were in existence at the beginning of this century was commenced in 1850, before restoration, additions, or alterations to Churches, instead of necessary repairs, had come into fashion. The branch lines of railway had not then been constructed, and the great difficulty of reaching small towns and distant villages cannot be realised at the present time. At the period named I visited such Churches as Bosham, Worth, Old and New Shoreham, Sompting, Arundel, Steyning, &c., and I then determined to devote all the time I could spare from my professional avocations to the systematic study and delineation of these 313 old Churches. With very few exceptions these studies are the *original* drawings in Water Colours; I have, therefore, no duplicates, as a very short experience sufficed to convince me that far greater accuracy and truthfulness of outlines and details were obtainable on the spot, than by transferring the sketch on an enlarged scale to another sheet of paper, a double process involving much time. Therefore I adopted the plan of drawing each Church on a scale commensurate with the importance of the subject, and the amount of detail or intricacy it presented, so as to obtain an exact representation of the peculiar features of each Church. This has been the basis upon which this great series has been

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worked, and I have devoted my utmost efforts, skill, and knowledge to the production of reliable accuracy. All the drawings are painted in water colours, but my endeavour has been not to sacrifice the prominence of detail to pictorial effect, although colour is a great adjunct to architectural studies. It has often been remarked that the Churches of Sussex are small in size and wanting in grandeur, and this no doubt is the case generally, but it may safely be asserted that these numerous small village Churches possess architectural features of considerable interest to the Ecclesiologist, and a degree of antiquity which compensates for the absence of more elaborate architecture.

Sussex boasts of several Churches of the Saxon era, such as Bosham, Bishopstone, Burwash, Bolney, Sompting, Worth, Ovingdean, and others with more or less traces of Saxon architecture. Worth Church is admitted to be the most perfect specimen of a Saxon Church, as regards its ground plan and walls, to be found in England. Bosham tower and Chancel arch are equally interesting, and the same may be said of Sompting tower, with its unique pointed gables, and other arrangements on each side.

Churches of the Norman Period are very numerous in all parts of the County. Among them may be named Amberley, Bramber, Burpham, Broadwater, Botolph, Boxgrove, Coombe, Eastham, Icklesham, Iford, Fletching, Ford, Keymer (old), North Marden, Old and New Shoreham, Newhaven, Rye, Rogate, Seaford, Singleton, Steyning, Pyecombe, Piddinghoe, and many others either wholly or partially Norman.

Of the Early English Period of architecture there are a

great many Churches in this County, such as Appledram, Arlington, Bury, Bodiam, Catsfield, Climping, Chiddingly, East Dean, Ditchling, Donnington, Edburton, Fishbourne, Folkington, Guldeford, South Harting, Hurstmonceaux, Horsham, Horsted Keynes, Pevensey, Linchmere, Lullington, Rottingdean, Rotherfield, Sidlesham, Stoughton, Tarring Neville, West Stoke, Thorney Island, Udimore, Up Marden, Wadhurst, Warminghurst, Westfield, West Itchenor, West Grinstead, &c.

Of the Decorated Period Sussex possesses comparatively few examples, but the following are among the most important:—Winchelsea, Etchingham, Crawley, Crowhurst, Chalvington, Kirdford, Mayfield, Maresfield, Hooe, Lodsworth, Slaugham, Beddingham, Wartling, Wiston, Withyham, Ashurst, Woodmancote, &c., but there are many Early English Churches to which Decorated work has been superadded.

Churches of the Perpendicular Period are also comparatively few in number, but the following are the best examples:—Arundel, Ashburnham, Alfriston, Poynings, Pulborough, Lindfield, Rusper, Trotton, Hailsham, Penhurst, East Hoathley, Funtington, Henfield, Heyshott, Itchingfield, Ringmer, and Warnham.

With few exceptions, the Sussex Churches present a mixture of styles, and a variety of details, the result of gradual accretions, or changes carried out in the prevailing architectural style of the period; but, nevertheless, these apparent incongruities give an indefinable charm and a mysterious sense of beauty and holiness to these ancient fabrics. Many Churches combine three distinct Periods of Architecture from chancel to tower, and it is

sometimes difficult to determine under which classification a Church should rightly be placed.

A large number of Fonts,—above eighty,—being included in this Collection, an opportunity is afforded of comparing Early Fonts, such as those of Bosham, Eartham, Yapton, and Worth, with those of Tortington, Tarring Neville, St. Anne's, Lewes, and New Shoreham; or, again, with the Fonts of Arundel, Etchingam, Poynings, Pulborough, Dallington, Sedlescombe, &c.,—a very interesting study. There are three leaden Fonts in Sussex, namely, at Edburton, Parham, and Pyecombe; also five Apsidal Churches: Keymer (Old), North Marden, Newhaven, Up-Waltham, and Worth; and three Churches with round towers and shingled spires, namely, St. Michael's, Lewes, Piddinghoe, and Southease, within short distances of each other.

There are a few Cruciform Churches, such as Alfriston, Ditchling, Horsted Keynes, Poynings, North Stoke, &c.

The foregoing facts will suffice to prove that Sussex not only possesses many small Churches of Archæological interest scattered about the County, and rarely visited by strangers, but also some large and handsome edifices worthy of careful and diligent study.

So far as I am aware, a complete and original series of all the old Parish Churches of Sussex has never been gathered together hitherto, and kept intact from the beginning; therefore, as such studies can never be obtained again on account of the changed aspect and altered character of many of these ancient edifices, I am most anxious to see this collection in the possession of our local authorities, and deposited in a public building

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where it would be always accessible to the public, and especially to students of Church architecture.

This could only be effected by subscription, and the public spirited support of those who desire the retention of a County collection of general interest. About three hundred of these water-colour drawings have been exhibited at different times in the Corporation Art Gallery, with the object of affording instruction in the various styles of architecture from the Saxon era to the Perpendicular period, still to be found in Sussex Churches.

The collection has cost me above £500 in travelling expenses, the mounting of all the drawings, and the framing of upwards of seventy important subjects. As to the time devoted in the production of this series, the drawings will furnish the best evidence.

The Catalogue proves that there are about 780 views of the Churches. The studies of porches, ancient doorways, windows, &c. Fonts (all of which I cannot enumerate), above twenty studies in and about Chichester Cathedral, the pre-Reformation Clergy houses, some old Parsonages, and a large study of Mayfield Episcopal Palace in 1855, when it was roofless and a beautiful ruin, combine to bring up this collection to about one thousand Water Colour Drawings.

As the Fitz-Alan Collegiate Chapel adjoining Arundel Church is the private property of His Grace The Duke of Norfolk, it has not been included in the series of Sussex Parish Churches. It is a large and elaborate Water Colour study of the interior of this spacious Chapel, showing the beautiful monuments and tombs, also the great East window, which I painted

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some years ago. The size is 31 inches by 22 inches, and may be purchased if desired. It is the original drawing.

The foot notes added to a large number of the alphabetical list of Churches in this Catalogue, may be of use to those persons who are unacquainted with the special features of the ancient Churches of Sussex.

The size given is that of each drawing irrespective of the mounting board.

GEORGE DE PARIS.

Brighton, October, 1899.





CATALOGUE  
OF  
**Original Studies in Water-Colours**  
OF THE  
**313 OLD PARISH CHURCHES**  
OF SUSSEX.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

S.E. ... .. South-East.	N. ... .. Norman.
S.W. ... .. South-West.	E.E. ... .. Early English.
N.W. ... .. North-West.	Dec. ... .. Decorated.
N.E. ... .. North-East.	Perp. ... .. Perpendicular.

Size.

1. Albourne Church, S.E., 14 × 10 ; N. and E.E.  
    “         “     N.E., 14 × 10 ; Altered and added to in 1853.  
    “         “     S.W., 14 × 10.
2. Angmering Church, S.W., 14 × 10 ; Transition Norman and  
    “                     Churchyard and Yew Tree, 14 × 10.     E.E. Windows P.
3. Alciston Church, S.E., 20 × 14 ; E.E. and later features.  
    “         “     N.E., 20 × 14.  
    “         “     Porch, 14 × 10.
4. Aldingbourne Church, S.E., 20 × 14 ; E.E. and Dec.  
    “         “     N.W., 20 × 14.  
    “         “     Interior, 18 × 14.  
    “         “     North Porch, 14 × 10.  
    “         “     Interior of Chantry Chapel, 14 × 10.

These five Drawings were taken some years ago, just before the alterations to the building were commenced. Since then the roof has been opened up, the old pews removed, &c., so that the Church no longer presents the old-fashioned arrangements depicted in the interior view looking West. The nave arches are particularly good. There is a Chantry Chapel on the South East, entered under an arch apparently Transition Norman, the East wall is mutilated but curious, and there are remains of colour and an ornamental design. The old-fashioned pews are also represented in this careful drawing of the Chantry Chapel.

5. Aldrington Church, Ruins, 7 × 5.
6. Alfriston Church, 1875, N.W., 19½ × 13 ; Decorated, verging  
    “         “                     into Perp.  
    “         “     S.E., 14 × 10 ; Low side window.  
    “         “     Interior, South Transept, 14 × 10.

- Pre-Reformation Clergy House, Exterior,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ “ Interior,  $22 \times 17$ .  
 “ “ “ Market Cross,  $14 \times 10$ .

This View was taken directly after an open timber roof had been discovered.

This is a large Cruciform Church with shingled spire. The interior possesses many features of interest. The East window is particularly fine, and the South transept is equally good. The exterior aspect of this building is pleasing from any point. Adjoining the Church is the pre-Reformation Clergy House,—the exterior like a cottage, but the interior has an open timbered roof, recently discovered, also a huge fire place. It has been converted into a Parish Reading Room. The mutilated Market-cross and ancient houses combine to render this village most interesting. All these subjects are portrayed.

7. Amberley Church, 1860, S.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; N. and E.E.  
 “ “ N.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ W.,  $14 \times 10$ .

Ancient Stand for Hour Glass,  $7 \times 5$ .  
 Font,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 Chancel Pillars and Fresco,  $14 \times 10$ .

This Church is partly Norman; the chancel arch is semi-circular, with rich mouldings. The chancel, South aisle, and tower are 1230. The North wall of the nave has Norman windows and a door of the Norman period. There are some good windows of that period. The font is Norman. One of the drawings represents a stand for an hour glass, near the pulpit, to measure the duration of a sermon. There is a sun-dial in the Churchyard. The North view of the Church is very striking.

8. Appledram Church, S.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; E.E. and Dec.  
 “ “ N.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ W.,  $14 \times 10$ .

This ancient and interesting Church consists of chancel and nave of the Early English period; the South aisle and chantry are of later date. The dove-cote belfry is at the West end. There are some good windows. One of the sketches was taken in 1852.

9. Ardingly Church, N.W.,  $20 \times 14$  ; Decorated and later.  
 “ “ S.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ N.E.,  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ .  
 Yew Tree and Tomb Stones,  $14 \times 10$ .

This Church is situated on high ground, and consists of chancel nave, South aisle, and porch, with a square western tower, chiefly in the Decorated style. It is of much architectural interest, and contains many monuments and brasses.

10. Arlington Church, 1882, N.E.,  $20 \times 14$  ; E.E. and Dec.  
 “ “ S.,  $20 \times 14$ .  
 “ “ N.W.,  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ .  
 “ “ W.,  $14 \times 10$ .

Details of Tower, Door, Windows, &c.

This Church comprises chancel, nave, with a North aisle and shorter chancel. The tower, which barely rises to the ridge of the roof, has a single spire. Numerous drawings illustrate this

Church, which, at that period (1882), was much patched. Since then it has been renovated. All the details of this building are deserving of attention and study.

11. Arundel Church, S.W.,  $20 \times 14$  ; Perp.  
 “ “ 1856, N.W.,  $20 \times 14$ .  
 “ “ “ N.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ Font,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 Ruins of Maison-Dieu,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “  $12 \times 9$ .  
 “ “  $12 \times 9$ .

This fine and large Church, which dates from about 1830, comprises a double arcade dividing the nave from the aisles, with clerestory containing five circular windows, enclosing quatrefoils, also North and South transepts attached to the tower, with one clerestory window on each side.

The tower is in two stages, surmounted with a low spire, and, as this Church stands on high ground, the spire is visible a long way out at sea. There are three porches, North, South, and West.

By far the most interesting feature is the Collegiate, or Fitz-Alan Chapel, of the Perpendicular Period, forming the East end of Arundel Church, though the arch has been walled up. It is a spacious building, containing elaborate and noble monuments, as well as several brasses. Among them are a plain altar tomb to John Lord Maltravers, to whose memory this Chapel was built; also an open feretrum of alabaster, with an emaciated naked figure beneath, and upon a upper slab is an effigy of John Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, in armour, likewise a lofty sacellum of beautiful artistic work; and, again, another sacellum of Sussex marble, with an arcade and canopy, and sculptured pillars. The noblest monument is that of Thomas Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, and his Countess, Beatrice, which occupies the middle of the choir. These noble figures are represented in alabaster.

The Fitz-Alan Chapel, being the private property of His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, and, therefore, separated from the Parish Church, the large and elaborate painting of the interior of this Chapel is not included in this series. It represents the whole of the interior, and was painted many years ago,—size,  $30 \times 22$ . This picture may, however, be purchased with the rest.

12. Ashburnham Church, S.W.,  $15 \times 12$  ; Perp.  
 “ “ S.E.,  $15 \times 12$ .

This Church was built in the 17th Century, but presents a striking exterior, its position on sloping ground, and the fine trees on every side adding much to the picturesque effect. It comprises lofty tower, nave, chancel and flanking chapels on each side, with high pointed gables and good South porch of stone. The tower is embattled, and the same is the case with the nave and chapels on the North and South sides only. The Pelham Buckle is on the door of the tower. The Church contains some elaborate monuments to the Ashburnham family. Some relics of Charles the First were formerly kept in the Church, but they have been removed to Ashburnham House, adjoining the Church.

13. Ashington Church (Old), S.W. ; Perp.  
 14. Ashurst Church, S.W.,  $20 \times 14$  ; N. and E.E.  
 “ “ N.W.,  $20 \times 14$ .  
 “ “ Tower,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ Norman Arch, Buttress, and Font,  $14 \times 10$ .

Sussex Marble, with Arcade on one side only.

15. Balcombe Church, S.W., 14 × 10 ; E.E. and later features.  
Balsdean Chapel, S.E., 10 × 5 ; Remains.

16. Barcombe Church, S.W., 20 × 14.

This Church consists of chancel, nave, South aisle, and low square tower at the West end, with a good shingled spire. The North porch has carved oak frame, and close to it is a large spreading yew tree. The study of this Church was made in 1855.

17. Barlavington Church, N.E., 14 × 10 ; E.E. and Dec.  
“ “ S.W. ; before alteration.

18. Barnham Church, S.E., 14 × 10 ; N. and E.E.  
“ “ S.W., 14 × 10.  
“ “ N., 14 × 10.

Details of Spandrel and Windows, 14 × 10.

This prettily-situated Church comprises nave and chancel, with a dove cot belfry, and is partly Norman and Early English, with later features. The North wall retains the arches of either an aisle or a chantry. The West door, with the hood mouldings of the door case, is of good design, and the windows on the South side are Early English.

19. Battle Church, N.W., 14 × 10 ; E.E., Dec., and Perp.  
“ “ 12 × 10.  
“ “ Font, 9 × 7 ; Norman.

Deanery, 14 × 10.

This very interesting Church was erected in the 12th Century, and comprises chancel, nave, North and South aisles, South porch, with an embattled West tower and stair turrets. There are several monuments and brasses in the Church, as well as fragments of painted glass. The building is chiefly Early English and close to the high road. The early font is particularly interesting. The Deanery adjoining the Churchyard is a good specimen of domestic architecture.

20. Beckley Church, N.W., 20 × 14 ; E.E., Dec., and Perp.  
“ “ N.E., 14 × 10.  
“ “ S.W., 14 × 10.  
“ “ Before alteration, N.W., 12 × 10.

It comprises chancel, nave, chapel on North side, and tower, with shingled spire.

21. Beddingham Church, S.W., 14 × 10 ; Dec. and Perp.  
“ “ S.E., 7 × 10.  
“ “ “ 7 × 5 ; before alteration.

22. Beeding (Lower) Church (near Horsham), S.W., 14 × 10.

Modern, constituted a Parish in 1838 by Act of Parliament.

23. Beeding (Upper) Church, S.W., 14 × 10 ; N. and E.E.  
“ “ “ N.W., 14 × 10.  
“ “ “ Chancel, S.E., 14 × 10 ; N.  
“ “ “ (Pencil and Colour), S.W., 9 × 5.

Beeding (Upper) Church, Font, 14 × 10.

It comprises chancel, nave, and low embattled tower. The South windows of the chancel are Norman.

24. Bepton Church, N.W., 14 × 10 ; N. and E.E.

This Church is small. The West end is very picturesque, particularly the tower.

25. Bersted (South) Church, 1852, N.W., 14 × 10 ; E.E. and Perp.

“ “ “ N.E., 19½ × 13.

“ “ “ W., 14 × 10.

The tower is heavy and is supported by massive buttresses. It has an obtuse-angled shingled spire.

26. Berwick Church, N.E., 20 × 14 ; E.E.

“ “ N., 20 × 14.

Chancel, nave, N. and S. aisles, and West tower with shingled spire.

27. Bexhill Church, N.W., 14 × 10 ; N. and E.E.

“ “ before alteration, S.E., 14 × 10.

Chancel, nave, N. and S. aisles, and low embattled tower.

28. Bignor Church, N.E., 20 × 14.

“ “ S.W., 14 × 10.

“ “ Before alteration, N.E., 10 × 7.

“ “ “ “ N., 7 × 5.

“ “ S.E., oils, 14 × 10.

“ “ Font, Sussex Marble, 7 × 5.

The situation of this Church is delightful, with two old spreading yew trees on the North side. It is a small structure, but with points of interest. The chancel windows are E.E. but very long. A North aisle has been added, and the old bell cot has been replaced by another of different design ; the West end of the roof has also been altered. A comparison of the two drawings will show the difference between the Church as it was, and as it is now. The approach to this Church is very pleasing.

29. Billingham Church, S.W., 27 × 21½ ; N. and Perp.

This Church stands on an eminence. The tower is surmounted by a loft shingled spire rising 120 feet.

30. Binderton Church, now in ruins, 14 × 10 ; built of brick.

31. Binsted Church, N.E., 14 × 10 ; N. and E.E.

“ “ W., 14 × 10.

“ “ Before alteration, S.E., 9 × 7.

32. Birdham Church, S.W., 14 × 10 ; E.E.

“ “ W., 14 × 10.

“ “ Before alteration, S., 7 × 5.

Consists of chancel, nave, and square tower ; very picturesque.

33. Bishopston Church, S.W.,  $20 \times 14$  ; Saxon, Norman, and E.E.  
 “ “ N.W.,  $20 \times 14$ .  
 “ “ Porch, S.,  $20 \times 14$ .  
 “ “ S.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ Slabs in Porch,  $10 \times 7$ .  
 “ “ Font,  $10 \times 7$ .

This remarkable Church, with Saxon work, is deeply interesting. It is situated in a vale, and protected on the South and East by lofty elms, and cannot fail to interest the Ecclesiologist or arrest the attention of the visitor. The entrance is through the South porch, which has the long and short stones at the angles, a rather uneven rounded-headed arched doorway, and imperfect pillars, but above it is a sun-dial, inscribed "EADRIC." All this is Saxon. A large and careful drawing of this Saxon porch exhibits all this. There are curious monumental slabs in the interior, with sacred symbols and other features requiring close examination and study. The font should be noticed. The exterior walls of the tower are in four telescopic stages with curious windows, and the tower has a low pyramidal roof. The North and South walls of the nave deserve attention.

34. Blatchington Church (East), S.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; N. and E.E.  
 “ “ N.W.,  $10 \times 7$ .  
 “ “ Small sketch, S.W.,  $10 \times 7$ ,  
 before alteration.  
 “ “ Details outside and inside (2).

This Church comprises chancel, nave, and West tower with shingled spire. The arches of a South aisle in the past remain embedded in the wall.

35. Blatchington (West) Church, in ruins,  $7 \times 10$ .

It originally consisted of a nave and chancel of equal width, but no tower. There were two small Norman windows at the West end.

36. Bodiam Church, S.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; E.E. and Dec.  
 “ “ S.,  $10 \times 7$ .

Low embattled tower, nave with North and South aisles under one roof.

37. Bolney Church, S.E.,  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 13$  ; N. and Perp.  
 “ “ S.W.,  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ .

This Church has Pre-Norman work in the narrow and lofty South doorway. The tower was erected in 1538 with pinnacles rising at each angle.

38. Bosham Church, S.E.,  $20 \times 14$  ; Study in 1851, with Yew Tree.  
 “ “ S.E.,  $22 \times 19$  ; “ “ 1893.  
 “ “ N.E.,  $20 \times 14$ .  
 “ “ N.W.,  $20 \times 14$ .  
 “ “ W.,  $20 \times 14$ .  
 “ “ N.E.,  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$  ; Study in 1851.  
 “ “ South Porch,  $14 \times 8$ .  
 “ “ Interior, Chancel Arch,  $30 \times 22$  ; Saxon.

- Bosham Church, Pillar Piscina,  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 “ “ Entrance to Crypt,  $14 \times 10$  ; E.E.  
 “ “ Recess, with effigy,  $12 \times 8$ .  
 “ “ Font,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 Bosham Priory,  $12 \times 10$ .

This highly interesting Church has the tower, chancel arch, and font of the Saxon Period. The study of 1851, when compared with that of 1893, will show the alterations carried out, particularly the high-pitched roof of the nave and chancel, which now dwarf the fine old Saxon tower. The Priory Building, which stood on the South, has been pulled down.

39. Boxgrove Priory Church, 1854, S.W.,  $20 \times 14$  ; N. and E.E.  
 “ “ “ W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ “ 1854, W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ “ W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ “ Gallery in Church.  
 “ “ “ Norman Cloisters.  
 “ “ “ Norman Arches.  
 “ “ “ The Refectory and the Church,  
 $21 \times 11$ .

This is another of the grand old Sussex Churches, although the large chancel and the transepts only remain. The Norman nave is in ruins, but both outside and inside the Church is of much Archæological interest.

40. Botolph Church, N.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; Saxon, N., E.E., and Perp.  
 “ “ S.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ S.W.,  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 “ “ N.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ N.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ Interior from Chancel, with low side window,  
 $21\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 “ “ Interior from W.,  $21\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 “ “ Low side window (exterior),  $10 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 “ “ Font,  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ .

The chancel arch is perhaps Pre-Norman, the pulpit and two old oak pews have good carved work. This Church, though small, is very interesting.

41. Bramber Church, S.W.,  $20 \times 14$ .  
 “ “ S.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; Early Norman.  
 “ “ N.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ S.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ Interior from W.,  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ .  
 “ “ Three small sketches,  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ .  
 “ “ Font,  $9 \times 6$ .

This fragmentary Church is situated on an eminence, and is very picturesque. It consists of nave and tower, the chancel being within the tower. The tower or chancel arch, which is Early

Norman, is much out of shape. The exterior walls of the tower, both North and South, have arches, indicating transepts at some remote date. The South door is still in good preservation.

42. Brede Church, S.W., 20 × 14 ; E.E. and P.  
 “ “ N.E., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ Details of Buttress, S.E., 7 × 5.
43. Brightling Church, S.E., 20 × 14 ; N. and E.E.  
 “ “ N.W., 20 × 14.  
 “ “ Font and Staircase, 14 × 10.  
 “ “ Corner of N. Aisle.

The chancel was built by William of Wykeham, who held this Prebend *ante* 1362. The bowl of the font is Sussex marble.

44. Brighthelmstone Church (in 1851), S.E., 14 × 10 ; Perp.  
 “ “ (in 1849), N.W., 10 × 7.  
 “ “ Font, 10 × 7 ; Norman.

This Church was gutted and enlarged in 1853, and since then it has been further altered and added to. The tower only is ancient, but even that has been modernised. The font is of late Norman date, and the only interesting object left.

45. Broadwater Church, N.W., 20 × 14 ; N. and E.E.  
 “ “ S.W., 20 × 14 ; with Dec. and Perp.  
 additions.

This Church is spacious and rich in ornamentation of the Transition Norman period, and consists of nave, chancel, North and South aisles, and North porch. The tower is central and has North and South transepts. There are numerous monuments, the chief is the elegant tomb of Thomas Lord la Warre, 1526. A fine yew tree stands opposite the West end of the Church. The proportions of this Church are very harmonious.

46. Bulverhythe Church, Ruins, 10 × 7.
47. Buncton Chapel, N.W., 20 × 14 ; Saxon traces.

(Chanctonbury Ring opposite.)

- “ “ S.E., 14 × 10 ; but nearly all Norman.  
 “ “ N.W., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ Interior from West, 20 × 14.  
 “ “ Intersecting Arches in N. Wall of Chancel,  
 14 × 10.

View of Chapel on Buncton Hill.

This Church is on the top of Buncton Hill, and is of great antiquity, the chancel arch and North door being probably Saxon. The other portions are Early Norman. The drawing of the interior presents all the details of the chancel arch, and one of the others portrays an arcade with interesting arches on the North wall of the chancel.

48. Burpham Church, N.E., 20 × 14 ; N. and E.E.  
 “ “ (in oils), N.E., 20 × 14 ; Tower Perp.  
 “ “ N.W., 20 × 14.



Burpham Church, S.E., 14 × 10.

“ “ With British Earthworks, 11 × 9.

This Church is Early Norman and comprises chancel, nave, and North transept. The tower is perpendicular and of good design. The outer walls and windows of this Church deserve close examination. The interior has greatly suffered from “restoration” and the removal of ancient work.

49. Burton Church, S.W., 20 × 14 ; E.E., Dec. and Perp.

“ “ S.W. (oils).

“ “ N.W., 20 × 14.

“ “ Interior with Altar Tombs, 14 × 10.

This is a very small Church and rather quaint, consisting of nave and chancel only. There are altar tombs—two of which appear in one of these studies—also a good chancel screen and an old font. The exterior is much patched and covered with mosses and ivy. Fine elms are quite close to the Church.

50. Bury Church, S.W., 20 × 14 ; E.E.

“ “ N.E., 20 × 14.

“ “ Interior and Font, 14 × 10.

This large Church comprises chancel, nave, and North aisle, with a tower and high shingled spire. There are interesting features inside. Part of the interior with the font is portrayed in one of these studies. The tower and spire are in good proportion.

51. Burwash Church, 1856. N.W., 14 × 10 ; N. and E.E.  
Tower Saxon.

The tower of this Church is the most interesting feature, as it is almost certainly Saxon. The upper windows have the central baluster. The shingled spire is of course of later date, and the same is the case with the chancel, nave, and aisles, which are of different periods. This sketch was taken in 1856.

52. Buxted Church, N.W., 20 × 14 ; E.E., Dec. and Perp.

“ “ S.W., 20 × 14 ; Low Side Windows at West  
End.

This Church is situated in the Park surrounded by trees. The building is large and comprises chancel, nave, with North and South aisles, North porch of stone, and a West tower, with good shingled spire. The West end has some peculiarities, the low side window being noticeable, as it is usually found in the chancel walls.

53. Catsfield Church, N.W., 14 × 10 ; E.E. and Dec.

“ “ S.E., 14 × 10.

54. Chailey Church, S.E., 14 × 10 ; E.E.

“ “ S.W., 14 × 10.

55. Chalvington Church, N.E., 14 × 10. ; Dec.

“ “ Before alteration, N.E., 14 × 10.

## CHICHESTER.

Chichester Cathedral from South-West Angle, showing the Norman and Transition South-West Tower, with entrance to Cloisters, &c. ; size about  $24 \times 30$ .

*Studies around the Cathedral.*

- North-East Angle, with Pinnacle,  $20 \times 14$ .  
 South-East “ “  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ .  
 North-East Angle, Transept, Tower, and part of Spire,  $20 \times 14$ .  
 Part of South Front,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ with Norman Windows,  $14 \times 7$ .  
 “ “ “  $10 \times 7$ .  
 “ “ “  $8 \times 5$ .  
 North Transept, &c.,  $20 \times 10$ .  
 North Walls and Windows,  $12 \times 8$ .  
 “ “ looking towards Campanile,  $20 \times 14$ .  
 “ Transept from North-West,  $20 \times 14$ .  
 “ Doorway,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 West Porch,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 Entrance to Cloisters from the East,  $16 \times 13$ .  
 Part of South Front, with columns of S. Transept,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 East Front of the Palace Chapel,  $14 \times 10$  ; E.E.  
 South Front of Campanile, Door, and Window,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 Sketch of old Building, adjoining S. Entrance to Cloister,  $12 \times 8$ .  
 Ditto,  $10 \times 7$ .  
 Canon Gate, West,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 Palace Gate, East,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ West,  $14 \times 10$ .

*Also a few small Sketches.*

## PARISH CHURCHES.

56. St. Martin's,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 57. St. Andrew's and Font,  $14 \times 10$  and  $12 \times 10$ .  
 58. All Saints', Pallant, N.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ W.,  $12 \times 10$ .  
 “ Font,  $10 \times 8$ .  
 59. St. Olave's Church ; Erected in 1310, Roman materials,  $14 \times 10$ .

60. St. Peter the Less, Exterior, North Street, N.W.,  $12 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ Interior from the East,  $20 \times 16$ .  
 Font, St. Peter the Great,  $14 \times 10$ .

The studies of the Church of St. Peter the Less were made in 1854. The interior was quaint, with pulpit, pews, green baize covering, Clerk's pew, &c., exactly as represented in this drawing. Some years later this building was gutted and entirely re-modelled, so that it now bears little resemblance to this drawing, chancel arch excepted. The exterior view from North Street, including the tower, was pleasing.

61. Chiddingly Church, S.W.,  $20 \times 14$  ; E.E. and Dec.

This Church has a stone spire, 128 feet high ; the tower is P. The Pelham Buckle is on the West door.

62. Chidham Church, N.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; E.E.  
 “ “ S.W.,  $20 \times 7$ .  
 “ “ Before alteration, N.  
 “ “ Sculptured Stone on West Wall. Interior,  
 $10 \times 8$ .

63. Chiltington Church (East), S.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; N. and E.E.  
 “ “ N.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .

64. Chiltington Church (West), N.E.,  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 13$  ; N. and E.E.  
 “ “ S.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ S.W.,  $20 \times 14$ .  
 “ “ The “Stocks,”  $10 \times 7$ .

This ancient Church is partly Norman and Early English and of picturesque aspect at the North-East angle. The old Stocks still remain on the North side.

65. Chithurst Church, S.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; N. and E.E.  
 “ “ N.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .

66. Clapham Church, N.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; N. and E.E.  
 “ “ W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ Before alteration, S.E.,  $10 \times 7$ .  
 “ “ Remains of Font (Bowl) in Churchyard  
 on a tomb.

67. Clayton Church, S.E.,  $20 \times 14$  ; N. and E.E.  
 “ “ N.W.,  $20 \times 14$ .  
 “ “ W.,  $20 \times 14$ .  
 “ “ N.W.,  $19 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 “ “ Interior from Chancel,  $20 \times 14$ .  
 “ “ Angle of Chancel, N.E.,  $9\frac{3}{4} \times 9$ .

This prettily-situated Church at the foot of the Downs comprises chancel, nave, North porch, and heavy wooden bell turret at the West end. The chancel is Early English, also the side windows, but the chancel arch is round, massive, and plain, also the supporting columns and plinths, all of which indicate the Saxon period. There is much similarity between this arch and the chancel arch of

Bosham Church. The drawing of this arch and interior view of Clayton Church was made some time back. There is a small side window on the North wall, near the porch, at the North-West angle, as represented in one of the studies of the exterior.

68. Climping Church, S.W., 20 × 14 ; N. and E.E.  
 “ “ S.E., 20 × 14.  
 “ “ S.E., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ Study in 1851, S.W., 20 × 14 ; before  
 repair.  
 “ “ Church Chest and Carving on Wood,  
 9 × 5 each.

Two of the studies in this series date from 1852, before any repairs or new work had been started. The West end was exactly as depicted.

This large and deeply interesting Church is Cruciform, with South aisle and porch, and a low, square Norman tower at the extremity of the South transept. The chancel and nave are Early English, and a low side window on the South wall of the chancel exists. The tower has a good Norman door, and above it a narrow window, with zig-zag ornament on the sides and carried over both ends. The same arrangement will be found in the window of the South transept of Old Shoreham Church. A fine old yew tree at the South-West end of the Churchyard completes the grouping.

69. Coates Church, N.W., 14 × 10 ; E.E.  
 “ “ N.W., 7 × 5.  
 “ “ Interior, Chancel Arch, 10 × 7 ; N.

A small Church of chancel, nave, and shingled spire. The chancel arch is Norman, and very plain.

70. Cocking Church, S.W., 14 × 10 ; E.E.  
 “ “ N.W., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ South side of Chancel, with low side  
 window, 7 × 5.

71. Coldwaltham Church (before alteration), S.W., 14 × 10 ;  
 E.E. and Dec.  
 “ “ “ “ W., 14 × 10.

This Church has nave, chancel, and massive tower, the upper part of wood, with shingled pyramidal roof, and a large three-light dormer window in South roof. The South door is walled up.

72. Coombe Church, S.E., 14 × 10 ; N., with E.E.  
 “ “ N.W., 14 × 10 ; and Perp. insertions  
 “ “ W., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ S.E., 19½ × 13.  
 “ “ S.W., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ N.E., 19½ × 13.  
 “ “ Interior from Chancel, with circular low  
 side window, 19½ × 13.  
 “ “ Interior from West, 19½ × 13.  
 “ “ Font, 9½ × 7.

- Coombe Church, Interior of South Doorway and Porch,  
 11 × 10.  
 “ “ Interior of square window,  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ .  
 “ “ South wall of Chancel, low side windows,  
 round and square, door, &c.,  $13 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 “ “ Interior view of circular low side window,  
 $9 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ .

This is a very singular Church, exhibiting many features of Archæological interest. The nave and chancel are of equal height, under one roof of Horsham stone. The nave is divided from the chancel by three arches, the central arch being Norman, the other two are smaller and pointed, out of shape, and now filled up. The low side circular window, filled up, is quite unique and noteworthy.

73. Compton Church, N.W., 14 × 10 ; N., E.E., and Dec.  
 “ “ S.W., 7 × 5.  
 “ “ Porch and Window, N., 10 × 5.  
 “ “ Details of Norman Arch and Pillar, embedded in North wall, N., 7 × 5.  
 “ “ Font, 7 × 5.
74. Cowfold Church, N.W., 20 × 14 ; E.E. and Perp.  
 “ “ Curious Sculptured Stone in wall, 7 × 5.

This Church comprises chancel, nave, south aisle, and tower, chiefly Perpendicular, though the chancel is Early English. The important feature is the magnificent brass of Thomas Nelond, Prior of Lewes, who died in 1433. It is 9ft. 10in. in length.

75. Crawley Church, N.W., 20 × 14 ; Dec.  
 “ “ Font, 14 × 10.
76. Crowborough Church, S.W., 20 × 14.
77. Crowhurst Church, S.W., 20 × 14 ; Dec. and Perp.  
 “ “ W., 20 × 14.  
 “ “ With Yew Tree, S., 20 × 14.  
 “ “ W., 7 × 5.

At the head of the tracery of the Western windows, and at the termination of the hood mouldings of the door case, the Pelham Buckle is introduced.

78. Cuckfield Church, 1854, S.E., 20 × 14 ; E.E. and Perp.  
 “ “ N.W., 20 × 14.  
 “ “ W., 18 × 12.  
 “ “ Interior of Chapel, S., 14 × 10.

This large and striking Church consists of chancel, nave, North and South aisles, extending to and joining the East end of the chancel also an additional chapel adjoining the North side. The tower is at the West end and supports a high shingled spire. The building ranges from the Early English to the Perpendicular style. The larger study was sketched in 1854, and the interior of the South chapel in 1862. The South porch has been modernised with other parts of the building.

79. Dallington Church, S.W., 14 × 10 ; Dec. and Perp.

“ “ W., 14 × 10.

“ “ Font, 11 × 9.

“ “ Font, 11 × 9.

The Pelham Buckle is sculptured on the battlements of the tower. The font is curious in ornamentation and design. The original font was injured some years ago, and a new one of the same design is in the Church. The old font is, however, in the Churchyard, and the sketches in this Collection were taken from it.

80. East Dean Church (near Chichester), N.W., 18½ × 13 ; E.E.

“ “ “ “ Interior of North Side,  
11 × 7½.

“ “ “ “ “ Arch, Window, and  
Blocked Doorway,  
South Door, 10 × 7.

81. East Dean Church (near Eastbourne), N.E., 20 × 14 ; N.,  
E.E., and Perp.

82. West Dean Church (near Seaford), S.W., 20 × 14.

“ “ “ “ “ W., 14 × 10.

“ “ “ “ “ S., 14 × 10.

“ “ “ “ “ (Oils) 20 × 14.

“ “ “ “ “ Font, 14 × 10.

“ “ Old Parsonage, 14 × 10.

This Church has no distinction of chancel and nave. The tower at the West end has a peculiar roof or spire. The ancient Parsonage House, of stone, is now occupied as a cottage. It adjoins the Churchyard, and contains a newel staircase. It is of the 13th Century.

83. West Dean Church (near Chichester), S.E., 20 × 14 ; E.E.

“ “ “ “ “ W., 12 × 9.

“ “ “ North door blocked, 7 × 5 ; N.

“ “ “ Tombstones in Churchyard, 7 × 5.

84. Denton Church, S.E., 14 × 10 ; E.E. and Dec.

“ “ Inside of South wall, low side windows,  
staircase, &c., 11 × 9.

“ “ Exterior of low side window and buttress,  
11 × 9.

“ “ North side of Chancel, 11 × 9.

“ “ Ruins adjoining Church, 11 × 9.

“ “ Font, 10 × 7.

This Church presents a single pace or nave, with no interior division of chancel, and the wooden bell-turret is placed at the West end. The interior South wall has some features of interest ; about half way down is a low side window Early English, and close to it a rood loft staircase, and on the exterior wall corresponding to it is a large buttress-like projection, and adjoining it the outer face of the low side window. The drawings exhibit all these special features. The font is very early Norman, of barrel shape and basket pattern, similar to that in St. Anne's Church, Lewes. A drawing of this is included.

85. Didling Church, S.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; E.E.  
 “ “ N.,  $10 \times 6$ .  
 “ “ E.,  $10 \times 7$ .  
 “ “ N.W.,  $10 \times 6$ .

This Church is entirely of brick and plaster. The porch is ancient.

86. Ditchling Church (Cruciform), S.W.,  $20 \times 14$  ; E.E.  
 “ “ S.E.,  $22 \times 17$ .  
 “ “ S.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ S.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .

This quaint looking Church is situated on elevated ground and is a good specimen of the Early English period. The details of this Church are deserving of close examination. The tower and its low square spire are conspicuous from a distance.

The study from the South-West was made in 1856, and the others at different periods, but the first-named shows the building precisely as it was before any repairs or “restoration” were commenced. An original study by M. J. J. Penley in 1858 of this Church could be added to this Collection, if desired.

87. Donnington Church, S.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; E.E.  
 “ “ S.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ N.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .

A picturesque building much covered with ivy, but with good E.E. windows.

88. Duncton Church (old), S.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .

The Churchyard alone remains. The quaint old Church in this Collection was pulled down some years ago and a new Church erected on another site.

Remains of Dudeny Chapel,  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ .

89. Earnley Church, S.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; E.E.  
 “ “ N.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ Before repair, S.E.,  $10 \times 7$ .
90. Eartham Church, S.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; N. and E.E.  
 “ “ S.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ Chancel Arch, &c.,  $14 \times 10$  ; Norman.  
 “ “ West inner door,  $10 \times 5$  ; pre-Norman.  
 “ “ Pillar in Nave,  $7 \times 5$ .

This Church, though small, is ancient and of much interest. It comprises chancel, nave, and North aisle. The chancel arch is Norman, with some peculiarities connected with the two supporting pillars. The arch is constructed of a number of plain square stones and the chancel windows are Early English. The inner door of the tower is rude, and appears to be of pre-Norman date. At the West end is a bell-cot of wood and a small shingled spire. The South door is walled up, but there is a large West porch. The surrounding trees add greatly to the charm of this Church, which deserves the attention of the Ecclesiologist.

91. Easebourne Church (Midhurst), N.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; Perp.

The exterior of this small Church is unpretending, the tower being the most striking. The Mortuary Chapel, belonging to Cowdray House, contains monuments and two large tombs. The chief is for Sir Anthony Brown, first Viscount Montague, and his two wives.

92. Eastbourne Church, N.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; Transition Norman and Perp.  
 “ “ S.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ W.,  $7 \times 5$ .  
 “ “ Old Parsonage,  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ .

This spacious Church is mainly Transition Norman, and consists of nave with aisles, chancel with two Manorial Chapels, and a massive embattled tower at the west end. The ancient Parsonage is just below the Churchyard,—a patched-up and picturesque building. A drawing of it is included.

93. Eastergate Church, S.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; E.E.  
 “ “ N.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .

94. East Grinstead Church, S.E.,  $20 \times 14$  ; 18th Century debased architecture.

The old Church was destroyed by lightning in 1684, shortly after which it was re-erected. In 1785 the tower fell, so injuring the body of the Church that it became necessary to partially re-build the structure.

95. East Hoathly Church, W.,  $20 \times 14$  ; Perp.  
 “ “ “ Unique Pillar Piscina,  $10 \times 7$ .  
 “ “ “ Sketch in 1856, S.E.,  $10 \times 7$ .

This Church has been much altered, enlarged, and partially rebuilt.

96. East Preston Church, N.E.,  $20 \times 14$  ; Norman and E.E.  
 “ “ “ N.W.,  $20 \times 14$ .  
 “ “ “ (Early Sketch) N.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ “ North Door,  $10 \times 7$ , Early Norman.

This Church has a lofty stone spire.

97. Etchingham Church, S.E.,  $20 \times 14$  ; late decorated.  
 “ “ “ N.E.,  $20 \times 14$ .  
 “ “ “ W.,  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ .  
 “ “ “ Font,  $14 \times 10$  ; E.E.

This grand Baronial Church was extensively repaired in 1860. Unfortunately many important relics of antiquity which then remained disappeared during the process of renovation and alteration.

98. Edburton Church, S.E.,  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 13$  ; E.E.  
 “ “ “ N.W.,  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ .  
 “ “ “ N.E.,  $20 \times 14$ .  
 “ “ “ S.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ “ Tower, S.W.,  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ .



- Edburton Church, Porch, S.,  $11 \times 9$ .  
 “ “ Font,  $10 \times 7$ .  
 “ “ Low side window, exterior, S.,  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$  ;  
 E.E.  
 “ “ Low side window, interior,  $10 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 “ “ “ “ exterior,  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 “ “ Tomb,  $9 \times 5$ .

This Church is interesting. It possesses a leaden font, diameter,  $21\frac{1}{2}$ in., height,  $13\frac{3}{4}$ in.; circular, with an arcade and other ornaments, denoting the Norman era, therefore of earlier date than the existing Church.

99. Egdean Church, S.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; E.E.  
 “ “ N.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ South Door,  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 6$  ; brickwork.

100. Elsted Church, N.E.,  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 13$  ; Saxon, Early Norman.  
 “ “ S.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; and E.E.

This ancient Church has Saxon and Early Norman features. The chancel is Early English, and so are the windows on the West. It has a bell cot in the middle of the roof of the nave, and a large North porch. The Church is disused; but with the ivy and surrounding tree it presents a picturesque subject.

101. Ewhurst Church, N.W.,  $20 \times 14$  ; N., E.E., Dec., and Perp.  
 “ “ S.W.,  $20 \times 14$ .  
 “ “ E.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ Font,  $10 \times 7$ .  
 “ “ Nave, arches, windows, and South door,  
 $10 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ .

All the styles of architecture are found in this Church. The nave arches are Norman, the clerestory windows E.E. The font is ancient. The tower has a shingled spire.

102. Fairlight Church (New), S.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ (Old), S.  
 “ “ “ S.W.  
 “ “ “ N.W.

The Old Church consisted of chancel, nave, and tower, Early English Period. It was pulled down in 1845, and a new Church erected on the site, in the style of E.E. Architecture.

103. Falmer Church, S.W.,  $20 \times 14$  ; 19th Century.  
 “ “ Before alteration, E.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ “ “ E.,  $10 \times 7$ .

104. Farnhurst Church, N.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; E.E. ; Shingled Spire.  
 “ “ Font,  $14 \times 10$ .

105. Felpham Church, 1851, S.W.,  $20 \times 14$  ; N., E.E., Dec.,  
 and Perp.

The square tower is lofty and embattled. At the first stage are alternate square stones, black and white, in two horizontal layers.

106. Ferring Church, N.W., 14 × 10 ; E.E.

“ “ N., 14 × 10.

“ “ S.E., 7 × 5.

This Church has features of early date.

107. Findon Church, N.W., 20 × 14 ; N. and E.E.

This Church is surrounded by trees. The tower has a shingled spire.

108. Firle Church (West), N.W., 20 × 14 ; E.E., Dec., and Perp.

“ “ “ Interior, with Altar Tomb, 20 × 14.

In the Monumental Chapel, North side of chancel, is the grand Altar Tomb (depicted in this Study), with recumbent effigies of Sir John Gage, K.G., and Philipa Guldeford, his wife, beautifully executed and enriched with heraldic ornaments. Round the edge is the passage from Job, “Scio quod redemptor meus vivit, &c.”

109. Fishbourne Church, N.E., 14 × 10 ; E.E.

“ “ 1854, N.E., 14 × 10.

“ “ W., 14 × 10.

110. Fittleworth Church, S.W., 19½ × 13 ; E.E. and Dec.

“ “ N.W.

This picturesque Church stands on rising ground, and consists of chancel, nave, North aisle, with tower and shingled spire.

111. Fletching Church, S.W., 20 × 14 ; N. and E.E.

“ “ S.W., 10 × 7.

This handsome edifice is of great interest, with North and South Transepts. The tower is Norman with double windows high up on the walls, and divided by balusters.

112. Folkington Church, N.E., 20 × 14 ; E.E.

“ “ S.W., 20 × 14.

113. Ford Church, S.E., 14 × 10 ; Norman.

“ “ S.W., 14 × 10.

“ “ N.E., 10 × 7.

“ “ Font, 7 × 5.

“ “ Interior, from E., 20 × 14.

This small Church is highly interesting and primitive. The chancel arch is Early Norman, and on the North wall of the chancel is a low side window.

114. Forest Row Church (New, 1826) N.W., 20 × 14 ; Constituted an Ecclesiastical Parish.

115. Framfield Church, N.W., 14 × 10 ; E.E. and Perp.

The tower fell in 1667. A few years ago a new one was added.

116. Frant Church, S., 20 × 14 ; 19th Century.

“ “ Old Sundial in Churchyard, 8½ × 4½.

This Church was built in 1822, the old one being at that period in a ruinous condition.

117. Friston Church, S.W., 14 × 10 ; E.E.  
 “ “ S.E., 14 × 10 ; E.E., low side windows.  
 “ “ Interior looking East, 14 × 10 ; E.E.
- This small Church is located on the cliffs between Beachy Head and Eastbourne. The interior is very quaint, and this study represents the Interior and the Exterior from different points of view. There is a low side window bricked up in South wall of chancel, also a small round headed window, blocked in South wall of nave, and a round arch close to the porch.
118. Funtington Church, S.W., 14 × 10 ; Perp.  
 “ “ N.E., 14 × 10.
119. Glynde Church, S.W., 14 × 10.  
 The existing Church dates from 1765 in so-called Grecian style It replaced a small structure.
120. Goring Church (New), S.W., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ (Old), 7 × 5.
- The existing Church dates from 1838. The capitals and other fragments of the old transition Norman Church have been incorporated with the present structure.
121. Graffham Church, S.E., 14 × 10 ; E.E. and Dec.  
 “ “ (Old), W., 10 × 7.  
 “ “ N.W., 14 × 10.
- Dr. Manning, when Archdeacon of Chichester, held this Living together with that of Woollavington, a quarter of a mile distant. The lock of a door leading into the vestry is very curious and complicated. This Church has been enlarged and much altered. It has a shingled spire.
122. Greatham Church, S.E., 14 × 10 ; E.E.
123. Guestling Church, S.W., 19½ × 13 ; N. and E.E.  
 A part of this Church was burnt down a few years ago.
124. Guldeford Church or East Guldeford Church, S.E., 20 × 14 ;  
 E.E.  
 “ “ “ “ “ N.W., 20 × 14.
- This Church is altogether different in style to any other in the County. It is much patched but highly interesting and curious, with dove cot for one bell at the West end.
125. Hailsham Church, N.W., 20 × 14 ; Dec. and Perp.  
 This Church was gutted a few years ago, and enlarged. The tower with its pinnacles is now the most important feature.
126. Hamsey Church, S.W., 14 × 10 ; N., E.E., Dec., and Perp.  
 “ “ N.W., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ in 1855, W., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ from the Valley, N.W., 14 × 10.
- This Church has been disused for many years, but the roof is always kept in repair. It stands on an elevated point and is very

picturesque. A new Church called Offham or New Hamsey, half a mile away, was erected some years ago for the greater convenience of the villagers. The new Church is included in this Collection.

127. Hampnett (West) Church, S.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; E.E.  
 “ “ “ S.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ “ in 1860, S.E.,  $10 \times 7$ .  
 “ “ “ Font,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ “ Chantry Chapel,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ “ Low Side Window }  
 “ “ “ Interior, South } All  $7 \times 5$ .  
 “ “ “ “ North }  
 “ “ “ Exterior, North }  
 “ “ “ “ South }

This ancient Church consists of chancel, nave, and South aisle of the Early English period. The belfry is a quaint structure, the upper part being of wood, and having a low shingled spire. In the aisle under the belfry is a small chantry chapel. In 1867, during the progress of repairs and the addition of a North aisle, some very ancient features were discovered, which had been overlaid with plaster. The chancel arch was found to have been constructed of Roman brick, and it is, therefore, probable that the chancel arch may be of Saxon date. The present arch is of wider span.

128. Hangleton Church, S.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; E.E., with traces of  
 Norman arches, low side window.  
 “ “ N.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ (Oils) S.,  $16 \times 12$ .

129. Hardham Church, with old dove-cot, N.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; N., E.E.  
 “ “ with new bell-cot, S.E.,  $10 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ .

The outer North wall presents early herring-bone work as well as indications of Roman masonry or materials.

130. Hartfield Church, N.W.,  $20 \times 14$  ; E.E. and Dec.  
 “ “ Font,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 Ancient Lych Gate, N.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ “ S.,  $14 \times 10$ .

This lych gate is very curious in design. It is entered under an old cottage. This Church has a lofty shingled spire.

131. Harting (South) Church, N.E.,  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 13$  ; E.E.  
 “ “ “ and Village, N., about  $30 \times 19$ .  
 “ “ “ Recumbent Effigies, S.,  $14 \times 10$ .

This Church has a spire and North and South transepts. On the south side of the chancel there was anciently a sepulchral chapel for the Caryll family. It is now unroofed, leaving exposed to the weather two recumbent effigies, male and female, without inscription or date, partly covered with mosses and weeds. These effigies are probably of the reign of Elizabeth. This study was very carefully drawn and finished.

## HASTINGS.

132. All Saints' Church, 1878, N.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; Perp.  
 " " " N.W.,  $10 \times 7$ .  
 " " before alteration, N.E.,  $10 \times 7$ .
133. St. Clement's Church, 1878, S.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; Dec. and Perp.  
 Ruined Chapel of the Castle, 1878,  $11 \times 9$ .
134. Heathfield Church, N.W.,  $20 \times 14$  ; E.E. and Perp.  
 " " Font,  $10 \times 7$ .

Consists of chancel, nave with aisles, and a high tower with shingled spire. The tower is built of chalk, faced with Heathfield stone. The date 1445 is inside the tower.

135. Hellingly Church, S.E.,  $20 \times 14$  ; E.E. and Perp.  
 " " N.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .
136. Henfield Church, before alteration, N.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; Dec. and  
 " " Tower, W.,  $19 \times 13$ . Perp.  
 " " Font,  $14 \times 10$ .

The older sketch represents the Church before it underwent restoration.

137. Heyshott Church, S.E.,  $20 \times 14$  ; Dec. and Perp.
138. Hollington Church, S.W.,  $12 \times 10$  ; Dec.  
 " " S.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .
139. Hooe Church, S.W.,  $20 \times 14$  ; Dec.  
 " " N.W.,  $20 \times 14$ .

An ancient edifice, with low and massive embattled tower, nave, chancel, and small chapel on the North side.

140. Horsham Church, N.E.,  $30 \times 24$  ; N. and E.E.  
 " " N.W.,  $18 \times 12$ .  
 " " Porch, N.,  $18 \times 12$ .  
 " " S.W.,  $22 \times 17$ .  
 " " S.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 " " S.E. angle,  $14 \times 7$ .  
 " " N.E. angle,  $20 \times 10$ .  
 " " before alteration, S.,  $14 \times 12$ .  
 " " " " N.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 " " " " N.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 " " from Normandy, E.,  $22 \times 17$ .  
 " " " " S.E.,  $20 \times 14$ .  
 " " Hoo Monument and Old Chair, N.,  $20 \times 14$ .  
 " " de Braose Tomb and Effigy,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 " " Font,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 " " Norman window in North wall,  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ .

Horsham Church is one of the grandest Churches of the Sussex Weald on account of its length and height. From the tower, which is Norman up to a certain point, there rises a shingled spire over 200 feet. The ridge of the roof of nave and chancel is unbroken. The greater part of the structure is Early English. On the North side of the chancel is the tomb of Purbeck marble, with enriched canopy, to the memory of Thomas Hoo. On the South side on an altar tomb, with escutcheons, is a presentment in full armour of Thomas Lord Braose, who died in 1395.

141. Horsted Keynes Church (Cruciform), S.W.,  $20 \times 14$  ; E.E. and Dec.

“ “ N.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; Shingled spire.  
“ “ in 1876, N.W.,  $17 \times 14$ .

142. Horsted Parva Church, S.E.,  $20 \times 14$  ; N., E.E., and Perp.

“ “ Tower, W.,  $14 \times 10$ .

There is a curious arcade on the North wall of the chancel of very early character. The tower was altered at the top on the North and East sides some years back.

143. Houghton Church, S.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; E.E.

144. Hove (Old) Church, pulled down, N.W.,  $10 \times 7$  ; E.E.

145. Hunston Church (Old), now pulled down, S.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; E.E.

This Church was pulled down a few years ago and a larger Church has been erected on the site.

146. Hurstmonceux Church, S.W.,  $20 \times 14$  ; E.E.

“ “ N.W.,  $20 \times 14$ .

“ “ N.E.,  $20 \times 14$ .

“ “ Font,  $14 \times 10$ .

147. Hurstpierpoint Church (New), N.W.,  $20 \times 14$  ; E.E. and Dec.

“ “ “ S.,  $14 \times 10$ .

“ “ (Old), S.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .

“ “ “ N.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .

The old Church was pulled down in 1838. That edifice consisted of nave, South aisle, North transept, and two chancels, one being the Danny chancel. It had a tower with shingled spire.

148. Icklesham Church, N.W.,  $20 \times 14$  ; N., E.E., and Dec.

“ “ N.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .

“ “ Interior Details, North Door, Pillar, &c.,  
 $10 \times 7$ .

This large Church is among the best examples of the Norman style in East Sussex. It comprises nave, with aisles, a spacious chancel, flanked on each side with a manorial chantry. The nave pillars have enriched capitals, all different in ornamentation. The tower, which is Norman, stands in the middle of the North side, and is an excellent example of good Norman work from the base to the top. The door is walled up. Some fine trees on the North side add greatly to the effect.

149. Iden Church, S.W., 14 × 10 ; E.E. and Dec.  
 “ “ before alteration, W., 10 × 7.
150. Ifield Church, S.W., 20 × 14 ; E.E., with later additions.  
 “ “ N.E., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ Font, 14 × 10.
151. Iford Church, N.W., 20 × 14 ; Norman.  
 “ “ S.E., 20 × 14.  
 “ “ W., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ Font, 14 × 10.  
 “ “ Chancel Arch, 14 × 10.
- Has central tower, with low shingled spire, resting upon four semi-circular arches.
152. Isfield Church, S.W., 14 × 10 ; some E.E., but mostly Dec.
153. Iping Church, N.E., 14 × 10 ; originally Norman, but mostly re-built.
154. Itchenor (West) Church, N.W., 14 × 10 ; E.E.  
 “ “ “ S.W., 10 × 7.  
 “ “ “ N.W., 7 × 5.  
 “ “ “ Details of Windows, S., 5 × 4.
155. Itchingfield Church, N.W., 20 × 14 ; Perp.  
 “ “ N.E., 20 × 14.  
 “ “ S.E., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ before additions, S.E.
- The tower is of singular construction, being composed of large blocks of wood and halves of trunks of trees fastened together with wooden bolts.
156. Jevington Church, S.W., 14 × 10 ; Saxon tower.  
 “ “ N.W., 10 × 7 ; Norman, E.E.  
 “ “ Old Sundial in Churchyard, 7 × 5.
157. Keymer (Old) Church, S.W., 14 × 10 ; Norman and later additions.  
 “ “ “ S., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ “ E.

This ancient and curious Church was pulled down some years ago, and a new structure substituted; but the three drawings in this Collection will show what this unique little Church was like.

This old Church comprises chancel, nave, South porch, and West tower. The chancel is Apsidal, the curve commencing from the junction of the nave. One small Norman window is visible, the others are Decorated. The quaint tower is in two stages, the lower Norman, the upper of later date. The low shingled spire looks as if one had been capped over by another. The entire building has been much patched and plastered. These drawings are carefully detailed.

158. Kingston Juxta Lewes Church, S.W., 14 × 10 ; Dec.  
 “ “ “ N.W., 16 × 12.  
 “ “ “ N.E.  
 “ “ “ E.  
 “ “ “ Font, 10 × 7.
159. Kingston Bowsey Church, S.E., 14 × 10 ; N. and E.E., with  
 insertions of the decorated period.  
 “ “ “ S.W., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ “ N.E., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ “ in 1848, N., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ “ “ E., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ “ “ N.E., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ “ Font, 14 × 10.  
 “ “ “ Lewknor Monument, 19½ × 13.  
 “ “ “ North Wall, 7 × 5.

The tower stands between the nave and the chancel; there are points of interest about the structure.

160. Kirdford Church, N.W., 20 × 14 ; Dec. and Perp.  
 “ “ “ Font, 10 × 7.

This is a spacious Church with lofty tower; well situated. There are architectural details of interest.

161. Lamberhurst Church (partly in Sussex), 14 × 10.

162. Lancing Church, S.W., 14 × 10 ; N., E.E., and Perp.

“ “ “ N.W., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ “ North Door and Windows, N., 10 × 7.

The tower of this Church stands between the nave and chancel, and was originally higher. In 1618 the upper part was lowered, and roofed with a pyramidal cap.

163. Laughton Church, N.W., 20 × 14 ; E.E. and Dec.

The tower is the chief feature of this Church. The chancel dates from the last century, and is the Mausoleum of the Pelham family. The Pelham Buckle is on the spandrels of the door of the tower.

164. East Lavant Church, S.W., 20 × 14 ; Norman, Dec., and

“ “ “ N.E., 14 × 10. [Perp.  
 “ “ “ S.E., 20 × 14.

The West front is Norman. The tower is of brick.

165. Mid-Lavant Church (New), N.E., 19½ × 13 ; E.E.

“ “ “ (Old), S., 14 × 10.

The old Church was pulled down some years ago, with the exception of a buttress at South-West angle, &c., and the present Church built on the site.



166. West Lavington Church (New), S.E., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ “ S., 14 × 10.

This Church was built at the joint expense of the late Bishop Wilberforce and Archdeacon Manning. Richard Cobden's grave is on the South side. The Church stands on high ground, and is approached by flights of steps and terraces. The situation is highly picturesque.

### LEWES.

167. St. Anne's Church, S.W., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ Font, 14 × 10 ; Norman.
168. St. John sub-Castro Church (Old), S.E. ; N.  
 “ “ “ S.  
 “ “ “ Old Font, 14 × 10, in Church  
 yard.  
 “ “ “ Norman Arch and Monumental  
 Slab, 14 × 10, built in outer wall.

This old Church was pulled down and the present structure built on the site.

169. St. Michael's Church, S.W., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ N., 14 × 10.

This Church has a round tower and twisted shingled spire.

170. St. Thomas at Cliffe Church, N.E., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ “ N.W., 14 × 10.

171. All Saints' Church, S.W., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ Old, S.E.

Erected in 1807, with the exception of the tower.

172. Southover Church, 1881, S.E., 19½ × 13.  
 “ “ 1878, N.E., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ N., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ Remains of Old Gateway, N.E., 11 × 9.

This Church consists of chancel, nave, South aisle, and a comparatively modern tower, built of brick. The Norman, Decorated, and Perpendicular styles are present, the result of enlargements and alterations at different periods. Nevertheless it is a picturesque structure viewed from the North or South. The leaden coffins which contained the bones of William de Warenne and Gundrada were discovered while excavations were in progress for the Brighton to Lewes railway in 1847 on the site of St. Pancras Priory. They were conveyed to Southover Church, and now repose, under the original slab of stone, in a small Chapel, built in the Norman style expressly for their reception.

173. South Malling Church, S.W., 14 × 10.
174. Linch Church, N.W., 14 × 10 ; E.E.  
 “ “ Before alteration, S.W., 10 × 7¾.

175. Linchmere Church, S.W., 14 × 10 ; E.E.  
 “ “ Font and Window, 14 × 7.  
 An Early English window at the East end is an important feature. This Church stands on a hill.
176. Lindfield Church, 1870, S.E., 20 × 14 ; chiefly Perp.  
 “ “ 1867, N.W., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ 1873, S.W., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ S., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ Interior, looking W., 20 × 14.  
 “ “ Interior, Chancel, E., 19½ × 13.  
 “ “ The Old Parsonage in Churchyard,  
 19½ × 13.
177. Litlington Church, S.W., 14 × 10 ; Norman and Dec.  
 “ “ Font, 12 × 10.
178. Littlehampton Church (old), N., 12 × 10 ; Norman and E.E.  
 “ “ (old), N.E., 10 × 7.  
 This quaint Church was pulled down in 1826.
179. Lodsworth Church, S.W., 14 × 10 ; Dec., greater part re-  
 built.
180. Loxwood Church, S.W., 14 × 10 ; Perp.  
 This small Church is very plain, built in 1414 ; improved in 1540.
181. Lullington Church, S.W., 19½ × 13 ; E.E. ; 1875.  
 “ “ N.E., 10 × 7.  
 “ “ S.E., 10 × 7.  
 “ “ N.E., 7 × 5.  
 “ “ (Interior) ; 7 × 5.  
 “ “ In Oils, 14 × 10.  
 This very small Church is on the top of the Downs, above Alfriston. The existing building is sixteen feet square only, miniature pulpit, Communion table and rails, table of Commandments, and the sittings consist of two benches. This Church is, however, the chancel only of a former Church. The windows are deeply splayed.
182. Lurgashall Church, S.W., 14 × 10 ; E.E., Tower Perp.  
 “ “ S.E., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ Sundial in Churchyard, 5 × 6.  
 This Church is the only one in Sussex possessing an open cloister adjoining South porch, of timber frame, for the accommodation of those parishioners who came from a distance, and therein ate their dinner between morning and afternoon services. The tower is surmounted by a shingled spire.
183. Lyminster Church, N.W., 20 × 14 ; E.E. and Perp.  
 “ “ S.E., 20 × 14.  
 This Church has an unusually long E.E. chancel ; tower transi-  
 tion Norman.

184. Madehurst Church, S.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ before alterations, S.E.,  $12 \times 10$  ; Norman and E.E.  
 “ “ Tower, W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ Inner Door of Tower, W.,  $10 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ .

185. East Marden Church, S.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; Early Norman.  
 “ “ “ S.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ “ N.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .

186. North Marden Church, S.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ “ N.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ “ Windows, East and North,  $12 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ “ South Door,  $10 \times 7$ .  
 “ “ “ Two Norman Windows, S.,  $7 \times 6$ .

This small Church is apsidal at the East end. The narrow Norman windows in the apse are noteworthy.

187. Maresfield Church, S.W.,  $20 \times 14$  ; Dec. and Perp.  
 “ “ N.W.,  $20 \times 14$ .  
 “ “ Before alterations, S.W.,  $10 \times 8$ .

188. Mayfield Church, S.W.,  $27 \times 21$  ; Dec. and Perp.  
 “ “ Font,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 Ruins of Episcopal Palace (1855),  $22 \times 17$ .

The lofty tower is E.E., with shingled spire. Early in the Fifteenth Century, the nave and aisles were destroyed by fire, but rebuilt in the Fifteenth Century prevailing style. The spacious porch and parvise are striking features of this fine Church, which stands on high ground.

189. Merston Church, S.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; E.E. and Dec.  
 “ “ N.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ Before alterations, S.E.,  $9 \times 9$ .

This little Church consists of chancel, nave, north aisle, and dove-cot steeple.

190. Middleton Church (New), N.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ (New), N.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ (Old), N.E.  
 “ “ (Old), N.  
 “ “ (Old), S.E.

In 1832, the old Church—a small building—was partly absorbed by the Sea. Eventually all disappeared. The three small drawings of this Church represent it close to the sea shore and gradually diminishing. The new Church—also close to the sea, built in 1849—possesses no features of interest.

191. Midhurst Church, S.E.,  $20 \times 14$  ; Perp.

The lower part of the tower is partly Norman and E.E. This Church is now disfigured by an addition to the tower, apparently for bells.

192. Milland Chapel, S.E., 10 × 7. Annexed to Trotton Church.  
 “ “ W., 10 × 7.

193. Mountfield Church, S.W., 20 × 14 ; E.E.  
 “ “ N.W., 20 × 14.

194. North Mundham Church, W., 14 × 10 ; Norman E.E. and  
 later features.  
 “ “ S.E., 14 × 10.

This Church consists of chancel, nave, North and South aisles under one roof, and embattled West tower. It is a plain but much patched building. The approach is picturesque. This Church has undergone extensive repairs in recent years.

195. Newhaven Church, S.E., 14 × 10 ; Early Norman.  
 “ “ Tower and Apse, N.E., 14 × 10 ; Early  
 Norman.  
 “ “ Before additions, South, 14 × 10 ; Early  
 Norman.

The tower and apsidal chancel are most interesting ; but the West end, South aisle and door, also the body of the Church, are modern. The archæological value of this Church therefore centres upon the tower placed at the East end of the Church, with window at the top, divided by a baluster, and the very singular apse with its flat pilasters and narrow round-headed windows placed between. This design is altogether different to that of any other Church in Sussex, and is probably one of the earliest structures in England of the Norman era.

196. Newick Church, W., 14 × 10 ; E.E., Dec. and Perp.  
 “ “ Before additions, S.E., 9 × 7.

197. Newtimber Church (New), N.W., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ (Old), S.W., 16 × 12.

The existing Church is modern. The old Church was E.E.

198. Ninfield Church, S.W., 19½ × 13 ; E.E. and Dec.  
 “ “ W., 10 × 7.  
 “ “ Details (3).

This quaint Church has a very large wooden bell turret near the West end. The building is much patched but highly picturesque, heightened by a grand old yew tree on the South side of the Churchyard.

199. Northian Church, S.W., 20 × 14 ; Norman, E.E., Dec.  
 and Perp.  
 “ “ N.W., 20 × 14.  
 “ “ N.E.

This Church presents a striking effect with its Norman tower and small stone spire. The ornamental Norman arches on the tower have stones of a different kind to other parts of the structure. In 1837, the old chancel was pulled down and the present one erected. In 1846, Mr. T. Frewen built on the North side a large mausoleum over the vaults containing the remains of his ancestors, and the Frewen monuments in the Chancel were removed into this new

building. A comparison of the old sketch in 1845 with the more recent drawing in this collection will show how greatly the architectural effect has suffered by this accretion.

200. Northchapel Church, N.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; E.E., Dec. and Perp.  
 “ “ (Old), N.E.,  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ .

This Church has been much altered by additions. It formerly had a nave or pace only, with small tower and spire, as represented in the small sketch.

201. Nuthurst Church, S.E.,  $20 \times 14$  ; Dec.  
 “ “ N.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ W.,  $10 \times 7$ .  
 “ “ Yew Tree in Churchyard,  $10 \times 6$ .  
 “ “ Font,  $14 \times 10$ .

202. Offham Church (New), S.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .

203. Ore Church (in ruins), N.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ “ S.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ (Old), S.E.  
 “ “ “ N.E.  
 “ “ “ N.

This picturesque old Church, surrounded by trees, was allowed to become a ruin, as a new edifice had been built half-a-mile away some years before.

- 203a. Otham Abbey Chapel, N.W.,  $12 \times 9$ .

This ancient and dilapidated Chapel is of the Thirteenth Century, and is now used as a stable, attached to Otham Farmhouse adjoining.

204. Oving Church (1851), N.W.,  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 13$  ; E.E.  
 “ “ After repairs and additions, N.W.,  $20 \times 14$ .

The first study of this Church was made in 1851. The tower and shingled spire are conspicuous from the railway.

205. Ovingdean Church, S.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; N., E.E., and Dec.  
 “ “ N.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ Interior,  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ .

There are indications which point to this Church being of pre-Norman date, such as the chancel arch, &c., but the outer walls are deserving of close study, particularly the North wall.

206. Pagham Church, S.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; E.E.  
 “ “ S.W.

207. Parham Church, S.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; E.E. and Perp.  
 “ “ Leaden Font,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ S.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .

208. Patcham Church, S.W.,  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 13$  ; Transition Norman,  
 Dec. and Perp.  
 “ “ S.E.,  $12 \times 9$ .  
 “ “ (Old), N.W.,  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ .

209. Patching Church, S.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ (Old), S.,  $10 \times 7$ .  
 “ “ Font,  $7 \times 5$ .

This Church has been so altered and added to in recent years that it now has little resemblance to its former style.

210. Peasmarsh Church, S.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; E.E., but chancel arch is Norman.  
 “ “ N.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .
211. Penhurst Church, N.W.,  $20 \times 14$  ; Perp.  
 “ “ S.E.,  $20 \times 14$ .  
 “ “ N.W.,  $12 \times 9$ .

212. Pett Church (Old), N.W.,  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7$  ; E.E., Dec. and Perp.  
 “ “ (New), N.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; Nineteenth Century.

The small old Church was pulled down some years back, and the present building erected.

213. Petworth Church, N.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; Perp.  
 “ “ N.,  $22 \times 17$ .  
 “ “ N.W.,  $31 \times 22$ .  
 “ “ Font,  $14 \times 10$ .

A great portion of this Church was rebuilt in 1827.

214. Pevensey Church, 1858, N.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; E.E.  
 “ “ N.W.  
 “ “ S.W.
215. Piddinghoe Church, N.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; N. and E.E.  
 “ “ S.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ Font,  $7 \times 5$ .

The round tower, with octagonal shingled spire, is one of three in this part of Sussex. This interesting small Church has been altered and added to in recent years.

216. Playden Church, S.E.,  $20 \times 14$  ; E.E.  
 “ “ N.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; Central Tower and Shingled Spire.  
 “ “ Font,  $14 \times 10$ .
217. Plaistow Church (old), S.E.  
 “ “ E.

218. Plumpton Church, 1856, N.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; E.E. and Perp.  
 “ “ Tower, N.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; Shingled Spire.

219. Poling Church, S.W.,  $10 \times 7$  ; Transition Norman and Perp.  
 “ “ N.W.,  $10 \times 7$ .  
 “ “ W.,  $10 \times 7$ .  
 “ “ 1861,  $9 \times 8$ .

## Poling Church, Pillar Alms Box, 7 × 5.

A small picturesque Church, with chancel, nave, and tower. There are portions of the Transition Norman style. An ancient pillar alms box is affixed to the South wall.

## 220. Portslade Church, 1852, S.W., 14 × 10 ; E.E., but features of Transition Norman and Perp.

## 221. Poynings Church, N.W., Perp., 26 × 19.

- “ “ S.W., 26 × 19.  
 “ “ S.E., 20 × 14.  
 “ “ S., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ Interior of Transept with Screen, S.,  
 20 × 14.  
 “ “ Font, 17 × 13 ; Pillar Alms Box, Church  
 Chest, each 10 × 7.

This large and striking Church is cruciform. The embattled tower and spacious nave, chancel, and transepts constitute this the grandest Parish Church in the County. The materials of the fabric are chalk and rubble cased with dressed flints. The dressings are of yellow sandstone.

## 222. Preston Church, N.E., 14 × 10 ; E.E.

This study was made in 1851. This Church, though small, is interesting, being entirely in one style, namely Early English. The East end has three lancet windows. The porch is modern. There are mural paintings. It has been decided not to enlarge the Church, but to erect another one adjoining the Vicarage.

## 223. Pulborough Church, S.E., 20 × 14 ; Perp.

- “ “ S.W., 20 × 14.  
 “ “ N.E., 20 × 14.  
 “ “ (Oils) N.E., 20 × 14.  
 “ “ W., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ (Pencil), N.W., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ Lych gate, 18 × 14.  
 “ “ “ 9½ × 7.  
 “ “ Font, 14 × 10.

This is an imposing Church situated on a hill of sandstone. The square embattled tower and the ancient lych gate are striking features.

## 224. Pyecombe Church, N.E., 14 × 10 ; Transition Norman.

- “ “ S.W., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ Interior looking East, 20 × 14.  
 “ “ “ West, 20 × 14.  
 “ “ “ Leaden Font, 14 × 9½.  
 “ “ “ Leaden Font, 18 × 9½.  
 “ “ Church and Tower, 14 × 10.  
 “ “ “ Cottage, 14 × 10.  
 “ “ “ Smithy, 19½ × 9½.

These studies range over several years, and before recent alterations. The Chancel is divided from the nave by three semi-circular

arches, the centre arch being the largest, and the stones ornamented with diagonal incised lines, the side arches being quite plain. The leaden font is Early Norman and very curious in its ornamentation. Its diameter is  $23\frac{1}{2}$ in., height,  $15\frac{3}{4}$ in. There are indications about the Church of a date anterior to the Norman era.

225. Racton Church, N.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; Dec. and Perp.

226. Ringmer Church, 1856, S.E. ;  $20 \times 14$ , Perp.

This Church consists of chancel, nave, North and South aisles, South porch, with square bell-turret over the West end. There is also a late Perp. Chapel at the East end of each aisle. The porch retains some old timber work, and the fine tree protect the building on the North and West sides. This study was made in 1856.

227. Ripe or Rype Church, S.W.,  $20 \times 14$  ; Dec.  
“ “ “ E.,  $10 \times 8$ .

This is a well proportioned Church, with square tower, over the door of which is the Pelham buckle. The East window is very fine and is included in this collection.

228. Rodmell Church, N.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; Norman, E.E., and Perp.  
“ “ N.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; Shingled Spire.

229. Rogate Church, S.E.,  $20 \times 14$  ; Norman and later.  
“ “ N.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
“ “ North Porch,  $10 \times 7$ .

This Church has undergone some alterations in recent years,—changes in the design of windows, removal of dormer windows from the roof on South side, lengthening of South Aisle, &c. The North door is Norman.

230. Rotherfield Church, S.E.,  $20 \times 14$  ; E.E. and Perp.  
“ “ N.W.,  $20 \times 14$ .

This Church is situated in an elevated district, and its proportions are large and harmonious. The chancel is large and the embattled tower is surmounted by a shingled spire, which is quite a landmark in the district.

231. Rottingdean Church, S.E.,  $20 \times 14$  ; E.E.  
“ “ N.W.,  $20 \times 14$ .  
“ “ West End before alteration.

This Church has a central tower, with pyramidal cap. The ancient South aisle had long since disappeared, excepting two arches,—blocked up. A new South aisle was added in 1855. The North wall appeared untouched at the date of this study, also the Early English windows.

232. Rudgwick Church, S.W.,  $20 \times 14$  ; E.E., Dec., and Perp.  
“ “ N.E.,  $20 \times 14$ .

This is a fine Church, the tower is large, also the chancel.

233. Rumboldswyke Church, S.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; E.E., 1860.  
“ “ N.W.,  $10 \times 7$ .

A small Church, enlarged by the addition of an aisle in 1866. Roman tiles, as well as herring-bone work were disclosed.



234. Rusper Church, S.E., 22 × 17 ; Perp.  
 “ “ W., 20 × 14.  
 “ “ Sundial in Churchyard.

The body of this Church was re-built in 1855, but the massive embattled tower is original.

235. Rustington Church, S.W., 20 × 14 ; N., E.E., and Perp.  
 “ “ W., 20 × 14.  
 “ “ N.W., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ Details.

An interesting edifice inside and out. The tower is Norman, with a good West porch, all in good preservation.

236. Rye Church, S.W., 19½ × 13 ; N. and E.E., 1873.  
 “ “ N.E., 26 × 20.  
 “ “ W., 19½ × 13.  
 “ “ Interior of Subsidiary Chancel, with Screen,  
 20 × 14.  
 “ “ South-East Wall, with E.E. Windows, 14 × 10.  
 “ “ Remains of the Chapel of the Austin Friars,  
 12 × 9.

This spacious Parish Church is most interesting to the Archaeologist and student of Ecclesiastical Architecture. The earliest portions are the central tower, the transepts, and the plain semi-circular arches opening into them. In both transepts are fragments of a Norman arcade. An example of this will be noticed in the study of the subsidiary South chancel, which represents a portion of this early Norman arcade. The East window is Perpendicular and is included in the larger study with the flying buttresses. The smaller study of the South wall presents the Early English windows. The E.E. pinnacles have been replaced by new ones; the original pinnacles will be noticed in the West view. The restorations attempted a few years back at the West end, and also on the South front are most regrettable. Happily the studies of these parts of Rye Church were made many years previously.

237. Salehurst Church, S.W., 14 × 10 ; E.E., Dec., and Perp.  
 “ “ N.W., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ S.E., 10 × 7.  
 “ “ Wigsell Chapel, S.E., 10 × 7.

This important Church of various dates, occupies a commanding position. The tower is lofty, embattled, and the West porch through which this Church is entered is also embattled. There are two chancels.

238. Seaford Church, S.W., 19½ × 13 ; Norman and Transition  
 E.E.  
 “ “ N.W., 20 × 14.  
 “ “ S., 19½ × 13.  
 “ “ W., 20 × 14.

The greater part of this most interesting edifice is Norman. The tower, which is most weather-worn, is telescopic, and a very striking feature. The lower stage is Norman, the next Transition, and the upper Perpendicular. The West side of the tower is propped by

very massive brick buttressing. The piers and capitals, clerestory windows, and details of the tower of this very early Church, are deserving of careful study. The extremely large and lofty South porch is modern (1862), as also are the two short transepts and the chancel.

239. Sedlescombe Church, N.W.,  $20 \times 14$  ; N., Dec. and Perp.  
 “ “ Font,  $20 \times 10$ .

The tower is massive and a striking feature. The font is noteworthy ; the high cover is octagonal, of oak, and the side or panels are finely carved and ornamented with the “linen pattern” open carved work at the top, pinnacles at each angle, and a spiral hood or final rises within the side panels.

240. Selham Church, N.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; Norman.  
 “ “ N.W.,  $10 \times 7$ .  
 “ “ Before Repairs, W.,  $10 \times 7$ .  
 “ “ North Door,  $9\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ .

241. Selmeston Church, N.E.,  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 13$  ; E.E.  
 “ “ Before Alterations, N.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ “ “ S.E.,  $10 \times 7$ .  
 “ “ “ “ S.E.,  $7 \times 5$ .

242. Selsey Church, S.E.,  $9 \times 7$  ; Dec.  
 “ “ S.E. ; E.E.  
 “ “ S.  
 “ “ N.E.,  
 “ “ in 1798.  
 “ “ Chancel only, N.E.,  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$  ; East window,  
 Perp.  
 “ “ Before it was pulled down,  $12 \times 10$ .

This ancient Parish Church was, with the exception of the chancel, pulled down as soon as the existing new Church, which is nearer the village, was completed. The old Church is supposed to have been built by Bishop William Rede between 1369 and 1385, and was of simple character. British earthworks remain on the south side.

243. Shermanbury Church, N.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; E.E.

244. Shipley Church, S.E.,  $20 \times 14$  ; Norman and Transition E.E.  
 “ “ N.W.,  $20 \times 14$ .  
 “ “ Interior, Chancel Arch,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ South Door,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ Alms Boxes,  $7 \times 5$ .  
 “ “ Font,  $10 \times 7$ .

This Church consists of a single pace or nave, with a tower surmounted by a pyramidal shingled spire between the nave and chancel. The tower arches as Norman as represented in the interior view, the one in the nave being elaborately ornamented. The North aisle was added in the early part of this century, but it is not elegant. The South front of this Church possesses much interest. Sketched in 1863.

245. Old Shoreham Church, S.W.,  $20 \times 14$  ; Norman.  
 “ “ S.E.,  $20 \times 14$  ; Low side window.  
 “ “ N.W.,  $18 \times 14$ .  
 “ “ From the Bridge, S.,  $20 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ “ Railway crossing, S.W.,  
 $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ Interior in 1849, E.,  $18 \times 14$  ;  
 Chancel screen.  
 “ “ West Door of South Transept,  
 $14 \times 10$  ; Norman.  
 “ “ Blocked Door, North Wall, Interior,  
 $10 \times 7$  ; Norman.

This most interesting Church of the Norman period is cruciform, with a small number of windows. The arches are enriched with mouldings—zig-zag, cable, and chevron. The small West window beneath the gable is noteworthy. There are two low side windows to the chancel. The North wall of the nave presents two blocked doorways, one in the Norman wall, and the other in that part of the wall which seems pre-Norman; the junction of these outer walls are of Archæological interest, as shown in the study of the North-West side of this Church. The interior view was taken just before the repairs were commenced. South-East view in 1852.

246. New Shoreham Church (1851), N.E.,  $20 \times 14$  ; Norman and E.E., with additions.  
 “ “ S.E.,  $20 \times 14$ .  
 “ “ N.W.,  $18\frac{3}{4} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 “ “ S.W.,  $23 \times 17$ .  
 “ “ W.,  $30 \times 24$ .  
 “ “ Interior of Transepts and  
 Tower Arches,  $20 \times 14$   
 “ “ Font,  $14 \times 10$  ; Norman.

This fine and archæologically interesting Church consists of long chancel, tower and transepts, the nave having long since disappeared, fragments of walls in the Churchyard marking its original extent. All the details, internally and externally, claim very close examination. From every point of view the tower rises grandly and proudly, and the windows in each stage add greatly to the architectural effect. One of these studies, dated 1851, shows the round and transition-headed windows all blocked up on the East and North sides. Many years later they were re-opened, and thus brought into view their original columns and entire frame-work. The flying buttresses on the North and South sides are very picturesque. The South-West and the North-West angles show the Norman arches of the nave, one on each side, their piers and capitals at the point where the building suddenly terminates. Two large studies show these special features.

247. Sidlesham Church, N.E.,  $20 \times 14$  ; E.E.  
 “ “ W.,  $20 \times 14$ .  
 “ “ S.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .

The Church is very picturesque, particularly at the East End, which differs in style and arrangement from any other in the County.

248. Singleton Church, N.,  $20 \times 14$  ; Early Norman and Perp.  
 “ “ S.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ Outer wall of Chancel and Window  
 lighting the Pulpit,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ Details of Tower Window, N.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ Font,  $14 \times 10$ .

A very picturesque and symmetrical village Church; the tower, which is Early Norman, is however, an important feature, deserving attention.

249. Slaugham Church, S.E.,  $20 \times 14$  ; Dec., but with some  
 earlier work.  
 “ “ N.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ From the Village Green, N.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ Font,  $14 \times 10$ .

This Church is spacious and well proportioned, with tower and two chancels, the exterior of which is very striking. A fine old yew tree adds greatly to the effect. The ancient font is much battered and discoloured, but, as will be noticed in the sketch, it is of much interest and a conspicuous object in the Church.

250. Slindon Church, N.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; E.E.  
 “ “ (old), N.E.  
 “ “ Font,  $14 \times 10$ .

The Church has greatly changed its original character, as a comparison of the two drawings will show. The present tower is modern, and somewhat fantastic; the North wall of the chancel is much marred by an excrescence for the organ.

251. Slinfold Church (old), S.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; E.E.  
 “ “ (New), N.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; Early Dec.  
 “ “ Recumbent effigy of a lady in Porch,  $9 \times 6$ .

The old Church was small, with nave, North aisle and a sepulchral Chapel, also a low massive tower. The Church as pulled down in 1861, and a larger one erected in the Early Decorated style. The recumbent effigy in stone, of a lady, supposed of the Tregoz family, is now placed in the porch.

252. Sompting Church, W.,  $20 \times 14$  ; Saxon and Norman.  
 “ “ N.W.  $20 \times 14$  ; Early English.  
 “ “ N.W.,  $22 \times 17$ .

Sompting tower is unique, not only in Sussex but also in England as regards the four pointed gables, from which the spire rises, also the central vertical rib which is continued to the point of the gable on each side of the tower. The usual Saxon long and short strips of stone, as well as the quoins at the angles, are very perfect. The windows of the tower are plain round-headed, or straight lined. This is a cross Church, without aisles, and the body is mixed with Late Norman and Early English work, previously to the year 1200. There are, however, some Perpendicular windows, &c. This Church deserves to be studied with great attention, the details being very numerous and peculiar. The height of the tower to the point of the spire is about one hundred feet. The spire was reduced in height in the last century.

253. Southease Church, S.W.,  $20 \times 14$  ; Norman, E.E., and Dec.  
 “ “ S.E.,  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ .

This small and ancient Church is one of the three round towered Churches in Sussex, all situated within a short distance of each other. The round tower is of flint covered with plaster, and having a low shingled spire. The two views specified illustrate the striking features of this edifice and the view from the Churchyard.

254. Southwater Church, S.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; 19th Century.

This is a new Church, very picturesque, and suited to this hamlet.

- <sup>2</sup>55. Southwick Church, S.E.,  $20 \times 14$  ; Norman, E.E., and Dec.  
 “ “ in 1851, S.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ W.,  $20 \times 14$ .  
 “ “ N.E.,  $20 \times 4$ .  
 “ “ N.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ E.,  $20 \times 4$ .  
 “ “ Interior, Chancel,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ from Sketch, 1834, S.E.

The tower, which is Norman, is the finest feature of this Church. It is lofty, with shingled spire, and in stages, showing also Transition Norman work. Of late years this Church has been much altered by additions. The tower is untouched, but it will be noticed that one of the views (taken in 1851) shows a buttress at the S.W. angle of the tower, now removed. The view of the chancel arch, screen, and pulpit was taken just before the body of the edifice was gutted.

256. Stanmer Church, N.E.,  $20 \times 10$  ; 19th Century.  
 “ “ Before alteration, N.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; 17th  
 Century.  
 “ “ “ “ N.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; 17th  
 Century.

257. Staplefield Common Church, S.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; 19th Century.

This is a new District Church attached to Cuckfield.

258. Stedham Church, S.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; E.E.  
 “ “ Before repairs,  $10 \times$

Partially re-built in 1850.

259. Steyning Church, S.E.,  $20 \times 14$  ; Norman.  
 “ “ (in 1855), S.W.,  $20 \times 14$ .  
 “ “ N.W.,  $20 \times 14$ .  
 “ “ N.E.,  $20 \times 14$ .  
 “ “ S.W.,  $22 \times 17$ .  
 “ “ Details (2), S.E.,  $7 \times 5$ .  
 “ “ Font,  $14 \times 10$ .

The greater part of this very fine Church is of the time of Henry I., although parts of the interior, the capitals of some of the pillars, are possibly of an earlier date. The Church presents nave, chancel, North and South aisles and tower. The nave is narrow and lofty, with Norman clerestory windows. The Church

was never completed, and between the nave and chancel are four high arches, evidently intended to support a central tower. The present tower was added at a later period, when all idea of completing the Church according to the original design had been abandoned. The chancel was rebuilt many years back. The architecture of this ancient Church is deserving of careful examination—the North wall particularly, with blocked door and small Norman window above it.

260. North Stoke Church, N.E.,  $20 \times 14$  ; E.E. ; Dec.  
 “ “ “ N.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ “ S.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ “ S.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ “ Interior looking E.,  $20 \times 14$ .  
 “ “ “ Font,  $14 \times 10$ .

This is a cross Church close to the River Arun, with a very low tower and spire, all of timber, rising from the roof of the North transept, containing the bells. The chancel arch is interesting, but the East window is rather poor. There are two low side windows.

261. South Stoke Church, N.E.,  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 14$  ; E.E.  
 “ “ “ in 1855, S.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ “ S.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .

This Church is situated close to the River Arun, and is of great antiquity, and consists of a single pace or nave only, with tower and shingled spire. At the top of the tower, and immediately under the edge of the spire, there is a “corbel table” of small blocks of stone representing carved heads of animals and birds.

262. West Stoke Church in 1853, S.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; E.E.  
 “ “ “ S.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ “ S.,  $14 \times 10$ .
263. Stopham Church in 1858, S.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; N.  
 “ “ “ S.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ “ N.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ “ W.,  $14 \times 7$ .

264. Storrington Church, N.W.,  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ .

The shingled spire was struck by lightning in 1731 and fell upon the nave. Subsequently the tower fell, so that, with the exception of the chancel, the Church was rebuilt.

265. Stoughton Church, S.W.,  $20 \times 14$  ; E.E.  
 “ “ “ N.E.,  $20 \times 14$ .

This Church is of venerable aspect, with very low tower not so high as the roof of the nave.

266. Street Church, N.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; N., E.E.  
 “ “ “ S.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ “ Before additions, S.E.,  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ .

This small and picturesque edifice has been much altered by the addition of a South aisle and a new chancel. In the earlier sketch it will be observed that a low side window is represented on the south wall of the chancel. It no longer exists.

267. Sullington Church, S.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; E.E. ; Dec.  
 “ “ S.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .
268. Sutton Church,  $20 \times 14$  ; N.W. ; Transition Norman ; E.E.  
 “ “  $14 \times 10$  ; S.W.  
 “ “ Recess S. Wall of Chancel,  $10 \times 7$  ; S.  
 “ “ Font,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ Font, before alteration,  $9 \times 6$ .

The tower is very striking. A comparison of the old font (smaller sketch) with the other (columns), will show how architectural periods may be falsified.

269. Tangmere Church, S.E.,  $17 \times 14$  ; E.E.  
 “ “ N.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ S.E.,  $9 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 “ “ S.

Part of chancel arch and recess.

270. Tarring Neville Church, S.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; E.E., 1882.  
 “ “ “ N.W.,  $10 \times 7$ .  
 “ “ “ Interior View, E.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ “ Font,  $10 \times 7$ .

This interesting Church has lately been repaired. The interior is very pleasing. There is a low side window in South wall of chancel. The outer walls are all plastered over. All the studies were made in 1882.

271. West Tarring Church, S.W.,  $20 \times 14$  ; E.E. and Perp.

This Church is large and striking, with perpendicular tower supporting a lofty octangular shingled spire. The nave and aisles are E.E. ; the former is lofty, with narrow clerestory windows.

272. Telscombe Church, S.W.,  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 13$  ; Transition Norman.  
 “ “ N.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .

This small Church, situated on the Downs, comprises chancel, nave, North aisle, and tower with a pyramidal cap.

273. Thakenham Church, S.W.,  $22 \times 18$  ; E.E. and Perp.  
 “ “ N.E.,  $10 \times 14$ .  
 “ “ N.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ Interior, looking East,  $21 \times 15$ .

This is a large and picturesque building on a somewhat elevated site. The approach to the South porch is very pleasing. The Church consists of nave, chancel, two transepts with lancet windows, and a loft Perpendicular tower, protected on the west side by fine elms.

The interior view represents the spaciousness of this Church and the alter tombs ; also a staircase leading to a small gallery, with pews on the North side, adjoining the chancel. Several features of interest will be seen in this study.

274. Thorney Island Church, S.E.,  $20 \times 14$  ; N., E.E.  
 “ “ “ N.W.,  $20 \times 14$ .

Thorney Island Church, Tower, S.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ “ Font,  $14 \times 10$ .

This is a very uncommon Church. The external aspect is very striking. The roof of the nave and chancel is under the same ridge, and of considerable length. There are no aisles. The windows, doors, and arches, particularly on the North side, afford a most interesting study of details of mouldings and ornamentation of the Norman and Early English Periods. The tower is massive, low, and surmounted with a low shingled spire. The interior of the Church is full of interest, inasmuch as it has received careful attention and judicious treatment. The ornamentation of the font is curious, three triplets of zig-zag, emblematic of the Trinity.

275. Ticehurst Church, N.E.,  $20 \times 14$  ; E.E., Dec.  
 “ “ S.W.,  $20 \times 14$  ; and Perp.  
 “ “ North Porch,  $14 \times 10$ .

This is an imposing Church, situated on high ground, consisting of a nave with aisles, chancel, flanked with two chantry or manorial chapels, and a lofty tower with shingled spire. There are no clerestory windows to the nave. In the windows of the North chantry are some remains of ancient painted glass. The North porch is entirely of stone,—large,—and over it is a parvise, with a grated window, and supposed to have been a manorial prison. The study of the porch illustrates this.

276. Tillington Church, N.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; Dec. and Perp.

The light and lofty tower, with flying arches crossed in the centre, was erected in 1807.

277. Trotton Church, 1882, N.E.,  $20 \times 14$  ; Perp.  
 “ “ S.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ (Oils) N.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ Interior from the W.,  $22 \times 17$ .

This Church was built, about the year 1400, by Thomas Lord Camoys. It consists of a nave and chancel under one roof and tower with a low shingled spire. The interior is spacious. In the centre of the chancel is the magnificent table tomb, with canopied brasses, for Thomas Baron Camoys, and Elizabeth, his wife, the widow of Henry (Hotspur) Percy, 1419. There are likewise three table tombs, all represented in this interior view. This brass is the largest in Sussex. The external view of the Church is picturesque.

278. Turwick Church, S.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; N. and E.E.  
 “ “ N.E.,  $20 \times 14$ .

279. Twineham Church, S.W.,  $20 \times 14$  ; Perp.  
 “ “ N.E.,  $20 \times 14$ .

This Church, of chancel, nave, South porch, and tower, is built of brick ; but the tower has a shingled spire. It is of the 16th century, and differs altogether from the other old Churches in the County.

280. Uckfield Church, N.E.,  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 “ “ (Old) S.W.,  $10 \times 7$  ; Dec. and Perp.

The old Church was pulled down in 1839, being very dilapidated, and the present edifice erected on the site.



281. Udimore Church, S.E.,  $20 \times 14$  ; E.E.  
 “ “ N.W.  $20 \times 14$ .

This Church is situated on upland ground, is very ancient, and delightfully picturesque. It consists of chancel, nave, and tower. The South aisle has long since disappeared; but the Early English arches, though walled up, are intact on the outer South wall. The tower, which contains three bells, is very quaint and weather beaten. The old Manor House still faces the South side of the Church, as represented in the drawing.

282. Upmarden Church, N.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; E.E.  
 “ “ S.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ N.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .

This is a small and ancient building on the Downs, on the borders of West Sussex.

283. Up-Waltham Church, S.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; Norman, with E.E.  
 features  
 “ “ N.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ S.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .

This is a small building, of nave, chancel, and a dovecot spire, situated on a hilly part of the Downs. The diminutive chancel terminates with a semi-circular apse, which is lighted by very narrow Norman windows, presenting a curious external appearance.

284. Wadhurst Church, S.E.,  $20 \times 14$ ; E.E. and later features.  
 “ “ S.W.,  $20 \times 14$ .  
 “ “ N.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ Approach from the East,  $20 \times 10$ .

This is a striking edifice, consisting of chancel, nave, with aisle, and a tower with a very loft shingled spire. The South porch is large.

285. Walberton Church, S.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ N.,  $14 \times 10$ .

This Church has a large chancel, nave, and two aisles, also a shingled turret containing two bells. There are various curious points about this Church, which is very picturesque. The windows in the roof on the South side and the West front are of interest. An upright stone coffin fixed into the West wall is unusual.

286. Waldron Church, N.W.,  $20 \times 14$  ; E.E., Dec.  
 “ “ N.E.,  $20 \times 14$  ; and Perp.  
 “ “ Ancient Oak Table in Chancel,  $10 \times 7$ .

This edifice consists of chancel, nave, North aisle, with porch, and a low battlemented Western tower of the Perpendicular Period. The nave is partly Dec., and the chancel E.E.

287. Warbleton Church, S.W.,  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 13$  ; E.E., Dec. and Perp.  
 “ “ S.E.,  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ .  
 “ “ N.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .

Warbleton Church, N.W.,  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ .

“ “ Font,  $14 \times 10$ .

This is a very interesting building for the Ecclesiologist and Architect to study. It consists of chancel, nave, North aisle, and West tower. The outer walls present traces of various styles, and on the South side is a rounded arch, which probably covers a tomb, an object of rare occurrence. The situation of the Church is very picturesque. A board fixed to the Churchyard wall on the South records that John Woodman, a resident at Warbleton, was burnt at Lewes, with nine other Protestants, in 1557. His house on the South side of the Church still exists, as also the lane down which he ran when pursued by his persecutors. The Church tower is said to have been the place of his temporary imprisonment.

288. Warminghurst Church, S.E.  $14 \times 10$  ; E.E., Dec.

“ “ N.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .

“ “ Interior, looking East,  $20 \times 14$ .

This Church possesses features of great interest, particularly in the interior, which has a curious screen with three arches dividing the nave from the chancel, and above this is a huge coat of arms, painted in brilliant colours. Also, a large hatchment over the North and South walls, with coat of arms. The entrance is from the West, the South porch being blocked.

289. Warnham Church, S.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; chiefly Perp., but other Styles also prevail.

“ “ S.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .

“ “ N.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .

“ “ S.,  $14 \times 10$ .

“ “ Font,  $10 \times 7$ .

“ “ Tombs in Churchyard,  $7 \times 5$ .

This Church, surrounded by trees, consists of nave, South aisle, three chancels, and tower in the centre of the South front. The North chancel belonged to the Carylls, that on the South to the Michells. There are numerous monuments in the Church. This interesting Church has unfortunately been severely “restored,” chiefly the interior, which no longer presents the Archæological aspect it formerly had in the general arrangements. The windows of the South aisle have been altered. The tower retains its venerable aspect.

290. Wartling Church, S.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; Dec. and Perp.

“ “ 1853,  $14 \times 10$ .

“ “ N.W.,  $10 \times 8$ .

This quaint Church stands on the top of Wartling Hill, and consists of a nave with aisles and a chancel. The South aisle or chapel has on the outside the Pelham Buckle and a Catherine wheel. It has a dove-cote at the West front for a bell.

291. Washington Church, S.W. ; N. and other features,  $20 \times 14$ .

“ “ (Old Sketch) W.,  $7 \times 5$ .

This Church (tower excepted) presents another instance of severe “restoration,” additions, &c., not to say re-building effected in 1866. The tower is now the venerable part of the building. A comparison of the two sketches will show the changes carried out.

292. Westbourne Church, S.W., 20 × 14 ; Norman, Transition,  
and Perpendicular.  
“ “ S.E., 20 × 10.  
“ “ N.E., 14 × 10.  
“ “ Before repairs, N., 10 × 9½.

This is a very fine and one of the most interesting Churches on the borders of West Sussex. This edifice was twice altered by two of the Earls of Arundel. Norman and Transitional work prevails, but a good deal of the Perpendicular style has also been introduced at various times. The exterior view is striking from the South. The chancel, nave, aisles, and tower, with shingled spire, present a very harmonious design. The windows of the tower and East side of the chancel should attract attention, particularly the latter, as it presents special features at the apex of the arch, not met with in any other Church in Sussex.

This edifice received careful restoration in 1863 and 1865.

293. Westfield Church, S.W., 20 × 14 ; E.E., and later styles.  
“ “ S.E., 14 × 10.  
“ “ S.W., 14 × 10.  
“ “ Before repairs, N.E.  
“ “ Details of Window and Door, South side.  
“ “ Details of Buttress, South side.  
“ “ Details of Window, North side of Chancel.

This large Church consists of nave, aisle, chancel, tower, and shingled spire, also very massive buttresses, which give support to this building, situated on high ground.

294. West Grinstead Church, S.E., 19½ × 13, E.E. and later features.  
“ “ Interior, looking West, 20 × 14.  
“ “ North Porch, 14 × 10.  
“ “ Font, 14 × 10.

This important Church consists of two aisles of equal length, divided by an arcade. The end of the North aisle is the chancel, and the South aisle was the Chapel of St. Mary, the burial place of the Lords of the Manor. The tower is on the middle of the South aisle, and has a low shingled spire. The North porch is good, and so also is the font and cover. The situation of this Church is very picturesque.

295. Westham Church, 1853, N.W., 20 × 14 ; Norman to Perp.  
“ “ S.E., 20 × 14.  
“ “ Tower, W., 14 × 10.  
“ “ Staircase of Roof Loft, 7 × 5.

This large and handsome Church consists of nave, North aisle, a South chancel, and a massive West tower. The North aisle and chancel are both Perpendicular. The South wall has very small windows of the Norman Period, placed very high up. The North porch is good, and the approach to the Church from the N.W. is picturesque.

296. West Hoathly Church, N.W.,  $20 \times 14$  ; Transition Norman  
and E.E.  
“ “ Font,  $14 \times 10$ .

This Church is situated on the Forest Ridge, and consists of nave, chancel, South aisle, and a fine tower with shingled spire. Quite a landmark in this district.

297. Westmeston Church, S.W.,  $20 \times 14$  ; N., E.E., and Perp.  
“ “ with Porch, N.E.,  $20 \times 14$ .  
“ “ Porch N.,  $20 \times 14$ .  
“ “ Font.

This is a small quaint Church, having a shingled dovecot steeple at the West end. The North porch is very good, and close to it is a fine old yew tree.

298. Whatlington Church, S.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; Dec. and Perp.  
“ “ W.,  $14 \times 10$ .

The original character of this Church was sadly changed many years back by additions quite at variance with the original Church. The South side escaped mutilation.

299. Wiggonholt Church, S.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; Norman and E.E.

300. Willingdon Church, S.W.,  $20 \times 14$  ; N., E.E., and Perp.  
“ “ N.W.,  $20 \times 14$ .  
Sundial in Churchyard.

This is a large Church of striking aspect from the South-West, consisting of spacious nave, chancel, North aisle, and South porch with a lofty tower. The windows are chiefly Perpendicular, large, and of good design. On the North side are lofty trees, adding to the pleasing effect of this interesting Church.

301. Wilmington Church, N.E.,  $24 \times 19$  ; N. and E.E.  
“ “ N.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; Perp. features.  
“ “ S.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
“ “ Details of Windows,  $7 \times 5$ .  
“ “ Font,  $14 \times 10$ .

This ancient and interesting Church adjoins the ruins of the Priory. It consists of chancel, nave, North and South short transepts, with tower and shingled spire at the West end. There are many points of interest in this edifice,—the North and South transepts not coinciding, also two narrow Norman windows placed high up on the walls of the chancel, and a low side window on the North wall of the chancel. A noble yew tree, with grandly-spreading branches protects the edifice on the North.

302. Winchelsea Church, 1873, N.E.,  $22 \times 17$  ; Dec.  
“ “ 1873, S.W.  
“ “ Ruined Arches, S.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
Exterior of Choir of Grey Friars' Monastery,  $14 \times 10$ .  
Interior of Choir, with Chancel Arch,  $14 \times 10$ .

This grand and venerable Parish Church is the most interesting relic in Sussex, although the choir and chancel, with fragments of

the transepts now only remain of this large cruciform Church. The architectural details are throughout of a most interesting character. The chief feature in the chancel is the richly canopied tomb ascribed to Gervase Alard, with a recumbent effigy. There are, however, other monuments of interest. It is impossible to describe the effect this Church produces as it suddenly comes into view on the North-East, at the top of the eminence on which it is situated. The picturesque effect is heightened by the gables, arches, the flying buttress windows, low tower, with pyramidal roof and dormer windows, all of which combine harmoniously with the colour and weather-stains produced by time. The remains of the Monastery of Grey Friars, Winchelsea, is included,—namely the exterior view of the choir, and the interior of the choir with chancel arch.

303. Wisborough Green Church, S.W.,  $28\frac{1}{2} \times 22$  ; N. and E.E.  
 “ “ “ North Porch,  $14 \times 10$ .

This Church stands on an insulated hill, and consists of a nave, two aisles, and a tower with a lofty shingled spire—a conspicuous object for miles around.

The tower is Transition Norman, with plain pilaster buttresses on the South and West sides, strengthened by a huge brick buttress two thirds of the height, embracing one half of each pilaster and projecting at the base. The North aisle is even with the tower, having a pent roof with a narrow Norman window just underneath, and a Norman door at the base, partially blocked. The buttresses at the N.W. angle are peculiar. The clerestory windows are Transition Norman. The large study of this Church presents all these details.

304. Wiston Church, N.W.,  $20 \times 14$  ; Dec.

Under an arch of the South side is a stone effigy of a child.

305. Withyham Church, S.E.,  $20 \times 14$  ; E.E., Dec., and Perp.  
 “ “ N.W.,  $20 \times 14$ .

This imposing Church consists of large chancel, nave, with South aisle, spacious South porch, and a massive embattled tower at the West end. The Buckhurst Chapel at the North-East angle is Perpendicular, and contains numerous monuments of the Dorset family. Over the door of the porch is a carved stone sun-dial, with the date 1674. This edifice adjoins the entrance to Buckhurst Park.

306. East Wittering Church, S.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; Norman and E.E.  
 “ “ Before alteration, S.E.,  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 “ “ South door,  $9 \times 7$ .  
 “ “ Interior of north wall of nave,  $14 \times 7$ .
307. West Wittering Church, S.E.,  $14 \times 10$  ; E.E. and Dec.  
 “ “ N.E.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ Before alternation, S.W.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ North door,  $7\frac{3}{4} \times 5$ .  
 “ “ Pillar in Nave,  $7 \times 5$ .

308. Wivelsfield Church, S.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; Norman and Transition.  
 “ “ N.W.,  $14 \times 10$  ; E.E.  
 “ “ Before alteration, S.W.,  $10 \times 7$ .

This ancient Church presents many points of interest ; the walls are Norman and Transition Norman—the North door Norman—

and the South door Perpendicular. It has a square tower with a shingled cap at the West end of the aisle. The chancel was lengthened and a new North aisle added in 1870.

309. Woodmancote Church, N.E., 14 × 10 ; Dec. and Perp.  
 “ “ Before alteration, N.E., 9½ × 7½.  
 “ “ Font, 10 × 7 ; Norman.
310. Woolavington Church, S.E., 20 × 14 ; E.E. and Dec.  
 “ “ N.E., 14 × 10.

This small and ancient Church is situated on a steep hill, with dark hanging woods, immediately above the Manor House, which for many years was the favourite abode and retreat of the late Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester. The approach differs from that of any other Church in Sussex. In the Church is the Pastoral Staff which was presented to the Bishop. On the South side are four graves—one that of Samuel Wilberforce, the second that of his wife, the third that of one of his sons, while the fourth is that of Mrs. Manning, wife of Dr. Manning, Archdeacon of Chichester, subsequently Cardinal Manning. Nothing can exceed the beauty of this spot and the views around. The Church was severely repaired, and some additions made at the expense of the last Bishop. This Church is but half a mile from Graffham Church through the Park.

311. Woolbeding Church, S.W., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ Font, 10 × 7.

This is a picturesque Church, notwithstanding that the tower and chancel were re-built in the last century, but the fine yew tree on the South side spreads its branches partly over the building, and helps to give a venerable appearance to this spot.

312. Worth Church (1851), S.E., 14 × 10. ; Saxon.  
 “ “ N.E., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ N.W., 14 × 10.  
 “ “ Font, 10 × 7.  
 “ “ Lych-gate, S.

This very ancient and curious Church is admitted to have the most perfect and genuine ground plan of the Saxon period. Its situation is on high ground, and it is approached through an old lych-gate, mostly of wood, on the North-West side. The Church is cruciform, and comprises nave, North and South transepts, and a chancel with circular apse. Over the North transept is an old-fashioned wooden bell chamber, with dwarf shingled spire resting on four large wooden upright posts, within the building and very quaint in appearance. This curious appendage has now been removed, and a tower with shingled spire has been erected in its place, to the detriment of the picturesque character of the building. The studies of this Church in 1851 show all these details and the actual condition of the building before any alterations were attempted. The most remarkable section of this Church is the chancel, inside and out, supported by heavy buttresses. The outer angles of the walls of the nave and transepts have the usual quoins of the Saxon era,—long and short strips of stone. On the removal of plaster from the North wall several important Saxon features were brought to light. The windows on this side are interesting. The font is ancient and presents, in point of fact, two fonts placed one upon the other, and resting upon four dwarf columns. The lower font is circular, the upper square and one face of this latter has Early English carved work.

Worthing.—This was formerly a hamlet and Chapelry of Broadwater.

313. Yapton Church (1851), N.W.,  $16 \times 14$  ; Saxon, Norman, and later features.  
 “ “ S.E.,  $20 \times 14$ .  
 “ “ N.,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ W.,  $16 \times 13$ .  
 “ “ Font,  $14 \times 10$ .  
 “ “ Details, Chancel Arch, East Window, Pillar in Nave.

This again is a most quaint and picturesque old Church, portions of which are Saxon, deserving close examination, as this building is unique in some respects and totally unlike any others. It has a low tower and spire at the West end, and a window divided by a baluster, with much ivy all around. The windows on the North and South walls of the body of the Church are very primitive. The interior is the same, full of quaintness, this being one of the Churches which has not been interfered with beyond slight repairs. The font is ancient, with special features of ornamentation. One of the studies of this Church is of the year 1851. Bilsham Chapel in this Parish is now a double cottage inhabited by labourers. An ancient door and three buttresses remain.

The following Churches have been pulled down during the century :—

Aldrington.	Newtimber.
Fairlight.	Ore (unroofed and left in ruins).
Goring.	Pett.
Hove.	Plaistow.
Hunston.	St. John's Lewes.
Hurstpierpoint.	Slinfold.
Keymer.	Selsey (chancel only left).
Littlehampton.	Storrington.
Middleton (washed away).	West Blatchington.
Mid Lavant.	
Milland Chapel.	

The following *new* Churches are included in this collection :—

Broadbridge Heath (District Church).	Offham.
Colgate (District Church).	Pett.
Fairlight.	Polegate (District Church).
Goring.	Slinfold.
Groombridge (partly in Sussex).	Southbourne.
Hurstpierpoint.	Southwater.
Middleton.	Staplefield Common.
Newtimber.	West Lavington.

