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For details of school history see T.G. Willis Records of Chichester pp. , , C. Burton Fairbrother, The Oliver Whitby School at Chichester, and In Memoriam Mr. C.H.R. Ballard, The Late Headmaster of the Oliver Whitby School.

Baker - Charles Barclay - Charles H. Barden - William Barrett Proprietor of a daguerreotype studio in Chichester around 1840. It has been granted for but a short time, and is parted with because the Proprietor has taken a larger business in another county. The notice that appeared in the Hampshire Telegraph and Sussex Chronicle on Saturday, 26th June 1840, reads as follows: The six towns covered by the daguerreotype licence were listed as Chichester, Bognor, Littlehampton, Arundel, Petworth and Midhurst. The Times notice added that a "glass room" the photographic studio was included in the sale. The identity of "A. The newspaper notices provide a few clues about the mysterious "A. A possible candidate is Alfred Barber, a bookseller and stationer by trade, who had purchased a daguerreotype licence from Richard Beard and had set up a studio in Nottingham in October 1840. Alfred Barber - the "A. After he was forced to close his Nottingham studio in 1841, Alfred Barber moved south and from he worked as a daguerreotype artist in the southern counties of England. Alfred Barber was born in Nottingham on 19th March 1805, the son of Mary and Thomas Barber junior, a Nottinghamshire portrait painter. In 1840, Alfred Barber entered into negotiations with Richard Beard, a patent speculator who owned the patent rights to the daguerreotype process in England. Unfortunately for Barber, around this time Nottingham was experiencing a recession in the lace and hosiery trades and therefore his photographic studio attracted only a small number of customers. Between 7th September and 10th January 1841, Alfred Barber only took 53 portraits. Barber struggled to keep up his payments to Richard Beard, who took legal action against the Nottinghamshire photographer, who was forced to close his photographic portrait studio in January 1841. After a period working as a daguerreotype artist in St. Peter Port, Guernsey, and St. Helier in Jersey, from Alfred Barber operated in the southern counties of England. In 1842, Alfred Barber joined forces with John Frederick Goddard, who had been allowed by Beard to operate photographic portrait studios in Hampshire. By May 1842, Alfred Barber was taking daguerreotype portraits in Winchester and early in 1843, he and Goddard established a daguerreotype studio in Southampton. Alfred Barber eventually settled in Bristol, where he died on 8th March 1844, eleven days short of his 76th birthday. Other sources include R. I am grateful to Raymond Turley for first drawing my attention to A. At the time of the census, five year old George was living with his parents and six brothers and sisters at their house in Southgate, Chichester. George Allen was employed as a photographer by Thomas Russell c at his studio at 20 Southgate, Chichester. Between 1840 and 1845, George Allen was producing photographic views of Chichester under the name of G. A number of photographs by G. At this time, Richard J. When he was in his mid-twenties, William James Baker later known as Denis Walter Baker was working as a photographic artist in the Welsh city of Cardiff. In the census Denis Walter Baker is shown living with his wife and young son in Chichester. A daughter named Doris Evelyn Baker was born during 4th Quarter of 1843. Another daughter, Eunice Dorothy Baker, was born in 1844. On the census return, Denis Walter Baker is described as a forty-four year old "Photographic Artist". Trade directories list D. Baker as a photographer at 8 Cleveland Road, Chichester, until 1845. Denis Walter Baker apparently left Chichester after the death of his first wife. There is a record of a marriage between Denis W. Baker was born during the final quarter of 1800. During the mids, Denis W. Baker was recorded as a photographer at 21 Green Road, Portsmouth, Hampshire. Baker as a photographer at 21 Green Road, Portsmouth in the trades section of the county directory. Eustace Gerald Baker left England for a new life in Canada in the early 1850s. Eunice became the mother of two daughters Julia Arnell, who was born in Chichester at the end of 1845 and Sylvia Arnel, who was born in India a few years later. To read an account of the life and career of the Brighton photographer Richard James Baker, click on the following link: Oving School was established in 1845 by Miss Woods of Shopwyke. In 1846, there were pupils on roll at Oving Elementary School, which had an average attendance of thirty children. Oving School closed in 1847. Baker in its Photographic Collection, including: Picture Postcards by Denis W. Baker, Photographer, 8 Cleveland Road, Chichester". Courtesy of Rendel Williams of Sussex Postcards. Denis Walter Baker generally took his portraits "on location". Info website, click on the link

below: When her daughter Julia was still an infant, Eunice and her husband William George Arnell born , Portsmouth went to live in India, where their second daughter Sylvia Arnell was born in I am indebted to Rendel Williams and his excellent website Sussex Postcards. Charles Barclay was an early itinerant photographer who ended his career in Chichester when he was in his sixties. Charles Barclay was born on 4th August in London, Middlesex. The union of Charles and Mary Ann Barclay produced at least eight children: In the Summer of , Barclay operated a temporary photographic portrait studio at 2 St. James Street, Winchester, Hampshire. Barclay left Winchester in October and by the following February he was taking photographic portraits in Newbury, Berkshire. On 14th February, , Barclay announced on the front page of the Essex Standard that he was ready to take portraits at High Street, Colchester. After his short stay in Essex, Barclay gradually made his way back to the south coast. If the subject of the portrait is William Dennis, the likeness could have been made by Charles Barclay during his stay in Hampshire. Mary Ann Barclay, then aged 26, married Jabez Dennis, a twenty-five year old factory worker, on the 31st January at St. At the time of the census, Charles Barclay was lodging at 39a East Street, Chichester and he gave his occupation as "Photographer". Barclay was, by this date, a sixty-two year old widower and while his earlier stints as a photographic artist in other towns lasted only a matter of days, weeks, or months at the most, he remained in Chichester for the next six years. Barclay established a permanent photographic studio in South Street, Chichester and operated from these premises until Around , Charles Barclay returned to Hampshire. The death certificate records that Charles Barclay had been working as a grocer before his death. The US census records Charles and his younger brother Josiah transcribed "Joseph" on the census return living with relatives in Nebraska City. Josiah Dennis settled in Williamsport, Indiana, where he died on 30th October , aged Charles Barclay operated the photographic portrait studio in South Street, Chichester from around until Acknowledgements My thanks to Thomas A. When Walter Malby died in September , his thirty-three year old widow, Agnes Malby, took over the running of the East Street studio. Charles Barden senior, his wife, and four children, settled in Tunbridge Wells, where Charles Hugh Barden found work as a photographer. In the census, Barden is shown living with his parents and four siblings at Camden Road, Tunbridge Wells and is described as a "Photographer", aged For the next ten years Charles and Emily lived in Tunbridge Wells, the birthplace of their first four children - Hugh born c , Albert born c and twins Daisy and Violet born In an advertisement published in , Charles H. Barden is described as a "Portrait and Landscape Photographer". Although Barden was known to employ an assistant, his advertisements clearly state that "Chas. Barden will personally photograph each sitter". Barden remained in Chichester for over 10 years. Two sons were born in Chichester - Charles junior who arrived around and Harold George Barden whose birth was registered in the town during the 2nd Quarter of Barden of 68 East Street, Chichester c Photographic Portraits by Charles H. William Barrett junior became a travelling photographer in the north of England. In July , Barrett moved on to Durham where he set up another temporary studio. After three months in Durham, William Barrett travelled south towards Worcestershire. Barrett had reached the city of Worcester by the Autumn of William Barrett continued his journey south, reaching Sussex around William Barrett and his wife Catherine were in Chichester for the birth of their first child Kate, who arrived around A contemporary newspaper report mentions that "Mr. Barrett, the Photographer" was "well known in Chichester ". Barrett also took photographic portraits in nearby towns and in he was in Worthing with his family. The following year, William Barrett and his family settled in the nearby seaside resort of Bognor. At the time of the census, William Barrett, his wife Catherine and their two daughters, Kate and Julia, were living at a house in New Street, Bognor. William Barrett is entered on the census return as a "Photographer", aged

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It is approached by the Roman road from London, a part of the Stane Street which enters Chichester from the north-east by the East Gate. Here the road changes its direction to almost due west and passing out at the West Gate forms the main road to Portsmouth. Converging on this road at the East Gate is a road which a little further east branches to Bognor and Oving. A road from Midhurst, the medieval road from London, enters the city by the North Gate and passes out by the South Gate to Selsey and the villages to the south. The Southern Railway, on the line from London to Portsmouth, has a station to the south of the town, opened in 1841, with a branch single line to Midhurst opened in 1842. Chichester has become, in the last few years, a centre for motor omnibus traffic. The Chichester canal, completed in 1811, has a branch from Hunston Bridge to the canal basin by Chichester station. Between Hunston and Ford it has been disused forty years; and between Chichester and Birdham it is falling into disuse, not having been maintained by Chichester Corporation, to whom it was given by the old Canal Company. Argent sprinkled with drops sable a chief indented gules with a leopard of England therein. Chichester, being the seat of the bishop, is the ecclesiastical centre of the diocese, and it is also the administrative centre for West Sussex. It is, further, an important trading town, with markets serving a large district around. The extent of Chichester has altered at various times. Like all ancient towns, it probably covered in early times a large area outside the walls, for purposes of defence and for food supplies. The municipal area before the Conquest is not known, but the chief parish of St. Peter Subdeanery, now known as St. Peter the Great, together with the subordinate parishes of the churches within the walls and those of the churches of St. Bartholomew without, probably represent the district served by the Saxon minster of St. Peter. It was then stated that the King of the Romans Richard, Earl of Cornwall had nothing beyond a distance of 30 ft. All tenements beyond the ditch were outside his liberty and jurisdiction, and the bailiffs of the city could not exercise their office there. We know that the citizens and the bishop held lands in this direction, and possibly the district to the north of Chichester, included in the boundary existing before 1154. This boundary approximately went to St. Bartholomew. By the new boundary of this northern area was retained intact, but the limits of the city were extended to the west, south and east. Bartholomew, All Saints, St. Peter Subdeanery, and St. James extra-parochial district, and in 1154. The city was formerly divided into ten wards, two for each of the four main streets, together with wards for the Pallant and the Vintry, which latter included St. Peter. The duty of keeping the wall in repair was recognised in the 12th century, for when the dean desired to open a way from his garden to his land and orchards between the wall and the River Lavant, he obtained a licence from the king to make a postern gate. Doorway in West Street Except for the upkeep of the castle, little is heard of the defence of the city until 1154, when the men of the King of the Romans had a grant of murage for five years from the king. The house of Emeline de Merstone was said to be divided into two messuages, one of which had been built almost in the ditch quasi de fossato, and therefore was said to owe one penny to the king, as well as 18d. It appears that there was a ditch fossatum around the part of the city where the castle had been situated, but there was no ditch round the portion where the property of the church lay, save the stream of the Lavant. The bishop Robert Stratford and the dean and chapter, in view of the poverty of the city and the heavy expense, agreed to share in the work, the king consenting that such share should not form a precedent. The elm trees along these walls had been planted in 1154. The medieval city was probably composed mainly of timber-framed buildings, and indeed, until the 17th century, when brick was employed, with the exception of a few stone houses, other materials were little used. At the turn of the 18th century, however, there was a gradual change in the appearance of the town, and by the end of the century it had been almost entirely rebuilt. Except for the shop-fronts and one or two alterations and replacements due to fires it has altered very little since then. Architecturally the general character of the buildings is rather primitive, but there is some excellent work in the larger houses, the most noteworthy feature being the number of beautiful 18th-century doorways and their fanlights, and the surprising number, ingenuity of arrangement, and excellent detail of the bow-fronted

windows in the main streets. Like all Roman walled towns, Chichester was divided into four quarters by two main roads or streets crossing approximately in the middle of the town. At the crossing and extending up North and East Streets was the Market Place, which has been encroached on considerably during the last years. Olave which may indicate the former frontage of the Market Place. The cross was erected by Edward Story, Bishop of Chichester , about the year In fulfilment of his will, his executors granted to the dean and chapter property in North Kingsham in compensation for land, formerly belonging to the cathedral, upon which had been set up a cross in the midst of the city. Six pieces argent and sable with three storks close sable. The cross is an eight-sided building of Caen stone, having a central shaft above which is a cupola, fn. Internally, the ribbed vaulting springs from the massive central shaft to small pillars at the outer wall. Around the base of the central column is a low stone seat, and the floor is stone-paved and raised on steps. The finial of the ogee-arched hood supports a cinquefoil-headed niche with an elaborately carved canopy, surmounted by a crocketed finial with iron standard. At the sides of the hood are two rows of ogee-arched panels, and above them is a heavily moulded panelled parapet of four quatrefoil compartments. Each buttress is of two stages terminating in square crocketed and panelled pinnacles supporting iron standards. The eight crocketed flying buttresses support an eight-sided cupola, with carved open ogee-arches on clustered columns. The cornice carries the curved conical roof crowned by a ball and an iron standard weather-vane, added at the restoration and replacing a square classic finial and clock, which succeeded the original finial containing eight niches for statues. Each side facing a street has no canopy above the niche, but in its place is a clock dial, set in a carved stone surround, resting on the parapet and finished with an ogee-point terminating with a finial and an iron standard which was added in The east side contains a bronze bust of Charles I in a specially formed niche in the place of a statue of the founder which formerly stood there. The fabric was twice repaired—namely, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and again in that of King Charles II, when the bust of his father was added and the finial reinstated, while in Lady Farrington caused the latter to be taken down and substituted a classic bell-cote and clock. The Duke of Richmond made extensive renovations and alterations in ; since that date the cross has remained unaltered. It was railed in in , but the railings were removed in The cross was carefully repaired and treated with a stone preservative in and is now scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act. Around the Market Place were the houses and shops of the burgesses. It is interesting to note the development of the parishes here which include, as in London and other towns, portions of the main streets with boundaries extending to the ends of the gardens and back premises of the houses on each side of the street. The south-west quarter of the city was occupied, except for the street frontages, by the precincts of the cathedral, which are described later. The south side of West Street is, along its eastern half, open to the cathedral churchyard. It was begun by John Edes, who moved to Chidham shortly before He was the elder son of John Edes of Dedham co. Essex and nephew of Dr. He married Hannah, daughter of Thomas Aylwyn of Chichester, in , when he probably began to consider the building of Westgate House. He died, however, in before its completion, leaving it to his widow, who finished it in The lugs of the lead stack pipes bear the initials H. Henry, son of John Edes, resided here and, at his death in , left an only daughter Mary, who married the Rev. John Frankland, Canon Residentiary of Chichester. The house was acquired about the middle of the 18th century by Peckham Williams, sheriff of Sussex in , who was succeeded by John his son. In it was purchased by the West Sussex County Council for their offices. It stands some 8 yds. It is of two stories with basement and attic, and is built of red brick with Portland stone dressings and has a tiled roof. The roof is hipped with lead ridges, and there are dormer windows north and south in the hips. The cornice of wood is heavily decorated and bracketed, but of excellent design. The casement windows are well proportioned with mullions and transoms flush with the wall face; fn. A feature of the building is the number of circular wood-framed windows and elliptical brick basement windows. The south, or street, front shows projecting wings and a stone central portion of slight projection marked by a small pediment. In the brick tympanum of the pediment is a monogram J. The doorway, of poorer design, has a flat arch crowned by a curved pediment broken to receive the coat of arms of the Edes family. The house has been restored in places, notably parts of the ground floor on the north side, while the garden entrance is an entirely modern addition. The chimney-stacks are of brick panelled; two appear to have been rebuilt. Internally the plan is simple. The large central hall gives access to

various rooms, including a smaller hall on the axis, with the staircase on the west. The main hall, which has now been divided into two parts by a wooden screen, has the original panelling to a height of 8 ft. The east room has the original unvarnished pine panelling intact, and the north-east room has plastered walls with the original cornice and a fireplace of bold design in wood painted, with a panelled overmantel, cornice and broken pediment. The west room is panelled to dado level and the original fireplace remains, but the cornice is missing. The staircase runs from attic to basement, and is lacking in interest. The first floor has a large vestibule on the east side. All the rooms retain their panelling except two; that on the west is a fine room with fireplaces of Sussex marble. All the windows in the west wall are modern. The basement, which formerly contained the kitchens and cellars, has been entirely altered. In the small garden on the north side is a large fluted sundial of unusual merit which is probably contemporary with the house. Corbel In Prebendal School

Most of the other houses in West Street are of the 18th century; the Dolphin and Anchor Hotel, of that date, is built of brick plastered and is an interesting old coaching house. The Dolphin was already established in 1710. It has two entrances from the street and five arched windows. To the south-west of the street, there was an early 17th-century house of timber-framing, removed in 1840. The wool store of Messrs. Prior, in Tower Street, was formerly the Lancastrian School, which was moved in to new buildings in Orchard Street.

3: Puritan Values Ltd Sideboards

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The City of Chichester: Historical introduction The City of Chichester: Historical introduction Pages This free content was digitised by double rekeying. The line of the walls and the position of the gates, at least, were preserved. The South Gate is mentioned in a charter. It is clear that the city must have been organised for defence during the Danish raids, to which it was exceptionally exposed. The boundaries suggest that it lay to the south-east of the city, with its western boundary on Fore Street, and running up to the city walls. The fact that there was a mint at Chichester. After the death of Aethelstan the use of a mint signature on the coin fell out of fashion; this, rather than a closure of the mint, may explain the gap in the Chichester coinage between the reigns of Aethelstan and Edgar; a coin of Edgar has the signature Cise Ci vitas coupled with the name of a moneyer, Flodwine. An increase in the establishment at Chichester in the reign of Aethelred II, which was part of a general increase of moneyers throughout the country, brought the number of moneyers up to eight in the course of the reign, namely, Aelfwine, Aethelm, Aethelstan, Cunna, Eadnoth, Heawulf, Leofric and Wunstan. In the time of Harold I the moneyers were Aelfric, Goda, Godric, and Leofric, and in that of Harthacnut we have only the name of Leofwine. After the Conquest the mint continued with a reduced establishment. No further coinage appears until the reign of King John. The existence of a monastery in the city seems to be implied in a charter. Peter, possibly of the double monastery type, would seem to be reliable. The problem is one which attracted the special interest of Mr. Ballard, being intimately associated, as he thought, with the theory of the military origin of the borough. Deducting the 36 haws which belonged to the bishopric, we are left with The 15 haws attached to Stoughton. The residence of the king or earl one would expect to have been in the north-west quarter, and on its abandonment there would arise the haws of Edward the king and Godwin, probably the earl. Besides these haws, upon each of which there may have been one or more houses, there were six burgesses attached to the manor of Felpham held by the Abbess of Shaftesbury, and three burgesses attached to Halnaker held by Alward. Pancras parish, which extends into the eastern side of this quarter, were held of the manor of Halnaker. The city prospered by the translation of the see from Selsey to Chichester. The Saxon holders of the haws and the manors to which they had been attached, had all been dispossessed by Eleven of the haws were then held by Robert Fitz Tetbald, sheriff of Arundel. The first of these fires occurred in , when the city and cathedral were burnt; the second was in , when the Market Place. He died in ,. Gules a lion or. In Simon, Bishop-elect of Chichester, had a grant of Chichester for life, at the ancient farm, for which he gave the king two palfreys. The reversion of the grant of the city, after the death of Simon, was given a fortnight later, as dower, to Queen Isabel, wife of King John. This short period of activity has an interesting background of documentary evidence. Three writs of the year bear reference to the coinage of Chichester. Whatever its cause, its result was the closure of some mints, among them Chichester, which never again took part in the royal coinage. Simon, Bishop of Chichester, died in , when the Queen entered into possession of the city, and held it at the ancient farm. After the death of John, Queen Isabel married in Hugh of Lusignan, Count of la Marche, and in they received a confirmation of their rights in Chichester. Argent a lion gules crowned or in a border sable bezanty. Besides the farm the citizens had to pay tallage to the king while the city was in his hands, and to the earl after it had been granted to him. The imposition of tallages, which were collected by the royal officers and fell as a burden on all the citizens alike, shows perhaps a decrease of independence of the citizens; the levy of aids, on the other hand, was assessed and collected by the citizens themselves. Richard, Earl of Cornwall, died in , and was succeeded by his son Edmund, who died in , seised of the city of Chichester, which he held by the same rent as before, his cousin, King Edward I, being his heir. Richard, and repeatedly sent offerings to his shrine in the cathedral. While the city was held by the Earls of Cornwall it was attached to the Honour of Wallingford, and in the keeper of the Honour was ordered to deliver the farm of the city to Roger le Bigod, Earl of Norfolk. Previously the grants of the city at farm to the citizens had been limited in time and power. Hereafter the

Crown from time to time granted out the fee farm rent, but the citizens retained the full custody of the city. Thus in the farm was given to William de Montacute until he should be provided for otherwise, *fn.* He was succeeded by his son Thomas *d.* The fee farm rent in part or as a whole has been granted in the form of annuities from time to time, the owners having no personal connexion with the city. England in a border argente. In we have an early instance of intense political bias in Chichester. The citizens were themselves put to great charges in repairing the walls of the city against a threatened invasion of the enemy and were pardoned the arrears of their farm. There was very strong popular ill-feeling against them throughout while their conduct was under discussion in parliament. The individuals accused of this outrage were the dean, three canons, the parsons of the churches of St. Martin, Chichester, the chaplain of St. It is not clear if the mayor himself was involved. At Lewes Easter the defendants did not appear, and the sheriff returned that they all belonged to the liberty of Chichester, and had nothing in his bailiwick by which he might attach them. The bailiff of the liberty declared that they were not to be found in his bailiwick. At a further county court held at Chichester, the dean and 18 clerks appeared, and were remitted to custody. Probably as a means of withdrawing the suit, a hardly credible statement was made as to their death, which the bishop did not deny. One canon, John de Mitforde, was fined and outlawed by the judgment of the whole county and in the presence of the coroners. The sheriff was ordered to pursue 37 laymen from county court to county court and to outlaw them if they did not appear. There seems to be no reason for any local unpopularity of the bishop: It is almost certain, however, that the absence of records is the explanation, and not the absence of the pestilence, as cases occurred as near as Appledram. We have not much evidence to show how the Reformation affected Chichester. The two orders of Friars in Chichester surrendered to the king in October Richard and the suppression of the numerous chantries. The hospitals of St. James escaped confiscation and were reformed and remodelled by Queen Elizabeth. Some light on the condition of the city in the late 16th century is thrown by an anonymous petition addressed to the Lord Treasurer of England in A desire was expressed that the ruins of the city should be repaired and amended, according to the charters of the city. We know from another clause that thieves could go in and out of the city over the broken walls. The ancient methods of buying and selling in the city should, it was thought, be restored, a reference probably to the decayed guilds, if we may judge from the 17th-century revival of industrial companies. The good harbour, not three miles away, ought to shelter sail of ships of or tons apiece. Chichester in the 17th century has a clearer and more interesting political history than at any other period; it has also certain marked constitutional and economic developments, but the different lines of advance are best treated separately. In there was evidently acute discontent with this form of taxation. Fane wrote to the Earl of Rutland that shipmoney was unpaid and the soldiers unruly, adding: Nathaniel Brent, in There was evidently friction between the city and the Close: Pancras, had built a gallery in his church to receive strangers, and at their charges, but he was willing to pull it down. The importance of Chichester lay in its position on the coast, its proximity to Portsmouth and its comparative nearness to London. Next morning the sheriff, Sir Edward Ford, entered the city with trained bands, and took control, forcing the mayor to stand by at the Town Cross, while a general pardon was proclaimed. The Parliamentary citizens sought aid from Portsmouth which did not arrive. Hence the city was divided against itself throughout the brief siege. The royalists began with a sortie through the North Gate, which was beaten back. Waller, in spite of some damage by the town ordnance, mounted his batteries to the north and called upon the garrison to surrender. A small force was then quartered at the South Gate, but not without warm skirmishes; the eastern suburbs were seized and from St. On the seventh day, at night, preparations were made for a simultaneous attack all round; culverins were drawn within pistol shot of the East Gate, plans were made to fire the West Gate and to petard the Postern Gate that issued out of the Deanery through the city walls into the fields, and was walled up only a single brick thick. Reeves, was obviously an eye-witness to the destruction. The records and muniments of the cathedral probably suffered severe losses at this time, and the cathedral library narrowly escaped being sold in London, after a period of neglect and confusion. The suburbs of St. Bartholomew had been almost completely demolished and recovered very slowly. In Hopton threatened an attack, advancing as far as West Dean, but the citizens took no further part in the struggle. The Clubmen, who opposed both sides, were active in the surrounding villages, and when 67 men were to be impressed within the rape, only 27 could be brought in, and

these with great violence. Algernon Sidney was Governor of Chichester, but there are no details of his period of office. As a regicide he fled in to Switzerland, where he died in . In , Dutch prisoners were sent to Chichester for safe custody, and the Elizabeth of Chichester was given a commission for privateering against the Dutch. In it was suspected that Chichester might be the objective of Royalist attack; 2, troops were sent to the neighbourhood, an order was given to demolish the walls, and naval defences were organised, fn. Cromwell had made something of an internal revolution by consolidating the eight parishes into two, by making the mayor and corporation governors of St. Puritan feeling remained strong even after the Restoration, and in a chapel was built in Eastgate Square, for the small Baptist congregation which had previously assembled at a house in South Street. There was a Quaker meeting in Rumboldswyke in , when William Cooper was presented by the churchwardens for allowing it to be held in his house. Towards the end of the reign of Charles II there was a marked increase of a strong dissenting and Parliamentary party, especially between and

4: Whitby School's OLIVER! The Musical Highlights December on Vimeo

OLIVER! was performed by Whitby Upper School Students, Grades It was directed and choreographed by Allyn Rathus with musical direction by Kim DiNicola and Megan Harris acting as Assistant Director.

Email this article to a friend To send a link to this page you must be logged in. A reliable bet to top the list would be the cathedral, looming large over the city, its spire even visible from the sea. From later centuries, the Market Cross c , the 18th century Council House and the Butter Market , much altered in would also contend for places in the top ten. All of these sights featured eight decades ago in a delightful book which I discovered when researching the work of a local architect. West of the Arun, published in , contains drawings of local buildings and scenery by students at the City of Chichester School of Art. And about a third of the book is devoted to Chichester itself. The sights mentioned above may elicit little surprise but the students also hunted out some lesser-known parts of the city. Even in the cathedral they gained access to little visited areas such as the triforium the gallery above the arches of the nave, choir and transepts. At a time of more relaxed attitudes to health and safety, there are even views from the parapet and from a door in the roof. Edes House today Chichester has changed and grown but the book highlights how much has survived the past 80 years. County Hall, now Edes House Among the more modest corners of the city to feature, there are two drawings of the steps and archways in the East Walls. Today these walls look little different, apart from the disappearance of the door in the larger archway. Its neighbour to the right was not so lucky. It must have disappeared when Avenue de Chartres was driven through Westgate Fields in the s. Like the shop, some of the grander landmarks have seen changes of use and of name. Butter Market now The County Council was soon to move to the big new building, completed in , behind its former home. Splendidly restored, Edes House is now used for Council committee meetings and for cultural events and weddings. Though largely unchanged today, it lacks the gates shown in the drawing. Butter Market Also in West Street, the impressive doorway of numbers has changed little since but is no longer the entrance to Oliver Whitby School. During the Second World War the store Morants, bombed out of its home in Portsmouth, moved into part of the school building. It is now the House of Fraser department store, although the school motto *Vis et Sapientia* strength and wisdom is still visible on the upper level. Part of another long-vanished school was located in number 5 East Pallant, a fine three storey Georgian building. Founded in , Chichester School prepared boys for the armed services and universities. East Pallant now An advertisement from boasted of two boarding houses and extensive playing fields. Although stripped of its climbing plants, the East Pallant building looks little different today from the drawing in West of the Arun. As with schools, the number of churches in central Chichester has dwindled. There were once eight parish churches within the city walls. Both buildings still stand today although they no longer function as churches. East Pallant drawing The picture of a barn in The Hornet reminds us that, for much of its history, Chichester had strong connections to the surrounding countryside. The links to agriculture had an impact on other senses than the sight. The livestock market ceased to be held around the Market Cross in but its new location was still close to the city centre. The agricultural character of Chichester found more favour in an account closer to the date of our drawings. In the Buildings of England volume for Sussex , Ian Nairn remarked that the outer areas to the north and west now resembled outer Manchester, a comment that was kind to neither city. The Buildings of England series of books is being revised, and when the new volume for West Sussex is published, I expect that its authors will still find much to celebrate. Indeed, with traffic restricted in the historic centre, he might feel that the contemporary city is kinder to the nose than it was a century ago. Nominate your favourite food, drink and hospitality businesses and they will be in with a chance of scooping one of these prestigious trophies.

5: The City of Chichester: General introduction | British History Online

Peter Hughes, author of the book, which is called 'Oliver Whitby School, A History', is an old blue coat boy himself and remembers both the good and bad times at the school.

It was by a source of water the river Lavant and close to a harbor so supplies could be brought by ship from France. Soon the Roman army moved on. The king of the local Celtic tribe, Cogidubnus, cooperated with the Romans rather than resist them. The Romans left him as a puppet king of Sussex. After the Romans had left the fort Codignubus decided to take it over and make it into a town. The Romans called Chichester Noviomagus, which means new market place. Roman Chichester was built on a grid pattern. In the center of the town was the forum, a marketplace lined with shops and public buildings. People in Roman Chichester used cesspits and obtained their water from wells but in the streets there were drains for rainwater. In the late 2nd century a ditch was dug around Roman Chichester and earth ramparts were erected with a wooden palisade on top. Early in the 3rd century stone walls were built. In the 4th century they were strengthened with bastions, semi-circular towers. A ballistae, a form of giant crossbow, could be mounted on one. About 80 AD an amphitheater was built beside Roman Chichester. It would have had tiers of wooden seats for about people. On special occasions gladiators fought to the death but usually the entertainment consisted of cock fighting and bear baiting. The animal was chained and dogs were trained to attack it. Another pastime was going to the public baths, which stood near Chapel Street. In Roman times going to the baths was not just to get clean but was also a way to socialize, the Roman equivalent of going to the pub. In Roman Chichester rich people lived in houses with glass windows, mosaic floors, painted murals on their walls and even a form of central heating called a hypocaust. Of course, most people were very poor and had none of these things. In Roman Chichester there were carpenters, blacksmiths, bronze smiths, potters and leather workers. There were also people who made combs and boxes from bone. In the 4th century Chichester declined along with the rest of Roman Britain. The last Roman soldiers left Britain in AD. No one knows for sure. It may have been abandoned or it may be that some people continued to live there and the town limped on with a much smaller population. In the late 5th or early 6th century the Saxons arrived. Chichester is named after a Saxon called Cissa. The Saxons called any group of Roman buildings a ceaster. It changed to Cisscester then finally to Chichester. Nothing is known of what happened to Chichester till the late 9th century. At that time Alfred the Great created a network of fortified places across his kingdom where men could gather when the Danes attacked. Often he used old Roman towns or forts. Chichester was made a burgh. In the Danes landed in West Sussex but men from Chichester and the surrounding area went out to meet them. They routed the Danes, killing several hundred men and capturing several ships. However the burgh of Chichester was not just a stronghold. It was also a flourishing town with a weekly market. In the 10th century there was a mint in Chichester so by then it must have been an important community. That seems very small to us but remember that most people lived in tiny villages of about people. Any settlement with over 1, inhabitants was a fair sized town. By the 13th century Chichester had probably grown to about 2, people. Still very small by our standards but it would have been a lively place especially on market days. The South-eastern part of Chichester belonged to the Archbishop of Chichester belonged to the Archbishop of Canterbury. This area was called the Palatine. In time the name became corrupted to Pallant. The Normans built a motte and bailey castle in Chichester in what is now Priory Park. This was a wooden fort on an artificial hill a motte surrounded by a ditch and rampart with a wooden palisade a bailey. Later the castle may have been rebuilt in stone. In there was civil war and some barons invited a French prince to come and be king of England. His French soldiers occupied the castle. The French prince was eventually persuaded to go home and the castle was demolished. In the local bishop moved his bishopric from Selsey to Chichester, changing its history forever. Chichester Cathedral was built after and it was consecrated in Unfortunately this building was severely damaged by fire in and it was rebuilt. Another fire devastated the cathedral in and it again had to be rebuilt. Chichester Cathedral originally had a bell tower but in the early 15th century this was moved to a separate tower called a campanile. The cathedral was given a spire to replace it. There were weekly markets in Chichester but from the bishop was given the right to hold a

fair. A fair was like a market but was held annually and attracted buyers and sellers from all over Southern England. The fair was held for 8 days each October. It was called the Sole fair after a sloe tree, which grew in field by Northgate. In King Stephen gave Chichester its first charter a document confirming its rights and privileges. In the Middle Ages merchants were organised into bodies called guilds which looked after their interests. These vaults still exist. In the 13th century it is recorded that wool was exported from Chichester from Dell Quay. The king tried to control the trade by only allowing certain ports to export wool. These ports were called staples. In Chichester was made a staple port. Chichester Harbour was deeper than it is today. It has since silted up. Until ocean-going ships could sail up to Dell Quay. There were many cloth workers in Medieval Chichester. After it was woven wool was cleaned and thickened. This was done by pounding it in a mixture of water and clay. The wool was pounded by wooden hammers worked by watermills. This was called fulling. The watermills were called fulling mills. There were several in Chichester on the River Lavant. There were also weavers and dyers in the town. There was also a needle making industry in Chichester in the Middle Ages. There were also the same craftsmen found in any town. These included brewers, bakers and butchers. Crooked S Lane was once called The Shambles and was full of slaughterhouses. To us it would seem very unhygienic. Butchers threw offal into the street. Other craftsmen in Chichester included blacksmiths, carpenters, coopers, wheelwrights, cobblers and other leather workers who made saddles and gloves. There was also a tanning industry in Chichester. Tree bark was soaked in fresh water to extract tannin to tan leather. In the 13th century the friars arrived in England. The friars were like monks but instead of withdrawing from the world they went out to preach and help the poor. In Chichester there were Dominican friars called blackfriars because of the color of their costumes. They lived in the South East of the town where St Johns church is today. They owned the land around the friary from the town wall up to where Baffins Road and Friary Lane are today. From about Franciscan friars known as grey friars lived in buildings in St Martins Square. In they moved to the site of the castle. This establishment previously existed in South Street. In the Middle Ages the only hospitals were manned by monks who cared for the sick as best they could.

6: Oliver Whitby School Chichester : Peter J. E. Hughes :

House of Fraiser, Formerly Oliver Whitby School founded in 1840 Rebuilt in 1860 ; Sir Reginald Bloomfield, architect. The school was closed in 1918

Attributed to Daniel Cottier. An Aesthetic Movement side cabinet, with intricate inlaid geometric patterns and classical jasper circular panels to the upper cupboards with nymphs and fairies and goddess on porcelain panels, but goddess of what luna, winged helmets are they both female.. The dresser was originally commissioned by a parson, who chose the oak tree from which it was to be made. It was later purchased by Charles Fairbrother in when he settled in Chichester as headmaster of the Oliver Whitby School Bluecoat school from - and was in use in the school in the first decade of the last century and has been in the Fairbrother family for over years. Height 76" , Width 42" , Depth 19". With an unusual but handy slide that gives you extra serving area which pulls out from just below the centre of the main work area. Height 46", Width 48", Depth 24". A step down to a generous central serving area, a pair of large cupboards to the lower left hand side and a single drawer to the right with a further cupboard below, the door with a wine claret jug and glasses inlaid with pewter and a very early form of plastic, the only time I have seen early plastic inlaid into a piece of furniture was on a piece designed by C. The metalwork with shaped pull style handles with heart shaped escutcheons. Gane, with stained glass panels to the upper right hand cupboard, and stylised floral inlaid details using Tulip wood, Stained Sycamore and Walnut above the work area and to the cupboard door. It also has an unusual but handy slide giving you extra serving area which pulls out from just below the centre of the main work area. Ballie Scott with Ebony and fruitwood stylised floral inlays by Waring and Gillows. The Sideboard and Buffet all with stylised floral panels inlaid with fruitwoods, Pewter and Abalone, these panel designs are after a design by M. Ballie Scott and they are one of the most beautiful and pure Arts and Crafts designs that Shapland and Petter used. It is possible that Ballie Scott sold designs to Shapland and Petter. Taylor and made by Wylie and Lochhead. A pure Glasgow School design. The handle is an in house handle which they also used on a number of pieces in the Wylie and Lochhead catalogue of Height ", Width ", Depth ". Height 64", Length 54", Depth 23". Height 66", Length 60", Depth 26". This sideboard is in one piece. Height 70", Width 66", Depth 22". Height 44", Width 42", Depth 19".

7: Category:Buildings in Chichester - Wikimedia Commons

Oliver Whitby was born in the son of Chichester's Archdeacon, and died in 1840, founding a boys' school by the terms of his will. It opened its doors in 1840 and, sadly, closed in 1918, when the author of this account was in his fifth year at the school.

8: Bluecoat school - Wikipedia

In a significant contribution to the history of Chichester and of 'Blue Coat' schools in general, the author tells the entire story of an exceptional school. Oliver Whitby was born in the son of Chichester's Archdeacon, and died in 1840, founding a boys' school by the terms of his will. It.

9: Professional Photographers in Ch

In the Prebendal School was founded (although a school attached to the cathedral had probably existed much earlier). Oliver Whitby School opened in 1840.

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