References

1. Alonso de Santa Cruz, Istario general de todas las islas del mundo, Madrid, Biblioteca Nacional, MS. Res. 38, 1545, fol. 60v.
3. PN Sx 83–4.
4. PN Sx 79–80.
6. The Fig. 2 sketch map is based on several sources, including British Admiralty chart 2045 and Imray's chart C9, Beachy Head to the Isle of Wight.
11. Major Hume Wallace, Sea Level and Shoreline between Portsmouth and Pagham for the Past 2500 Years, Part 1 (1990), and Part 2 (1996), Private publication. West Sussex County Library has eight copies for loan. Sussex Archaeological Society is considering publishing a revised and shortened edn; 'The Selsey Project', Triton (October 1967). "The Fortress under the Sea", in Kendall McDonald, ed., The Underwater Book (London, 1968), pp. 116–45; see especially pp. 136 et seq.; 'Making Sense of The Mixon', Maritime South West 10 (1997), 137–87: this article is basically Part II, Chapter 1, of the first above, and is particularly relevant to the 'old city'.
19. Ibid., pp. 90–1.
20. PN Sx 84. See Richard Coates, 'Vanished features and coastal place-names: Meeching, The Seven Charleuses and Winchelsea', Locus focus, forum of the Sussex Place-Names Ner 2 (1) (Spring 1999), 11–14, at p. 12.


23. Rycharde Proude, *A newe Routere of the sea, for the northe partyes* (1541); facsimile reprint in Waters (n. 22, above), pp. 125–34; see p. 131. Proude’s compilation and the above-mentioned *Sailing directions* clearly have a common source.

24. PN Sx 83–4.


27. BCS 64. The English translation is basically that of W. E. P. Done.

28. PN Sx 84.


30. Ibid., cols 167–8.

31. PN Sx 88.


33. PN Sx 10–11.

34. PN Sx 199.


37. Ekwall, s.n.n.; Gelling, pp. 264, 179 and 273.

38. The early forms of The Naze, near Harwich, included *Eadulfes naesse* etc., but that personal name was later lost; see Ekwall, s.n.

39. See Ekwall, s.n.n. Staining, Stansfield, Nedging and Needingworth.

40. Flat Owers separates two channels in the River Dart. British Admiralty Pilot N27, 1996 edn, p. 134 (§ 5.51), and chart 2253 (1989). Since the same mud flats are named *Oaze / dry* by Collins, on his chart of Dartmouth (1693), it seems to be an obvious case of late confusion between Ower[s] from OE *ōra* and the now obs. *oaze* from OE *wæse* or *wæsse* (‘mud, mud bank’), the modern ‘ooze’. There is an Oaze Deep in the Thames Estuary. In view of the rocky nature of much of The Owers off Selsey Bill, it seems unlikely, though not impossible, that their name was the result of the same confusion.


42. Waters (n. 22, above), p. 187/12.
43. Ibid., p. 127/79.
44. The Safeguard of Sailors, or Great Rutter (1584; facsimile reprint Amsterdam and Norwood, N. J., The English Experience, 827, 1976), fol. 2r.
45. N. Cutler, A General Coasting Pilot (London, 1728), p. 5. There is some confusion over the name U(r)rey. In the 15th- and 16th-century works it is mentioned in connection with Leman, and is therefore what is now called the Ower Bank. Cutler (p. 5), and Greenville Collins in his Great Britain's Coasting Pilot (London, 1693), Part 2, p. 8, both give the name Ower in association with Leman, but give Urrey as an alternative name for Haisborough Sand.
47. The Safeguard of Sailors (n. 44, above), fol. 43r.
48. Robert Adams' charts were engraved by Augustine Ryther, and published with a general map as Expeditionis Hispanorum in Angliam vera descriptio, 1590. The Owers figure is on chart 8, Greenwich, National Maritime Museum, 223:2/35.
50. M. Bellin, Hydrographie Francoise. Recueil des Cartes Marines Generales et Particulieres ... 1737-72; 1ère vol., carte 12, 1ère feuille, Carte Réduite des Isles Britanniques (1767).
51. OED s.n.
54. Sailing directions, Waters (n. 22, above), pp. 187-95; Rycharde Proude's A new Rutter, see Waters, pp. 125-34.
55. K. Koppmann, ed., Das Seebuch (Bremen, 1876).
56. PN Sx 84.
58. Chart of the English Channel, Bristol and Part of St George's Channel for the Board of Trade Examiners (1912-3); Milwaukee, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, American Geographical Society Collection.
59. See note 16 above.
60. Reproduced in Frederick Müller, ed., Remarkable Maps of the XVth, XVIth and XVIIth centuries (Amsterdam, 1894-7), Part V-VI, Map IIa.
61. Abraham Ortelius, Theatrum Orbis Terrarum (Antwerp, 1570; facsimile reprint Amsterdam 1964), map 9, GALLIAE REGNI POTENTISS: NOVA DESCRIPTIO by IOANNE IOSIVETO.
64. Ekwall, s.n.
66. PN Sx 82-3.
67. PN Sx 83.
68. Ca da Mosto [?], Le portulan contenant la description ... , Aix en Provence, 1577; Providence, R. I., John Carter Brown Library, P853p. The original Italian
incunabulum was published by Bernardino Rizzo in Venice in 1490, being probably the earliest surviving printed sailing directions. It is in the Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana (Venice), Incunabuli 706. The text is reprinted in Kretschmer, pp. 420 et seq. The attribution to Ca da Mosto is speculative.

69. Jan Seuerszoon, De Kaert vander Zee (1532); published version edited by J. Knudsen (Copenhagen, 1914), pp. 46–7; tentatively and incorrectly identified by the editor as Selsey Bill (p. 98).

70. J. Denucé and D. Gernez, ed., Le livre de mer (Antwerp, 1936); a facsimile of the original manuscript, with a French translation and notes; see p. xviii of the ms. and p. 91.

71. L. J. Wagenaer, De Spieghel der Zeevaardt (Leyden, 1584–5; facsimile reprint Amsterdam, 1964), chart 22.

72. L. J. Wagenaer, Thresoor der Zeevaardt (Leyden, 1592; facsimile reprint Amsterdam, 1965), p. 72 and chart facing p. 65.

73. Wagenaer, De Spieghel, part I, unnumbered page between the intro. and the text.


76. Pierre Garie, Le grant routtier et Pyllotage (Poitiers, 1522); 2nd reprint in Waters (n. 22, above), pp. 205/1–400/196; see p. 318/114.


78. W J. Blaeu, Light of Navigation (Amsterdam, 1612; facsimile reprint Amsterdam, 1966), part I, chart 19, and p. 111 respectively.


80. Jan van Keulen, De Nieuwe Groote Lichtende Zee-Fakkel, 6 vols in 3 (Amsterdam, 1716–53; facsimile reprint Amsterdam, 1969), see Part II, chart 13 and p. 30.

81. Greenville Collins, p. 3.

82. Nathaniel Cutler, p. 11.


85. Wagenaer, Thresoor der Zeevaardt, chart facing p. 65.


88. Kretschmer, p. 566.


90. See Richardson, 'Coastal place-name enigmas', pp. 9–11.

91. Waters, pp. 452 and 466.
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92. Ekwall, s.n., PN Sx 10–11.
95. On terra vermelha see Richardson, "Coastal place-name enigmas", pp. 45–51.
98. Ibid., pp. 430 and 431.
99. Ibid., p. 269, cf. in Pierre Garic’s Le grand routtier, ‘Et de la va a Lest pour toy garder de la cite de veille’ (=and from there [the Isle of Wight] go east to avoid the old city’), Waters, p. 313/109.
100. Battista Testa Rossa, BRIEVE CONPENDIO DE LARTE DEL NAVEGAR (Londra lano 1557 ad.), London, Royal Geographical Society, 265.C. 16; ruis de cqvit’ vechia, fol. 31r. Cutler’s chart of Portland marks TheRace off Portland Bill as though it were a shingle bank.
102. Claudius Ptolemy, Geographia (Strassburg, 1513; facsimile reprint Amsterdam, 1966), pl. TABVIA NOVA HIBERNIE ANGLIE ET SCOTIE by Waldseemüller.
104. Fonteneau, Les voyages aventureux du capitaine Iam Alfonse, Saintongeois (Poitiers, 1559), fol. 19v.
106. André Thevet, Le grand insulaire et pilotage (1586), Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, MS français 15452, fol. 47r.
107. Waters (n. 22, above), p. 142/10. The word veilles (‘lookouts’) is probably a misprint for vieilles.
108. Waters, p. 66/18.
109. Waters, p. 146/18. The word veille (‘lookout’) is probably a misprint for vieille.
110. Waters, p. 76/28.
111. Waters, p. 53/5.
112. Waters, p. 67/19.
116. VHCS IV, 205.
117. VCHS III, 109. Towers at Bury St Edmunds and Evesham collapsed at the same time.
118. VCHS IX, 63. It suffered serious flooding in 1250 and 1252, and by 1280 it had been realised that it could not be saved.
119. VHCS III, 105.
121. VHCS IV, 208, and Prior.
123. VHCS IV, 208–10, and Prior.
124. See notes 16 and 118 above.
125. ASC s.a. 1014, p. 93.
126. See note 11. References to Hume Wallace’s work are given to the ‘Making sense of The Mixon’ article pagination, since it is much more accessible than his major work.
128. Aldsworth, p. 103.
129. Aldsworth, p. 103.
130. Aldsworth, p. 103.
132. André Thevet, Cosmographie Universelle, 2 vols (Paris, 1575), fol. 646r.
133. Thevet, Cosmographie Universelle, 646r.
134. He comments: ‘Et a dire la vérité n’est pas hors de vray semblance que la mer n’ait peu sauer sur ceste vieille cité puis que par experience nous trouvons qu’en plusieurs pays elle a fait de terribles sur-saullies nonmement ce pays de Zelande et Hollande.’ (Lit. ‘And to tell the truth it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the sea may have overwhelmed this old city since we find by experience that in many countries it has caused terrible flooding, especially [in] this country of Holland and Zealand.’) André Thevet (1586), fol. 47r. His use of ce (‘this’) instead of le (‘the’) could give the false impression that the ‘old city’ is in the Netherlands.
135. ASC s.a. 994, p. 83.
137. See H. V. Livermore, A New History of Portugal (Cambridge, 1969), for details of Portuguese history.
138. R. W. Eyton, Court Household and Itinerary of King Henry II (Dorchester, 1878); for the wreck see p. 135.
139. Denuecé and Genetz, p. XVIII.
140. See note 77 above.
141. Collins, unnumbered chart of the Isle of Wight area. On an unnumbered chart of the central English Channel, Eastbarrow head, Owers and Mixon are named.
142. Cutler, chart of ISLE OF WIGHT / and / PORTSMOUTH. His CHART OF THE CHANNEL names Mixon, East Borrow head, Middle and Owers.
144. Collins, p. 3.
146. Cutler, p. 11.
147. Lieut Murdoch Mackenzie, ‘Owers, Chichester and Emsworth Harbours’, U. K. Hydrographic Office, m/s chart D923/12 (1786), and printed chart 14 (1804).
148. Collins, English Channel chart, and text, p. 3.
149. Speed, pp. 90–1.
151. Collins’ chart indicates Mixon just off The Nose, not The Nothe. See also PN Do 1 256. Nose elsewhere appears as a variant of what was originally OE naess, cf. Hope’s Nose at Torquay. See Richardson, ‘Coastal place-name enigmas’, p. 40.
152. PN Do 1 255–6.
153. Speed, pp. 90–1.
155. British Admiralty Pilot, NP37 p. 72, §4.70.
156. Mackenzie, see note 147 above.
158. PN Sx 558.
160. Hume Wallace, personal correspondence citing Heron-Allen.
164. The Safeguard of Sailors or Great Rutter (London, 1671), p. 84.
165. See note 26 above.
167. Ekwall s.n.
168. PN Sx 88.
169. Ekwall s.n.
170. PN Sx 16–7.
173. See note 162.
174. See note 163.
175. See note 17.
176. See note 131.
177. William Heather’s chart of Spithead is chart 4 in Laurie and Whittle’s Country Trade East India Pilot, 1797, Canberra, National Library of Australia, RA72.
178. Ekwall s.n. Hounslow.
179. Ekwall s.n.
180. PN Sx 71.
181. See Norden’s map of Sussex (1595) (Fig. 4), where Birling Gap is recorded as Burlingate. PN Sx 418 only records Birling Gappe in a document of 1587. It does not seem impossible that gate was the earlier form, but was logically replaced by gap after gate had become restricted to its modern meaning. Opinions are divided over whether the gate of Margate indicated an actual ‘gate’ or just a ‘gap’ in the cliffs (cf. Field, Ekwall and PN Do).
183. VHCS IV, 206. ‘Malt House’ is described as being nearly opposite another building of similar construction which is believed to be of the early 17th century.
184. See note 40 above.
185. PN Sx 83; but see also Eikwall s.n. Medmerry.

Maps and Figures

[Please note that the degree of detail in the originals of some of the maps has been impossible to reproduce, but the notes to the figures point out the significant names.]

Fig. 1, p. 92. Part of a map of England by Alonso de Santa Cruz (c.1545), courtesy of the Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid.

Note:
1. The chaotic misplacement of names along the south coast, from c. puran (Portland Bill) eastwards, with portamua (Portsmouth) west of C. pola (Cape Poole, i.e. St Alban’s Head) and Antona (Southampton).
2. The Owers, named cidade in Portuguese, with no crosses to indicate it as a shoal, is shown east of one of two representations of c. beochepe (Beachy Head).
3. S. elena (St Helens), which should be on vthic (the Isle of Wight), appears between the two versions of c. beochepe.
4. Both arondel and curan (Shoreham), which should be east of cidade (The Owers), are placed east of the more easterly c. beochepe. Note also benedita (Eddystone Rocks) off pramua (Plymouth).

Fig. 2, p. 93. Sketch chart of the Selsey and Owers area, courtesy of Jens Smith.

Fig. 3, p. 94. Part of a map of the south coast of England between lim (Lyme Regis) and bewkey (Beachy Head) attributed to Jean Rotz (c.1542), courtesy of the British Library.

Notes
1. The depiction of the coastline is very inaccurate. See his confusion of Corfe, presumably the Isle of Purbeck, with the Isle of Portland.
2. Both thornay and haling are misplaced somewhat, south-west of havant.
3. selesai appears well east of chechester, near arondel.
4. manwode (Manhood) is shown as an island some way west of selesai.
5. There is no indication of The Owers, even though they had appeared in his manuscript atlas of 1542 as cidade and cidade velha on different folios, with three shoal-indicating crosses (see note 94).
Fig. 1. Part of a map of England by Alonso de Santa Cruz (c.1545), courtesy of the Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid.
Fig. 2. Sketch chart of the Selsey and Owers area, courtesy of Jens Smith.
Fig. 3. Part of a map of the south coast of England between *lim* (Lyne Regis) and *bewkey* (Beachy Head), attributed to Jean Rotz (c.1542), courtesy of the British Library.
Fig. 4, p. 96. John Norden’s map of Sussex (1595), courtesy of the Royal Geographical Society (with the Institute of British Geographers).

Notes
1. Selsey appears to be depicted as an island, but is named *Celsey/Pen ins.*
2. *Bognor rocks* are falsely associated with *les Ours.*
3. *PORTVS ARUNDI;* Arundel itself is about three miles inland. Richard Coates suggests that this could be a faulty rendering by Norden on *Portum Adurni* in the *Nortitia dignitatum.*
4. *Burlingate* is given for Birling Gap.
5. *Beachy Point* (Head) is given three alternative names: *The Foreland,* *Beauclife,* an adaptation of the original *be(a)uchef* probably by someone who knew it was a ‘cliff’, and 3 *Churios,* for *3 Charles,* actually three then-surviving offshore chalk pinnacles at the foot of the cliff; there had once been several more.
7. *Camber cast; Camber hed,* and *Camber saltes* in the much changed vicinity of *Winchelsey* and *Rey* (Rye).

Fig. 5, p. 97. Oronce Fine’s map of France (1546).

Notes
1. *les ours* off *porsemue* (Portsmouth) and east of *s helene* on *Wuic* (the Isle of Wight).
2. *benedicte* (Eddystone Rocks) off *plemue* (Plymouth).
3. Beachy Head, first recorded as *be(a)uchef* (‘beautiful headland’) appears as *blanc chief* (‘white headland’), probably an ‘editorial’ change by someone who knew it was a ‘white’ chalk headland, cf. Fig. 4.

Fig. 6, p. 98. Part of Waghenaeur’s chart of the English Channel in his *Spieghel der Zeevaerdt* (1584–5).

Notes
1. The vicinity of Selsey is clearly hardly known.
2. *Weenbrug* (The Owers) is shown as a shoal, but the name also appears inland from *Chilchester* (sic) which is erroneously sited on the coast.

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1. The RGS/IBG have copies of the reproduction of this fine map still available.
Fig. 6. Part of Waghenaat's chart of the English Channel, Spiegel der Zeevaarder (1584-5).
Fig. 7, p. 100. Part of Waghenaeer’s chart of the English Channel in his *Thresoor der Zeevaerdt* (1592).

Notes
1. The depiction of the coast is an improvement on that in the *Spieghel*.
2. *Wenbruck* (The Owers) is shown off *Chelseji*. There are several examples of carelessness.
3. *Hauani* is misplaced.
4. The latter part of Portchester has been attached to the end of Fareham, leaving *Port* and *Faram[chester]*.
5. Hayling Island, Thorney Island and Portsmouth are shown, but not even the latter is named.

Fig. 8, p. 101. Dutch and English place-name equivalents in Waghenaeer’s *Spieghel* (1584–5).

Notes
1. The Scilly Isles appear in the abridged *Sorts* version of *Sortlinghes*, a variety of their earlier name.
2. *Monsbay* (Mounts Bay) is given as the equivalent of *Monsbole* (Mousholc).
3. Eddystone is shown as *Meyuwensteen* ‘seagulls’ stone’.
4. *Camer* (Camber) is misplaced in the list. Camber (Castle) guarded a harbour in the often changing Rye and Winchelsea area, cf. Fig. 4.
5. Why Colyford should appear is strange, as it is not on the coast.
6. The identification of *Turbay* (Torbay) as Purbeck is manifestly wrong.
7. *Calfer oirt* (Calshot) is misplaced on his chart (see Fig. 6).
8. The appearance of *Allingborn* (Aldingbourne) as the English equivalent of *Weenbrugghe* (The Owers) could possibly be an error derived from a deceptively-placed inscription on a source map, but is more likely to be because some English mariners used the Aldingbourne bishop’s palace tower as a landmark for locating them.

Fig. 9, p. 102. One of the four charts made by N. Lambert for Philip II of Spain in 1594, courtesy of the Museo Naval, Madrid. Its portrayal of the area is significantly better than that on either of the Waghenaeer charts illustrated. It emphasises the importance of Chichester cathedral spire as a seamark, even though regrettably, it does not include The Owers.
Fig. 7. Part of Waghenaer's chart of the English Channel in his Threoosor der Zeevaerdt (1592).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dutch</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tr>
<td>Duptsch</td>
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<td>Monsboile</td>
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<td>Falmouthe</td>
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<td>Foye</td>
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<td>Plemmuyen</td>
<td>Plymouth</td>
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<td>the Idefon</td>
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<td>Camber</td>
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<td>Confer</td>
<td>Colyfordt</td>
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<td>Doxtmuyen</td>
<td>Dermouth</td>
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<td>Turbay</td>
<td>Purbeck</td>
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<td>De Naelden</td>
<td>the Nedles</td>
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<td>Calshot</td>
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<td>Dyckanes.</td>
<td>Orckney.</td>
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</table>

Fig. 8. Dutch and English place-name equivalents in Wagheenaer's *Spieghel* (1584–5).
Fig. 9. One of the four charts made by N. Lambert for Philip II of Spain in 1594, courtesy of the Museo Naval, Madrid.
Fig. 10, p. 104. Chart by Pietro Vesconte (1318), courtesy of the Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Vienna, Cod. 595, ff. 9–10. Note *ciuita*, with a minute cross indicating a shoal, between *portamua* (Portsmouth) and *belcef* (Beachy Head).

Fig. 11, p. 105. St Wilfrid’s Chapel at Church Norton. It was the chancel of the original Selsey Parish Church (basically 13th century) built on the site of the 6th century (wooden?) Selsey ‘cathedral’. The absence of any known remains of the Saxon ‘cathedral’ gave rise to the belief that it had been swallowed up by the sea. Owing to a population shift the remainder of the church was rebuilt in modern Selsey in the mid-19th century.

Fig. 12, p. 106. The shoreline in the vicinity of Selsey in Roman times, courtesy of Major Hume Wallace. Selsey itself was still an island, and much of the coast protected by extensive shingle banks. The River Lavant flows through Chichester. Before its diversion, probably by the Romans, to flow into the Fishbourne Channel at the head of Chichester Harbour, its course used to flow via what is now Pagham Rife into Pagham Harbour. From there it turned south until it turned abruptly east immediately south-west of The Mixon, through a gorge which is now known as The Hole. This gorge is primarily responsible for undermining the Mixon (‘old city’) wall. When caissons were sunk to support a lifeboat station in the lower part of the stretch to the east of *SEALS EYE* (Selsey) quite a number of Roman and pre-Roman imported artefacts were retrieved, suggesting its use as a port.

Fig. 13, p. 107. The supposed coast and shingle beach east of Selsey, c.1200 AD, courtesy of Major Hume Wallace. Selsey was still an island. Shingle beaches had closed off the southward stretch of the old course of the River Lavant both at its northern and southern ends, and an often changing gap in the shingle bank off Pagham Harbour allowed a direct entry to it. Cudlow, the original Middleton, and Charlton were lost to the sea, as also was *Widdering*, near Pagham Harbour, though its precise location is unknown. Despite the appearance of *Rumbruge* on the map, it may well be that both it and *Chenestone* named in the charters had also succumbed by 1200, probably as a result of the Great Sea Flood of 1014. Since the ‘city’ at The Mixon had apparently become nameless at least as early as 1313, it too must have succumbed at much the same time, even though its walls would have still been visible. Its identification as *Cymenesora* is tentative, but probably correct. By c.1400 Selsey had ceased to be an island, by the closure of the gaps either side of what Hume Wallace names *MIDMERE EYE*, the Medmerry Farm area (OE *medeme ēg* ‘middle island’), and the silting up of much of the channel (strait?) behind it as far as Sidlesham, leaving an extensive expanse of marshland.
Fig. 10. Chart by Pietro Vesconte (1318), courtesy of the Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Vienna, Cod. 595, ff. 9-10.
Fig. 11. St Wilfrid's Chapel at Church Norton.
Fig. 12. The shoreline in the vicinity of Selsey in Roman times, courtesy of Major Hume Wallace.
Fig. 13. The supposed coast and shingle beach east of Selsca, c.1200 AD, courtesy of Major Hume Wallace.
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Fig. 14, p. 109. Part of Palmer and Covert’s map of the Sussex coast made as a result of their survey of coastal defences in 1587, in anticipation of the arrival of the Armada, courtesy of the British Library. No part of The Owers is shown, not even The Mixon.

Notes
1. The island of Pullers at the entrance to Chichester Harbour.
2. The two Donehouses (‘dovecotes’) identified as sea marks.
3. The detached tower beside the church at the original Selsey, now Church Norton.

Fig. 15, p.110. Part of a chart by John Seller in the 1716 edition of his The English Pilot, courtesy of the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich. It shows and names more of the individual shoals of The Owers than any preceding one.

Fig. 16, p.111. Part of Murdoch Mackenzie Jnr’s chart of the ‘Owers, Chichester and Emsworthy Harbours’ (1804), courtesy of the UK Hydrographic Office, Taunton. The manuscript chart of his survey is dated 1786.

Notes
1. The lines of Street rocks pointing towards the early part of Street (i.e. Soton, ‘South Town’), the site of modern Selsey.
2. The original Selsea is now Church Norton.
3. Kekharra is the modern Kirk Arrow Spit.
4. Bullaker is immediately west of Mixon.
5. As on several earlier charts, the Outer Owers are named Sea Owers.
Fig. 14. Part of Palmer and Covert's map of the Sussex coast, 1587, courtesy of the British Library.
Fig. 15. Part of a chart by John Seller in the 1716 edition of *The English Pilot*, courtesy of the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich.
Fig. 16. Part of Murdoch Mackenzie Jr’s chart of the ‘Owers, Chichester and Emsworth Harbours’ (1804), courtesy of the UK Hydrographic Office, Taunton.
Fig. 17, p. 113. Part of Admiralty Chart 2451 (1856, 1st edn), courtesy of the UK Hydrographic Office, Taunton.

Notes
1. The modern Church Norton as Selsea, with the old parish church marked.
2. Modern Selsey as Selsea Street.
3. Streets, SW of Selsea Bill, and Medmerry B\(^c\). and Bullock Patch beyond.

Fig. 18, p. 114. Part of William Heather’s chart of Spithead (1799), courtesy of the National Library of Australia. Heather had obviously not seen Mackenzie’s manuscript chart.

Notes
1. Middle Pole and East Pole at the entrance to Chichester Harbor shown as islands.
2. Streetes shown in line with the main street of the new Selsea.
Fig. 18. Part of William Heather’s chart of Spithead (1799), courtesy of the National Library of Australia.