

Rowland's Castle
Newspaper Articles
1793 to 1873

Volume One

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£6

ROWLAND'S CASTLE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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Rowland's Castle Newspaper Articles 1793 to 1873

1793 – Rowland's Castle – To be Sold by Auction, by Mr John Bartlett: On the Premises, on Thursday, the 12th of December, 1793, the neat and modern Household Furniture of a Lady, opposite the Castle Inn: consisting of four goose-feather beds, blankets, quilts, and flock mattress; mahogany four-post and other bedsteads, with Dimity, Moreno and Manchester furnitures; festoon window-curtains, a barrel organ in a mahogany case and stand; in mahogany, six chairs, dining, Pembroke, work and night tables, double chest of drawers, a secretary, a corner basin-stand; a Wilton carpet, 11 feet 9 inches by 10 feet 6 inches, pier and dressing glasses, a fire screen, japanned chairs, some valuable landscape paintings, a neat tea-urn, pantheon stoves, fenders, and fire-irons, kitchen requisites, etc., etc.

A great part of the above has been new within these last eighteen months. The Sale to begin at eleven o'clock. Rowland's's Castle is three miles from Havant, four from Emsworth, and three from Horndean. The House to be Let at Christmas next.

9 December 1793, Hampshire Chronicle

1798 – On Wednesday last the new Methodist chapel, built at Rowland's Castle, was consecrated, after which was given a very large feast. It is supposed that there were above one hundred and fifty carriages, pleasure carts, etc. present.

10 September 1789, Hampshire Chronicle

1805 – Rowland's Castle – To be Sold by Auction, by Mr Wright: On the Premises, on Tuesday, the 20th of August, precisely at one o'clock. – A Freehold Estate, consisting of a new-built Dwelling House, Shop, Bakehouse, Stable, and Outhouses, two Cottages, and about an Acre of Land, situate at Rowland's Castle aforesaid, now in the occupation of Mr Benjamin Marshall.

And immediately after the foregoing, will be Sold by Auction, Part of the Household Furniture, two Carts, and Other Articles, belonging to the said Benjamin Marshall. Possession will be given on the 20th of October next. For particulars apply to Mr Stevens, Solicitor, Havant, or to Mr Wright, at Emsworth.

29 July 1805, Hampshire Telegraph

1807 – Died: On Wednesday last, Capt. Ralph Teesdale, of Rowland's Castle, aged 83.

28 December 1807, Hampshire Telegraph

1811 – Rowland’s Castle – To be Sold by Auction, by C. Parry: On Monday the 13th day of May, 1811, on the Premises, between the hours of three and five o’clock in the afternoon, A Leasehold Estate in two Lots, held under the manor of Idsworth, for a term of years, of which 448 are unexpired.

Lot 1. All that Dwelling House, Kitchen, Wash-house, Brewhouse, Stables, Cornpens, and other outbuildings, large Garden and Orchard, well stocked, situate in the pleasantest part of Rowland’s Castle, about twelve miles from Portsmouth, three from Havant, three from Emsworth, and nine from Chichester, a fine sporting country; late in the occupation of Mr William Pierson. Immediate possession will be given.

Lot 2. All those two Tenements, nearly new, and adjoining the above Premises, with a good garden and out-houses, now, or late in the occupation of Messrs. Whitlock and Knight. Particulars may be known by applying to Mr William Pierson, Brickburner, at Red Hill, near the Premises.

29 April 1811, Hampshire Telegraph

1813 – On Saturday night, as Farmer Smith of Dean Lane End, near Havant, was returning from Portsmouth, he was stopped, at about eight o’clock, between Rowland’s Castle and Dean Lane End, by two men, who robbed him of his pocket book containing notes to the amount of £211. One of the men had on a white round frock, and the other a blue jacket. **29 November 1813, Hampshire Chronicle**

1814 – During the dreadful storm on Sunday morning last, a fire-ball fell on the barn in the occupation of Mr Smith, of Dean Lane End, near Rowland’s Castle, which was entirely consumed, together with another barn, granary, cart-house, and stable. The greater part of the Dwelling-House, with several articles of furniture, wearing apparel, etc. was also burnt. Fortunately the Premises were insured. The Premises are the property of Sir Samuel Clark Jervoise.

25 April 1814, Hampshire Chronicle

1815 – Rowland’s Castle – To be Sold by Private Contract: And entered on the 24th of June next, – A newly erected Dwelling House, and walled-in Garden, well planted with fruit trees, with Wheeler’s Shop in full business, at Rowland’s Castle, and held under the manor of Warblington.

For further particulars enquire of Mr James Morgan, at Rowland’s Castle; and of Messrs Butler and Padwick, Havant. **29 May 1815, Hampshire Telegraph**

1817 – Rowland’s Castle – To be Sold by Private Contract: A neat and convenient Messuage or Dwelling House, with a small Tenement adjoining thereto, and an extensive Garden, most pleasantly situated at Rowland’s Castle, well adapted for a genteel family.

For particulars apply to Mr G. Neal, No. 6, Cumberland-street, Portsea; or to Mr Marner, on the premises.

7 April 1817, Hampshire Chronicle

1818 – On Thursday, two boys, of Rowland’s Castle, were publicly whipped, at Havant, for stealing fruit out of orchards.

5 October 1818, Hampshire Telegraph

1820 – Emsworth – An Old Established Brewery - For Sale by Private Contract: A large , valuable, and improvable Brew-House, Malthouse, Cellars, Wine and Spirit Store, Stables, Carhouses, and Piggery, large Yard, and Cooperage, now in full trade, with the Stock and Utensils, and newly-erected Dwelling House, in every respect complete for a genteel family, with a walled-in Garden, fully planted with choice fruit trees, attached to the Brewery, situate in the most desirable part of Emsworth, near the river, having a view of the Eastern Road, and from the other part of the house a most picturesque view of Spithead, Isle of Wight, and the Sussex Coast; with the three following well-known Public Houses, in full trade:-

A long established and well-frequented Public House, known by the sign of the Dolphin, situate at the foot of Emsworth Bridge, with two Tenements attached.

A large and well-known Public House, with Stabling and Large Garden, known by the sign of the Horse and Groom, situate at Funtington.

The Fountain Public House, and all its Appurtenances, situate at Rowland’s Castle.

Also two Public Houses, held upon Tenantry at Will. Part of the Purchase Money may remain on security. The whole of the Business will be carried on with due attention until disposed of. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Desse, Dendy, and Morphett, Solicitors, Bream’s Buildings, Chancery-lane, London, and of Mr W. Butler, Solicitor, Havant.

13 March 1820, Hampshire Telegraph

1820 – We have this week to record an instance of human depravity and revenge, of which there is scarcely to be found a parallel. A man, named William Greentrees, was confined in Maidstone gaol under a charge of horse-stealing, and on Thursday last, a small basket (conveyed by a carrier) was received at the gaol,

addressed to the prisoner, purporting to have been sent from his native place, Rowland's Castle, Hants. This fatal package contained bacon, cheese, apples, onions, a pair of worsted stockings, and a small plum pudding, highly flavoured and full of plums. The unfortunate victim of this infernal scheme, tempted by the appearance of the pudding, immediately partook of the same, and offered a portion to his fellow prisoners; fortunately they had just dined, and only a young man named William Hearn, partook of the deadly food. He had scarcely swallowed the deceitful morsel, when feeling an unusual degree of heat arise in his throat, he immediately exclaimed – "I am sure there is poison in this pudding." Greentrees, who had eaten the first piece, now began to vomit most violently, and Hearn was soon affected in a similar manner. The surgeon instantly administered antidotes, but so powerful were the effects of the poison that Greentrees, after experiencing the most excruciating agony, expired on Friday evening, and Hearn breathed his last late on Sunday evening. The former was 48 years of age; the latter 24. A small portion of the pudding was shortly after given to a hen, who soon began to vomit, and died in about four hours afterwards. The remains of the pudding was analysed, and found to contain a large quantity of arsenic.

A Coroner's Inquest was held yesterday at the gaol, before J.N. Dudlow, Esq. on the bodies of the two unfortunate men. Verdict – "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

We had hoped that some evidence would have been adduced on the Inquest, so as to afford some clue for the apprehension of the perpetrators of this diabolical act, but nothing came out in the least to criminate any one, so that at present this horrid deed remains involved in the greatest mystery.*

*Probably the William Greentree, baptised at Chalton, 27 November 1774. William Greentree, buried, Maidstone, 10 October 1820.

11 October 1820, *Globe*

1820 – Daring Gang of Horse-Stealers and Murders: In the beginning of September last, two men were committed to Maidstone Gaol on a charge of horse-stealing, of the names of Hughes and Greenstreet or Greentrees. The latter, though not admitted to turn evidence for the Crown, expressed his willingness to give all the information he knew respecting the transaction, which would lead to the apprehension of others concerned in that and other robberies. His readiness to make confessions, became known to those connected in the gangs of horse-stealers, which have infected that part of the country for a considerable time, and

which are principally composed of gipsies, and vengeance was determined by the gang against Greenstreet.

On Thursday afternoon, the 5th of October, as we have already stated, a basket was received at Maidstone Prison by the carrier from Tunbridge-wells, addressed to William Greenstreet. The direction on the basket was considered a singular one, as it stated the place it came from, which was Rowland's Castle, near Portsea, in Hampshire, where Greenstreet's wife, family, and friends reside; he therefore received it as coming from them, and had not the least suspicion to the contrary. On opening it, the contents proved to be some clothes, some cheese, a piece of bacon, and a boiled plum-pudding, apples, onions, etc. It so happened that when the basket was opened Greenstreet and all the other prisoners had just done dinner. Greenstreet ate of the plum-pudding, and he offered some to his fellow prisoners, but they all declined accepting of any except one of the name of Hearn. In a very short time after they had partaken of the pudding, Greenstreet and Hearn were both taken extremely ill, and no doubt was entertained but that their sudden illness proceeded from poison. They continued in a most dreadful state till they both expired. It being strongly suspected that the plum-pudding contained poison, it was analysed when it was found to contain a large quantity of arsenic, supposed to be an ounce.

On Greenstreet being informed that he had taken poison in the pudding, he expressed himself as having no doubt but that it had been done by the name of Proudly, who was connected with a desperate gang of gipseys. Previous to expiring he made all atonement to society he could by a confession of all the robberies he knew of to a Magistrate. He described Robert Hughes, already in custody in the same prison on a charge of horse stealing, as going by the name of William Browne, alias Gipsy Jack, alias One Fingered Jack, etc. The parcel or basket containing the pudding was traced to have been given to the Tunbridge-wells carrier by a tall woman, and that she was a gipsy and told fortunes. A gipsy woman was proved to have bought an ounce, or an ounce and a half of arsenic, at Mr Webb's shop in Tunbridge-wells, a short time previous to the basket being sent, under a representation that she wanted it to kill rats.

Great exertions were made in the country to trace out the perpetrators of the horrible deed, but no trace could effectually be made as to its planners and executors. It was at length resolved by the Magistrates of Maidstone to apply to

the Public Office, Bow-street, for two active and experienced officers to exert their abilities in endeavouring to trace out and bring to condign punishment the perpetrators of such a premeditated murder. In consequence of the application to the Bow-street Magistrates, on the 17th of last October, Lavender and Bishop were dispatched to Maidstone, They ascertained beyond a doubt that the basket and its contents had not been sent by Greenstreet's wife, or any of his relations or friends, at Rowland's Castle, as the direction on it purported to be, but that the arsenic was bought and put into the plum pudding, at Tunbridge Wells, though there was no direct proof of it. All the articles which were in the basket, were purchased by Gipsy women, at Tunbridge-wells, and the direction on the basket was written by a female servant residing there, at the particular request of a gipsy woman.

On the 6th instant, Lavender learning that a number of gipsies resorted to Romsey Fair, which was held there on that day, he went there, his great object being to apprehend Proudly, the Gipsy, who is charged with horse-stealing and murder. Lavender remained on the look out in the fair during the whole of the day without success, but he learnt that Proudly was certainly expected there, and as he had not arrived in the day, he would certainly be there in the night; Lavender, therefore, determined on going out of the town, to endeavour to meet him on the road.

Lavender, accompanied only by a constable belonging to Romsey, left Romsey between nine and ten o'clock. As they were proceeding through a lane, two men on horseback approached them, and fortunately, just as they came up to them, they stopped their horses to speak to a man who had called to them to ask a question, when Lavender having no doubt but that one of the men was Proudly, he seized his horse and endeavoured to unhorse him. Lavender proved right in his conjecture as to it being Proudly, who resisted most violently; Lavender, however, accomplished his object, and having once seized hold of him, he was determined to not let him go. When he got him on the ground, he resisted even more violently, which he was assisted by his companion on horseback, and probably a more desperate reconnoitre never took place except with fire-arms and deadly weapons. Lavender threatened to shoot him if he did not surrender, but to no effect; he kicked and plunged, and made every possible resistance, and he nearly accomplished the object he had in view, of stripping himself naked, when it is almost impossible to hold a person by any means; he got off all his clothes except

his breeches. Lavender with the greatest difficulty handcuffed him. In the conflict Lavender received several severe bruises.

The man who was riding on horseback in company with Proudly, proved to be the brother of Hughes, who was the first taken into custody of the gang charged with horse-stealing. – Proudly was taken before the Mayor of Romsey, who ordered him to be confined in the prison that night. On the following morning Lavender conveyed him from Romsey, and proceeded on his way to Maidstone. On his arrival there Proudly underwent an examination before the Magistrates, when he denied his name being Proudly, and said it was Pearce, he denied all knowledge of Hughes; he was, however, committed.

Another very material actor in the diabolical plot was wanted, viz. the woman who made the plum pudding and put the poison in it was wanted, and suspecting that she was with a gang of gipseys, who encamped and resorted to Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire. The officer, since the 17th inst. had been on horseback night and day in pursuit of all the gipseys he could hear of. On Monday night he was so fortunate as to meet with the woman, calling herself Mary Baker, encamped with an old man and woman, and some gipsy children, about three miles of the Wendover road from Chesham; the old man and woman are supposed to be the father and mother of Hughes.

Lavender took the woman before the Earl of Bridgewater, and the bench of Magistrates, at Berkhampton, who, after examining her, ordered her to be taken before the Magistrates at Maidstone, and yesterday Lavender removed her from London and conveyed her to Maidstone.

29 November 1820, Morning Chronicle

*It is probable that that William Greentree was married at Warblington on 17 May 1798, to Sarah Carter. The parish records for Warblington show that they had three children, baptised at Warblington; William, born 1803; Sally, born 1806; Eliza, born 1813.

1820 – Public Office – Bow Street: Wednesday, Mary Baker, the gipsy woman who was apprehended by Lavender, the Bow-street officer, encamped with other gipseys between Wendover and Chesham, was conveyed from Maidstone Prison to Tunbridge-wells, to be examined before the Magistrates, the witnesses being there; when she was identified by a female servant, who was corroborated by

another witness, as being the woman who applied to her to write the direction on the basket which contained the poisoned plum pudding, and which purported to be sent from Rowland's Castle. Another woman (a gipsy), previously in custody, was proved to have purchased the articles at Tunbridge-wells, which the basket contained. Both these women were committed for trial, on a charge of having murdered the two men in Maidstone Prison. Proudly alias Pearce, who resisted so desperately Lavender, when he apprehended him, was committed for horse-stealing.

2 December 1820, Morning Chronicle

1821 – Kent Spring Assizes – Maidstone Crown Court: The Grand Jury have thrown out the bill against Sarah Baker and Mary Baker, who were committed for the alleged murder of William Greentree and William Hearn, prisoners in Maidstone Gaol, by sending to them a poisoned pudding.

24 March 1821, Morning Post

1821 – Winchester Assizes, 4 August – The trial of Paddock v. Way, for trespass, commenced this morning soon after eight o'clock and finished at six in the evening. The object of the proceeding was to determine whether a certain spot of land, situated on Rowland's Castle Green, in the parish of Warblington, was a public highway or not. It appeared in evidence, that the defendant, on the 6th of September, 1820, signed a memorandum, agreeing to purchase the land in question at £250, and had permission to pull down a fence, which the plaintiff had erected; some time after, he expressed dissatisfaction at the price which which had been fixed by arbitration, and offered £210. This the plaintiff did not choose to accept, and soon after, the tresspass complained of was committed. The defence was of a two-fold nature; first, that it had been a public highway, and second, that the plaintiff's permission was a licence and justification. Strong testimony was addressed, and the examination of witnesses took up a considerable portion of the day. The Learned Judge recapitulated the leading features of the evidence, being unable, from fatigue, induced by his very laborious duties, to enter into a detail; and the Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff – damages, 1s.; thus deciding that there is no public right of way, and that the plaintiff's permission having been given in contemplation of the agreement being carried into effect, could not be deemed a licence, after it had become void.

6 August 1821. Hampshire Telegraph

1823 – Hampshire Lent Assizes: Henry Page, for stealing a brown gelding, from a field, near Rowland's Castle, the property of H. Whitcher, butcher of Emsworth,

on the 18th of September, which was found at Hinton Ampner, on the 2nd of the same month, in the possession of Mr Spencer, to whom it had been sold by the prisoner. Verdict – Death.

10 March 1823, Hampshire Chronicle

1824 – Five Pounds Reward: Whereas some Person or Persons did, on Monday the 10th of May, break open the Cottage of Thomas Lambourn, at May's Coppice, near Rowland's Castle, Hants., between the hours of eleven and one o'clock in the day (he and his wife being then out at work), and Stole therefrom his Clothes and Silver Watch, No. 99,785, Maker's name, T. Strong, London.

Whoever will give information, so as to lead to the apprehension of the Offender or Offenders, shall, in conviction, receive the above Reward, by applying to Mr Charles Clarke, May's Coppice; or John King, jun., Emsworth.

14 June 1824, Hampshire Telegraph

1825 – For Sale by Private Contract: A substantial Dwelling House, situate on the centre of the Green at Rowland's Castle, Hants.; containing two good cellars in the basement; two parlours, kitchen, and dairy, on the ground floor, with four sleeping-rooms over; two Gardens, with a large Orchard, full of thriving trees, now in full bearing; brick built Stable and Chaise-house, and other detached buildings, the comprising about an Acre.

Half the purchase may remain on Mortgage. Further particulars may be known, by applying (if by letter, post-paid), to Mr William White, Purbrook.

13 June 1825, Hampshire Telegraph

1825 – May's Coppice Farm, near Rowland's Castle: To be Sold by Auction by Mr King, on the Premises, on Monday the 24th of September, 1825. – Part of the Live and Dead Farming Stock, belonging to Mr Charles Clarke, quitting the above Farm.

The Live Stock comprises five useful cart horses, a clever brown nag gelding, six years old, about 15 and a half hands high, quiet in harness, three sows in pig, and thirty-six store hogs.

The Dead Stock consists of part of two ricks of clover hay, about twenty-five tons, two strong waggons, rave cart, four large and two small manure carts, capital four-horse yew roller, oak rollers, a strong four-horse scarifier, two-wheel Tickles and

other ploughs, seed sowing and winnowing machines, thill, trace, and plough harness, set of lattern bells, sack cart, sieves, prongs, rakes, etc., and quantity of Wheeler's timber. Also, a variety of brewing utensils, casks, pork tub, etc. The Sale to commence at eleven o'clock. **12 September 1825, Hampshire Telegraph**

1828 – The Hambleton Hounds: Will meet on Monday, the 25th, at the Staunton Arms, Rowland's Castle. **21 November 1828, London Evening Standard**

1829 – On Monday an inquest was held at Woodhurst Ashes, Rowland's Castle, by C.B. Longcroft, Esq., coroner, on the body of Mrs A. Dredge, aged 82 years. It appeared that the deceased was tied into her chair, at her own request, while the family attended a Chapel of Ease on Sunday evening, who on their return found her burnt to death, having fallen with her chair into the fire. A verdict of Accidental Death was returned. **26 January 1829, Hampshire Chronicle**

1830 – Married: At Havant, Mr William Gray, butcher, of East Gate, Chichester, to Miss Frances Elizabeth Pearson, of Silver Hill, Rowland's Castle. **19 July 1830, Hampshire Chronicle**

1830 – Idsworth, near Rowland's Castle – Valuable and Choice Stock of South Down Sheep, seven Superior Active Cart Horses, and Effects: To be Sold by Auction, on the premises, by Mr King, on Thursday, the 30th of September, 1830, at eleven o'clock, – The Valuable Live Stock and other Effects, the property of Mr Foster, leaving the above Farm; consisting of 80 prime two-tooth, 86 four-tooth, 90 six-tooth, and 80 full mouth South Down Ewes; two superior two-tooth and two four-tooth rams, 80 good two-tooth and four-tooth wethers, 60 prime wether and 60 ewe lambs – the whole of which are in good condition; a superior Sussex bred young boar, two boar sows and 10 pigs, 14 good store hogs; seven superior active cart horses, good workers, in fresh condition; capital 23 inch four-horse iron roller, about 100 dozen new hurdles, and other effects. May be viewed the day preceding the Sale.

27 September 1830, Hampshire Chronicle

1831 – A Very Distressing Case Occasioned by Fire: At half past two o'clock on Thursday morning, the workshop of Mr Phillips, Chair Manufacturer of Rowland's Castle was discovered to be on fire; and notwithstanding the prompt assistance of the whole neighbourhood, under the skilful direction of the Rev. Dr.

Inman, to whom much praise is due for his great exertions, and very humane conduct, the whole fabric was burnt to the ground, with a large quantity of chairs, and all the principal tools of the factory, to the amount of about £50. By this accident Mr Phillips, with a numerous family of twelve children, six of whom are the orphan children of his deceased late brother, are reduced to a state of great suffering and distress; not being able to resume his employment, until a large quantity of new tools are provided, and a temporary shop fitted. This appeal is therefore submitted to the sympathy of the British public, under the confident persuasion, that the generosity of that public will not suffer such a family, either to remain in their present distressed situation, or to be reduced to want, when so small a sum as £50 only is needed, to place them in their former position. – Rev Dr. Inman, £1; Mr Miller, £1; Mr Cannings, £1; Rev. John Slatterie. £1; Mr Watson, £1; R.N., 2s. 6d.; Mr Marshall, 10s. 6d. George Cox, 2s. 6d. Subscriptions will be received by the Rev. Dr. Inman, Mr Miller, and the Rev. J. Slatterie, Rowland's Castle, Mr John Cannings, Finchdean, and by the Printer of this paper.

18 July 1831, Hampshire Telegraph

1831 – The following additional contributions have been received during the past week, for the benefit of Phillips, the Chair Maker, of Rowland's Castle, whose claims upon the Public sympathy we urged in our last paper. – Sir George Staunton, Bart., £5; a Friend, £1; a Friend, 10s. (both by W. Reeks, Esq.); Mr Hawkins, Barrack Row, 5s.; Mr Gaze, 5s.; Mr Selby, 10s.; Mrs Edmunds, £1; J. Baker, Esq., Priory, Chichester, 2s 6d.; Mrs Baker, Priory, Chichester, 2s. 6d.; Mrs Garrow, 2s. 6d.; Mr George Garrow, 2s. 6d.; Miss Parke, Wickham, 10s.

25 July 1831, Hampshire Telegraph

1831 – The Late Fire at Rowland's Castle: Edward Phillips, Chair Manufacturer, of Rowland's Castle, whose Workshop, etc., were recently destroyed by an accidental fire, desires to express his most heartfelt gratitude for the kind and benevolent assistance which has accompanied his appeal to the public sympathy, and at the same to acknowledge the reception of the following sums : Charles Dixon, Esq., £2; Rev. Mr Osborne, and the Rev. Mr Norris, £1 each; Two Friends by Dr. Inman, £2; servants at Stansted House, £1 1s.; a Friend, 10s.; Mr H. Rook, Dr. Lara, and a Naval Officer (by Dr. Inman), 5s. each: Mrs Gibbs (Dean), 3s.; Mr George Cox, Mr Webster, Mr Kent, Mr Pullinger, and Mr Outen, 2s 6d. each; and a Friend, 1s. Total, £25. The gentlemen who gave publicity to this distressing case, cannot but feel gratified at the support which it has already met, and cherish

a confident hope, that it will continue to receive the aid of the benevolent, until this poor man shall be fully reinstated in his business, and his numerous family and dependents relieved from their present state of destitution.

1 August 1831, Hampshire Telegraph

1832 – Rowland’s Castle: To be Sold by Auction, by Mr King, on Tuesday, the 1st of May, 1832, at the Fountain Inn, Rowland’s Castle, at two o’clock in the afternoon, the following Leasehold Property, situate in the Village of Rowland’s Castle, by order of the Executors of the late Mrs Elizabeth Marshall.

Lot 1. A Messuage or Dwelling House, with Orchard and a piece of Pasture Land, late in the possession of Mrs Elizabeth Marshall.

Lot 2. Two Messuages or Tenements, with Gardens, in the occupation of John Hoare and Charles Alberry.

Lot 3. Two Messuages or Tenements, with Gardens, in the occupation of Mrs Honeyman and Benjamin Colbourn.

The following terms are unexpired – Lot 1, seven years Lot 2, twelve years, and Lot 3, ten years. For a view apply to the Tenants, and for further particulars, to Messrs Stevens and Longcroft, Solicitors, Havant, or the Auctioneer, Emsworth.

23 April 1832, Hampshire Telegraph

1833 – Christmas Benevolence: Mr John Cannings, of Finchdean, in the County, has for several years past distributed large quantities of good beef to his poor neighbours of Finchdean and Rowland’s Castle; and according to his custom, on the Saturday previous to last Christmas-day, he assembled the poor of those places, and supplied them with about 400lbs of prime beef, to regale their families; which was a very seasonable and grateful supply to those persons, who, but for this act of beneficence, would not have tasted this sunstantial article of good old English fare.

14 January 1833, Hampshire Telegraph

1833 – A Public House, called the Fountain, situate at Rowland’s Castle, within the three miles of Emsworth, with a good garden and requisite outbuildings, leasehold for 480 years from Michaelmas, 1799. (Being sold along with Emsworth Brewery and one other Public House, The Dolphin, Emsworth.)

10 June 1833, Sussex Advertiser

1834 – Mr Cannings, of Finchdean, with his usual liberality, distributed at Christmas last four hundred weight of good beef, among fifty-four poor families residing in Finchdean and Rowland's Castle.

27 January 1834, Hampshire Telegraph

1834 – To be Let: Yew Tree Cottage, at Rowland's Castle, South Hants., with about nine Acres of Meadow and Garden Ground in perfect order; about ten miles from Portsmouth and Chichester, from the Great London Road about two and a half miles. The situation is fine and particularly dry and healthy, being on a chalky soil. Apply at the Telegraph Office, Portsmouth.

11 August 1834, Hampshire Telegraph

1835 – To be Let: At Rowland's Castle – A convenient House, with Garden and Orchard, low rent, no taxes. Enquire on the Premises, or at Mr Lemmon's, Ironmonger, 109 Queen-street, Portsea. 16 March 1835, Hampshire Telegraph

1835 – Benefit Societies: On Monday, the Rowland's Castle Friendly Society celebrated their anniversary with much spirit and sociality.

8 June 1835, Salisbury and Winchester Journal

1835 – To be Sold by Auction, by Mr King: On Monday the 17th of August, 1835, at the Fountain In, Rowland's Castle, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in one lot, – Four desirable Messuages or Tenements, with Gardens, in the occupation of Mr. T. Stripe, and others, situate in the pleasant Village of Rowland's Castle, Copyhold under the Manor of Idsworth, subject to the customary fines, etc.

For a view apply to the Tenants, and for further particulars to Mr C. Stevens, Esq. Havant; or the Auctioneer, Emsworth. If by letter, post-paid.

27 July 1835, Hampshire Telegraph

1835 – Maize Coppice Farm, Rowland's Castle: To be Sold by Auction, on the Premises, by Mr King, on Friday, 13th November, 1835, – The whole of the truly valuable Live Stock, excellent Implements of Husbandry, and Effects, the Property of Ralph Fenwick, Esq. who has left the above Farm.

The Live Stock consists of 40 fat good six teeth and full mouth wethers, 92 kind two-teeth, 34 four teeth, and 79 six teeth wethers, 29 good six teeth and 27 full mouth ewes, 16 ewe and 18 wether lambs, kind Essex bred sow with nine pigs,

three kind young Sussex bred sows in pig, and two young boars, one young sow and eight store hogs, nine kind young half-bred Norman cows and heifers in calf, nine compact young cart mares and geldings, and three colts, a promising black filly by Barytes, and a chestnut suckling filly. The Implements comprise a very good waggon with iron axles, two good wood axle waggons, three good one horse and two horse manure carts, good rave cart with head and tail ladders, five good one and two wheel Tickle ploughs with tackle, good drags and harrows, good one and two horse oak rollers, excellent four horse iron roller, new turnip drill, seed sowing machine, and two ring land pressers, good chaff machine, set winnowing tackle, bush harrow, good thill, trace, and plough harness, ladder seed lips, corn bins, hog troughs, cow cribs, 28 dozen hurdles, beam, scales, and weights, dairy utensils, etc.

N.B. – The greater part of the above Implements are in good condition, having been new within the last four years, and may be viewed the day preceding the sale, which will commence at ten for eleven o'clock precisely, on the account of the number of lots.

Catalogues may be had seven days before the sale, of Mr Jarman, Surveyor, etc. Steep, near Petersfield, the place of sale; and of the Auctioneer, Emsworth.

9 November 1835, Hampshire Telegraph

1837 – Winchester – Committed to the House of Correction: George Hellyer, for twelve months, for using a gun to destroy game at Rowland's Castle.

29 April 1837, Hampshire Advertiser

1837 – We have much pleasure in adding, that a subscription has also been entered into for the purpose of building and endowing a church at Red Hill, in the parish of Havant, and in the vicinity of the village of Rowland's Castle, and with such success, that the promoters of this most desirable object are sanguine in their expectations of being able to carry it into effect in the course of the ensuing year.

15 May 1837, Hampshire Telegraph

1838 – Died: William Inman, Esq. third son of the Rev. Dr. Inman, of Rowland's Castle, late Professor of the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth.

25 June 1838, Salisbury and Winchester Journal

1839 – Married June 6: At Trinity Church, Chelsea, Robert Inman, Esq., Lieutenant R.N. of Rowland's Castle, Hampshire, to Anne, eldest daughter of James Upton, Esq., Okey Lodge, Sedburg, Yorkshire.

11 June 1839, London Evening Standard

1840 – Married: On Monday, the 27th January, at the Independent Chapel, Rowland's Castle, by the Rev. John Slatterie, the pastor, Mr William Pennecott, Carpenter, of Westbourne, to Miss Lucy Bishop, of Rowland's Castle, daughter of Mr William Bishop, Deacon of the Church assembling in that Chapel. This being the first marriage solemnised in this Chapel, a handsome Bible was presented by the pastor to the newly married pair.

3 February 1840, Hampshire Telegraph

1840 – Died: At his residence, at Rowland's Castle, on Thursday, the 21st inst. Mr John Watson, a superannuated Boatswain of the Royal Navy, aged 70 years, leaving a disconsolate widow to mourn his loss.

10 June 1840, Hampshire Telegraph

1840 – The Sunday Schools connected with the Independent Chapel, Rowland's Castle, held their anniversary on Thursday the 25th of June. The Rev. J. Morgan, of Harting, preached an appropriate sermon to the children in the afternoon, from Prov. iv.6. The children were then regaled, according to annual custom, with plum-cake and tea; after which, the teachers and other friends of the Sunday Schools, from various places, numbering 250 persons, sat down to an excellent tea, in a spacious booth marquee, erected on the Green for the occasion, decorated with flowers and boughs. A public meeting was then held, the Rev. J. Slatterie in the chair, when several lively and interesting addresses were delivered by the Rev. W. Scamp, of Havant; T. Wallace, of Petersfield; T. Morgan, of Harting; A. Jones, of Buckland; and D. Evans, of Emsworth. In adopting and receiving the report of the proceedings of the past year, thanks were voted to Sir George Staunton, Bart., M.P., of Leigh Park; Charles Dixon, Esq., of Stansted Park; the Rev Dr, Inman, of Rowland's Castle; Mr Cannings, of Finchdean; Mr Long and Mrs Goodeve, of Rowland's Castle; and other friends of Sunday Schools in the neighbourhood, for the continued kind liberal pecuniary support rendered by them to these schools. In addition to the instruction furnished to these schools, the Children are rewarded every Christmas for good behaviour and attention to learning, with articles of clothing to the amount of eight or ten pounds sterling.

The number of pupils instructed, is about 100; twelve of whom are gratuitously educated at a day school. 6 July 1840, Hampshire Telegraph

1841 – Rowland’s Castle: To be Sold by Auction, by Mr W. King, on Friday, the 17th of December, 1841, at the Castle Inn, at twelve o’clock at noon, pursuant to the will of the late Mr Richard Outen. – All that desirable Freehold brick and tiled Dwelling House, consisting of two good sitting rooms, kitchen, pantry, and underground cellar, two front and one back bedrooms, with two attics, detached wash-house, stable, and good garden, situate in the village of Rowland’s Castle, in the parish of Warblington, in the occupation of Messrs. J. Rook and Farndell.

N.B. may be viewed on application to the tenants, and for further particulars apply C. Stevens, Esq., Havant, or the Auctioneer, Emsworth. And immediately after the above will be Sold the Household Furniture and Effects of the above Inn.

13 December 1841, Hampshire Telegraph

1842 – Hants Quarter Sessions – The Epiphany Sessions: Joseph Grant, stealing books and other articles, the property of A, Crasweller, of Rowland’s Castle. – Verdict: Transportation for ten years. 15 January 1842, Reading Mercury

1842 – We experienced a dreadful hurricane on Wednesday evening. Such was the violence of the wind and rain, that the streets were deserted. It was dangerous to walk, for tiles and chimney-pots were falling in every direction. The gas was blown out, and the lamps were broken. Several persons were thrown down, and sustained serious personal injury. Boats, both at Portsmouth and at the Isle of Wight, etc. were knocked to pieces, and we have heard of vessels and lives lost at Chichester and other places. At Rowland’s Castle old trees were completely rooted up and the roads were strewn with fragments. We are apprehensive that we shall hear of great mischief having occurred, for it was a truly awful night.

14 March 1842, Salisbury and Winchester Journal

1842 – Died: At Rowland’s Castle, on the 28th of April, Mr H. Rook, Landlord of the Fountain Inn. Aged 56 years, a man much esteemed. He has left a widow and 12 children to deplore their loss. 9 May 1842, Hampshire Telegraph

1842 – Land For Sale (16a. 2qrs 32rds. Statute, more or less): To be Sold by Auction (unless previously disposed of Private Contract), at the Crown Inn, Emsworth, on Monday, the 9th January, 1843, at three o’clock in the afternoon. –

All those Pieces or Parcels of Land (chiefly Arable), called Wellsworth, consisting of 16a. 2qrs 32rds statute, situate at Rowland's Castle, in the Parish of Chalton, late in the occupation of John Richardson, but now in hand; together with the Barns and Cottage thereto belonging; which said Property is held by Lease of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, for 21 years, 13 of which were unexpired at Michaelmas last.

Further particulars may be obtained on applying, post-paid, to Mr Carpenter, at Cosham; or to D.W. Wessell, Esq. Solicitor, Gosport.

19 December 1842, Hampshire Telegraph

1843 – Rowland's Castle: To be Sold by Private Contract: A Cottage, Garden, and Orchard, with Stable and Cowpens, occupied by Mr John Child; and also Six Acres of excellent Meadow Land; called Durrant's Meadow, situate in the parish of Havant, and now in the occupation of Mr John Lillywhite.

The above Premises are Copyhold of Inheritance, held under the Manor of Flood, and are entitled to extensive rights of Common on Havant Thicket. Apply for particulars to Mr Weddell, Solicitor, Gosport.

30 October 1843, Hampshire Telegraph

1844 – Notice, is hereby given. – That the Bounds of the Manor of Idsworth, and Holt, North Marden, will be Trodden on Friday, the 4th of October next; the Perambulation commencing at Rowland's Castle, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The Bounds of the Manor of Chalton and Fiveheads, will also be Trodden on Monday, the 7th of October; the Perambulation commencing at Rowland's Castle, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the Rev. Samuel Clarke Jervoise, Bart., Lord of the same Manor. Longcroft & Son, Solicitors, Havant. 21 September 1844, Hampshire Telegraph

1847 – House of Commons, Monday 12 April: Sir George Staunton petitions from the Protestant Dissenters of Highbury Chapel. Portsmouth; of Providence Chapel, Rowland's Castle; and of Fareham, in Hampshire, against the Government's education matters.

13 April 1847, St James's Chronicle

1847 – To be Let, for three or four months, with immediate possession, - A small detached Cottage, neatly furnished, with Coach-house and Stable, and productive Garden and Orchard, situated in the village of Rowland's Castle, within three miles of the Railway Station at Havant

Apply on the Premises, or at the Office of this Paper.

14 August 1847, Hampshire Telegraph

1847 – For Sale: About 30 Tons of Swede Turnips, at 25s. per ton. Apply to William Smith, Wellsworth Farm, near Rowland's Castle

20 November 1847, Hampshire Telegraph

1848 – Wellsworth Farm, Rowland's Castle: Mr Meers will Sell by Auction, on Monday, the 31st July, 1848. – A quantity of Household Furniture, a very handsome Alderney Cow in calf, and other effects, at the above Farm, late in the occupation of Mr Cheesman.

The Furniture comprises good feather beds, bedsteads, bedding, chests of drawers, wardrobes, chairs, dining and other tables, wash-stands, chimney and dressing glasses, sideboards, barometer, carpets, rugs, prints, fenders, fire-irons, langham chairs, couch, casks, and various other articles. The Sale to commence at one o'clock.

29 July 1848, Hampshire Telegraph

1848 – Treadwill Farm, near Horndean and Rowland's Castle: The Live and Dead Farming Stock, Implements, etc.; comprising six good draught horses, a capital pony, two excellent cows in calf, waggons, carts, ploughs, drags, harrows, iron-roller, etc., the property of Mr Joseph Edney, leaving the aforesaid Farm; will be Sold by Auction, on Thursday, October 12th, 1848, by Mr Meeres.

The Sale to commence at one precisely. Catalogues may be obtained on the premises, and of the Auctioneer, Petersfield.

7 October 1848. Hampshire Telegraph

1849 – Birth: At Rowland's Castle, Maria, the wife of Capt. George William O'Callaghan, R.N., a daughter, Mary Laura.

12 May 1849, Salisbury and Winchester Journal

1850 – A Work of Benevolence: Charles Dixon, Esq. of Stansted, laid on Wednesday the first stone of a handsome edifice in the Elizabethan style, to be

called “Stansted College” which is declared by an intended inscription to be “founded and endowed by Charles Dixon, Esq. of Stansted, late a Merchant of London, for six of his less fortunate brethren.” The site is on the margin of the Park at Rowland’s Castle, and the picturesque attractions of that already beautiful and well known hamlet, will be immeasurably improved by the erection. Each of the brethren is to have £50 per annum and a separate apartment, and spiritual and medical attendance, as well as all other requisites; and £50 per annum is secured for another decayed merchant and his wife as Superintendents of the Establishment; £50 for repairs and taxes; £50 for wages of domestics; £20 to the Incumbent of the District Church, at Red Hill, for spiritual superintendence; £20 for the services of a medical practitioner, and £10 for books and garden expenses. The ground comprise about five acres, and the college will be surrounded by a fine terrace and will contain a noble vestibule for indoor exercise, and a commodious dining-hall; and the estimated cost of the structure and its incidents is about £500. It was designed by Mr Henry Clutton, and the contractors are Messrs Lock and Needham. The Rev. Thomas Yard, who has recently, and we may say with much reluctance, and to the universal regret of the neighbourhood, resigned the Incumbency of Red Hill, to accept a comparatively valuable preferment in a distant county, returned on Wednesday to take part in the interesting proceedings and preached an appropriate and excellent sermon on the occasion; and the children, about 70, of the schools he founded, walked in procession to witness the ceremony, and were afterwards bountifully regaled at the mansion. It is difficult to refrain, under such circumstances, from giving expression to the feelings of the neighbourhood with respect to Mr Dixon and his congenial help-mate, in all suggestions and works of mercy; but the particulars we have stated are known to those only who are honoured with their acquaintance, and all such also know their extreme repugnance to public commendation.

27 April 1850, Hampshire Telegraph

1850 – Rowland’s Castle: To be Sold by Auction, by Mr Wright, at the Crown Inn, Emsworth, on Tuesday, the 17th September, 1834, at two o’clock precisely. – A Leasehold House, situate at Rowland’s Castle, with a Front Shop, Bakehouse, yard, stable, and garden, in the occupation of Mr Rook, at £15 per annum.

Printed particulars may be had ten days prior to the sale, of Mr Titchenor, and Messrs Freeland, Raper, and Johnson, Solicitors, and of the Auctioneer, Chichester.

31 August 1850, Hampshire Telegraph

1851 – The Hambledon Hounds will meet on Monday, at the Staunton Arms.

11 January 1851, Hampshire Advertiser

1851 – In Bankruptcy: Mr Gauntlett has received instructions from the Assignees of John Voller, a Bankrupt, to Sell by Auction, at the Queen’s Head, Charlotte-street, Landport, Portsea, on Thursday, the 30th day of January, 1851, at six for seven o’clock in the evening, the following valuable Freehold Properties, in Four Lots:-

Lot 4. All that large Double Cottage and Offices pleasantly situated at Rowland’s Castle, standing on an Acre and a quarter of Land, and now in the occupation of Charles Rook and George Quinnell. This Lot is well worth the attention of persons fond of a Country life, as with a trifling outlay, the premises might be made a snug and handsome residence.

For further particulars apply at the Auctioneer’s Offices, Mile-End, and 31, Penny-street, Portsmouth, or of George Price, Solicitor, Lion-place, Portsea.

18 January 1852, Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette

1851 – Died: At Rowland’s Castle, on the 20th inst, Mary Edney, aged 72 years.

26 July 1851, Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette

1851 – To be Sold by Private Contract: A Freehold Cottage, with large Garden, late the property of James Edney, deceased, pleasantly situate at Woodhouse, near Rowland’s Castle. Also four Copyhold Tenements, situate in South-street, Emsworth.

For particulars apply to G. Edney, Catherington; or to J. Edney, Emsworth.

23 August 1851, Hampshire Telegraph

1852 – Stansted House: A intimation kindly given us last week, by our townsman, Mr Embling, of the approaching inauguration of a noble charity, unique, we believe in the kingdom, and called “Stansted College” (in the neighbourhood of which he had been visiting) induced us to send a reporter to the spot: and we subjoin his account of what he saw and was told.

To those of our readers who are not familiar with the western part of Sussex, we may say a word or two as to the locality. The border stream which divides this county from Hampshire runs through Emsworth. Both at Emsworth and at Havant

(two miles further westward) there is a station of the Brighton and Portsmouth Branch of the South Coast Railway. Roads running in a northerly direction from Emsworth and Havant converge about three miles northward, at Red Hill, whence they unitedly proceed to Horndean, a place well known in the old coaching days as the first stage on the road from Portsmouth to London, while a road branches off, or rather perhaps the Havant road continues its course, in an easterly direction to Rowland's Castle and Stansted. Rowland's Castle, in memory, had one of the largest single-day fairs in the South of England, now dwindled into one of two or three ginger-bread stalls; Stansted House, besides its historical interest as a place where King John and Queen Elizabeth halted in their "progresses," is known as the residence 20 or 30 years ago of Lewis Way, Esq., and since of Charles Dixon, Esq., both men of great wealth, and as munificently charitable as wealthy.

At and near Red Hill there is a considerable population, whose distance from their parish church at Havant, three miles off, produced a very restricted attendance at divine worship; and the greater distance of Rowland's Castle from its parish church, Warblington (Emsworth), four miles, of course had a similar operation. In fact, the inhabitants of Castle (as the village is often called) scarcely ever entered Warblington Church, and only a few of them paid scanty visits to the almost equally distant church of Blendworth (Horndean). To meet this state of things a district church has recently been built at Red Hill; and Mr and Mrs Dixon were large contributors to the building and endowment fund.

Descending the hill towards Rowland's Castle, a neat Elizabethan structure of red brick and Caen stone dressings meets the eye. It is situated in enclosed grounds of four or five acres; a lawn leading to a small copse of oak, on one side, or rather the front, while in the rear, or opposite side, a kitchen garden has been laid out and planted with fruit trees and the usual contents of such a garden. Some fine old yew trees are in the kitchen garden inclosure; and the wood, or coppice, is being improved by the planting of a few laurels and beech trees, and intersected by gravel walks. By the side of the entrance porch is a tablet, on which is cut in old Roman characters:

"Thankful for Divine Mercies, Charles Dixon, Esq.,
Late a Merchant of London, Erected and
Endowed This Building for the Benefit
Of Six of His Less Successful Brethren."

Entering through a porch, a corridor presents itself, 36 yards long and seven feet wide, intended for exercise in wet weather. Operating from it, on the right side, are six rooms, the windows of which, each formed of three lights, are glazed with octagonal panes. These windows look upon the lawn, leading to the wood, and the view is highly picturesque. This may be called the front of the building. The rooms are exactly alike. The doors are double, and the square space between has a corresponding corner, fitted up as a lavatory, with water tap, towel chests, and every other convenience. Between these two corners is a room in which a bed, the bedstead of iron and ornamented. A handsome crimson curtain conceals the bed in the day-time. The room, independently of the recess and corners, is about 17 feet by 13, and the pitch is high. The windows have roller blinds and are handsomely curtained. The carpet is of moss pattern, crimson and black. A round table, supported by a massive oak spiral pillar and claws, all handsomely carved, stands in the centre; and the top, of oak, has a handsome cover, matching the carpet in colour. Then there are a luxurious arm chair, of oak, and morocco stuffed seats (with the usual appliances for gouty legs), a moving reclining chair, and other chairs. There is also a carved oak side-board which, when opened forms a dressing table, with every appliance that convenience or luxury could devise. Then we have a stove of tasteful design, a marble fixed fender, and a carved Caen stone mantle piece covered with a beautifully polished slab of dark marble. A tea kettle, and a coal scuttle with scoop are placed in the room. As we have said, the other five rooms are identical in shape, size, and fittings.

Returning to the corridor, and entering a door opposite to the door A, of the room we have been describing, we find ourselves in the dining hall. The ceiling is coved and panelled. The floor is covered with a Turkey carpet, not however, completely enough spare being left between the fringe of the carpet and the walls to show that the flooring is of polished oak. In the middle stands the dining table, of oak, with massive carved spiral legs. The windows are of the same character as in the rooms already described, and the blinds and hangings are as before. There is a side-board table, of oak; and the walls are also of panelled polished oak. There is in one corner a door opening into a closet, which again by means of a sliding panel, communicates with the kitchen. This contrivance is for the purpose of affording easy means of conveying the dinner to the table, hot. In the corresponding corner is a cupboard to contain the table linen, the knives (which are from a first rate cutler), and silver forks, spoons, soup ladle, etc. All these are marked "S.C." (Stansted College). Opposite the window are polished oak shelves for books; and

the nucleus of a library has already been formed, - six Matthew Henry's Bibles with annotations, a Concordance, Prayer Books, an Atlas, Johnson's Dictionary, Webster's Dictionary, Ridley's English and Latin Dictionary, Boniface's English and French Dictionary, and the Encyclopaedia Britannica, being placed there by Mr Dixon. Here again is a carved Caen stone mantel-piece, with a modern stove, a marble fender, and a marble slab on the mantel-piece. Over the door is a handsome dial, which chimes the quarters and strikes the hours.

The kitchen and scullery are fitted up in the best possible style. The pantry contains six compartments, one for each inmate; there is a separate safe for each, containing tea pot, cups and saucers, cream ewer, plates, dishes, trays, salts, etc.; and beneath are a foot-bath and water can for each. In the kitchen are six bells, marked with the first six letters of the alphabet, to correspond with the number of the rooms. There are also a housekeeper's room, a bedroom and dressing room above for the servants, pantry, etc. all fitted up with minute attention to details.

Mr Clutton, of London, was the architect; Messrs Lock and Neasham, the builders; and Mr Greenhill, the Clerk of the Works. The furnishing was entrusted to Mr Laker, cabinet maker, of Emsworth; and most creditably has the whole been performed. Every thing in and about the building seems perfect.

The building, as intimated above, has been erected by Mr Dixon, of Stanstead Park, for the reception of six decayed merchants of London, Liverpool, or Bristol, being at the time of admission, and remaining afterwards widowers or bachelors, being above 60 years of age, not having an income exceeding £20 a year (and not becoming possessors of one of £30), and being of good character and Protestants. Mr Dixon has endowed the College with £10,000 in the 3 per cents. Consols, and another £10,000 in the reduced 3 per cents, producing annually £600. Out of this sum the trustees are to pay a chaplain £20 a year, a surgeon, the same sum, two female servants £25 a year each (one with retiring pension at the age of 60), a man servant to clean boots and knives and work in the garden, £30 a year for coals, £6 a month towards a dinner in the Common Hall (the dinner to be ordered weekly by one of the Fellows as caterers for the whole), and £40 a year to each Fellow besides.

On Friday there was a special service at Red Hill Church, when a suitable sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr Hawkes, the incumbent, from James ii. 15-17, "If a brother or sister be naked, or destitute of daily food, and one of them say unto them, Depart in peace, and be ye warmed and filled; notwithstanding ye give them not those things which be needful to the body; what doth it profit? Even so, faith, if it hath not works, is dead, being alone." At the end of discourse the new Rev. Gentleman called on the congregation to join him in returning thanks to God, that the author of this magnificent Institution had been spared to witness the completion of his plan, which was put in operation two summers ago. Mr Dixon, (now in his 82nd year) was present, as was Mrs Dixon.

After the service the national school children, 120 in number, were regaled at Stansted House, with a dinner of roast beef and plum pudding; a party of ladies and gentlemen attending to their wants, and afterwards partaking of lunch with the host and hostess.

On the following day, Mr Francis, the steward, had the agreeable task of conveying the Fellows in carriages from the railway station to their new home. Here, every provision had been made for them, - a week's consumption of every article likely to be required having been laid in. We leave them to the enjoyment of the comforts, which the worthy possessor of the Stansted Estate has provided for them on so bountiful a scale.

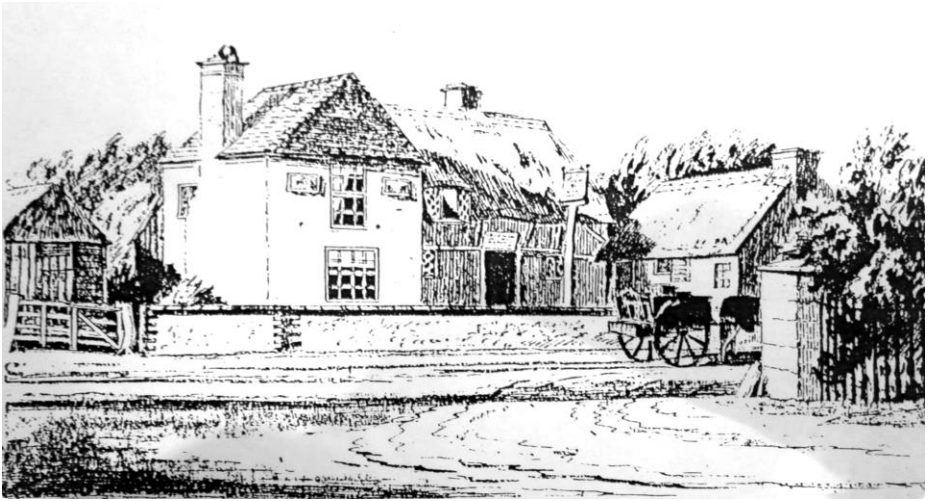
The location is a beautiful and interesting one, for many reasons. A quarter of a mile from the College is the lodge entrance to Stansted Park, close to the borders of Sussex and Hampshire, the park standing in the two counties. Archaeologists will not be displeased at being informed that the name of the village is derived from the ruins of a castle. Tradition says that "once upon a time." There lived a famous giant, whose name was Rowland, and who built here a castle, which was said to have had a subterraneous communication with another castle four miles off, in the same parish, the ruins of which (Warblington Castle) still remain as a prominent object from the road between Emsworth and Havant. Half of the villagers are either unaware of the existence of the ruins of this castle of Rowland, or are profoundly indifferent on the subject. An old woman of whom the writer enquired the site of the ruins "didn't know as there was any, but she had heard 'em say there was once a castle in that there chalk pit." A smart young villager who was sticking peas in a garden not 30 yards from the spot, replied to a similar question that "he didn't know," and in a tone implying "that he didn't care." The

writer and some friends scaled a bank, and came on the verge of a most romantic looking “dell.” Descending a rather precipitous bank, and threading their way amongst the tangled underwood, they found two immense masses of flint masonry, which had evidently been dislodged from a former position; and the strength of the mortar was sufficient to hold together the materials. These masses bore a striking resemblance to those which the writer saw at Pevensey Castle last summer when attending a meeting held there of the Sussex Archaeology Society’ and Pevensey Castle is said to be of Roman build. The visible ruins are confined to these two lumps of masonry; but in exploring the dell, the foot makes acquaintance with flints evidently embedded in masonry. Climbing another precipice, and viewing the ruins from the eminence, part of a moat distinctly shows itself, though if it ever held water one would be puzzled to guess whence it was obtained. The causes of the present state of the ruins, which their appearance itself suggested, are these, Their great antiquity is doubtless the primary one. The geological formation of the country is nearly the same as that at the east end of Brighton. Near the ruins is a bed of coombe rock, which is superimposed in the chalk. The chalk hills are at some distance, and chalk is in great request. Close to the ruins, the chalk, in one or two spots of limited extent, comes near the surface; and digging for it has caused the ruins to fall.

The village inn, the “Castle,” is kept by a man, named Outen, who was born in the house, 54 years ago. His father kept the house before him; his grandfather previously; the three generations having held it for a century. The grandfather is said to have spoken of the ruins as having been in his time in about their present state. The inn is also the same in which was planned the murder of Galley and Chater, by a portion of the “Hawkhurst Gang” of smugglers, which led to a special commission of assize being sent to Chichester 104 years ago for the trial of a portion of the gang, the particulars of which were published at the time in a book, recently reprinted by Mason, of Chichester, with impressions of the original plates.

If any of our townsmen should be induced by these remarks to visit the spot, they will, we are satisfied, thank us for the slight description which we have given them of a highly interesting locality.

6 May 1852, Brighton Gazette



Drawing of the White Hart/Castle public house, circa 1857, by Charles Rogers Cotton, one of the residents of Stansted College.

1852 – To be Sold: A Pair of Welsh Ponies under duty; a Double-set of Harness, with Single-set of Carriage and Cart Harness, with double bodied Phaeton. The whole will be sold for £50. To be seen at Captain O’Callaghan’s, Rowland’s Castle, near Havant. **15 May 1852, Hampshire Telegraph**

1853 – Birth: On the 28th inst, at Rowland’s Castle, Harriet, the wife of Captain G.W.D. O’Callaghan, R.N. (of H.M.S. Encounter) of a daughter, Eleanor Harriet. **30 April 1853, Hampshire Telegraph**

1853 – Portsmouth County Court: Carpenter v. Jewell – Mr Ford appeared for the plaintiff who is a licenced victualler, residing at Rowland’s Castle, and Mr Stenning for the defenant, who is a builder at Landport. The action was brought for the recovery of £12 7s. 0d. £7 being the value of a mare, the property of the plaintiff, which died from injuries received by reason of the carelessness, negligence, unskilfulness and improper conduct of the defendant’s servant, and £5 7s. for monies paid by the plaintiff for the attendance of a farrier, the hire of a stable, and a horse for his use during the mare’s illness. The accident occurred between the Green Post and Stamshaw Lane, in the parish of Portsea. The defence was that the accident was inevitable, and not the result of the unskilfulness of the servant, who at the time of the accident was driving on his proper side, that the

plaintiff's servant had used no exertion to avoid it, and which by ordinary care and discretion he could have done. A verdict was, however, given for the plaintiff; damages £12 7s. 0d. Order to pay in a week. The above case lasted nearly four hours.

8 October 1853, *Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette*

1853 – Rowland's Castle: To be Sold by Auction, by Mr Charles Lewis, on Tuesday, the 8th day of November, at the Fountain Inn, Rowland's Castle, at four o'clock in the afternoon, under the directions of the Mortgagees – A Dwelling House, Garden, and Premises, adjoining the Chapel in Rowland's Castle, in the occupation of William Aldridge.

The Estate is Copyhold of the Manor of Idsworth, and may be enfranchised by the purchaser. Longcroft and Son, Havant. 29 October 1853, *Hampshire Telegraph*

1854 – Police Courts – Greenwich: William Booker Mariner and Fanny Reding, a married woman, residing together in Bateman's-buildings, Shoreditch, were charged with robbing George Vipons, Esq. of Rowland's Castle, Hampshire, and Morden College, Blackheath, of property amounting in value to a sum amounting to nearly £350, under the following circumstances:-

It appeared from the evidence that the prosecutor, who is about 70 years old, took apartments at the house of the female prisoner in June last, and continued to occupy them until the 14th August following, when he proceeded to Rowland's Castle, leaving his property in her care, consisting of a chest of drawers, bed and furniture, wearing apparel, plate, watches, jewellery, etc. The female prisoner resided at Summer-street, Tanner's-hill, New Town, Deptford, and the male prisoner also lodged at the house. Prosecutor returned from Southampton three weeks ago, when he found the house of prisoner Reding occupied by others, and both prisoners gone off. Prosecutor had since traced the prisoners to Shoreditch, and found a vast amount of the stolen plate, watches, chains, rings, etc. Pledged at sundry pawnbrokers in the names of both parties.

The female prisoner emphatically denied the robbery, and said that the whole of the property alleged to have been stolen had been given freely to her by the prosecutor, for personal favours conferred.

Mr Vipons denied having given her the property, and said that he locked up the cash-box, and placed it with a variety of other property, plate, etc. in his chest of drawers on going out of town. Both prisoners were committed for trial.

1 November 1854, *London Daily News*

1855 – Wanted: As good Plain Cook or Kitchen Maid, a respectable Young Woman, who can be well recommended, Direct to A.B., Mr Outen, Blacksmith, Rowland’s Castle, near Havant. **1 September 1855, Hampshire Telegraph**

1856 – Stansted College, of which we engrave a View, is situated at Rowland’s Castle, Hants. It is built in the Old English domestic style, and its gables and chimneys (“wind pipes of hospitality”), are characteristic of the benevolent object of its worthy founder. The front of the building bears a tablet with this inscription:- “Thankful for Divine mercies, Charles Dixon, Esq. of Stansted, late a merchant of London, erected and endowed this building for the benefit of his less successful brethren.”



5 January 1856, Illustrated London News

1856 – Rowland’s Castle: Mr C. Lewis will Sell by Auction, at the Dolphin Inn, Havant, on Tuesday, March 11th, 1856, at Four o’clock – A very desirable well built Cottage Residence, containing two front parlours, kitchen and pantry, four good bed-rooms, attic, woodhouse, etc, a large garden and orchard stocked with choice trees, containing half a statute acre, having a double frontage of 330 feet, situate facing the Green and Main-road leading to Havant. Within

The above may be converted into a neat Villa or profitable Tea Gardens, as it embraces a view, and is within five minutes walk of the delightful Avenue and

Park of Stansted, the frequent resort of numerous pleasure parties during the summer months, and the Direct Railway line to London will be within two hundred yards of the Property, which will much enhance its value.

May be viewed, and Particulars had of Mr C. Lewis, Auctioneer, Land Surveyor, Estate Agent,, and Agent to the Hants. and Sussex, and Dorset Fire Office, Havant. **1 March 1856, Hampshire Telegraph**

1856 – Death: On the 4th inst. at Rowland's's Castle, Hampshire, Elizabeth Dolling, the wife of Mr George Kendall, formerly a riding officer in the port of Poole, aged 64 years. **10 May 1856, Salisbury and Winchester Journal**

1857 – Rowland's Congregational Chapel: On Friday, the 26th, a social tea meeting was held in the above named Chapel, when notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, upwards of 70 sat down to tea. The chapel was tastefully decorated for the occasion. After tea a public meeting was held; the chair was taken by the Rev. J. Kiddle, of Havant. The chapel having during the last six months been very extensively repaired and ornamented, the Honourary Secretary, Mr C.J. Thomas, was called upon to read the report as to the financial affairs, by which it appeared that during the last nine months the large sum of £53 13s. 7d. had been collected for repairing the building, but so serious had been the delapidations previous to its being begun, that the sum is found to be inefficient to meet the present demand, a debt of £18 12s. still remaining. The report having been read, some instrumental and vocal music was introduced, after which some very interesting, earnest, and affecting speeches were delivered by the Messrs. Todhimter, of Emsworth; Barnden, of Havant; and Pierce, of Clanfield. At the close of the meeting it was proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr Todhimter, and carried unanimously, that a proposition should be made to the Rev. T. Couzens, as the representative of the church and congregation of Kingstreet, Portsea, (a branch of which church Rowland's Castle is, having been founded by the Rev. John Griffin, and the building also being in the hands of parties connected with that church), that he should lay the matter before his people and assist the poor members of this small cause to relieve themselves of the burden of so large a debt as £18 12s. 6d. **3 January 1857, Hampshire Telegraph**

1858 – Died: At Rowland's Castle, near Havant, Mrs Wilkins, aged 74 years.

5 June 1858, Hampshire Chronicle

1858 – To the Editor of the Hampshire Telegraph: Sir, - Your last week's paper contained an account, from the pen of your Petersfield correspondent, of a very interesting experiment – viz., the running of a trial train from Godalming to Rowland's Castle, on the new Direct London to Portsmouth Railway.

The perusal of that account has suggested the reflection of why does the executive of this line not at once organise the necessary means to enable them to run trains from Rowland's Castle upwards to London. The public are most anxiously awaiting some such announcement as this, when I feel assured the demand for tickets would speedily produce such a return as would tend in some measure to replenish the already too limited resources of the company. An omnibus from Rowland's Castle to Havant, if the line be opened as above suggested, would be an additional boon.

I hope to hear the above hint is likely to be acted on. Nemo.

3 July 1858, Hampshire Telegraph

1859 – Petty Sessions – Petersfield: Jane Stanley was brought up in custody charged with stealing at Rowland's Castle, on Thursday, the 6th inst. one cod fish, the property of William Putman. – Complainant deposed: I travel with a cart with fish for sale. I was at Rowland's Castle on Thursday last. I had a cod fish in a basket in my cart; it was cut asunder; there was the head and shoulders in one piece, and the tail in another. I went into "The Fountain" public house, and left my cart outside. I was there about twenty minutes. Prisoner was in the tap room when I went in. When I came out something was said to me, in consequence of which I looked into the basket and found the fish was gone. I then went with Thomas Carpenter into the back premises of the "The Fountain," and there I saw the head and shoulders of the fish between some loose boards, hid away. I know it was my fish. In another place, about two feet from where I found the head and shoulders I found the tail. I took it and put it into my cart. You can go either round or through the house to the back premises. I had been in the tap room with Mrs Stanley, and had bought a basket of her. When I bought the fish out, I said, "Mrs Stanley, this is a shameful thing,". She said she knew nothing about it. – Thomas Carpenter deposed: I am the son of Henry Carpenter, the landlord of "The Fountain," at Rowland's Castle. I recollect on Thursday last seeing Putman at my father's house, about two o'clock. I saw the prisoner take a large cod fish out of Putman's cart. The cart was standing opposite my father's house. No one was with the cart. Prisoner came out of the front door from the tap room. She put the fish under her

apron and went round the house to the back premises. I did not see what she did with it. I was only a few yards from her. Her back was turned towards me. I did not speak to her. I afterwards went with Putman to the back of the house, and there we found a cod fish between some loose boards, out of sight. – Prisoner was committed for trial at the ensuing assizes, bail being taken for her appearance. The Chairman commended Thomas Carpenter for the prompt and becoming manner in which he had acted in the matter. **15 January 1859, Hampshire Telegraph**

1859 – Chichester and Petersfield Markets – Direct Portsmouth Railway – Return Tickets: Issued to Petersfield, Rowland’s Castle, or Havant, from any Station on Tuesdays, will be available to Return up to the Evening of Wednesdays. Waterloo Bridge Station, By Order, January 1859. **20 January 1859, West Sussex Gazette**

1859 – Hampshire Assizes – What is A Felony: Jane Stanley, a travelling basket-maker, was charged with stealing a cod fish, at Rowland’s Castle, the property of William Putman, on the 6th of January. It appeared that on the day in question the prosecutor, who travels the country with a horse and cart, selling fish, was at the public house at Rowland’s Castle, and there met the prisoner, with whom he chattered as to the exchange of a basket for a cod fish, but made no bargain. He afterwards went into the house, and then the prisoner took the fish out of the cart, and conveyed it to the back part of the house, where it was afterwards found. The learned Judge told the Jury that they must be satisfied that the prisoner took the fish with a felonious intent, that was, to convert it to her own use, before they found her guilty. They returned a verdict of acquittal.

5 March 1859, Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette

1859 – Havant Petty Sessions: George Outen, of the Castle Inn, Rowland’s Castle, was convicted in the penalty £2, with 9s. 6d. costs, for permitting gambling in his house. **16 April 1859, Hampshire Independent**

1859 – To Journeyman Painters: Wanted immediately. At the Stations on the new Portsmouth Direct Railway, Six Good House Painters, – Apply at Rowland’s Castle, Petersfield, or Witley Stations; or to Mr Glover, Basingstoke.

14 May 1859, Berkshire Chronicle

1859 – Birth: At Rowland’s Castle, Harriet, the wife of Captain O’Callaghan, R.N., of H.M.S. Algiers, of a son, Herbert Pigot. **8 June 1859, Globe**

1859 – Petty Sessions, Petersfield – Licences for Public Houses: Renewal – John Marshall for Railway Hotel, Rowland’s Castle.

27 August 1859, Hampshire Telegraph

1860 – Havant Petty Sessions – Wilful Damage: Thomas Carpten, of Rowland’s Castle, was charged by George Outen, landlord of the Castle Inn, Rowland’s Castle, with having, on Sunday night, the 4th instant, wilfully damaged his door by kicking it and breaking it, doing damage to the amount of 6d. Ordered to pay the damage and 10s, 6d. costs, and not to appear again; if so, to be sent to some other place.

17 March 1860, Hampshire Independent

1860 – Petersfield Petty Sessions: Rebecca Baker was charged under the Criminal Justice Act with stealing a cotton lace veil, the property of Ellen Elizabeth Coombs, at the Railway Hotel, Rowland’s Castle, on Monday the 1st inst. Prosecutrix deposed: I live at Portsmouth. On the 1st of this month I went with a party to Rowland’s Castle, to the Railway Hotel. I got there between three and four in the afternoon. I went into a bedroom to take off my bonnet, which I left on the bed; there was a cotton lace veil on the bonnet. I left the hotel about ten o’clock in the evening. When I went upstairs to put on my bonnet I missed the veil, and I spoke to Mrs Marshall, the landlady, but it could not be found. I have not seen it since till to-day. That now produced is the same, and it is worth 3s. Catherine Marshall deposed as follows. I am the wife of John Marshall, who keeps the Railway Hotel at Rowland’s Castle. Prisoner was in my service on the 1st of October. There was a party at our house that day from Portsmouth; Miss Coombs was one of that party. She went into my bedroom to take off her bonnet; there was a veil on the bonnet. I did not notice it particularly, but it was a white veil, with spots on it. Prisoner put the baby to bed in that room about seven o’clock, and when she had done so she brought the key to me in the kitchen, stating to me that she had locked the door. It is a rule of the house to lock the door when we have company. I went up soon after to look at the baby, and found the door locked and on leaving the room I re-locked it, and placed the key on the mantle in the kitchen. Prisoner was under notice to leave my service that day, and she left about eight in the evening. I believe she went that night to her sister’s, who lives about half a mile from my home. Her friends live at Froxfield. P.C. George Watkins deposed: In consequence of information which I received on Saturday, the 6th, I went to the house of prisoner’s father at Froxfield. Prisoner came to the door, and I asked her if she would allow me to look into her box. She said yes. We went upstairs together, and she directed my attention to a large box.

In the meantime she went across the room and I saw her remove a veil from near a bonnet box, and she dropped it on some chairs, I immediately went and took it up. The veil which I now produce is the same. I asked her where she got it, she said she found it in the water closet; I then charged her with stealing it, and took her into custody. Prisoner elected to be tried by the Bench, and pleaded guilty. She was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

20 October 1860, Hampshire Telegraph

1860 – Rowland's Castle Independent Chapel: On Friday last a lecture was delivered at the above named Chapel by Mr Fairbairne, Master of the British School, at Petersfield, on "Mission Scenes and Successes throughout the World." By a number of diagrams the lecture succeeded in riveting the attention of his audience, and all were highly pleased and instructed. A vote of thanks was proposed by the Rev. J.H. Snell, Minister of the Chapel; and great satisfaction was afforded by the lecturer promising to give another lecture of a similar character shortly after Christmas. We understand that the lecture was one of a series, to be delivered through the winter months, and we sincerely hope the numbers attending will prove to Mr Snell that his efforts are appreciated. The next will be by the Rev. W.T. Matson, of Havant. 8 November 1860, West Sussex Gazette

1860 – Petty Sessions – Petersfield: Wilfred Phillips, of Rowland's Castle, was convicted of trespassing in search of game, on lands belonging to Mrs Dixon, of Stansted Park, on Sunday, the 18th of November. Fined 5s. and 7s. 6d. costs, or 14 days imprisonment. 15 December 1860, Hampshire Telegraph

1861 – Marriage: On the 1st inst., at St Saviour's Church, Southwark, London, by the Rev. R. Bickenden, curate, Mr Richard Deacon, of No. 1, Bedford Place, Bognor, and Scotland-yard, London, to Catherine Outen, third daughter of Mr Edward Outen, of Rowland's Castle, Hants. 19 January 1861, Sussex Agricultural Express

1861 – Supposed Firing at a Train: A few days ago some boys in a field near the London Direct Railway, in the employ of a farmer at Idsworth, frightened a driver of an express train by firing off a gun as the train was passing. The driver reported at Rowland's Castle that someone had fired at the train; accordingly two or three persons were sent to apprehend the offenders. On reaching the field the cause of alarm was found to be an old key formed into a sort of gun and tied to a stick belonging to a boy named Billy Buddon, for the purpose of frightening the rooks.

It was not thought advisable to take the boy into custody, although a London inspector was sent down to enquire into the affair.

30 March 1861, *Sussex Agricultural Express*

1861 – 4 April 1861, *West Sussex Gazette*

The ROWLAND'S CASTLE TAVERN TEA GARDENS AND ASSEMBLY ROOMS are now open for the accommodation of parties visiting that old favourite and beautiful part of the county.

By communicating with the proprietor arrangements can be made with the railway authorities for the conveyance of parties to and from Rowland's Castle, at cheap fares. JOHN MARSHALL, Proprietor.

1861 – Cricket – Horndean v. Rowland's Castle: The return match between the Horndean and Rowland's Castle Cricket Clubs was played on the Horndean Cricket Ground on Monday last, and terminated in favour of Horndean by 14 runs. The first match was also in favour of Horndean.

27 July 1861, *Hampshire Telegraph*

1861 – Portsea Island Board of Guardians: The Annual Treat to the Poorhouse Children is to take place on next Thursday. The children are to be conveyed to Rowland's Castle and back, per railway, for 6d. each. The necessary expenses will be defrayed by the guardians and other gentlemen who take an interest in this annual event.

17 August 1861, *Hampshire Advertiser*

1861 – The Union Children: The children belonging to the Portsea Island Union received their annual treat on Thursday last, the younger ones being conveyed to the Railway Station in two waggons. On arriving at the Landport Terminus, about 350 children and attendants seated by the half-past ten o'clock train for Rowland's Castle, where they were well entertained. The children took their dinners with them, and were quartered at Mr Marshal's pleasure grounds, where various sports were carried on. At three o'clock the majority of the Board of Guardians and friends left for Rowland's Castle, to join the juvenile party. Fruit, sweetmeats, etc. having been supplied in abundance by different gentlemen, for which the children scrambled, they walked to the beautiful avenue of Stansted Park, where they joined together in singing various pieces taught them. They returned by the half-past seven o'clock train, and reached the Union House about half past nine.

24 August 1861, *Hampshire Telegraph*

1861 – Alfred Quinnell, formerly of Durrants, near Rowland’s Castle, Hants., Lime Burner and Farmer, part of the time rent Land at Rowland’s Castle aforesaid, and also renting a Chalk-pit at Dean Lane End, Idsworth, near Chalton, Hants., and lately staying at No. 10 Cranbourne-street, Brighton, Sussex, but residing and carrying on the business aforesaid at Durrants and Rowland’s Castle aforesaid, a Prisoner in the Gaol at Lewes, in the County of Sussex.

5 October 1861, Sussex Agricultural Express

1861 – Murder of a Student by a Soldier, Chichester October 17: A fine young man named Outen, a student of Bishop Otter’s Training College, was shot last night at a little before 12 o’clock by a soldier. Police Constable Pullen, who was on duty in Somerstown, hearing the report of a rifle, followed by fearful screams, which he thought proceeded from the direction of the barracks, which are situate to the north part of the city, went immediately in that direction, returning by Oaklands, the seat of Mr H.W. Freeland, M.P., when, shortly after passing Bishop Otter’s College, he heard groans proceeding from an adjoining field, in which he found Outen lying on the ground in the greatest agony. The inmates of the college, some of whom had heard the report of the rifle, were shortly on the spot, and several persons who were passing rendered every assistance to convey the sufferer to the college, where he shortly afterwards expired, but not before he had stated “he had been shot by a soldier, who sat on the gate, as he approached to get over the stile, and that after he had done it, he ran off down the lane towards Deer Hole”. No provocation was given by the young man, who was on his return from spending the evening with a respectable family in the city. The ball of the rifle passed through the abdomen and out the back, but little blood escaping from the wounds. As may be imagined, the greatest excitement has existed in the City. Immediately on the discovery of the murder, Superintendent Everett communicated the fact to the commanding-office of the garrison, Col. Wright, who with great promptitude, sent out a body of soldiers in search of the murderer, for it was well known that a soldier named Cleary was at large and in the possession of his rifle and ball cartridge. The grounds of Mr H.W. Freeland, M.P., were surrounded and scoured by detached parties without avail; every house of bad repute in the city was searched without effect. The number of military was now increased to some 200 men, with a dozen cavalry, who were sent to scour the woods at Goodwood, Captain Valentine, the steward of the Estate, lending the aid of the gamekeepers in the search, which continued without avail until twelve o’clock, when Mr Henry Sadler, jun., of Hampnet, found Cleary’s rifle, loaded,

and with a cap on, which he had evidently thrown away on getting clear of the city. This was found in the ditch of a water meadow, through which a pathway runs to join the main road leading to Arundel and Littlehampton. At the time at which this was written the man is at large; still great hopes are entertained of his speedy capture. Outen is the son of a tradesman, at Rowland's Castle, near Havant. Cleary, the soldier who shot him, is 21 years of age, stands five feet and three-quarters high, of sallow complexion, with dark brown hair and hazel eyes; he has the mark of a scar in the middle of his right fore arm, with the letter D on the left side. He is a native of Ireland. He had on at the time of breaking out of the barracks a tunic coat or jacket, black cloth or regimental trousers, and took with him his rifle, with ten rounds of ball ammunition and his greatcoat. He bears a bad character in the 50th Regiment, to the depot of which of which he was attached. In October, 1861, he deserted; afterwards he was tried and convicted for stealing property belonging to an Officer. Very recently he has had six days' extra drill given him for bad conduct, for which it is conjectured he meant to have his revenge, but shot the wrong man. Bishop Otter's College is situated a short distance to the north-east of the city, the approach to it being up a darkish lane, called Love-lane.

18 October 1861, Sun (London)

1861 – The Chichester Murder, Chichester, Friday night: The excitement caused by the intelligence of the murder of Mr James Outen has had no abatement during the day. As has been stated, immediately upon the diabolical act becoming known, Major Drew and Major Beresford, the officers in command of the barracks, dispatched 200 men to search for the suspected man Cleary.

Superintendent Everett, of the Chichester City Police, also sent out a large body of constables; and after much vigorous and persevering search Superintendent Parnell saw Cleary jump out of a hedge about a mile from Petworth, and immediately gave chase and captured him. He made little or no resistance when taken into custody, and having been safely secured, he was conveyed to the city gaol and placed in one of the cells, under the charge of a constable. He is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, slightly but well made, brown hair, scarcely any whiskers, and of light complexion. His countenance is heavy and morose, exhibiting an indication of his Milasian extraction.

At seven o'clock last evening the inquest upon the body of the unfortunate victim was opened, at the training school, known as Bishop Otter's College, in which establishment the poor fellow had been pursuing his studies. The deceased was 21 years of age, and the son of a very respectable tradesman residing at

Rowland's Castle, near Havant. The jury having been sworn proceeded to view the body, which lay in one of the dormitories of the upper floor of the building, and which presented a sad spectacle. The shirt and trousers were saturated with blood, and on examination there appeared a wound just below the breast, such as would be caused by a musket-ball, which had apparently passed out of the back near the spine. The city coroner, Mr J. Powell, having briefly addressed the jury on the nature of their duties the following evidence was given.

Pullen, 6, City Police, deposed that a few minutes before twelve o'clock on Wednesday night he had some conversation with Constable Stringer about a soldier who was missing. When near the Sun, in Franklin-place, he heard the report of a gun, and immediately after a cry of "Oh, oh," several times. He said to Stringer that something had happened. He went up to the barracks in New Broyle-road and obtained the assistance of three soldiers. The report of the gun and the cries having proceeded from the direction of Love-lane, they went that way, and when within a few yards of a stile, leading from Grayling Wells Farm, some one called "Police." He got over the stile, and then saw someone lying on the bank which divides the lane from the field some few yards off. Turning on his light he recognised him as one of the pupils of the college, and on asking deceased if was so, he said "Yes". Deceased said he had been shot by a soldier, who was sitting on the gate when he passed by, and then who ran away down the lane towards Chichester. Deceased then said "Pray take me away, I shall die of cold". Constable Richard Collins came up, and they took the gate from the hinges and put deceased on it, and took him to the college. He did not say anything more in witness's hearing as to the cause of his death. He lived nearly two hours after the report of the gun was heard.

By the Jury.- Deceased did not bleed in the field, nor did he appear to be have been shot. (He produced the waistcoat deceased wore; there was a hole through the front and back part of it, and the watch guard was also cut in two). There did not appear to have been any struggle, nor did the deceased say anything about any altercation having taken place. There were no signs of robbery, and when he asked deceased whether he had lost any money, he said "No".

Mr Allen Duke, surgeon, of Chichester, deposed that he was called about half past twelve on the night of Wednesday to see one of the young men of the college who had been shot. He was lying on a bed, and there was a great quantity of blood on his shirt. Witness found a circular wound about three inches below the extremity of the breast bone; in the back about, one and a half inches from the

spine, and nearly opposite, there was another circular wound, rather towards the left side. He (witness) should judge the wound in front had been inflicted by a bullet, and from the clean state of the edges it was probably a conical one. Deceased was perfectly unconscious when witness first saw him, and died in five minutes later. The deceased must have been nearly on a level with the person who fired the rifle. Deceased died from internal haemorrhage, caused by the wound, and from the shock to the nervous system.

By the Jury. – The deceased could not have inflicted the wound upon himself. The bullet appeared to have entered from the front. He (witness) should think there could have only have been a very little distance between the weapon and deceased when he was shot. Some further evidence was taken and the inquiry was adjourned.

In the course of the day the body of the deceased was removed from the training school to the residence of the unfortunate young man's father, and the inhabitants of the town manifested much sympathy with the relatives and friends of the victim. The prisoner, who has maintained a sullen silence ever since he has been in custody, was somewhat restless through the night, and has throughout the day made no reference whatever to the awful crime with which he stands charged.

19 October 1861, London Evening Standard

1861 – Chichester Murder – Continued Inquest: At this stage of the proceedings the usual certificate of burial was given by the Coroner, and shortly afterwards, it being 11 o'clock, the inquest was adjourned to the following evening at 7 o'clock.

On Friday evening the inquest was resumed, when the following evidence was adduced:-

Joseph Baldwin, sworn: I am a private in the 59th Regiment. I am now and have been quartered at Chichester Barracks from the month of May last. I look after the spare arms. It is my duty. When the colour-sergeant ordered me to serve out arms to any new recruit or other soldier I do it. John Cleary, now in custody, is a private in my company. I served out arms to him on or about Tuesday or Wednesday last week. I gave him a particular numbered rifle, "No. 383, 59th Regiment." I had, six weeks or two months previous, served out to him 20 rounds of rifle cartridge. Any soldier receiving arms from me is responsible for their safe keeping. When they go blank firing the ball cartridge is taken away and locked up in the magazine. The cartridge produced by Superintendent Everett has been broken off for use. It

is part of a rifle charge. I have not seen the rifle since I gave it to him. I have the bayonet in my possession, marked with the same number as the rifle.

Mr Adames: Did Cleary leave any ball-cartridge behind in his quarters?
Witness: I do not know. Thomas Flood, sworn: I am a private in the 59th Regiment. I slept in the next bed to Cleary. His bed was on the right hand to mine. On the night of Tuesday, the 15th inst., near half past seven or eight o'clock, Cleary's rifle was in the rack. I saw it when I went to bed. He came in about 8 o'clock and went to bed soon after 9 o'clock. About a quarter to ten o'clock he got up, dressed himself, and went out, saying that he wanted to "go to the rear." I did not notice whether he had on his greatcoat or not. At about half past ten o'clock I heard the report of a rifle shot. I immediately roused one of my comrades. I found Cleary absent, and on his bed two percussion caps. I concluded he had broken out of barracks. I looked round and saw by the moonlight that his rifle was not in the rack. I reported the circumstances to the corporals on guard. The report I heard, judging from the sound, was that of a shotted rifle. His pouch was searched in my presence, from which ten rounds of ammunition had been taken. A packet is ten rounds. There were 11 caps left in his cap-box.

Mr Reynolds: Did you hear him that might make use of any threatening or bad language towards any person? Witness: "No." At this stage of the inquiry the inquest was adjourned to Tuesday, in order to collect and arrange the evidence, the coroner and the police having been compelled by subpoena to attend at the county sessions as witnesses. The large room at the college was thronged by the public, anxious to hear the evidence. **23 October 1861, Brighton Guardian**

1861 – Smoking On Railway: Mr Henry Eugene Barnes, a gentleman residing at Southsea, was summoned before the Petersfield bench of magistrates last Tuesday, the Hon. J.J. Carnegie in the chair, for smoking in a railway carriage on the Direct Portsmouth line on the 21st of September. The defendant did not appear. Service of the Summons having been proved, the case proceeded in his absence. Mr J. Bonham-Carter, M.P. deposed, – On Saturday, the 21st of September, I travelled from Petersfield to Portsmouth by the 11.30 down train from London. Shortly after leaving the station a considerable quantity of tobacco smoke found its way into the carriage in which I was, causing annoyance to the passengers. On the train arriving at Rowland's Castle station I directed the attention of the station-master to the facts. He went to the carriage and spoke to someone in the compartment I pointed out to him. John Heygate, the station-master in question, deposed that he went to the front compartment of a first-class

carriage, and on opening the door saw a gentleman with a lighted cigar in his hand. He told him he must not smoke in the carriage. His reply was, "Mind your own business." Witness told him a gentleman had complained. He said, "There are plenty of other carriages." Witness told the guard what had taken place. In reply to the Chairman, witness stated that he opened the door for two ladies. One got in, but the smoke was so strong she was compelled to get out again. Mark Wenham, station-master at Havant, said he opened the door of a first-class carriage at Havant, to let in a lady and gentleman. The lady had partly stepped in, when she hastily retreated, saying, "Oh dear, I can't ride here; there is smoking". He put them into another carriage, and requested the gentleman to desist, but he made no reply whatsoever. The guard identified the defendant as the gentleman in question; he got in at Waterloo Station. The Bench fined the defendant 40s. and 18s, 6d. costs; in default of payment distraint to be made, and if not sufficient goods, one month's imprisonment.

16 November 1861, Salisbury and Winchester Journal

1862 – Rowland's Castle: A very narrow Escape – The 5.35 train which left here last Monday evening had a very narrow escape of being smashed to atoms, at a level crossing on the Rowland's Castle side of Buriton Tunnel. A timber carriage belonging to Mr Bitlin, of Chichester, heavily laden, in passing over the crossing came into contact with the gate post, and through the most strenuous exertions were made by the stalwart carters to remove the carriage, it still remained at a stand. The arrival of the train was expected every minute, and "what's to be done" was the question. The post, which had hitherto impeded their progress, was now pulled down, and in a few moments the carriage was got off the rails, with the exception of the shafts. Not a moment must be lost the train is coming. There was just time for the shafts to be placed in an upright position, when along came "puffing Billy," clearing the timber carriage by about a foot. What lives would have been sacrificed, is beyond our power to contemplate.

2 January 1862, West Sussex Gazette

1862 – Havant Petty Sessions: Jane Stanley was summoned by P.C. Wheeler for being drunk and disorderly at Rowland's Castle on the 27th ult. She was fined 5s. and 9s. costs, which was paid. Her daughter Theodora Ellen, who appeared to answer a similar complaint, was discharged.

4 January 1862, Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette

1862 – Rowland’s Castle: “Christopher Columbus”. – Two lectures on the life of this great man have been delivered at the Reading Room during the season before very good audiences by Captain O’Callaghan, late of H.M.S. Algiers. The chair on each occasion was most ably filled by Sir J.C. Jervoise, Bart., M.P. The first lecture comprised the birth and daring adventures of Columbus till his return to Spain after discovering the new world. The second contained the remainder of his successful voyages and of his subsequent death and burial. The subject of the lectures was born at Genoa, in Italy, about the year 1433. Printing was introduced about the same time, which will in a great measure account for the truthfulness of the life of this great navigator. As he grew up an idea entered his mind that there was undiscovered land in the west. He first applied to the rulers of his native country for assistance to prosecute the search, but they refused it; he next went to Portugal, but meeting with no better success he came to the Court of Spain. Here his requests were ascended to through the king exertions of the Queen Isabella. Three small vessels were equipped, and set sail on the third of August, 1492. Many were the curses heaped on the head of Columbus by his own crew throughout the voyage, but nevertheless, like a true man, he turned all their abuse and scorn on one side and encouraged them to the utmost best. At last land was espied, and then could be seen their brightened countenances, especially Columbus. Here the lecturer minutely described the things which there occurred: the crew who had hitherto looked upon him as a madman now looked up to him as a supreme being. Domingo was discovered, and here, for the first time, tobacco was found. The lecturer stated amid some laughter that the natives used to draw the smoke into their mouths and blow it out again. Columbus, who was now loaded with information, returned to Spain where he was received with great honour. An immense fleet was immediately fitted out for a visit to the new world, and most of the aristocracy in Spain volunteered to accompany it; but they, on their arrival in America, were disappointed at not finding gold. However, at a later period they succeeded in finding not only gold, but silver in abundance; the latter was found in such large quantities that men-of-war ships used to take out their iron ballast and replace it with silver, and the horses there were also shod with silver. The man who was the means of discovering these great riches was looked upon as an imposter, and the casualties that he underwent were a scandal in any civilised nation. In his whole life we never find his anger having the upper hand of him but once, and that was after he had been cruelly maltreated by a converted Jew, and then only in self-defence. The lecturer concluded by giving the last

moments of Columbus, and the inscription on his tomb – as the lecturer himself has seen it – which runs thus: “For Castile and Leon, Columbus found a new world.” The lectures were interesting in the highest degree, and at their close a vote of thanks proposed by the Chairman was carried with acclamations. The Crimean War: Another very interesting lecture was delivered at the same place, on Thursday eveing last, by Captain Jervoise. The subject was “The Crimean War,” and under that head the lecturer continued his address mostly to those incidents which came under his own special observation. The Captain, it may be remembered, went through the whole of that memorable campaign, and for some time filled the position of aide-de-camp to Lord Raglan. In spite of the unfavourable state of the weather, the attendance was very good; and we were pleased to hear such a hearty applause of thanks given to the lecturer for affording the members, at their request, such an entertaining subject. This was, we believe, the closing lecture of the season, and we are requested to state that the room will be finally closed on the 31st of March. **13 March 1862, West Sussex Gazette**

1862 – Rowland’s Castle – A Profitable Duck: There is in the possession of Mr James Rook, of this village, a duck which has up to the time of writing (Tuesday, the 20th) laid 142 eggs. The first egg was laid on the 29th December, 1861, and she has continued without intermission ever since. It may be as well to state that this is the only bird they have, and such an occurrence as this is very rarely found. Stealing Broccoli – Several heads of broccoli having been stolen from the garden of Mr Rook, he offered a reward to any person who may bring the offenders to justice. This had not the desired effect, for we hear that a second visit was paid – thus showing a determination on the part of the depredators to have them at any risk. Footmarks are visible, but not sufficiently clear to be sworn to. It is a pity that the gardens of honest and industrious men should be beset by a class of persons who no more heed the breaking the eighth commandment than they do walking into a beershop and drinking a glass of beer. **22 May 1862, West Sussex Gazette**

1862 – Rowland’s Castle – A Workman’s Visit to the Exhibition: Some time ago we announced that that noble institution, the working men’s reading room, was closed for the season. However, it was arranged (through the kind permission of the founder) that it should be opened once a fortnight during the summer for the payment of one penny per week, to which the members (fifty-three in number) have contributed since the opening on the 1st of November. This sum, though small, was commenced on the understanding that all contributions, donations, and

finances should be applied towards defraying the expenses of a visit to the International Exhibition. From a report laid before the meeting last Saturday evening, it is shown that the funds are in a very satisfactory state. A discussion arose as to the best time of going to suit all parties. Some were in favour of July; others named August. However, it was ultimately agreed that the subject stand over till the first meeting in July. **29 May 1862, West Sussex Gazette**

1862 – Erratum – The Profitable Duck: An error was made last week. Instead of 142 eggs our paragraph should have read 144, including the one laid on the day of writing. Since the last date of writing the bird has added six more to the score, making a total of 150. **29 May 1862, West Sussex Gazette**

1862 – Rowland’s Castle – Employers and Employed: We are pleased to see that the advice given in the West Sussex Gazette a few weeks since by “Special Contributor” respecting a trip to the International Exhibition is being carried out here in “wholesale style,” if we may be allowed to use the word. The whole of the employees on the Stansted Estate, to the number of nearly 100 persons, are (through the kind liberality of that amiable lady, Mrs Dixon) to be treated to the above named “world of wonders.” They will leave our station in parties, as their services can be spared from the estate. We hope other employers will weigh this matter over carefully, and follow in the same track.

10 July 1862, West Sussex Gazette

1862 – Rowland’s Castle – Pleasure Parties: Our beautiful and picturesque village seems to gain a higher reputation for pleasure seekers than it formerly did, if we may be allowed to judge from the number of holiday folk that have visited here this summer. Several excursions from Portsmouth have brought large numbers, and we hear that others are announced to bring up several hundred of school children during the present week. It is a capital place for a day’s recreation, and promises to be a favourite place of resort. No doubt the works on Portsdown Hill have prevented many parties visiting there, and therefore they have selected this as the pleasantest, with its capital railway accommodation and fine scenery, to be in the future a public place to repair to. **10 July 1862, West Sussex Gazette**

1862 – Rowland’s Castle – Juvenile Recreation: “A person would wonder where all the people came from” was an expression made to us a few days ago by an old inhabitant of this village. History gives an account of a fair being held here, but, like most others, it has passed away with time. The past week, however, has somewhat revived the thoughts of a fair in our mind, when we came to notice the

remark made to us, as above stated. On Monday in last week, an excursion from Portsmouth brought nearly 600 children, members of the Circus Sabbath School. On the following day another party of juveniles arrived; since that, two other parties have visited our rural and pleasant spot, and we hear that others are coming. That the railway affords an easy transit at cheap fares is well known to the inhabitants of Portsmouth. It would be as well to observe that each of the above parties came by special train, thus suiting their own convenience. In addition to the above, several picnic parties have been to see us, also a large body of volunteers. This village is a good place for a day's recreation; and as we before prognosticated, it will be in future a favourite place of public resort.

24 July 1862, West Sussex Gazette

1862 – 4th Hants Rifle Volunteers: The members of the corps proceeded by special train on Monday to take part in battalion drill at Rowland's Castle, with the 5th Hants and 6th Hants corps, under Lieut.-Colonel Vallancey. On arrival at Rowland's Castle they went through a variety of exercises, and having partaken of refreshment, amused themselves with dancing, running, etc., until nine o'clock, when they returned to Havant.

26 July 1862, Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette

1862 – The children belonging to the National School, Portsmouth, had their annual treat on Tuesday, when they proceeded by rail to Rowland's Castle, under the superintendence of the Rev. N. McGachen, curate of Portsmouth, the master and mistress of the schools, and the teachers. A plentiful tea was provided in the evening, and the children returned much pleased with the trip. The expenses were defrayed by subscription.

30 August 1862, Hampshire Chronicle

1862 – Rowland's Castle – An Audacious Robbery: During the night of Friday last, some persons entered a building at Wellsworth Farm and cut off about three score of meat from a pig which had only been killed a few hours previous, with which they decamped. From the nature of the robbery, and the adroit manner in which it was committed, there is every reason to believe that the party must have been well acquainted with the premises. We are sorry to add that the depredator has as yet escaped the vigilance of the police.

9 October 1862, West Sussex Gazette

1862 – Rowland's Castle – Accident: One day last week, as a horse was being driven to the station, it shied, and bolted off at a furious rate, and before the animal could be stopped it had broken the vehicle in several places and unseated

the occupant, who, we are happy to say, escaped unhurt. The horse – which was a very valuable one, was not so fortunate; for, from the injuries it appears to have sustained, we doubt if ever it will be any future use. The horse was the property of Mr Mortimor, Catherington.

9 October 1862, West Sussex Gazette

1862 – The Policeman and the Duck: Some few days ago a would-be robbery was to have taken place at Mr G. Outen’s, but Mr Policeman was too many for them. It appears that Mr Outen had “fastened up” and was preparing for his night’s repose, but hearing a strange noise amongst the poultry he again opened the door. Just at that moment the policeman – who, it seems, had also heard the noise, and was anxious to know its meaning – made his appearance. The thief, finding his nefarious purposes then frustrated, let go of his hold of the ducks and took to his heels, in which he appeared very expert, for although the policeman endeavoured to the utmost to cope with the man, his efforts were unavailing, and the burgler got clear off. Who will now say that policemen are no good to the public?

9 October 1862, West Sussex Gazette

1862 – Rowland’s Castle: The influx of visitors to this place during the last few months has been enormous, causing the proprietors of the refreshment departments to bring out their strongest teams, to meet the demand which nature has required of those who have visited or a but pleasant spot. Many of the nobility, clergy, and gentry from Portsmouth have paid us the honour of a visit, and have been the means of swelling the number by contributing in a fund to enable the youngsters from the various schools an opportunity of enjoying not only a few hours in the country but a very pleasant and quick ride. To attempt to describe the innocent amusements entered into this class of juveniles would be superfluous on our part, but we like to jot down the doings of these little ones whom our Saviour, when he was on earth, loved so well. To give our readers some idea of the numbers that have visited us during the summer season we can say for several weeks as many as one thousand weekly come by railway alone. Some few of the visitors expressed a wish to stay a few days, but were not able to do so, because they could not procure lodgings. The village in respect is very badly situated, and it is a matter of wonder to many people why those who have building land are so reluctant to putting up houses, now there is such a demand for accommodation. How long are these things going to be allowed to continue? Is a question often asked; not long we hope, or else the strains of that beautiful music which have sounded day after day in our ears will find a more accommodating spot. We have heard from well-informed quarters that a reduction in the charge for

return tickets is in contemplation for the next season; if so, that will be another step in the right direction. We cannot speak too highly in the conduct of the railway company's servants stationed here, for in addition to the usual traffic they have had to manage extra trains day after day, doing it with satisfaction to the public, thereby winning the respect and esteem of all classes. At one end of the village commences the beautiful estate of Stansted, and thither the visitors have flocked to take a stroll in the avenue, which is, in our estimation, one of the pleasantest walks in the county. How truly thankful must our Portsmouth brethren be to the owner of the estate for allowing them to spend their few hours of recreation in this delightful spot. We trust that our visting friends, who very rarely get a good country breeze, will never incur any disgrace so as not to be deprived of this great boon, as it would be very detrimental to the village, thereby making it worse for our catering friends, who have, we are happy to say, exerted themselves most praiseworthy on all occasions. **30 October 1862, West Sussex Gazette**

1862 – The Working Men's Public Room: This institution, which was so successful last season, will be re-opened on Saturday next, 1st of November. As there were several pounds left in the treasurer's hands, it will, we understand, be the first business of the meeting to enquire in what use the money shall be appropriated. How glorious to know that that these hardworking sons of toil have a fund to commence upon. We hope to see our old friend, Mr James Rook, re-elected chairman, for we feel well assured that under his guidance, in co-operation with an intelligent committee, that the institution will go on swimmingly. Some of our readers no doubt do not understand the necessity of having persons to fill the above offices, and for their perusal we quote the following from an eminent writer in the Weekly Times "Such institutions" says the writer, "should be governed by a president and a local committee of management, consisting of at least one half of bona fide working men in receipt of working wages." We trust, therefore, that the writer's remarks will be strictly adhered to this season, seeing how successful the institution was last year under the abovenamed officers of management.

30 October 1862, West Sussex Gazette

1862 – Rowland's Castle – The Working Men's Institute: Since the re-opening of this building on the 1st of November, we have felt much pleasure in watching the steady progress made. We have also been favoured with the minutes, etc., of last season and in comparing the two we find that the institution is better attended than it was last season; that weekly lectures are delivered to good audiences; that the member unites together in one common bond of brotherhood, taking for their

motto, "Let us strive to help each other;" that the aristocracy support it in every conceivable way, and that a large addition of books has been added to the library from Routledges's establishment, London. We say that this institution is not only a credit, but an honour to every person connected with it. While we have watched with sorrow the crippled and downward fall of many institutions for the advancement of the working classes, we can but congratulate the members on the success that has attended this institution. Mechanics institutions have not generally answered the expectations, nor fulfilled the wishes of their founders, and it has at last been acknowledged with reluctance and regret on the part of their benevolent promoters that they have failed to accomplish the object for which they were established, The efficient and praiseworthy services rendered to this institution by many of its members, coupled with the services of kind and considerate friends, tends in a great measure in its succes; and it is with pleasure that we this week record a presentation given to Mr James Rook, for the very able manner in which he has conducted himself as chairman of the institution.

8 January 1863, West Sussex Gazette

1863 – The Working Men's Institute – Presentation: The members of the above institution assembled together last Saturday evening for the purpose of of presenting their president, Mr James Rook, with a testimonial, as a token of respect and esteem for the kind way in which his services have been held since he has filled the above office. Captain Jervoise, at the request of the members, presented the testimonial, an electro-plated teapot, with a suitable inscription engraved on it, and in doing so said it gave him much pleasure to be one amongst them that evening, and more so on an ocassion like the present. They, the members, had requested him to make the presentation, and he was only too proud to receive and accept such kind offers, although he was totally unprepared with an appropriate speech on such an interesting ocassion. The gallant captain offered a few other remarks, and spoke in eulogistic terms of the conduct and strenuous exertions used by Mr Rook, whenever ocassion required, and hoped that he (Mr Rook) might long be spared to enjoy the fruits of his hard earned present. Captain Jervoise here handed Mr Rook the testimonial, amid repeated bursts of applause. The latter, in returning thanks, spoke very highly of the conduct of those present, and said that he had experienced more kindness from them than lips could utter. He then proceeded to state minutely the most important things that had been transacted since the first opening of the institution, particularly dwelling on those subjects in which they had established things and carried out successfully, and

why? (added he) “because unity, peace, and concord goes with us in all our dealings : besides, we have the strong arm of the aristocracy supporting us in our noble cause, as we are all witness to this evening. Therefore, I think we ought to return a vote of thanks to Captain Jervoise, the founder of this institution, for his kind attention to our wants, and for his attendance here this evening.” Captain Jervoise politely acknowledged it. The meeting then dispersed.

8 January 1863, West Sussex Gazette

1863 – Sir J.C. Jervoise lit a large bonfire on the top of Windmill Down on Tuesday to celebrate the marriage on 10 March of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales (later Edward VII), to Princess Alexandra of Denmark (later Queen Alexandra), at St George's Chapel. He gave £10 worth of fireworks as well as an entertainment at the Reading Room. The poor people and the children of Idsworth parish were given one shilling each; the day passed off remarkably well in the village hereabouts, and the little folks in particular will remember it for years to come.

14 March 1863, Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette

1863 – Woodhouse Farm: About half a mile from Rowland's Castle Station of Direct Portsmouth Railway. Mr Edward Wyatt is instructed by Mr Charles Pearson, leaving the above Farm, to Sell by Auction, on the Premises of the above Farm, on Tuesday, the 26th May, 1863, at 12 o'clock precisely, about 30 Cart and Naghorses, thorough bred yearling, two yearling and three yearling colts and cart colts and ponies, with the celebrated entire thorough-bred horse “Arbaces;” thirty pure bred and very prime Alderney heifers, some in calf, together with part the Dead Stock of Woodhouse Farm. Full particulars next week.

9 May 1863, Hampshire Advertiser

1863 – Woodhouse Farm: About half a mile from Rowland's Castle Station of Direct Portsmouth Railway. Mr Edward Wyatt is instructed by Mr Charles Pearson, leaving the above Farm. Mr Edward Wyatt is instructed to Sell by Auction, on the Premises of the above Farm, on Tuesday, the 26th May, 1863, at 12 o'clock precisely, the Live and part of the Dead Farming Stock, thorough-bred Mares, and Colts.

The Live Stock will comprise five very superior Alderney 2-year-old heifers, some in calf; fourteen handsome yearling Alderney heifers, five weaner Alderney heifers, two very handsome milch cows, four very complete Alderney yearling bulls, eight young and active carthorses, one three year old thorough-bred colt,

five 2 yearling colts, four yearling colts, two half-bred yearling colts, half-bred 3-year-old colt, all from well known horse “Arbaces;” brood mare and colt, grey two yearling pony, and the well known hackneys “Creeping Jane” and sister to “Sweetsauce,” and two very superior half-breed mares. Also the celebrated entire horse “Arbaces,” with his engagements.

In Dead Stock – Four iron-arm waggons, four dung carts, Suffol corn, turnip, and manure drill, five-share scarifier, 4-horse, 2-horse, and 1-horse iron rollers, patent chaff cutters, thrashing machine complete, ploughs, wood and iron harrows, subsoil plough, Banbury turnip cutters, plough, trace, and thill harness; also a good double-body four wheel chaise, two 2-wheel chaise, two sets of chaise harness, saddles and bridles, and various other articles. May be viewed the morning of sale’ and catalogues had of Mr C. Pearson, Red-Hill, Havant; and of Mr E. Wyatt, surveyor, etc, Chichester. **16 May 1863, Hampshire Advertiser**

1863 – Rowland’s Castle: Very valuable Brewery and Tavern Property, close to the Railway Station, known as the “Rowland’s Castle Tavern and Assembly Rooms,” with Dwelling House, capital Stabling and Pleasure Grounds, detached. Messrs. C.B. Smith & Davies have received instructions from Mr John Marshall, to Sell by Private Contract, the very valuable and compact Property, known as the “Rowland’s Castle Tavern and Assembly Rooms,” occupying an excellent position, close to the Railway Station, comprising a newly-built three-quarter Brewery, fitted with plant and apparatus. Spacious Assembly Room. Dwelling House, Tavern, and Pleasure Grounds.

The increasing popularity of Rowland’s Castle, and its short distance from Portsmouth, renders the above Property well worth the attention of Brewers, Publicans, and others, desirous of developing a large and remunerative business.

Further particulars may be had of Messrs. Smith and Davies, 166, Queen-street, Portsea. The Proprietor will continue to carry on the business till the property is disposed of. **23 May 1863, Hampshire Telegraph**

1863 – Death: On the 31st ult., at the Castle Inn, Rowland’s Castle, George Outen, aged 63, deeply lamented by a large circle of friends.

9 June 1863, Horsham, Petworth, Midhurst, Steyning Express

1863 – Rowland’s Castle: Several neat Cottages to be Let, Furnished or Unfurnished. Apply to Mr John Brown, 1, Elizabeth Cottages, Rowland’s Castle, or of Mr Thomas Carliell, 7 Union-street, Portsea.

20 June 1863, Hampshire Telegraph

1863 – The Borough Quarter Sessions – Medus v. Kerswell: This case was to have been tried at the ensuing Winchester assizes but the plaintiff countermanded the notice of trial on Wednesday, the result of which is that he will not only have to pay his own costs, but the costs of the defence. The action was brought by the plaintiff, who resides at Rowland’s Castle, against the defendant, who is a watchmaker and bill discounter of Hanover-street, Portsea, for the seduction by the defendant of his daughter and the damages were laid at £1,000. Mr J. Clark, of London, was solicitor for the plaintiff, and Mr Wallis, of Portsmouth, for the defendant.

11 July 1863, Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette

1863 – Fifth Hants Rifle Corps: The members of this corps and the other corps forming the 2nd Hants Battalion are to meet for their first battalion drill under the new Government regulations, on Monday, at Rowland’s Castle.

11 July 1863, Hampshire Advertiser

1863 – 5th Hants Rifle Corps: The members of this corps, under the command of Major Ford, assembled at the Armoury on Monday afternoon, and having been supplied with 20 rounds of blank ammunition, proceeded to the Railway Station, and took the train to Rowland’s Castle, where they joined the corps forming the 2nd Hants Administrative Battalion, for battalion drill. At the termination of the drill then proceeded to the Railway Inn, where refreshment was provided. A numerous company accompanied the volunteers, and a very pleasant evening was spent, the band of the 5th Hants contributing to the pleasure of those assembled.

18 July 1863, Hampshire Telegraph

1863 – A Runaway Train: A singular occurrence took place on Tuesday last. It appears that an excursion train left the Landport Railway Station for Rowland’s Castle. At the rear of the train was, as usual, the brake van. On arriving at Rowland’s Castle Station, it became necessary to reverse the position of this van for the return journey, and as there are no turn tables at that station, the engine had to pass on to another line and re-crossing, place the van at the rear of the train in reverse order, before proceeding on the down journey to Portsmouth. The engine removed the van to the rear of the train to couple on the main body of the carriages, but unfortunately the porter in attempting to hook on the coupling, missed his hold, the consequence was that the impetus given to the unattached carriages, by the bumping of the engine caused them to start off and, being a rather deep descent, they ran from the station at Rowland’s Castle a mile and a half beyond Havant, with no other propelling power than that described. The

engine followed the runaway train at a moderate pace, and eventually brought the train back to its original position without any accident having occurred.

18 July 1863, Hampshire Telegraph

1863 – School Treats: The scholars connected with St John’s Sunday and Day Schools, numbering about 300, were conveyed to Rowland’s Castle by special train on Tuesday last. A good tea was provided for the children, after which they were suitably entertained, a variety of sports having been provided. The treat was given by the Rev. J. Knapp and the congregation of St. John’s, and the children thoroughly enjoyed themselves, the weather being beautifully fine and the arrangements all that could be desired.

18 July 1863, Hampshire Telegraph

1863 – Petty Sessions – Licensing: That of the Castle at Rowland’s Castle, from the late George Outen to John Day, his nephew, and devisee named in the will of the late occupier.

25 July 1863, Hampshire Telegraph

1863 – An Excursion to Rowland’s Castle: of a somewhat novel character took place on Thursday. Nearly all the members of the Borough Police Force, accompanied by their wives and families, started in three omnibusses about 10 o’clock, and on arriving at the scene of action, cricket, football, quoits and other amusements were indulged in. Due attention was also paid to the commissariat department, the caterer being Mr Bennett. The party returned about 8 o’clock, after spending a very pleasant day. The men paid their own expenses. We hope this will be an annual affair, as a policeman’s life is, to say the least, very monotonous.

8 August 1863, Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette

1863 – Rowland’s Castle: Two years ago a room was opened in this neighbourhood, at the village of Dean-lane-end, as a place of public resort for those who wished to spend their winter evenings in a pleasant and comfortable manner, and also for the advancement of the interest and welfare of the working classes. Institutions of this kind, and in different districts, have been attended with the happiest results, while in others it has been quite the reverse; therefore it has caused the founders and promoters of such institutions to use their greatest judgement; first in securing an eligible site; secondly to know what will best suit the requirements of those who attend, so as to interest and amuse them. The institution at Dean-lane-end has been very successful, and has every winter drawn goodly numbers, who have spent some pleasant evenings together. It must be a source of great pleasure to its founder, Captain Clarke Jervoise, to see that his

efforts are crowned with success, and his presence in the room on so many occasions shows the warm interest he takes in its welfare.

21 November 1863, Hampshire Telegraph

1863 – Rowland’s Castle – A Prize Fight and an Assault by a Policeman: The commotion and excitement in this place on Thursday week, just after the arrival of the first down train from London, was very great, in consequence of a large number of pugilists, who, having arrived by that train, took up a position near the Station, with the intention of engaging in one of their so-called “prize fights”. The two combatants were Rook and Rearden. The same parties met on the preceding Tuesday in some other part of the country, but the police put in an appearance so that the fight was postponed. On Tuesday, as the steamer was conveying the party down the Thames, some of the fighting fraternity endeavoured to throw the reporter of Bull’s Life overboard, and had nearly succeeded in so doing when assistance arrived. As soon as Mr Harris, our Station Master, saw what they were up to, he interferred, and stoutly refused them the use of the Company’s ground for such an unlawful pursuit. Some meadows close by offered equal advantages, and here the party repaired, and the fight soon commenced. In the meantime, the news had spread, and in a few minutes the male portion of this neighbourhood had turned out en masse. The fight was for £100 a side, and many of the most renowned pugilists of the day were present. Four representatives of the press also attended to take notes of the proceedings. Four rounds were fought when P.S. Cox, of Havant, made his appearance. He called upon the pugilists to desist, which they accordingly did, his orders being obeyed instantly. The scene of the conflict was just within the boundary of Hampshire, and the sergeant informed the fighters, upon enquiry, and in the presence and hearing of 200 people, that if they crossed into the adjoining county, Sussex, he would let them remain unmolested. A second ring was then made, which also proved to be in Hampshire. A third attempt was being made in the hope of finishing the battle in Sussex, but scarcely was the place marked out before the superintendent of police, with two assistants, arrived. All further fighting was now given over, and up to this time the greatest order prevailed. The tide of affairs now changed, and the greatest of confusion occurred, owing to P.S. Cox trying to take Rook into custody. The last-named, to prevent being taken, dodged the constable about a little, when the latter became so exasperated that he drew out his staff, and struck Rook with such terrific force that he entirely smashed his nose. Had the blow been received on the side of the head, or had the poor fellow been six inches more forward, most probably he

would have been killed. Everybody present – spectators as well as the supporters of the pugilists – were horror stricken at the assault, and a deafening cry of “Shame! Shame!” echoed from all quarters. The scene was now of a very exciting temperament. The “roughs” who came with the fighters now pulled out life-preservers and other weapons, apparently determined to have their revenge for such an outrageous assault as had been committed on one of their own fraternity. They blackguarded Cox, and by some means he got a sharp poke in the eye. Rook now presented himself to the superintendent, and the other constables, and asked Cox what motive he assigned for striking him as he did, when that Constable immediately turned round, apparently horrified at the mischief he had done. Rook then laid his head on a wall, and sobbed violently. Great fear was entertained at one time that the affair would break out into open riot, happily, however, this did not occur.

5 December 1863, Hampshire Independent

1863 – Rowland’s Castle – A Prize Fighter at Bay: When the prize fighters visited Rowland’s Castle a week or two ago they went to the Fountain Inn and ordered breakfast of Mrs Carpenter. One of them went upstairs and behaved in an unbecoming manner towards the niece. The old lady hearing something wrong ran up stairs with a large carving knife in her hand, and drove the intruder and two others out of the house, without any breakfast. This was a pretty tolerable feat for a lady between 60 and 70 years of age. 17 December 1863, West Sussex Gazette

1864 – The Case of Jack Rook, the Pugilist (To the Editor of the Sporting Life): Sir, At the Havant Bench, a charge was preferred against Rook for resisting the police at Rowland’s Castle. The evidence on the part of the police was borne out by four witnesses, while on the part of Rook only one witness appeared, and the consequence was that the magistrates considered the case proved against Rook, who was then sentenced to pay a fine of £5, including costs. My object in writing to you is to advise Rook or his friends to take out a summons against Sergeant Cox, of the Hants. Constabulary, for assaulting Rook on the occasion of the late fight. I am prepared to furnish a list of the names of about twenty persons, several of them being gentlemen of high local standing, who will come forward and swear that he was not the aggressor, but was cruelly maltreated by the above named policeman. The reason no more evidence was brought forward on Rook’s behalf on his trial before the Havant magistrates, was because it was a Bench specifically called together by the police for the trial of this case only; therefore, it was not known, even to many of the inhabitants of Havant, that Rook was in custody, so quiet were the police in the matter. Had it been generally known, some scores of

persons would have volunteered their evidence on behalf of Rook. The people in the vicinity of Havant and Rowland's Castle are very anxious to see the case tried out as above stated, and if a subscription was started to defray the legal expences (you, Mr Editor, acting as treasurer), the good people in the neighbourhood above-named will assist it all in their power. It now behoves Rook's friends and the lovers of fair-play to be on alert; and as I have offered to give the information that will be wanting in the matter, I herewith forward my name and address, allowing you the liberty, Mr Editor, of giving it to Rook or any of his friends who are desirous of acting into the case. – Yours Sincerely, A Lover of Fair-Play.

9 January 1864, *Sporting Life*

1864 – Bound Over: James Rook, professional pugilist, pleaded guilty to the charge of committing a breach of the peace by being a principal in a prize fight, which took place near Rowland's Castle, and was required to enter into his own recognizances of £100, and find two securities of £50 each to keep the peace.

9 January 1864, *Salisbury and Winchester Journal*

1864 – Claremont Villa – Rowland's Castle: Within five minutes walk of the Railway Station. The whole of the superior well-manufactured Furniture of the above Residence will be Sold by Auction, by Mr George M. Beck, on the Premises, comprising rosewood drawing room suits, mahogany dining-room requirements, a few rare Dutch paintings, interesting prints, mahogany wardrobes, prime goose feather beds, bedding, and general effects usually found in a well-furnished residence.

12 March 1864, *Hampshire Telegraph*

1864 – Good Friday: Yesterday an excursion train from Landport Railway Station at 2:30 in the afternoon conveyed between 700 and 800 excursionists to the pleasant little village of Rowland's Castle.

26 March 1864, *Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette*

1864 – Lunatic Wife: John Royal, of Rowland's Castle, was summoned to show cause why he should not contribute towards the support of his wife, who is an inmate of the lunatic asylum at Knowle, near Fareham. Mr William Tribe, relieving officer of Catherington Union, said the Guardians were paying 8s. 2d. per week for the maintenance of defendant's wife at the asylum, and they considered that he was in a position to contribute half that amount. Defendant said he was not able to do so, but the magistrates made an order for the payment of 4s. a week from the date of the application, together with the costs, 10s.

28 May 1864, *Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette*

1864 – Lake Road Chapel: On Tuesday last a number of the members of the congregation at Lake-road Chapel, accompanied by the Rev. E.G. Gange, the pastor, made their annual excursion to Rowland’s Castle. The friends were conveyed from the Sunday school-room to Rowland’s Castle in omnibusses and other conveyances. By the permission of W.H. Stone, Esq. the party alighted at the gate of Leigh Park, and having passed through the conservatories and grounds proceeded to the tea gardens at Rowland’s Castle, where they partook of refreshments, and took part in a variety of amusements. During the afternoon about 100 other friends, who had been unable to leave Portsmouth in the morning, joined the party, and an excellent tea was provided by Mr Marshall, after which the whole party adjourned to Stansted Park. At seven o’clock the Rev. Mr Gange preached from the avenue from the words ”To you is the word of this salvation sent”. At the close of the service the excursionists returned to Portsmouth.

25 June 1864, Hampshire Telegraph

1864 – Death: On the 26th ult. at Rowland’s Castle, Mr Robert Gill, aged 63 years.

Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette

1864 – The children belonging to the St John’s and Bonfire Corner Schools, Portsea, numbering about 300, went for an excursion to Rowland’s Castle, near Havant, on Tuesday last, returning home about nine o’clock in the evening.

9 July 1864, Hampshire Chronicle

1864 – Nisi Prius Court – Winchester – Medus v. Kerswell: This was an action for seduction of plaintiff’s daughter, in which defendant pleaded connivance and a condonation to payment of money, which had been accepted. – Mr M. Smith, Q.C., and Mr Cole appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Coleridge, Q.C., and Mr Prideaux for defendant.

Mr M. Smith said the plaintiff, Mr George Medus, was formerly an upholsterer and cabinet maker, at Queen-street, Portsea, and now living, after retiring from business, at Rowland’s Castle. Defendant was a jeweller and watch maker, at Hanover-street, Portsea. His age at least was double that of Adelaide Medus, who was about 23. Mr Medus had this daughter and his wife living with him. It seemed that 1861 an intimacy began between the two parties to the suit. Mr Medus had a son who he desired to put apprentice to defendant’s trade, and had sent him to the defendant, with the intention of his being afterwards apprenticed. Mr Kerswell had a daughter who was unwell, and who had been an old school-fellow of Medus, and this Miss Kerswell went there twice on a visit in 1862. That gave rise

to a further intimacy between the family and defendant, the family consisting, as he had said, of Mr and Mrs Medus, Adelaide, the daughter, and one or two other children. His wife unfortunately was paralysed, and the daughter was a great assistance to her father and a great comfort to her mother; that was the state of the family before the defendant came and brought a great misery upon them. He came out to Rowland's Castle frequently on Sundays to see his daughter, and they walked out together, the father of one girl with the two, they being much of the same age, and on one occasion on which they were walking he very deliberately led her off from her party, and affected her seduction. Nobody suspected such a thing. None of her family thought it likely that a girl of her youth would be subject to the advances of defendant. In July this intimacy took place, and in November she found herself pregnant. She, as natural, became unhappy. She communicated with defendant, then went to live with a married sister for some time. After a while her father discovered his daughter's state, and that the defendant was the father of her child, and that he had treated her as the mother of her child, and allowed her 10s. a week; that he had sent her to a house where she was confined, and her father traced her to that house at Brockenhurst, and there found her utterly down; but her father supplied her with things. In a short time after some circumstances which might cause regret occurred. In May 1863, an action was brought. The father was not a rich man, and it occurred that in 1863 his daughter Adelaide married a person of the name of Robins, a mariner, and the father was reluctant to spread abroad further the stigma on his family, "but," says Mr Kerswell, "if you do not, you must pay the costs of the action." Mr Medus, thinking, that a worse construction would be put upon his motives if he did this, refused. But this was not all. The defendant made use of his influence over Miss Medus, and induced her to go to Mr Wallis's, his solicitor, and to make a statement which would exonerate him from the consequences of this action, he promising to provide for her child, and provide her with a living. Under these promises she was induced to sign a statement that Mr Kerswell was not the man who first had possession of her person, but that a Mr Chandler was the man, and it appears that, not satisfied with making the unhappy girl sign this statement, but the defendant also endeavoured to get Mr Chandler to make the same statement, and to come to the court to state it. The conduct of the defendant had been most disgraceful. He says, first, he did not seduce the girl; secondly, that she was not a servant to her father (a most monstrous plea), and last of all, that the pittance he had given to the girl was satisfaction to her father for his loss of her services, and

her disgrace. He trusted the jury would not think so, and give the plaintiff their verdict.

Adelaide Robins said: My former name was Medus. I am daughter of plaintiff. In 1862 I was living at Rowland's Castle, near Havant. My mother and two younger brothers lived with me. My mother was paralysed. I knew defendant's daughter. I did all the work of the house, and attended to my mother. I had been school-fellow with Kerswell. Mr Kerswell lived in Hanover-street, Portsea. We lived twelve miles off in the country. Defendant's daughter was unwell in the early part of 1862, and came to stay with me for her health. Her father used to come to see her, and was entertained there. My brother was apprenticed to the defendant in his business of jeweller and watch maker. Miss Kerswell stayed three weeks the first time. He (Mr Kerswell) used to talk to me, and walked out with me and his daughter. She paid a second visit in July. He came between her visits. She stayed six weeks on the second occasion, and they walked out together as before. He appeared to be very fond of me, he used to say so. He said I was not treated as I ought to be, I had too much work to do. He made me presents from time to time. That went on for some considerable time. I recollect his coming over from Gosport with Mr Knell, and I and my brother and Miss Adams and defendant took a walk in Stansted Park. My father went to chapel. Defendant and I strayed away from the rest of the party in the park, and he seduced me. That was the first occasion any man had done anything of the kind to me. Defendant came from time to time after that, and made me like presents, and I became very fond of him. I discovered I was in the family way, and I wrote to defendant by my brother Edgar, whom I saw after, and therefore I know he received it. I told him how I was, and I could not think of stopping at home. Before I saw him I had written a second letter, and one to his daughter, and he came over with her. I told him I did not know what I should do. He said he could not understand my first letter. He was afraid to come over. He said I was to go to my married sister at Southsea. Told him I thought she would let me go and live with her for that time. My father and mother did not know what had happened to me. When he left he promised to call on my sister that evening. Four or five days after his daughter left I left home. I received an envelope from the defendant, on it was written, 'Come down, call at my house first'. That was in answer to a note I had written to know the reason I had not written, and whether he had seen my sister, and told her? I told him I should leave home, as I was afraid to stop home any longer. I left home on the 26th November, 1862, and went by rail to Portsmouth, leaving my box at the

station. I called on defendant. I asked him if he had not seen my sister, Mrs Mitchell? He said no; he thought it would be best for me to state the affair to her. He took me down there. When we got there my sister was not at home, and he left me at the door, and gave me a half-sovereign, and wished me good bye, and kissed me as he did so. She did not come home till half-past twelve, as she was out at a party. After I had been there a day or two her husband taxed me by being in the family-way, and I made a statement to him. I went to see defendant in company with my brother-in-law, and stopped and took tea with him. My brother-in-law and he had a conversation together. Defendant gave me half a sovereign, and said he would keep me. He came to see me from time to time at my sister's and most times brought me money. About four days before I was confined I went to Brockenhurst, where my sister had taken lodgings for me. Defendant allowed me 10s. per week. I was confined of a child there. Defendant did not come. My father came shortly after I was confined, and brought me down fruit, wine, and other things. Defendant paid the 10s. a week up to the time I was married. I put the child out to nurse at 5s. a week, and I returned to my sister's. In June 1863 defendant told me my father had instituted an action against him, and I was to do all I could for him. Mr Wallis, his solicitor, wanted to see me. He said if I did all I could for him, he would put me in business, and what he put in should remain, and at his death he would leave sufficient to bring the child up. I went to Mr Wallis's office with him. He took me down in a cab. Only be, I, and Mr Wallis were present. Mr Wallis questioned me, and I made certain statements. Mr Wallis and Mr Kerswell said it was a bad thing that the child was registered as Mr Kerswell child. I was to say if I was asked any questions about it that Mr Kerswell had most money, and make the best father for it. There was not the slightest truth that any body else was the father of that child. I was to say that Mr Chandler, my first beau, seduced me. There is not the least truth that Mr Chandler ever seduced me. I was married about three weeks or a month after I was at the office. Mr Kerswell never paid me any money after I was married. He gave me a watch and £5 to buy things before I was married. I am now married to a seafaring man, and have the child."

Cross-examined by Mr Coleridge: My sister lives in the Avenue. I sent this letter to Mrs Mitchell. I had quite sufficient to do at home. I had plenty of clothes and plenty to eat. I mostly got clothes as I wanted I mean to say that my father never said that if I wanted better clothes I was to get them on the streets. I never said so to my sister or Mr Mitchell. I signed something at Mr Wallis's. I don't

know what he wrote. I did not read it. I was there four or five times. I was there once with my sister, Mrs Mitchell. She came there for me with Mr Mitchell. I can't say if that was the time when I signed the paper. I would not say they were not there. I was staying at my sister's the whole time before I went to Brockenhurst. When I went to Mr Kerswell's with Mr Mitchell, Mrs Kerswell said to him, "It's a bad job; for God's sake, don't let her parents know it." I was never out late at night when at my father's. I went twice to my sister's in 1861. My mother did as much work as she could, and the rest was left till I got home. Mr Chandler was a builder. I was courting with him in 1858 and 1859. There was no promise of marriage between us. Of course he kissed me – nothing else; that I mean to swear. I went to Kingley Dale, on July 17th, to a pic-nic. My brother went with me. I did not keep with him the whole of the time. Young ladies and young gentlemen were there. No young gentleman invited me to walk away from dancing with him. I did not walk away with my father. I kept the ticket to remind me of the Sunday before when Mr Kerswell questioned me if anybody else had been with me. I handed him the ticket and said not since that day. I never told Mr Campbell that I was forced to leave my home because I was so badly treated that I was kept short of clothes and short of food. I had said so to no one. What they told me to say at Mr Wallis's I said, and they told me to sign, I signed. They told me what I was come to state I was to swear to in court. I told Mrs Mitchell I could not, and she said I was to say all I could to all there was on the paper true or untrue. When I went to see Mr Stenning by my father's desire I did not know he was my father's attorney in the action. I was asked no questions. I was obliged to leave I was so ill. I did not tell Mr Stenning that Mr Kerswell was not the father of my child. Where I was examined last week nothing was said about my share of the damages. I sent this letter when I was at Brockenhurst.

My dear sister, The old man was over here yesterday in a fearful passion. He called me everything he could lay his tongue to. He wanted me to go home with him, and I would not. I know what it was. I was forced to go to old Stenning's with you, and I shall have to go next Monday. Stenning says he will compel us to go. We shall have to go to London. I am sorry to go London. I told him I should not stir a peg without you. I will tell you all particulars on Monday.

I don't know what the expression means where Mr Stenning says he will compel us to go. The "old man" was my father. We always called him so. My father is out of business now. He was a furrier and upholsterer. He is out of business. I don't know if he has made his money and retired.

By Mr Smith : My father was in a passion to see the miserable place I was in at Brockenhurst. He wanted me to go home, but I declined. Mr Kerswell used to say when he came to see his daughter I had too much to do, and he would do something better for me. The engagement with Mr Chandler was broken off. I did not know till he left and he wrote me a letter that I was engaged to him. There was no one I was acquainted with at the pic-nic but Mrs Matson, the dissenting minister's wife. Mr and Mrs Mitchall were intimate with Mr Kerswell, and visited at his house. The Mitchells and my father are not on good terms; they have not been for 18 months or two years.

Mr George Medus, the plaintiff, said, I was formerly a furrier and upholsterer, in Queen-street, Portsea, and retired from business, and went to live at Rowland's Castle, with my wife and family. I have two married daughters. My wife was very much paralysed. My daughter Adelaide did most of the household work. One of my sons went to be apprenticed to Mr Kerswell. His daughter came to our house for the recovery of her health in the Spring of 1861. She got better, and went away. Mr Kerswell came to see me whilst she was there, and whilst she was away. She came a second time. Mr Kerswell was upwards of 40. I did not know there was any intimacy between him and my daughter Adelaide, who was about 21. She went away in November, and went to her sister's. I went to try to induce her to come back, but failed. I knew of her condition two or three months before she was confined. She was still at Mr Mitchell's, and I went to see her, but my second daughter looked from the window and refused me. I learnt she was at Brockenhurst from my eldest son . She was in a place worst than a stable. I was angry. I drove back home, 18 miles, and down again next morning, and took her some things. I wished her to come home, but she would not go into the village where she was so well known. She had everything she wanted at home before she left. I never told her if she wanted better clothes she should get it on the streets. I was not such a brute. She was one of the best of girls. I received notice to go on with the action or I should not have gone on. I had not the means. I have been forced to borrow money with which to go on.

By Mr Coleridge: My daughter was not fond of going out into company. I never made use of the expression about the streets to Mrs Mitchell. I was angry with Mrs Mitchell because she had not brought my daughter home by the first train. I never talked to Mrs Robins about damages. I had not seen Chandler for years until last Saturday, nor have I seen Mr Titheridge about bringing an action against Chandler.

Mrs Medus, wife of the plaintiff, deposed: The defendant's daughter frequently visited us, and when he himself came he always behaved in my presence in the most respectful manner, and said that he should never be able to repay me. I did not suspect anything until after my daughter left me. She left our house without the slightest communication with me.

Mr Richard Chandler, a builder, living at Crawley-down, Sussex, deposed : I was employed two or three years ago at Rowland's Castle, superintending buildings, and lived in lodgings there, during which time I became acquainted with Mr Medus and his family. Upon a question put by Mr Smith.

Mr Coleridge objected to the witness, and said that it was wholly immaterial whether what the daughter had said was true or not. It was enough for his purpose that she had said so.

Mr Smith said, then he would go further and continued the examination.

Witness then continued : The defendant called upon me two or three days, and asked me if I had been engaged to the plaintiff. I asked him his reason for the question, and he said he had understood that I had seduced her. I said it was wrong – it was a lie. I had too much respect for her, and she never gave me the least liberty to do so. He said, "Can you swear to that?" and I replied, "Yes." He said that they had entered an action against him, and would I assist him? I replied, "Certainly not, I'll have nothing to do with it." He said that if I would he would pay my expenses and make it worth my while, and I replied, "No, I would do nothing of the kind."

Cross-examined : Defendant told me that plaintiff had mentioned to him what had passed between us – the fact, I replied, I had not. I thought it very strange that he should come to me in that manner and that she she should have said so, but I did not tell him that. He pressed me very much to say I had, and to confirm what she had said, as it would be a great assistance to him. I said nothing about other people to him.

Re-examined : I desired at one time to make her my wife, but it went off (a laugh). Lover's quarrels made me change my mind (laughter).

The notice dated 1st April was then put in, and this closed the plaintiff's case.

Mr Coleridge, in stating the case for the defendant, observed that this notice was very appropriately dated the 1st of April, but he certainly very much wished that this action had never been brought into Court, because which ever way it terminated it must tear open wounds which had been somewhat healed. He should not be surprised if, after what they had heard, they felt a considerable amount of

indignation against the defendant, but he reminded them that there were in this, as in other similar cases two sides to the question. He then proceeded to review the case as already laid before them, and to state the defendant's answer. No doubt every man who led a woman astray, and seduced her, did a great moral wrong, and no right-minded person would attempt to justify such conduct, but they were there, he reminded them, to administer law and justice, with which morality sometimes had little to do, and whatever they might think of defendant's conduct, he would suffer an injustice if they found a verdict against him, unless they were convinced upon evidence against him, unless they were convinced upon evidence that he was the person who seduced the girl, and who first led her astray from that path of virtue which up to that time she had pursued, and that he was the father of the child. He explained that the law was such that the father, and not the daughter, were compelled to bring an action of this kind, and that, however much his and the family's feelings might have been wounded, unless he could show that he had sustained some loss of his daughter's services towards him, for in such cases they respectively occupied the position of master and servant, he could recover nothing, the gist of the action being not the seduction nor the immorality, but the worldly loss of service or assistance. When, however, he said this, he did not attempt to defend any moral wrong which might have been done, but they were not trying a question of morals, but of law. The defendant did not deny nor had he denied that from time to time, from about August or September, 1862, he was familiarly intimate with Adelaide Modus, and when he found her condition he made her presents in various ways, and from time to time up to her marriage in September or October last year, allowed her 10s. a week, but he did deny that he seduced her, or that he was the father of the child. He reviewed the evidence, and contended that her and her father's conduct showed that there was not the cordiality existing between them when the letter was written to her sister which she would now have them believe, and that she left her home on account of his harsh conduct and undue severity towards her. He accounted for Mr and Mrs Mitchell not being called for the plaintiff – material witnesses to him as they might seem – to the fact that they were not set on friendly terms, and that the ground of their refusal to permit the plaintiff again to enter their house, after his first visit, was the painful manner in which conducted himself towards the girl on the only occasion on which he got access to their houses. Coming to the declaration, he asked whether there was anything wrong or dishonourable in the defendant, finding himself attacked by the father, and knowing, as he must,

whether he did or did not seduce her, going to the daughter and asking whether it was so or not. Assuming that what she now said was correct, it was clear that when she went to the office, and signed that declaration, it was not the first time she had been open to about it, for what was a lawyer fit unless he go together the points of his clients, and laid them out in a readable and understandable form? It was clear that she had made substantially the same statement again and again to her sister, and brother-in-law, who had been her best friends. What should she not tell them what was really the truth, and if she did not do this, being in her confidence as they were, had they ever heard of such a monstrous thing? If Mr Wallis and the defendant had alone been closeted with the girl upon every occasion, he could understand that it might be suggested that there had been foul play, but if there had been anything of this kind, did they think that a banker' July, 1863, and whom, he as clerk – for such the brother-in-law was – and her own sister, who had befriended her so much, would have stood by, and been parties to it? One's feelings rejected the idea that two such friends would stand by and be parties to such a foul and degrading thing as seeing their sister thus perjure herself, and if the jury believed that she then did this, what earthly guarantee had they that she was telling the truth with regard to anything else? He read the declaration signed by her, which stated that Mr Chandler seduced her when he was working at Rowland's Castle, and that he promised her marriage, that she had been criminally familiar with several others, some of whom she named, and that the child was that of one of these men so named, or of a man whom she met at a pic-nic at Kingley Dale. The declaration was dated July 1863, and when, he proceeded, did they think she first told the story she had made in the witness box? About a week or ten days ago, as far as he could make out. They would themselves judge what influence had been at work to induce her to tell this story now, indeed he believed he should be able to give them such evidence as would lead them to a conclusion upon this point. – (One of the jury remarked that it was quite clear she had told one story here and another there – a laugh). This was brief outline of what the defence was.

The Court then adjourned until this morning.

13 July 1864, Hampshire Independent

1864 – Medus v. Kerswell – Judge’s Summing Up: His Lordship in summing up, observed that he had rarely had occasion to investigate a more painful case, or one which exhibited human nature in so unenviable a shape. The jury gave a verdict for plaintiff, damages £200. 26 July 1864, *Sussex Advertiser*

1864 – Rowland’s Castle: On Thursday, the engine of the 12.20 train from Portsmouth got off the line at Rowland’s Castle, and delayed the train for about two hours. 17 September 1864, *Surrey Advertiser*

1864 – Death: At Rowland’s Castle, Walter, eldest son of Mr Marshall, aged 15 years. 24 September 1864, *Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette*

1864 – Accidental Death: On Saturday last a lad named George Baker, only 12 years of age, was working on a thrashing machine on a farm in the occupation of Mr Reeves, at Durrants, near Rowland’s Castle. Accidently his right leg became entangled in the machinery, and, although the the engine was at once stopped, the poor little fellow’s leg was completely crushed, the bone being broken and the flesh lacerated. The leg was dressed by Dr Holland, of Emsworth, and he was then conveyed to Chichester Infirmary. He did not rally at all, and died the next day of collapse from loss of blood. No tourniquet had been used, and when admitted to the Infirmary the leg was only tied up with a towel, which was completely saturated with blood. An inquest was held before J. Powell, Esq., on Tuesday evening, when the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death. 1 October 1864, *Hampshire Telegraph*

1864 – Advertisement:
Remarks on the Oppressive Working of the Game Laws, By the Late G.R. Gill, sometime Schoolmaster in the Village of Rowland’s Castle, 6d. Published by Hamilton, Adams, & Co., booksellers, Paternoster-row, London, and may be had of all booksellers.

1864 – The Result of being ‘Rather the Worse’ for Liquor: Green v. James Pearce - An action for £2, the value of a coat which had been left in defendant’s care. Mr. Cousins appeared for plaintiff, a cattle-dealer, and Mr. Wallis for defendant, an omnibus-proprietor.

Plaintiff said that five or six weeks since he formed one of a pleasure party, got up by defendant and conveyed in his omnibus to Rowland’s Castle. He placed his coat on the top of the omnibus, and on arriving at Rowland’s Castle he was about to take it off, when defendant said: ”Leave it there, it is perfectly safe; as safe as if

you had it yourself.” He accordingly left it the top of the omnibus, and when about get off on his return he missed it.

In cross-examination by Mr. Wallis, plaintiff said he was rather the worse for liquor, but could take care himself; he was not rolling drunk.

Mr. Wallis said their answer to the case was that defendant was the proprietor of the omnibus, and merely drove plaintiff and several others into the country, and knew nothing about the coat.

Defendant said that on the day in question he was one of a party of seventeen who went to a dinner at Mr. Marshall’s, at Rowland’s Castle. After dinner plaintiff was so drunk that could not stand. He commenced drinking at the Bedford Hotel before stating he had some drink at Havant, and some at Emsworth. He denied that the conversation spoken of by the plaintiff passed between them. Not a word was spoken about the coat; he did not undertake to take charge of it. Cross-examined Mr. Cousins: He (defendant) and all the parties were a little fresh. (Laughter.) Mr. Cousins: Then your recollection is about the same as his. (Renewed laughter.)

A cab-driver, named Langford, corroborated defendant's statement.

His Honour said plaintiff did not show that defendant took charge of the coat; plaintiff was intoxicated and the coat might have fallen off the omnibus. Under the circumstances he should nonsuit plaintiff.

19 November 1864, Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette

1865 – Rowland’s Castle – Sale of Furniture and Other Effects: Brooks and Schaller will Sell by Auction, on the premises, as above, on Tuesday the 21st of February, 1865. The handsome:-

Household Furniture and Effects, comprising the usual sitting room, bed room, and kitchen furniture. May be viewed the preceding and morning of Sale, and catalogues had on the premises; at the various hotels in the neighbourhood; and of Brooks and Schaller, auctioneers, 25 Charles-street, London, opposite the Junior United Services Club.

18 February 1865, Hampshire Chronicle

1865 – Rowland’s Castle – Six Houses and Grounds: Brooks and Schaller are instructed by the proprietor, retiring to Wales, to Sell by Auction, on Tuesday the 21st of February, 1865, at the Assembly Rooms, Rowland’s Castle Hotel, at one o’clock, in one or three Lots. – Three Leases, for upwards of 300 years of Six well built Houses and Grounds, overlooking the Common; a very healthy and beautiful country, much resorted to by the inhabitants of Portsmouth and Gosport.

The houses have usually been let in the season at high rents; it is three miles from Havant, and ten from Portsmouth, and a few minutes walk from the Railway Station. Particulars at the inns of Westbourne, Emsworth, Havant, Horndean, Petersfield, and Portsmouth; and of Brooks and Schaller, estate agents, surveyors, and auctioneers, 25 Charles-street, London, opposite the Junior United Services Club.

18 February 1865, Hampshire Chronicle

1865 – County Bench – Havant: Before J. Deverell and H. Spencer, Esqrs. – Richard Rose, the foreman of a brick-yard at Rowland’s Castle, appeared to answer two charges of selling beer without a licence, in his house, on the 17th ult. – Mr Wallis, of Portsmouth appeared for the defendant. The Bench convicted on the first information, in the penalty of £5 and costs, and dismissed the second as being doubtful.

20 May 1865, Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette

1865 – An Institution For Decayed Merchants: His Worship the Mayor next announced that he had received the following letter, the contents of which it was desirable to make as public as possible:-

Mrs Dixon presents her compliments to the Mayor of Liverpool, and would feel greatly obliged if he would cause every publicity in his power to be given to the enclosed papers relating to Stansted College, in which institution there are at present two vacancies, which it is desirable to fill as soon as possible.

The papers enclosed consisted of the rules and regulations for the government of the institution, from which it appeared that Stansted College, situate at Rowland’s Castle, Hants., was founded by Charles Dixon, Esq., for the accommodation of six decayed merchants of the City of Liverpool, London, or Bristol, “having no resources of their own, or an income not exceeding £20, bachelors or widowers, above the age of 60 years, of good character and Protestants.” For the endowment of the College Mr Dixon had invested £20,000 in the funds, producing annually £600, less income tax. The inmates are allowed £40 a year each, and a sum of £72 is annually appropriated towards providing the daily dinner in the common hall. The election of the inmates is placed in the hands of trustees.

His Worship observed that perhaps there might be in this community some individuals who would be fitting candidates for the two vacancies.

10 June, 1865, Liverpool Mail

1865 – Rowland’s Castle – Foresters’ Anniversary Fete: The members of Court Idsworth and Stansted United, No. 3797, Portsmouth District, held their fourth anniversary fete on Monday last. They assembled at their court house, Rowland’s

Castle, at eleven o'clock, and formed in position headed by the splendid banner of the Portsmouth District, also the Juvenile Forester's band from Portsmouth, under the direction of Br. J. Alley. They then marched to Idsworth House, the seat of Sir J.C. Jervoise, Bart., M.P., where they were met by that worthy gentleman who presented the Court his usual liberal contribution. After this marched through Finchdean and then back to Rowland's Castle, where a capital dinner was provided by Br. J. Marshall, Br. Penny presiding. The usual toasts were given after the removal of the cloth. The weather proved very unfavourable for the occasion. Great credit is due to Mr Alley for his exertions in bringing the juvenile band to such perfection in so short a time; the little fellows also deserve great praise.

22 July 1865, Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette

1865 – Sunday Excursions: On Tuesday the children of King-street Chapel Sunday School held their annual fete at Rowland's Castle, but they were thoroughly wet through before they reached home. – The children of Highbury Chapel Sunday School, St Mary's-street, were more fortunate. Their excursion took place on Wednesday at Rowland's Castle, when, the weather being fine, they all enjoyed themselves to their hearts content.

22 July 1865, Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette

1865 – Portsmouth: – The children of the Hebrew educational class, accompanied by the president (Mr H.M. Emmanuel), the teachers and committee, proceeded on their annual excursion to Rowland's Castle, on Tuesday last, where the children of the Unitarian school of Portsmouth had also assembled.

12 August 1865, Hampshire Telegraph

1865 – County Bench – Petersfield: John Port and Elizabeth Port, his wife, were charged with stealing carpenter's tools, in the parish of Chalton, on the 11th inst., several carpenter's tools, the property of George Penn, value 4s., and a saw, value 1s., the property of William Tulett. The complainants are carpenters and were working at a new building in course of erection near Rowland's Castle. The tools were put away in a loft at night and were missed the next morning. They were afterwards found by P.C. Smith at Portsmouth, where they had been pledged by the female prisoner, who stated that her husband, who had picked them up, asked her to dispose of them. The male prisoner pleaded guilty, and said his wife was quite innocent of the charge. He was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour for each offence, and the wife discharged.

28 October 1865, Portsmouth Times

1866 – Petersfield Petty Sessions - An Assault at Rowland’s Castle – Mary Ann Pinnix v. Daniel Hobbs: This was an assault case from Rowland’s Castle. The parties live in adjoining tenements, and quarrelled about a stream of water, and complainant alledged that on Wednesday, the 3rd January, defendant threw two tin dishes of water over her, and she was obliged to change her dress. Defendant stated that he had been subjected to great annoyance from complainant and her husband and children; that Pinnix had stopped the water course and caused it to flood to his (defendant’s) premises, and that as he was ladling it up and throwing it off, complainant rushed at him, and some of the water went over her. The magistrates advised the parties to retire and settle the matter between them, which they at length consented to do, and on returning into court defendant paid the costs 9s. 9d., and so the affair ended. **3 February 1866, Hampshire Independent**

1866 – Portsmouth Bankruptcy Court: The following bankrupts passed their last examinations and received their orders of discharge unopposed – including John Marshall, Rowland’s Castle, Baker.

2 June 1866, Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette

1866 – Magistrates’ Clerk’s Office (Petersfield), Thursday, July 5th: Before J. Waddington, Esq. – Charles Harris, late Station Master at Rowland’s Castle, was brought up in custody, charged with embezzling certain sums of money belonging to his employers, the London and South Western Railway Company. – John Cannings, of Finchdean, deposed – On the 16th of June I paid prisoner 16s. 6d. for carriage of goods on the London and South Western Railway, for which he gave me the receipt now produced. Frank Evershead deposed – I live at Chalton and am carter to Mr Brown. On the 22nd of June I paid prisoner, on account of my master, 15s. for the carriage of two tons of superphosphate, and he gave me the receipt now produced. William Thomas Dyson deposed – I am travelling auditor to the London and South Western Railway Company. It was prisoner’s duty to transmit at once all moneys received by him, to the cashier at Waterloo, and to make a weekly return. Prisoner made a return on the 19th of June for the week ending the 17th, that return showed £32 10s. as outstanding against Mr Cannings, and also the sums of 10s. and 18s. 6d. I produced the return. I know prisoner’s handwriting, and I swear the return is signed by him. Prisoner has made no return since, and the 15s. has not been accounted for. I have examined prisoner’s books, and find 15s. entered as received from Brown. I also find an entry under the date of 23rd June of £32 10s. received from Mr Cannings. This was after the enquiry had been instituted by my orders both of Harris and of Mr Cannings respecting the non-

payment of the £32 10s. This sum is not entered as received on the 3rd of May, nor is there any such entry till the 23rd of June. There is no entry of 18s. 6d. received on the 16th of June, nor of 15s. on the 22nd of June Thomas Bent deposed – I am superintendent of police to the London and South Western Railway Company at Waterloo. By order of the manager, Mr Scott, I obtained a warrant for the apprehension of prisoner. I came down to Rowland’s Castle for the purpose of executing it. Prisoner was not there. On Thursday, the 28th ult. I apprehended him at a house on Brixton-hill, Surrey, between ten and eleven at night. I charged him with embezzling £32 10s., and other monies, amounting to about £43, the property of Company. He said, “I expected it. I’ve been expecting it. I intended to come to you to give myself up.” I showed him a letter which I had in my pocket, and which I now produce. He said, “Oh yes, that’s quite right; I cannot deny it, and I shall plead guilty to it.” He repeated this several times. I took him to the Brixton station, and the following day handed him over to Superintendant Longland at the Lambeth Station. As we were walking from Lambeth to Waterloo prisoner said. “I shall give no trouble about it as I shall plead guilty.” Prisoner having been cautioned by the magistrates in the usual form, and being asked if he wished to say anything, replied “I’ve nothing more to say than I am guilty.” Committed for trial at the ensuing assizes.

7 July 1866, Hampshire Telegraph

1866 – Hampshire Summer Assizes (Winchester) – Trials of Prisoners – Embezzlement by a Station Master: Charles Harris (36), late station master at Rowland’s Castle, on the London and South-Western Railway, was indicted for having, on the 3rd of May last, embezzled the sum of £32 10s., on the 16th of June the sum of 18s. 6d., and on the 23rd of June 16s. 1d., the property of the London and South-Western Railway Company. Mr Cole was instructed for the prosecution.

Prisoner pleaded guilty, and handed in a statement to the judge, which his lordship said he would take time to consider before passing judgement.

11 July 1866, Hampshire Independent

1866 – Hydrophobia: A sad case of this fatal disease has occurred very recently near Rowland’s Castle. Some five or six weeks since a boy named Boyatt, aged ten years, was bitten by a rabid dog, and about four weeks after the effects were felt, and death put an end to his sufferings.

14 July 1866, Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette

1866 – Portsmouth County Court – Poate v. Poate: Mr Cousins appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Harvey for the defendant. This was a family dispute, the parties being brother and sister, and living at Durrant's, near Rowland's Castle. His Honour suggested a reference, but the parties declined to accept the learned judge's suggestion, and the case proceeded. The action was to recover £19 5s. The parties had rented a field of Mr Marshall, of Lake-road, Landport, for which the plaintiff had paid £12 10s. for rent, and she now charged her brother £6 5s., he being the joint occupier. 17s 6d. had been charged for mowing; £1 10s. for hay making; £7 for a cow; 7s 10d. for a poor rate; and there were other unimportant items. The parties lived together for some time after the death of their parents, when they disagreed and separated.

His Honour went very carefully through the whole of the items, and it appeared that the cow had belonged to the plaintiff, the defendant, and another sister, and the learned judge therefore held that it could not be included in the present claim, but a separate action must be brought. After making other reductions, His Honour gave judgement for the plaintiff for £6 5s. **28 July 1866, Hampshire Telegraph**

1866 – The children belonging to the Portsmouth National Schools, with a number of the teachers and their friends amounting in all to about 400, had their annual treat on Tuesday, when they proceeded to Rowland's Castle, near Havant, by special train. Tea was provided for them in the grounds attached to the Castle Tavern. The vicar of Portsmouth and his curate were present during the afternoon.

11 August 1866, Hampshire Chronicle

1866 – Portsmouth County Court – Hobbs v. Loader: The plaintiff, D. Hobbs, of Rowland's Castle, sought to recover the value of half a sack of potatoes supplied to the defendant, George Loader.

In this case the plaintiff and his witness swore that the potatoes had been delivered, while the defendant, on the other hand, was as positive in swearing that the potatoes had not been received by him, as alleged.

His Honour, however, said it was absurd to suppose that the plaintiff and his witness would perjure themselves in support of so paltry a claim; and as he believed the defendant was deceived, he gave judgement for the plaintiff, with the usual costs.

1 December 1866, Hampshire Telegraph

1866 – The Rowland's Castle Tavern: King & King beg to announce that having disposed of this property they are instructed to Sell by Auction on the premises, on Friday, the 8th day of March, 1867, at one o'clock punctually, in lots:

The Brewery Plant containing, amongst other articles, 12 barrel open dome copper, capital mash vat, with iron false bottom, lower hop back, with iron bottom, underback, two working rounds, four coolers, about 40 casks, brass tap, and other matters. On view the morning of sale until the Auction commences, and catalogues had on the premises, or of the Auctioneers, Portsea and Southsea.

23 February 1867, *Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette*

1867 – Kiln and Clamp Bricks: To Builders and Contractors requiring Kiln or Clamp Bricks, Rowland's Castle Reds, Tiles, Drain Pipes, etc. – Thomas Foster will begin delivering the first kiln of Bricks this season in Jew's-lane, Southsea on Wednesday, April 17th. Enquire of Thomas Foster, Rowland's Castle, or 5, Grosvenor-terrace, Fratton, Portsmouth. 13 April 1867, *Hampshire Telegraph*

1867 – Notice: Pearce's Omnibuses will start running to Rowland's Castle on Sunday, April 7th, for the Summer Season. 13 April 1867, *Hampshire Telegraph*

1867 – Petersfield Petty Sessions – Transfer of Licences: Railway Hotel, Rowland's Castle, from Mr John Marshall to Mr Henry Blake.

8 June 1867, *Hampshire Advertiser*

1867 – One of Mr William Kenney's annual excursions came off on Monday last, when about 200 of the Landport tradesmen and their friends were conveyed to Rowland's Castle. The catering and accommodation gave general satisfaction, and a pleasant day was spent. 13 July 1867, *Hampshire Telegraph*

1867 – The Assizes: The Commission of Assize for this county is to be opened on Monday next at Winchester, and business will commence on the following day before Justice Willes and Keating – the former who will, probably, preside at Nisi Prius, and the latter in the Crown Court. Among the cases for trial is one in which a licensed victualler at Rowland's Castle is the plaintiff, and the London and South Western Railway Company are the defendants; and the sum of £500 is sought to be recovered as compensation for injuries sustained by the plaintiff's wife in consequence of her foot slipping into a hole at Rowland's Castle Station. The case is to be tried by a special jury.

13 July 1867, *Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette*

1867 – Nisi Prius Court – (Before Justice Wiles and a Special Jury) – Rook and Wife v. London and South Western Railway Company: Mr Q.T. Cole, Q.C., and Mr Bullen (instructed by Mr Cousins, of Portsea) appeared for the plaintiff, and

Mr Coleridge, Q.C., and Mr Pinder (instructed by Mr Crombie, of London) for the defendants. This was an action to recover damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff's wife, and the loss of her services, through an accident on the defendant's premises. Mrs Rook, it appeared, lives with her husband at Rowland's Castle, and on the 28th of March last she took a return ticket from Rowland's Castle to Havant, returning therefrom in the evening, and arriving at Rowland's Castle at half past seven o'clock, it being then dark. While walking along the platform at Rowland's Castle Mrs Rook, who was carrying a baby, stepped into a hole in the asphalt, which threw her down. She was picked up by two men, and carried into the waiting room, and, after some time, she walked home, suffering great pain. On the following morning her sufferings were so great that a surgeon was called in, who found one ankle partially dislocated, and a small bone of the leg broken. She was confined indoors for several weeks, and her husband had lost her services during that time. Evidence was given in support of this statement, and to the effect that complaints had been made at the Rowland's Castle railway station about the hole, the postman telling a porter that there would be an accident some day or another to himself and he should claim £10,000 damages against the company. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with £150 damages.

20 July 1867, Hampshire Telegraph

1867 – The non-commissioned officers of the Royal Marines had an afternoon's excursion to Rowland's Castle on Monday last, accompanied by their wives and the splendid band of the division. They went to Rowland's Castle in seven or eight omnibuses, and spent a most rational and agreeable afternoon, returning in the evening delighted with their entertainment. 24 July 1867, Hampshire Telegraph

1867 – Petersfield Petty Sessions: On Tuesday, before the Hon. J.J. Carnegie (Chairman) and J. Waddington, Esq. Samuel Rook, jun., was charged with keeping his house open after hours. – P.C. Johnson deposed that on the 23rd of November last, about twenty minutes to twelve at night, he went to the Fountain Inn, at Rowland's Castle, which is kept by the defendant, and there saw three men raffling for a bottle of gin in the landlord's presence. The defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined £1 11s. 6d. costs, which he paid. The Chairman in passing sentence remarked that he hoped this case would act as a warning to alehouse keepers at this season. 7 December 1867, Hampshire Telegraph

1867 – Petersfield Petty Sessions: John Lillywhite was charged under the Criminal Act, with stealing, on the 22nd of November last, at Rowland's Castle, a

ham and two choppers of bacon, the property of Daniel Hobbs. The evidence being insufficient to put the prisoner on his trial, the magistrates dismissed the case.

7 December 1867, Hampshire Telegraph

1869 – Cheap Third Class Return Tickets: Between London, Portsmouth, Gosport, Cosham, Havant, and Rowland’s Castle, will be issued on Thursday 23rd December and subsequent days, up to Sunday, 26th December, available for the Return Journey up to Friday, 31st December, inclusive.

18 December 1869, Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette

1870 – The Hambleton Hounds – Rowland’s Castle (10 Jan): The run I am now about to describe will not very soon be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to see it, and I look upon it as the best that has or will be seen in the this country for some time. We first drew Emsworth Common blank, then trotted on to a small cover in Leigh Park, which shared the same fate; then to Havant Thicket, where we soon had a fox afoot, and I could see by the way the hounds settled to him we had a scent of no common order. Leaving the Thicket directly by Bell’s Coppice, he faced the open over a heavy piece of country close to Padnell Brick Yard; crossing the Portsmouth and Horndean road we entered one of the finest vales we have in the county of Hants; the hounds now settling well to their fox, we had nothing to do but to ride. Crossing the Waterloo-road near Hart Plain, he skirted Plant and Kentage, two of the Southwick covers, when we came to the only short check we had. Here Hollings, by a bit of good hunting and the aid of a favourite road hunting hound, kept the line of his fox down the lane leading to Close Wood House; here they hit it over the bank into the meadows, and away they go again to the Barn Green Liberty. Running straight through this cover we come to another rare sporting piece of country, nearly reaching Hipley, and leaving Ant Hill Common on our right, we turned back into the West Liberty, and they raced down the broad green rides of this fine cover as fast as hounds could go. And running back the line we came they pulled him down at Belney, after being at him for an hour and twelve minutes. The pace was good throughout, with lots of stiff fencing, and many came to grief. I very much regret some of the field, who I know would have been delighted beyond measure with this fine run, did not get a start. We had two ladies out – the wife of Major Edwards and Miss Lyons – who stuck to the hounds the whole way.

Yours, etc. NIMROD.

15 January 1870, Bell’s Life In London

1870 – Petersfield – County Bench – Before Hon. J.J. Carnegie – Caution to Innkeepers: Samuel Rook, jun., landlord of the Fountain Inn, at Rowland’s Castle, was charged by Mr Superintendent Bennett with unlawfully and knowingly suffering a lottery to be held in his house on December 18th. – Defendant pleaded guilty, and stated that he was wholly ignorant of the law on the subject. Mr Superintendent Bennett said he brought the case forward as a warning for the purpose of putting a stop to the illegal practice. He did not wish to press the case against defendant, because if a conviction ensued the penalty under the Act must be imprisonment without the option of a fine. – Mr Carnegie said that under the 42 Geo, III, c.119. the defendant had rendered himself liable to three months imprisonment with hard labour, but after what had been stated by Mr Superintendent Bennett, and in the hope that he and others would take warning and desist from these practices, he should not sentence him to imprisonment, but only call upon him to pay the costs, 10s.

29 January 1870, Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette

1870 – Rowland’s Castle: For Sale – A desirable House with Garden, now occupied by Mr George Merdus. The property has been enfranchised. Apply to Mr Stoakes, 10 St. Clair-terrace, Buckland, Portsea; or to Smith, Fowden and Low, Solicitors, 12 Bread-street, Cheapside, London.

19 February 1870, Hampshire Telegraph

1870 – Havant County Bench - A Hard Case: William Jenkins, an old man, a dealer in old metals, of Bedhampton, was charged with purchasing some old copper, weighing less than 56lbs to wit 16lbs, contrary to the 17th clause of the Hanitual Criminals Act, recently passed. – P.S. Byles proved that on the 3rd inst., at one in the morning, he met defendant with a truck, in which was a bag containing, amongst other things, two old copper kettles. It appeared that defendant had purchased these kettles of Mr Samuel Rook, of Rowland’s Castle. – Mr Rook said the purchase was made in the afternoon. – Defendant was convicted in the nominal penalty of 1s. and 10s. costs. Mr Deverell saying he thought this law rather an arbitrary one, and that it was passed with the view of preventing dealings with children. Defendant was allowed a fortnight to pay. Mr Rook very considerably agreed to forego his costs as a witness in the case.

12 March 1870, Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette

1870 – Eastertide – Portsmouth: The Excursions to Rowland’s Castle, which proved so successful on Good Friday, will be repeated on Easter Monday. The trains leave at a very convenient time of day.

16 April 1870, Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette

1870 – The employees of Messrs Canander, & Co., of Portsea, had their annual treat on Thursday. The party proceeded in four-horse busses and a break, supplied by Mr G. King, of St. Mary’s-street, Portsmouth, to Rowland’s Castle, where various amusements were provided and the day was spent very pleasantly.

9 July 1870, Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette

1870 – Non-Commissioned Officer’ Club, 2nd Hants Artillery Volunteers: The members of the above, to the number of sixty, including sweethearts and wives, held their annual pic-nic at Rowland’s Castle on Monday last, the time being pleasantly passed away. Tea was announced, there being a plentiful supply of meat, eggs,, etc, after which the whole party repaired to Mrs Dixon’s park, where to the band of corps, under Mr Buckingham, dancing was engaged in till dusk, when supper was prepared, to which ample justice was done. Grace having been sung, the Chairman (Sergeant-Major Wilson) gave the health of “The Queen,” the company standing, and the National Anthem being sung by all present. “The Ladies” were next proposed and responded to by Sergeant H. Hall. The health of “The Committee,” who had catered so well (Messrs Wilson, Edwards, Bond, and Woodhouse) was next proposed and responded to by Sergeant-Major Edwards, who said that if all had enjoyed themselves the committee were well repaid for the trouble they had taken. The party then adjourned to the ball-room, where dancing again commenced, and was kept up till three o’clock, Sergeant-Major Edwards being the M.C.

23 July 1870, Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette

1870 – 2nd Hants Artillery Volunteers: The Annual Inspection of the Corps will take place at Rowland’s Castle, on Monday, 1st August, 1870.

The Corps will parade at head-quarters at one o’clock. Full dress with busbies. The band to attend. Any member unable to attend must obtain leave of absence from the Commanding Officer. By order T.P. Wills, Captain and Acting Adjutant, Portsmouth, July 22nd, 1870.

30 July 1870, Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette

1870 – 2nd Hants Artillery Volunteers: The annual inspection of the 2nd Hants Artillery Volunteers took place in a field close to Mrs Dixon’s park, near Rowland’s Castle, on Monday afternoon. The corps, which was made up of six batteries, numbering about 300 men, paraded at the head-quarters, Penny-satreet, P[ortsmouth, at one o’clock, under the following officers – Lieut.-Col. E. Galt, Major M.E. Frost, Captain Naish (adjutant of the brigade), Acting-Adjutant T.p. Wills, Captains T. White, A. Besant, J. Griffin, W.C. Redward, and M.G. Totterdell, and Lieuts. R.H. Holbrook, H.J. Andrews, C.B. Hatch, G.W. Jolliffe, J.W. Barnaby, G.A. Gale, and Redd. They marched to the Railway Station, headed by the brass band of the corps, and proceeded at two o’clock to Rowland’s Castle, where they were met about four o’clock by Colonel Connel, 12th Brigade Royal Artillery, the inspecting officer. The usual salute having been given the men were marched past in quick time, after which they were put through battalion drill by Colonel Galt, and the manual and platoon exercises by Major Frost, at the close of which Col. Connel desired Capt. White to drill his company; and subsequently, the other captains were called upon. The inspection being over the corps returned to Rowland’s Castle, where they “piled arms,” and proceeded to Mr Blake’s for refreshments. Various amusements were afterwards indulged in, and the corps returned to Portsmouth about nine o’clock. Col. Connel made no observations, either eulogistic or otherwise, at the conclusion of his inspection.

3 August 1870, Hampshire Telegraph

1870 – St. Thomas’s Schools: The children belonging to the Portsmouth parish schools had their annual trip to Rowland’s Castle on Thursday afternoon. At twelve o’clock the children, numbering 533, under the superintendence of the vicar and Mrs Grant, assembled in the Governor’s Green, with flags and banners, and were marshalled into a procession, headed by the band of the Portsea Island Union, the boys belonging to which were kindly driven from the workhouse to Portsmouth free of charge in one of Mr B.C. Miller’s vans. On the arrival of the children at the Landport Railway Station, they were met by 169 adults, comprising parents of the children and friends of the schools, who accompanied them to Rowland’s Castle in a special train which left at one o’clock. On arriving at their destination the children amused themselves in a variety of ways in the grounds of Mrs Dixon, which had been kindly thrown open for the purpose, and all present thoroughly enjoyed themselves. After tea the party returned to Rowland’s Castle Railway Station, and left for Portsmouth by the 8.30 train.

6 August 1870, Hampshire Telegraph

1870 – Gosport: The children of the Wesleyan Sunday School had an outing on Wednesday. They crossed to Portsmouth in the floating bridge, where they entered vehicles which took them to Rowland’s Castle. A happy day was spent by the young folks in the beautiful neighbourhood, and they returned to their homes in the evening delighted with their pleasant trip.

13 August 1870, Hampshire Telegraph

1870 – Petersfield Petty Sessions: Joseph Cremer was charged with cruelly ill-treating a donkey on Saturday, August 20th, at Rowland’s Castle. Defendant did not appear, but service of the summons having been duly approved, the charge was proceeded with in his absence. It appeared from the evidence of P.C. Thomas Jenner that defendant is in the habit of attending Rowland’s Castle on festive occasions with several donkeys, which he lets for riding. On the day in question witness saw a man weighing not less than 12 stone mount one of these donkeys, and defendant beat it cruelly over the loins with a stick, causing it to swerve and almost fall to the ground with overweight and pain. Defendant had often been cautioned by the police. – Fined £1 and costs of 14s. 6d. or one month’s imprisonment with hard labour.

10 September 1870, Hampshire Telegraph

1870 – For Sale: A Cobey Chestnut Mare, good in harness, age seven, of about thirteen and a half hands. Suitable for a tradesman about town. Owner having no use for her. Apply to Mr Plyer, Staunton Arms, Red-hill, near Rowland’s Castle.

10 September 1870, Hampshire Telegraph

1870 – Petty Sessions – Petersfield: On Tuesday, before the Hon. J.J. Carnegie (chairman), J.B. Carter, Esq., M.P., and J. Waddington, Esq., Peter Barford Wale surrendered to his bail, under remand, on a charge of stealing, at Rowland’s Castle, on Tuesday, October 11th, 24lb of coal, value 6d., the property of Samuel Rook, the younger. Mr G.H. King, of Portsea, appeared for the prisoner. – P.C. Thomas Jenner deposed to being requested by prosecutor to watch his coal store; that on Tuesday morning, the 11th October, he concealed himself in a place overlooking the coal heap, at about ten yards distance; that about six o’clock he saw prisoner, who lives close by, go to the heap and take several knobs of coal and put them into a scale of a weighing machine that was standing there. He then took the scale with the coal, and was going off with it. When the witness came from his hiding place and accosted him, asking him what he was going to do with the coal. Prisoner said he was going to pay Sam (meaning the Prosecutor) for

them when he got up, and on witness reminding him that they were not weighed yet, he said, “No, there are no weights here, so I have guessed as near as I can a quarter cwt.” Witness said he should charge him with stealing them, to which he replied, “We had better see Sam first.” Witness then called Prosecutor up and told him what he had seen. Prisoner said to Rook,, “Do you think I intend to steal your coals?” Rook replied, “I don’t know, but I have lost a great many lately, in fact several cwt., and I gave the policeman orders to apprehend the first caught there.” Witness took him into custody. – Samuel Rook deposed: I keep the Fountain Inn at Rowland’s Castle. I instructed the last witness to watch my coal heap, as I had lately lost a good many. Witness corroborated Jenner as to what passed on the morning of the 11th, and added: I never authorised prisoner to take coals from my store; there were weights close by the coal heap, a half-cwt., a 28lb., and a 7lb. I saw them there that morning. – The case was finally dismissed, the Chairman remarking that it was not free from suspicion, but that the magistrates were willing to give prisoner the benefit of the doubt.

5 November 1870, Hampshire Telegraph

1871 – Died: On the 29th ult., at Rowland’s Castle, Mr John Wilkins, aged 88.

6 May 1871, Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette

1871 – Died: On the 8th instant, at Rowland’s Castle, of whooping cough, Aimee Berta, the youngest child of A.L. Vandenberg, Esq., aged two years.

13 May 1871, Hampshire Telegraph

1871 – John Wilkins, Deceased: All persons having claims against or indebted to the Estate of John Wilkins, late of Rowland’s Castle, in the County of Southampton, gentleman, deceased, are requested forthwith to send or pay the same to me. H. Reed, Solicitor for the Executors, 14, Union-street, Portsea.

3 June 1871, Hampshire Telegraph

1871 – Petty Sessions – Petersfield: Caroline Williams pleaded guilty to a charge of drunkenness and indecent behaviour, at Rowland’s Castle, on Friday last, and sentenced to seven days imprisonment.

29 July 1871, Hampshire Telegraph

1871 – Annual Outing: The employees and friends of the well-known firm of Messrs Holby and Sons had their annual picnic on Monday at Rowland’s Castle. The party, numbering 140, having enjoyed the usual outdoor amusements till dusk, adjourned to the large assembly room, where dancing and singing were

indulged in till an early hour, all returning safely home much pleased the days “outing”.

12 August 1871, Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette

1871 – Cross Market Meeting House Excursion: On Tuesday the congregation meeting in the above place had their first excursion to Rowland’s Castle. The weather was all that could be desired, and the railway arrangements complete, the Superintendent, Mr A.W. White, kindly allowing the party by any train stopping at Rowland’s Castle. Over one hundred persons availed themselves of this trip, and at half past four the party assembled in the very pleasant grounds of the Fountain Inn and partook of a first-rate tea. Arrangements had been made to hold an open-air service in Mrs Dixon’s park, at seven o’clock. And one hour before that time the crier, bell in hand, went through the neighbourhood proclaiming the same. At seven o’clock the Rev. T.W. Medhurst, of Lake-road Chapel, took his place on one of the seats in the avenue, supported by the Rev. J. Eames, of Ebenezer Chapel, Southsea,, and Mr W. Griggs, of Zion Chapel, Landport. The Rev. J. Eames read a portion of scripture and Mr Griggs engaged in prayer, after which the Rev. Mr Medhurst took his text the 10th verse of the 19th chapter of Luke, from which he preached a most earnest and impressive sermon to a large and attentive congregation, who after singing and prayer, return to the tea gardens until 9 o’clock, when the Portsmouth Friends returned, much pleased with their first trip to Rowland’s Castle.

19 August 1871, Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette

1871 – Cricket – Rowland’s Castle v. Royal Albert: This match was played at Rowland’s Castle on Wednesday. The Royal Albert won the toss, and went in first, scoring 75. Rowland’s Castle followed and made 60, which left them them 14 to the bad, the Royal Albert again went in, and were disposed of for 47, which left the Rowland’s Castle 62 to get to win. This they succeeded in doing for the loss of six wickets, Whale bringing his bat out for a well-played 32.

Royal Albert

First Innings	Second Innings
Mr. Fisher.....1	.....4
Mr Hyslop.....9	.....1
Mr West.....10	not out.....18
Mr Sawyer.....27	.....8
Mr Tooes.....0	.....1
Mr Green.....1	.....0

Mr Roberts.....	5	.....	2
Mr Warren.....	9	.....	0
Mr Todd.....	0	.....	1
Mr Freemantle.....	1	.....	0
Mr Morey not out.....	0	.....	0
Byes,8; wides,4.....	12	Byes,8; wides,4 ...	12
	75		47

Rowland’s Castle

Mr Lipscombe.....	0	.....	8
Mr O’Callaghan.....	3	.....	8
Mr Whale.....	14	not out.....	32
Mr Miller.....	30	.....	1
Mr Russell.....	4		
Mr Lock.....	1		
Mr Rook.....	0	.....	10
B. O’Callaghan.....	1	.....	1
Mr Freemantle.....	0		
Mr Stapeley not out	0	.....	0
Mr Hutchinson.....	0		
Byes,7; wides.....	1	Byes.....	12
	61		62

19 August 1871, Hampshire Telegraph

1872 – Rowland’s Castle – Sudden Death: On Monday Miles Coe, aged 65 years, belonging to Rowland’s Castle, was found dead in bed. Deceased had been unwell for some time past, and had gone to Dr Steadman, at Havant, from whom he had obtained medicine. That gentleman was called in on the discovery, and pronounced life extinct.

8 May 1872, Hampshire Telegraph

1872 – Durrants – Rowland’s Castle: Laker and Son will Sell by Auction, on the premises as above, on Monday, July 15th, 1872, commencing at one o’clock, the following useful effects, the property of the late Mr Tamage, deceased: Four-wheel mail phaeton in good condition, lawn mowing machine, double-barrel breach loading gun by Hassell, London, double-barrel muzzle-loading, by Reed, 200 cartridges, two patent greenhouse stoves and pipe, microscope in case, about 300 plants in pots, statuette of Greek slave, 17 small casks, about 100 volumes of books, mirror in gilt frame, pair of engravings, and miscellaneous effects, the

whole which will be particularised in catalogues to be had of the Auctioneers, Emsworth. Goods may be viewed the morning of Sale.

13 July 1872, Hampshire Telegraph

1872 – Cricket – Rowland’s Castle v. Portland Cricket Club: A match was played between the above clubs, on Wednesday last, at the Portland Cricket Ground, Stamshaw, and resulted in favour of the latter. The score was as follows:-

Rowland’s Castle

Lipscombe, c. Watson, b. Freemantle.....	0
Whale, c. Sawyer, b. Freemantle.....	24
C. Carter, b. Sawyer.....	1
T. Rook, c. Burr, b. Freemantle.....	41
R. Carter, c. Burr, b. Sawyer.....	1
Greenaway, b. Freemantle.....	0
Pettitt, st. Watson, b. Freemantle.....	0
Stapley, st. Watson, b. Freemantle.....	0
Smithe, b. Freemantle.....	0
Davey, c. Burr, b. Sawyer.....	2
S. Rook, not out.....	0
Byes, etc.....	10
Total.....	78

Portland Club

Woodman, c. R. Carter, b. Lipscombe.....	12
Tooes, b. R. Carter.....	23
Sawyer, b. Lipscombe.....	32
Burr, c.&b. Lipscombe.....	14
Watson, b. Lipscombe.....	0
Hyslop, c. Pettitt, b. Lipscombe.....	20
Donaldson, b. Lipscombe.....	0
Warren, c.&b. Whale.....	1
Freemantle, b. R. Carter.....	4
Stapleton, c. Lipscombe, b. R. Carter.....	7
Green, not out.....	2
Byes, etc.....	23
Total.....	138

27 July 1872, Hampshire Telegraph

1872 – Petersfield Petty Sessions – Stonehenge and Varter, grocers of Harting, sued Thomas Pay, a labourer, of Rowland’s Castle, for £11. 5s. 5d. for groceries supplied. The defendant’s wife appeared to dispute the claim, and produced her pass book, but His Honour, after comparing this with the plaintiff’s ledger, found that they corresponded. His Honour upon this gave a verdict for the plaintiff’s for the full amount, but he said he should refuse their expenses, as they should not have given credit for so large an amount. Tradesmen, he observed, were the ruin of poor people. His Honour further observed that had not the defendant behaved badly in improperly disputing the claim, he might have made it better.

3 August 1872, Hampshire Telegraph

1872 – To be Sold: A Brown Mare, 8 years old, nearly thorough bred, a perfect Lady’s Hack, free from any vice, and sound well up to 13 stone. Price 80 guineas. Admiral O’callaghan, Rowland’s Castle. 7 September 1872, Hampshire Telegraph

1872 – Petersfield – Petty Sessions: On Tuesday, before the Hon. J.J. Carnegie (chairman), Sir W.W. Knighton, Bart., J. Waddington, Esq., Captain Sandeman, and Admiral O’Callaghan. – This being the day announced for issuing the order of the licensing justices as to the time of closing under the new Act, there was a large attendance of publicans. Mr A.S. Blake, of Portsea, appeared on behalf of an association which has been recently formed, called “The Petersfield District Licensed Victuallers’ Association,” from whom he presented a memorial praying the justices to permit them to keep open their houses till the time allowed by the Act, via 10 p.m. on Sundays and eleven p.m. on other days, without curtailment. This memorial was signed by upwards of thirty licensed victuallers. The magistrates reserved their decision until they should have heard another application from Mr H. Ford, from Portsea, who appeared specially for Mr Blake, of the “Railway Tavern,” at Rowland’s Castle, on whose behalf he applied for permission to keep open his house till twelve o’clock during the months of July, August, and September. The court was cleared whilst the justices deliberated on the two applications, and on the re-admission of the public, the Chairman, in reference to Mr Blake’s application, stated that the unanimous decision of the magistrates was that the hours for closing should be ten o’clock for beer houses and eleven o’clock for licensed ale houses; and in reference to Mr Ford’s application, the magistrates were equally unanimous in deciding that having regard to the general object and scope of the Act, there was not sufficient reason for making any exceptions in favour of the houses at Rowland’s Castle.

21 September 1872, Hampshire Telegraph

1873 – Easter Holidays – South Western Railway: On Easter Monday, 14th April, Cheap Return Excursion Tickets will be issued from Portsmouth and Havant to Rowland's Castle by the trains leaving Portsmouth at 12.20 and 3.0. p.m. to return from Rowland's Castle by the 7.3. and 9.16 p.m. trains.

Fares to Rowland's Castle and Back – Portsmouth, 1s.; Havant, 0s. 6d. Children under Three years of age, Free; 3-12 years, Half Fares.

12 April 1873, Hampshire Telegraph

1873 – Lord Nelson Tavern, Commercial Road, Landport: Mr James Pearce, having taken the above business, hopes by strict attention to business, to continue the public favour and patronage of his friends, The Portsmouth Street Tramway Company Omnibusses leave the above house every ten minutes for Portsmouth and Floating Bridge through the day, from Nine a.m. till Half-past Nine p.m. Mr Pearce informs the public he will still continue his Omnibusses to Rowland's Castle every Sunday as usual. Picnic and Pleasure Parties done on reasonable terms.

26 July 1873, Hampshire Telegraph

1873 – Death: At Rowland's Castle, the Rev. George Drury of Eton College, aged 42 years, on the 9th of August.

12 August 1873, Pall Mall Gazette

1873 – 2nd Hants Artillery: The annual inspection of this corps took place on Governor's Green on Monday last week, the inspecting officer being Colonel Thring, of the Royal Artillery, commanding the Auxillary Artillery forces in the Southern District. The corps paraded at their head-quarters on the Governor's Green, about half-past eight o'clock, and having gone through a little preliminary coaching, were officially inspected at ten o'clock. They marched past first in column and then in quarter-column, after which they were formed into line and put through the manual and firing exercise by Major Cunningham. Subsequently they were manouvered in battalion movements by Colonel Richards (the commandant) and Major Cunningham. The following was the parade state: twenty officers, forty sergeants, forty-one band and trumpeteers, 205 rank and file, total 306. The inspection concluded about half-past twelve o'clock, after which the corps broke off. The officers had arranged for an afternoon's outing for the whole corps and their friends, those members who had attended a certain number of drills receiving a ticket for himself and another for a friend for the double journey to Rowland's Castle and back and for tea. The members assembled in the Peoples Park about two o'clock, and marched, headed by their brass band, to the railway station, where they broke off, joined their friends, and proceeded by special train

to Rowland's Castle, at which place they arrived shortly before three o'clock. Having arrived at the station, the band fell in and marched to the green, playing several popular and lively tunes along the line of the route, and the Volunteers and their friends making merry, each according to his or her inclination. The officers of the corps having partaken of luncheon at Mr Blake's. Railway Tavern., the corporals and gunners sat down to a good tea, which was served on two long tables on the grass in the rear of the house. Subsequently the sergeants sat down to an excellent meat tea in the long room, which was crowded. The rest of the afternoon and evening was taken up with several running matches, three-legged races, etc.

6 September 1873, Broad Arrow

1873 – Death: On the 8th instant, at Deerleap, Rowland's Castle, Eleanor Harriet, second daughter of Vice-Admiral O'Callaghan, C.B., aged 20 years. Buried, 12th November, St John the Baptist, Redhill, Rowland's Castle.

12 November 1873, Hampshire Telegraph

1873 – Drain Pipes for Sale for Cash Only: For price, etc., apply to W.H. Whilier, Manager of the Brick Tile and Pottery Works, adjoining the Railway Station, Rowland's Castle.

29 November 1873, Hampshire Telegraph

1873 – The Vicarage, Forestside, near Stansted and Rowland's Castle: Messrs Lewis and Son have been favoured with instructions to Sell by Auction, on the Premises, on Tuesday, December the 23rd, 1873, at twelve o'clock.

The Household Furniture and Effects of the late Rev. N.G. Whitestone, deceased: comprising elegant chimney glass, 72 by 54, in gilt frame, walnut, rosewood, and mahogany couches, sofas, occasional, sofa, dining, wash, and dressing tables, book cases, wing and other wardrobes, easy and American chairs, whatnots, cheffioneers, fenders and fire-irons, poles and rings, chests of mahogany and painted drawers, Albert and iron bedsteads and furniture, spring and wool mattresses, Kidder and felt carpet, kitchen and wash-house requisites, a very handsome thorough bred young Alderney Cow in Calf, and a promising yearling Heifer, Prime Brewing Gear, and numerous Effects. May be viewed morning of Sale, and catalogues had of the Auctioneers, Havant, who will forward the same by Post on application.

13 December 1873, Hampshire Telegraph



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