

Rowland's Castle
Newspaper Articles
1874 to 1886

Volume Two

Researched by Steve Jones

023 9247 3326

steve195598@yahoo.co.uk



£6

ROWLAND'S CASTLE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Rowland's Castle Local History Booklet No 221

Read this and other Rowland's Castle booklets

and Havant Borough booklets at:

www.thespring.co.uk/heritage/local-history-booklets/

Rowland's Castle Newspaper Articles 1874 to 1886

1874 – Rowland's Castle – Serious Charge Against A Servant at Stansted: At the Petersfield County Bench, yesterday (Friday), before J. Warrington, Esq., Elizabeth Searle, a middle-aged woman, a cook in the service of Mr George Wilder, of Stansted House, was brought up in custody, charged with stealing 23 eggs, a number of bottles of preserves and sauce, and other articles, the property of her master. – Mr A.S. Blake, solicitor of Portsea, appeared for the prosecution. From the evidence adduced it appeared that the prisoner had been in the employ of the prosecutoe since the 8th of November. Daniel Chapman, the station-master at the Rowland's Castle Station, deposed that on the 22nd of December he received a parcel which was marked "O.S." (on service), and addressed to "Mr J.B. Roach, Kemp Town Station, Brighton." [Mr Roach is the Station-master at the station in question.] Witness, in handling the parcel, accidentally put his fingers inside, and on withdrawing them he found that they had come into contact with a plum pudding. This being the fourth parcel of the kind sent since the prisoner had been in Mr Wilder's employ witness became suspicious, and communicated his suspicions to Admiral O'Callaghan. The parcel was sent on to Havant on the 22nd December, and on the following day P.C. Thomas Light, of Horndean took charge of it. George Godwin, a coachman in the employ of the prosecutor, identified the parcel produced as one which had been given to him by the prisoner to take to the "Red Lion," at Horndean, from which place it was afterwards taken at the prisoner's direction to the railway station at Rowland's Castle. – Mr Blake applied for a remand. – Mr Warrington asked the prisoner if she had any objection to a remand? – The prisoner said she would rather have the case settled at once, and would plead guilty. – She was remanded. **3 January 1874, Hampshire Telegraph**

1874 – Serious Charges of Robbery at Stansted: At the Petersfield County Bench, on Saturday, before the Hon. J.J. Carnegie and J. Warrington, Esq., Mary Elizabeth Searle, domestic servant, and Mary Searle, her mother, were charged, the former with having at different dates stolen a number of articles of food, the property of Mr George Wilder, of Stansted Park, and now residing temporarily at Blendworth Rectory, near Horndean, and the latter with having feloniously received the same, well knowing them to be stolen. – Mr A.S. Blake appeared for the prosecution, and Mr Brandeth, of Brighton, defended the elder prisoner -Mr

Blake having briefly opened the case, called Mr George Wilder, who stated that he resided at Blendworth Rectory, Horndean. The younger prisoner, Mary Elizabeth Searle, entered his service on the 8th of November. She was told to leave on the 21st of December. She had had notice previously. After she had left his service, the box produced was brought to his house by P.C. Light. That was on Wednesday the 24th of December. The box was not opened in the prisoner's presence, but by P.C. Light in his (prosecutor's) presence. The articles were taken out of the box, and then he sent for the prisoner and told her that he could bring witnesses to prove that the things were his. He pointed out 23 eggs and said "They are Stansted marked eggs," and she admitted that they might be Stansted eggs, but said she had left an equal number at Stansted. He told her that the scoop and the knife produced were his, and she said "The knife might be, but I have left my knife in the kitchen." She declared that the scoop was her own. He asked her if she could prove that the bottle of vinegar produced was not his, and she said he would find a bottle of vinegar in the kitchen. He also called her attention to two concentrated beef sausages, and she said they belonged to her. The sausages were from Messrs. Fortnum and Mason, of London, from whom he was in the habit of receiving his groceries. He had never given the younger prisoner any permission to take perquisites. It had been a rule of the house for years that no dripping should be taken by the cook. The dripping should have been sent to the poor of Stansted, in accordance with custom. He had not given the younger prisoner any special instructions with regard to the dripping.

George Godwin, stated that he was a coachman in the employ of the prosecutor. On the 21st of December the cook, Mrs Searle, gave him the parcel produced, and told him to take it to the "Red Lion" public-house, at Horndean. He took it to the "Red Lion," and left it there. He could not say how it was addressed. – Cross-examined by Mr Brandreth: I knew she was under notice to go when I took the parcel. The parcel was done up in a rather slovenly manner. – By the younger prisoner: You did not ask me on the Saturday to take a parcel for you as you had a few Christmas presents to send. I did not say I would take the parcel while the governor was in at dinner. I did take it while the prosecutor was at dinner. I did not tell you that I would take another parcel at six o'clock the next morning.

Henry Tupper Edney, landlord of the "Red Lion" public-house, at Horndean, stated that he received the box produced from the witness on Sunday, the 21st of December. On the following morning the younger prisoner called for the box. He was not home when she called for it. He did not notice the direction on the box.

William Neal, ostler to Mr Blake, of the "Railway Hotel," Rowland's Castle, stated that the younger prisoner had spoken to him about two parcels at the "Red Lion Inn," Horndean. That was on the 22nd of December. She asked him if he would take them down to Rowland's Castle Station. The box produced, which was covered with oil cloth, was one of the parcels. The parcels were brought out to him from the "Red Lion Inn," Horndean, and he took charge of them and took them to the Rowland's Castle Station. The younger prisoner told him to get the parcels sent on as quickly as possible. She gave him two glasses of ale for his trouble. When he took the parcels to the railway station he gave them to Mr Chapman, the station-master. The parcels were addressed, but he did not notice to whom.

Mr Daniel Chapman, station-master at Rowland's Castle, deposed to receiving the parcel produced from the last witness. It was addressed to "Mr J. Roach, Kemp Town Station, Brighton." The parcel was marked "O.S." In handling the parcel he put one hand at the bottom and one hand at the top, when he put his hand on something soft. He looked to see what it was, and he found a plum pudding which was projecting over the edge of the box. He had previously received four parcels similarly addressed. On the 5th of December he received a box, and on the 16th of December he received a paper parcel, both similarly addressed. He detained the box he received on the 22nd until the following day, when he sent it on in accordance with the directions on the box. – Cross-examined by Mr Brandreth: The regulations in force on the South-Western Railway are, that parcels should be despatched immediately. In spite of those instructions I detained the box and gave certain information. The letters "O.S." mean on service. The parcels in question were charged for.

Charles Outen, porter at Havant Station, stated that on the 23rd of December the parcel produced was given up to the police at Havant.

P.C. Light. A constable stationed at Horndean, deposed that on Monday, the 22nd of December last, he was sent for to go to Blendworth Rectory. Not being at home he went on the following morning, and from information he received there he went in search of the younger prisoner, whom he met on the Havant road. He told her he wanted her to go to Blendworth Rectory, as Squire Wilder wanted to see the contents of her clothes box. She went back with him, And Squire Wilder said to her "About that box you sent to Rowland's Castle? About that pudding that you sent there? Where did you get the fruit and the flour from? She replied "I brought

it with me.” Witness said to the prisoner “I shall want to see what have in that box at Rowland’s Castle,” and she replied “You can open it and see what there is there. There is only the plum pudding, and a piece of beef.” Witness said “Nothing else?” and she replied “Not that I know of, I don’t think there is.” The same day he went to Rowland’s Castle, and found that the parcels had been sent on. He afterwards went to Havant where he found the box produced and a paper parcel, which he took possession of and removed to Rowland’s Castle. The parcels were opened at Blendworth Rectory, and he then went to the prisoner’s lodgings on the Havant road and took her to Blendworth Rectory, where he charged her with stealing the articles. He asked her how she accounted for them, and she said she bought them. He said “Where?” and she replied “I know.” He then took her into custody and brought her to Petersfield. She was remanded from the 2th of December to the 2nd of January. On the latter day, on taking her from the office to the police-station, she said “All the rest are innocent except it is me.” He said, “Then you are not?” to which she replied “I should not have taken it if it had not been for the drink.” The box produced was found to contain 2lbs. of suet, 2 and a half lbs. of loaf sugar, 2lbs. of tea, one plum cake, one plum pudding, one bottle of vinegar, one bottle of Harvey’s sauce, one box of sardines, one bladder of lard weighing 5lbs., 3lbs. of butter, 1 and a half lbs, of concentrated beef sausage, 5lbs. of cheese, 23 eggs, one ball of string, one knife and case, and one scoop.

Edward Fay, a footman in the employ of the prosecutor, identified the knife and case, and two sausages produced, as his master’s property.

George Heath, an usher or second footman in the employ of the prosecutor, identified the scoop as belonging to his master.

Ann Bulbeck, wife of the head-keeper, in the employ of the prosecutor, deposed that the eggs produced were Stansted eggs. They were all taken and stamped by her.

Mr John Bennett, superintendent of police at Petersfield, stated that on the 26th of December he went to the house of the older prisoner, near the Kemp Town Station, Brighton. He asked her if she had not a daughter living at Mr Wilder’s, at Blendworth Rectory, in Hampshire, and she said she had. He said he believed she had received several parcels from her there, and she said she had had one or two, or something like that. He had the memorandum produced with him, and named the dates and weights of the several parcels, and asked her what they contained,

and she replied: "Broken food, pieces of meat, two rabbits, and other things what the servants could not eat". He asked her if she had any left, and she replied: "No." He asked her if she had any box or paper in which the things came, and she said: "No, nothing whatever. I've split up the boxes and burnt them". He left and went again on the 30th of December, when he spoke to the elder prisoner about the parcel on the 16th December, and asked her if she received a parcel on that date, to which she replied in the affirmative. He said "That parcel weighed between 28lbs. and 56lbs., have you anything left of what came in it?" She replied "I do not think it weighed so much as that." She then left the room, and returned with the pan of dripping produced, which she said came in the parcel, and remarked that it weighed rather heavy. She also produced a tea chest, which she said the things came in. He looked around the room and saw a box, and she, pointing to it, said "That is what the rabbits and the pheasant came in." She also produced a basket, and said a piece of salt beef and a piece of pork came in it, but that was all gone. He took possession of the box and basket, and came away. On the 2nd instant he charged the younger prisoner with having stolen the pan and the dripping, when she said "I don't call that dripping, that is course fat what would be or had been used for frying. I don't remember putting it into the pan, but I might have done so." He afterwards charged the mother with receiving the articles, well knowing them to have been stolen. On showing her the dripping, she said she did'nt know but what it was refuse, and what her daughter was entitled to.

Mr Frederick George Roach, station-master at the Kemp Town Station on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, stated that he had received parcels addressed similarly to that produced. He produced his book, from which it appeared that on the 6th of December there was an entry of a box. – Mr Blake: Was any charge made and entered for the carriage of the parcel from Havant to Brighton? – Witness: I am not justified in answering that question. – Mr Blake: You had better give me a straightforward answer. – Witness: I do not quite understand the question. – The Clerk: Did the Brighton Company receive any money for the carriage of these parcels? – Witness: I charged the lady what was charged me. No money was paid for carriage between Havant and Brighton. The elder prisoner came to the station and received the parcels. The reason that the parcels were not charged was that they were marked "O.S." – Mr Blake: Do you know the younger prisoner? Witness: Neither of them. - Mr Blake: Have you ever spoken to them – Witness: Yes. I spoke to the younger prisoner when she came to the station to go on to Havant. That was about two months ago. – In answer to

further questions witness said he gave the envelope provided to the younger prisoner.[It was addressed as follows:- “O.S., Mr J. Roach, Kemp Town Station”] His name was not J. Roach. The younger prisoner came to him one morning about two months ago and asked him the time of departure of trains for Havant, and he told her. She left, and in the evening when she was leaving the station by the train she said she be sending her mother a parcel now and then, and asked him whether, if she sent them to be left in his care, he would see that they were delivered safely to her mother. He ewplied “Yes of course I will.” She then asked him his address, and he pulled the envelope produced, which had contained a letter written to him, from his pocket and gave it her. She told him that if he would see the parcels safely delivered she would send him a brace of rabbits. She sent him a brace of rabbits and a pheasant.

Mr Carnegie said with regard to the elder prisoner, although there was no moral doubt that she received the articles well knowing them to have been stolen, there was still some legal doubt, and she would be discharged.

The younger prisoner made a long statement, in the course of which she alleged that the articles contained in the parcels were her own property.

She was committed to take her trial at the Assizes.

Elizabeth Adams, a domestic servant, living at 21, Powis-square, Brighton, appeared on a summons charging her with having given to the prisoner, Mary Elizabeth Searle, a false character, well knowing the same to be false. – Mr Blake prosecuted, and read the following note which formed the subject of the charge:-

21, Powis-square, Brighton. Mrs Adams compliments to Mrs Wilder, and begs to state that during the time Elizabeth Searle lived with her – over twelve months – I found her a good cook, honest and trustworthy. She left on her own accord, and I was sorry to part with her.

William Starley, a detective officer connected with the Brighton police force, stated that the prisoner, Mary Elizabeth Searle, had been convicted before the magistrates at Brighton for drunkenness and other offences. He knew the defendant, who was a cook in the establishment of Miss Cohen, of Brighton. The prisoner Searle had never been in her employ. Searle had been in the habit of getting her living at Brighton by standing on the beach with a telescope. The defendant was remanded, and was admitted to bail on her own recognizances.

14 January 1874, Hampshire Telegraph

1874 – Hampshire Spring Assizes – Robbery by a Servant: Mary Elizabeth Searle, 32, servant, was indicted for stealing a box containing food on the 5th of December, a pan of dripping, a piece of pork, and a piece of salt beef, on the 16th of December, and a knife, a scoop, 23 eggs, and various other articles, the property of George Wilder, her master, at Blendworth, on the 21st of December. – Mr Vigor (instructed by Mr A.S. Blake, of Portsea) was counsel for the prosecution. The prosecutor, who resides at Stansted Park, was residing temporarily at Blendworth Rectory; and the prisoner had been for a few weeks in his service. While there she asked an ostler to take a parcel from the Red Lion, Horndean, to the Rowland's Castle Station. He took two parcels for her – one a tea chest, and the other a paper parcel – and was directed to see that they were forwarded to the address as speedily as possible. The Station Master at Rowland's Castle, it appeared, on taking the box (the top of which was off) felt something soft; and on looking at what it was, he saw a plum pudding. Suspecting that something was wrong, he gave information, but as no one came for the box, he forwarded it, with the parcel, to the address, "Mr J. Roach, Kemp Town Station, Brighton." They were booked at Havant for the Brighton line. Meanwhile Police-constable Light had met the prisoner on the Horndean-road and he took her to Blendworth Rectory. On their arrival, Mr Wilder asked her to explain about the plum pudding, and , and where she got the materials from. The policeman told her he should want to see what she had in the box. She said he could do so, for there was nothing in it but a plum pudding and a piece of beef. The same day the officer went to Havant Station, and received the box and parcel, taking it to Blendworth Rectory. He there opened them, and placed the contents on a table. The articles were shown to the prisoner, who said part of the articles were hers. Among them, however, were a number of eggs, on which were the marks of the wife of Mr Wilder's head-keeper. A knife and a scoop were also identified as the prosecutor's property. While under remand the prisoner said all the others were innocent but she. The policeman said "Then you are not?" The prisoner replied "I should not have done it unless I had been in drink." (The Judge told the policeman it was his duty to hear what prisoners said; but to put no questions.) The prisoner said when she made the statement she was on the spree. – The policeman admitted he allowed her to leave 3d. worth of brandy. – The Judge: Is it usual to allow prisoners to drink while they are in custody? – The policeman said it was a very cold day, and they had seven miles to go. She complained of feeling very bad in the chest, and said she was under the doctor; and she asked to be allowed to have

3d. worth of brandy. He allowed her to do so. – The prisoner said the policeman had inhumanity enough to have some of the brandy himself. (Laughter.) – It further appeared that when charged with the robbery, the prisoner told her master that she had left substitutes for some of the property; and as to other articles, she alleged they were hers. – The Judge (to the Prisoner): Have you anything to say to the jury? – Prisoner: Well, they have not said anything to me. (Laughter.) – The Judge: Have you anything to say in your defence? – The Prisoner said she had promised her brother, who had been to sea for some years, his wedding breakfast; and for that purpose she had purchased a number of the articles alleged to have been stolen. This “little game” was a piece of spite, because she had gone to another church than that connected with the Rectory, and because she would not give up a suit of black. The jury convicted the prisoner; and Mr Vigor called the Judge’s attention to the fact that the prisoner had entered the Mr Wilder’s service with a false character. – The Judge said he had no doubt the prisoner was a disreputable person, for he found she had been convicted of drunkenness. This was not felony, no doubt; but it was disreputable. She had, however, scandalously abused the confidence reposed in her; and he sentenced her to six months imprisonment with hard labour, warning her against the commission of another felony.

4 March, 1874, Hampshire Telegraph

1874 – Railway Appointment: We are glad to hear of the promotion which has just fallen to the lot of an old and much-respected servant of the South-Western Railway Company. We refer to Mr William Forward, who is doubtless, well known to many of our readers for having been the principal clerk at the Passengers Booking Office at the Southampton Terminus for the last sixteen years. He has just been appointed by the directors to the office of Station Master at Rowland’s Castle, on the Company’s London and Portsmouth Direct Line. Mr Forward entered the company’s service at Salisbury upwards of eighteen years ago, and came to Southampton about a year and a half afterwards. On Mr Corfe leaving the station here he (Mr Forward) was appointed principal clerk in the Passengers Booking Office, which he has held ever since, and during the whole of this period he has won the respect of all associated with him from the quiet, gentlemanly tone of his conduct – always performing his duties to the satisfaction of his employers, and, at the same time, being civil and obliging to the public. By pursuing this line of conduct he has made many friends in Southampton, who will be pleased to hear of his appointment, though regretting his departure from their midst to another sphere of labour. His business habits are well known, which

enabled him to render good service on the committee of the Polytechnic Institution, of which he was a member for many years. We hope soon to hear of Mr Forward being advanced to a more important station than the one to which he has been just appointed, feeling assured that the Railway Company does not possess a more honourable, attentive, and painstaking man in their service.

8 April 1874, Hampshire Advertiser

1874 – Hampshire Midsummer Sessions – Pick-Pocket: James Carter, 21, labourer, was indicted for stealing from the person of Joseph Grant, one purse, containing certain current coins of the value of 16s. 7d., his property, at Idsworth, on the 1st May, 1874. – Mr Matthews prosecuting.

Mr Grant was at the Castle Hotel, Rowland's Castle, on the evening of the day in question, and had in his pocket two purses – one within the other; the inner one had 16s, 6d. in silver, and the other one some coppers in it. Prisoner was there drinking with three others, and gave him a glass of beer. Witness paid for his own beer from the silver of the inner purse, and then left. Prisoner went on the road with him to the Fountain, where they went in together and had a pint of beer. Prisoner sat at his right hand, and when witness went to pay for a pint of beer from the coppers on the other purse he could not do so without taking out the inner purse, which prisoner took out of his hand, and went away. Witness thought prisoner must have dropped it, and seeing he had not, witness went and gave information to the police. – Frederick Rook, brother to the keeper of the Fountain, said about a quarter of an hour after he had seen the parties together in the tap room he saw the prisoner leave and run towards Redhill. – Thomas Savage was barking on the 11th of May at Emsworth Common, and saw the prisoner in the evening. He came up to him and said, "I have made a better day's work today than you have," and showed him a half-sovereign and six shillings in silver; that he had picked up a purse at Havant, and had come come by train from thence to Rowland's Castle. – Richard Simpson, at that time a police-constable, said he found prisoner at the Good Intent public-house, Westbourne, Sussex, and asked him if he was at Rowland's Castle the previous day, and he said he was there in the morning. Witness searched him, but found nothing on him or at his lodgings. – Grant identified him. – Prisoner said nothing in defence. – Guilty: six weeks hard labour.

4 July 1874, Hampshire Independent

1874 – School Treat: The whole of the children belonging to the schools and choir of St Paul’s Church, Southsea, were treated to an outing on Wednesday. The place selected was Rowland’s Castle. To which place they were conveyed by train, and, as the weather was very fine, they spent a most enjoyable day. Both before and after tea all sorts of games were provided for their amusements, and they returned home about 9 p.m, highly pleased with their excursion.

15 August 1874, Hampshire Advertiser

1874 – Petersfield Petty Sessions – Extension Licences: Mr Blake, of the Railway Tavern, Rowland’s Castle, applied for an extension of time to 12.30 on the 25th inst. and the 3rd of September. – Granted.

25 August 1874, Horsham, Petworth, Midhurst, and Steyning Express

1874 – Death: On the 31st ult. at Rowland’s Castle, Mr John Moreton, aged 68; and on the 13th instant, Elizabeth, widow of the above, aged 51 years.

26 August 1874, Hampshire Advertiser

1874 – John Moreton Deceased: Pursuant to the Act of Parliament of the 22nd and 23rd Vic. Cap. 35, intituled “An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees,” Notice is Hereby Given, - That all Creditors and other Persons having any Claims or Demands against the Estate of John Moreton, late of Rowland’s Castle, in the County of Southampton, Farmer, deceased (who died on the 31st day of July, 1874, and whose will was proved on the 18th day of August 1874, in the Principal Registry of Her Majesty’s Court of Probate, by Elizabeth Moreton, of Rowland’s Castle, aforesaid, his Widow, the Sole Executrix thereof), are hereby required to send in the particulars of their claims and demands to Richard Matthews Gill, of Cold Harbour, in the County of Southampton, Farmer, and Samuel Rook, of Rowland’s Castle, in the county aforesaid, Postmaster, the Executors of the said Elizabeth Moreton, deceased, at the Office of Mr Charles Longcroft, their solicitor, on or before the 1st day of October next, after which day they will proceed to apply the assets of the said deceased as directed by the said Will, having regard only to the Claims of which shall then have received notice, and they will not afterwards be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claim that shall not then have notice. Dated this 26th day of August, 1874. Charles John Longcroft, Havant, Hants. Solicitor to the Estate of the said John Moreton, deceased, and Solicitor to the said Executors of the said Elizabeth Moreton, deceased. 5 September 1874, Hampshire Telegraph

1874 – Elizabeth Moreton Deceased: John Moreton Deceased: Pursuant to the Act of Parliament of the 22nd and 23rd Vic. Cap. 35, intituled “An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees,” Notice is Hereby Given, - That all Creditors and other Persons having any Claims or Demands against the Estate of Elizabeth Moreton, late of Rowland’s Castle, in the County of Southampton, Widow, deceased (who died on the 13th day of August, 1874, and whose Will was proved on the 22nd day of August, 1874, in the Principal Registry of Her Majesty’s Court of Probate, by Richard Matthews Gill, of Cold Harbour, in the County of Southampton, Farmer, and Samuel Rook, of Rowland’s Castle, in the county aforesaid, Postmaster, the Executors thereof) are hereby required to send in the particulars of their Claims and Demands to the said Executors, at the office of Mr Charles John Longcroft, at Havant, on or before the 1st day of October next, after which day they will proceed to apply the assets of the said deceased as directed by the said Will, having regard only to the Claims of which shall then have received notice, and they will not afterwards be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claim that shall not then have notice. Dated this 26th day of August, 1874. Charles John Longcroft, Havant, Hants. Solicitor to the said Executors of the said Elizabeth Moreton, deceased.

5 September 1874, Hampshire Telegraph

1875 – Hampshire Spring Assizes – Stealing as Bailee: William Lipscombe, 36, brickmaker, was indicted for stealing one silver watch, a quantity of bricks, and other articles of the value of £25, the property of John Snelling and Alfred Henry Bone, he being the bailee thereof, at Havant, on the 1st of January 1875. – Mr Collins prosecuted, and Mr Bullen defended the prisoner. The facts were that Lipscombe, who has a brickyard and premises at Rowland’s Castle, had got into difficulties, and was in debt to the prosecutors, who are auctioneers and land agents at Southsea. He had an execution from some other creditor on his premises, when he applied to the prosecutors to pay it out. They agreed to do so on his giving them an absolute bill of sale, the conditions of which were fully explained to him, and this was executed for the amount of £237 4s. 10d. The schedule, including personal and household property, and plant and stock of the brickyard, etc. In December Mr Snelling put a man named Osborn in possession, and hearing shortly after he had been ejected, he put in a man named Harwood in his place. On the 1st of January Mr Snelling went over himself, and found that a quantity of bricks had been appropriated by the prisoner, and when he asked him about two silver watches MR Snelling they were gone, and he might go and find them told

prisoner he should hold him responsible. Mr Snelling denied there was any partnership, but, in a letter put in by Mr Bullen, there was the expression “We do not wish to bind ourselves to a certain number (of Bricks) within a given time,” which Mr Snelling said meant that they (himself and partner) did not wish him to involve himself in large contracts. They wanted to help him along by advances for wages, so that he might work himself out of debt with them, and endeavoured to find him customers, and obtain profitable connexion for him. They had told Mr Vosper that they would not be hard on Lipscomb, and consented to take his bill for £25 or £30 if any arrangement for repurchase was carried out. Mr Snelling also said he allowed the wife to take some articles not in the inventory, and that he considered if the wife and children were sent to the Workhouse they would be better off there than in the condition in which he found them when he went in to take possession. – Evidence having been given in support of the prosecution, Mr Bullen submitted there was nothing to go to the jury; that the additions made to the schedule of the second bill of sale ever which that had been given eighteen months before for £50 only simply related to the bricks and plant of the brickyard. That it was possible that the things missed out on the 1st January were not on the premises in October, when the bill of sale was executed, for Mr Snelling had not looked into the thing very closely. – Mr Collins contended that after execution of the bill of sale prisoner was no more than a lodger in the house; that the property of the goods was vested in the prosecutor. Prisoner simply had the use of the goods as occupant of the house, and if he took them out he was guilty of larceny. – The Judge questioned whether this was a larceny either under the Bailee Act or at common law. – Mr Bullen, addressing the jury, said it was a hardship to his client and his family, and the jury would have to consider whether Lipscomb, having fallen into the hands of this firm, had not signed a document of which he did not know the full force and meaning. – At this point the Judge said he would consult Mr Justice Lush on the facts, and, on his return, said his lordship was decidedly of the opinion that if a man gave an unconditional bill of sale his making away with good included in it brought him under the provisions of the Bailee Act. – Mr Bullen then continued his address to the jury, and said the prisoner did not understand the deed he was about to sign, and wanted to wait for Mr Vosper, which Mr Snelling would not permit, and did the jury think that for the sake of getting rid of a man in possession of £19 9s. prisoner was ready to give an unconditional bill of sale? – Mr Collins deprecated the attack on Mr Snelling, who had never got a shilling out of the £237 which he had advanced. Prisoner

knew very well what he had done; that was shown by what he said when the baliff asked him for the watches and the gun. His learned friend had nothing to do but abuse Mr Snelling in answer to the case. – The Judge said the execution of the bill of sale made the vesting of them in Messrs. Snelling and Bone complete, but if the prisoner thought that he still had a property in the goods he was entitled to an acquittal on the charge of larceny; but if he was thoroughly aware that he had no right with them to sell them and pocket the money he would be guilty. Mr Snelling it seemed, had cautioned prisoner that the goods were theirs, and that he must not deal with them. That caution was given when Osborn was put in possession, and it was clear that after that date, the 5th December, prisoner did not send off a large quantity of bricks to Hayling and took the money. The case turned upon the fact whether the prisoner knew that he had no right to deal with any of the articles, and, if he did so, that he knew he was committing a felonious act. – The jury found the prisoner guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy on account of the pressure put upon him by Messrs Snelling and Bone, and that he might reasonably believe he had a right to deal with the bricks in the way of trade. – Sentence deferred.

6 March, 1875, Hampshire Advertiser

1875 – Rowland’s Castle: Three miles from Havant. Mr George M. Beck is instructed to Sell by Auction, on the Premises, near the Hotel at Rowland’s Castle, early in April, - The whole of the well-made Household Furniture, Rich-toned Walnut-Wood Pianoforte, Best quality Carpets, Handsome Bedchamber Appointments, etc, etc. On view the morning of sale. Catalogues, in due course, of the Auctioneer, at his Offices, 13, Marmion-road, Southsea, and No. 9. Queen-street, Portsea.

27 March 1875, Hampshire Telegraph

1875 – Marriage: On the 16th inst., at Chalton Church, Idsworth, Thomas Rook, of Rowland’s Castle, to Ellen, fourth daughter of the late Charles Slater, of Strathfieldsaye, Hants.

27 March 1875, Reading Mercury

1875 – To Builders and Others – Redhill Brickyard: Near Havant, and a half mile from Rowland’s Castle Station. 50,000 Best Red Kiln Bricks, 100,000 Seconds Red Kiln Bricks, 25,000 Paving, Sharp Top, Round Coping, Grey Head, Oven and Clamp Bricks, 10,000 Skew, Hip, Gutter, Ridge, Plain, Splay, and Border Tiles, 3,000 6in., 4in., 3in., Drain Pipes, Chimney, Flower, Rhubarb, Kale and other Pots, two Brick and Dung Carts, Truck, 11 dozen Hurdles, 44 Hack Caps, Brick Tables, Boards, etc., to be Sold by Auction, on the Premises by Messrs. Lewis & Son, on Tuesday, April 13th, at one o’clock, all the above valuable Stock and

Plant, in convenient lots to suit purchasers. May be viewed three days prior. Catalogues on the premises, and of the Auctioneers, Havant.

3 April 1875, Hampshire Telegraph

1875 – On Tuesday, April 20th, 1875. No. 6 Elizabeth Cottages, Rowland's Castle, three miles from Havant. Mr George M. Beck is instructed to Sell by Auction, on the Premises, Tuesday, April 20th, commencing at twelve o'clock precisely, - The neat Modern Furniture, Sweet-toned Pianoforte, Drawing Room suite in green roppé, the requirements of three Bedchambers, few out-door effects, Ladder and Materials. On view morning of sale. Catalogues, on application at the Auctioneer, at his Office. 13, Marmion-road, Southsea, and No. 9. Queen-street, Portsea.

10 April 1875, Hampshire Telegraph

1875 – A New Route to Rowland's Castle: J. Pearce respectfully announces that he intends Running his Omnibus to the above place Every Sunday during the Summer Season, commencing Whit Sunday, May 16th, 1875, giving the Public a Fresh Route, viz. through Havant, Emsworth, Westbourne, and the lovely drive through Lady Dixon's Estate to Rowland's Castle, leaving the "Bedford Hotel," Landport, at half-past two o'clock, arriving at Rowland's Castle at half-past four. Returning at seven o'clock. Fares: - Havant and back, 1s.; Rowland's Castle and back, 1s. 6d.

15 May 1875, Hampshire Telegraph

1875 – St Luke's Annual Sunday School Treat: A portion of this large school, numbering about 560, went on Thursday to Rowland's Castle by train, and were accompanied by several members of the congregation. After partaking of a bountiful tea, the company resorted to the grounds of the park. Running and various other games were indulged in by the children. Fruit and sweetmeats were largely distributed at intervals by the teachers. Hymns were sung during the evening. The Vicar, the Rev. B.D. Aldwell, and the Rev. T. Mooney were present.

10 July 1875, Hampshire Telegraph

1875 – The annual outing of the employees of Messrs. Garrett and Co., brewers, came off on Thursday, when the men and their wives proceeded in vans belonging to the firm to Rowland's Castle, accompanied by Captain Garrett, the manager, the clerks, and several friends. An excellent dinner was provided by the host of the "Railway Hotel." Dinner over, "Success to the Firm" and the health of Capt. Garrett was duly proposed and acknowledged.

24 July 1875, Hampshire Telegraph

1875 – Annual Outing to Compositors:.. Monday, the 19th inst, was quite a gala day to the employees of Messrs Griffin and Co., publishers, The Hard, Portsea. Through the liberality of their employer, and the unanimity existent, the various departments were entertained at a sumptuous repast at Mr Blake’s, Rowland’s Castle. The day was unusually fine; not a cloud was visible in the horizon, although gloomy forebodings had been indulged in. Having halted on the outward journey, at Stockheath, and regaled man and beast, the good old English sports were indulged in, creating zest for future happiness. The village of Rowland’s Castle was reached at last, hidden though it may be by the surrounding forest of trees and shrubs clad in roseate beauty. Various toasts were proposed and responded to in terse and homely hearty style. After rambling through copse and glen, the party, as the “shades of evening were falling fast, betook themselves to the inn, whence, after cordial congratulations at parting, they sped homeward with grateful remembrances and pleasing reminiscences of a happy united outing, and earnest wishes for the continued prosperity of the firm.

24 July 1875, Hampshire Telegraph

1875 – Charity Commission: In the matter of the Charity called or known as “Stansted College,” founded by Charles Dixon, Esquire, of Stansted Park, Sussex, by Deed dated on or about the 10th day of July, 1852.

By Direction of the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales. – Notice is hereby given, - That an Order is proposed to be made by them after the expiration of one calendar month, to be computed from the first publication of this Notice.

Establishing a Scheme providing for the Appointment of Trustees, and for the future Administration and Management of the above mentioned Charity.

A Draft of a proposed Scheme may be inspected at Forestside House, near Rowland’s Castle, in the County of Hants, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., daily except on Sundays, during the period of 15 days from the first publication of this Notice.

Any objections to the proposed Order, or suggestions for its modification, may be transmitted, in writing, to the Secretary of the said Commissioners, No. 8, York-street, St. James’s-square, London, within 21 days next after the first publication of this Notice. Dated this 17th day of July, 1875, Henry M. Vane, Secretary.

31 July 1875, Hampshire Telegraph

1875 – Petty Sessions – Petersfield: An extension of two hours was granted for the Railway Hotel, Rowland’s Castle, for Wednesday 18th, and Wednesday 25th, on the occasion of private pic-nics from Portsmouth. The application was made by Mr R.W. Ford on behalf of Mr Blake, the landlord.

21 August 1875, Hampshire Telegraph

1875 – To be Let: A cottage at Rowland’s Castle, containing three sitting rooms, four bedrooms, large garden, etc. Rent low. Near Church and Railway Station. Apply to Mr Steel, Marmion-road, Southsea.

18 September 1875, Hampshire Telegraph

1876 – Havant Petty Sessions: Thomas Parr, a labourer, was charged with drunkenness at Rowland’s Castle, on the 6th inst. – P.C. Woods proved the case, and the defendant was fined 10s. including costs.

18 March 1876, Hampshire Telegraph

1876 – Death: On the 12th instant, suddenly at Rowland’s Castle, Eliza King, wife of Mr John King, in her 67th year.

15 April 1876, Hampshire Telegraph

1876 – Coronation Day: Rowland’s Castle was another well-patronised locality, several hundred excursionists being conveyed there. The ordinary trains filled well, and with all the additional traffic the day passed off without an accident, a fact which for itself speaks for the perfection of the arrangements of the railway authorities.

1 July 1876, Hampshire Telegraph

1876 – Melancholy Suicide at Leigh Park: ‘At Leigh Park, on Coronation Day, a painful event marred, for a time, the festivities of the day. Shortly after half past five a young woman was going through the Park, in the direction of Padnell, near Horndean, and when passing what is known as the top or upper pond, she saw the clothes of a female lying on the bank. The natural inference was that the late wearer was in the water, and Mr. Henry Richardson, steward of the estate, plunged in, and made numerous praiseworthy efforts to recover the body; but his exertions were not successful. A boat and grapnels were then procured, and soon the body of the deceased, perfectly nude, was brought to the surface. The news soon spread, and crowds flocked to the banks of the pond. The most commendable forethought, however, was shown by those in authority, and not until the concourse of people had been moved back from the banks was the body landed. Life was extinct, and the body appeared to be in the water some time. The corpse

was subsequently found to be that of Elizabeth Mans, age 22 years, a young woman whose parents live at Durrants, near Rowland's Castle, and who was in service as a domestic at Mr. Grossmith's, Lion Terrace, Portsea.

The inquest was held yesterday afternoon at the "Staunton Arms", Durrants, before E.J. Harvey, Esq., one of the Coroners for Hants. At the outset the Coroner said he did not think the jury would have much difficulty in arriving at a verdict, because he understood that the deceased had twice previously attempted to commit suicide, and had, in consequence been an inmate of the County Asylum at Knowle. The jury almost at once returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased committed suicide while in an unsound state of mind.

1 July 1876, Hampshire Telegraph

1876 – St. John's, Portsea: The children in the Sunday School of this church, to the number of 250, had their annual treat on Wednesday at Rowland's Castle, whither they were conveyed by railway. The Rev. J. Knapp accompanied them, and their trip gave great satisfaction.

15 July 1876, Hampshire Telegraph

1876 – Sussex, on the Borders of Hampshire: To be Let, a Fine Residential Property, known as "Stansted Park," situate four miles from Emsworth (post town), five from Havant, eight from Chichester, 15 from Portsmouth, with the Rowland's Castle Station (two miles) close to one of the entrance lodges. It comprises a very superior mansion upon which a large sum of money has been recently expended in improvements and decorations, elegantly furnished throughout, and replete with every comfort for the family of a nobleman or gentleman of fortune, including accommodation for 15 servants, capital stabling for 20 horses, with all necessary accessories and rooms for 10 men-servants; pleasure grounds and gardens of considerable extent and beauty; range of vineries, peach-house, orangery, pineries, three large kitchen gardens, orchard, and stove houses, the whole constructed upon the most approved modern principles; gasometer and water works to supply mansion and premises; kennels for a pack of hounds and sporting dogs; and ample cottage accommodation for baliff, head and under gardeners, and gamekeepers. The mansion is surrounded by a richly-wooded park, commands extensive and delightful views, and is approached from the railway station by an avenue drive of about two miles long, with several ornamental entrance lodges. The exclusive right of sporting over the estate, which comprises about 4,000 acres, and a mile and a half of fine trout fishing, will be

included, as also 250 acres of the park and the home farm of 50 acres. The game has been strictly observed for many years; about 1,00 pheasants were hatched off this season, and there is a good stock of hares and rabbits. Three packs of hounds are within reach. For further particulars and cards to view apply to Messrs Norton Trist, Watney, and Co., 62 Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange, E.C.

8 August 1876, Morning Post

1876 – The annual outing of the draughtsmen of H.M. Dockyard (mould loft branch), took place on Saturday, when Rowland’s Castle was the spot selected for the day’s enjoyment. The village was reached by a drive through Havant and Westbourne. Upon arriving at their destination, the party directed their steps towards Stansted Park, where sports and other amusements (in which Messrs. E. Allan and W. Main, for their respective sides, played a most conspicuous part) were indulged in, and continued until five o’clock. A move was then made to Blake’s Hotel, where a capital tea was provided, and presided over by Mr G. Pryer. A ramble through the Holt was then suggested; and the the party having returned to the hotel a few glees were sung, the company eventually starting on their homewards journey about 9 p.m., and reaching Portsmouth a little after eleven.

12 August 1876, Hampshire Telegraph

1876 – Rowland’s Castle – Singular Suicide in a Well: The County Coroner (E.J. Harvey, Esq.) held an inquest at the “Railway Hotel,” Rowland’s Castle, on Friday, on the body of John King, a retired grocer, 79 years of age. – Samuel Harris said he was a draper, living at Queen-street, Portsea, and being at Rowland’s Castle Thursday morning his attention was called about ten minutes to eight to the neighbourhood of the house in which the deceased lived. On making enquiries on what was the matter, witness was informed that the deceased was missing. He then walked round the garden to the back of the house, and finding the lid of a well open he suggested that it would be as well to have it examined. The well was about 80 feet deep, and in it the water was from 10 to 15 feet deep. After a short search they found something which subsequently proved to be the deceased, and on obtaining assistance a man named George Stent descended the well and attached the body to a rope. It was then raised, removed to the kitchen, and though the deceased had apparently been dead an hour a medical man was sent for. Witness had met the deceased on the previous Sunday evening, and had observed that he then seemed strange in his manner which he thought at the time arose from his having lost his wife suddenly about four months since. Eliza Ayling, a widow, said she had known the deceased for two years, and since the

death of his wife she had acted as his housekeeper. Since his wife's death the deceased had appeared very low-spirited and nervous, and at times he was very excitable without any reason. About seven o'clock on Thursday morning witness saw the deceased in bed when he said, "I have passed a very bad night"; and at about ten minutes to eight the deceased came downstairs, and walked very quickly through the house into the garden without speaking to witness as he generally used to. His habit was to shake hands with witness and say "Good morning," but on Thursday he took no notice of her at all. Witness did not see the deceased again until after his body had been taken from the well. The deceased had never drawn any water lately, and he certainly did not go there on Thursday morning for the purpose of drawing any, as there was no bucket near the well. The deceased was a stout, big man, and witness did not think it was possible for him to have fallen into the well. She thought he must have sat down on the side of the well, and slipped off purposely. It would be very difficult for anyone to fall into the well accidentally indeed, witness had passed the wall five minutes previous to the deceased leaving the house, and the cover of it was then shut. When first witness saw the well after the deceased had left the house, and before his body was found, she noticed that the cover was open, and that it had been fastened back with an iron hook by someone on purpose. Thinking that Mrs Betteridge, a neighbour, had been there, and that she had accidentally left the cover open, witness went and told her of it, but she replied, "I have not been to the well this morning." Mrs Betteridge then went to the well, unfastened the lid and shut it; but the deceased must have been in the well. – Mr Thomas Palmer Stephens, surgeon, living at Westbourne, said he was sent for to see the deceased on Thursday, but he had been dead some little time. He had since made an external examination of the body, but he had found no marks of violence; and from the general appearance he was of opinion that the cause of death arose from asphyxia by drowning. Witness had seen the well, and thought it impossible for a grown person to have accidentally fallen in. He had attended the decease at intervals for the last five years, and on Saturday last the deceased sent for him and complained of want of sleep, although at that time he appeared cheerful. Witness gave him a draught, which had the desired effect, as on Sunday the deceased informed him that he had three hours more sleep. The draught was repeated on Sunday, and on Monday the deceased paid him a small account which he owed him, when it struck witness that he seemed rather excited. On that occasion the deceased requested that witness would send him over four or five draughts together, but witness refused to do so,

explaining that it was a dangerous medicine to have in the house. On Wednesday the deceased asked again if witness would send over two draughts, but he again refused to do so. Witness fancied that the deceased was excited and nervous about leaving the neighbourhood. – The Coroner having summed up, the jury returned a verdict that “the deceased committed suicide while in a state of temporary insanity.”

16 August 1876, Hampshire Telegraph

1876 – Death: On the 10th instant, at Ivy Cottage, Rowland’s Castle, Mr John King, in his 79th year.

16 August 1876, Hampshire Advertiser

1876 – The committee of the St Thomas Amicable Benefit Society, joined by a few of the members and their friends, had an “outing” at Rowland’s Castle last week. They left Portsmouth by the 12.35 train, and after roaming in Mr Wilder’s park they partook of tea at Mr Blake’s. The party returned home at half-past nine.

23 August 1876, Hampshire Telegraph

1876 – Preliminary Advertisement – Idsworth Farm, near Rowland’s Castle Station: Important Sale of a Southdown Flock, Live and Dead Stock, etc. Messrs C.B. Smith & Goldsmith are instructed by the Executors of the late Mr Robert Boys, to Sell by Auction, on Tuesday, September 19th, 1876, - The whole of the Live and Dead Stock, together with about 750 Pure Bred Southdown Sheep, of which further particulars will appear in future advertisements, and catalogues may be had in due time of the Auctioneers, Fareham and Portsea.

26 August 1876, Hampshire Telegraph

1876 – Idsworth Manor Farm, about three miles from Rowland’s Castle Station: To be Sold by Auction by Messrs Wyatt & Son on Friday, the 22nd of September, 1876, on the premises of Idsworth Farm, at 12 o’clock precisely, by direction of Mr George Martin, retiring from business, - The valuable Live and Dead Farming Stock: comprising the well-bred Southdown Flock of 240 Ewes and 220 Ewe and Wether Lambs, two Rams; six strong and active Cart Horses, two Nag Horses, Pony, five choice Dairy Cows, three handsome Heifers, and the Poultry.

In Dead Stock: Four strong Waggons, 5 dung carts, park roller, 7 iron, wooden, and stone rollers, drag and small harrows, horse rake, 4 ploughs, double plough, 2 sets of 3 iron harrows, hand thrashing machine, Coleman’s scarifier, turnip, corn, and manure drills, a two-ring and a six-ring land presser, turnip cutter, oil cake crusher, winnowing machine, 2 waggon carriages, seed sowing machine, dipping tub, ladders, about 70 dozen hurdles and stakes, grinding stone and frame, corn

bins, about 800 of bunts, 9 iron-tooth drag rakes, thill, trace, and plough harness, and the usual smaller implements of husbandry.

May be viewed on the morning of sale, and catalogues had on the premises, and of Messrs Wyatt and Sons, Estate Agents, Valuers, and Auctioneers, East-street, Chichester, and Auction Mart, Havant.

2 September 1876, Hampshire Telegraph

1876 – Fatal Termination to a Country Trip: Yesterday afternoon the Borough Coroner held an inquest at the Landport Hospital on the body of Robert Trodd, 60 years of age, a driver in the mourning department of Messrs. White and Hunt, carriers of Broad-street, Portsmouth. It appeared that on the afternoon of the previous Monday a party hired an omnibus of Messrs. White and Hunt for a country trip to Rowland's Castle, the deceased acting as conductor upon the occasion. The return journey was commenced about ten o'clock, and on the bus reaching Kingston-cross at half-past twelve, it stopped to allow some of the party to alight. Shortly after the vehicle had started again a cry was raised that a man was dragging behind, when one of the party (James White, a joiner in the Dockyard, living in Cosham-street) descended from the top of the bus and motioned the driver to stop. The deceased was subsequently assisted to his feet, and saying that he was not hurt, stepped onto the footboard behind, where he remained until the bus reached Spring-street, when the party dispersed. Between one and two the deceased returned to his home in St. Thomas's-street, Portsmouth, when he told his wife that the accident occurred through missing his step upon the footboard behind, and he was unable to make the driver hear in consequence of the wind and rain and the singing of the party. Later the same morning Dr Simpson was called in, and he recommended the deceased's removal to the Hospital, where he was taken about eleven o'clock. Both knees were much lacerated, more particularly the left, leaving a portion of knee-cap exposed; but the deceased progressed favourably until five o'clock on Thursday morning, when mortification supervened, from which death ensued about seven. Mr Hollis, the house-surgeon, said he had never known so rapid a case; and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," also expressing their satisfaction at the conduct of the witness White in his endeavour to stop the omnibus at the time of the accident.

9 September 1876, Hampshire Telegraph

1877 – Rowland’s Castle: T.H. Laker will Sell by Auction, at the same time and place, by order of the Owner, Mr Blake:- Five Freehold Cottages with Large Gardens. Situate in the rapidly improving village of Rowland’s Castle, according to conditions which will be produced at the time of sale.

The area of the property is about an acre, and comprises detached house and smith’s shop, in the occupation of Mr Porter; two brick and tile built tenements in the occupation of Messrs. White and Hall; two brick and thatch tenements and chairmaker’s shop, now occupied by Messrs Phillips and Searle. Gross rental £37 15s.. per annum.

The property is capable of great improvement, and also affords a good opportunity for building, as from the extent of the situation it is very eligible for that purpose. Further particulars may be had of the Auctioneers, Emsworth.

14 February 1877, Hampshire Telegraph

1877 – Wanted: A General Servant; one who can do plain cooking. Age from 20 to 24. Apply at “The Railway Hotel,” Rowland’s Castle.

17 March 1877, Hampshire Telegraph

1877 – Petersfield Petty Sessions – Transfer of Licenses: The license of the Railway Hotel, Rowland’s Castle, was transferred from Henry Blake to John Hutchings. 3 April 1877, Horsham, Petworth, Midhurst and Steyning Express

1877 – Havant-Rowland’s Castle – Improving Railway Accommodation: The communication between Havant and Rowland’s Castle, which has hitherto consisted of only a single line, has been considerably improved. A double line has been opened, and it is intended to run additional trains.

23 June 1877, Hampshire Telegraph

1877 – The annual summer outing of the children of the St. Thomas’s Church Sunday School, Portsmouth, took place on Thursday, when about 300 were conveyed by train to Rowland’s Castle. Tea was served, at which several friends assisted, and the party returned in the evening in high spirits. The Vicar (the Rev. E.P. Grant) accompanied the party. – The children of St. Paul’s Sunday School also went to Rowland’s Castle on Thursday, under the superintendence of the Rev. Horatio I. Nicholson, M.A.. Messrs White, Whale, Cunningham, and others.

28 July 1877, Hampshire Telegraph

1877 – High Street (Unitarian) Sunday Schools: The annual excursion to Rowland’s Castle took place on Monday, when 91 scholars and 50 teachers and friends thoroughly enjoyed a visit to this popular country resort. The party left Landport by the trains at 12.35 and 3.00 p.m. At four o’clock the scholars partook of tea in the large room of the Railway Hotel, and were followed by the adults. The minister of the chapel, the Rev. T. Timmins, and the former minister, the Rev. H. Hawkes, were present, and the teachers did their best to amuse the juveniles, who joined in scrambling, racing, skipping, and other games. After going to the Holt and singing some hymns under the shady trees, the party returned by the 9.16 train to Portsmouth. **4 August 1877, Hampshire Telegraph**

1877 – Accident on the Direct Line: On Saturday afternoon last a rather startling accident happened to the engine of the up train of the Portsmouth Direct Railway which leaves Portsmouth at three o’clock. The engine, No. 353, was one of those recently purchased by the Company, and commonly known as “bogies.” It was turned out of the Limited Atlas Works, Manchester (Sharp and Stewart’s), a few months ago, and is fittest with the latest appliances. The train was ascending the incline opposite Woodcroft’s Farm, situate between Rowland’s Castle and Petersfield, when an explosion was heard. The driver, Peter Raypert and Mr Anwell, jun., one of the inspectors, who were on the engine, were blown back some distance by the steam, which came out in great force. The train, which was travelling at a speed of about 25 miles an hour up an incline of 1 in 130, was stopped in about 20 yards. On examination it was found that the right hand steam pipe had burst, and the steam in escaping had gone over the heads of the driver and Mr Anwell, who were much grimed and blackened. The pressure on a square inch of the boiler was then 145lbs., which was 40lbs. under the maximum pressure. The passengers were somewhat alarmed at first, but finding that nothing was serious, amused themselves by strolling about the neighbourhood. About half past six o’clock a special engine from Portsmouth arrived, which took the delayed travellers to Petersfield, where another engine had come from Guildford was waiting to take them on to Waterloo. **12 September 1877, Hampshire Telegraph**

1877 – Rowland’s Castle Ball: A ball was held on Thursday evening at the Assembly Rooms, when there was a very fashionable attendance. There were several ladies and gentlemen present from Portsmouth and the whole affair was a complete success. The enterprising host gave great satisfaction as caterer. Great praise is also due to the indefatigable Secretary (Mr Coller) and the Committee, who did everything in their power to conduce to the comfort of visitors. Dancing

was kept up to the strain of an excellence quadrille band until an early hour on the following morning. An entertainment was given on Tuesday, by friends from Portsmouth, consisting of music, singing, and readings, at the Assembly Rooms, to assist the funds for the restoration of the Congregational Chapel in the village, the whole of the proceeds of the sale of tickets being given to the fund. The expenses were met by a gentleman from Portsmouth. The Rev. T.W. Aledhurst, of Landport, occupied the chair, and the room was filled. Afterwards, votes of thanks were given to the promoters of the entertainment, the ladies and gentlemen who took part, to Mr Rook, for the gratuitous use of the room, and to the Chairman.

24 November 1877, Hampshire Telegraph

1877 – Petersfield Petty Sessions: Extension of two hours were granted to the “Fountain Inn,” Rowland’s Castle. 22 December 1877, Hampshire Telegraph

1878 – Birth: On the 24th ultimo, at the “Rowland’s Castle Hotel,” Rowland’s Castle, the wife of John Hutchings, of a daughter.

5 January 1878, Hampshire Telegraph

1878 – London and South Western Railway: The doubling of the Direct Portsmouth line has been completed to Liss, leaving only the portion between that station and Rowland’s Castle (12 miles) to be completed, and this work is in rapid progress. 7 February 1878, Exeter and Plymouth Gazette

1878 – Stansted – Shocking Fatal Accident: Mr Malin, Coroner for Sussex, held an inquest on Saturday, on the body of Amy Elliott, aged 53, the wife of a labourer living at Broad Road, Stansted. It appeared that the deceased had for many years been in the habit of conveying the morning letters to Broad Road from Stansted House. On Friday morning, during the gale, she did not get back at her usual time, and eventually Mr. J.W. Green, son of the occupier of Broad Road Farm, went in search of her. It was found that a tremendous beech tree had been uprooted by the violence of the gale, and had fallen on the deceased as she came along the footpath. When discovered she was quite dead, having all her ribs, her back, one arm, and one shoulder broken, besides three large wounds in the head and a fracture of the skull. It was stated that the tree measured 107 feet, and that the roots had not penetrated more than a foot into the ground. A verdict of “Accidental Death” was returned. 3 April 1878, Hampshire Telegraph

1878 – Opening of New Line: The new line between Rowland’s Castle and Liss was formally opened on Monday morning. The first train to run on the metals was 7.35 a.m. train from Portsmouth Harbour. As yet, however, the line can hardly be termed opened, as there is still a great deal of work to be done with the points and signals.

3 April 1878, Hampshire Telegraph

1878 – Rowland’s Castle: Messrs J.S. Howell & Co., are instructed to sell by Private Contract, - A pretty detached Country Residence, near the Railway Station, with lawn and garden. Further particulars of the Auction and Estate Offices, 48 Palmerston-road, Southsea.

6 April 1878, Hampshire Telegraph

1878 – Pleasure Trip: The Clarence-street Chapel Choir, numbering thirty young folks, made their annual trip into the country today, Rowland’s Castle being the rendezvous. The party left by the 10.30 ordinary train, returning by the last train in the evening. An enjoyable day was spent.

15 May, 1878, Portsmouth Evening News

1878 – School Treat: Daniel-street Sunday School had their annual excursion to Rowland’s Castle, leaving Portsmouth by the 12.25 p.m. train. The party mustered two hundred strong.

6 June 1878, Portsmouth Evening News

1878 – Petersfield Petty Sessions – Affiliation Case Against a Gentleman: Emily Merrett, a servant at present living at Catherington applied for an order to be made on Mr James Williamson Deacon, a gentleman residing at the Causeway, to support her illegitimate child, of whom she alleged he was the father. – Mr Henry Ford, solicitor, of Portsea, appeared for the complainant and Mr Addison for the defendant. – The applicant, a girl of prepossessing appearance, was called, and deposed that she entered the defendant’s service on the 28th February, 1877. Mr Deacon was a married man, with one little child, an infant. He was then living at Rowland’s Castle. A short time after she went there Mr Deacon removed to another house on the opposite side of the road. She assisted him in removing the things from one house to the other. As they were carrying the beds across they had a conversation, and on reaching the new house he took improper liberties with her. This he repeated in the last week in May in the parlour. During the time Mrs Deacon was lying in the defendant was in the habit of coming into her bedroom when she was going to bed. She went to the bedroom in the morning, whilst he was still in bed. The nurse (Mrs Fowler) spoke to her (complainant) about her

conduct in allowing her master to enter her bedroom. Whilst her mistress was ill she sat with Mr Deacon in the parlour and he frequently kissed her. Mr Deacon alleged that he came to her bedroom to see that the windows were fastened, but he never went to any other windows to see if they were fastened. She discovered that she was enceinte (pregnant) about the 29th December, 1877. On the 15th January a conversation took place between her mother and Mrs Deacon relative to herself. Mr Deacon and the complainant were sent for, and Mrs Deacon said to her husband, "Emily says that you are the father of her child." Mr Deacon called witness a "liar." He then turned round to his wife and said, "Do you believe it?" and she replied "No, certainly not." She told the defendant she was in the family way by him, and she should expect him to keep the child. He said he should not, and she must blame it on somebody else. She said she could not, as she had never walked out with anyone, nor had a sweetheart. In cross-examination, she said that witness had always denied the paternity. She had no sweetheart, nor had she known a soldier. She did not, on an occasion, stay out to twenty minutes to eleven. A gentleman had once given her a ride from Havant in his carriage, as she had a large parcel to carry. She was certain that the first intercourse took place on the 14th May, as she made a note of it. The second occasion was at eleven o'clock at night in the parlour. Mrs Deacon had then retired to bed, leaving her husband still up. She did not scream on either occasion, but threatened to do so. About the middle of October her mistress asked her if she had got into trouble, but this she denied. She did not become aware of her condition till the middle of December. – Elizabeth Fowler, the nurse, gave corroborative evidence as to Mr Deacon's visiting the maid's bedroom. – Mrs Merrett, the complainant's mother, was also called, and supported her evidence with regard to the interview that took place in January between Mr and Mrs Deacon, herself, and her daughter. This closed the case for the applicant. – For the defence Mr Addison urged that no sufficient corroborative evidence had been addressed, inasmuch as the nurse's evidence had been adduced, inasmuch as the nurse's pointed only to levity, but in this he was overruled by the Chairman. He then contended that the tale told by the girl was not consistent, as the defendant had numerous opportunities of seducing this girl, particularly when he entered her bedroom; but according to her story the only times he did so conduct himself was when he would be liable to be detected. – James Williamson Deacon, the defendant, was then called and denied that any familiarity took place between himself and the complainant. – Mrs Kate Deacon, his wife, was also called, and denied several statements made by the complainant.

Mr Addison was proceeding to call another witness, but as her evidence did not tend to throw any light on the matter, the Chairman declined to hear her. – The Court was cleared, and on its re-assembling, after a discussion of about three-quarters of an hour, the Chairman said that by a majority they had decided there was sufficient corroborative evidence to point out defendant as the father of the child, and they therefore adjudged him to pay 2s. 6d. per week, together with 30s. costs.

19 June 1878, Hampshire Telegraph

1878 – Annual Outing: The scholars of Mr Bayne’s Sunday School. Clarendon-place, had their annual outing on Wednesday last. The weather was very genial; but owing to the extra work in the Dockyard several of the elder teachers were unable to attend. At 2.30 p.m. the train left the High Level platform for Rowland’s Castle, where, under the kind superintendence of Mr A. Bayne, the little ones enjoyed themselves amazingly well, some strolled through the Park, whilst others amused themselves by swinging, skipping, etc. At 4.30 tea was spread in the spacious room of the Railway Hotel, where a goodly number did justice to the good things provided. In the evening prizes were awarded to the successful competitors for racing, etc. A few select hymns were sung and the children returned with their teachers to the station at an early hour, well pleased with their afternoon’s excursion.

21 June 1878, Portsmouth Evening News

1878 – Grand Fete at Leigh Park – On Saturday, July 6th, 1878: The Annual Fete of the London and South-Western Railway Widows and Orphans’ Benefit Society will be held (by the kind permission of Major-General Sir Frederick Fitzwygram, Bart.) in Leigh Park, near Havant and Rowland’s Castle, on Saturday, July 6th, 1878.

Entertainments will be given by the London Fete and Gala Company And Professor Wingard.

Various amusements will be provided, such as a Steam Round-about, shooting Galleries, Swings, Aunt Sallies, etc. The Bands of the “A” and “L” Divisions of Metropolitan Police, and of her Majesty’s Training Ship “St Vincent” will be in attendance, and perform throughout the day. Dancing will take place in the large Tent especially provided for the purpose. Refreshments will be obtainable at Fixed and Moderate Prices.

Return Tickets at Single Journey Fares will be issued to Rowland’s Castle or Havant, at Guildford, Winchester, and Southampton, and all intermediate Stations, to persons taking Fete Tickets.

Railway Tickets from Portsmouth to Havant and back, including admission to the Fete and all the Stage Entertainments will be issued at the Portsmouth Town Station, at One Shilling Each.

Tickets of Admission to the Fete only (Price 6d. each) can now be obtained on application to Mr Forward, Rowland's Castle Station; Mr Brown, Havant Station; or at the Park Gates on the day of the Fete. (By Order) Frank White, Secretary, Brunswick House, Wandsworth-road, London, June 21st, 1878.

29 June 1878, Hampshire Telegraph

1878 – The London and South Western Fete: The workmen of the London and South Western Railway Company enjoyed their annual festivity and a rainless day last Saturday at Rowland's Castle, Hants. The castle is in Leigh Park, part of the domain of Sir Frederick Fitzwygram, who is a Major-General and cavalry officer (for the summer season 15th Hussars), and who has served with distinction in India. In South London also he is distinguished as a benefactor to the church of the Rev. Allan Edwards, towards whose new church he is a considerable contributor. Rowland's Castle is about 64 miles from London. The name revived romantic associations connected with the hero whose name was Rowland, and the French Roland. The Normans, every school boy knows, sang the song of Rolad at the Battle of Hastings, so I presume that some Norman might have given its name to a former castle here. But enquiry at headquarters soon dissipated this romance. Sir Frederick supposes that the tradition is of a "Roman Castle." Hence the name Rowland's, which evidently bears the "mark" of "Bill Stumps." There is no "Rowland's Castle" though there is a "Leigh Park," in the old folio map of Hants by Bowen (1775). The present castle is an interesting pile of red bricks, with a tower of the same material.

The very extensive park in which it stands is certainly much older than the castle; and through the kindness of the owner, supplied a rare abundance of enjoyment to thousands of persons, most of whom in London do not know the luxury of a bit of garden. But besides the attractions of noble green park lawns and foliage, there was an al fresco theatre on the stage of which all kinds of of music hall entertainment were continually exhibited. There were also a round-about moved by steam, swings, show-booths, a shooting gallery, quoits, Punch and Judy, a wizard, and kiss-in-the-ring. One of the gentlemen had his fortune told by an old gipsy for 2d., and he is to have for that no end of "riches and a long life." One of the chief amusements was dancing, for which Sir Frederick Fitzwygram had

provided a very large tent capable of accommodating and, in case of rain, sheltering, it was said, 3,000 persons. The beneficent General provides this tent, part of the floor of which is board, for the summer season. There were three bands, two by permission of Colonel Henderson – police bands – and the third, the band of H.M. Training Ship “St Vincent”. I regretted to see that the two bands of the Railway Company, which delighted the South Westerns at their last fete, were not present this time. It is said they are in a state of disintegration for lack of funds, and from the loss of some of their best instrumentalists.

The fete, it is well known, is given annually for the benefit chiefly of widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers have died in the company’s service. Every one of these was allowed a free ticket by railway to the fete and (by the beneficence of Mr F.J. Macaulay) a dinner and tea in the Park. For the committee of the Widows’ and Orphans’ Fund, the Fete Committee, and the members of the Press then present a champagne luncheon was provided by Sir Frederick Fitzwygram. About 25 sat down, including the President of the Society and Fund, and F., Macaulay, Esq., who is the Assistant-Secretary of the Railway Company. The table was decorated very beautifully by means of water-lilies and other flowers. The Vice-President, Mr Taman, for lack of room, had to sit at the bottom of the table between myself and a reporter for a Hampshire newspaper whose name we could not catch. I fear that Mr Taman was rather oppressed by these negative and positive poles of this literary battery.

During the dessert Mr Macauley vacated his chair in favour, first of Sir Frederick Fitzwygram, and afterwards of Windham Portal, Esq., of Walshanger Park, one of the directors of the Railway Company, in whose beautiful park the first of these joyous recreations was given, which added considerably, said Mr Macaulay on proposing the directors’ health, to the “Fund.” At the present time, we gathered from Mr Macauley’s address to Sir Frederick, there are of the Fund 230 members. If I rember rightly it began with Mr Bennett and about seven others. They were greatly impressed by the kindness and consideration of Sir Frederick Fitzwygram in inviting them to so much enjoyment of so fine a park, and for the liberality especially of Sir Frederick, to themselves personally, as shown by the beautifully decorated and abundantly-supplied table. The consciousness of having contributed to the intense gratification of so many hard working individuals and their wives and children would serve to brighten any future dark day that might happen to the beneficent host of Leigh Park.

Sir Frederick Fitzwygram, in reply, said how grateful he felt to Divine Providence that he had been enabled to confer some comfort on so many evidently well-pleased working men and others. He eulogised much the civility he had often experienced from the railway workers and higher officials, especially about Aldershot, and said that he should be pleased with any future time to enable them to have the same enjoyment as they had experienced that day.

Mr Wyndham Portal also made an excellent speech on similar topics, and repeated his benevolent invitation to Walshanger Park.

On the retirement of Sir Frederick and Mr Wyndham Portal, Mr Macauley proposed the health's of Mr Taman, the Vice-President at the table, and honorary treasurer of the fund; of Mr White, the secretary, Mr Tofield; the members of the Press, especially mentioning Dr Halle and Mr Hawkins; and he eulogised highly Mr Richardson, the steward, for his useful co-operation that day.

Limited space prevents me from reporting all these speeches insofar as the interruptions of the band allowed me to hear. The members of the committee present were – Messrs Terrell, Bishop, Stockdill, Joliffe, Trevicks, Goffe, Priestly, Highatt, Mr Grimsdick, secretary of the Literary Institution; and Mr Bennett, secretary of the Friendly Society. Mr Stutle, its chief clerk, was also present at the fete; Mr Parton Parry, Her Majesty's Science and Art Instructor at the Literary Institution; and Mr Wilson, of its General Committee.

If Sir Frederick Fitzwygram could have heard the expression on unbounded gratification of the working employees of the company on the following day he would certainly have repeated an exclamation which I heard, "It did my heart good to hear it." The very highest commendation must be awarded to the Managing Committee for the admirable effectiveness with which they worked out a very great success.

Among the Gentry present, besides mentioned, were, Mr Sergeant Gaselee, the Rev. Edward Grant, Vicar of Portsmouth, and the beautiful Miss Portal. Friar Tuck.

13 July 1878, *South London Chronicle*

1878 – Buckland Congregational Church: On Tuesday a large number of the members of the Buckland Congregational Church went by train to Rowland's Castle, where they spent the day. An excellent tea was provided under th a tent in

the grounds of the “Fountain Inn,” at which nearly 200 sat down. The evening was spent by the company in playing at various outdoor games, and at nine o’clock they returned home thoroughly satisfied with their day’s excursion.

24 July 1878, Hampshire Telegraph

1878 – Joiners’ Outing: The joiners of Her Majesty’s Dockyard had their annual outing yesterday (Friday), leaving Portsmouth Town Station at 12.35 for Rowland’s Castle, where they indulged in a friendly game of cricket. The party afterwards sat down to a sumptuous repast, after which Messrs White and Lunn amused the company with some capital songs, Mr J. Carter presiding at the pianoforte. Later in the evening the party returned to Portsmouth, having spent a thoroughly enjoyable day.

3 August 1878, Portsmouth Evening News

1878 – Outing: The workpeople employed by Messrs. Izod at their factory were treated to an excursion this morning. We learn that it took no less than twenty-eight horses to convey the party into the country. Rowland’s Castle has been selected as the spot where the festivities are to take place. The party numbered more than four hundred.

19 August 1878, Portsmouth Evening News

1878 – Excursion to Rowland’s Castle: We are requested to state that the annual party of the Portsmouth Pupil Teacher’s Association will take place on Saturday next, when a large number of the members accompanied by their friends will proceed to Rowland’s Castle by the train which leaves Portsmouth at 12.30.

9 September 1878, Portsmouth Evening News

1879 – Petersfield Petty Sessions – Alleged Night Poaching: On Tuesday last a labourer, named Henry King, was brought before the Hon. J.J. Carnegie (Chairman), Sir W.W. Knighton, Bart., and J. Waddington, Esq., charged with night poaching with guns and bludgeons, on land of Sir Jervoise Clarke-Jervoise, Bart. – William Noble, an assistant gamekeeper, deposed that on the night of the 28th December, whilst in bed, shortly before one o’clock, he was awoken by the report of guns. He dressed and went out towards the lodge, where he met William Beacher, and they then proceeded to the Holt, from whence the reports seemed to proceed. On reaching it they heard another report, and witness got as close to it as possible. When they outside of the Covert another shot was fired, and they both went into the field. He heard voices about 150 to 200 yards off, one of which easily recognised as being that of prisoner, whom he knew very well. The men were crossing the field, and seemed to be coming towards them, so he laid down.

He heard them talking, and then turn back, so he went along the road till he came to a turn, and he there lay down. They came close to him. There were three men, and when they were opposite to him he got up and spoke. The men were about a yard and a half from him. He recognised King, who immediately ran away. A tall man, about 6ft. high, threatened to knock Beacher's brains out with a stick, but witness stepped in front of him to protect him. The tall man said "You go your road and I'll go mine," and witness then followed him down the road. He could not recognise either of the other two. It was very dark. He could swear positively to King by his voice. He did not see a gun in the possession of either of them. – William Beacher corroborated as to what occurred, and stated that he was sent for by the head-keeper to wake Noble, when he met him. He himself was a stranger, and did not know King, so he was unable to recognise his voice. He believed he could swear to the tall man if he saw him. – Both witnesses were subjected to a long cross-examination by Mr G. Feltham, who appeared for the prisoner, setting up a defence of mistaken identity. He called in support of his case George Turrell, who stated that on the night in question the prisoner left the Staunton Arms at Rowland's Castle in company with the witness and several others at eleven o'clock. Prisoner left them when reaching witness's house, and walked on towards home, which was about ten minutes' walk from there. It was then about ten minutes to twelve. – George King, the prisoner's brother, said he was living with him. Witness slept in an adjacent room to the prisoner's. He heard him come in on the night of the 26th about a quarter past twelve o'clock. He lit a light and looked at his watch. Witness had little sleep for the past fortnight in consequence of a broken arm, and often looked at his watch. The prisoner had never had a gun or a dog. – After a few minutes' consultation, the Magistrates committed the prisoner for trial at the Hants Winter Assizes, which commences on the 15th inst.

7 January 1879, West Sussex Journal

1879 – Petersfield Petty Sessions – The Night Poaching Case at Idsworth: Henry Carter, alias Stanley, was charged with night poaching on December 26th, at Idsworth, on the land of Sir Jervois Clarke-Jervois, Bart., in company with a man, named King, and another. – This case, it may be remembered, was before the Bench at the last sitting, when the man King was committed for trial. The evidence than showed that King, with two other men, was found in a wood called the Holt by William Noble, an assistant-keeper, and Beacher, a shepherd. One of King's companions was described as a tall dark man, who had threatened Beacher with violence, and that witness now positively swore to the prisoner as being the

man, and said he had on the previous day picked him out from five or six other men while they were at work near Havant. For the defence, Henry Jacobs, living at Durrants, near Havant, and his wife were called, and they deposed that the prisoner and his wife were in their company at the Staunton Arms, Durrants, till 11 o'clock on the night in question, and that on leaving there they went to prisoner's house to have a glass of wine, and did not leave until half past 12, when the prisoner went upstairs to bed. The Holt is about half a mile from Durrants, and the keepers alleged that prisoner was there with King at quarter to one. Prisoner was committed for trial at the Winchester Assizes.

21 January 1879, *West Sussex Journal*

1879 – County of Southampton Easter Sessions: Also that the Clerk of the Peace will lay before the Court applications from the under-mentioned Highway Authorities, therein mentioned to be Main Roads under Section 15 of the above mentioned Act:

The Road from Manor Lodge to Whicher's Gate, being of the length of three quarters of a mile and 363 yards.

The Road from Rowland's Castle to Langstone, being of the length of three miles and half and 16 yards.

The Road from Whicher's Gate in the parish of Havant, to Emsworth Railway Station in the parish of Warblington, being of the length of two miles and a half and 99 yards.

22 March 1879, *Hampshire Advertiser*

1879 – Railway Appointment: Mr William Forward, who for some years was engaged in the booking office at Southampton Terminus, and left there for Rowland's Castle, has been appointed stationmaster at Bournemouth West.

17 May 1879, *Hampshire Advertiser*

1879 – County of Southampton Midsummer Sessions: Also that the Clerk of the Peace will lay before the Court applications from the under-mentioned Highway Authorities, therein mentioned to be Main Roads under Section 15 of the above mentioned Act:

From the Catherington Highway Board: The Road from Broadhalfpenny Hut through to Catherington, Horndean, to Rowland's Castle Railway Station, being

the main Road from Hambledon, Clanfield, and other places to Rowland's Castle Station.

The Road from Horndean to the Manor Lodge, in the parish of Havant, being the main Road from Horndean, Idsworth, Hambledon, Clanfield, and Petersfield to Havant Railway Station and Town. **14 June 1879, Hampshire Advertiser**

1879 – St Luke's Sunday Schools: The annual outing of these schools took place yesterday, when between 600 and 700 teachers, scholars, and friends left the town station at 1.15 p.m. for Rowland's Castle. The St Luke's Band of Hope drum and fife band, under Mr Mullice, played the children from the church to the station, and performed a selection of music during the day. Arrived at Rowland's Castle the day was spent by the juveniles in racing, cricket, and other sports, and afterwards the party partook of "the cup that cheers," etc., and greatly enjoyed themselves, being very loud in praise of the efforts of "mine host" Hutchins, of the Cattle Hotel, who provided for the wants of the inner man. The Rev. B.D. Aldwell (vicar), the Rev. Wyatt, A. Cooper, Esq., Messrs Binsteed and Martell, Esqs., devoted themselves heartily to the task of amusing the children. At 8.45 the party returned, headed by their band, having had a most enjoyable time, and especially grateful for that rare fine day. **11 July 1879, Portsmouth Evening News**

1879 – County Court – The Liability of Railway Companies: William Gattrell v. the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Company, was a claim of £7, for the loss of a rug. – Mr Winter defended the Company. – Plaintiff consigned, amongst other articles by rail, the rug in question from Rowland's Castle, which it was alleged, never reached its destination. – Having been sent from a parcel office attached to the South-Western Railway, his Honour considered that they were liable to be sued, and nonsuited the plaintiff with prejudices to him in any other action he might hereafter bring. **28 October 1879, West Sussex Journal**

1879 – Bankrupt: Henry Gibson, formerly of Shirley Holmes, near Lymington, afterwards of Leigh, near Havant, and now of Rowland's Castle, near Havant, all in Hampshire. **13 November 1879, Dorset County Chronicle**

1879 – Serious Charge Against a Commercial Traveller: At the police court yesterday Joseph Stede Chinnock, 26, a commercial traveller, living at Sultan-road, Buckland, was charged with embezzling £12 5s. 7d. the monies of his employers Messrs Cavander & Co., tobacco manufacturers.

Mr G.H. King appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr G. Feltham defended.

Mr H.E. Loader deposed that he was manager to Mr William Cavander, trading as S. Cavander & Co., tobacco manufacturers, of 10, 11, and 12, Queen-street, and elsewhere. The prisoner had been in employ of the prosecutors, under his (witness) supervision, for about ten years. He had been employed as traveller for the firm for the last seven years, and his duties were to canvass for orders, deliver goods, and receive monies, which he had to pay over to witness personally at the end of every daily journey. The prisoner had a cash book of his own marked "A" (which witness produced) and made the entries therein himself. He had to make up the particulars of the amounts received each day in the book referred to in his own handwriting. They had a customer named Richard Outen, residing at Rowland's Castle. Referring to the prisoner's book, the following entry, under date of 8th July, 1879, was made:- "Cash Sales. – Outen, etc., 11s." The 11s would be for goods delivered. On July 8th witness received from the prisoner the 11s. referred to, but no other monies from such customer on that day. They had also a customer named Richard Stares, residing at Hyde Park-corner, Southsea. Referring to prisoner's cash book under the date of August 9th there was an entry of £3 18s. as received by the prisoner from that customer. Witness received no more money from the prisoner on account of Stares on that day. The figures in the book had been altered, the figure 8 was originally entered as 8 in the £ column, but such figure had been converted into a 3. The total in the £ column was £11, but had since been altered to £6. The original entry in the total was in pencil, and the 11 could be seen in pencil at the present time. At the time witness received the money the entry was in ink. Referring to entry under date of August 19th he found 7s. 2d. entered as received from Mr Outen. Witness received no other money from the prisoner as received from Mr Outen on that day. If the prisoner did not arrive home till late at night he would pay the money over the next morning after the book had been balanced.

By Mr Feltham: He did not as a rule see the book at the same time he received the money, but he did sometimes several times a week. He received lump sums from the prisoner on account without knowing how the amount was made up. They had a ledger account open to Mr Outen. There would be no further entry of the cash sale beyond the entry in the prisoner's cash book. They were in the habit of receiving ready money from customers who had accounts with them without

entering them in the ledger. The orders were sometimes taken a week or ten days before hand, and delivered on the following journey. The prisoner was not empowered to make cash sales from the stock he took with him. As a fact, to his knowledge, the prisoner had effected cash sales in cigars, and he (witness) had never forbidden him to do so. On August 9th £14 2s. was the total he received from the prisoner, so that the alteration must have been effected before the cash was paid over to him. At times, on counting over the lump sums he received from the prisoner, he found that there was money over. Two or three months ago the prisoner paid £7 10s. over. Witness drew and signed the cheques and paid all salaries. He also engaged some of the servants and discharged them. He sometimes entered into contracts for the firm, without reference to the principal, and he arranged disputed accounts with customers or servants without reference to him. He suspended the prisoner on the 30th of October, and did not discover that there were any irregularities in his accounts until after that date. On the 29th of October he received £42 odd from the prisoner. He came down to the office three or four times after that, and rendered what assistance he could with regard to the accounts. Witness went into some of the accounts during that time, but not with the prisoner. Witness talked over subject of the accounts with the prisoner, and the latter offered to go with him to some of the customers to refute statements they had made concerning him. About a month or five weeks ago witness ascertained that there were some deficiencies, and told him of it. Witness made out an account between prisoner and the firm, showing how they were made up, but he did not arrange with him as to how they were to be paid. The prisoner came down to him a fortnight ago, and said, "You can take all I have – furniture and house;" and he brought down a book showing that his house was mortgaged to the building society, and he said, "My mother will lend me £20". Witness did not agree to receive a certain sum of money in liquidation of the account, but said he would submit it to Mr Cavander, which he did. He did not accept or reject the proposal, but submitted it to Mr Cavander on Saturday last. Witness received further visits from the prisoner and Mr Hooper, his father-in-law. Witness first saw Mr Hooper in reference to this matter about three or four days after he found out the deficiencies. The latter said, "There shall not be a penny lost." Mr Hooper then made an offer to him on behalf of the prisoner, which was to sell the house and furniture, and pay off the deficiency at £2 a month. They discussed that proposal, and witness saw the Building Society's Book. Mr Hooper said that the equity of redemption in the house after discharging the mortgage would be worth £110; and

he also mentioned the amount the furniture would be likely to realise. Witness told Mr Hooper that he would submit his proposal to Mr Cavander, and suggested that the prisoner should give a bill of sale on his furniture to pay off the deficiency. If he had paid £170 down in cash that would not have ended the matter. He (witness) was thinking the matter over and giving the prisoner advice as to how he would raise the money to meet the deficiencies. Witness saw Mr Hooper, and the sum of £170 was arrived at. Mr Hooper was not introduced into the matter to ascertain the figures, but to find the cash. Witness said he would submit the proposal to Mr Cavander when he came down, no time or date being mentioned. Witness did not say "If the matter is settled before the governor comes down there will be an end of it." He expected Mr Cavander down on the 1st of December, and told prisoner so. In consequence of instructions from Mr Cavander witness got out the accounts, and he knew there had been monies received by the prisoner which had not been paid over. After that witness negotiated with the prisoner in the manner described. Mr Cavander did not come down on December 1st, but wrote to say that he should be down on the following Thursday. Witness did not know whether he saw the witness on December 1st. He did not authorise Mr Matthews, who was foreman of the warehouse, to go to the prisoner's house about it, nor did he know that he was going. Matthews told him that he had been. The latter was present on one occasion when he was talking the matter over with the prisoner. Matthews told him that the prisoner was trying to get some money together. Witness had not written to Mr Cavander as to the mode of getting the money. Witness saw Mr Cavander on Thursday last, when he mentioned the subject to him. Witness also saw Mr Cavander about the matter on the Friday. Witness acted from instructions. He submitted the proposal to Mr Cavander on the Saturday, when they wanted to arrive at the total. Witness did not mention £170 to Mr Cavander on the Friday. He invited Matthews into his office to talk the matter over. He suspended the prisoner on his own authority, telling him the reason, and wrote to Mr Cavander for further instructions. Whilst Mr Cavander was in the town, Matthews, prisoner, and witness had an interview, and the prisoner made the same offer, which witness promised to submit to Mr Cavander and ask him to be lenient with the prisoner with reference to the mode of payment. Matthews might have in his presence urged the prisoner to give a bill of sale. Matthews was with witness on Saturday evening, and they both saw Mr Cavander off by the train, and then went to the police-station to give the prisoner into custody. Witness

did not receive his instructions as to the arrest of the prisoner until six o'clock on Saturday evening.

The magistrates then adjourned for luncheon, and upon their returning into Court, Mr Sheppard said they had considered the matter, and after the evidence of the last witness they were bound to say that, in their opinion, up to the present moment, the prosecutors had compromised the matter altogether by going into a negotiation for the last five or six weeks with the prisoner, and so rendered the matter a civil debt.

Mr King said his instructions were to proceed with the case, and the following evidence was then addressed:- Mr Richard Outen, a licensed victualler, of Rowland's Castle, deposed that he had been in the habit of dealing in tobacco with the prosecutors. On the 22nd of January last he received the goods (cigars) referred to on the account marked "G." He paid the prisoner £5 on account, on the 8th of July, and the latter gave him a receipt for the same. He also paid the prisoner the balance, 10s. on the 19th of August, and he received a receipt.

Jane Weeks, an assistant to Mr Richard Stares, grocer, of Hyde Park-corner, deposed that she knew the prisoner as a traveller to Messrs. Cavander and Co., and received the goods referred to on the bill marked "C" on the 9th August, and paid the prisoner £8 18s. and he gave her a receipt.

Mr Sheppard said the Bench had decided to dismiss the case on the ground that the matter having been compromised by a negotiation was a civil debt, and not a criminal offence.

The prisoner was then discharged. Considerable interest was manifested throughout the hearing of this case.

12 December 1879, Portsmouth Evening News

1880 – Winchester Assizes - Falsification of Accounts: Joseph S. Chinnick, commercial traveller, was indicted for falsification of accounts at Portsmouth, in several months of last year, to the prejudice of his master, Messrs Cavander, of Portsea and London, tobacco manufacturers. – Mr Matthews and Mr Tickell prosecuted, and Mr Vigors defended. – This was an indictment under the

Falsification of Accounts Act, proceeded with under a voluntary bill found at these Assizes, and the facts were as follows:- Mr W. Cavander had a business at Portsea, with a manager of the name of Loader. Prisoner was the traveller, and as such had to collect orders and money, for which later purpose he was provided with a cash book to enter all monies received and collected, which book it was his duty to hand on to Mr Loader either on the evening of his return from a journey, or the next morning, so that Mr Loader would know how the various accounts stood. The defalcations extended over the months of June, July, August, September, and October 1879, and there were altogether nine cases. On June 14th he received from Mrs Petty, a customer of Mr Cavander, £2. 5s., and this it was prisoner's duty to enter in the cash book. On July 26th he received £2. 5s. also from Mrs Petty, and on August 9th and 19th of Mr Sims £5. And £5 10s., besides smaller sums from Mr Outen, of Rowland's Castle. On August 9th he received £8. 18s. from Mr Stares, which he falsified into the book as £3. 18s. On September 17th he received £1 from Mr Morey; on September 13th, £4. 13s. 6d. from Mr Palmer, a grocer, of Southsea; on October 9th, £12 7s. 8d. from Mr Calloway; on October 10th, £11 15s. from Mr James Wassall, of Cottage Grove, Southsea, who was a retailer of beer. With the exception of the £3 18s. these sums were never entered in the cash book as paid to Mr H.E. Loader, the manager, and were converted to his own use by the prisoner who had duly received the sums. The defalcations down to the present time exceed £300. – Mr Vigors' defence was that the prisoner had not wilfully falsified his accounts. He had offered to make them straight, but when it was found that he could only make up £170 towards the £300 they gave him into custody after partially condoning the offence, if it was one. – The prisoner was found guilty, and was recommended to mercy by Mr Cavander, whom he had served 13 years. – The Judge said he had been found guilty after a careful enquiry and a good defence. He knew no case of a more painful character than when a man long trusted was convicted. He was in no want, and the sentence on him must be commensurate to the gravity of the offence of a breach of trust. The sentence on him would be five years penal servitude.

15 January 1880, Portsmouth Evening News

1880 – Petersfield Petty Sessions – Cruelty: Robert Farlow, sen., of Forestside, labourer, was summoned for cruelty to animals. The defendant's son was seen by the Inspector of Police at Rowland's Castle on the 9th instant with a horse drawing a cart laden with ash poles. He examined the horse and found a running wound under the collar. The collar rubbed it, and the horse was in a very low,

weak condition. – For the defence, it was pleaded that the horse was treated kindly, and directly after the summons was served it was killed. – The defendant was fined 20s., together with 7s. costs. The defendant's son, Robert Farlow, jnr., was summoned for working the same horse. He pleaded guilty, and was ordered the costs, 7s.

31 January 1880, Hampshire Telegraph

1880 – Petersfield Petty Sessions – Highway Offences: Thomas Scott, a coal-merchant was summoned for furious driving on the highway near the “Red Lion Inn,” Chalton, on the 26th February. As there was a great deal of conflicting evidence as to the fact whether there was any obstruction of the highway or not, the Magistrates adjourned the case until next Bench day.

13 March 1880, Hampshire Telegraph

1880 – Brickmakers Wanted: Four or Five workmen accustomed to brickyard work. Constant employment to steady and efficient men. Apply to Rowland's Castle Brick and Tile Works.

1 May 1880, Hampshire Telegraph

1880 – Chapel Anniversary: The 83rd anniversary of Rowland's Castle Congregational Chapel was held on Tuesday last in the Assembly Rooms, Rowland's Castle. Mr J.W. Blake presided. Among those present were the Revs, Dr. Colborne, Braimbridge, T.W. Medhurst, S. Jackson, and Savage; Messrs B. Nicholson, J.J. Brown, L. Cannings, etc. Mr Savage read a report, from which it appeared that some 367 services had been held in connection with the chapel during the year, and very satisfactory proofs of good were being shown. They were contemplating building a new and handsome chapel on ground kindly given by Sir Jervoise Clarke-Jervoise, Bart. Towards the object they had more than half the amount required promised. – The Chairman expressed his interest in the village churches, and especially in that at Rowland's Castle. He wished their new undertaking every success. He was glad that the principles which they held were being loved in city and village alike, and respected even by those who differed from them. Their principles had borne a good test, and he felt they were based upon right. Their church government might be rather democratic, but the voice of the people was safe ground. He hoped greater sympathy would be shown with their smaller churches by the strong, for one of the faults in their system was the small support given to such places of worship as that they met to advocate that day. – Addresses were delivered by the Revs. Brainbridge, Medhurst, Jackson,

and Dr. Colborne; Messrs. B. Nicholson, Savage, Coldwell, Cannings, and J.J. Brown.

19 June 1880, Hampshire Telegraph

1880 – Crasswell Street Church Mission Hall: The annual excursion of the Sunday School of this Mission Hall took place yesterday, Rowland's Castle being the place selected. The party, numbering about 230, left the Town Station by the 12.30 train. During the afternoon various sports were indulged in, headed by the Revs. Cunningham, Blomfield, and Browne, Messrs. Button, Nancarrow, Greatorex, Baker, etc., the lady teachers contributing largely to the enjoyment of the children. The vicar having arrived, and tea being announced, the children assembled in the large room, and did ample justice to the viands provided by Mr Hurchings, of the Railway Tavern. They reached home at half-past nine o'clock, after spending a very jolly afternoon.

17 July 1880, Portsmouth Evening News

1880 – Important Sale – Red Hill Brick Yard, near Havant: And within five minutes' walk of the Rowland's Castle Railway Station. To Builders and Others. Messrs Lewis & Son have been favoured with instructions from Mr H. Tee to sell by Auction, on the premises, as above, on Tuesday, August 10th, 1880, at one o'clock :- Eight strong useful cart horses, two half-bred cart horses, about 80,000 Best Kiln Bricks. 300,000 Clamp Bricks. Paving, coping, and sundry bricks, large quantity of plain and other tiles, 30,000 drain and Socke pipes, from two to nine inches, and numerous effects. May be viewed the morning of Sale, and catalogues had on the premises, or of the Auctioneers, Havant, who will forward the same by post on application.

31 July 1880, Hampshire Telegraph

1880 – County Court – Petersfield: A sitting of the County Court was held at the Corn Exchange on Monday last, before P.M. Leonard, Esq. There were 52 ordinary and four judgement summonses entered for hearing, but many of these were undefended. The only cases of interest were the following:- Rook v. Aylwin. – In this case Samuel Rook, of Rowland's Castle, sued Alfred Aylwin, a farmer of Buxfold, near Petworth, for the sum of £5 damages for non-delivery of certain goods. – Mr G. Feltham, of Portsmouth, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Albery, of Midhurst, for the defendant. – It appears that the plaintiff met the defendant at the Petersfield Show Market last Christmas, and agreed to buy nine cords of oak of him at the price of 17s. per cord. The defendant, who was to be paid in advance, received a cheque for £2 11s., and accordingly sent three cords to the Railway Station at Elsted, from whence it was sent to Portsmouth. When it arrived there Rook endeavoured to sell it, but was unable, as it was not what he expected.

He accordingly wrote and complained of it and refused to receive any more. – For the defence it was shown that the defendant gave 11s. 6d. per cord for the wood in the copse, that he had to draw it nearly two miles to the station, that he had frequently sold similar wood at 18s, and that he sold the remaining six cords at that price. – Judgement was given for the defendant with costs.

11 August 1880, Hampshire Telegraph

1880 – Premises to Let – Rowland’s Castle: To Let, furnished, a pleasantly situated cottage, within three minutes’ walk of the Railway Station. Rent very moderate. Apply to R. Cunningham. 1. King’s-road, Southsea.

27 August 1880, Portsmouth Evening News

1880 – National Reform Union: A number of the members and friends of the above Association had an outing on Saturday afternoon, part leaving Mr Easton’s, the Golden Fleece, by omnibus, and part going on by train, for Rowland’s Castle. Councillor Jenkins presided at tea, at the Railway Hotel, after which the following resolution was proposed by Mr Sutherland, seconded by Mr J.E. Brummage, and supported by Mr Councillor Ward and the Chairman “That this social gathering of the members and friends of the National Reform Union and Junior Liberal Club heartily rejoices in the improved health of the Right Hon. W.E. Gladstone, and further records its high appreciation of his valuable and statesmanlike abilities, hoping that he may be speedily restored to health to guide legislation in the interests of justice and humanity. The resolution was passed with acclamations. After tea the visitors strolled about till dusk, when they returned to the Railway Hotel.

30 August 1880, Portsmouth Evening News

1880 – Funeral of the Late Mrs Charles Kean: Last week were interred in the pretty churchyard of this village (Catherington) the remains of one who for many years shed lustre on the English stage, not only because of her histrionic ability, but because of her amiability and goodness to all with whom she was brought into contact. Her husband was buried at Catherington in January, 1868, the funeral being extremely plain and undemonstrative. The funeral of his widow was quiet as possible, in accordance with the wishes of herself and relatives. Her popularity was so great that had the gate of her interment been known a very large number of persons would have attended. The coffin was conveyed, by a train which left Waterloo at 11.35, to Rowland’s Castle. Some who had heard that the funeral was to take place on Thursday wended their way to the ancient and picturesque church

of Catherington to witness the ceremony. The vault containing the remains of Mrs Kean's husband and son (over which there is a handsome monument) was opened, and the coffin found in excellent condition, owing to the dryness of the soil. Mr and Mrs Chapman, daughter and son-in-law of the deceased, were chief mourners, and Dr. Cosmo Gordon-Logie, Deputy Surgeon-General, and Mrs Gordon-Logie, daughter of the deceased, also followed, while a few private friends including Mr and Mrs Bancroft, of the Haymarket Theatre, accompanied them. The coffin was black (no pall being used), and it was covered with exquisite white flowers. A beautiful wreath was carried by a friend and laid upon it when lowered into the vault. The beautiful service of the church was rendered most impressively by the Rev. R.F. Maynard, vicar of Catherington. Several noted actors are interred near the Kean monument.

4 September 1880, Hampshire Telegraph

1880 – To Cowkeepers and Others – Hay for Sale: Cheap, about 12 tons. Lowest price, £30. To be seen at Beechwood Cottage, near the Railway Station, Rowland's Castle.

18 September 1880, Hampshire Telegraph

1880 – Master Bakers: Wanted, a situation as Single or good Second Hand. Address, F. Marshall, Rowland's Castle.

16 October 1880, Portsmouth Evening News

1880 – Pupil Teachers' Outing: The Portsmouth Pupil Teachers, accompanied by some of their friends, had their annual outing on Monday last, Rowland's Castle being selected for their holiday. The party left the Town Station at 12.30, proceeding from thence to Rowland's Castle. After arriving they visited the various interesting parts of the locality, and after they had partaken tea at the Railway Hotel and enjoyable evening was spent in dancing, singing, etc. The party returned by the 8.5 train.

3 November 1880, Portsmouth Evening News

1880 – Rowland's Castle: Two minutes' walk from the London and South-Western Railway Station.

To Gentlemen, Connoisseurs, Clergymen, Dealers in Art, and Others: Valuable Oil Paintings, Powerful Harmonium, Pianoforte, Old China, Billiard Table, Antique Carved Oak Chairs, Solid Spanish Mahogany Dining Table; also Sideboard with Plate Glass Back.

Mr H.T. Crawter has been favoured by instructions from Mr Edward Whillier, on leaving the neighbourhood, to Sell by Auction, on the Premises, Beechwood

Cottage, as above, on Thursday, December 2nd, 1880, at eleven o'clock precisely, on account of the shortness of the days.

The Greater Portion of the Substantial Equipment of the Residence, comprising prime down and bordered goose feather beds, mahogany Arabian, French, and iron bedsteads, mattresses, marble-top washboards with tile backs. Duchesse toilet tables, cheval glass, and the general appointments of seven bedrooms. Walnut Drawing Room Suite in Green Damask. Sideboard with silvered glass panels and back, centre table, 21 inch mirror, sweet toned six and a half octave Cottage pianoforte in walnut case, by J. Cooper and Co., old china, mantel glasses in gilt frames, good Brussels carpets. The Dining Room furniture includes a solid Spanish mahogany table with four leaves, solid mahogany pedestal sideboard with plate glass back, six single antique carved oak chairs in velvet, mahogany frame easy chairs in morocco, couches, oak dinner wagon.

Valuable Oil Paintings, by George Morland, Old Morris, Woulverman, Stansfield, Shalders, Gangain. Powerful 18 stop Harmonium in handsome oak case, by "Cramer," very suitable for church, institution, or otherwise; iron safe, duplex paraffin lamps, mahogany book case, fender and fire irons, Massive Oak Hall Table, with silvered plate glass back, and two chairs en-suite, air-gun complete, percussion gun, small billiard table, with slate bed and fittings complete. Bradford's patent mangle, ironing stove and pipe, kitchen requisites, and miscellaneous items.

About 12 tons Meadow Hay, Garden seat, stone roller, 200ft. sheet glass in crates, iron corn bin, water tanks, jack pump, about 10 tons breeze for brick burning, quantity paint brushes, etc. Elegantly Carved Marble Vase, from Exhibition, 1857.

May be viewed the day prior and morning of sale, and catalogues had at the place of sale, the George Hotel, Portsmouth; the Dolphin Hotel, Chichester; the Bear Hotel, Havant; the Ship and Bell, Horndean; the Royal Anchor Hotel, Liphook, or will be forwarded by post on application to Mr H.T. Crawter, Auctioneer, Valuer, and Estate Agent, 1 Market Square, Petersfield.

20 November 1880, Hampshire Telegraph

1880 – For Sale: Thursday December 2nd, 1880, at eleven o'clock, Rowland's Castle. A Handsome Roan Cob. Quiet to ride or drive, sold for no fault. Height 13.2, and good in paces. For sale by auction by Mr H.T. Crawter, just prior to Sale of furniture at Beechwood-cottage. **27 November 1880, Hampshire Telegraph**

1880 – The Hambledon Hounds: On November 26th these hounds were at Rowland’s Castle. They found very quickly in Emsworth Common, near the keeper’s lodge, and raced across Stansted to Forestside, where he was headed. They then ran the whole of Stansted back, and raced into him after 50 minutes’ hard galloping. 4 December 1880, *Sporting Gazette*

1881 – The Hambledon Hounds – Friday, Stansted Park: Found a leash of foxes at once in the forest, and settled to one who took us over the Avenue, through Emsworth Common, to Mr Barton’s Copse, where he turned back through the Fenwick Woods, and ran us out of scent. Found again in Stansted a fox who ran nearly the same line, crossing Stansted Park, by the Garden Covert, running to Forestside, back through the forest nearly to Rowland’s Castle, where we killed after some very pretty woodland hunting. 5 March 1881, *Sporting Gazette*

1881 – Portsmouth County Court – A Flour Transaction: Andrew Bone Hatch v. Henry Marshall. – The plaintiff, a miller and maltster of Emsworth, sued the defendant, a baker, of Rowland’s Castle, for £14 10s., the value of ten sacks of flour purchased in October last. – Mr A.C. Burbridge appeared for the plaintiff. – The defendant’s only contention was that he did not reside in this district. – The baliff of the Court proved that the defendant lived in the boundary line separating Rowland’s Castle from Petersfield. – The Judge said the only effect of the objection, if good, would be that the case would be heard next month at Petersfield. After a short argument, however, the Judge held that the defendant resided within the jurisdiction of the Portsmouth Court, and Mr Burbridge applied for an immediate order for payment. – The defendant said he should be unable to comply with such an order. – Mr Burbridge: we will take the risk of that. His Honour directed one half of the money to be paid in a fortnight, and the remainder in one month. 12 March 1881, *Hampshire Telegraph*

1881 – The Rowland’s Castle Brick and Tile Works; Adjoining the L. and S.W. Railway. Sale by order of Mr W. Thompson, who has recently purchased the works. To Builders, Contractors, and Others.

Mr H.T. Crawter has been favoured with instructions to Sell by Auction, on the premises above (prior to alterations), on Tuesday, April 12th, 1881, at twelve o’clock precisely, the valuable Stock, comprising about 300,000 bricks, consisting principally of red facing and kiln, 100,000 plain and ornamental tiles, 5,000 hips

and valleys, a quantity of weather tiles, angles, ridging, etc., and an iron pugging mill (by Whitehead, of Leeds).

N.B. – An agreement has been concluded with the London and South Western Railway Company for a siding, and it is confidently expected that this will be put in in time to admit of the lots being loaded alongside, thus saving to purchasers the greater cost of the carriage to the station.

All particulars of rates of carriage to principal stations can be furnished on application to Mr Thompson, on the premises; or to the Auctioneer.

On view the morning of sale, and catalogues had on the premises; at the usual Inns; or from Mr H.T. Crawter, Auctioneer, Valuer, and Estate Agent, 1 Market-square, Petersfield.

29 March 1881, Horsham, Petworth, Midhurst, and Steyning Express

1881 – Hants, on the borders of Sussex, and near the coast – For occupation with possession: Mr H.T. Crawter is favoured by instructions from Mr Edward Willier to offer for Sale by Auction, at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, London, on Thursday, May 26, 1881, at twelve for one o'clock, an attractive Freehold Residence, placed at a convenient remove from the road, and well sheltered from all north and east winds, distinguished as Beechwood Cottage, affording the accomodation of eight bedrooms, dressing room, fitted bath room, three entertaining rooms, kitchen, with all usual domestic offices and laundry, well laid-out grounds, in extent about five acres, include lawn, large kitchen garden, and productive meadow. Enclosed in a yard are cowhouse, stable and coachhouse, with man's apartments. Also two pairs of Freehold, semi-detached Cottages of pleasing elevation, and having a valuable frontage in Woodbury Lane, the whole situate in the parish of Warblington, and about three minutes' walk from the Rowland's Castle Station on the direct Portsmouth line. – May be viewed, and particulars and conditions of sale obtained of Messrs. Helder, Roberts, and Gilbert, Solicitors, 3, Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn, London; at the Mart; or of Mr H.T. Crawter, Auctioneer, Valuer, and Estate Agent, Market-square, Petersfield.

7 May 1881, Daily Telegraph and Courier

1881 – Memorial Stone Laying at Rowlands Castle: On Tuesday afternoon a large gathering took place at Rowland's Castle to witness the laying of the memorial stone of a new Independent Church, for the village, on a site at the western end of

the Green, kindly granted by Sir Jervoise Clarke- Jervoise in exchange for the building which for the greater part of the past century has been devoted to worship by the Nonconformists of that district. A numerous party of visitors were conveyed from Portsmouth in special carriages which were attached to the 2.58 p.m. train, and among those present at the ceremony were Mr James Griffin, J.P., of Portsmouth, who had been invited to lay the stone; the Rev. T.W. Medhurst, pastor of Lake-road Chapel, Landport; the Rev. J.J. Goundry, Portsea; the Rev. H. Barron, Basingstoke; the Rev. E.D. Braimbridge, Buckland, the Rev. Dr. Colborne, Gosport; the Rev. W. Griggs, Landport; Messrs. B. Nicholson, G. Dimmer, A.S. Blake, G. Cannings, J.E. Howell, J. Cannings, W. Triggs, S. Harris, J.W. Blake, Welch, Ormond, J.S. Blake, Savage, Coldwell, etc. The chapel, which will be of flint, Bath stone, and red bricks, with a tower in front, will be of sufficient extent to seat between 130 and 140 people, and the pulpit will be so placed that when the school in the rear shall have been built it will command both the church and the school when whenever an emergency may demand the use of the latter for worshipping purposes. The plans were drawn by Mr G. Rake, architect of Portsea, and Mr G. Stallard, of Havant, is the builder. The weather was unusually bright and favourable. "Glory to God on high" was the opening hymn, after which the Rev. E.D. Braimbridge read the 132nd Psalm and the 18th chapter of Matthew, and offered suitable prayer, and then the hymn "All hail of Jesu's name" was sung. – The Rev. Dr. Colborne gave a succinct history of the Independent Church at Rowland's Castle, and said that for something like ninety years they had been working there, the undertaking seeming to have commenced in the adjoining cottages, friends coming from Havant, Portsmouth, and the neighbourhood to conduct the worship. About 85 or 86 years ago the Rev. John Griffin, of Portsea, took up the work, and having purchase two small tenements he converted them into a chapel, in which worship had been conducted till the present date. The Rev. Dr. Bogue, of Gosport, was associated with the work, and students from his training institution were sent to carry on the preaching. Mr Slattery and Mr Baker afterwards became the stated pastors, and then the church was supplied by lay agency until 1834, when Mr Snell was appointed the pastor. In 1866 Mr Wilson was appointed as the missionary by the Congregational Union, and he having laboured nine years, was removed to another district, and Mr Savage, the present missionary was appointed. The friends there would, he was sure, say that Mr Savage had accomplished very great success in the neighbourhood, the church members being raised from 14 to 52, which, however,

were now reduced by death and removal to 41. The attendance at the church had been 60 in the morning, 75 in the afternoon, and 40 in the evening. (Applause.) The Sunday School, too, had been carried on most successfully, the scholars numbering between 70 and 80, and the teachers seven. Their friend Mr Savage was fortunately as well known a visitor there as a preacher, and the enlargement of the chapel was determined in December, 1879, when a building committee was formed and an interview was obtained with Sir J.C. Jervoise, who very kindly exchanged sites. In concluding, Dr. Colborne paid a warm tribute to Mr Griffin as the successor of his venerable grandfather. – The memorial stone was then adjusted. It bears the following inscription: “This stone was laid on May 24th, 1881, by James Griffin, Esq., J.P., a grandson of the late Rev. John Griffin, of Portsea, who was the founder of the former chapel about 84 years ago,” and the presentation silver trowel, supplied by Mr Dimmer, of Southsea and Portsmouth, was thus engraved: “Presented to James Griffin, Esq., J.P., on the occasion of laying the memorial stone of the new chapel at Rowland’s Castle, May 24th, 1881.” In a cavity in the stone a bottle was placed containing copies of the Hampshire Telegraph and Non-conformist. – Mr Griffin, having declared the stone to be well and truly laid, remarked that the words he had to say were very few. He gratefully acknowledged the very kind allusion to himself and his family by Dr Colborne, but when they thought of the object of that meeting their minds must revert to the time when the church was first planted in that neighbourhood, and to those who were instrumental in its foundation. As they already had been reminded it originated with two local friends, and was afterwards, substantially founded by the church worshipping in King-street Chapel at Portsea, then under the ministrations of his revered grandfather, the Rev. John Griffin, and at his death the work was faithfully and consistently continued by one hardly less dear to himself – The Rev. Thomas Cousins. (Hear, hear.) The commencement of that church, therefore, carried them back some eighty years or more, and they could understand that he, finding himself in that place and called on, through the kindness and regard of his friends, to perform the ceremony of laying that stone, approached the duty with no ordinary feelings. He gratefully acknowledged the confidence and regard, yet he was gladly conscious it was in a large measure owing to the name he bore and the reverent affection entertained for those who were gone, but whom they affectionally called to mind that day. The county of Hampshire and the neighbouring counties bore testimony to many a work of labour and love performed by them in days gone by, and they rejoiced that day

that they were permitted and called upon to take some small share in perpetuating the work which they so lovingly and prayerfully inaugurated. He prayed that God might bless their efforts and give them help to further extend that holy work in their neighbourhood. It would indeed be ungracious if they did not gratefully acknowledge the kindness of Sir J.C. Jervoise in exchanging the site of the old chapel for the present very prominent and suitable one, and he particularly drew attention to the magnificent yew tree at the rear, which was of real worth. They were also glad to remember that Sir Frederick Fitzwygram, a friend living in that immediate neighbourhood, had given them a helping hand, and he had expressed himself most kindly as regard the work carried on in that village by Mr Savage, the evangelistic agent. In a letter when he (Mr Griffin) had received from Sir Frederick Fitzwygram he stated that as that was the Queen's Birthday he was, of course, unable to leave Aldershot, but he expressed a hope that they might have a fine day, and he was sure that the chapel, which had been needed, would be a blessing to the village. (Applause). They had laid that stone, he (Mr Griffin) trusted, in a spirit of faith, hope, and charity – in spirit of faith and humble belief in the religion they professed, and prayer for the Divine blessing to attend their work; in a spirit of hope, that God might greatly increase and extend that field of usefulness; and; lastly, in a spirit of thorough charity to all. They laid that stone not because they were Congregationists only. They cared for Congregationalism only as an instrument; but then they naturally cared for it much when they believed it to be the best instrument for advancing the kingdom of their Lord. He rejoiced, however, to feel that they were not actuated by any spirit of antagonism to existing churches, but that they were acting in a broad spirit of love and in a simple desire to extend, as they were best able, the work of their Lord and Master. (Hear, hear.) In that age a living church meant, first of all, the faithful preaching of the Gospel of Christ in its fullness and simplicity; and it also meant philanthropy, education, comfort in sickness, and care of the little ones. He was glad to know that that was the first stone of what was to be a suitably appointed and, he might say, a beautiful place of worship; and he rejoiced as he believed that the day was passing away for the erection of dismal and unsightly buildings in their towns and rural districts. Let them give the best they could to God's cause. Every man amongst them, however humble, put his best coat on a Sunday (if he had one), and long might it be before that good feeling died out, for underneath it laid a reverent heart and a principle of love for God's day. (Hear.) The only thing that struck one as being ugly and out of place in some of their villages was the

Independent, or the Baptist, or the Wesleyan Chapel. Neat and pretty buildings, however, could be erected at no greater cost than the ugly ones. Cottages were pretty enough, and every cottager's home now had its pictures and books and pretty notions of simple beauty and comfort, and they must not let the House of God be the only place that was to be cold, comfortless, and unattractive. Those of them who had seen the excellent plans of Mr Rake, their architect, would, he was sure, admire them, and they were glad to feel that Rowland's Castle would possess a building not out of character with its lovely surroundings, and where every villager, as he entered its doors and listened to the faithful ministrations of its pastor, might be able to say with St. Paul (and with gratitude). "So worship I the God of my fathers." (Applause). He should like to tel them that two or three years ago, when staying at Haslemere, he noticed that the chapel there was a most unsuitable place for worship, and a few of them induced the people to undertake the erection of another chapel. There the chapel had been originated, as at Rowland's Castle, by the Rev. Dr. Bogue, and he was much gratified to know that the people had adopted plans for a building to cost £1,975., and that already £1,500 of the money was in hand. Some three weeks aho he received a letter inviting him to the laying of the foundation stone on the 24th of May, but as he had engaged to be at Rowland's Castle he had written to the building committee to that effect. Since, however, he had been upon that platform a telegram had reached him, and it was addressed to him "at the new chapel at Rowland's Castle." (Laughter). The telegram was to the following effect: "With fraternal feeling we heartily congratulate you and committee in today's good work. We pray God's blessing may rest on your proceedings, and may the work begun be continued and completed with highest success. "Pray for us." (Applause). Those circumstances were extremely gratifying to them as Nonconformists, and they were all grateful to know that God's work was progressing and that their Church was being enlarged in the Country. He hoped that it would bear fruit for many a day and year. (Loud Applause.) – Among the other apologies for absence was a letter from Mr J.F. Norris, of Albion Chambers, Bristol, in which he said he was very sorry he could not be present on the auspicious occasion. – Mr Coldwell, the Treasurer, next read a financial statement which showed that the estimated cost of the chapel was £700, towards which promises had been made to the extent of £467. – A dedicatory prayer was next offered by the Rev. T.W. Medhurst, and very brief addresses having been given by the Rev. H. Barron and the Rev. J.J. Goundry, an adjournment was made to the large room of the "Railway Hotel,"

where several hundreds of the friends and visitors partook of tea. – At the evening meeting the chair was occupied by Mr B. Nicholson, who said he was present that day to take part in no ordinary ceremony, for the only value he attributed to it was its spiritual meaning. He wandered in thought at the laying of the stone that afternoon as to how in many magnificent buildings the skill of man had been lavished and to a great extent had often defeated their real object in moulding the spiritual life of the people – being carried away by that which struck the eye and the senses, and losing that religion which was sought to be enshrined within the noble piles. They could see instances of that kind in Roman Catholic buildings in Continental cities, but it was useless to lavish money upon buildings unless there were the spiritual life within. They might, indeed, have the most majestic machinery, and yet their effort prove a failure. What, then, was to be the outcome of their effort at Rowland’s Castle? They only approached the Temple that the spiritual might be promoted, gaining cohesion, and going out into the whole neighbourhood. Their work had begun there in simple faith and earnestness, to stir each other up, and for the preaching of the unsearchable riches of Christ, and he trusted that as it had been begun so successfully it would grow up and become useful in the village and in the surrounding neighbourhood, that it might have an abiding influence in years to come, and that some who had witnessed the stone laying might eighty years hence be able to call it to remembrance and recount mighty results achieved in the new building. (Applause.) – The Rev. E.D. Braimbridge said there rejoicing would be as nothing unless they accomplished their aims. They were launching, as it were, a new yacht, beautiful in form and rich in outline, and they trusted she would clear the rocks and reach the desired haven. – Mr Savage mentioned that £58. had been collected that day, making the total £555. The total required for the new chapel, as had already been mentioned, was £700., but for the fence and the school they would need some £300 more. Among the donations were: Mr G. Cannings, £100.; Mr J. Cannings, £100.; Mr J. Griffin, £25; Mrs Emma Griffin, £25.; Mr E.H. Bristow, £10.; and Mrs Nicholson, £5. – Mr Nicholson said it would be very desirable that the school-room should be built with the chapel, and if the friends resolved upon that course he should be prepared to supplement what he had already given towards the object. (Hear, hear.) – The Rev. H. Barron hoped that in their Christian work they would imitate the example of the men who had built their ancient cathedrals, who seemed to be utterly oblivious as regarded themselves. The Evangelical Society of their Union was to ensure the preaching of the Gospel in all parts of the country,

for there were clergymen in the Established Church who were doing all they could to undo the work of the Reformation and introducing services which hid the Saviour from the sinner. If it were not for the little Chapels and their agents many of the villages in Hampshire would be in great spiritual darkness, and without the simple and pure Gospel. They employed 14 evangelists, and they visited 57 hamlets in connection with their stations, but there was still a large field of work in the county. Mission halls too, if they could be provided, would be extremely useful at such places as Southsea, Portsea, and Southampton. – The Rev. J.J. Goundry said it had been sometimes stated that they were without principles, but their very history proved that was not the case, and that they clung to them very tenaciously. The principles, however, in which they believed were very flexible, and allowed great scope for liberty, freedom, and genius. They, as Independents, upheld a living laity in their work, and he was thankful that they were growing out of the plan of having other than places which looked like workhouses for their chapels. He was very much afraid that their Chairman was about to deprecate church architecture, but he (the speaker) said let them have magnificent ecclesiastical architecture and services which were attractive, for he did not believe in the man who talked about keeping only to the “Old Hundredth.” If they could secure more anthem singing by choirs, and thus increase the light and the beauty of worship, he had no doubt that it would be an effective means of affecting the heart and saving souls. – The Rev. W. Griggs offered his congratulations on the auspicious occasion of the commencement of the new chapel, and the meeting closed with singing. During the evening several anthems were excellently rendered by the choir, under the leadership of Mr Coldwell.

28 May 1881, Hampshire Telegraph

1881 – For Sale: Brown Mare, 15-1, quiet. Also Waggonette (with covers) and Plated Harness and Dog Cart, Apply, Castle Tavern, Rowland’s Castle.

1 June 1881, Portsmouth Evening News

1881 – Rowland’s Castle – Birth at a Railway Station: On Friday afternoon a young woman alighted from the up Portsmouth train at the Guildford Station, and complaining of illness was attended in the waiting-room, where she soon gave birth to a female child, which together with the mother, who came up from Rowland’s Castle, is doing well. The Mother and baby were removed to the Infirmary.

2 July 1881, Hampshire Telegraph

1881 – Rowlands Castle - The Coronation Holiday: The delightful weather of Tuesday induced many hundreds of visitors to spend the favourite holiday of the year in this village, which offers very many advantages in the way of pleasant amusements and country walks. The proprietors on the cocoa-nut stalls on the green had for the most part a bust time, and were certainly the originators of much innocent fun, while the houses and hotels in which tea was provided were well patronised. A considerable number of the friends from Portsmouth took advantage of the opportunity of their visit to inspect the progress being made with the new Congregational Church, and to ramble through the Holt, which no visitor to Rowland's Castle should miss seeing. The railway officials carried out their onerous duties with courtesy and precision. **2 July 1881, Hampshire Telegraph**

1881 – The Portsmouth Orange Lodge and President Garfield: At the annual meeting of the members of the Portsmouth Lodge of Orangemen at Rowland's Castle on Tuesday, the following resolutions was unanimously passed:- That this meeting of members of the Loyal Orange Institution using the principles of the Bible as the foundation of national security and of civil and religious liberty desire to place on record their abhorrence of the dastardly and cowardly act perpetuated by the hand of the assassin against President Garfield, the appointed head of the United States of America. And this meeting desires further to express their profound sympathy with the law abiding and loyal people of America who have been overwhelmed with sorrow in consequence of the murderous deed; and earnestly does this meeting pray that Almighty God in His tender providence may so restore the President that he may be enabled once more to direct the counsels of the great American people. About 200 members were present at the meeting.

16 July 1881, Hampshire Telegraph

1881 – Worker's Outing: Yesterday the employees of Messrs. Reynolds, stay factors, of Landport, had their outing to Rowland's Castle, to which place they were conveyed in busses supplied by Mr Westbrook, of Portsea. Refreshments were provided in a liberal manner, and the party returned in the evening, all having thoroughly enjoyed themselves. **20 July 1881, Portsmouth Evening News**

1881 – Zion Chapel Sunday School, Landport: The annual excursion with the above Sunday School took place on Wednesday, Rowland's Castle being the place selected. The children and friends, numbering 150 were conveyed to the above place by the 12.30 train. Tea was provided in the spacious room at the

Railway Inn, and various games were freely indulged in during the afternoon. One interesting feature was the photographing of about 100 of the children and friends in a group, by Mr Ridlington, of Elm Grove, Southsea. The children returned by the 9.35 train, having spent a very enjoyable afternoon.

29 July 1881, Portsmouth Evening News

1881 – Sunday School Treat: Yesterday afternoon about 200 of the children attending the Sunday School in connection with St. Thomas' Church, held their annual treat at Rowland's Castle. The party assembled at the Landport Railway Station shortly after twelve o'clock. And were conveyed by rail. On their arrival at their destination various outdoor games were indulged in. and refreshments provided in a liberal manner, and the excursionists, having thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

4 August 1881, Portsmouth Evening News

1881 – Funeral of Miss Seymour: On the 27th ult. the remains of the late Miss Georgina Seymour, second daughter of Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., were laid in their final resting place in Old Blendworth Church. The cortege came by rail from Elrham to Rowland's Castle, and proceeded immediately to the picturesque old church, where lie so many of the Seymour family. The coffin, which was of polished oak, was borne by eight men on the estate, and was followed by Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, Sir William Knighton, Bart., Admiral Mackenzie, Captain Sir M. Culme Seymour, Bart, and Captain Edward Seymour. A great number of the inhabitants were also in attendance to pay their last tribute of affection and esteem to one who in many ways had endeared herself to them. Amongst the beautiful wreaths that covered the coffin were those sent by Sir William and Lady Knighton, Lady Mackenzie, Mrs Mackenzie, Mrs Dawson, Miss May Dawson, Miss Edgell, Mrs O'Callaghan, Mrs G. Wilder, etc. The edge of the grave was also bestrawn with many choice and rare flowers. The service was impressively read by the Rev. G.W. Rainsford. During the ceremony business in the village was entirely suspended.

6 August 1881, Hampshire Telegraph

1881 – Brickmakers and Labourers accustomed to Brickyard Work Wanted, at Rowland's Castle Brickworks. Apply at Yard.

9 August 1881, Portsmouth Evening News

1881 – The Hants Artillery Volunteers: On Monday the staff-sergeants and sergeants of the 1st Hants Artillery Volunteers, accompanied by their wives and lady friends, had their annual outing. After a very pleasant drive through

Westbourne and Compton, Up Park was reached, where the members after lunching, inspected the beautiful park. The return was made through Finchdean to Rowland's Castle, where tea was partaken of. The remainder of the evening was spent in harmony and dancing, the party arriving home after a day of thorough enjoyment. During the evening a telegram was received from Lieut.-Colonel C.L. Owen expressing regret at his unavoidable absence.

17 August 1881, *Portsmouth Evening News*

1881 – Naval and Military Outing: A united service outing was arranged to take place yesterday at Stansted Park, Rowland's Castle, the owner, Mr G. Wilder, having kindly given permission for the party to go into the great avenue as far as the Ruper's Lodge. The sports in connection with the outing were, however, postponed in consequence of the heavy rain, and will take place next week in the Recreation Ground, Portsmouth. Considerably over a thousand soldiers, sailors and their friends proceeded by special train to Rowland's Castle, but as the rain showed no signs of abating, many immediately returned, the remainder being conveyed back in the evening. During the afternoon and evening disgraceful scenes occurred, many of the men, who had been more or less under the influence of drink, fighting and misbehaving themselves in various ways.

24 August 1881, *Portsmouth Evening News*

1881 – Petersfield Petty Sessions – Application: John Hutchings, of the Railway Hotel, Rowland's Castle, applied for one hour's extension on the 31st August, for a ball. – Refused.

30 August 1881, *Horsham, Petworth, Midhurst, and Steyning Express*

1881 – Stansted Home Farm: One Mile from Rowland's Castle and Two Miles from Emsworth Stations. Mr R. Burchill has received instructions from Mr Joshua Houlden (his Lease having expired) to Sell by Auction, on Friday, September 23rd, at one o'clock. – The whole of his Live and Dead Farming Stock, including horses, sheep, a dairy of excellent cows; together with a very useful assortment of Farming Implements.

3 September 1881, *Hampshire Telegraph*

1881 – Naval and Military Outing: Another illustration of the mischievous effects which may be produced by thoughtless contributors to newspapers has just been afforded at Portsmouth in connection with the so called military riots at Rowland's Castle. It seems that some time ago Miss Robinson, the lady superintendent of the well-known Portsmouth Soldiers' Institute, put forward the

idea of an "United Services Outing," in which both soldiers and sailors might participate at a very nominal expense, the only outlay involved being the purchase of a cheap return ticket, and perhaps, an additional trifle for tea and such refreshments on the ground. A capital programme of athletic sports was also drawn up for occasion, and the consent of the military and naval authorities having been duly obtained, and a representative from the several corps and ships appointed as a committee, everything seemed to bid fair for the thorough success of the days outing. Unfortunately, however, when the day arrived the unfavourableness of the weather upset all calculations. The rain came down in torrents just at the critical moment, and the result was that a few hundred of the more adventurous spirits found themselves in the quiet little village of Rowland's Castle undergoing all the discomforts which Jupiter Pluvius, in one of his relentless moods, could possibly shower upon them. The programme which had been prepared with so much care was of course abandoned, and a large number of those who had started from Portsmouth by special train, returned by the same means, without even debarking. Others, however, undeterred by the rain, determined to enjoy themselves under any conditions, and it was their desperate attempts at jollity under difficulties, that appear to have formed the groundwork of the dreadful riots which the British public through the medium of almost every daily and weekly paper were solemnly assured had taken place. Naturally enough the War Office promptly called for an explanation of the matter at the hands of the Portsmouth authorities, and an investigation was at once instituted. It thereupon transpired that the whole affair had been little more than a storm in a teacup. A few of the men had undoubtedly been noisy, probably one or two indulged in the luxury of a little pugilistic recreation, and no one need to be surprised to learn that what between a copious supply of water outside and beer inside, the general conduct was not quite in keeping with the rules of strict etiquette. This, however, by some peculiar process of intense imagination on the part of a "chief among them taking notes: was graphically described as "a disgraceful riot." There was an alarming description, too, of how the soldiers had taken public and private houses by storm, a "reign of terror" was said to have existed for some time, and more astounding still, "smoking rooms reeked with the odour of beer and tobacco." They had hitherto been under the impression that smoking rooms were rather intended for that kind of thing. These and similar charges, all highly flavoured with a touch of the sensational, were brought forward in such a formidable array against the "rioters" that it seemed as though for about the next six months there

would be nothing carried on in the Portsmouth District but courts-martial on the offenders. Yet, when it came to be examined, the whole affair was found to have had its principal existence in the overcharged brains of a few zealous newspaper correspondents. Some time since we pointed out that such practices cannot be too strongly deprecated. It is really disgraceful that the public should be misled in such matters as these, which reflect upon the character of the entire Services and serve to lower the estimation in which it is entitled to be held. Certainly the public should be on their guard against too implicitly accepting the genuineness of the sensational reports which are now and then dished up by unscrupulous or incompetent scribes. **10 September 1881, Aldershot Military Gazette**

1881 – Havant Police – Gross Cruelty: Before Capt. Hodgkinson and J.A.N Martin, Esq. Meshach Biggs, of Portsmouth, pleaded guilty to ill-treating a horse at Durrants. – Mrs Alice Boulton, of Rowland’s Castle, said that on Sunday, the 4th inst., she was between Durrants and Rowland’s Castle and saw four men in a cart driving rapidly, and the horse was much distressed, and was bleeding from wounds in the hind quarters, and foaming very much. The horse was in a pitiable state, and stopped from sheer distress, but before the animal had time to recover it was driven at a furious pace to the inn, where the party stopped. Witness then gave information to the police, believing that the case to be one of cruelty. - Several witnesses proved the cruelty, one of whom said that the horse had several clean cuts, which looked as though they had been inflicted by a razor. – Defendant expressed his sorrow, and said that he was not much used to horses, and having had an upset, he got excited, and was not responsible for his actions. – Defendant was fined £3 and 18s. 2d. Costs, the Bench remarking that they had a great mind to send him to gaol for a month. **17 September 1881, Portsmouth Evening News**

1881 – Fatal Trap Accident – Inquest at the Chichester Infirmary: On Friday evening last an inquest was held by the Chichester Coroner (E. Arnold, Esq.) on the body of William Stillwell, aged 41. – Frederick Hoare, a labourer, living at Rowland’s Castle, said, deceased was a woodman, in the employ of Sir Jervoise Clarke-Jervoise. On the evening of the 16th instant the deceased was driving witness and two other men in a horse and cart, from Dean Lane End to Finchdean. In order to avoid another cart coming in the opposite direction, the deceased drove his trap on to the bank by the side of the road, and thus upset it. He jumped out, but unfortunately his legs caught in the reins, and the trap fell upon him and broke his thigh. They had been shooting all day, and were returning with the birds. The

men in the other cart stopped and helped to get the deceased out from underneath the wheels, and as soon as possible he was taken to his home at Forest Side. The deceased was perfectly sober, and it was quite an accident. The Rev. J.C. Parsons, incumbent of Stansted and vicar of Forest Side Church, kindly had the deceased attended by two doctors on the day of the accident, and on the following day he was removed to the Chichester Infirmary. – Mr A.E. Huckell, house-surgeon, said, inflammation of the lungs set in very acutely after the admission of the deceased, and he expired on the 22nd. – Verdict accordingly.

29 November 1881, West Sussex Journal

1881 – Opening of a Chapel at Rowland’s Castle: The new chapel which has been erected at Rowland’s Castle, on a site of land at the upper end of the Green, given by Sir Jervoise Clarke-Jervoise in exchange for the now disused building, worshipped in for the greater part of this past century, was opened for service on Thursday afternoon amid the congratulations of a large congregation of Friends from the immediate neighbourhood and the surrounding towns and district. The plans of the new building were drawn by Mr George Rake, of Portsmouth, and the work of construction has been most satisfactorily performed by Mr Stallard, of Havant. The chapel is in the Gothic style of architecture, with outer walls of red brick and native flint, and Bath-stone dressings. The interior has been prettily modelled and arranged so as to render the greatest possible accommodation. The building consists of a transept and nave, and the whole erection is in the form of the letter “L,” the tail of which can be screened off as required to serve the purposes of a school or for small meetings. There is sitting accommodation in the chapel also for between 130 and 140, and with the exception of a few reserved for the school children the whole of these have been already taken. If required, the school will accommodate 100 others. The total cost has been £1,000. The memorial stone was laid on the 24th of May last by Mr J. Griffin, J.P., of Portsmouth, whose grandfather was instrumental in founding the original chapel about 85 years ago. The weather both at the laying of the stone and at the formal opening on Thursday was unusually bright and fine. Among those who took part in the proceedings and were present at the service on Thursday were Sir Frederick Fitzwygram, the Revs. T.W. Medhurst, J.J. Goundry, Dr. Colbourne, E.D. Braimbridge, W.T. Matson, S. Spurgeon, and H. Barron, and Messrs. J.A. Byerley, J. & G. Cannings, Stallard, Rook,, Maidment, Harris, B. Nicholson, J. Griffin, Brown, Coldwell, etc. This devotional service in the afternoon was conducted by the Rev. R.D. Braithwaite and the sermon was preached by bthe

Rev. C.A. Davies, of Ventnor, from the 23rd and 24th versus of the 4th chapter of John, the collection amounting to £12 3s. 6d. Tea was served to a large number of friends at the "Fountain Inn." After which a public meeting was held in the chapel, at which Mr Dimmer presided. There was a very full attendance. The Chairman congratulated the friends on the completion of their new place of worship, and proceeded to remark upon what he considered was a disgrace to Nonconformity in villages and country places. They found, he said, the church with the spire, as it ought to be, but when they look for the Nonconformist place of worship they were generally successful in tracing it out in a same style. They, however, could never make God's house too beautiful. (hear), and when they took in to account that their work which they had just completed was permanent, and that it was bound to have an influence in time to come, when they had passed away, they must feel the importance of their work. He particularly urged young men to embrace religion as being beneficial in all respects and with regard to the Sunday School, to which institution he himself used very much, he said that the fact of a school being added to the church and induced him to double his own subscription. (Hear). Mr Coldwell, the treasurer, read a financial statement as to the new building, from which it appeared that the amount laid upon the memorial stone in May last was £58 1s. 6d. Donations had come from Fareham, Emsworth, Havant, Portsea, Southsea, Gosport, Buckland, North Wales, London, Clanfield, Southampton, Warsash, and other places, and altogether the amount paid in was £551 11s. 10d. Then, in addition to that £105. 11s. had been promised, making a total of £676 1s. 10d. The cost of the chapel alone had been £700. And an anonymous friend who had already given them £100. had promised that if they could free the chapel from debt that day he would give them an additional £50, and another £50 towards the school. (Applause.) Mr J.J. Brown, of Buckland, intimated that he had received a cheque of £10 from Mr S. Morley, and that and two or three others (amounting altogether to upwards of £14.) he handed to the Chairman amid great applause. Dr. Colbourne (Gosport) said it gave him soocial pleasure to be present on the completion of the very beautidul chapel in which they were then assembled. The general effect of the building was gratifying in the extreme and it radiated great praise upon the architect, and upon the friends who had assisted. There was ground for enlargement, and when Rowland's Castle became of much more importance their new building would become the centre of usefulness for there is work to be done there and which was that of bringing souls to Christ. (Hear, Hear.) Mr J. Griffin (Portsea) said the gathering was gratifying to

him, and he thought that their friends had by raising that church struck a blow at unsightly buildings. (Hear.) He trusted, however, that the poor people particularly who would worship there would not have the idea that people with money had been the means of erecting the church, but that they might have many happy meetings and entertaining lectures, and so had the building a centre of interest, amusement, and instruction, and in fact look upon the church as their home. The Rev.. H. Barron, in the course of his address, hoped that that building, which was beautiful to look upon, would indeed be the home of God.

3 December 1881, Hampshire Telegraph

1881 – Death: On the 8th inst. at Dear Leap, Rowland’s Castle, Harriet Groves O’Callaghan, the wife of Admiral George W.D. O’Callaghan, C.B., aged 62 years. Buried at ST. John the Baptist Church, Rowland’s Castle, 12 December 1881.

12 December 1881, Globe

1882 – Primrose Excursion: The pupils and ex-pupils of Brougham House School, who, with their friends, formed a very large party, visited Rowland’s Castle on Tuesday last for the purpose of enjoying their usual primrose excursion. By the kind permission of Sir Jervoise Clarke-Jervoise, Bart., the party were permitted to enter the grounds of Idsworth House, and on alighting at the station his keeper was in attendance to receive and conduct them to that part of the estate where the primroses were most abundant. After each had gathered several bunches of the delicate blossoms, and had interspersed them with other wild flowers of various hues, they returned to the Railway Hotel, and there enjoyed a substantial tea, prepared by Mr and Mrs Hutchings. The party returned by the 7 p.m. train, much pleased and delighted with their day’s outing, and on leaving the carriages presented Mr John Anderson, the courteous and exemplary stationmaster, with a large bouquet in acknowledgement of the comfort with which his arrangements for the conveyance of the party had been attended.

29 March 1882, Portsmouth Evening News

1882 – To Let: Ten-roomed House, with walled-in garden, situated at Finchdean, one mile from Rowland’s Castle. For particulars apply Mrs Smith, The White Horse Inn, Chilgrove, Chichester.

20 April 1882, Portsmouth Evening News

1882 – To Let – Furnished: At Rowland’s Castle, two bedrooms and one sitting room. Apply, W. Hobbs, Rowland’s Castle.

27 April 1882, Portsmouth Evening News

1882 – Chapel Anniversary at Rowland’s Castle: The first anniversary of the laying of the foundation stone of the pretty little Congregational Chapel so picturesquely situated at the head of the village green at Rowland’s Castle, was celebrated on Tuesday, The evening’s proceedings commenced with a tea, which was admirably served at Mr Hutching’s Assembly Rooms, and which about 80 persons were present. A public meeting was subsequently held in the chapel. At this gathering the chair was taken by Mr W.B. Nicholson (Gosport), in the absence of Mr W.R. Light (Buckland), who, however, put in an appearance at a later stage of the proceedings, and apologised for his temporary absence, which was, he explained, owing to a misapprehension on his part as to the time the train started. There were also present: Mr J. Griffin, J.P. (who laid the foundation stone of the chapel), Mr J. Savage (the Pastor), Mr J. Coldwell (Treasurer of the Building Fund), Mr G. Canning (Secretary), the Rev. T.W. Medhurst, the Rev. E.D. Braithridge, and Mr S. Harris (Portsea). A telegram was read from the Revs. H.L. Young and P.H. Goud, who had also been unaware of the changes made in the railway time-table, explaining the cause of their absence, and expressing Christian sympathy with the work.

The meeting having been opened with prayer and the singing of a hymn, the Chairman called upon the Treasurer to read his statement.

Mr Coldwell said he had been hoping that he should not be called upon to read a statement, because he had not one written, and, therefore, could not possibly read it. (Laughter). At the same time, as many who sympathised with that movement were desirous, no doubt, of feeling the pulse of the patient, so as to ascertain the rate of progression, he should be able to give them some of the required information from a little book which he kept for his own private edification. The reason why, on that occasion, he was not in a position to present them with a balance sheet, was because, although he knew very well their position and what money he was responsible for, he was not yet in possession of a full account of all they owed. He could at once tell them this much, that judging from appearances, there was more money required. So that if there was anyone who was suffering from that very inconvenient feeling of having more money than they knew what to do with, they would find a very perceptible vacuum in that community. (Laughter.) Well then, the last statement he made showed that their funds amounted to £550 1s. 3d. Since then there had been received various sums, which had come in not unexpectantly, but as the result of promises and which included

£2 2s. from Mr W.B. Nicholson, Jun., an anonymous friend, £100, (loud applause), Mr and Mrs G. Canning, £20 and Mr W.B. Nicholson, on account, £50. (and numerous other smaller amounts which the speaker announced). The profits on the tea meeting on the opening of that chapel were £4 13s. 5d. and the children's subscriptions amounted to £1 4s. Therefore the total amount actually received up to the present moment was £789 6s. 4d. (Applause). Then they wanted to know what he had in the background? Well, he had had promised Mr J. Griffin, J.P. £10; Mr Harris, £10; Mr R. Ormond, £5, Mt J. Bull, of Southampton, 10s. He just wished to say with regard to that last donation that he had no knowledge whatsoever of Mr Bull; he had copied the name and amount from the old list. He did not know where the money was going to come from, or what kind of a "Bull" it was. (Laughter). He would be very glad to know; but at all events he must be much more amiable than the majority of "Bulls". (Renewed laughter). Then there was from their Chairman, on his account of his promise £30 yet to come. (Applause.) Mr Dimmer, their Chairman on the last occasion, had as would be remembered probably, promised £25 to be paid in a time extending over five years. So that, putting the money in hand and those and all other promises together they had £876 7s. 4d. (Loud applause). He could not possibly tell them the extent the amount of money which would be required, but when they started his own idea was that they would not get out of the debts consequent on their undertaking under £1,000. He had not seen anything to lead him to alter that opinion, indeed he believed now it would be even more. His idea was therefore, that there would be left a debt in expectation of £130. Mr Savage said he too had no report to read, but would offer one or two remarks on the work which had been done during his settlement there. He had now been there six years and a half and had the pleasure of knowing that God had not left him without witness. In looking back he could say he had been instrumental, not altogether by reason of his own personal exertions, but in connection with other workers, in increasing the number of church members from 14 to 50. (Applause). Six persons had joined the community since the opening service in connection with that chapel, one joining on the first Sunday that the Chapel was opened. But though six had been added to their numbers since the place was opened, they had lost five through removal. They were, therefore in pretty much the same position as last year as regarded numbers. He believed the number on the books at present was 42. Others who had been with them had been removed either by death or to other parts of the country. Still, it was their happiness to know that when souls were brought to Christ,

whether they lived at Rowland's Castle or removed elsewhere they might be. (Hear, hear.) They must be content in that small place with the satisfaction arising from the knowledge that they were working for the Master, that they were helping to swell the aggregate, and that when by-and-bye they went up yonder their exertions would not be passed by. (Applause). The Chairman, in a few words of encouragement, said their pastor to some extent raised a lament that the number attending the church was not larger. He, however, thought they must learn to recognise the fact that after all their duty as Christians and pastors was to sow the seed and that by lamenting they dishonoured the Spirit and perhaps to some extent diminished or detracted from that silent influence which accompanied the Word when faithfully spoken. Their congregation to a certain extent must be fluctuating. He congratulated them on having such a pastor as Mr Savage (applause), and the statement he had been able to make. But they must not leave the work entirely to the pastor. The churches of their community were pre-eminently of and for the people, and until the members of them realised that fact the church would never flourish. They were complete with regard to their consolidation and government, even without a pastor. Many years ago he used to know men and women who worshipped in the other little church who did earnest and good work, and did not rely on the pastor. They must be of like spirit so that the work done, though the congregation might come and go, should be lasting, and that the seed sown there might spring up and bear fruit, on the other side of the globe possibly. With regard to their finances, he congratulated them on having got within measurable distance of paying their debt. He had no doubt but that the subscriptions from Rowland's Castle and from those who sympathised with them in the district would suffice to clear it off, possibly in the present year. He prayed that God might continue to abundantly bless them, and that in their next meeting the Secretary might be able to say the debt was paid. (Applause.) The Rev. T.W. Medhurst gave a similar hopeful address of encouragement. The Gospel of Christ he said, when preached earnestly and faithfully, as it was preached in that chapel, whether it was to the few or to the many was good seed, concerning which the Master had said "It shall spring up and bear its increase." Souls converted at Rowland's Castle remained there perhaps for a short time, when they were removed elsewhere; but they carried with them the Truth, which was there first sown in their minds. Those souls went forth to larger towns, and through their instrumentality others were won for Christ. Those converts again became workers in the same field, and so the work went on, until the last God would remember where each individual soul was

converted and through whose instrumentality it was effected, and each labourer would receive his reward. Who could tell what had been the result of their pastor's labours there? Let them labour on then in faith, and remember that their success as workers in Christ's Church depended not on numbers, influence, nor position, but upon the Spirit of God. (Applause.) Mr Canning having offered a few remarks, the Rev. E.D. Braimbridge also said the congregation must remember that it was by the pure rivulets which ran from those village fountains that force and power were obtained to combat with besetting evils in the large towns. He concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman. (Loud applause.) Mr Harris seconded, and in doing so said he would take the opportunity to propose a vote of thanks to Mr C. Groves, who had provided an instrument and agreed to play at the three services every Sunday until a suitable arrangement could be made with the provision of music. (Loud applause). The votes were unanimously passed, and having been acknowledged, the proceedings were brought to a termination.

27 May 1882, Hampshire Telegraph

1882 – To Let: A ten-roomed House, with walled-in garden, situated at Finchdean, one mile from Rowland's Castle. Apply to Mr William Rasell, Finchdean.

27 May 1882, Portsmouth Evening News

1882 – Petersfield Petty Sessions: An application for an extension of two hours on the occasion of a ball at the Fountain, Rowland's Castle, on the same day as a club anniversary, was refused.

3 June 1882, Hampshire Telegraph

1882 – Anniversary of Court "Idsworth," No. 3707 A.O.F. (Portsmouth District): The above named Court held its 20th anniversary on Thursday, the 6th inst., but owing to the very wet weather in the early part of the day the out-door amusements were much curtailed. Part, however, came off towards the end of the day. The members and friends numbering 70 sat down in Mr Hutchings' long room at the Railway Hotel, to an excellent dinner, under the presidency of the Rev. G. Parsons, of Forest Side, who was supported by Mr Oliver, of the Brickworks, by the Secretary and others, a private band from Havant being in attendance. After the dinner the Chairman gave the toasts of "The Queen and Royal Family" and "Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces," after which the Secretary read the balance-sheet of the Court, and proposed the toast of the "Portsmouth and District and the Order," which was responded to by Mr Pridham, District Secretary. Later on the weather cleared a little and various out-door sports were

engaged in, consisting of running matches, jumping in sacks, tug of war, etc., to the great delight of all concerned. The Court numbers about 100 members and 62 members of the Juvenile Society, with a capital of over £500 and is in a very prosperous and flourishing condition. **15 July 1882, Hampshire Telegraph**

1882 – The pupils of Miss Batchelor’s school, Clarence-square, had an outing on Thursday last. Crossing to Portsea, they proceeded by way of train from the Portsmouth Harbour Station to Rowland’s Castle, where favoured by brilliant weather, they enjoyed themselves among the beautiful scenery, and after a hearty tea returned home about eight o’clock, delighted with their trip.

9 August 1882, Hampshire Telegraph

1882 – Outing: On Saturday the employees of No. 3 iron shipbuilding shop had their annual outing, the spot selected being Rowland’s Castle, where by the generosity of their charge man, Mr T. Sparkes, a substantial repast had been provided. The health of the chairman, Mr T. Sparks, was drunk, with musical honours. In responding Mr Sparks thanked them very much for the kind way in which they had drunk his health, and assured them that nothing gave him more satisfaction and pleasure than to be amongst them that evening. Nothing in his opinion, tended more to create good feeling amongst workmen than meetings of that kind between master and men.

18 September 1882, Portsmouth Evening News

1882 – To Let: Cottage at Rowland’s Castle, to Let, furnished, containing two bedrooms, sitting room, and kitchen. Apply to Mrs Hobbs, Rowland’s Castle.

22 September 1882, Portsmouth Evening News

1882 – Rowland’s Castle: Apartments to Let, one Sitting Room, two bedrooms. Piano if required. Terms moderate. Mrs Marshall, Rowland’s Castle.

26 September 1882, Portsmouth Evening News

1882 – Hampshire Michaelmas County Sessions: Richard James Harding, false pretences at Rowland’s Castle, four months imprisonment.

21 October 1882, Isle of Wight Observer

1882 – Rowland’s Castle – Fatal Accident on the Railway: A fatal accident happened here on Wednesday afternoon to Mary Ann Lock, the wife of William Lock. Mr and Mrs Lock, who live close to the London and South Western

Railway line, left their house for Durrants, having to cross the line at a level crossing. Mr Lock got across safely, when he saw that the express train, due at Havant at 5:28 p.m. from Waterloo was approaching. He shouted to his wife to make haste across but before she could get over the train knocked her down, causing instant death. He had never seen a porter at the spot to direct persons across, or alternatively to tell them to wait if it was unsafe to do so. Joseph Blackhouse of Landport, the engine driver, said he was driving at about 45mph. When he approached the crossing he could see a figure running, but could not see what it was. He shut off the steam to slow down and on stopping he found that Mrs Locke had been killed. It was folly, he said, for anybody to try and cross while a train was in sight. He had applied the whistle about half a minute before she was knocked down.

23 December 1882, Hampshire Telegraph

1883 – Petersfield Petty Sessions: Samuel Rook, jun., landlord of the Fountain, Rowland's Castle, applied for an extension on the 17th inst. for a ball, but the magistrates a long time since having come to a decision not to agree to such a request save under exceptional circumstances the application was refused.

13 January 1883, Hampshire Chronicle

1883 – Accident on the Railway: An accident occurred this morning on the South Western Railway, between Havant and Rowland's Castle. It appears that shortly after the 9.15 train left Havant Station the driver saw two horses and a cart about to cross the line, about 50 yards in front. He immediately opened the whistle, and endeavoured to stop the train, but without success. The engine came in contact with the front horses, and inflicted such injuries that the animals had to be killed forthwith. The other horse had a miraculous escape, being uninjured, the shafts of the cart hanging on each side of it. The cart was turned bottom upmost, and one wheel and part of the axle broken off. The man who had charge of the horses also escaped unhurt. The train pulled up as soon as possible, and the guard having ascertained the amount of damage, the train again proceeded. The man who was with the horses said he saw the train, but thought he could get over before it came up. The line was blocked for a short time till the removal of the horse, cart, etc., which was speedily done by the officials from Havant. The place where the accident occurred is a road over the line from one field to another. The horses, etc., are the property of Mr H.J. Green, seedsman, Havant.

18 January 1883, Portsmouth Evening News

1883 – Died: On the 31st ult., at Rowland’s Castle, Mrs Elizabeth Tammadge, aged 68 years. **8 February 1883, Portsmouth Evening News**

1883 – Petty Sessions – Petersfield: An extension of three hours (till one o’clock) was granted to John Hutchings of the Railway Hotel, Rowland’s Castle, for a local ball on the 1st inst. **24 February 1883, Hampshire Telegraph**

1883 – Rowland’s Castle – Ancient Order of Foresters (Portsmouth District): The officers of the above DFistrict arrived at Rowland’s Castle from Portsmouth on Tuesday, and proceeded to the Court of the A.D.F. of that place (No. 5797), to continuence the proceedings in connection with the opening of a new Court at Walderton, Sussex. Brs. Wood, D.C.R., and C.T. Seaman, D.S.C.R., and S.P. Pridham, D.S., were present, and the D.C.R. conducted the proceedings as Chairman of the Meeting. Nine persons were initiated for the Court at Walderton, and five for Court 5797, which is now one of the most flourishing Courts in the District, and it was arranged that the new Court, to be named “Confidence” should be opened on the second Monday in April, when it is hoped a number of members of the District will be present to assist in the opening, which will raise the number of Courts in the District to 20. **10 March 1883, Hampshire Telegraph**

1883 – For Sale: Bargain – circular-fronted Brougham, first-class order, with pole and bar complete. Apply to Railway Hotel, Rowland’s Castle. **17 April 1883, Portsmouth Evening News**

1883 – Brougham House School: The pupils of this school, who, with their friends, formed a very large party, were taken by Mr Bowles to Rowland’s Castle yesterday, for the purpose of enjoying their annual primrose excursion. By the kind permission of Sir Jervoise Clarke-Jervoise, Bart., the party was allowed to enter the Idsworth Estate, and on alighting at the station his keeper was in attendance to receive and conduct them to a part of the grounds where the flowers were the most plentiful. After each had gathered sufficient they returned to the Railway Hotel, and enjoyed a substantial tea. The party returned by the 7 p.m. train, much pleased with their “Day” among the wild flowers. **18 April 1883, Portsmouth Evening News**

1883 – Rowland’s Castle Chapel Building Fund: A statement issued by Mr J. Coldwell, Hon. Treasurer of this fund, shows that the liabilities extend the receipts by £101 12s 9d. This amount has been advanced by a gentleman to whom some of the Committee have given a guarantee to meet this deficiency. Mr George Dimmer, of Portsmouth, has promised £5 per annum for four years, or in the event of the debt being removed such subscription to go to the chapel fund. The builder, Mr Stallard, has promised £5. Thus making the total deficit £82 8s. 9d. The total receipts amounted to £918 18s. 6d. The spiritual work of the church is being most satisfactorily performed, and the results are in every way much encouraging.

28 April 1883, Hampshire Telegraph

1883 – To Let: Furnished Apartments with Piano, Sitting Room and two or three bedrooms. Good accommodation. Pleasantly situated. Mrs Scott, Castle Villa, Rowland’s Castle (near the Station).

1 May 1883, Portsmouth Evening News

1883 – Died: On the 5th inst. at Rowland’s Castle, of inflammation of the lungs, Edith Caroline, the youngest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel T.Q. Meade, Royal Marines Artillery.

10 May 1883, Portsmouth Evening News

1883 – To Let – Furnished: White Rose Cottage, Durrants, ten minutes’ walk from Rowland’s Castle. For particulars apply, 2, Lion-terrace, Portsea.

5 June 1883, Portsmouth Evening News

1883 – 3rd Hants Rifle Volunteers: On Saturday the members of the Non-Commissioned Officers’ Club of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion Hampshire Regiment had their annual outing. They proceed early in the afternoon from the head-quarters in to of Messrs. Spittle and Taylor’s four-horse brakes to Waterloo and Horndean, thence to Rowland’s Castle, where a halt was made at the Railway Tavern, and a substantial tea partaken of. Sergeant Spriggins occupied the chair, and the usual loyal toasts were followed by that of “The Officers of the Corps,” and “Success to the Non-Commissioned Officers Club.” The health of Sergeant Kent, of the corps, who was one of the winners in the St. George’s competition at Wimbledon, was likewise heartily drunk. During the early part of the outing rain fell heavily, but the latter part of the drive was under more pleasant circumstances.

16 July 1883, Portsmouth Evening News

1883 – Ancient Order of Foresters: The anniversary of Court Idsworth, No.5797, Rowland’s Castle, was celebrated last week, under most unfavourable

circumstances as regarded weather. It was intended to have had out-door sports, a fine band from Havant being engaged, cricket between married and single members, running, jumping, etc. but owing to the wet weather only a few of the events could come off, and these were only at the close of the day. The dinner, however, made up for a good deal, a capital spread being provided by Mr Hutchings of the Railway Hotel. The chair was taken by the Vicar of Forestside, the Rev. W. Parsons, M.A., and although speeches were to have been tabled in favour of the out-door amusements it was indulged in to afford some occupation to those indoors. The loyal and patriotic toasts were duly honoured, and the toast of the “Executive Council of the Order” was responded to by Br. T.S. Bennison. P.H.C.R. of the Order. The toast of the “District and Court” was responded to by the Secretary of the District. The meeting passed off very well, under the circumstances.

21 July 1883, Hampshire Telegraph

1883 – Sunday School Outing: The children attending the Sunday-school connected with St. Thomas’s Parish Church, Portsmouth, had their annual excursion to Rowland’s Castle on Friday. Altogether some 250 children and 70 teachers and friends took part in the outing. As customary, a bountiful tea was provided, and games and sports were indulged in. The party, which included the Vicar (the Rev. E.P. Grant) and the Superintendent (M Hale), returned to the Portsmouth Town Railway-station about eight o’clock, after spending a very pleasant day.

8 August 1883, Hampshire Telegraph

1883 – To Let: Furnish Apartments – Apply to Mrs Till, No. 8, The Durrants, Rowland’s Castle.

13 August 1883, Portsmouth Evening News

1883 – Rowland’s Castle: Messrs S. Walker and Runtz will Sell, on the Rowland’s Castle Brick and Tile Works, on Tuesday, August 28, at twelve precisely – The Stock of A Brick and Tile Maker. Comprising 154,000 very superior reds, hard kiln, ornamental, and other bricks, 57,000 plain, hip, ridge, valley, and other tiles, now in and upon the premises as above.

May be viewed the day prior and morning of sale, and catalogues had at the works; and at the Auctioneers’ office, 22, Moorgate-street, Bank of England.

20 August 1883, Portsmouth Evening News

1883 – Sale by Auction – The Rowland’s Castle Brick and Tile Works: With 13A. 1R. 20P. of Freehold Land, having Beds of splendid Red and Terracotta Clay, interspersed with sand. Four capital Kilns, Sheds, Dwelling House, Office, and Railway Siding.

Messrs, S. Walker and Rintz will Sell by Auction, at the Mart., Tokenhouse Yard, Bank of England, by order of the Mortgagees, on Wednesday, September 20th, at 2 o’clock in one lot, as a going concern.

The Valuable Freehold Brick and Tile Works:- As above, together with all the machinery and plant, comprising Whitehead’s brickmaking machine, with Clayton’s patent dye and Murray’s cutter, Clayton’s tile ridge and pipe machine, five pug mills, new wash mill, two engines and boiler, brick presses, and all the necessary appliances for making two million of bricks in the season.

May be viewed, and particulars and conditions of sale to be obtained at the Works, at the Mart, of Messrs Wright, Bonner, and Wright, Solicitors, Adelaide Buildings, London Bridge: at the Railway Hotel, Rowland’s Castle; Bear Hotel, Havant; George Hotel, Portsmouth; Dolphin Hotel, Petersfield; and of the Auctioneers, 22 Moorgate-street, Bank of England.

6 September 1883, Portsmouth Evening News

1883 – Rowland’s Castle: The Second Edition of the Portsmouth Evening News can be obtained every evening, at 6.10 p.m., of Mr Hutchings, Railway Hotel, Rowland’s Castle.

8 September 1883, Portsmouth Evening News

1883 – For Sale: A handsome Bay Pony, 11 and a half hands. A perfect hunter, suitable for a youth, together with a nearly-new Village Cart and Harness. Can be seen at the Railway Hotel, Rowland’s Castle. J. Hutchings, proprietor.

28 September 1883, Portsmouth Evening News

1883 – Died: On the 22nd inst, at Rowland’s Castle, Harriette Faulkner, daughter of the late Mr Francis Faulkner, aged 69 years.

27 October 1883, Hampshire Telegraph

1883 – For Sale: 5,000 Collet Cabbage, in fine condition. Apply T. Scutt, Rowland’s Castle.

20 December 1883, Portsmouth Evening News

1884 – On Saturday Colonel Rich, R.E., on behalf of the Board of Trade, inspected the South-Western Railway between Petersfield and Rowland's Castle.

26 January 1884, Reading Mercury

1884 – Died: On the 20th ult. at Rowland's Castle, Mr Benjamin James Smith, aged 68 years. Buried Catherington.

February 1884, Hampshire Telegraph

1884 – Notice is Hereby Given, - That a separate Building, named Rowland's Castle Chapel, situate at Rowland's Castle, in the parish of Idsworth, in the County of Southampton, in the District of Catherington, being a building certified according to Law as a place of religious worship, was on the 11th day of February, 1884, duly registered for solemnising marriages therein, pursuant to the Act of 6th and 7th William IV. c.85.

Witness my hand this 12th day of February, 1884. Henry Thomas Bettesworth, Superintendent Registrar.

16 February 1884, Hampshire Telegraph

1884 – Petersfield and Rowland's Castle Railway: As so many of our inhabitants make use of the Direct Railway between Portsmouth and London in the course of the year, general interest will be felt in the report of Colonel Rich, one of the Inspectors of the Board of Trade, with regard to the state of the permanent way, the rolling stock, and the driving on this particular line. The joint movers in this matter were the Portsmouth Chamber of Commerce and the Roads and Works Committee of the Council, and action was taken by them in consequence of the numerous complaints as to the roughness of the travelling between Petersfield and Rowland's Castle. Formal representations to this effect were addressed to the Board of Trade, and in due course Colonel Rich was directed to make personal investigation into the charge thus brought forward. The result is that the Colonel substantially declares the complaints to be well-founded. On the day in which he made his investigation he travelled in a first class carriage, which was the third from the tender, and it was driven steadily, but his fellow passengers declared that they had seldom been carried so comfortably. Furthermore, a Royal Engineer officer who travelled in another carriage of the same train spoke about the roughness and shaking which he frequently experienced on the journey, and from other evidence to a similar effect Colonel Rich regards the complaints from travellers is not exclusively the outcome of a vivid imagination.

8 March 1884, Hampshire Telegraph

1884 – Rowland’s Castle – Congregational Meeting: On Tuesday evening the annual meeting in connection with the Congregational Chapel, was held, under the presidency of the Rev. E.D. Braimbridge, of Portsmouth. The meeting this year was rather later than usual, owing to various circumstances. The foundation of the new chapel, on the Green, in which the meeting was held, was laid on the 24th of May, 1881, by Mr Janes Griffin, J.P., in memory of his grandfather, who was founder of the old chapel upwards of 84 years ago. The tea in the afternoon took place at Assembly Room at the Railway Hotel, and there was a very pretty display of flowers. – The report, which was read by Mr Savage, the minister of the church now for nine years, mentioned that with but few exceptions, on account of illness, he had preached three times every Sunday and twice at Midnight Services. The average attendance at the Sunday services had been about 160 adults, and in the week night 22. He had paid 800 visits, and distributed 1,000 tracts and books; and as a result of all that they had since 1876 had an increase of membership to the extent of 51, bringing the total on the church roll to 66. There had been 18 admissions to the church since the opening of that building, and three during the last year. The removals by death and otherwise had numbered 23, leaving the membership numbering 43. The chapel has been licensed for marriages, and there had in March last been one marriage, and they were now waiting for more, on any other day than Sunday. Then during the year they had purchased a new organ at a cost of upwards of £33, of which remained unpaid, and towards which he should be glad to receive any assistance which friends might be induced to give. Something had also been done towards reducing the chapel debt. Their Sunday School was in a highly flourishing condition (as they had 100 children and eight teachers), besides which their Band of Hope was prospering very satisfactorily. - Mr Coldwell, the treasurer, stated that the commencement of the new building they had borrowed £100, and exclusive of the premises which had been made there remained yet to be collected the sum of £86 5s. 11d. – The Chairman said that the chapel was a little gem, which was admired by everyone who passed the village in the train; and he was sure that for such a pretty little place of worship they were grateful for the efforts of Mr Cannings, his cousin, and other friends who had done so much. He also referred to other matters which were of interest to the assemblage, and in speaking of Bands of Hope he urged those who were not abstainers not to sneer and use bad insinuating words towards those who were; let them be silent, and not obstruct, if they could not assist. – The Rev. Dr. Colborne (Gosport) spoke of the importance of keeping up the attractiveness of their

service, and suggested the formation of a good choir from among the members of the Band of Hope. He also referred to the literature of the present day, much of which, he said, was steeped with infidelity and scepticism, and on that account it was important that they should increase the purity and strength of their faith. – Mr B. Nicholson (Gosport) remarked that they had every inducement for encouragement, as their debt was being reduced and much good being effected year after year. – Mr Cannings followed with a very earnest address, but complained that the Hampshire Congregational Union had found it necessary to reduce their grant by £5. **21 June 1884, Hampshire Telegraph**

1884 – Havant Petty Sessions – Alleged Assault at Rowland’s Castle: William Beckett was charged with having assaulted John Hackett on the 16th inst. – The complainant said he was a labourer living at Kingston, Portsmouth, and on the day named he was working at the Rowland’s Castle brickyard. He there requested the defendant not to bury the heap of clay up, when he used foul language, said he should look after himself, asked the complainant if he called himself a monkey, said that he (defendant) was a “good man,” and then struck him upon the lip, which was so cut that it had to be stitched up by Dr. Norman, surgeon. The defence was that the complainant had aggravated the defendant, and that a regular fight ensued. – William Hellyer, brick maker, living at Rowland’s Castle, called by the defendant, said he saw the two men in a fighting attitude, but he could not say who had struck the first blow. – The case was adjourned to allow the complainant to call other witnesses. **28 June 1884, Hampshire Telegraph**

1884 – On Saturday last the 26th Division of Established Shipwright had their first annual outing. The party assembled at the Sussex Hotel and proceeded through Cosham, Purbrook, Waterlooville, and Horndean to Rowland’s Castle, arriving there at 5.45. The party then took a ramble in Stansted Park, in the avenue of which a match was arranged between J. Steel and G. Scuddermore, two members of the division, to run 100 yards. The race was a very exciting one, the men keeping together to within a short distance of the winning post, when Steel stumbled, leaving Scuddermore to win easily. The party then returned to the Railway Hotel, where tea was partaken of, after which the party visited other places of interest again returning to the hotel where music was indulged in. The return journey was made through Havant. **16 August 1884, Hampshire Telegraph**

1884 – On Saturday last, the 29th division of shipwrights, with their inspector, Mr George Haskell, had their annual outing, proceeding to Horndean, Rowland's Castle, and Redhill. Various sports were indulged in, a thoroughly enjoyable afternoon being spent.

20 September 1884, Hampshire Telegraph

1884 – Petersfield Petty Sessions: William Hillyer, of Rowland's Castle, brick maker, for being drunk at that place, was fined 6d. and 6s. 6d. costs.

18 October 1884, Hampshire Chronicle

1885 – Blacksmith: Wanted a Lad as improver to the above trade; to live in house. Apply W. Williams, Blacksmith, Rowland's Castle.

3 January 1885, Portsmouth Evening News

1885 – 3rd Hants Rifle Volunteers: The officers of this Regiment have decided to have a little sham fight of their own on Easter Monday. Half the Regiment is to be concentrated at Petersfield, and the other half at Rowland's Castle, and then the two forces are to march until they face each other, when a battle is to take place. All the Companies are earnestly requested to muster as strong a contingent as possible.

14 March 1885, Hampshire Chronicle

1885 – Southsea Pianoforte Tuners' Association: The members of this Association had a most enjoyable outing on Saturday to Rowland's Castle, to which place they were conveyed in well-appointed vehicles. Ample justice was done to the good fare provided by Mt Hutchings, of the Railway Hotel, and later on a smoking concert was held, when a lengthy programme of a diversified nature was gone through in a most artistic manner, and a most enjoyable evening spent.

24 March 1885, Portsmouth Evening News

1885 – The Brick and Tile Works, Rowland's Castle: On Thursday, April 9th 1885, Clearance Sale of Surplus Stock. King and King are in receipt of instructions to Sell by Auction (to enable an extension of further works), on the above date, at two o'clock, on the premises:-

69,000 Best Red Kiln Bricks, 113,000 Ditto, Seconds, 131,000 Ditto, Thirds.
And about 20,000 Ornamental and Fancy Bricks.

The foregoing will be sold in suitable lots, and will be found of good colour, hard, and well worth the attention of builders and others for outside purposes. To be viewed any time prior upon application to the Foreman, and catalogues to be had

in due time or forwarded upon application to the Auctioneers, Southsea, and 120 Queen-street, Portsea. **4 April 1885, Hampshire Chronicle**

1885 – Volunteer Order – 1st Hants Artillery Volunteers: Regimental Orders by Colonel Godfrey Twiss, late R.A. Drills for the week ending April 11th, 1885, - Sunday Church Parade at 9.45 a.m. Full dress with white gloves. Band and drums and fynes to attend. Monday: Parade in marching order, with helmets, leggings, water bottles, and haversacks, officers and men at 9 a.m., march to the Town Station at 9.30 a.m. and go by the 18.06 a.m. train to Rowland's Castle. Provisions to be carried in haversacks. Twenty rounds of blank ammunition per man to be taken. Field Officers to be mounted. Band and drums and fynes to attend. – On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday there will be no drills. (By order), B.L. Tolixer, Major, H.A., Adjutant, 1st H.A.V.

6 April 1885, Portsmouth Evening News

1885 – Field Days – 1st Hants Artillery Volunteers: The 1st Hants Artillery, under Colonel Godfrey Twiss, mustered about 600, and went by train to Rowland's Castle. They were without their guns, only carrying their small and side arms. From Rowland's Castle they had an eight miles' cross country march to Finchdean, where on the neighbouring downs they were put through a series of manouvres. After refreshment they returned by train to Portsmouth.

7 April 1885, London Daily News

1885 – Died: April 25th, at Rowland's Castle, Edith Mary, only daughter of the late Richard Robinson, of 58, Carrington-street, Oakley Square, London.

6 May 1885, London Evening Standard

1885 – The Extraordinary Burglary at Warblington: Yesterday at the Bench (Havant) before J.E. Cox, Esq., and General Napier, Harry Stanley, alias Carter, and Benjamin Sone were charged on remand with breaking and entering an outhouse of the Rev. J.F.R. Holloway, at Warblington, on the 10th of July, 1881, and stealing therefrom certain rolls of flannel valued at £8. The first witness called was George Stephens, farm baliff to Miss Lyon, of Woodland's Farm, and he stated that on the night of the day in question he was on the road with two other persons from Westbourne to Emsworth, when his attention was called to a man who was looking through a hedge in a plantation. He ran down the road and got upon the bank when he saw the man move away, and subsequently saw him lying down in some grass. He there identified the man as the prisoner Carter, who was wearing a red coat, and he cautioned him to keep to that side of the road and not to

trespass on Woodlands Farm. A few days afterwards he informed the police to his interview with the man. The spot where he first saw the prisoner would be less than half a mile from the prosecutor's house. – The prosecutor, who is the vicar of Southbourne, Sussex, wher he had been living about four years, said that in July, 1881, he lived at Fairfield, Emsworth, and as the house was undergoing repairs, a quantity of goods were removed to an outhouse, which was used as a laundry and dairy. On the 8th of that month the door and the windows were securely locked and the goods safe, but on the 11th or 12th the windows were seen to be interfered with. It was a casement window with four windows, and one of them had been cut out but the windows replaced. It was still fastened, and when he opened the door and examined the goods he found that numerous articles had been taken away, among them being rolls of flannel, calico, new materials for dresses, and thick clothing for children and adults. The least value of the missing goods was £100, but they could not have been replaced for considerably more than that. The entrance had been through the window, which had evidently been opened through the pane which had been removed. – P.S. Knapton, stationed at Havant, deposed that on the 7th instant, in consequence of information given by the prisoner Sone, who was not then in custody, he obtained a warrant and apprehended both prisoners in a brickyard at Rowland's Castle, where they were working. Sone was the first person spoken to, and he told the sergeant that "he thought he was not coming," and "that he wanted it over. He also said that Miss Lyons's baliff had seen them that night. When Carter was taken into custody he said that he knew nothing about the robbery, but Sone said "Yes you do". On the road from Rowland's Castle to Durrants Sone pointed out a field where they had concealed the bags of clothing, and said that wheat was growing there, and that a few days later they had removed the bags to a field at Redhill, and had hidden them under some underwood, but they eventually took them to a brickfield at Rowland's Castle, and concealed them under a willow tree. He (Sone) declared that after that he had never seen the bags of clothing. On Sunday night Sone made a statement to witness as to how the burglary was committed.. – Superintendent Kinshott stated that on Tuesday, the 12th of July, 1881, he proceeded to Fairfield and examined the premises. He saw that the laundry had been entered from from the wondow, and there were marks on the grass outside as of persons having stood there. He afterwards obtained a warrant, and searched Carter's house, but nothing was found. – At this point of the case the Superintendent of Police applied that Sone might be discharged to give evidence, as he (Sone) was at the time a mere boy,

and was no doubt drawn into the affair. – This course was acceded to by the Bench, and Sone was then examined as a witness. – He said that he lived at Durrants, and was a carter and brickmaker, and on the night of the 10th of July, 1881, the prisoner (with whom he was lodging at time) asked him to go to Emsworth with him. They left Durrants between eight and nine o'clock, and when they had reached New Brighton (where the prosecutor's house was) the prisoner asked him to go across the meadows with him saying there was something across there that he wanted. The prisoner took hold of his shoulder and they went together, and when they got to the outhouse the prisoner took his knife from his pocket, removed the putty from the window, took the window out, and undid the hasp. The prisoner then got two sacks from another outhouse, got in through the window, and filled the bags with jackets, woman's jackets, and flannel. Witness was outside keeping watch all the time, and after the prisoner had brought the bags out and replaced the window they carried the bags into a field and concealed them among the wheat. On the following Sunday night they removed the bags into a field at Redhill and concealed them among some brambles and underwood, and three or four days after that they were taken into a brickfield and buried. Witness had no knowledge of what became of the bags or whether they were still buried at the spot he had named. He had not received any money over the affair. Witness corroborated as to hearing the witness Stephens speak to Carter on the night of the burglary, and Carter replied that "he did not know what he was doing there." He remembered the Superintendent searched Carter's house, but the prisoner had threatened the witness that "if he told anybody about the robbery it would be bad dues for him." He (witness) was about 16 years of age at the time, and he now lived in a house next door to the prisoner. – The prisoner, who reserved his defence, was committed for trial at the next County Quarter Sessions, but he was admitted to bail, himself in £200, and surety (Charles Stanley) also for £200.

15 May 1885, [Portsmouth Evening News](#)

1885 – Portsea Convict Prison Officers' Children's Outing: A very successful outing to Rowland's Castle was given to the children of the officials of the Convict Prison on Saturday last. The children accompanied in many cases by their parents and numbering about 200, mustered at the officers' reading-room and marched to the railway station, whence they were conveyed by special train to the pleasant site of the supposititious castle of the apoceryphal Rowland. Here a most enjoyable day was spent, the children entering with great zest into the various sports provided for them. Mr Chief Warder George and other members of the

Library Committee were present. Mr Gart acting as handicapper general. A substantial tea was served in the Railway Hotel, Mrs Hutching's catering leaving nothing to be desired. Later in the evening the adults of the party adjourned to the ball room, where dancing was vigourously sustained till nine o'clock, the onus and honours of the orchestra falling to the hands of Messrs. Snelling, George, Greenfield, and Masters Flynn and Green. At 9.15 the return journey was commenced and home was reached in good time.

14 July 1885, Portsmouth Evening News

1885 – Petersfield County Bench – A Case Dismissed: Samuel Rook, landlord of the Fountain Inn, Rowland's Castle, was summoned by Inspector Adams for permitting drunkenness on licensed premises. – The case was dismissed.

20 August 1885, Portsmouth Evening News

1885 – The annual outing of the employees and friends of the Portsea Island Co-Operative Society took place on Wednesday last, to Rowland's Castle, where a most enjoyable day was spent.

26 August 1885, Portsmouth Evening News

1885 – A good Business Connection for disposal, together with orders on hand. – S. Rook, Fountain Inn, Rowland's Castle.

17 December 1885, Portsmouth Evening News

1885 – Havant Petty Sessions – Straying on the Highway: Henry Stanley, alias Carter, was summoned for allowing his horse to stray on the highway between Rowland's Castle and the Staunton Arms at Durrants on the 24th ult. The animal was found by P.C. Smallbones early in the morning and taken back to the defendant. – He was fined 1s. and 9s. costs.

26 December 1885, Hampshire Telegraph

1886 – Rowland's Castle: Last evening a Gospel temperance meeting took place at the School-room. The Rev. Savage opened the meeting, and the chair was taken by Mr Bambridge. Messrs Clarke and Peach delivered addresses, and Miss L. Marshall presided at the harmonium. A good choir was present, and a pleasant evening was spent.

8 January 1886, Portsmouth Evening News

1886 – The Easter Manouvres – The Advance on Portsmouth – Official Details: The difficulties which had been anticipated in arranging for manouvres by Volunteers on Easter Monday at Portsmouth have, as had been anticipated, proved very serious, and though there is little reason to fear a breakdown, it is certain that the condition of the agricultural land used for the field-days of 1882 and 1886 will

be such as to make it impossible for military manouvres to be hold there without causing very great damage, to pay for which there is no provision. In consequence of this, Colonel Davies (Sir G. Willis's A.A. and Q.M.G., Southern Division has been prospecting ground more remote from Portsmouth than these unavailable northern slopes of the Portsdown Ridge, and there is now every probability that the Easter Monday operations will take place on the downland in the vicinity of Chalton and Clanfield, where it is believed the landowners and occupiers will offer no objection to the presence of the troops. The distance of the field out of Portsmouth is, however, some 12 or 13 miles northward, and seven or eight from the nearer Portsdown forts, where some thousands of the Volunteers will be quartered from the Thursday and Friday nights; and under these circumstances it will be necessary for all these Volunteers to be conveyed by railway some distance from Portsmouth on Easter Monday morning. This contiguency has been submitted to the South-Western Railway Company, whose managers have consented to allow the homeward journey to be broken at Rowland's Castle, though it is not certain whether the troops will entrain their after the operations, or move on Petersfield and join the railway there. A more probable arrangement is that the corps from London will entrain at Buriton siding, and Rowland's Castle will be retained for those which have to go back to Portsmouth, Brighton, and other places in Hampshire and Sussex. In consequence of matters having to be arranged in this complicated manner, the general plans of the Southern District staff require an amount of elaboration beyond the needs of ordinary Volunteer review matters; but a great deal of assistance is expected from the circumstance that the greater portion of the troops will have been under military control for several days, either in quarters in Portsmouth or in the marching column under Colonel Methuen, C.B., and the number of men to be brought from London on Easter Monday morning will be very small. For the troops at Portsmouth the ordinary stations will be available, and for those on the Ridge Forts, Havant and Cosham will be very convenient.

As the returns of corps forming Col. Metuen's marching column will not be complete for a few days yet, the Colonel has not, so far, been able to work out the full details of his two day's progress; but the general idea which has been framed indicates the probability of as interesting and practical work at any that has ever been done by Volunteers at Easter. The column will, as previously, leave London on Good Friday morning and detrain at Petersfield, the old strating point. Generally the column will be supposed to represent the advanced guard of a force

moving from Aldershot against Portsmouth, and the first day will be mainly devoted to the practice of outpost work, which can be done with the more completeness from the fact that there will be no actual enemy to reckon with, and that the distance to billets will in no case involve a very long march. The number and position of these will greatly depend on the extent of Colonel Methuen's command, which in consequence of the parallel operations at Dover and the large number of corps in barracks will not, it is anticipated, be quite so large this Easter as on former occasions. As soon as the returns are in and the numbers to be provided known, there is no doubt Colonel Methen will use his old activity in once more obtaining from farmers and other people the use of barns and other buildings necessary to house his men on Good Friday night, and which, with clean straw and Government blankets have afforded very good shelter for corps on the march. On the Saturday it is hoped that Col. Methuen will find some augmentation from the Hampshire Yeomanry Cavalry, perhaps some of the volunteers who have been lying in the Portsdown Forts, and also those volunteers who have not been able to start from London till that morning; and thus reinforced he will resume his direct advance upon the Northern Defences with all the additional precautions suggested from the knowledge that this time there will be an actual enemy in the way. This enemy will now of course come out of Portsmouth, and may, according to circumstances, be composed entirely of Regulars or entirely of Volunteers, more probably of both, but it is pretty safe to say that the 54th Royal Irish Lancers will contribute something to the force, which will be in strength according to the power Colonel Methuen will have, The operations will be mainly of the outpost kind, and it is thought best that the work shall be got over in time to admit of an early finish, especially as some corps not provided with quarters may have many little details of distribution to make. Sunday will be of course, a quiet day of church parade; but the whole of the general idea being continuous till Monday night, it is to be assumed that on the Sunday the Portsmouth army has been reinforced, and has once more seized Portsdown Hill – the forts being regarded as non-existent – and, as a consequence, the northern forces has retired to Clanfield. To this distant point the centre of interest will have shifted on Easter Monday morning, and then the regiments available will be divided into two equal forces. Colonel Methuen's men will start from Portsmouth early by march route and train to Rowland's Castle, and set as the rear guard of a force retiring on Petersfield, and ready to make a stand on the line of country between Chalton and Clanfield, in order that the main body may

retire in an orderly manner and with all its train. The Southern Force will start later for Rowland's Castle, and do its best to overtake and defeat the Northern Rear Guard before the army corps it is covering has reached safety in the streets of Petersfield. At present nothing is being said about a march past, and indeed there may be none; but possibly information in regard to this may come later with the special ideas for the two forces. **11 March 1886, Portsmouth Evening News**

1886 – The Easter Volunteer Manouvres: The marching column to Portsmouth, which Colonel Methuen will command, will consist of 80 officers and 1,750 men. The signalling staff will consist of 48 men, and the mounted troops will be supported by a troop of 20 of the Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry and 14 mounted infantrymen of the Victoria Rifles. The contingents of different corps forming the column will be as follows:- Middlesex Yeomanry, 20; London Engineers, 120; 3rd London Rifles, 349; Victoria Rifles, 85; 4th Middlesex, 223; Civil Service, 242; Customs Rifles, 89; 2nd Volunteer Battalion, West Surrey, 92; 3rd Volunteer Battalion, West Surrey, 52; 4th Volunteer Battalion, West Surrey, 300; Volunteer Medical Staff Corps, 75. The senior Volunteer officers going with the column are Lt.-Colonel Laurie, 3rd London; Colonel Mills, Civil Service; Lt.-Colonel Lewis, 4th Middlesex; and Lt.-Colonel Haddan, 4th Volunteer Battalion, West Surrey. The following is a complete list of the regiments and corps which will take part in the Portsmouth Operations, with the strength and headquarters of each corps:-

Corps	Strength	Headquarters
Middlesex Yeomanry	20	Rowland's Castle
2nd Middlesex Artillery	-	Fort Grange
City of London Artillery	500	Southsea Castle
City of London Engineers	365	Milldean Barracks
2nd London Rifles	630	Fort Purbrook
3rd London Rifles	745	Royal Pier Hotel
Victoria Rifles	85	Naval Hotel
West London Rifles	294	Forton Barracks
Civil Service Rifles	264	Fort Southwick
Queen's Westminster	551	Eastney Barracks
15th Middlesex R.V.	394	None
18th Middlesex	600	Fort Gomer
3rd Surrey Rifles	379	Fort Nelson
5th Surrey Rifles	350	Fort Nelson

1st V.B.R.W. Surrey Regt.	556	Fort Nelson
2nd V.B.R.W. Surrey Regt.	207	Fort Nelson
3rd V.B.R.W. Surrey Regt.	357	Fort Nelson
4th V.B.R.W. Surrey Regt.	500	Fort Widley
1st Sussex R.V.	480	Rowland's Castle

30 March 1886, Portsmouth Evening News

1886 – The Easter Manouvres: The arrangements made by Lieutenant-General Sir George Willis for the field operations near Portsmouth, and of Colonel Methuen for the marching column from Petersfield, have now been approved by the Commander-in-Chief, and little now remains to be done save the appointment of the Staff and the distribution of the forces into brigades. The latest addition to Colonel Metuen's column is a detachment from the 2nd Sussex Rifles 150 strong, which it is expected will be joined to the flanking party of the 1st Sussex, and which on Good Friday night will lie at Rowland's Castle with the Middlesex Yeomanry. With this addition Colonel Methuen's command is brought up to over two thousand, and it may yet approach even nearly the proportions of the larger columns in the Dover-road.

7 April 1886, Hampshire Advertiser

1886 – Died: On the 6th inst., at Rowland's Castle, Joseph Marshall, baker, aged 64 years.

13 April 1886, Portsmouth Evening News

1886 – The Easter Manouvres: The arrangements for the Portsmouth field-day on Easter Monday are now complete, and there is every prospect of an unusually instructive series of manouvres, in which about 5,000 regulars and 6,000 volunteers will take part. On the latter force one-third will have marched down under the command of Colonel, the Hon. Paul Methuen, and they will be joined on Easter Monday morning by the volunteers from the barracks and forts in and about Portsmouth, except the artillery, who will be employed at Eastney, Fort Cumberland, Southsea Castle, and other forts as garrison artillery. This will be one of the special features of the field-day, that for the first time on such occasion there will be no artillerymen drilling as riflemen, but they will be at their proper work with the big guns.

The rendezvous of the volunteers who will form the Northern Force, will be on the northern slope of Butser Hill, about two miles south-west of Petersfield. The Southern Force, consisting of regular troops, will be under the command of Colonel Sir F. Festing, Royal Marine Artillery. Each arm of the service will be represented, and the Royal Engineers will bring with them a war balloon, which

will be used in connection with the flag signallers. The balloon will be inflated (as at a previous Easter review) at Havant, and will accompany the Southern Army to their rendezvous near Rowland's Castle. Lieutenant-General Sir George Willis, the Governor of Portsmouth has been able to secure an ample site for the manouvres, stretching from Butser Hill on the north to Waterloo and Rowland's Castle on the south. The eastern boundary is the South-Western railway, and there is an average breadth of three miles. Most of this is hilly, uncultivated land, with a few patches of ground covered with crops, which it would injure if marched over; all the rest of the cultivated land has been generously placed at the disposal of General Willis. The manouvres will begin about noon, and will be concluded with a march past on Windmill Hill, near Chalton, midway between Petersfield and Rowland's Castle. This hill is one of the highest on the site of the manouvres, and from it is the best view of the sham fight will be obtained. The troops will then march off to Buriton Siding on the South-eastern Railway, where they will entrain for London. The nearest station on the Brighton and South Coast Line is Havant, from which there will be frequent trains to Rowland's Castle, which is about four miles from Chalton.

19 April 1886, Morning Post

1886 – The Portsmouth Manouvres: The marching column of about 2,000 volunteers which started from London on Good Friday morning for Petersfield, and fought its way under Colonel Methuen over Butser-hill and War Down, and captured Windmill-hill on the same day, started again at an early hour yesterday morning for the purpose of reaching Portsmouth. On Friday the defending force consisted of the Hampshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and the 1st and 2nd Sussex Rifles, one battalion, under Colonel Tamplin, of the 1st Sussex, the whole acting under Colonel the Hon. C. Crichton. But yesterday these troops came over and joined hands with Colonel Methuen's force, which then consisted of about 2,000 of all ranks. No. 1 column, under Colonel Laurie, which came in for the chief share of the work in the opening day, was now told off to make a first attack on the defence, while Colonel Methuen, who pushed on with the 2nd column on the left, made a great onslaught where least expected. Colonel Lewis, of the 4th Middlesex (West London) Rifles, had command of this column, which comprised a strong battalion of his own regiment, the 1st Middlesex (Victorias), 2nd, 3rd and 4th Volunteer battalions of the West Surrey Regiment, and as before-mentioned, the 1st and 2nd Sussex. The right column, under Colonel Laurie, included 350 of his own corps, the 1st London Engineers, and the 12th and 15th Middlesex Rifles. Colonel F. Festing, of the Royal Marine Artillery, commanded the defence, his

force comprising about 100 of 5th Royal Irish Lancers, a battalion of the Devonshire Regiment, another of the Woecestershire Regiment, and the 2nd London Rifles, who occupied Fort Purbrook. The 2nd Sussex, according to the latest orders issued, were not shown as being included in the force, but at the last moment Colonel Cantlon's men were requisitioned, and it was well for Sir F. Festing that this was done, as it was this corps that had to bear the brunt of the fight. Col. Festing had placed these men on his extreme right near Farlington redoubt, but little thought what a warm corner he had selected for them. He concentrated his forces more to the front of Purbrook forts, from which point his information doubtless led him to believe he would be attacked; but he was deceived, for the left marching column, though known to be on that flank, was thought to be a feint, whereas the reverse was the case, Methuen, who was but little opposed, was thus enabled to proceed on through Havant and Bedhampton to Farlington before meeting with anything like resistance; and once up there the battle may be said to have been won, for though the firing went on for some time longer it only became too patent that Col. Festing had lost his chance. General Sir G. Willis, commanding the Southern Division, who witnessed the operations throughout, called mounted officers together, and mentioned one or two defects that he had noticed. He highly complimented Colonel Methuen on his skilful attack, and told Col. Festing that he had allowed his troops to be too readily driven in when under cover, and appeared not to have watched his flank sufficiently. The men then marched on to Portsmouth and took up their quarters.

Visitors desirous of witnessing the fight on Monday should detrain at the Rowland's Castle station, on the London and South-Western railway, which is within a comparatively short walk of the battlefield. If they keep to the Windmill-hill, around which the chief struggle is expected to take place, they will certainly be able to see all that goes on; but if they get down on the slopes they will not only impede the movements of troops, but also miss much of the spectacle. Operations will commence there about 11 o'clock.

25 April 1886, *Lloyds Weekly Newspaper*

1886 – The Battle near Portsmouth: The so-called Portsmouth manouvres, which took place on Easter Monday on the Hampshire Heights, brought the endurance and the physical energies of the Volunteers to an almost extreme test. It was rather a grim joke on the part of the military authorities to associate the proceedings with the name of Portsmouth at all, inasmuch as the southern extremity of the ground of operations was somewhere about ten miles from the town. Many of the

corps, therefore, that were quartered at the various forts on the north of the town had to march eight or nine miles to the scene of the manouvres before they began the real day's work, and then, tired out, as they must have been with their unwonted exertions, had the wearisome miles to march back again. These remarks do not apply to that fortunate part of the force which were billeted almost on the fields of battle, or to that which came down from London in the morning and detrained at the villages of Buriton and Rowland's Castle, where they entrained again for the return journey. Nevertheless a large number of the men engaged must have had a severe, almost breaking, strain thrown upon them in consequence of the situation of the area selected for the manouvres. The site chosen, however, had on the other hand, manifold advantages. The scenery is magnificent, the nature of the ground is admirably adapted for military operations, and its difficulty of access prevented the attendance of that inconvenient number of spectators which so often mars the best laid plans on similar occasions. It must not be supposed, however, that care had not been taken to provide as far as possible for the health and comfort of the men who formed the marching column. The commanding officers received instructions that when the men had returned to their billets for the night they were not to be disturbed until next morning, and that they were not to be hurried over their dinners or their morning meal. Many other similar precautions for the convenience of the men were taken.

The general idea of the day's proceedings was that the main body of the attacking army having been beaten, its commander was forced to retire, having given instructions to Colonel Methuen, in command of the rearguard, to endeavour to hold in check the enemy advancing from Portsmouth until the main body should have effected its retreat through Petersfield.

The cavalry of the northern force took up its position along Chalton-lane, holding the line running west to east, its right resting on Clanfield, its centre being on Windmill-hill, and its left being at Chalton. At half past eleven o'clock the Hants Yeomanry, whose helmets sparkled in the sun, threw out scouts on the right and to the south of Windmill-hill, while the Victoria Mounted Infantry and the Middlesex Yeomanry scouted along the heights overlooking the Claydon-road. While they were thus employed the entire force of the Irish Lancers dashed out from a road sheltered by a thicket which ran some distance up the southern face of the hill, formed line, and charged the Yeomanry, who were unprepared to receive them, and being the weaker party as well as in disorder, the latter were ordered to retire. A number of the Lancers then dismounted and fired upon the

windmill which was still held by the Victoria Mounted Infantry, who dismounted and returned the fire. It was decided, however, that the hill had been carried, and the cavalry of the northern force were ordered to retire, which they did under the fire of the dismounted Lancers. The Yeomanry were followed in their retreat by the Lancers who rode down the hill until they came in sight of the red-coats of Colonel Methuen's force, which were posted near the Coach and Horses Inn in the dip by the side of the main road at the foot of War Down. Just as they were about to retire they were taken in the flank by the 15th Middlesex, who lay in ambush behind a hedge running on the west of the main road, and they were forced to retire down a hollow on their left, where they were pursued by the Yeomanry, and from that time nothing more was seen of them during the rest of the engagement.

The burst of the southern cavalry upon Windmill-hill gave a key to the tactics of Colonel F. Festing, which he steadily and successfully pursued throughout the day, which was to force his adversary's centre, while he amused him by a pretended attack with his right, and tumbled his adversary's right down the heights into the ravine through which the main road ran, where they were entirely at his mercy. The burst of cavalry on Windmill-hill had the effect of entirely preventing Colonel Methuen from ascertaining the movement of his adversary by means of his cavalry, while the dash of the Lancers towards War Down gave Colonel Festing an insight into the position of his opponent. For some reason which it is difficult to comprehend the left of the right brigade of the northern force was left without any communication being established between it and the left brigade, a weak force of Yeomanry alone remaining to protect the flank of the line. Colonel Methuen had evidently sought to strengthen his line on his left, and in doing so a gap was left in the line which Colonel Festing speedily took advantage of.

After the cavalry affair was over an interval of about half an hour elapsed before any fresh incident occurred. Then a strong force of the southern infantry suddenly appeared on the northern slopes of Windmill-hill. The first to advance was Lieutenant-Colonel Somers Lewis with the 4th Middlesex, who at once extended in skirmishing order and doubled down the north-eastern slopes of the hill, where they took shelter in the furze which grows thickly on the level ground at its base. On the slopes of the hill in the rear were massed several strong battalions, which encouraged the belief that the main attack of the southern force was to be made on their adversary's right. The 4th Middlesex, however, were sacrificed for the good of the whole, and instead of the strong battalions in their rear supporting them in

their attack on the northern left they were driven away to their left along Chalton-lane, and were then hurried with irrestatible force upon Colonel Methuen's right, while the southern battalions marching along the Portsmouth and Petersfield road cut Colonel Methuen's force in two through the gap which been left in the line and completed the ruin of the northern right. The troops of the northern right were driven from position to position, and instead of retiring just under the shelter of the crests of the hills, where they could have made a stand, they ran down into the gullies like a flock of sheep, where they were exposed to the fire of their enemy as they endeavoured to ascend the steep slopes in their rear, only to find when they had gained the opposite heights that they were taken in flank and had again to run the gauntlet in another ravine. The result was that they became a mere mob, and when they reached the level ground on the west of the main road they were exposed to cross fires from three different battalions.

The message that the enemy was in full retreat brought up General Willis and his staff, and a consultation was then held as to the possibility of letting the people see some of the troops marching past. There was very little time, but General Willis called together the Lancer escorts, and taking post on the green sward at the foot of Winmill-hill, the troops who were returning to Rowland's Castle marched past in an irregular manner just as they returned from the field. There was no enclosure, and the bulk of the crowd contented themselves with seeing the ceremony from the hill. The Hampshire Artillery, under Colonel Twiss, and the 1st and 2nd Sussex, and the 2nd and 3rd Hants were the only Volunteers who marched past. They reached their train at Rowland's Castle about half past 5, and the Portsmouth men were home soon after 8 o'clock. During the day the ambulance waggons and their attendants were not brought into requisition. Two or three men, however, got a little shaking through falling down some of the steepest slopes, and a civilian was badly hurt on his way back to Havant, when his horse ran away and ultimately threw him. He was attended to by a Volunteer surgeon. Everyone has spoken highly of the arrangements, and it was only regretted that the artillery, cavalry, and engineers of the regular army were not represented as they should have been. As a spectacle, the proceedings were well worth seeing, but they so obviously lacked many essentials that the sham fight was a greater sham than usual.

28 April 1886, Hampshire Advertiser

1886 – Wanted: a respectable Young Person to assist in bar and make herself useful; must be quick and have good reference. – Apply to Railway Hotel, Rowland’s Castle. **15 May 1886, Portsmouth Evening News**

1886 – To Builders, Speculators, and Others: Requiring Land to Build a House. – For Sale, in one or two plots, 500 years’ Leasehold Building Land, at Redhill, Rowland’s Castle, each plot measuring about 100 feet frontage, with depth of 200 feet. – Mr Crasweller, 28, Russell-street, Southsea.

16 June 1886, Portsmouth Evening News

1886 – Wanted: A respectable Young Woman, about 17 or 18 years of age, for three months, to assist in general house-work . – Apply Fountain Hotel, Rowland’s Castle. **17 June 1886, Portsmouth Evening News**

1886 – To be Let: For the summer months, a well Furnished Villa, pleasantly situated at Rowland’s Castle; moderate terms. – Apply to Railway Hotel, Landport. **19 June 1886, Hampshire Telegraph**

1886 – The Cottage, Red Hill, Rowland’s Castle, to let, furnished, six rooms and field as playground. Inquire on the Premises.

5 July 1886, Portsmouth Evening News

1886 – Outing: The sergeants of the Royal Marine Artillery had their annual outing on Wednesday and spent a very pleasant afternoon at Rowland’s Castle, arriving home between two and three o’clock on Thursday afternoon.

16 July 1886, Portsmouth Evening News

1886 – Found: Black Retriever, on Saturday, 17th, at Rowland’s Castle. If not claimed within three days will be sold. J. King, Rowland’s Castle.

22 July 1886, Portsmouth Evening News

1886 – Outing – Yesterday the teachers and friends of the Sunday schools in connection with the Church of All Saints, Landport, had an outing to Rowland’s Castle and Leigh Park. After tea, cricket and other games were indulged in, and the party reached home about ten, all having spent a most enjoyable day. The arrangements were carried out in a most satisfactory manner by Messrs. E. Dunham and Baigent. **14 August 1886, Portsmouth Evening News**

1886 – Preliminary Advertisement – Redhill, near Rowland’s Castle and Havant: Pleasantly situated and Freehold Country House, with Gardens, Orchard, Paddock, and Building Sites. King and King are in receipt of instructions from the Owner to Sell by Auction, at the Property Saled Rooms, Portsea, on September 22nd, 1886, in Five Lots:-

Lot 1. – The Capacious Country House, known as Redhill Farmhouse, with ranges of Farm Buildings and a small cottage in the rear, kitchen and pleasure gardens, large orchard, and Paddock or Two Small Meadows.

Lot 2. – A Desirable Plot of Freehold Land abutting from the High Road to Horndean, with a very long frontage thereto.

Lot 3. – Rowland’s Castle Road, with outbuildings thereon, forming part of the brick yard and tile works.

Lot 4. – A very pleasantly situated Plot of Meadow Land, forming a good Building Site, with Double Frontages into the Hambledon (?) and Rowland’s Castle Roads.

Lot 5. – A Piece of Rough Land, forming part of the Brick and Tile Works, having a long Frontage into the Rowland’s Castle Road.

The whole of the foregoing are in the occupation of the Owner, Mrs Pearson, and possession will be given upon completion.

To be viewed by cards only, which, with particulars and conditions of sale (with plans attached), may be had in due course, or will be forwarded upon application to Messrs Pearce and Son, Solicitors, Union-street, Portsea.

21 August 1886, Hampshire Telegraph

1886 – Advertisement: Rowland’s Castle Brick, Tile, and Terracotta Works. Dark Red and Rich Red Facing Bricks, Moulded and Ornamental Brickwork. Plain and Ornamental Roof and Ridge Tiles, Finials and Terminals. Unequalled for Beauty of Colour and Durability. Paving Bricks, Paving Tiles, Garden Edging. Prices and Illustrated sheets on application. Thos. Piggott, Manager.

28 August 1886, Hampshire Telegraph

1886 – Woodhouse Farm: About three quarters of a mile from Rowland’s Castle Station. To be Sold by Auction by Messrs Wyatt & Son, on Thursday, the 30th September, 1886, on the premises of Woodhouse Farm, close to Rowland’s Castle, at one o’clock precisely, by direction of Sir Jervoise Clarke Jervoise, Bart., - The following Live Stock, from Woodhouse and Idsworth Farms. The well-bred Southdown Flock, consisting of 150 ewes of the usual ages, 350 ewe and wether

lambs, and 4 rams, 32 shorthorn dairy cows, a shorthorn yearling bull. 12 Alderbey Dairy Cows, five weaner heifers, well-bred Alderney two yearling bull, black cob mare six years old, about one hundred head of poultry, four wheel spring cart, and a set of light harness.

The stock may be seen at Woodhouse Farm on the morning of the Sale, and catalogues obtained of Messrs Newman and Appleby, Estate Agents, Fareham; at Mr Hutchings' Railway Hotel, Rowland's Castle; and of Messrs Wyatt and Son, Auctioneer, Valuer, and Estate Agents, East-street, Havant.

11 September 1886, Hampshire Telegraph

1886 – Death: On the 17th instant at Durrants, Rowland's Castle, John Wingham, aged 73. Buried 29 October 1886, St. John the Baptist Church, Redhill.

27 October 1886, Hampshire Advertiser

1886 – For Sale: A very quiet and useful Pony, together with a new Governess's Car and new set of Brown Harness; in all a very neat lot. To be Sold reasonable. – Apply to R. Faulker, Rowland's Castle.

4 November 1886, Portsmouth Evening News

1886 – Redhill House, Rowland's Castle: On Friday next, November 18th, 1886, King & King having Sold the residence, are instructed by the Owner to Sell by Auction, as above, at Twelve o'clock, the greater portion of the well made Household Furniture, comprising mahogany pedestal sideboard with carved raised back, mahogany three tier dinner waggon, dining, Pembroke, card, and other tables, mahogany and walnut bureaux, 4ft. 6in. covered in velvet, rosewood frame sofa in crettone, Silver Punch Ladle, a few plated articles, etc. bedsteads, mattresses, feather beds, mahogany and other washstands, mahogany chest of drawers, bedstep commode, toilet glasses, Brussels and Kidderminster carpets, fenders, fireirons, etc., wheel barometer, oak hall chair, 7ft. oak settle, butler's mahogany tray and stand, two dinner services, small quantity of China and glass, large meat safe, and sundry useful kitchen requisites.

On view the morning of sale, and catalogues had in due time of the Auctioneers.

6 November 1886, Hampshire Telegraph



**PARK
DESIGN
& PRINT**

Printed by Park Design & Print
Part of Park Community Enterprises
*Established to give young people
real life work experience.*

023 9248 9640
pdp@pcs.hants.sch.uk