

THE AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION IN HAMPSHIRE, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE ACREAGE RETURNS OF 1801.

By R. A. PELHAM, M.A., PH.D.

A RECENT volume of the Field Club *Proceedings* contains a summary of much of the printed material relating to the development of Hampshire agriculture since the 16th century.¹ The author stresses particularly the advanced state of local farming in the 18th century, but makes no reference to the Acreage Returns of 1801, preserved at the Public Record Office, from which it is possible both to check and to amplify the statements of contemporary observers whom he quotes. Before examining the returns, however, it would be as well to take into account the circumstances under which they were called for, because agricultural statistics on a systematic annual basis—the Fourth of June Returns as we know them to-day—date only from 1866.

The closing years of the 18th century were a period of great economic and social distress which derived in part from the war with France and in part from prohibitive food prices resulting from bad harvests.² The government's main difficulty in attempting to grapple with the problems was its lack of accurate knowledge concerning agricultural productivity throughout the country, and although information was obtained from a variety of sources and incorporated in the reports of parliamentary committees it gave only a generalized picture.³ So in the early autumn of 1801 the Secretary of State induced the clergy to co-operate in what was really the first crop census ever undertaken in this country.⁴ Printed forms were distributed to each incumbent asking for a statement of the acreage in his parish devoted to the cultivation of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, peas, beans, turnips or rape, and rye, respectively, and space was left for comment. Unfortunately, the request had no statutory backing, and although the Archbishop of Canterbury in his circular letter to the clergy stated that he was "persuaded that it may be conducive to the Public Good" he asked only that they should give the desired information as far as

1. G. E. Fussell, "Four Centuries of Farming Systems in Hampshire, 1500-1900," in *Proc. Hants Field Club*, XVII, Part 3 (1952), pp. 264-287.

2. Conditions during the decade 1791-1801 are given in Barnes, D. G., *A History of the English Corn Laws, 1660-1846*, 1930, pp. 69-86.

3. See *Parliamentary History*, XXXV, col. 778. For further discussion on the purpose of the census see Davies, K. G., and Fussell, G. E., "Worcestershire in the Acreage Returns for 1801," in *Trans. Worcs. Arch. Soc.* XXVII, N.S. (1951), and "The Agricultural Geography of Warwickshire during the Napoleonic Wars," by the present writer in *Trans. Birmingham Arch. Soc.*, vol. 68 (1952).

4. The returns form part of the Home Office records, and are grouped according to dioceses. Those for Winchester diocese are indexed as H.O. 67, bundle 24.

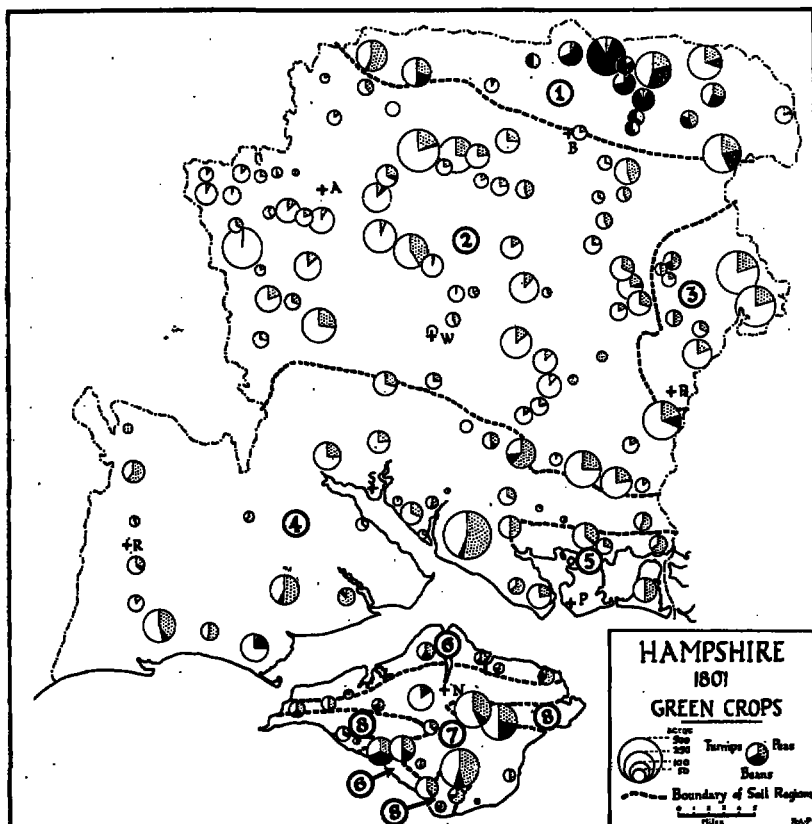


Fig. 1. The soil regions are based on Vancouver's classification which is as follows :—

- (1) Woodlands and the Wastes of Bagshot Clay, Sand, Gravel and Peat.
- (2) Strong flinty Loams and hazel Mould on Chalk occasionally veined with Peat. Peat in most of the valleys.
- (3) Malm Sand and gravelly Loam, Clay and Peat upon the Wastes of Woolmer and Alice Holt Forests.
- (4) Light Loams mixed with Clay and calcareous Marl. Peat in the low grounds, particularly in the Forests, Chace, etc.
- (5) Chalk of Portsdown with strong flinty Loam and hazel Loam in the Islands and low grounds.
- (6) Tough, strong Clay and argillaceous Marl.
- (7) Tender Loam with argillaceous and calcareous Marl and Chalk.
- (8) Similar to (2).

The letters indicate : A—Andover ; B—Basingstoke ; N—Newport ; P—Portsmouth ; Pe—Petersfield ; R—Ringwood ; S—Southampton ; W—Winchester.

they could "without great inconvenience."⁵ Consequently, the amount of care taken in filling up the forms varied greatly. At Christchurch and Twyford special surveys were undertaken and the figures may be regarded as accurate. But for many places they are much less reliable, several clergymen complaining either that farmers had deliberately understated their acreages or had refused information altogether.⁶ Then at Fareham the figures were said to include only the enclosed lands. A further difficulty was the abnormal state of affairs at the time. For example, the wheat acreage was stated to be above average at Botley "on Account of the enormous high Price," and at Arreton and Calbourne in the Isle of Wight because of the failure of the turnip crop the previous year, wheat being sown in its place. In one case, Droxford, much new ground was said to have been broken up and sown entirely with wheat, but this practice was no doubt fairly common.⁷ Thus we cannot as a rule rely upon the figures of any particular parish, yet when mapped in symbol form the statistics fall into patterns that inspire some measure of confidence in their general accuracy because they conform remarkably well to the regional geography of the county.⁸

For purposes of mapping the crops listed in the returns have been rearranged. The acreages under peas, beans and turnips have been combined in Fig. 1 and the grain acreages in Fig. 2. The crops in each parish which formed at least 10 per cent. of the total recorded acreages for that parish have been regarded as "significant" and the main groupings have been mapped in Fig. 3. Potatoes have not been mapped because at this period they were not an important field crop in Hampshire.⁹ Although the government was encouraging the growth of potatoes as a substitute for grain food¹⁰ the crop reached significant proportions in only one parish, St. Mary's, Southampton. Elsewhere potatoes were confined mainly to gardens or, as at Stratfieldsaye, to small plots

5. A notice relating to the circular letter was published in the *Hampshire Chronicle* for September 14th, 1801.

6. For example, the return for Hayling (with Idsworth chapel) stated "Mr. Henry Budd and Mr. Joseph Craster would give no account." Opposition by farmers who feared that information they gave might lead to increased tithes or taxes may have been particularly strong in Hampshire because a Wiltshire rector ascribed the lack of response in his parish of Biddestone St. Peter to "the Example of the Hampshire Farmers held up to them in the Provincial Papers" (H.O. 67, bundle 23). The Committee of the South Hants Agricultural Society when seeking similar information complained about "the tenaciousness of the farmers, and their groundless apprehension of involving themselves in difficulties" (Hampshire Repository, I, 1799, p. 72).

7. In 1795 the district around King's Somborne and Stockbridge was said to have been "chiefly a down country, but now mostly broken up and converted to tillage" (*Annals of Agriculture*, XXIII, 1795, p. 356).

8. It should be noted that chapelries are sometimes returned separately, though more often included within the parish return. Many hamlets that were chapelries in 1801 are separate civil parishes to-day, and this has been taken into account when plotting the symbols.

9. In Wickham parish "There have indeed of late years been about 10 or 12 acres of potatoes planted, which have answered very well; but this crop, though it makes the ground clean, greatly impoverishes the soil, and renders it by no means fit for a crop of wheat to follow: but if it have a winter's fallow, it will be in proper order to produce a clear and good crop of barley" (Hampshire Repository, I, p. 72).

10. Barnes, *op. cit.*, p. 81.

carved out of the waste by permission of the lord of the manor. Rye, although included in Fig. 2, was also of little importance, reaching significance in only one parish, Farnborough, where 38½ acres were returned. It is said to have been grown as a grain crop only in the neighbourhood of Christchurch¹¹; elsewhere it was fed off to animals in the early spring when keep was scarce.¹²

In the absence of a modern soil survey of Hampshire, Vancouver's classification has been adopted as a basis for mapping. But it is only on broad, general lines which conform to the main geological structure of the county, though more detailed descriptions of local conditions occur in the letterpress.¹³ It is these local conditions that are so well brought out by the maps. Indeed, much can be deduced about the nature of the soils in a locality from the proportions of crops in the symbols. This is particularly the case in Fig. 1 because turnips thrive on light soils and beans on heavy ones, whilst peas prefer loamy conditions. For example, in the Tertiary zone of north Hampshire (District 1) the bean crop is the chief criterion, with its main concentration upon the London Clay. But wherever the generally lighter Bagshot or Bracklesham Beds occur, either as an extensive overlay towards the eastern end of the zone or as smaller outliers towards the west, the bean acreage contracts rapidly in favour of turnips and peas.

On the Chalk (District 2) there is a remarkable consistency in all three maps. In Fig. 1 beans occur in some half dozen parishes only, and even then in negligible quantities. The ratio of peas to turnips varies somewhat, increasing slightly where Clay-with-Flints is in evidence, but the turnip is everywhere firmly established. In over 50 parishes acreages of 100 or more were recorded,¹⁴ and in only one, West Meon, was none recorded. Fig. 2 shows that on the high ground overlooking the Weald, where Clay-with-Flints is most extensive, the wheat sector increases slightly at the expense of barley, but elsewhere there is no appreciable deviation from a fixed pattern in which all three grain crops are evenly balanced.

In the western fringes of the Weald (District 3) the ratio of turnips to the other green crops is generally higher on the lighter Folkestone and Sandgate Beds than along the scarp-foot zone where the parishes straddle the Lower Chalk, Upper Greensand and Gault outcrops. This distinction is also apparent in Fig. 2 where

11. There were said to be 42 acres at Christchurch and 26 at Ringwood. The only other substantial amounts were at Bramshott (39½ acres) and Headley (26 acres) in District 3.

12. This was stated to be the case at King's Somborne (see also Vancouver, *General View of the Agriculture of Hampshire*, 1810, p. 137).

13. Vancouver's soil regions should be compared with the maps of Major Relief Regions of Hampshire (p. 306) and Land Use Regions of the Isle of Wight (p. 400) in "The Land of Britain," Part 89 (Hampshire), by F. W. H. Green (1940).

14. The largest recorded acreages were at Over Wallop (500), Headley (426), Whitchurch (416), Bramshott (386½), Wonston (350), Buriton (304) and Hambledon (300).

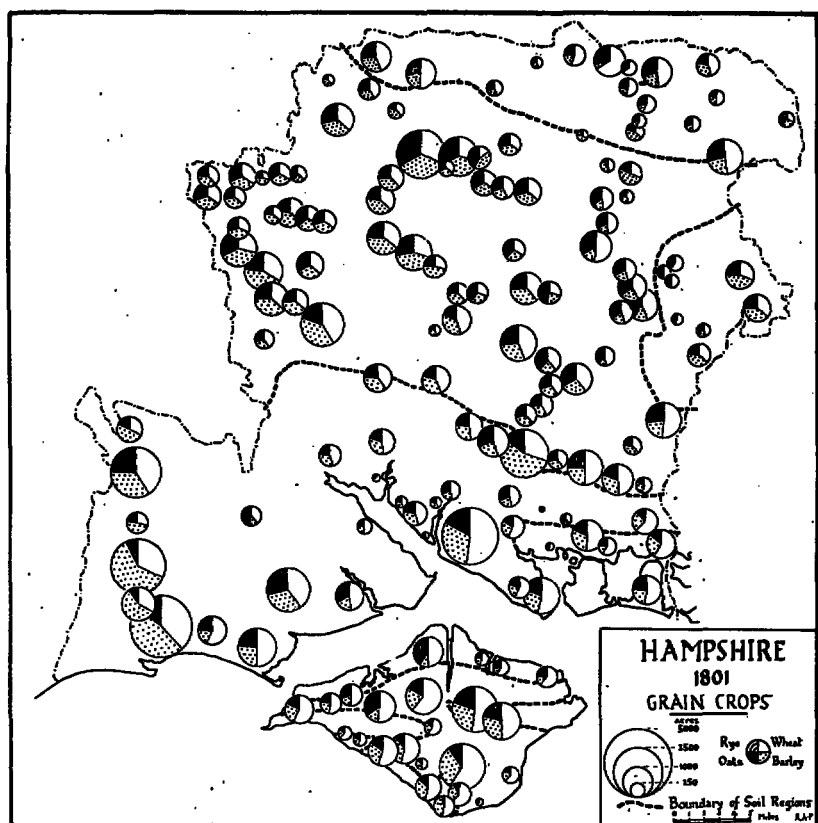


Fig. 2

barley gives the necessary clue,¹⁵ and in Fig. 3 where the combination of wheat, barley, oats and turnips as significant crops is confined to parishes along the Surrey-Sussex border.¹⁶

The varied soils of the Tertiaries in south Hampshire (District 4)¹⁷ are reflected in several ways. The coastal parishes to the west of Southampton Water have extensive deposits of

15. At Hartley-Mauditt in the scarp-foot zone the soil was said in the return to be "a particular one" and to bear good crops of wheat, oats and peas, but "very indifferent barley and beans."

16. Bramshott is a good example of the new husbandry, the full rotation being turnips, barley or oats, clover, wheat (Hampshire Repository, I, p. 98). "The inclosures are from one to 20 acres; but more commonly from four to 10 acres; its fences are perhaps equal to any in the county, consisting of a bank of earth, 5 feet wide at the bottom, and tapered on each side up to 3 feet at the top, which is usually 5 feet from the level of the fields on each side, effectually preserving the hazel or quickset growing on them from being injured by cattle, and seldom wanting repair, requiring only every 10 or 12 years the ditches on each side to be thrown up, and part of the wood plashed down; the remaining part is nearly sufficient to defray the whole expence" (*ibid.*, p. 90).

17. The paucity of symbols in the New Forest is due mainly to the large parishes, Lymington and Bröckenhurst being included with Boldre, Lyndhurst with Minstead, Hordle with Milford.

Plateau Gravel which will account for the substantial turnip acreages in Boldre, Milford and Milton parishes in Fig. 1, and narrow inliers of Barton Clay on which, no doubt, the beans were grown. Although widely cultivated, however, turnips reached significant proportions in only seven parishes, *viz.*, those with the wheat, barley, oats and turnips grouping in Fig. 3. The symbols in this zone in Fig. 2 show a noticeably large sector for wheat in most of the coastal parishes, whilst the lower Avon Valley is distinguished by its exceptionally large barley acreage for which the fertile Valley Gravel is mainly responsible.¹⁸

District 5 includes Portsdown Hill which is chalk, and the coastal fringe and islands which are floored with valuable Brick Earth. Here the tendency is for wheat to occupy rather more than half the total grain acreage, and for peas to be roughly as important as turnips, oats being negligible.

In the Isle of Wight Vancouver's soil regions call for some comment and even slight adjustment. District 6 includes two narrow zones, the more northerly of which does not coincide with the Tertiary outcrop but includes only the predominantly heavy clays of the coastal lowlands. A belt of lighter soil along the northern flank of the chalk ridge¹⁹ has been included with the light soils of the Lower Greensand which covers much of the southern half of the island to form District 7. Along the south-west coast the exposed Wealden Beds, especially Atherfield Clay, produce conditions similar to those on the north coast and have been classified by Vancouver as part of the same district. District 8 is shown in three sections. The chalk outcrop running through the island is structurally, but not orographically, continuous, and Vancouver shows a break for the Medina Valley. He exaggerates the chalk hills behind St. Catherine's Point whilst appearing to ignore the more extensive ones behind Ventnor. He justifies the inclusion of "the lesser hills at Shanklin" within District 7 on account of their "sand and gravelly nature," but this description hardly applies to the hills behind Ventnor which, though capped with gravel, are derived mainly from Lower Chalk and therefore on the heavy side.

It is clear from Fig. 1 that turnips were much in evidence on the island, particularly on the Lower Greensand soils of District 7; that beans were more generally cultivated than on the mainland; and that a fair measure of correlation exists between symbols and soil regions. The grain symbols in Fig. 2 closely resemble those in District 5. The wheat acreage everywhere at least equals that of the other two grain crops combined, the main difference between

18. An additional factor in the fertility here is the deposition of silt where tidal water checks the flow of river water and causes flooding (Vancouver, *op. cit.*, p. 30).

19. This derives from a mixing of downwash from the chalk with the sands and clays of Bracklesham and Bagshot Beds (Green, *op. cit.*).

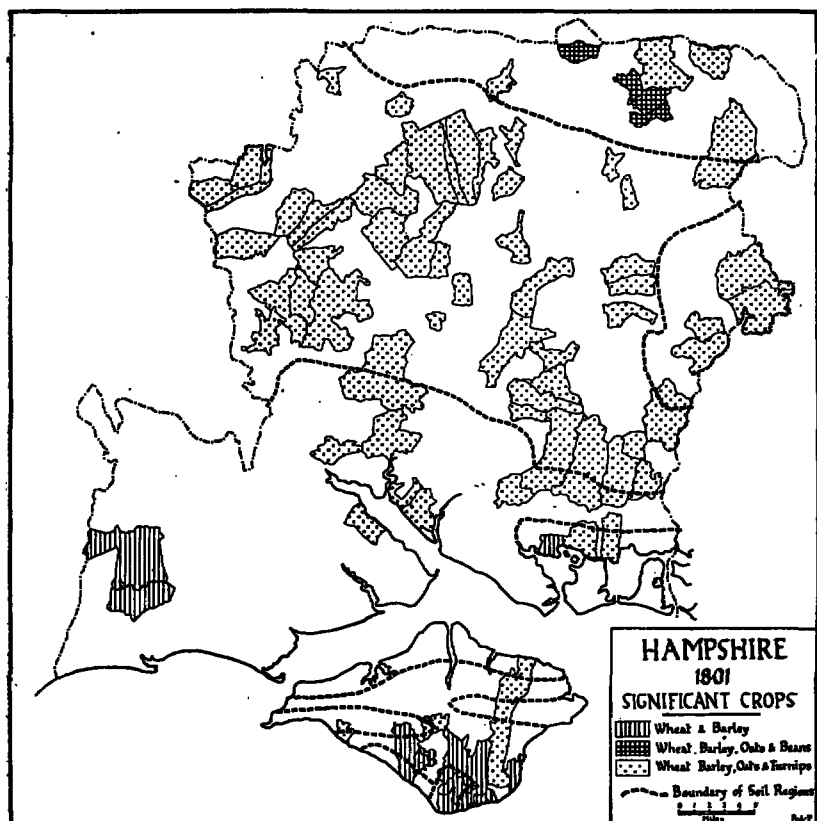


Fig. 3. The majority of the unshaded parishes had wheat, barley and oats as their significant crops.

parishes being the relative proportions of barley and oats. In District 6 the barley sector is naturally much reduced but opens up again on the lighter soils of the south and centre. Fig. 3 shows a marked concentration of parishes in which only wheat and barley were significant crops.²⁰

The figures for turnip cultivation which, according to Young in 1769, had "within these 12 years increased twenty to one,"²¹ suggest an advanced state of agriculture in the county as a whole. Bearing in mind the tendency to understate acreages it is certainly remarkable that over 50 parishes had 100 acres or more—several

20. "The best and firmest strong land, is sown with two crops in four years, viz., wheat, barley with seeds, lays one year, and the following year fallow for wheat" (A. and W. Driver, *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Hants*, 1794, p. 17).

21. Young, *Southern Tour* (1769), p. 214.

more than 300²²—and that all but six of the parishes for which returns are available recorded some.²³ But turnips in Hampshire at this period are an indication neither of inclosure nor of Norfolk husbandry in the strict sense. As Fussell has pointed out,²⁴ an unusual situation had arisen with the tendency in many parishes to modify the cropping system without inclosing the common fields. This tendency is of peculiar interest, and appears to have been widespread. It is best described by Vancouver in connection with District 1 where “common-field husbandry . . . has been much improved of late years, from the ordinary routine of two crops and a fallow, to, first, a bastard summer-fallow for wheat, when there is usually applied 12 loads of home dung, or sheep-folding with ewes, lambs, and wethers, about 2500 head per acre. The seed . . . is sown broadcast . . . The whole of the wheat stubbles are turned under for barley or oats; and with a part of these crops, clean clover, trefoil, and ray-grass, is sown: the remainder of the shift, by agreement among the parishioners, lies open for the culture of pease, beans, tares, and turnips, and which are always off in time to come in with the short summer-fallow from the lay ground in preparation for wheat.”²⁵

It is impossible to tell exactly how much open arable land was still in cultivation in 1801, but the acreage must have been considerable for even in District 2, where the effects of the agricultural revolution were most noticeable, “The old husbandry, of winter and summer-fallow for wheat, then barley, or oats, followed with grass for two years, or two years’ crop and two years’ grass and fallow, still continues in many parts.”²⁶ Of the parishes that are definitely known to have been still wholly or substantially open in 1801 crop details are available for the following,²⁷ the heavy type indicating significant crops:

Parish	Date of Inclosure	Acreage Inclosed	W	By	O	Pot	P	B	T	R
	Act									
Munxton -	- 1806	600	142	165	93	—	20	—	27	—
Ellingham -	- 1822	?	151	268	124	3	16	1	20	8
Wymering ²⁸ -	- 1812	800	544	329	199	13	69	1	130	—
Havant -	- ?	?	474	199	94	40	62	5	48	—
Niton -	- 1845	449	254	205	19	11	18	12	7	—
	1856									

22. The turnip acreage returned was supposed to include rape, but this crop was not grown extensively. In the only parish for which a separate figure was given (Crandall) there were only 4 acres.

23. Three of these six parishes (Nateley Scures, Newnham and Stratfield Turgis) are situated on London Clay which at Baughurst was described as “cold and wet, and does not in the most favourable season produce more than Half a Load of threshed Corn per Acre.” A fourth, Tadley, was described as a very poor parish, not a quarter of which was in cultivation. The remaining two (West Meon and Breamore) are referred to again below (see p. 149).

24. *Loc. cit.*

25. Vancouver, *op. cit.*, pp. 130-1.

26. *Ibid.*, 139.

27. These parishes are taken from Tate’s list in *Proc. Hants Field Club*, XVI, Part 3.

28. With Widley.

There is conclusive evidence of three-field husbandry only for Havant,²⁹ though there is strong presumptive evidence for Wymering as well.³⁰ In the former the wheat acreage was roughly half the total for all recorded crops, which is what we should expect if one field were devoted entirely to wheat, another to the remaining crops, whilst the third lay fallow. But even so the wheat acreage looks to be disproportionately high in relation to the other grain crops, whilst 115 acres of green crops would occupy a large part of the spring corn field under normal conditions.³¹ At Wymering turnips were actually a significant crop, but although the parish was still partially in open-field there was also some land in severalty as a result of earlier inclosures.³² But the explanation here, as at Havant, may well be that they were grown on the fallow because Vancouver drew attention to open-field cultivation in "a large proportion" of District 5 which was "under a Three-fold course of husbandry; formerly two crops and a fallow, but of late the breach or fallow-field, is very extensively cultivated with miscellaneous green crops."³³

The evidence for Niton is instructive because this was a two-field parish in the 17th century,³⁴ and although some inclosure had taken place before 1801³⁵ Marshall could speak of "the rich uplands of Nighton, which lie in a state of open field,"³⁶ whilst Vancouver referred to "an open common field" on the east side of St. Catherine's Hill in Niton parish, the soil of which comprised "a light brown flinty loam of a good staple . . . well calculated for the culture of wheat, barley, oats and clover." Nearer the village this gave place to a "strong tenacious loam . . . on a chalk rubble" which formed a "choice tract of wheat land."³⁷ Unfortunately, the 1801 return is said to be "less than correct," but since the parish is stated to have contained 1325 acres,³⁸ of which two-thirds were arable, there should have been only about 450 acres

29. Vancouver, *op. cit.*, p. 146. For a contemporary description of the parish see Hampshire Repository, II, 154-164.

30. Vancouver, *op. cit.*, p. 146; Hampshire Repository, I, p. 75.

31. In 1771 Young (*Farmer's Tour*, III, p. 177) noted here "but few pease or turnips, and no beans." He also listed the following rotations for Havant: (1) Wheat, barley, clover; (2) Fallow, wheat, barlet or oats, clover, wheat.

32. This is clear from the following: "The land is partly sown in four lanes, and partly in three, viz., four lanes, first wheat, second pease or tares, third barley, fourth clover or summer fallow; three lanes, first wheat, second barley, third clover, pease, tares, or summer fallow" (Hampshire Repository, I, p. 75).

33. Vancouver, *op. cit.*, p. 146. At nearby Portchester "The course of agriculture is three fields, viz., first wheat, next barley, next fallow, and part clover, pease, and tares" (Hampshire Repository, I, p. 75). Identical conditions were to be found on Portsea Island (*ibid.*, p. 74). There were two common fields at Warblington totalling 300 acres (*ibid.*, p. 100). Most of Hayling Island was still in open field "tho' great part of South parish in enclosed" (*ibid.*, p. 100).

34. *Proc. Hants Field Club*, XVI, Part 3, p. 276.

35. "The land is partly inclosed with hedge rows, and partly common field" (Hampshire Repository, II, p. 234).

36. W. Marshall, *Rural Economy of the Southern Counties* (1798), II, p. 265.

37. Vancouver, *op. cit.*, p. 38.

38. This roughly agrees with the figure of 1334 acres given in the census returns (*V.C.H., Hants*, V, p. 446).

in cultivation in any one year. The return, however, shows a total of 526 acres, so here again there may have been an invasion of the fallow field for green crops.³⁹

It is to be noted that in all the above examples except Wymering the only significant crops are the principal grain crops. But this was the case in many other parishes as well,⁴⁰ though it would be unwise to assume that they were all necessarily worked on an open-field basis. Indeed, owing to the practice referred to above there might be no appreciable difference in the individual crop acreages of a parish before and after inclosure.⁴¹ Nevertheless, if no turnips are recorded in parishes where the soils were clearly suitable for their cultivation there is strong probability that they were still organized on traditional lines. This was probably true of the following, the acreages under significant crops being in heavy type :

Parish	W	By	O	Pot	P	B	T	R
Breamore	- 264	391	149	5	23	—	—	—
West Meon	- 442	319	378	—	26	1	—	—
Privett ⁴²	- 206	56	181	1	34	—	—	—

The effects of inclosure can be clearly deduced from the figures for certain parishes where substantial acreages, including open fields, are known to have been inclosed before 1800. The following examples⁴³ show a marked consistency in the grouping of significant crops, and all lie in District 2 :

Parish	Date of Inclosure Act	Acreage Inclosed	W	By	O	Pot	P	B	T	R
Abbots Ann	- 1774	1259	357	371	219	4	21	—	147	—
Barton Stacey	- 1757	2507	471	527	324	2	20	—	298	20
Broughton	- 1789	2700	478	514	327	—	41	—	167	10
Dummer	- 1743	1760	305	290	250	10	60	—	70	—
King's Somborne	1783	1890	900	858	435	5	100	—	270	11

It is unfortunate that clover and rotation grasses were omitted from the census, especially as these crops were included in the Board of Agriculture's original recommendations for an inquiry of this kind.⁴⁴ It is not, therefore, possible to compute the total arable acreage except in instances where this additional information was volunteered. At North Waltham, for example, a further 600 acres were said to be under the plough, and although the individual crop

39. See Vancouver, *op. cit.*, p. 153.

40. In approximately 37 per cent. of those returned.

41. The common fields of Christchurch at this date were said to be managed "in the same manner as the inclosed, except the change of green crops" (Hampshire Repository, II, p. 180).

42. Privett formed a chapelry within West Meon parish at this date.

43. These are taken from Tate's list in *Proc. Hants Field Club*, XVI, Part 3.

44. *Communications to the Board of Agriculture*, vol. i (1797), p. xli.

figures are probably only rough estimates they give a useful picture of conditions in typical chalk country. They are as follows :

Wheat	-	-	-	300	acres.
Barley	-	-	-	200	"
Oats	-	-	-	200	"
Potatoes	-	-	-	10	"
Peas	-	-	-	30	"
Beans	-	-	-	—	
Turnips	-	-	-	100	"
Rye	-	-	-	—	
1st Clover	-	-	-	200	"
2nd Clover	-	-	-	200	"
Fallow	-	-	-	200	"
Total	-	-	-	1440	"

At Bentworth, also in District 2, there were roughly 500 acres under clover, sainfoin and artificial grasses, and we are also told that the parish, which was wholly inclosed, contained between 1200 and 1500 sheep and 30 cows. These figures show very clearly the influence of the new husbandry in the chalk country, though an examination of the significant crops in this and also other districts indicates important modifications in the original Norfolk four-course rotation of roots, barley, seeds, wheat.⁴⁵ For example, oats were significant in nearly every parish, mainly as food for horses,⁴⁶ and seem to have been inserted in the rotations at the expense of barley.⁴⁷ In a number of parishes for which there is contemporary evidence turnips are not mentioned in the rotation system even though they appear in the 1801 returns. Thus at Bishop's Waltham⁴⁸ and Meonstoke⁴⁹ the local rotation is said to have been (1) wheat, (2) barley or oats, (3) seeds, (4) fallow, and even at Christchurch,⁵⁰ where there were 166 acres of turnips in 1801, the rotation was (1) wheat, (2) barley, (3) barley and clover, (4) lay for one or two years. Around Alresford Young noted, with evident disapproval, that the Norfolk rotation was not being strictly followed, and mentioned the following "strange courses" :⁵¹

- A. 1. Turnips
2. Barley
3. Clover, ray-grass, and trefoile, two years
4. Summer fallow
5. Wheat
6. Barley or oats
7. Clover, etc., and then some add
8. Oats

45. Bramshott is the only parish said to have had the unmodified system at this date (Hampshire Repository, I, p. 98).

46. Vancouver, *op. cit.*, p. 163.

47. Young, *Southern Tour*, p. 214.

48. Hampshire Repository, I, p. 77.

49. *Ibid.*, p. 76.

50. *Ibid.*, II, p. 177. Turnips were often sown with the first barley.

51. Young, *Farmer's Tour*, III, p. 205.

- B. 1. Pease or tares
 2. Wheat
 3. Barley
 4. Clover, two years
 5. Fallow
 6. Wheat

We are thus left with the impression that at this period Hampshire was still, agriculturally speaking, a county in transition; that modifications had been made both in the traditional cropping of open fields and in the Norfolk four-course system in order to meet local soil and market conditions; and that although the new husbandry had been introduced with marked success on inclosed farms in the chalk country there were considerable areas, mainly of Tertiary soils, where open fields were still much in evidence.

APPENDIX.

THE ACREAGE RETURNS OF 1801.

	W.	By.	O.	Pot.	P.	B.	T.	R.	Total
Abbotts Ann	- 357	371½	219	4	21½	—	147	—	1119½
Alresford ¹	- 476½	418½	316½	14	31	—	230	[—] ^a	1486½
Alverstoke	- 847½	422½	282½	—	40	[—]	139 ^a	[—]	1670½
Arreton	- 1230	670	460	10	140	34	230	[—]	2774
Ashe	- 111	315	293	—	38	—	127	[—]	884 ^a
Ashmansworth	- 219	159	146	[—]	31	[—]	46	[—]	601
Barton Stacey	- 471	527	324	2	20	—	298	20	1662½
Baughurst	-	c. 350			c. 150				500
Beaulieu	- 433	169½	303	5	81	7	6	—	1004½ ^b
Bentworth	- 550	150.	360	1	30	—	100	—	1191
Bighton	- 217	187	342	—	10	—	20	—	776
Binstead, I.W.	- 189	45	88	3	17	7	9	—	358
Bishop's Waltham	- 507	256	352½	32	31½	11½	47	2	1239½ ⁷
Blendworth	- 171	90	53	1	8	[—]	55	[—]	378
Boarhunt	- 16½	2	19	1	2½	[—]	12	[—]	53
Boldre ^a	- 879	665	630	95	129	11	106	—	2515
Bonchurch ^b	- 223	96	40	2½	21	3	26	—	411½
Botley	- 208½	93	144	4½	4½	—	4½	3½	463
Bramshott	- 309	330	231	22	98½	—	386½	39½	1416½ ¹⁰
Breamore	- 264	391½	149	5	23	[—]	[—]	[—]	832½
Brightstone	- 576½	311	158	4½	66½	82½	66½	7	1272½
Brook	- 151	63	34	3	16	4	45	3	319
Broughton ¹¹	- 478	514	327	—	41	—	167	10	1537
Brown Candover	- 201	164	217	½	21	—	114	4	721½

1. Old and New Alresford parishes.
2. Square brackets indicate that the space is left blank in the return.
3. Includes about 61 acres sown after wheat.
4. Also about 100 acres of rye-grass, mostly fed off, 96 acres of cinquefoil, and 18 acres of vetches chiefly cut green for horses.
5. Also 20 acres of vetches.
6. Also 20 acres of tares.
7. "Less than accurate—probably not half."
8. With Lymington and Brockenhurst chapelries.
9. With Shanklin chapelry.
10. Also 18 acres of buckwheat.
11. With Bossington chapelry.

	W.	By.	O.	Pot.	P.	B.	T.	R.	Total
Burghclere ¹²	- 516	234	281	5	74	53	121	[-]	1284
Buriton ¹³	- 707	297	394	27	86	49	304	17	1881
Bursledon	- 70	56	40	3	20	3	20	-	212 ¹⁴
Calbourne ¹⁵	- 600	150	400	5	25	15	15	-	1210
Carisbrooke	- 920	332	260	2	10	20	168	-	1712
Catherington	- 519	326	225	2	58	3	213	[-]	1346
Chale	- 414 ¹	248 ¹	99	5 ¹	56 ¹	4	88 ¹	2	918 ¹
Chawton	- 281	133	210	-	53	-	110	[-]	787
Cheriton ¹⁶	- 670	466	394	7	44	8	250	-	1839
Christchurch ¹⁷	- 1648	2054	605	132	126	20	166	42	4793
Clanfield	- 151	140	96	2	18	[-]	70	[-]	477
Corhampton	- 200	180	150	1	12	2	90	-	635
Crondall	- 643 ¹	309	386	23	104 ¹	99	247 ¹	24	1836 ¹
Dibden Purlieu	- 150	80	70	-	20	[-]	30	[-]	350
Droxford	- 788	1506	370	50	166	30	70	[-]	2980
Dummer	- 305	290	250	10	60	-	70 ¹⁸	-	985
Easton	- 420	343	175	-	29	-	40	-	1007
Eastrop	- 72	123	16	-	12	¹	45	-	268 ¹
East Tisted	- 272	124	214	1	18	-	80	-	709
East Tytherley	- 189	137	130	7	22	-	61	-	546
East Woodhay	- 456	310	261	36	154	6	124	-	1347
East Worldham	- 200	12	127	2	52	19	35	-	447
Ellingham	- 151	268	124	3	16	1	20	8	591
Elvetham	- 150	89	64	12	49	47	75	2 ¹	488 ¹
Empshott	- 114	16	75	2	36 ¹	-	37 ¹	-	281
Eversley	- 301 ¹	222 ¹	147 ¹	-	71	36 ¹	249	31 ²⁰	1044
Exton	- 280	218	169	6	25	2	100	-	800
Fareham	- 358	182	102	[-]	77	[-]	77	[-]	796
Farlington	- 232	71	90	18 ¹	23 ¹	-	61	-	496
Farnborough	- 71	62 ¹	55 ¹	23 ¹	20 ¹	2 ¹	85 ¹	38 ¹	359 ¹
Farrington	- 364	200	310	4	42	8	150	[-]	1078
Fordingbridge	- 1200	1000	700	50	90	-	60	-	3100
Freshwater	- 542	246	171	[-]	30	21	31	[-]	1041
Fyfield	- 80	120	70	2	15	-	40	8	335
Gatcombe	- 229 ¹	101 ¹	49	4 ¹	24	1	47	-	456 ¹
Godshill	- 1452	744	223	21	203	39	197	-	2879
Goodworth Clatford	- 227	232	187	2	16	[-]	184	2	850
Grateley	- 174	226	157	2	18 ²¹	-	40	-	617
Greatham	- 107 ¹	68	74	3	21 ¹	-	51	-	325
Hamble ²²	- 40	40	5	¹	8	-	20	-	113 ¹
Hambledon	- 700	350	350	12	100	-	300	-	1812
Hartley Mauditt	- 129	9	108	3	14	-	53	-	316
Hartley Wespall	- 225	70	119	12	10	85	38	[-]	559
Havant	- 473 ¹	199	94	40	61 ¹	5	47 ¹	-	920 ¹
Hayling ²³	- 501	210	243	2	88	-	88	-	1132
Headley	- 281	404	214	6	104	-	426	36	1471
Herriard	- 297 ¹	99	211 ¹	¹	15 ¹	1	39	-	664 ¹
Heckfield ²⁴	- 487	227 ¹	293	13 ¹	86	134 ¹	188	17	1446
Hinton Ampner	- 299	176	290	1	22	-	150	-	938
Houghton	- 283	312	202	5	23	-	53	-	878

12. With Newtown chapelry.

14. Acreage figures said to be "perfectly accurate."

15. With Newtown chapelry.

17. With Holdenhurst chapelry.

19. Could be read as 50 or 90.

21. Includes vetches.

23. With Idsworth chapelry.

13. With Petersfield chapelry.

16. With Tichborne chapelry.

18. Includes 4 acres of rape.

20. Includes French wheat.

22. Only one farm in the parish.

24. With Mattingley chapelry.

	W.	By:	O.	Pot.	P.	B.	T.	R.	Total
Rowner -	316	122	114	4	55	—	30	—	641
St. Bartholomew ⁴² -	100	106	40	5	[—]	[—]	40	[—]	291
St. Helens, I.W. -	305½	68	130	3½	46½	19	8	[—]	580½
St. Lawrence, I.W. -	47	24	8	1	6	—	5	—	91
Shalfleet -	286	102	168	¾	21	[—]	2	[—]	579¾ ⁴³
Shipton Bellinger -	285	295	247	—	10	—	134	—	971
Shorwell -	561	380	103	2	59	36	88	1	1230
Silchester -	291	109	132	—	13	111	55	[—]	711
Sopley -	427	757	127	20	10	—	77	[—]	1418
Southampton—									
Jesus Free Chapel	73	50	41	15	1	[—]	20	[—]	200
St. Mary's ⁴⁴ -	65	13	14	19	[—]	[—]	[—]	[—]	111
South Tidworth -	210	205	132	—	7	—	57	—	611
Southwick -	87	38	93	4	10	[—]	9	[—]	241½ ⁴⁵
Steventon -	267	250	250	1½	12	[—]	60	[—]	840½
Stoke Charity	200	330	160	2	4	—	130	—	826
Stratfieldsaye	698½	57½	320	3	24	360½	38	[—]	1501½
Stratfield Turgis	185½	20	80	[—]	16	80	[—]	[—]	381½
Tadley -	112	48	80	2	29	29	[—]	[—]	300
Thorley -	262	120	117	3	32	2	34	—	570
Thrupton -	206½	193½	153	1½	1	—	113	3	668½
Titchfield -	1967	1162	610½	26	319	14½	269	3	4371½
Tunworth -	112	110	34	—	17	[—]	40	[—]	313
Twyford -	390	321	171	10	18	—	58	—	968
Upper Clatford	239	238	266	—	26	—	104	3	876
Upham ⁴⁶ -	400	230	200	—	—	—	50	[—]	880
Upton Grey	200	331	116	4	86	—	106	—	843
Warblington	540	261	130	15	75	5	40	—	1066
Warnford -	241	185	184	1	18½	—	156	—	785½ ⁴⁷
West Meon	442	319	378	—	26	1	[—]	—	1166
Privett ⁴⁸ -	208	56	181	1	34	—	[—]	—	480
Weston Patrick	116	71	57	—	25	[—]	32	[—]	301
West Worldham	125	7	110	3	25	—	26	—	296
Weyhill -	194	203	192	—	16	2	21	7	635
Whitchurch ⁴⁹	862	953	899	—	101	5	416	—	3236
Whitwell -	459	227	59	[—]	53	6	20	[—]	824
Wickham -	258½	111½	180	16	33	—	70	—	669
Widley ⁵⁰ -	544	329	198½	12½	69	1	130	—	1284½
Winchfield	145	52	93	2	47	43	20	—	402
Wolverton -	144	88	100	—	1	4	55	[—]	392
Wonston -	453½	644	432½	1½	15	—	350	8	1902
Woodcott -	118	140	60	[—]	[—]	[—]	60	[—]	378
Wootton, I.W.	138½	57	58	½	22	8	18	—	302

42. In the Soke.

43. "Does not comprehend more than one half of the Parish."

44. Pear Tree and South Stoneham chapelries not included. The following acreages are given for All Saints Parish: wheat 28½, oats 17, turnips 5, but one farmer with land in St. Mary's as well included 14 acres under St. Mary's return.

45. Also 3 acres of tares. About 150 acres were said to be not returned.

46. With Durlay chapelry.

47. Also 5 acres of tares.

48. Also 6 acres of tares.

49. With Freefolk chapelry.

50. With Wymering.