

THE TITHING OF TURNIPS – A HAMPSHIRE VILLAGE IN THE WESTMINSTER SPOTLIGHT

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ABSTRACT

In 1836, decades of parliamentary wrangling culminated in the passing of the Tithe Commutation Act which converted traditional payments to the church of one-tenth of all agricultural produce into rental payments, an important step towards the eventual disappearance of the unpopular ecclesiastical tax. One year before, a motion had been brought in Parliament against the vicar of East Meon, the Reverend Thomas Cooke Kemp, who had attempted to increase his income by collecting tithes on turnips grown to feed cattle. The episode illustrates the unpopularity of the vicar and of the whole system of tithing; the landlord, Captain Samuel Pechell RN, represented the farming community of East Meon in bringing the case, and we analyse the state of farming and the standing of the Church of England in the first half of the nineteenth century. We conclude that the 'Act for the Tithing of Turnips' (Fig. 1) played a small but significant part in the reformation of the unpopular ecclesiastical tax.

PREVIOUS HISTORY OF TITHES IN EAST MEON

East Meon had been a minster in Saxon times and then a substantial hundred which included the tithings of Steep, Froxfield, Langrish, Ramsdean, Oxenbourne, Borden, Riplington and Coombe. It was the largest Hampshire estate of the bishops of Winchester, who were lords of two manors, which had been recorded in Domesday as 'Mene manor', comprising 20,000 acres, and 'Mene Ecclesia', of perhaps 750 acres. Traditionally, the rector gathered the 'greater' tithes, which were collected into a number of tithe barns around the hundred, including one at The Court House (Fig. 2); the

produce of the diocesan demesne was kept in a separate manorial barn, also at The Court House, one of the bishop's Hampshire palaces (Fig. 3).

Medieval vicars subsisted on one-tenth of 'vicarial' or 'lesser' tithes and on fees received when they performed ceremonies for parishioners throughout the parish. During the Middle Ages, monasteries and secular landowners appropriated many benefices, followed by the dissolution of the Monasteries when 'all their landed assets and appropriated churches passed to the crown and when almost half the parishes in this land passed to the laity' (Pounds 2000). The diocese of Winchester, however, remained intact until the seventeenth century, when the whole system of tithing came under pressure from Parliament.

In 1618, the polymath John Seldon published his *History of Tithes* in which he highlighted the anachronism that, despite the number of lay appropriators, tithes were subject to canon law; the book was withdrawn but the debate had been kindled. In 1640, Parliament acted against ecclesiastical courts and in 1641 it approved the second reading of a bill for 'the utter abolishing and taking away of all archbishops, bishops....' In 1645 *An Indictment of Tithes* proposed that 'it will now appear no more strange to abolish tithes.... than it hath been to abolish episcopacy, prelacy and common prayer'. During, first, the Rump (1649 – 1653), and then Barebone's (1653) Parliament, debates raged between established churchmen who believed tithes should be maintained, moderates, led by John Owen, who proposed reform of tithes, and radicals, led by John Canne, who demanded abolition; only political manoeuvres and knife-edge

A

B I L L

For the amendment of the Law as to the
Tithing of Turnips in certain cases.

[Note.—The Words printed in *Italics* are proposed to be inserted
in the Committee.]

- W**H **H**EREAFORE the manner of tithing Turnips in certain cases is exceeding difficult, creating thereby many grievous chargeable and vexatious suits and animosities between Parsons, Vicars, Impropiators and their Parishioners; **B**E it therefore
5 Enacted, by The KING's most Excellent MAJESTY, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, THAT from and after the *passing of this Act* the
Tithes of Turnips severed from the land upon which they have been
10 produced shall, if consumed upon the same either by profitable or unprofitable Sheep, Cattle or other Beasts, be considered as Agistment Tithe, and be recoverable by all such ways and means as Tithe
of Agistment may now by law be recovered.
- Provided always, and be it Enacted, That this Act, or any thing
15 therein contained, shall not extend to charge any Lands discharged by modus decimandi, ancient composition or otherwise discharged of Tithes by law.
- Preamble.
1.
Turnips severed from the Land, if consumed on the same, to be considered as Agistment Tithe.
2.
Act not to extend to any Land discharged from Tithe.

Fig 1 The Hansard report on the Act for the Tithing of Turnips Severed from the Ground, passed in August 1835, reversing the decision of the Court of Exchequer two years earlier



Fig. 2 The 17th century barn at The Court House, which probably replaced an earlier barn for the collection of crops harvested for the rectorial tithes



Fig. 3 Exterior of The Court Hall, built by Bishop William of Wykeham 1392 – 95. 'The best preserved of the Bishops' Palaces in Hampshire' (Pevsner)

votes prevented their total abolition. Owen's committee on tithes did pass a scheme 'for the appointment of commissioners to eject ignorant and scandalous clergymen': 2,425 benefices were sequestered and their vicars replaced with dissenting clergy (McCall 2013). East Meon's John Shrigley had been appointed by the conservative Bishop Laud; he was ejected from All Saints in 1648 and subsequently imprisoned. However, the longer-term effect of the Commonwealth on East Meon came in changes to the ownership of land and of the greater tithes.

LAND OWNERSHIP AND TITHE APPROPRIATION

Following the 1645 Bill for the Sale of Episcopal Lands, the Diocese was stripped of the manors. Court and South Farms were sold to Parliamentary supporters Nathaniel Hallowes (a Derby MP) and Richard Dannald respectively. In 1649 East Meon's manors, including over three hundred tenancies, were bought by Francis Allen MP, a contentious and wealthy London goldsmith-financier; as Army Treasurer he had made financial arrangements for Charles I's execution. Upon the Restoration of Charles II in 1660, the Bishop was reinstated as lord of the manors, but the land was leased to Sir Stephen Fox (Fig. 4), who had managed Charles' finances in exile and negotiated the king's return to England. It is doubtful whether Fox, MP for Salisbury, ever visited East Meon; he sub-let the land to local farmers except for South Farm which he sold to a London doctor in 1662. Annual renewals of his (tithe-free) tenancy of Court Farm and The Court House are recorded in the manorial rolls.

The Diocese now started selling its rectorial tithes: as John Spurr writes, 'little is known of lay impropriators as a class ... no systematic or central record was kept and the practice of leasing tithes further complicates the picture', but by the nineteenth century, the Bishops owned no tithes in East Meon parish. A 1661 indenture records the appropriation by one secular landowner, James Sessions, of tithes for Steep. Indentures from 1794 –



Fig. 4 Portrait of Sir Stephen Fox by John Simon. Fox, 1627 – 1716, was financier to Charles II and leaseholder after the Restoration of East Meon manorial lands

1818 record the Bishop's annual renewals to the village's largest landowner, Richard Eyles, of the leases of the greater tithes of several East Meon estates, among them 'Burley', or Bereleigh. There were three Richard Eyleses: the first lived at Glenthorne House, a handsome William and Mary building in the High Street. The second Richard was part-owner with Patrick Eyles of the Petersfield and Hampshire Bank and mayor of Petersfield in 1800; he was also deputy Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire. It was the third Richard who in 1824 sold Bereleigh to Captain Samuel George Pechell RN. Pechell's father was Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Pechell, Third Sea Lord from 1830–1834, and Pechell's cousin Richard was another naval captain and a member of Parliament; it was Richard who moved the Act for the Tithing of Turnips, challenging the Reverend Kemp and with him the established church.

A CHURCH'S REPUTATION IN DECLINE

When Thomas Cooke Kemp was inducted as vicar of East Meon in 1826, the administrative role of the Anglican vestry was diminishing. 'The old parish system had depended on unpaid, annually elected local officers who were now faced with rapidly increasing populations of people who were more mobile and included larger proportions of poor' (Tiller 2000). New legislation transferred civic duties from the vestry to district government: the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834 closed village workhouses and paupers were moved to 'cost-effective' Union workhouses in nearby towns: East Meon's paupers were transferred to the Petersfield workhouse when it was opened in 1835. Police Reform Acts saw parish constables replaced by officers appointed by County

Constabularies: supervision of highways and bridges to Turnpike Trusts. 'The removal of the secular business left the vestry without life' (Chadwick 1970). Meanwhile, the behaviour of its clergy weakened the church's reputation. 'Many pastors were non-resident (Pounds 2000) and some antagonised their parishioners by their rapacious collection of tithes. ... they lived a life of ease on the profits of several benefices, while underpaid curates and chaplains did their work. These were the 'fat cats' of the clerical profession ... who received in full the tithes from rich farmland'. William Cobbett railed against the system of tithing (Cobbett 1822) while idle, rich vicars were Anthony Trollope's favourite target, from the *Barssetshire Chronicles* to *The Claverings*. Not surprisingly, many parishioners turned to Nonconformist religions, whose hostility

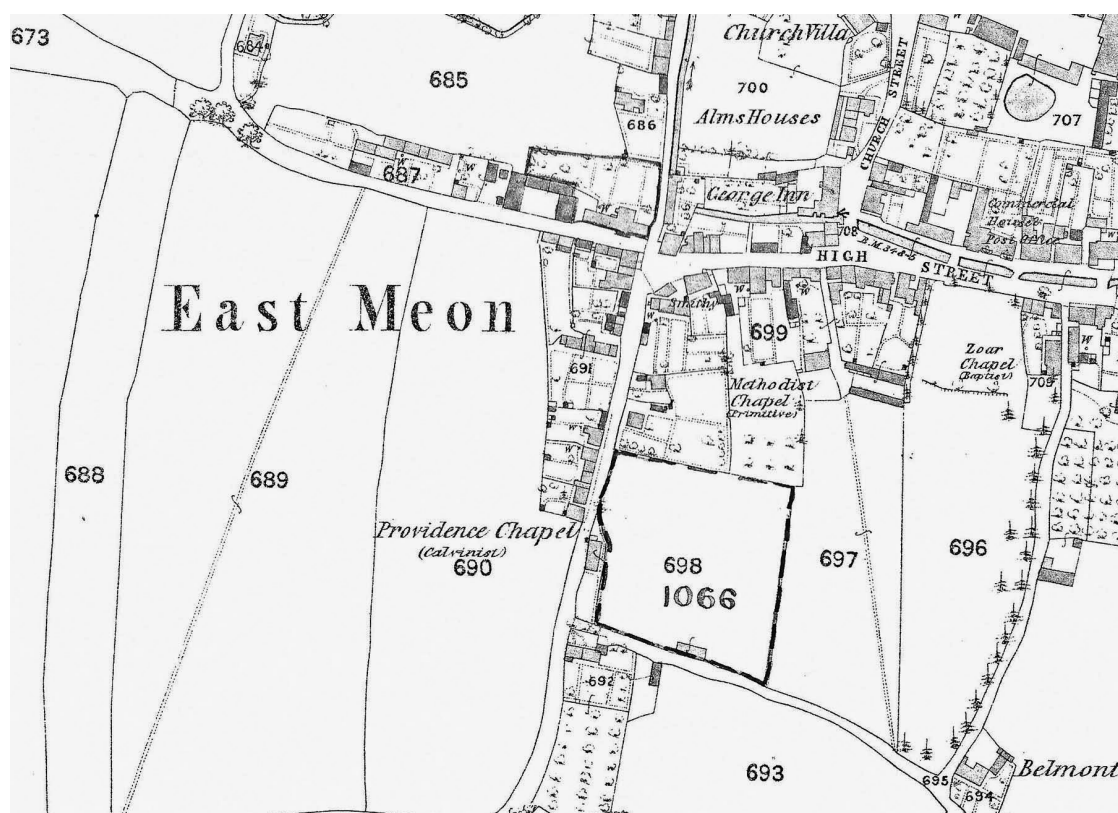


Fig. 5 1869 OS map of East Meon village. Bottom left (698) is the site of the Providence Chapel (Calvinist). Above it (699) is Methodist Chapel (Primitive) and to the right of that, (696) is the Zoar Chapel (Baptist)

Table 1 East Meon and associated tithings, Religious Census 1851

<i>Church/Chapel</i>	<i>Tithe</i>		<i>Seats</i>		<i>Attendance</i>			<i>Rrsp. Officer</i>	<i>CofE/ Noncnfrm</i>
		<i>Free</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>AM</i>	<i>PM</i>	<i>Highest</i>		
Steep Chapel [Anglican]	£230.00	100	240	340	200	300	300	TR Brownrigg, Curate	coe
Stroud Common Primitive Methodist	£0.00	25	0	25	15	16	16	Wm. Heath, Preacher	nc
Privett Parish Church	*	90	106	196	123	155	155	Wm. Adley, Curate	coe
St Peter's Froxfield		0	300	300	180	170	180	Edward Docker, Curate	coe
Wesleyan, Froxfield	£0.00	60	0	60	50	35	50	John Eglington, Minister (Alton)	nc
All Saints, East Meon	£560.00	370	300	670	340	320	340	Thos. Cooke Kemp, Vicar	coe
Congregational Chapel, Ramsdean	£0.00	100	10	110	200	100	200	R. Green, Manager	nc
Halley Street Calvinis- tic Chapel, East Meon	£0.00	100		100	47	64	64	Samuel Kille, Manager	nc
<i>Totals</i>		845	956	1801	1155	1160	1305	<i>Proportion of Total Attendees</i>	100%
<i>C of E</i>				1506	843	955	975		74.71%
<i>N.C.</i>				295	312	205	330		25.29%

to tithes was deep-rooted. In 1788, Reverend Boisdaune, vicar of East Meon, had responded to the Bishop's standard enquiry about Dissenters: 'There is nothing of the kind in any of the parishes'. By 1851, however, the Religious Census listed half a dozen Nonconformist chapels in the wider parish, and the 1869 Ordnance Survey map shows another, Primitive Methodist, chapel in the village (Fig. 5 & Table 1). More than a quarter of the Anglican congregation had deserted All Saints, an exodus caused both by the church's declining reputation and by the behaviour of the vicar.

THE REVEREND THOMAS COOKE KEMP

Kemp had been born in 1787, the son of a Norfolk farmer, and studied at Caius College, Cambridge; his wife Jane was the daughter of Robert Pretymann, a wealthy south Norfolk landowner. She was born in Brockdish, close

to the family home of the illustrious George Pretymann who had been first tutor, then close friend and private secretary of William Pitt the Younger. Through Pitt's patronage, Pretymann was successively Bishop of Lincoln, Chichester, and finally of Winchester, where he inducted Thomas Kemp as vicar of East Meon. Pretymann's distant relative, Marmaduke Tomline, had made him his heir on condition he changed his surname to Tomline; from a further bequest, he acquired several farms in Suffolk which had originally belonged to the Pretymann family. George Pretymann Tomline died in 1827 leaving an estate worth £200,000 (£18 million in today's money). While there is no direct evidence of Jane's relationship with the great man, coincidences of surname, proximity of birthplace, and patronage make it likely. Thomas may have felt entitled to a lifestyle beyond the means of a country vicar.

In 1826 Kemp was 39 years old and East Meon appears to have been his first incumbency. He

was soon engulfed in scandal. In 1827 a living-in servant, Elizabeth Welch, made an allegation of ‘molestation’ against him and he accused her of defamation of character. Judgment was given against Welch at a consistory court sitting at Steep, and although she was obliged to pay costs, these were minimal. In the transcript of the trial, Welch is very explicit about Kemp’s behaviour (‘entered the bedroom of myself and fellow servant, undressed, got into the bed’); although she was found guilty, her sentence was conspicuously lenient. The scandal can hardly have endeared Kemp to his parish who had already courted unpopularity by increasing the tithes he felt he was owed.

Kemp had evidently decided that his benefice was insufficient for the upkeep of his family and two sons and two daughters as well as the salaries of two curates. Unlike his predecessor, John Docker, who himself looked after the chapelries of Steep and Froxfield, Kemp employed curates (one of them Edmund Docker, the son of his predecessor). Upon his arrival, Kemp had observed that farmers did not pay tithes on the ‘Swedish turnips’ they hoed to feed livestock. This use of turnips was relatively new; Cobbett had noted in 1822, ‘Greens will have helped put the latest cabbages to carry you through November, and perhaps into December, but for these six months (December to May) you must depend on Swedish turnips’. Farmers hoed up the turnips, working their way across the field and moving hurdles to contain the sheep. Kemp claimed that the farmers should pay additional tithes for these turnips; Pechell refused, and in 1833 the vicar sued him.

A FARMING COMMUNITY.

Pechell is recorded by Hansard as saying that he fought the case on behalf of all East Meon farmers. This was a wholly agricultural community; the 1841 CEB demonstrates the extent to which its workforce was employed in farming or related trades and services (Tables 2 & 3). Every occupation in the parish supported agriculture in some way; teachers organised the school year around the agricultural seasons, rural police officers prosecuted

mainly rural crimes, shopkeepers provisioned the farms and their workers (Emsley 2005).

The end of the Napoleonic Wars had flooded the countryside with demobbed soldiers seeking employment at a time when the country’s population was doubling. New machinery and farming methods further threatened the livelihoods of agricultural labourers; in response, Swing rioters set out to destroy the new threshing machines and to burn tithe barns; many of the disturbances centred around tithe payments. They came very close to East Meon: in November 1830, East Meon landowner John Bonham Carter JP received a frantic letter from a fellow magistrate describing riots in nearby Headley and Selborne, asking for reinforcements from Petersfield. Another letter, from the Keeper of Winchester County Gaol, asked him not to send any more prisoners: ‘there being already 53 in custody and in the course of an hour I expect 50 more’. The climate into which Kemp was increasing tithes was combustible.

In order to understand better who paid tithes, who benefited and, in particular, how much the vicar received, we need to go forward two decades to a time when more detailed records were available than in the 1830s: the 1851 Census and the 1851/2 Tithe Apportionments survey [TAs] which implemented the Tithe Commutation Act by calculating the cash value of tithes. The TAs list the size and value of every field, cottage, coppice and waste patch, their owners and occupiers, acreage and value, and tithes paid ‘where applicable’. The cost of living in the 1850s was no higher than in the 1830s (Wrigley & Schofield 1981) when corn prices were depressed, so we do not need to allow for inflation. We have linked East Meon’s TAs to CEB data to identify, firstly, who owned land in East Meon at the time, and, secondly, how much they farmed; Table 4 lists 25 farmers of whom 15 paid tithes, on whose behalf Pechell fought the tithing of turnips.

Those designated as owners of land were responsible for paying tithes, and are described in the CEBs as farmers, sometimes alongside other occupations (magistrate, draper, publican &c). Most rented their land from the large landowners, who are listed as ‘lessees’

Table 2 1841 CEB East Meon Occupations, sectors

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>Number</i>
Agricultural labourers	Farming	265
Domestic servants	Service	75
Farmers	Farming	27
Blacksmiths	Trade	12
Carpenters	Construction	7
Bricklayers	Construction	6
Shoemakers	Trade	5
Butchers	Retail	4
Wheelwrights	Trade	4
Grocers	Retail	3
Schoolteachers	Profession	3
Publicans	Retail	3
Millers	Trade	3
Bakers	Trade	2
Woodmen	Farming	2
Limeburners	Farming	2
Brickmakers	Construction	2
Surgeon	Profession	1
Tailor	Trade	1
Maltster	Trade	1
Carrier	Farming	1
Saddler	Trade	1
Gardener	Service	1
Police Officer	Service	1
Gamekeeper	Farming	1
Clerk in holy orders	Profession	1

because they leased the land from the Diocese. Where ‘owner’ and ‘occupier’ are different, we have designated the owner as the farmer, due to pay the tithes where applicable.

Table 5 shows the six large landowners who ‘hold a lease of the said Tithes arising from or accruing due upon the Titheable lands’, whose

Table 3 1841 Census. Occupational sectors

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Farming	297
Service	77
Trade	29
Construction	15
Retail	10
Professions	5

predecessors had appropriated the tithes and who may have sided with the Vicar in defending the system’. A third group of farms is described by the Commissioner as ‘exempt from the payment of all Tithes’ – Court, Fairfield (or South), Hiden (now Hyden, 227 acres), Park (441 acres) and Church Farms (553 acres). Finally, he comes to the Vicar’s tithes.

The Commissioner awarded the Vicar the tithes, ‘great and small’, from Westbury, Peak and Comb, and all lesser tithes, amounting to £680 per annum. He was entitled to ‘Tithes of Hops’ at the rate of 13s 4d per acre: 33.48 acres of hops yielded £21. 15s. He was also apportioned tithes of £230 from each of the chapelries at Steep and Froxfield (Table 6). Using the Bank of England Inflation calculator, the vicar’s receipts from tithes in 1852 were £232,830 in today’s money. His outgoings were apparently modest; his two curates would have been paid between £70 and £100 a year: Trollope writes that Clavering’s curate, Mr Saul, who aspired to marry the vicar’s daughter, ‘for this accommodation he paid £10, per annum. He then had £60 left’: Cobbett writes of another Hampshire curate that his salary ‘does not, perhaps, exceed seventy or a hundred pounds’. Kemp was spending around a third of his tithe income he received from the two chapelries on curatorial salaries. Despite the considerable surplus, he does not appear to have maintained the church and chapels; in 1869 his successor, Reverend William Brodie, had to commission the architect Ewen Christian to restore All Saints extensively, inside and out.

Table 4 East Meon 1851/2 Tithe Apportionments and 1851 CEB: Locations, owners, tithed acres and occupations

<i>Location</i>	<i>Owner</i>	<i>Tithe Acres</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Ramsdean	Alderslade, William	174	Farmer 140 acres, 4 men & 2 boys
Glenthorne House	Atkins, John Nathaniel	127	Draper & farmer 118 acres 6 labourers & 2 boys
Park Farm	Barnard, Henry	346	Farmer 830 acres 18 labourers & 8 boys
Langrish	Berryman, Robert	206	Farmer of 200 acres 12 labourers
Hilhampton	Christmas, John	551	Farmer of 392 acres 9 labourers
Bordean	Ex.ors of John Wake	354	
Westbury	Gage, Honorable J.W.	1183	Landed Magistrate, Farmer 1500 acres, 25 labourers & 10 boys outside
Ramsdean	Green, Richard	336	Farmer 90 acres , 4 labourers & 2 boys
Coombe	Gregory, George	147	Farmer 100 acres 1 labourer
Leith House, Oxenbourne	Hillyer, George	227	Farmer 150 acres 8 labourers
Rothercombe	Padwick, Nicholas	282	Farmer 150 acres 4 men
Riplington	Ray, William	955	Farmer 950 acres 15 labourers & 9 boys
Coombe Cross	Ray, James	545	Farmer 500 acres 9 labourers 6 boys
Langrish House	Waddington, J H Esq	365	Magistrate, Farmer 300 acres 12 labourers

Table 5 Landowners listed in Tithe Apportionments Introduction as owning the tithes on part or all of their estates

<i>Surname</i>	<i>Given names & title</i>	<i>Estate/s</i>	<i>Tithes £s</i>
Carter	John Bonham	Meon	90
Carter	John Bonham	Ramsdean	190
Christmas	John	Oxenbourne	270
Hector	John Cornthwaite (execs of)	Bordean (upper)	116
Joliffe	Sir William Hylton (Bart)	Ramsdean, Langrish, Bordean (lower)	262
Gage	Viscount	Riplington	200
Total			1128

Table 6 Tithes apportioned to Reverend Kemp in 1851/2

<i>Tithings</i>	£s
East Meon, greater and lesser	680.00
East Meon, hops	21.15
Steep, greater and lesser	230.00
Vicarial Glebe	
Froxfield, greater and lesser	230.00 ¹
Vicarial Glebe	3.00
Total	£1164.15
2015 value	£232,830.00

HRO 11M59/E2/EAM/155461 1841 Tithe apportionment, Steep (East Meon manor) parish. TNA IR 18/8995 Tithe file for Froxfield (parish), Hampshire. It is possible that the figure has been entered twice, since no figure appears in the entry for Froxfield in the 1851 Religious Census.

THE NATIONAL STAGE

The vicar took Captain Pechell to court in 1831: the case was heard in Gray's Inn Hall on August 3rd 1833 by the Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer. Lord Lyndhurst (Fig. 6) was a notable politician and a brilliant lawyer but inclined to jump to conclusions. He found that 'there was no dispute that turnips were titheable as predial small tithes, as crops', that it was sufficient that they had been severed from the land, and that it was 'not impracticable' to retain every 10th turnip.' Pechell's lawyers evidently regarded the verdict as unjust and 'only' billed him £100.10s.6d. Pechell's total bill for the court case was £318.8s.11d, (£63,680 in 2015 values). He decided to take his cause to a higher level.

Samuel Pechell's cousin Richard, another naval captain, was elected to Parliament in 1834 (Fig. 7); Hansard for 19th June 1835 records that 'Captain Pechell, MP, rose pursuant to present a Petition from Capt Samuel G Pechell Esq ... complaining of the vexatious proceeding of his vicar ...

praying for a speedy commutation of Tithes ...' He did not intend any censure on the clergy generally, but to show the necessity of altering the present law of Tithes. Pechell was referring to long-standing resistance by the Church of England to reform of Tithes. Since 1829, Parliament had received numerous petitions calling, first, for the introduction of long leases, then for commutation from payment in kind to cash. Two weeks earlier, a similar petition had been promoted, following a case heard at the Spiritual Court at Litchfield; a Staffordshire rector, the Rev. Bernard Port, had made claims for tithes on cabbages pulled to feed cattle. In this debate, Arthur Trevor MP had spoken against that petition and Captain Pechell had spoken in favour; Mr Richards MP had complained that 'his Majesty's Ministers proposed to delay the Commutation of Tithes for another Session, perhaps sine die...' That petition had been successful. Richard Pechell described how, in 1826, 'The Rev Thomas Kemp had entered on the vicarage, and immediately gave notice that all compositions for tithes should cease ...': his brother's composition at the time, 'stood at £19.9s 6d though only valued at £11.19s.' which composition however he was still willing to continue to the new vicar, knowing how essential it was to keep 'on a good footing with the clergyman ...' as being a Magistrate, for the common benefit of society. The reverend Gentleman however refused the old composition and actually proposed an increase of 20 per cent, which was of course refused by the whole parish. Pechell criticised Lord Lyndhurst's ruling: "Chief Baron Lyndhurst said the turnips might be pecked in the rear of the fold, but not in advance of it. Now was there ever anything so absurd as this and so very injurious to the system of turnip cultivation?" Pechell mentions 'the hon. Member for Durham (Mr. A. Trevor)', who had attacked the Staffordshire petition; he said Trevor acted as 'conduit pipe for conveying the opinions of the clergy, to shew how this was to be effected'. Arthur Trevor MP, later Viscount Dungannon, had also vigorously opposed the Reform bills of 1831–2, against which 21 out of 26 Bishops had voted. Trevor duly inveighed 'against these attacks on the clergy in general

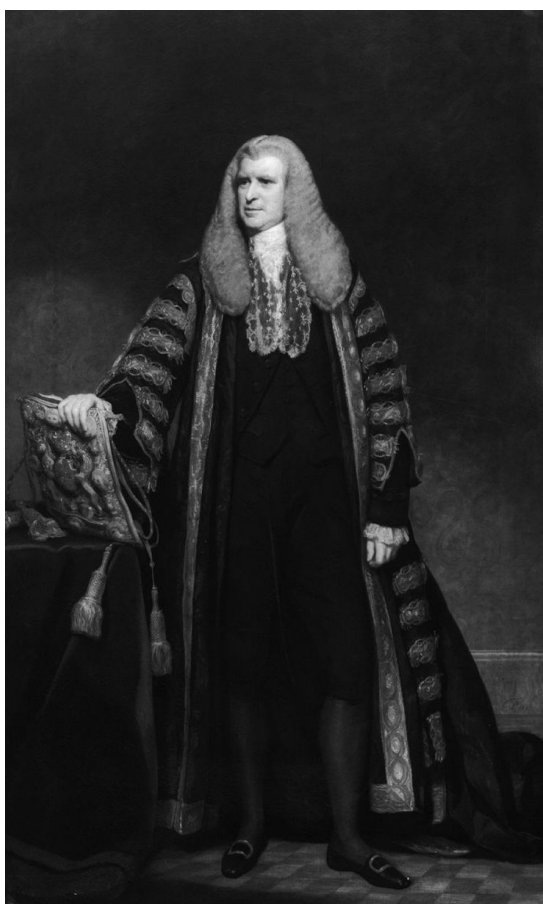


Fig 6 Lord Lyndhurst, three times Lord Chancellor, who ruled in favour of Reverend Kemp

as most unjust and undeserved. It was the duty of the Government to release the clergy from these annoyances, by securing to them a fair provision'. The petition was allowed to 'lie on the Table', and an Act entitled 'Tithing of Turnips Severed from the Ground' was passed two months later. Pechell concluded by saying that he trusted 'that this petition would be the means of drawing the attention of the House to this branch of the subject when the Tithe Bill came before it.' Two months later, the Bill 'for the amendment of the Law as to the Tithing of Turnips' was passed, and a year after that, the Tithes Commutation Act received Royal Assent.

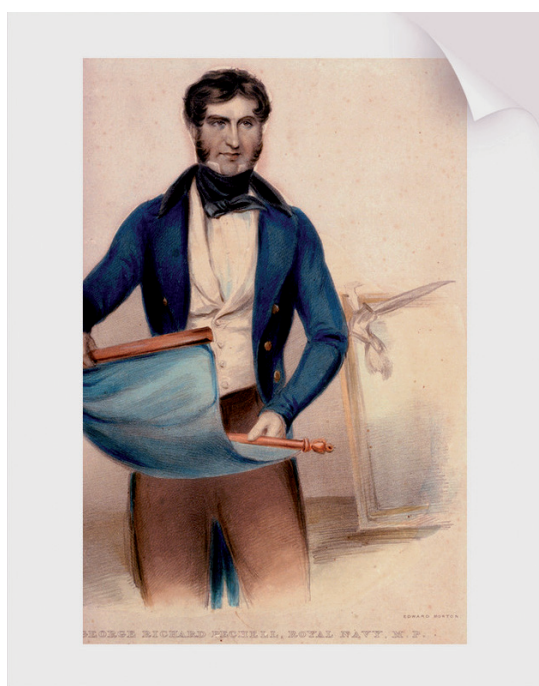


Fig 7 Captain Richard Pechell RN MP, brother of Samuel Pechell, who moved the petition on Tithing of Turnips on his behalf

POSTSCRIPT

Samuel Pechell died in 1840 and his family moved to Alton; Kemp died at the age of 80 in October 1867, which was the year in which Froxfield and Steep became separate parishes, bringing an end to East Meon 'ownership' of these tithings. Although Kemp's burial appears in the church register, there is today no sign of his gravestone in All Saints' churchyard. During his forty-one year incumbency, he had taken his parish briefly onto the national stage and had played a small part, albeit unsuccessful, in defending the system of tithes which had survived for a thousand years. He also served to confirm the fictitious portrayals by Trollope and the political tracts of Cobbett by demonstrating just how much wealth the system could bestow on an undistinguished rural vicar. At a time when agricultural communities were fighting for survival, East Meon could hardly have had a less suitable pastor

CONCLUSION

The Tithe Apportionments which resulted from the Act made it possible for the first time properly to understand the state of tithing in communities such as East Meon, and the substantial income which its vicar received. 'Tithe was hopelessly anachronistic in an increasingly urban society ... the Act sliced through its contradictions and complexities ... No longer could a farmer's budget be upset by a demand from the titheman or by an attack on an ancient customary payment' (Evans 1968). Pechell had resisted the Tithing of Turnips on behalf of East Meon's agricultural community but represented all British farmers; the Reverend Kemp, acted for the Anglican church, whose reputation, we have seen, was at a low ebb and which had resisted the Tithe Commutation Act for half a decade. East Meon's local dispute was one of several actions which contributed to a movement which turned out to be irresistible, and which in time eliminated the millennium-old ecclesiastical tax.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The subject of this paper, the Tithing of Turnips, was taken from a talk given to East Meon History Group by George Bartlett QC., past president of the Land Tribunal (the text of which appears on the Group's website [www.easmeonhistory.net], but the conclusions and inferences made from the factual material are not necessarily ones that he agrees with. Two other EMHG members, Betty and Stewart Bussell, researched Kemp's family. Another, David Hopkins, contributed information about East Meon under the Commonwealth. As part of research the Group is conducting into the history of agriculture in the parish, East Meon's CEBs were transcribed to Excel by Robert Mocatta and aligned with the TA data. The author is grateful to them for their invaluable contributions.

REFERENCES

A note about the sources

Many of the primary sources on which this article is based have been transcribed by the author and are available on the journal's website as appendices to the article: <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/hfcas/hs>.

*Primary sources**Hampshire Record Office [HRO]*

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 HO 129 112 1851, Religious Census, Petersfield, microfilm.
 M49/T50 1661, Copy of letter patent granted to Stephen Fox for faithful service to Charles II, Court Farm, part of the manor of East Meon.

- 8M49/T51 1662, Bargain and sale of South Farm, part of the manor of East Meon (i) Stephen Fox of Middx, esq. (ii) William Hearst of London, doctor. Transcription Appendix 1.
 M49/T50 1661, 11M59/D1/2 11M59/D1/2 (pp.154/5), Account Rolls for East Meon manor, renewing lease 1666 – 1670.
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APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Excerpts from Bargain and Sale of South Farm

- 1) Stephen Fox of London
- 2) William Hearst of London, doctor

HRO 8M49/T51 1662 p25

Indenture... Betweene Stephen ffox in the parish of St Martin's in the ffield ...Esq of those parts and William Hearst, London... whereas the Reverend ffather in Christ Thomas late Bishop of Winton by this Indenture in due fforme ... eighth day of July and the thirtieth year of the reign of the late Queen Elizabeth did demise and grant ... to the said late Queen Elizabeth all that ffarme with the appurtenantce commonly called South ffarme, partroll of the Manor of East Meane ...and all messuage, land meadowe feeding pasture tenement and hereditament whatsoever partroll of the said ffarme situate and lying and being in the parish of East Meane... And also that demised Stock of four hundred sheepe every one of them of the price of fourteen pence to the said ffarme belongingAnd whereas the said Estate interest and forme of and in the said farme and premisses with the appurtenances ... Queen Elizabeth ... came unto the hands and possession of ffrancis Allen late citizen and Goldsmith of London deceased and by the attainder of the said ffrancis Allen for high treason were afterwards forfeited and did come to our said Sovereign and Lord King Charles the Second who being thereby possessed of the premises for all the residue of the said ffarme of ffifty years...under the seal of England and branding date at Westminster the seventh day of October in the thirteenth year of his said Maj. Reign did among other things give and grant unto the said Stephen ffox and his heirs and assigns the said farm messuage land tenements &c .. of ffifty years ...Now this Indenture ... hath granted, assigned &c to William Hearst ... *routine clauses for sale of above. No money seems to be mentioned*

Appendix 2

Excerpts from lease registers of Bishops of Winchester

- 1) To Richard Eyles 1800

HRO 11/M59/D1/9 p71 (also p93 for lease of other tithings)

In the year one thousand eight hundred Between the Honorable and Right reverend Father in God Brownlow by Divine Permission Lord Bishop of Winchester on the one part and Richard Eyles in the Parish of East Meon in the County of Southampton Yeoman of the other part witnesseth that the said Lord Bishop as well for and in consideration of the Surrender of a former Lease of Prmised herby granted made by the said Lord Bishop of Winchester bearing date the twenty sixth day of April in the twenty ninth year of the reign of his said present Majesty King George the third and for divers other good causes and considerations... him the said Lord Bishop hereunto moving had demised, granted and to farm letten by these Presents Doth for himself and his successors demise grant and to farm lett unto the said Richard Eyles *All the tithes* of All manner of Corn and Grain yearly coming growing arising renewing and increasing with the Town or Tithing of Ramsdean in the Parish of East Mean in this County of Southampton and being parcel of the Rectory of East Meon aforesaid, with all the Profits and Emoluments to the saidd Rectory there belonging or appertaining To Have and to Hold the said Tithe of all Corn and Grain aforesaid and all and singular other th esaid Premises with the Appurtenance unto the said Richard Eyles his Heirs and Assigns from the making of these Presents for and during the Term of the natural lives of John Steele of Ramsdean aforesdaid aged about thirty six years, Stephen Steele of Froxfield in the said County of Southapton, yeoman aged about twenty nine years and of Joseph Eyles an Infant (son of the said Richard Eyles) aged about fourteen yeeares and the Life of the longest Liver of them yielding and

paying therefore every year during the said term unto the said Lord Bishop of Winchester and his successors at his or their Exchequer of Wolvesey near Winchester in the said County of Southampton the yearly rent of sum of six shillings and fourpence of lawful Money of Great Britain at the Feasts of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and Saint Michael the archangel by equal portions free and discharged of all Parliamentary rates taxes and Impositions whatsoever.

Note: This was Richard Eyles II; he was Deputy Lieutenant of Hampshire in 1802 'with lands in that parish including lands in that parish within the great tythes of Riplington, Froxfield and lands called Burley in the parish of East Meon.

2) To John Christmas 1800

HRO 11/M59/D1/9 p118

... of Winchester on the one part and John Christmas of Blackmore in the Parish of Selborne in the County of Southampton Yeoman on the other Witnesseth ... Doth for himself and his successors grant and to farm lett unto the said John Christmas All the tithes of all manner of Corn and Grain yearly arising renewing and increasing within the Town or Tything of Oxenbourne in the Parish of East Meon ... together with one barn situate in Eastmeon aforesaid for the said tithes to be laid into ToHave and to Hold all said Tythe During the term of the natural lives of the said John Christmas aged about thirty nine years, John Christmas (Son of the said John Christmas Party hereto) an infant aged about six years and of John Chase of Oakwood in the said Parish of Selbourne ... Yeoman aged about thirty one years ... Yielding and Paying unto the Said Lord Bishop of Winchester ... Exchequer of Wolvesey ... the yearly Rent or Sum of Seven Pounds of lawful money of Great Britain.

Note: John Christmas was the smallest of the landowner/appropriators of the greater tithes in East Meon; he later moved from his home in Blackmoor to Oxenbourne and features in the Tithe Apportionments of 1851/2

3) To Thomas Bonham 1825

HRO 8M49/T51 1662 p25

This Indenture made the fifteenth day of July in the sixth week of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Fourth by the Grace of God ... and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty five **Between** the Right Reverend Father in God George by Divine Permission Lord Bishop of Winchester on the one part and Thomas Bonham of the Borough of Petersfield in the County of Southampton Esquire of the other part **Witnesseth** that the said Lord Bishop for and in consideration of the surrender of the former lease of the premises hereinafter mentioned made by Brownlow then Lord Bishop of Winchester and dated the first day one thousand eight hundred and eighteen which suffender the said George Lord Bishop hath accepted by these presents and for divers other good causes and considerations here hereunto especially moving He the said George Lord Bishop Hath demised granted and to farm letter and by these presents doth for himself and his successor demise grant and to farm lett unto the said Thomas Bonham Carter **All the tythes of** corn and grain coming renewing frowing or happening within the Town and Tithing of Meon Manor in the county of Southampton together with all and singular other Tythes profits commodities and emoluments to the Rectory thereof by any means belonging or appertaining as of right due and enjoyed by the said Thomas Bonham. Together with the easement of a certain Barn situate in East Meon aforesaid for the said Tythes to be laid in with the appurtenances whatsoever **To have and to Hold** all the Tythes of Corn and Grain of Meon Manor aforesaid and all the other premises to the Rectory there by any means appertaining or belonging of Right due with the appurtenances and the easement of the said Barn in East Meon aforesaid and all other the premises of the Rectory there ... **Yielding and paying** therefore yearly and every year during the said term unto the said Lord Bishop and his Successors the yearly rent or sum of forty six shillings and eight pence of lawful money of Great Britain at the two most

usual Feasts ... Saint Michael the Archangel and the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin

Note, assigns the tithes of whole Meon Manor, also 'easement' of the Barn. Although the Bonhams lived in Petersfield, they are among the largest owners of land within East Meon and the Bonham Memorial is the largest monument in the church yard of All Saints. The family later acquired the extra barrel to their name as Bonham-Carter, following marriage into the Carter family.

4) *To Samuel George Pechell 1828*

HRO 11/M59/D1/13 p325

Lease by the Winchester Bishopric Estate to Samuel George Pechell of the tythe of all corn and grain within the tything of Langrish, Riplington, Tygall, Titaden, Hiden and Bailey lands within the county of East Meon in the county of Southampton. This Indenture ... between the Right Reverend Father in God Charles Richard by divine permission Lord Bishop of Winchester of the one part and Samuel George Pechell of Stone Dean in the Parish of Chalfont Saint Giles..... witnesseth that the said Lord Bishop for and in consideration of the Surrender of a former Indenture of Lease and of the tithes thereby granted made by George late Lord Bishop of Winchester to the said Samuel George Pechell bearing date the tenth of January ... 1825... doth demise grant and to farm let unto the said Samuel George Pechell **The Tythe** of all the corn and grain growing arising accruing and renewing and increasing yearly within the tithings of Langrish, Riplington Tygall, Hiden and Barley lands within the Parish of East Meon... with all other profits, emoluments and appurtenances belonging or appertaining to the said Parsonage or Rectory there except and always reserved unto the said Lord Bishop his Successors &c the tithe of Riplington aforesaid and of Smithfield in Borden exclusive of sixty three acres and thirty one perches of land in Riplington in possession of Michael Hoy Esquire and fifty acres three roods and one perch there in possession of James Barnard Gentleman the excepted tithes being hereditaments

granted by the said Lord Bishop to Henry Hall Lord Viscount Gage..... **Yielding and paying** therefore yearly and every year during the said term unto the aforesaid Charles Richard Lord Bishop of Winchester ... the rent or sum of Five Pounds Four Shillings ... and also yielding and paying the further yearly sum Two pounds eleven shillings and six pence half yearly ... being the land tax charged and chargeable upon the part of the tithes of Borden by this indenture demised and redeemed by Brownlow heretofore Lord Bishop for the use and benefit of the said Lord Bishop and his successors...

Notes: Bereleigh Estate at this point was at its largest, with land from Langrish, Riplington, Tygall, Hyden and Bereleigh. The tithes of some Riplington land had been appropriated by Viscount Gage

Appendix 3

Kemp v Welch Consistory Court

HRO 21M65/C9/484 Cause papers: Thomas Cooke Kemp of East Meon v Elizabeth Welch of Steep (defamation). Deposition by Kemp v Elizabeth Welch

'... about eleven o'clock at night my master' meaning and intending the said Thomas Cooke Kemp entered the Bed Room of myself and fellow servant undressed, he (meaning and intending the said Thomas Cooke Kemp) got into the bed (meaning and intending the Bed in which the said Elizabeth Welch and her said fellow servant) were lying and being and effected his (meaning &c ... Thomas Cook Kemp's) purpose first on me and then on my fellow servant'. And the party purportent doth allege and propound everything in this Article contained jointly and severally.

That the said Elizabeth Welch hath oftentimes at least once since affirming and uttering the defamatory words mentioned in the next foregoing Article owned and confessed that she spoke the said defamatory words as in the next preceding Article is set forth and the party proponent doth allege and propound as before.

That by the speaking of the said defamatory words the food name and reputation of the said Thomas Cooke Kemp is much hurt, injured

and aggrieved among his neighbours, acquaintance and others and this was and is true public and notorious and the Party proponent doth allege and propound as before.

Sentence handed down

... that the said Elizabeth Welch did sometime in the year 1827 enter the service of the said Thomas Cooke Kemp at Eastmeon aforesaid did reside and live in the House of the said Thomas Cooke Kemp in the capacity of a servant from the said year of 1827 until sometime after Michaelmas 1831 And this was and is true public and notorious. ...

... do pronounce and declare that the said Elizabeth Welch did in the year months and place in the said Libel mentioned or some or one of them contrary to the manners and the Bond of Charity publicly and maliciously in an Angry reproachful and invidious manner defame the said Thomas Cooke Kemp and maliciously say publish and report the several scandalous reproachful and defamatory words in the said libel mention tending to the infamy hurt and diminution of the Estate good name and reputation of the said Thomas Cooke Kemp. Wherefore we do pronounce decree and declare that the said Elizabeth Welch ought to be duly and canonically corrected and punished according to the Law in that behalf provided for her so great excess and rashness in the premises and be forced and compelled to reclaim such defamatory words and to the restitution of the good name of the said TCK and desist from such defamatory words for the future, And we do also pronounce and declare the said Elizabeth Welch be enjoined and compelled to perform a salutary penance according to her demerits for her excess aforesaid And we do also pronounce and declare that the said Elizabeth Welch ought to be and we do condemn her in lawful costs.

Note: There is no suggestion that Welch was lying in her very explicit allegation against the Vicar, and the sentence is very lenient.

Appendix 4

Cobbett's Poor Man's Friend – a defence of the rights of those who do the work and fight the battles

Number III, Hurstbourne Tarrant (called Uphusband) Hants 13th October 1826

65. This village was in former times a very considerable place, as is manifest from the size of the church as well as from various other circumstances. It is now, as a *church living* united with an adjoining parish, called Vernon Dean, which also has its church, at a distance of about three miles from the church of this parish. Both parishes put together now contain only *eleven hundred*, and a few odd, inhabitants, men women children and all; and yet the *great tithes* are supposed to be worth *two or three thousand a year*; and the *small tithes* about *six hundreds a year*. Formerly, before the event which is called 'The Reformation', there were *two Roman Catholic priests* living in the parsonage houses in these two parishes. They could not marry, and could therefore have no wives and families to keep out of the tithes; and WITH PART OF THESE TITHES, THEY, AS THE LAW PROVIDED, MAINTAINED THE POOR OF THESE TWO PARISHES; and, the canons of the church commanded them to distribute the portion to the poor and the stranger, '*with their own hands, in humility and mercy*'.

66. This, as to church and poor, was the state of these villages, in the '*dark ages*' of '*Romish superstition*'. What! No poor-laws? No poor-rates? What horribly *unenlightened* times! No *select vestries*? Dark ages indeed. But, how stand these matters now? Why, the two parishes are moulded into *one church living*. Then, the Great Tithes (amounting to two or three thousand a year) belong to some part of the *Chapter* (as they call it) of Salisbury. The Chapter leases them out, as they would a house or a farm, and they are now rented by John King, who is one of this happy nation's greatest and oldest *pensioners*. So that, away go the great tithes, not leaving a single wheat-ear to be spent in the parish. The Small Tithes belong to a Vicar, who is one Fisher, a *nephew of the late bishop of Salisbury*, who has not resided here for a long while; and who has a curate, John Gale, who being the son of a little farmer and shop-keeper at Burbage in Wiltshire, was by a parson of the name of Bailey (very *well known and remembered* in these parts) put to school and, in the fulness of time, became a *curate*. So, that, *away go* the small tithes (amounting to about 500l/. or 600l/. a

year); and, out of the large church revenues; or, rather, large church-*and-poor* revenues, of these two parishes; out of the whole of them, ther remains only the amount of the curate, Mr John Gale's, salary, which does not, perhaps, exceed seventy or a hundred pounds: *away goes*, as I say, all the rest of the small tithes, leaving not so much as a mess of milk or a dozen eggs, much less a tithe-pig, to be consumed in the parish.

Cobbett, William Cottage Economy 1822, reprinted as the Original Book of Self-Sufficiency 2016

Keeping cows

P123. The greens will have helped put the latest cabbages to carry you through November, and perhaps into December, but for these six months you must *depend* on Swedish turnips.

P125. Two rods will give you nearly *five thousand plants* ...

P126. Observing that the Turnip plants must be transplanted in the same way that the Cabbage plants are; and that both ought to be transplanted in *dry* weather and in ground just *fresh digged*.

P127. The first [question] is whether these crops give an *ill taste* to milk and butter As to *Swedish turnips* they do give a little taste, especially boiling of the milk pans be neglected.

Appendix 5

Swing Riots, Letter from Henry Budd JP to John Bonham Carter JP

HRO 94M72/F16 Headed 'Labourers Rising of November 1830'

It is true that the mob have destroyed the Poor House at Headley this day and have insisted on Mr Dickinson's signing a letter to reduce his tithe to £350 a year. They then left Kingsley and proceeded to Kingsley with intent to destroy the threshing machine of Sir T Miller. Yesterday they burnt the Poor House at Selborne with all poor Harrison's furniture and wearing apparel and threatened to murder his family which Mrs Dowling at the Anchor at Liphook has

informed me are in her house and it is said that the people mean to come over tomorrow and have them or destroy the house. I have therefore stationed the soldiers there for their protection and beg you so send me a reinforcement as speedily as possible. I have taken the evidence of a man to whom the fellows taken away from home by Dr Quarrier yesterday said "If they do not give you all you want, let us go in and kill them and destroy the house."

Note the demand that tithes be reduced. Headley and Selborne are five and eight miles to the north of East Meon, so the Swing Riots were very close. There are several more letters in the bundle of correspondence with John Bonham Carter, concluding with one from J. Beckett, Keeper of the County Gaol, Winchester asking not to have any more sent to Gaol 'There being already 53 in custody and in the course of an hour I expect 50 more. They are sending prisoners from all quarters'.

Appendix 6

Tithe Apportionments
1851 East Meon Introduction

Apportionment of the Rent Charge in lieu of Tithes in the Parish of East Meon in the county of Southampton

Whereas an Award of Rent Charge in lieu of Tithes in the Parish of East Meon in the County of Southampton on the fourteenth Day of March in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and fifty one, confirmed by the Tithe Commissioners for England and Wales, of which Award with the Schedule thereon comprised the following is a copy:-

Know all Men by these Presents that I William Wakefore Attree of the Middle Temple Barister at Law having been duly appointed and sworn as Assistant Tithe Commissioner attending to the provisions of the Act for the Commutation of Tithes in England and Wales and having been also duly appointed to ascertain and award the Total Sum to be paid by way of Rent Charge instead of the tithes of the parish of East Meon (&c) do hereby Award as follows that is to say.

Whereas I have held divers Meetings in the said parish touching the matter aforesaid of which meetings due notice was given for the

information of all Landowners and Titheowners of the said parish,

And whereas I have duly considered all the allegations and proofs tendered to me by all parties interested and have made all enquiries touching the premised subject that appeared to me to be necessary.

And whereas I find that the undermentioned Lands of the said parish are by prescription or other lawful means exempt from the payment of all Tithes, that is to say

All those lands called or known as the Manor Farm otherwise Court Farm containing by estimation seven hundred and seventy eight acres two roods and eight perches of Land

And all that farm called or known by the name of Fairfield Farm containing by estimation eight hundred and eighty four acres three roods and thirty three perches of Land

And all that farm called or known by the name of Hiden Farm containing by estimation two hundred and twenty seven acres two roods and five perches of Land.

And all that farm called or known as Park Farm containing by estimation four hundred and forty one acres of Land

And all that farm called or known by the name of Church Farm containing by estimation Five hundred and five acres three rood and thirty three perches of Land

All which said Lands and Farms are distinguished by well known meters (?) and bounds and of the whole whereof the Lord Bishop of Winchester in right of his See is the proprietor. And also the Vicarial Glebe Land of the said parish containing by estimation Fifteen Acres.

And whereas I find that the Titheable Lands of the said parish contain by estimation Eight Thousand two hundred and forty eight Acres which are cultivated and used as follows, that is to say

Five thousand seven hundred and sixty nine Acres as Arable Land

Five hundred and thirty one Acres as Meadow or Pasture

Eight hundred and forty four Acres as Woodland

Seventy Acres as Homesteads and Gardens
And One thousand and thirty four Acres as Downs, Roads and Waste

And whereas I find that all the said Titheable Lands of the said parish are liable to the payment of all manner of Tithes in kind

Corn, Grain, Lamb, Wool, Wood and Apples arising from or accruing due upon all the said Lands in the Tythings of Ramsden, Meon, Oxenbourne, Langrish, Bordeans and Riplington in the said parish.

And that John Bonham Carter of Petersfield in the said County Esquire holds Leases of the said Tithes arising from or accruing due upon the Titheable lands in the Tithings of Ramsdean and of Meon under the said Bishop.

And that John Christmas of Oxenbourne in the said parish Esquire holds a Lease of the said Tithes arising from or accruing due upon the Titheable lands in the Tithing of Oxenbourne under the said Bishop.

And that Sir William Hylton Jolliffe Baronet holds from the said Bishop a Lease of the said tithes arising from or accruing due upon the Titheable lands within the Tything of Langrish and within the Lower part or Division of the said tithing of Bordean and from or upon Thirty five Acres of Land whereof the Honorable Thomas William Gage is the proprietor and Twenty eight acres belonging to James Barnard the situtaion of which last mentioned Lands with respect to Tythings cannot be exactly defined but which lands ae well known by (meter?) and bounds.

And that the Devises of the Will of the late John Cornthwaite Hector hold a Lease of the said Tithes arising from or accruing due upon the Titheable lands in the upper part or Division the Tithing of Bordean under the said Bishop.

And that the Right Honorable Viscount Gage holds a Lease of the said Tithes arising from or accruing due upon the Titheable lands of the said Township of Riplington under the said Bishop.

And whereas I find that the Vicar of the said parish for the time being is entitled to all the Tithes both Great and Small arising from or accruing due upon all the Titheable lands within the Tythings of Westbury Peake and Comb in the said pairsh. And is also entitled to all the Tithes other than the Tithes of Corn, Grain, Lamb, Wool, Wood and Apple, arising from or accruing due

upon all the other Titheable Lands of the said parish.

And whereas due notice was given me in the manner required by the said Act and the Acts for the amendment thereof to value the Tithes of all the Lands of the said parish which are cultivated as Hop Grounds separately.

And whereas I find that the Vicar of the said parish for the time being is entitled to the Tithes of all Hops arising from or accruing upon any of the Titheable Lands in the said parish.

Now know ye that the said William Wakeford Attree DO hereby Award that the Annual sum of ninety pounds by way of Ordinary Rent Charge shall be paid to the said John Bonham Carter his executors and assigns during the continuance of his said lease of Tithes arising from or accruing due upon the Titheable Lands within the said Tything of Meon and from the expiration or other determination thereof to the said Bishop of Winchester and his successors instead of all the Tithes of Corn, Grain, Lamb, Wool, Wood and Apples arising from or accruing due on all the Titheable lands of the said Tything of Meon.

And that the Annual sum of One hundred and ninety pounds by way of Ordinary Rent Charge shall be paid to the said John Bonham Carter his executors administrators and assigns during the continuance of his said Lease of Tithes arising from and accruing due upon the Titheable lands of the said Tything of Ramsden and from and after the expiration or other determination of the said Lease then to the said Bishop and his successors instead of all the Tithes of Corn, Grain, Lamb, Wool, Wood and Apples arising from or accruing due upon all the Titheable Lands of the said Tything of Ramsden.

And that the Annual sum of Five hundred and seventy pounds by way of Ordinary Rent Charge shall be paid to the said John Christmas his executors administrators and assigns during the continuance of his said Lease of Tithes arising from and accruing due upon the Titheable lands of the said Tything of Ramsden and from and after the expiration or other determination of the said Lease then to the said Bishop and his successors instead of all the Tithes of Corn, Grain, Lamb, Wool, Wood

and Apples arising from or accruing due upon all the Titheable Lands of the said Tything of Oxenbourne.

And that the Annual sum of One hundred and sixteen pounds by way of Ordinary Rent Charge shall be paid to the Devisees in trust under the Will of the late John Cornthwaite Hector their executors administrators and assigns during the continuance of his said and from and after the expiration or other determination of the said Lease then to the said Bishop and his successors instead of all the Tithes of Corn, Grain, Lamb, Wool, Wood and Apples arising from or accruing due upon all the Titheable Lands of the said Upper Division or part of the said Tything of Bordean.

And that the Annual sum of Two hundred and sixty five pounds by way of Ordinary Rent Charge shall be paid to the said Sir William Hylton Joliffe his executors administrators and assigns during the continuance of his said Lease of Tithes arising from and accruing due upon the Titheable lands of the said Tything of Ramsden and from and after the expiration or other determination thereof to the said Bishop and his successors instead of all the Tithes of Corn, Grain, Lamb, Wool, Wood and Apples arising from or accruing due upon all the Titheable Lands of the said Tything of Langrish and the said Lower Division of part of the said Tything of Bordean and the said Thirty five Acres belonging to the said Honorable Thomas William Gage and the said Twenty eight Acres belonging to the said James Barnard.

And that the annual sum of Two hundred pounds by way of Ordinary Rent Charge shall be paid to the said Viscount Gage his executors administrators and assigns during the continuance of his said Lease. And from and after the expiration or other determination of the said Lease then to the said Bishop and his successors instead of all the Tithes of Corn, Grain, Lamb, Wool, Wood and Apples arising from or accruing due upon all the Titheable Lands of the said Tything of Riplington..

And that the annual sum of Six hundred and eighty pounds by way of Ordinary Rent Charge shall be paid to the Vicar of the said parish for the time being instead of all the Tithes both great and small arising or accruing due upon the Titheable lands within the said Tythings of

Westbury Peake and Comb instead of all the Tithes of Corn, Grain, Lamb, Wool, Wood and Apples arising from or accruing due upon all the Titheable Lands of the said Parish.

And I do Hereby Award that all the said Rent Charges shall commence and be payable from the first day of October next preceding the Confirmation of the Apportionment of the said Rent Charges.

And I do Assign such parts of the Parish as are titheable to be a District within which the undermentioned extraordinary charge upon Lands cultivated as hop gardens shall prevail.

And I do further Award that the Titheable Lands therein which are now or may be hereafter as Hop Gardens shall be charged with and pay to the said Vicar for the time being the further additional sum of Thirteen shillings and four pence per imperial Acre and so in proportion for any quantity less than an Acre by way of Extraordinary Charge so long as they shall be so cultivated.

And whereas no part of the said Vicarial Rent Charge has been awarded in lieu or on account of any tithes arising from or accruing due upon any holding of less than Forty perches. I do hereby direct and Award that no part of the said Vicarial Rent Charge shall be apportioned on any holding of less extent than forty perches.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this Twentieth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty one.

(Signed) Wm Wakeford Attree

Now I Charles Osborn of Fareham in the County of Southampton having been appointed to apportion the Total Sum Awarded to be paid by way of Rent Charge in lieu of Tithes amongst the several Lands of the said Parish of East Meon Do hereby apportion the Rent Charge as follows:

Gross Rent Charge payable to the Titheowners in lieu of Tithes for the parish of East Meon in the County of SouthamptonOne Thousand eight hundred and eight pounds (exclusive of the extraordinary Rent Charge of Fifteen shillings and four pence per imperial Acre for Land cultivated as hop ground) vis:

	£	s	d
.....To the Vicar	680	"	"
..... Appropriator and John Bonham Carter Esqre his Lessee	90	"	"
..... do	190	"	"
.....doand John Christmas esq	270	"	"
.....doand J.C.Hector's Devises	116	"	"
.....doand Sir W.H.Joliffe Bart	262	"	"
.....doand Viscount Gage	200	"	"
	£1808	"	"

Appendix 7

1842 Steep Apportionment – extracts

HRO 21M65/F7/222/1

Provisional Articles of Agreement for the Commutation of the tithes of the parish of Steep in the County of Southampton in pursuance of the Act for the Commutation of Tithes in England and Wales made under and executed at a meeting &c ...and since perfected By and Between the several persons Owners of Land within the said parish by whom or by whose agents duly authorized in that behalf these presents are executed and the interest of which Landowners in the lands of the said parish ns not less than one thierds of the lands therein subject to tithes of the one part and **William Frederick Thomas Vernon Wentworth** of Wentworth Castle in the West Riding of the County of York Esquire, the owner of all the great tithes of the said parish of Steep and the **Reverend Thomas Cook Kemp** Vicar of the said parish and as such owner of all the small tithes thereof of the other part.

It is further agreed that the annual sum of **Two Hundred and Thirty Pounds Two Shillings** by way of rent charge subject to the provisions of the said act (and subject also to the variation in respect of the charge upon Hop Grounds, hereuntoafter mentioned and agreed upon) shall be paid to the said Thomas Cooke Kemp as Vicar of the said parish and to his successors instead of all the small tithes of the lands of the said parish subject to tithes (including

small tithe of Rectorial Glebe the rent charge in respect of which it is hereby agreed shall be fixed at the sum of *five shillings* which item it is hereby agreed shall be apportioned exclusively upon the said glebe lands) and instead of all moduses and compositions real and prescriptive and customary payments payable to the Vicar in respect of all the lands of the said parish or the produce thereof, a summary description of which is contained in the schedule hereunto annexedIt is hereby agreed that the Tithe Commissioners for England and Wales shall fix the rate which shall be deemed the extraordinary charge payable in respect of lands cultivated as hop grounds and that if any such lands shall hereafter cease to be cultivated as hop grounds and shall be restored to an ordinary course of husbandry, they shall then cease to pay such extraordinary charge ... and that the said annual rent charge of two hundred and thirty pounds two shillings payable to the said Vicar shall to that extend be reduced ... (*or if more land is cultivated for crops, the sum payable to the Vicar goes up to Three Hundred Pounds*).

Appendix 8

1841 Froxfield Apportionment – extracts

TNA IR 18/8995

The Lord Bishop of Winchester in right of his See as Appropriator claims the Great Tithes of

the whole Parish except as those lands claimed by the vicar, which tithes are under a Lease renewable to the Trustees under the Will of the late Cornthwaite John Hector of Petersfield ... *names of trustees*.

The Rev Thomas Cook Kemp as Vicar claims the Tithes both Great and Small arising from certain lands containing by estimation a230 – r1 – p22 and the Vicarial Glebe Lands and also the Small ithes and also the Small Tithes (except the Tithes of Lambs wool and Apples) and the Tithe of Hay of the residue of the Parish...

And whereas I find that the Vicar of the said Parish for the time being is entitled to all the Small Tithes other than the Tithes of Lambs, Wool and Apples arising from all the lands of the Said Parish and also to the tithes of Corn, Grain, Lambs wool and Apples arising from the Vicarial Glebe Lands and the *illegible* – a230 – r1 – p22 ...

The Vicar's average receipts for the seven years are ascertained and declared to have been £230 and no notice having been given for increase or decrease that sum has been awarded...

The Vicar takes the Tithes both Great and Small off the Glebe.

Notes: Once again, the Bishop has leased the greater tithes to a lay appropriator. The Vicar has presumably let the Glebe lands to a tenant, but claims the Great and Small tithes from them.