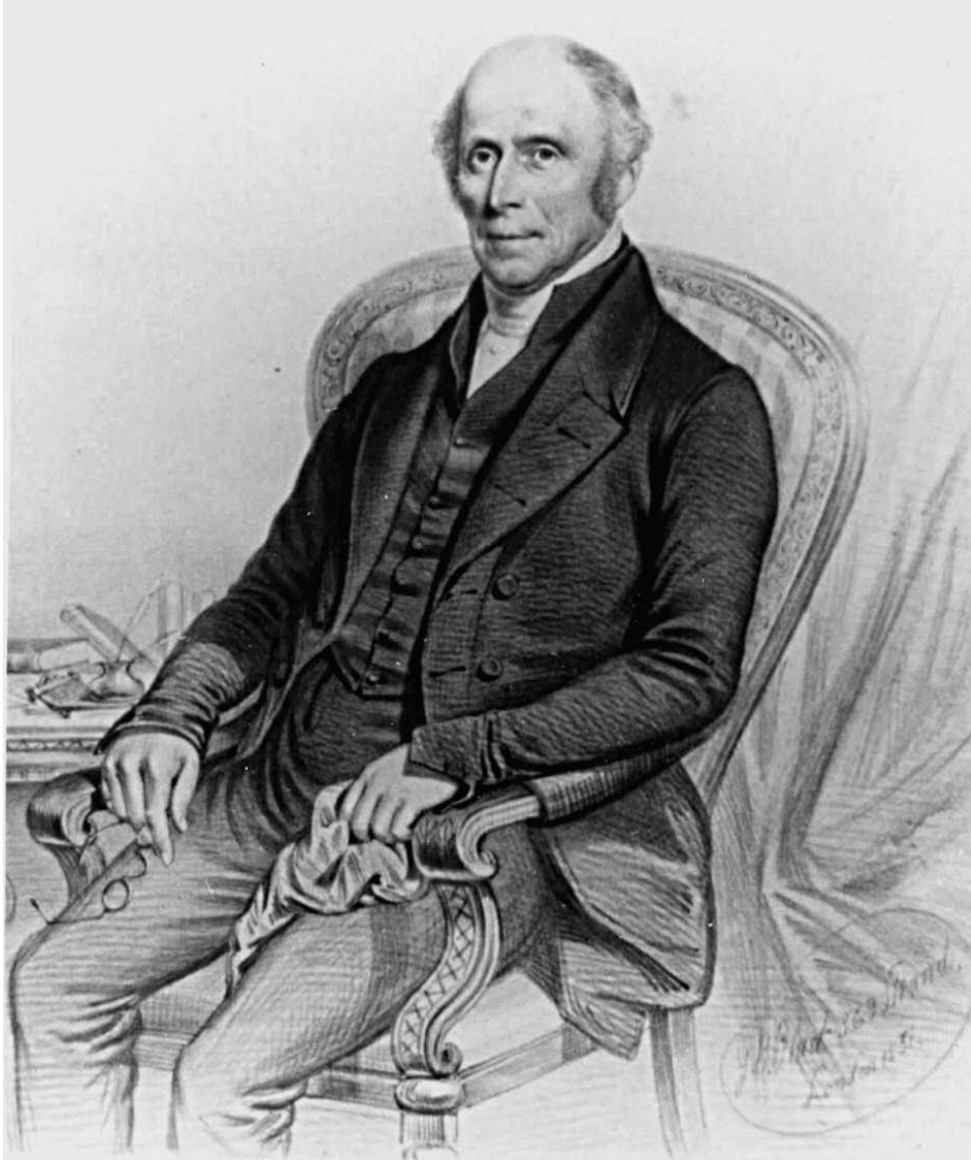


Reverend Samuel Maddock and Ropley Vicarage in the 19th century

Version 1a April 2020



Rev Samuel Maddock¹

Catherine Mitchell - Ropley April 2020

¹ *This portrait along with portraits of other Ropley vicars were located behind the organ in Ropley church before the fire. Photos were taken of the portraits shortly before the fire. It is assumed that the original was destroyed during the fire. The lithograph is signed and dated G. B. Black 869 Strand London 1851.*

Introduction

As part of the Ropley History Network and Archive, one small group is looking at the centre of the village in the 19th century. This document summarises the research I have undertaken into Rev Samuel Maddock and Ropley Vicarage during this period. Samuel Maddock was the vicar of Ropley for over 50 years until his death in 1871 at the age of 88.

There are three sections:

- Rev Samuel Maddock and his family
- The 19th century vicarage in Ropley
- Tithes due to the vicar in the mid-19th century

Appendix A lists my sources of information, which may be useful for others in the village starting out on a local history project. Appendix B provides more information about the old maps I have used.

As a relative newcomer to Ropley, I am aware that there are people who have lived in Ropley for far longer than me who will have information to add to what I have written here. I am hoping that this document may prompt others to come forward with additional information and material, so that we can build up a more comprehensive documented archive of Samuel Maddock and Ropley Vicarage in the 19th century.

Do you have any pictures from the period; are some of my details incorrect; are there any records about the building of the new stables and coach house in the 1890s; do you know anything about the belt of land behind the vicarage with the avenue of trees; are you a descendant of Samuel Maddock etc?

Please email me at cmropleyhistory@gmail.com with your comments, amendments and additional material.

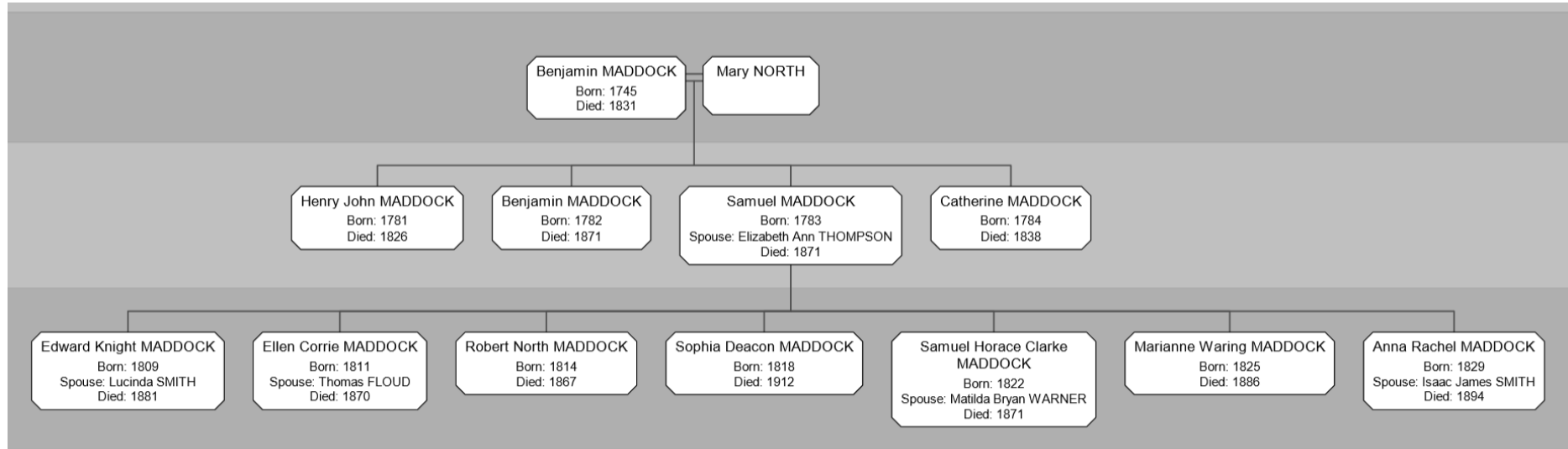
Thank you

Catherine Mitchell, Little Russel House, Vicarage Lane, Ropley, April 2020

You can find out more about the Ropley History Network and Archive by:

- ✓ emailing ropleyhistory@gmail.com
- ✓ looking at the website <https://ropleysociety.org/ropley-history-network-and-archive/>
- ✓ joining the Facebook group <https://www.facebook.com/groups/907273653059061/>

Family tree of Samuel Maddock



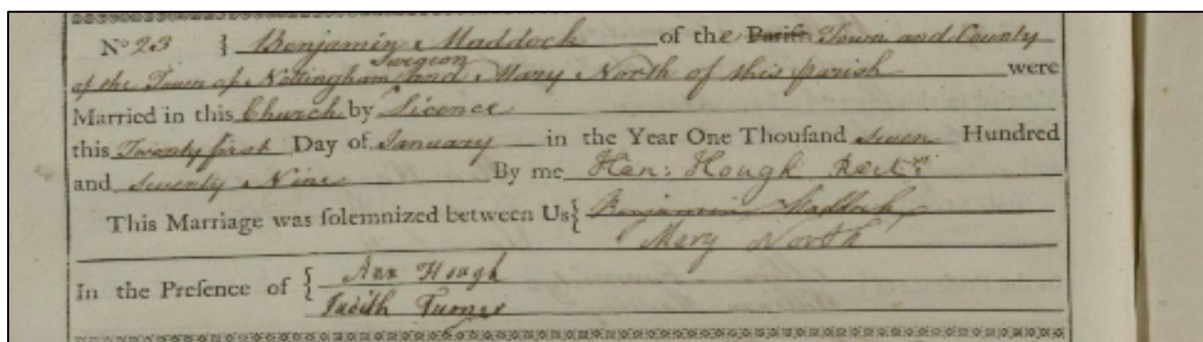
Samuel Maddock and his family

Parents

Samuel was born in Nottingham in 1783, where his father Benjamin Maddock was an apothecary and surgeon. His mother was Mary (nee North).

His parents were married on 21 January 1779 in Redmile, Leicestershire, where Mary lived.

Figure 1: Marriage record of Benjamin Maddock and Mary North



The records² indicate that by 1778 Benjamin was established as a surgeon with an apprentice, and that he continued to have an apprentice until at least 1804. He died in Arnold, Nottinghamshire in 1831 at the age of 86. Probate records show that he was a wealthy man, leaving £12,000 which is equivalent to about £1.3 million today.

Siblings

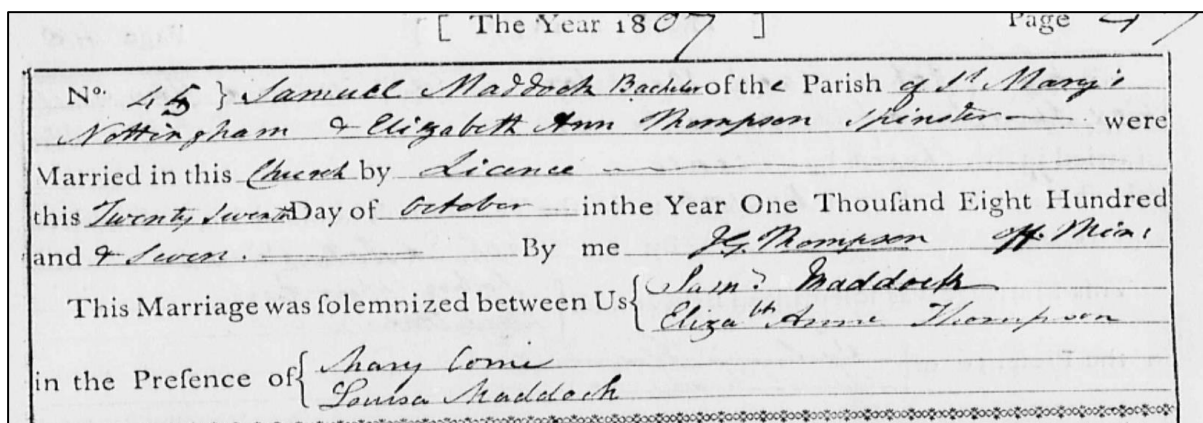
Samuel had two brothers, both of whom were also clergymen, and a sister. All four children were baptised at St Mary's, Nottingham.

The Rev Henry John Maddock was vicar in Huddersfield, while the Rev Benjamin Maddock was vicar in Tadcaster, Yorkshire.

Wife

Samuel married Elizabeth Ann Thompson in 1807 in Grantham, Lincolnshire.

Figure 2: Marriage record of Samuel Maddock and Elizabeth Ann Thompson



² Britain, Country Apprentices 1710 - 1808

Samuel and Elizabeth had seven children – three sons and four daughters – who were born over a period of 20 years from 1809 to 1829.

Elizabeth Ann died in 1847 at the age of about 60 and was buried in Ropley churchyard.

Insert photo of gravestone if possible

Career

By 1813 Samuel was curate at the church in Drayton Beauchamp in Buckinghamshire.³ In 1814 he moved to become the curate of St Mary's church, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, where two of his children were born.

While the parishioners at Long Sutton liked their new curate, he was dismissed by the vicar in 1817. Figure 3 describes what happened.

Figure 3: Extract from The Maddocks Brothers of Nottingham⁴

Hole's information is probably reliable. The vicar of Bishop's Sutton was an early supporter of the CMS, and as such would certainly have been of the Evangelical school of thought; and this is amply confirmed by his writings, for he was quite a prolific author. His wife E.A. Maddock (who was known by her second name, Anne)⁹ also published a few books. It appears from a statement in one of his writings that he came to clear Christian convictions between about 1800 and 1803,¹⁰ and according to the earliest issue of *Crockford's Clerical Directory* (1860) he was ordained in 1811. What he had been doing previously one can only conjecture, but he would by that time have been about 28. He became curate of Long Sutton, Lincs., and greatly endeared himself to the people but not to his vicar, who dismissed him at the end of 1817 in mid-winter, with a wife and four children and no post to go to. He gives a graphic account of these events in *The Curate's Appeal and Farewell* (London, Hatchard, 1818?). He was charged with being a Calvinist, preaching extempore, expounding in private houses, taking a Bible into the pulpit (!) and adding a third service, on Sunday evenings, at which a hymn-book was used. He justifies himself with considerable ability, and adds the texts of petitions to the vicar and bishop against his dismissal, signed by over 500 parishioners. Following this traumatic experience, he was appointed in 1818 to be vicar of Bishop's Sutton with Ropley,¹¹ and continued there, preaching, pastoring and writing, to the end of his ministry.

Figure 3 makes reference to Samuel Maddock's sermon *The Curate's Appeal and Farewell*, a copy of which can be found here:

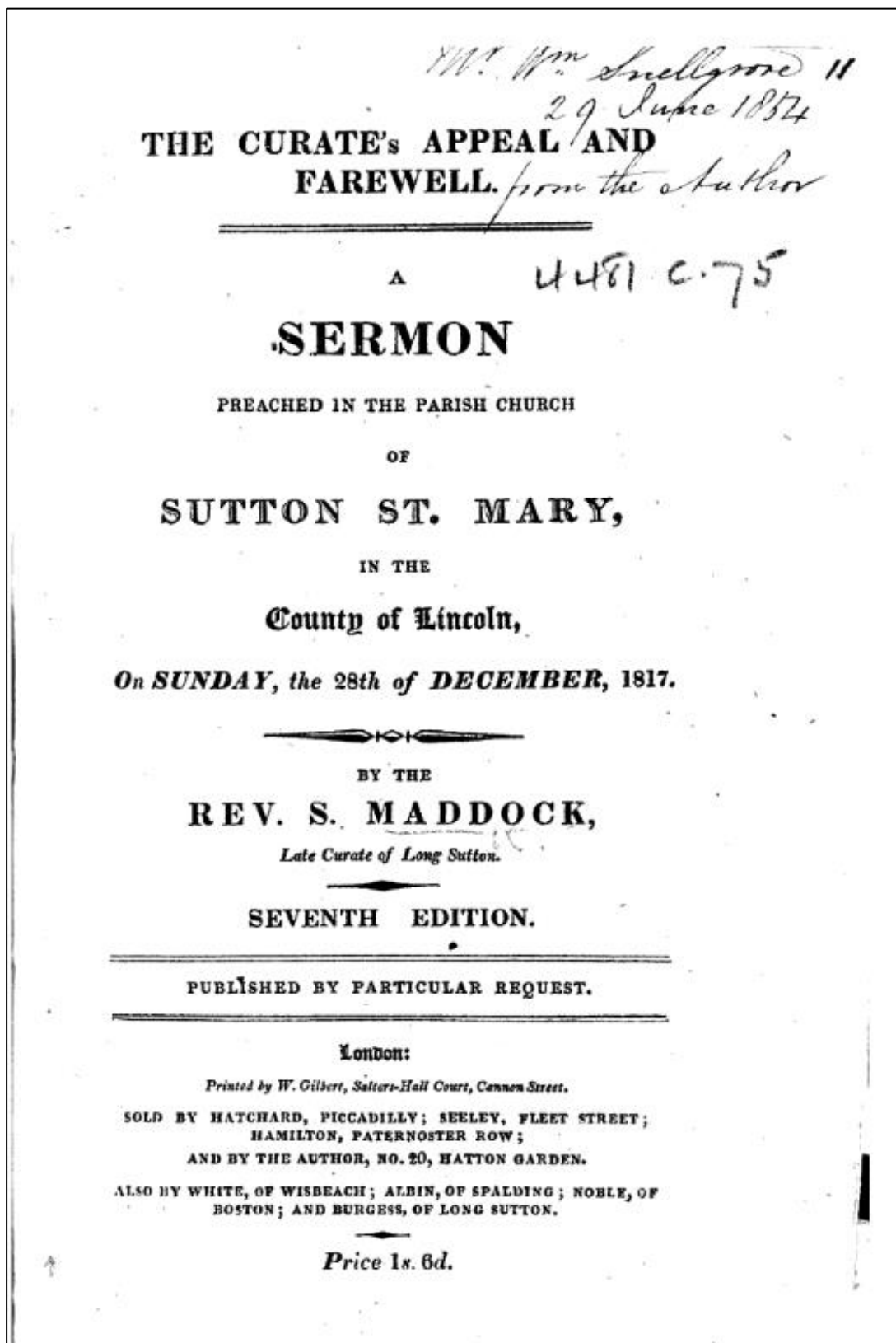
https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=40yRpr1iE6lC&hl=en_GB&pg=GBS.PA1

The front of the document describes it as a sermon preached in Sutton St Mary church on Sunday 28 December 1817 (figure 4).

³ The Early History of the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East to the end of 1814

⁴ See Appendix A for full reference

Figure 4: The Curate's Appeal and Farewell



The sermon was fairly lengthy, running to 44 pages. Figure 5 gives a flavour of the style of the sermon.

Figure 5: Extract from *The Curate's Appeal and Farewell*

IF it be possible to conceive one scene more painfully interesting to a pious mind than another, surely it is that on which a minister casts his eye when he is about to bid a final and affectionate farewell to a beloved people; for wherever a minister has faithfully preached "the glorious gospel of the blessed God committed to his trust," and the people have received that gospel in the love of it, its natural tendency is to form such a bond of union and reciprocal esteem, as cannot be dissolved without exciting feelings of peculiar and inexpressible regret.

In 1818 Samuel became the vicar of Ropley and Bishop's Sutton, where he remained for the rest of his life.

By the time of the 1851 census, Samuel was living as a widower in the vicarage at Ropley with all four of his daughters, plus a servant and a cook. The 1871 census lists Samuel living in the vicarage with three of his daughters (Sophia, Marianne and Anna), plus a cook, parlour maid and a housemaid.

Samuel died in 1871 and was buried within the chancel of Ropley church.

Insert photos if available

Figure 6: Probate details for Samuel Maddock

MADDOCK { **The Reverend Samuel.**
Effects under £5,000.

8 June.

Executrix.

The Will of the Reverend Samuel Maddock late of Ropley in the County of Southampton Clerk Vicar of Ropley who died 13 May 1871 at the Vicarage Ropley was proved at the **Principal Registry** by the Reverend Edward Knight Maddock of Hinton Ampner in the said County Clerk the Son and Sophia Deacon Maddock of Ropley Spinster the Daughter the surviving Executors.

The *Annals of Old Ropley*, written by Marianna Hagen (1856 -1932), form a collection of notes and anecdotes about Ropley. She lived at Ropley House with her parents, and latterly at Meadowside in Church Street, Ropley. She writes at length about Samuel Maddock on page 6: http://www.ropleyvds.ropleysociety.org/annals/for_righteousness_sake.html

Samuel and Elizabeth's children

Rev Edward Knight Maddock 1809 -1881

Edward was born in Nottingham. By the age of 32 he was an employee of the East India Company as part of the 'ecclesiastical establishment.'⁵ In 1840 he married Lucinda Smith. By 1871 he was living in the rectory at Hinton Ampner, as the curate in charge.

Ellen Corrie Maddock 1811 - 1870

Ellen was born in Long Sutton, Lincolnshire. She married Thomas Floud in Ropley in 1854 when she was 42 years old. Thomas was the curate at Steep. She died in 1870 in Whitchurch.

Rev Robert North Maddock 1814 - 1867

Robert was born in Long Sutton, Lincolnshire. He became the principal of the Mussoorie School⁶, Bengal in India.

Mussoorie was a hill station situated in the Dehra Dun District of United Provinces during the British period. A hill station is a high-altitude town used as a place of refuge from the summer heat. Prevalent in South Asia, they are to be found throughout Southeast Asia. Hill stations are largely identified with European colonialists but the origins of many go back much further in time.

Mussoorie was developed from 1825 as a summer retreat and remains a popular tourist destination. Several boarding schools catering for British families were established in and around Mussoorie.⁷

Maddock's school, known as *Grant Lodge*, was established in 1849. It was later known as the Mussoorie School and was purchased by the Diocesan Board of Education in 1867.⁸

Colonel Sir Robert Warburton⁹ described his experience of attending Maddock's school (figure 7)¹⁰.

⁵ Register of employees of the East India Company and the India Office, 1746-1939

⁶ The Maddock Brothers of Nottingham

⁷ The Families in British India Society

⁸ https://wiki.fibis.org/w/Mussoorie#cite_ref-2

⁹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Warburton

¹⁰ Eighteen years in the Khyber, 1879-1908

<https://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924020369108#page/n33/mode/2up>

Figure 7: Extract from *Eighteen years in the Khyber, 1879-1908*

scar three-quarters of an inch in length over my left eye still marks the result of that day's ride; and the other of my setting fire to our bungalow by discharging a miniature brass gun which had been presented to my father, after the battle of Maharajpore, by his old friend and brother officer the late Sir Vincent Eyre. A bit of lighted charcoal used for firing this toy weapon was blown upon the dry thatched roof, which immediately burst into flame, and in spite of all endeavours to extinguish the fire the house was burned down and hardly anything saved.

From Sipri the battery was moved to Morar (Gwalior), and there I made the acquaintance of several officers of the Bengal Artillery, only one of whom is now alive—the gallant, honoured, and popular Sir William Olpherts, V.C.

My playmates at Gwalior were the Hennessys, whose father commanded a regiment of the Contingent. The sons have all turned out splendid soldiers. One of them—George—commanded the 15th Sikhs during the Afghan war of 1878-80, and was their chief at McNeill's zareba. He is still hale and hearty, and quite fit to command a brigade or a division in any campaign.

In 1850 my father, after a great deal of opposition on my mother's part, placed me at a school at Mussoorie, which school had just been started by the Rev. Robert North Maddock, an excellent classic and a strict disciplinarian. Such a school was then greatly wanted in the Hills, and many officers gladly availed themselves of it and sent their sons to be trained under Maddock. His method of enforcing discipline was a very practical one. Near the school-

house there grew clumps of fine thin young bamboos, called by the natives *ringalls*, and these when properly trimmed and shortened made most excellent and flexible rattans, which when laid on a boy's person with judgment and strength (and Maddock possessed both) created a sensible impression. Our worthy master considered that a moral impression was further produced by sending out the offender, knife in hand, to cut and bring in the sample for his own flagellation. I had an experience of seven years of dear old Maddock and his impressive *ringalls*, but I can look back with affection and respect upon his memory. He was returning to England, after many years of hard and patient school work at Mussoorie, when an attack of smallpox brought his useful life to an end.

From Gwalior my father was ordered to Amritsar, to take command of a native field battery. The Panjab had been lately annexed, and it was considered desirable to locate a garrison at Amritsar. In those days 'John Company' pitched upon a cantonment, fixed its garrison, but the officers had to build their own habitations. Our house at Amritsar had just been finished at a great expense, and a large-sized garden well laid out, when an order came for the battery to march to Nussirabad. My father, who had then spent twenty-six years' continuous service in the East without a single day's leave to Europe, resolved to apply for two years' furlough and to take me with him to England to complete my education. On December 1, 1856, I bade adieu to the Rev. R. N. Maddock and his school at 'Grant Lodge,' Mussoorie, and was taken by my faithful old bearer to Ludianah to await my father's

Robert died in Mussoorie, Bengal, India at the age of 53. Colonel Warburton notes that Robert was 'returning to England after many years of hard and patient work at Mussoorie, when an attack of smallpox brought his useful life to an end.'

In May 1869 the original Ropley schoolhouse on the Petersfield Road was replaced by a new building on the present day site, built by the Maddock family in memory of Robert. A monogram bearing his initials R.N.M. can be seen on the front of the school.¹¹

Insert photo of monogram

Sophia Deacon Maddock 1818 – 1912

Sophia was born in London and baptised in Ropley in 1819. She lived in Ropley Vicarage until the death of her father in 1871. She spent her later years in Bristol, where she died in 1912.

Samuel Horace Clarke Maddock 1822 – 1871

Samuel was born in Ropley. In 1855 he married Matilda Bryan Warner. He was a solicitor in Surrey, where he died in 1871.

¹¹ Ropley -Past and Present

Marianne Waring Maddock 1825 -1886

Marianne was born in Ropley and lived in Ropley Vicarage until the death of her father in 1871. She died in Devon.

Anna Rachel Maddock 1829 – 1894

Anna was born in Ropley and lived in Ropley Vicarage until the death of her father in 1871. In 1880 she married Isaac James Smith and lived in Devon. She died in Bournemouth in 1894.

The Vicarage

In the 19th century Ropley Vicarage was situated on what we now call Vicarage Lane, opposite Maddocks Hill. Built in the late 18th century, an extra wing, coach house and stables were added at the end of the 19th century.¹² The house is now divided into two (Rookwood House and Monksmead), while the coach house and stables are now a house (Little Russel House).

A combination of the 1845 tithe map and the 1870 and 1895 ordnance survey maps provides useful information about what the Vicarage and its surrounds looked like in the 19th century (figures 8 – 12). Appendix B provides additional information about the maps.

What do the maps tell us about the Vicarage?

The tithe map shows that as well as the Vicarage, there were gardens, outbuildings and a paddock (figure 11). Maybe the outbuildings included stables for the horse(s)?

The tithe map also marks a 'belt' of land around one side of the paddock and the gardens (figure 11). The apportionment record describes its 'state of cultivation' as 'plantation.' The 1870 map marks this area as lined with trees (figure 9), so maybe they were the 'plantation' described in the tithe records? *I am hoping that those with more knowledge than me can advise here.*

There are several large old beech trees with tree preservation orders standing in the gardens of Rookwood House, Little Russel House and the 20th century house next to Little Russel House. Assuming these are the same trees as those shown on the 1870 map, they must be at least 150 years old. If they existed when the tithe map was created, they would be at least 195 years old.



¹² Ropley Past and Present

The large beech tree standing at the front of Little Russel House also appears to be marked on the 1870 map (figure 9).



The 1870 map shows that the Vicarage garden had several trees where now is lawn and flower beds (figure 9). The Annals of Old Ropley¹³ describe these 'ornamental trees':

The Old Vicarage

In the days of the Howleys this was rather smaller and more homely than it is now. It had a great stack of chimneys in the middle. The entrance projected from the front, and was approached from the road by a little straight path leading up to it by a wicket gate. A gravel path ran across, parallel with the front of the house, and extended the whole width of the garden. Where the lawn now is was thickly covered with ornamental trees, among which were a Judas tree and a fine horse chestnut. Five limes stood where one remains at the end of the house. A lane ran across between Mr. Duthy's grounds and the Vicarage garden, and continued down past "The Cottage" into the Petersfield Road. The Vicarage lane did not exist.

The revised ordnance survey map of 1895 shows that the old outbuildings have been replaced by the new stables and coach house (now Little Russel House), and the ornamental trees described in the Annals of Ropley have been replaced by a lawn (figure 12).

¹³ The Howleys were the vicars of Ropley from 1757 to 1811

Figure 8: 1870 map of Ropley

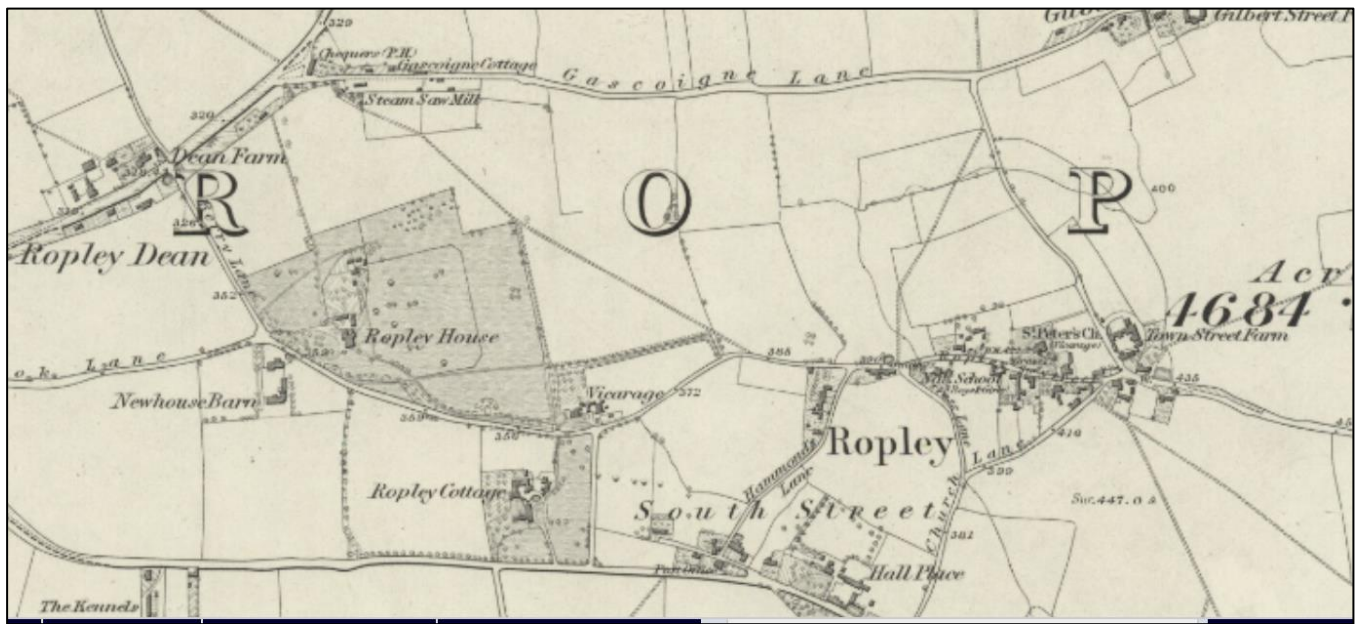


Figure 9: 1870 map of Ropley Vicarage



Figure 10: 1845 Tithe map of Ropley

43 = Vicarage 723 = Ropley Manor 21a = The Old Forge Houses are red, and outbuildings are grey

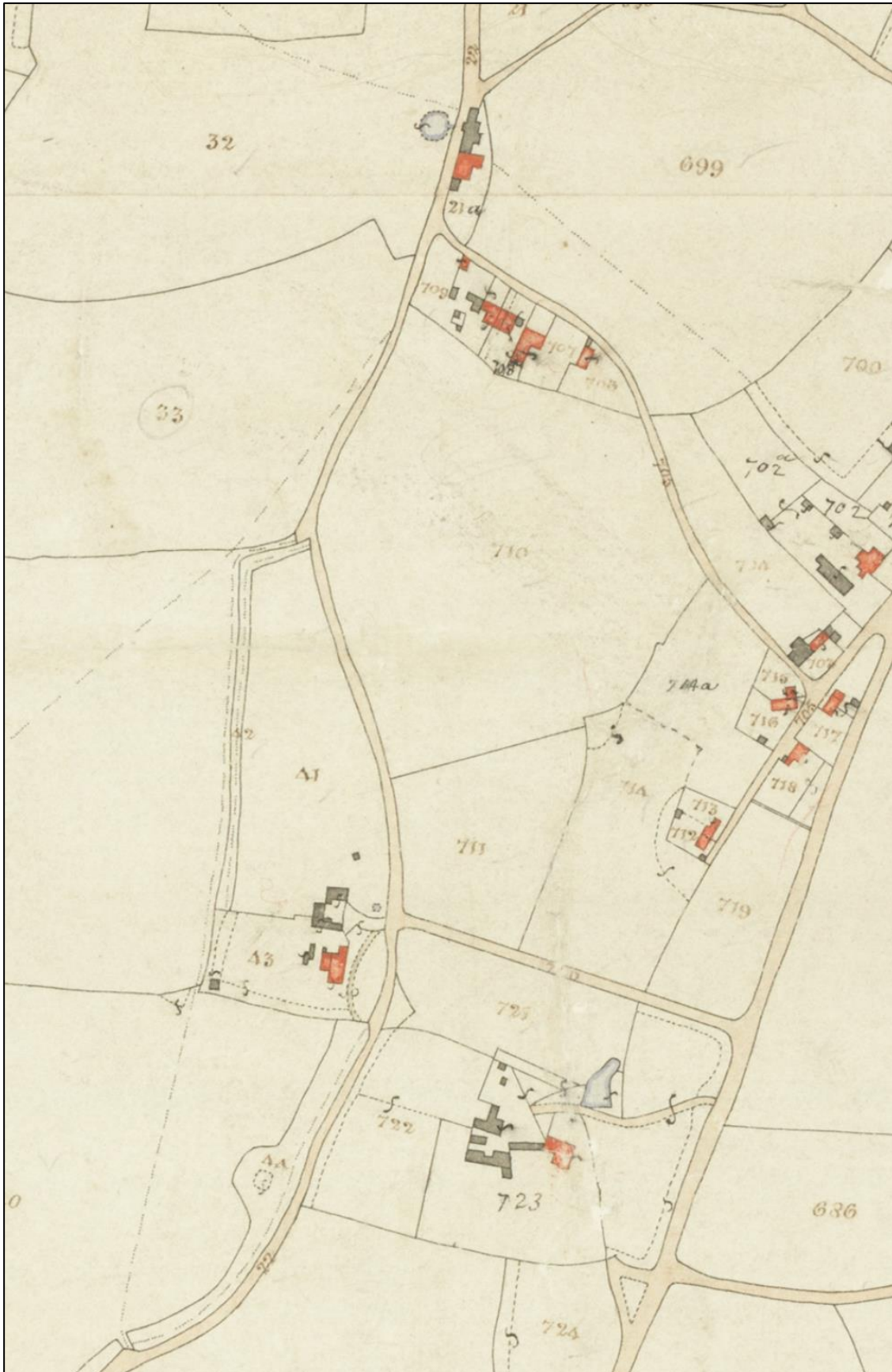


Figure 11: 1845 Tithe map of Ropley vicarage

41 = paddock 42 = belt 43 = house, garden and buildings The house is red, and the outbuildings are grey



Figure 12: 1895 map of Ropley Vicarage



What does this area look like in 2020? The field behind the vicarage garden is still an arable field, but the paddock area now contains seven additional houses and gardens (figure 13).

Figure 13: Centre of Ropley in 21st century



Tithes due to the vicar in mid-19th century

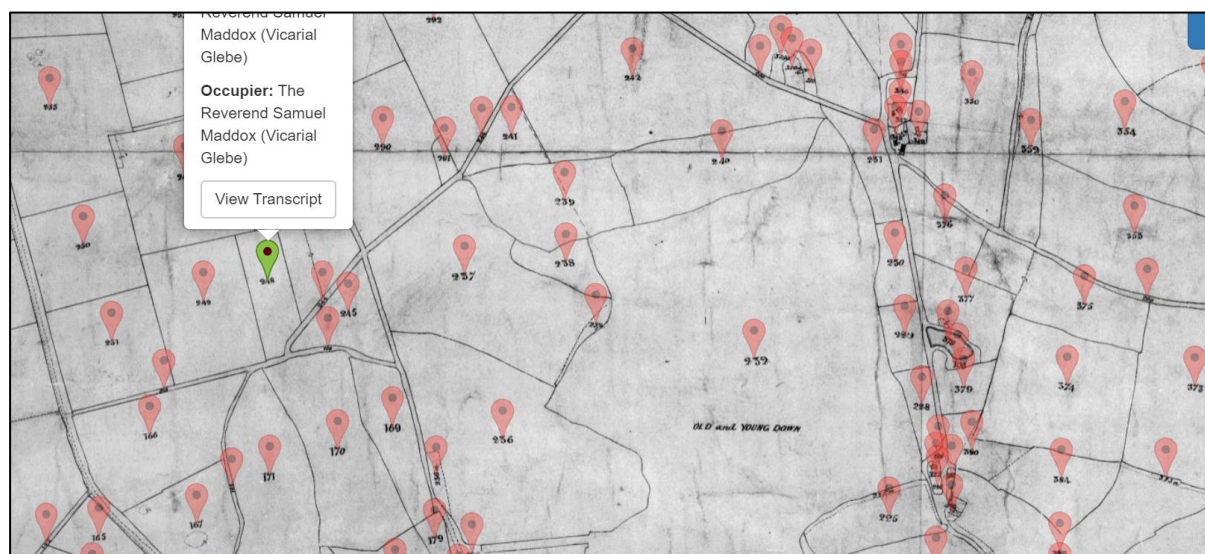
The tithe apportionment records and map allow us to see what land Samuel Maddock held as a landowner, because of his position as vicar (called vicarial glebe)¹⁴.

As well as the vicarage, garden, outbuildings and paddock, two other areas are listed. The first is glebe land on the west side of the parish which is described as arable (figures 14 and 15).

Figure 14: Extract from tithe apportionment records – Glebe land

LANDOWNERS	OCCUPIERS	Number relating to the Plan.	NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF LANDS AND PREMISES	STATE OF CULTIVATION	QUANTITIES		PAYABLE TO		REMARKS
					STATUTE MEASURE	TA	TA	TA	
Wilkinson William (continued)	John Brown (continued)	770	Anchor Inn yard garden	Brought forward	20 3 38		1 11 9	5 8 8	
			Buildings &c		1 27				
		787	Windmill	Arable	3 3 2		4 7	15 6	A
		709	L. the Embury	Arable	1 3 10		2 8	9 2	A
					20 1 37	1 19	6 15 4		
Williams The Reverend	William Hale	534	Law and piece	Arable	4 8 7		5 1	17	A
		536	Middle field Common	Arable	4 2 11		4 10	16 5	R 19591.
		538	Six Acres	Arable	6 1 27		6 9	12 9	
		600	Cart house piece	Arable	5 2 32		7 6	15 3	
		601	East Acres	Arable	8 2 25		10 8	16 3	A A 3
		602	Great Mount	Arable	10 2 1		12 5	2 1 10	R 19614
		603	Flat Paddock Copse		6 1 4		4 3		R 30482
		604	Upper Mount	Arable	6 1 6		7 4	1 6	R 19614
					57 3 20	2 18 8	9 4 6		
Hinchester College (w/ Mary's) The Warden and Fellows	Henry Shute	524	Lower Bush field	Arable	2 3 20		2 6	8 6	A
		525	Part of Jacksons field	Arable	1 2 32		1 3	4 7	A
		528	Bush field	Arable	4 3 4		3 9	12 7	A
		522	Row	Wood	1 3 3				
						10 19		7 6	1 6 8
Maddox The Reverend Samuel (Vicarial Glebe)	Himself	41	Paddock	Meadow	2 3 37				
		42	Belt	plantation	1 1 32				
		40	House Garden and Buildings		1 1 8				
		248	Glebe land	Arable	4 1 5				
						8 3 32		15 5	1 15 9

Figure 15: Glebe land on 1845 tithe map (number 248)



¹⁴ See Appendix B for information about the tithes

The second is the schoolhouse and garden on the Petersfield Road (figures 16 and 17). Samuel Maddock founded the first school in Ropley in 1826.¹⁵

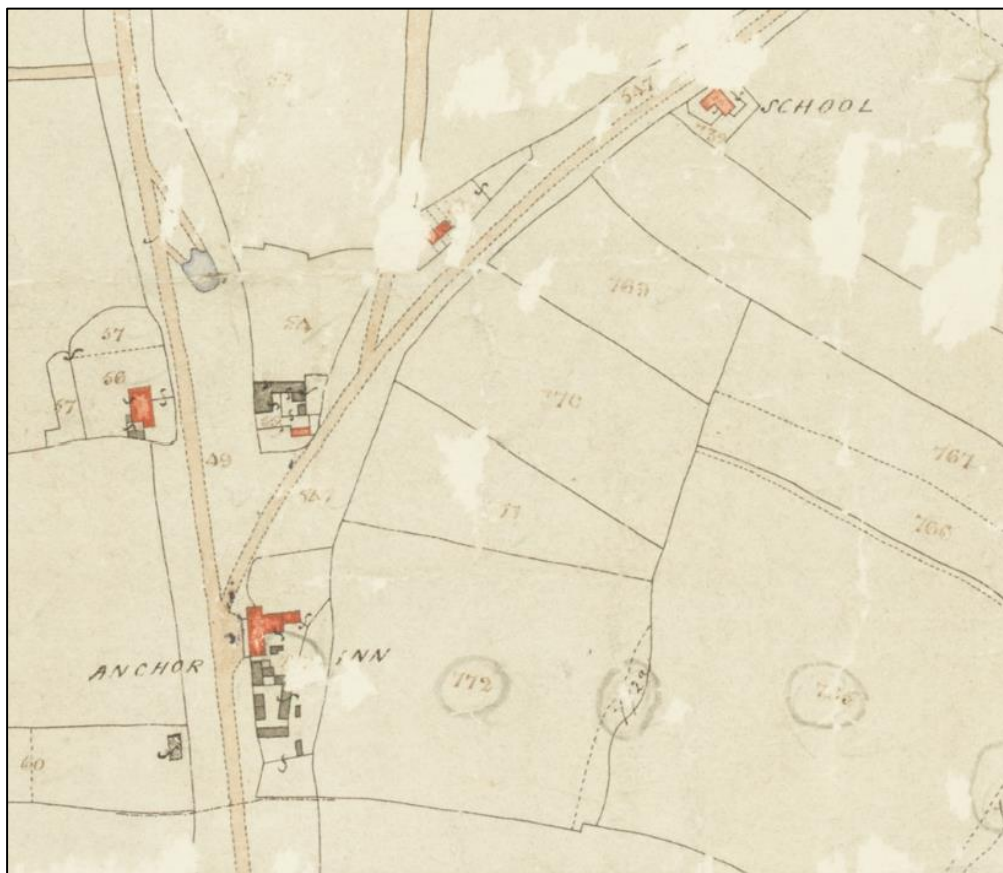
Figure 16: Extract from tithe apportionment records -schoolhouse and garden

C.—London: Printed and Published by Bathurst, by Shaw & Sons, Fetter Lane.

LANDOWNERS.	OCCUPIERS.	Number referring to the Plan.	NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF LANDS AND PREMISES.	STATE OF CULTIVATION.	QUANTITIES OF STATUTE MEASURE.		PAYABLE TO Tithe		REMARKS.		
					A.	R.	P.	A.		R.	P.
Hall George	Himself	707	Cottage & Garden		.	.	36	.	.	.	
Hetherington George	Matthias Hall	186	Cottage & Garden		.	.	26	.	.	.	
	Himself	381	Garden		.	.	26	.	.	.	
Knight Messrs	James Langridge	276	part of plot		.	.	10	.	.	.	
Long Richard	Himself	174	Cottage & Garden		.	1	34	.	.	.	
Lawder Jane	William Pasington George Rivett	616	Two Tenements & Gardens		.	1	36	.	.	.	
	Himself	399	House, Ford, Garden Buildings &c		.	3	7	.	.	.	AA 3
Langridge John	Henry Stubbs Thomas Lamborn (Undertenant)	326	Cottage and Garden		.	.	34	.	.	.	
Long William	Himself	420	House Garden &c		.	2	2	.	.	.	
Moore James	Henry Stubbs (Widow Bailey) (Undertenant)	333	Cottage & Garden		.	.	26	.	.	.	
Mayhew Elizabeth	Isaac Leaky	276	Cottage & Garden		.	1	13	.	.	.	
Mitchell John	Himself	6	House & Garden		.	.	32	.	.	.	
Mulcock Henry	Himself	55	Cottage Yard Garden		.	1	4	.	.	.	
		56	Buildings &c		.	2	19	.	.	.	
			House Garden &c		.	3	23	.	.	.	
Maddock The Rev Samuel	Suz Woodhouse	732	School house Garden &c		.	.	36	.	.	.	
Nygate John	Himself	716	Cottage & Garden		.	.	33	.	.	.	
Nygate Daniel	Himself	167a	Cottage & Garden		.	.	37	.	.	.	

¹⁵ Ropley Past and Present

Figure 17: Schoolhouse on 1845 tithe map



The apportionment records note the gross rent payable to the tithe owners in lieu of tithes. The vicar received over £250, which is worth about £30,000 today (figure 16).

Figure 16: Gross rent charge payable to the tithe owners in the parish of Ropley

GROSS RENT CHARGE payable to the Titheowners in lieu of Tithes for the Parish of Ropley in the County of Southampton (including tithe of Glebe) One thousand and six pounds fifteen shillings and two pence viz: _____

	£	s	d		£	s	d
To the Vicar	250	15	5	To Jane Savender	7	6	.
Improvements Dist.				William Bennett	7	6	.
John Budd	211	15	9	Sarah Pryor		15	.
George Atkinson and Ann Budd	254	.	.	Abraham Hancock	153	.	.
William Smith	52	.	.	Devioces of William Nicholas	38	5	.
George Purfoy Servoise	64	4	.		1006	15	2
John Durr	110	.	.				

Value in Imperial Bushels and Decimal Parts of an Imperial Bushel of Wheat, Barley, and Oats.

	Price per Bushel.	Bushels and Decimal Parts.
WHEAT - - - - -	7 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	955. 97231
BARLEY - - - - -	3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1695. 59298
OATS - - - - -	2 9	2440. 62625

Appendix A: Information sources

The following were my main information sources:

Parish and census records (using genealogy websites)

Maps – see Appendix B

‘The Maddock Brothers of Nottingham: A Family of Evangelical Clergy’ by Roger Beckwith, Warden of Latimer House, Oxford

https://churchsociety.org/docs/churchman/099/Cman_099_4_Beckwith.pdf

‘Annals of Old Ropley’ by Marianna S. Hagen

‘Ropley – Past and Present’ compiled and edited by The Ropley Society

<http://www.ropleyvds.ropleysociety.org/annals/>

‘The Early History of the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East to the end of AD 1814’ by Rev Charles Hole BA

<https://archive.org/details/earlyhistoryofch00hole/page/n6/mode/2up>

Appendix B: 19th Century Maps

I have used two sets of maps:

- tithe maps
- ordnance survey maps

The following provides more information about each.

Tithe apportionment records and maps

Created in a period from 1837 to the early 1850s tithe records were the result of one of the largest surveys into the usage, ownership and occupation of land in England and Wales since the Domesday book.

Tithes, originally one-tenth of the produce of the land, were paid to the church and, after the Reformation, to some lay tithe owners as well. These "lay improPRIATORS" were often landowners that historically gained the rights to the tithe rent payments on the redistribution of monastery lands in Henry VIII's time. When this land appears in the 19th century records, the sums payable to the successive landholders will be listed within the apportionment records. So you may find that an amount of rent was destined to go to the vicar, and another sum to a non-ecclesiastical landowner.

The Tithes Commutation Act of 1836 finally abolished payment of "goods in kind" and instituted a fixed annual monetary payment based on the land value. The aim of the government was that over time and with inflation, this tithe payment would diminish to nothing but a mere token amount. But first the government had to discover the value of the land holdings across the country so that it could carry out its plan. To do this, a grand survey was undertaken, and the result was tithe apportionment records and their accompanying maps.

As soon as the Act of Parliament was passed the surveying started. Taking about 15 years to carry out, with the first completed tithe maps and apportionments beginning from 1837.

The **tithe apportionment schedule** is the key to the tithe map. It tells us who owned what pieces of land, what it was used for and the amount of payment due. The schedule is divided into columns:

- Landowners
- Occupiers – if the landowner, this is shown as 'himself', otherwise the tenant's name is given
- The plot number referring to the tithe map
- Name or description of the land, premises or field
- State of cultivation e.g. arable, meadow, pasture, wood, garden, plantation
- The size – in acres, roods and perches
- The money due to the Vicar
- The money due to ImproPRIATORS (lay tithe owners)

If you are interested in exploring the tithe records for Ropley, contact the Ropley History Network and Archive, who will be able to advise. The genealogy website *The Genealogist* provides access to the tithe records in a searchable format.

[Ordnance Survey Maps – six-inch England and Wales 1842 -1852](#)

‘The history of the Ordnance Survey’s mapping begins in 1791 when the government, fearful of the threat of an invasion by French revolutionary forces, instructed the then Board of Ordnance to make a detailed survey of the vulnerable southern regions of England. The upheavals in France and the subsequent Napoleonic Wars passed without an invasion, but the work of the Ordnance Survey continued and soon turned into a major national project.’¹⁶

This series of maps is the most detailed topographic mapping that covers all of England and Wales from the 1840s to the 1950s. The whole country was initially surveyed between 1842 and 1893. From 1891 to 1941 all counties were revised once. They were updated regularly for urban or rapidly changing areas from 1914 to the 1940s.

Single trees were mapped if they were prominent landmarks, of historic interest, or marked an administrative boundary. They were surveyed to one metre accuracy and the base of the trunk symbol indicates its planting position. The first edition OS maps are renowned for their accuracy and detail but when later revisions were rolled out the specification was simplified. For example, hedgerow trees were no longer mapped. Some trees in avenues or rows were left off so there was not confusion with boundary information, and not all avenue/rows of trees are shown if they are at less than 15 metre intervals. However single trees which are prominent landmarks were surveyed to an accuracy of one metre.

Copies of the maps can be found on the National Library of Scotland’s website:

Bighton, Bishops Sutton and Ropley - 1870

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/102343056>

Bishops Sutton, Bramdean, Ropley and West Tisted- Revised 1895

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/101440734>

Bishops Sutton, Bramdean, Ropley and West Tisted - Revised 1908

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/101440731>

[Want to know more about maps?](#)

Cassini historical maps website provides more information about maps, and provides keys and legends.

<http://www.ancestry-maps.com/page-ose.asp#>

¹⁶ <http://www.ancestry-maps.com/page-ose.asp#>