



Almshouses

Preface - the Workhouse

Some houses in this exhibition were built to display the wealth of their owners. During most periods of history, there was also grinding poverty in the village. In 1722, an Act was passed authorising church wardens and overseers to buy or rent buildings for the

lodging, maintenance and employment of the poor. East Meon had its own workhouse by 1727, situated in what is now Workhouse Lane. The overseers' account books are preserved in full, providing a vivid picture of the care for the 'goodies' and 'goodmen' who lived there, in the care of the parish, and of the work they did in return.



Kews Cottages – the workhouse was built in the same style as this neighbouring building.

By the 1830s, poverty was so widespread that village workhouses were no longer viable. Larger units were established in Petersfield and other towns and East Meon's paupers were consigned to these distant and very forbidding institutions. In 1906, the site of the workhouse – now described as farm buildings - was sold at auction by John Bonham Carter. In 1910, the derelict buildings were set on fire by a spark from a passing steam wagon.

The Almshouses



On 19 December 1863 Mrs Joanna Agnes Forbes of Bereleigh House transferred to trustees a piece of land "containing 19 perches with almshouse buildings thereon" upon trust to be occupied by persons "above 65 years of age and a parishioner of [East Meon] parish or irremovable from the same, of good character and reputation, but in indigent circumstances". Mrs Forbes had purchased the land on the west of Church Street, shown on the 1852 East Meon Tithe Map as "cottages and garden" owned by James Lock and others. She demolished the cottages and built the almshouses in memory of her late husband George Forbes.

She endowed the trust with £800 3 per cent consols (government bonds) and £300 new 3 per cent annuities. After running expenses and repairs, the trustees were to pay to the "inmates", in addition to the use of the dwelling allotted, the sum of five shillings a week, or seven shillings and sixpence to a married couple.

On 10 August 1904 an additional site on the other side of Church Street was purchased by the then trustees and in 1906 two additional almshouses (right) were built by a Mr Read of West Meon. 24 perches of land cost £80, while building costs and architects' fees amounted to less than £1000. Mrs Forbes' niece, Miss Errington, the previous owner of the plot of land, performed the unlocking ceremony of the two new almshouses with a silver presentation key suitably inscribed.



From the records

- In 1899 the doctor was paid £10 10s a year for attending the occupants of the almshouses and the parish nurse £2 10s. The doctor's pay remained the same until 1940 when he asked for it to be increased to £18.
- The last time an occupancy agreement was signed with a cross was 1923.
- In 1918 the seven occupants were paid a weekly allowance of £5 4s between them. They were given a ton of coal a year and at Christmas £1 of tea and beef but in 1941 due to rationing they were given 12/6 cash instead of beef and tea. In 1918/9 they were paid a monthly war bonus of 5/- and during the coal strike of 1921 Major Nicholson of Bereleigh provided firewood for the houses. People living alone who needed assistance were paid an extra 2/6 a week. In three cases grand-daughters (one aged only 15) did this and they were awarded 10/- at Christmas.
- In 1901 there was a problem when the landlord of the George Inn's fowl trespassed into the Almshouses' gardens and a few years later he claimed £1 (but was paid 10/-) when his cow was injured when the closets were being emptied.
- In 1908 privies were to be emptied twice weekly by a scavenger for 1/6 into the new cesspit built against the garden wall of the southernmost cottage. The next year the water was undrinkable from the water tank and the doctor was to test the cesspit for a leakage. In 1910 all houses came to be supplied by the parish water supply. The cesspit was filled in in 1928.
- In 1909 Old Age State Pension of 5/- was introduced so over the years the stipend paid to the occupants was reduced.
- In 1911 occupants had to be reminded that they couldn't receive visitors without permission and that children were not permitted to stay. However, in 1941 this rule was relaxed when the occupants were allowed to receive relations from bombed areas as visitors and such permission was to be reviewed 3 monthly.
- From 1926 until 1950 one of the Almshouses was rented out for 1/- a year for the use of the district nurse. In 1948, as there was a bath and water heater, occupants could pay 1/- to have a bath by arrangement with the nurse.
- From time to time the occupants and their carers had to be reminded that they must attend church.
- In 1931 a new occupant was told that wirelesses would not be allowed but in the following year they could be used with earphones with the vicar's permission.
- In 1936 all houses were to get electricity for lighting from new village supply but the nurse's house was to be on a separate meter. An experimental charge of 7d a week was fixed for the first year.
- In 1950 the Christmas gifts stopped and the last coal payment was in 1975.
- In 1957 coal ranges were replaced by electric cookers.

Recent times

In 1995 two small and virtually defunct local charities, were amalgamated into the Forbes Almshouses. The Oxenbourne Fuel Allotment charity had been established in 1851 and allowed occupiers of local cottages not exceeding an annual value of £4 to grow and cut firewood on Oxenbourne Down. It also provided land for recreation of the neighbouring population, which became the Recreation Ground (on which cricket is now played). The second charity, in the name of Samuel Henry Colverson, bequeathed £50 in 1937 to the vicar and church wardens; the investment income to be used to distribute coal to the "deserving poor" of East Meon at Christmas. The trustees of the charity remain, as originally specified by Mrs Forbes, the vicar and church wardens of East Meon Church, the owner of Bereleigh and one nominated trustee.

There was a great deal of repair work and modernisation in the 1960s and 70s; combined with the inflation at the time it was necessary to stop the weekly stipends. The occupants of the almshouses are no longer described as "inmates", nor do they receive allowances from the trustees. Although they are not tenants and pay no rent, they now pay a monthly maintenance contribution without which the almshouses could not have continued in being.

Written by Jane Brown