



VCH Oxfordshire Texts in Progress

Sarsden

Economic History

Sarsden has remained predominantly agricultural throughout its history, its mixed farming typical of the Cotswolds in combining extensive sheep-and-corn husbandry with cattle rearing and dairying. Until Parliamentary enclosure in 1788 around half the parish comprised open-field arable and commonable pasture and meadow, the rest made up of woodland and piecemeal early enclosures, while the parish's half dozen tenant-run farms were all held of the Sarsden estate or the rector until the estate's break-up in 1922 and the glebe's sale the following year. The woodland was kept in hand throughout, along with the landscaped park surrounding Sarsden House, and agricultural employment remained dominant into the 20th century. Rural trades were recorded only sporadically, alongside some small-scale quarrying and some early watermills.

The Agricultural Landscape

Indentations along the parish boundary probably mark former furlongs, suggesting that Sarsden's open fields pre-dated the parish's creation before the Norman Conquest.¹ A two-field system operated in the 14th century and possibly in the 16th, when Simon Harris (d. 1592) left barley growing in the 'upper' and 'lower' parts of a field adjoining the village,² but by the 1630s there were three fields called 'wheat', 'pulse', and 'fallow', implying a three-course rotation. By the 1780s those were known as Upper North, Upper South, and Lower, and covered 427 a. extending south-westwards from the Chadlington boundary to the 165-a. Sarsden heath.³ Additional permanent pasture at Sarsden down (in the north-east) covered 86 a., and riverside meadows 68 acres. Open fields, commons, and meadows together accounted for 54 per cent of the parish, and were enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1788. Old-enclosed arable was largely confined to high ground on the parish's north-eastern edge, while enclosed meadow and pasture ran along the river Evenlode, the Sars brook, and the lower-lying clay ground bordering Lyneham.⁴ After enclosure both down and heath were

¹ Above, landscape etc. (boundaries); cf. *VCH Oxon.* XIX, 164, 173.

² TNA, C 135/31/27 (half the arable sown each year); OHC, MS Wills Oxon. 189.269.

³ OHC, MS Oxf. Archd. Oxon. b 41, f. 92; *ibid.* Lo. VI/1, pp. 4, 11, 20; Lo. VI/4, ff. 1–9; Lo. VII/1 (map).

⁴ Sarsden Enclo. Act, 27 Geo. III, c. 27 (private); OHC, enclo. award; above, landscape etc. (landscape).

partly ploughed up, although arable continued to be focused on the lighter stonebrash soils on the higher ground, with the heavier lowland clays supporting more pasture, meadow, and wood. The upland farms thus remained better suited to sheep and barley production, and lower-lying ones to cattle rearing and dairying.⁵



Looking eastwards from Churchill towards Parsonage farm and Sarsgrove wood.

Woodland was concentrated at Sarsgrove (70 a.) in the north, with smaller patches (totalling 47 a.) at Sarsden heath.⁶ Presumably those were included in the woodland one league by seven furlongs noted in 1086, although a significant proportion lay detached from Sarsden on the edge of Wychwood forest, within the later forest purlieus. Sarsden's demesne wood there was worth 13s. 4d. a year in 1279, and the manor retained a share in the 324-a. Knighton coppice (near Chilson) in 1609.⁷ One of the freeholding Sarsden family served as a verderer in Wychwood forest in 1232, and in 1256 Roger Golafre appointed a woodward there, while in 1362 forest officials reported Sir John Golafre for felling and enclosing 12 a. of demesne wood.⁸ Bruern abbey also obtained woodland either near the forest or at Sarsden itself, typically selling 3s. 4d.-worth of underwood a year in the 1530s, while stocks of wood left by the manor's 16th- and 17th-century tenants may also have been gathered locally.⁹ Sir Robert Walter's woodland within Sarsgrove itself was worth £160 10s. a year in 1729, and by the 19th century (and possibly earlier) the estate employed a woodman to prevent theft and manage sales.¹⁰ Additional plantations increased the woodland to 188 a. by 1910, providing coverts for hunting and wood for sale, which in 1990 included oak, ash, and Norway spruce.¹¹

⁵ Orr, *Oxon. Agric.* 185–7, 190; below (parl. enclo. and later).

⁶ OHC, enclo. award; above, landscape etc. (landscape).

⁷ DB, f. 159; *Rot. Hund.* II, 730; Schumer, *Wychwood*, 24; Schumer, *Oxon. Forests*, p. 215; cf. *VCH Oxon.* XIX, 251–3.

⁸ *VCH Oxon.* IX, 177; Schumer, *Oxon. Forests*, pp. 47, 128; cf. TNA, C 133/78/15; C 135/31/27 (sales of underwood).

⁹ *Valor Eccl.* II, 266; and e.g. OHC, MSS Wills Oxon. 296/1/1; 12/4/20.

¹⁰ OHC, Fi. I/26; *ibid.* Cal. QS, IX, 159 (Thos Pratley); *Oxf. Jnl.*, 24 Dec. 1813 (Jas Pratley); for sales, e.g. *ibid.* 31 Dec. 1859.

¹¹ OHC, DV/X/41; *Sale Cat., Sarsden Est.* (1922), p. 13: copy in *ibid.* Fi. XIV/ii/2; *ibid.* P409/10/D/1.

A landscaped park surrounded Sarsden House by the early 18th century, and was enlarged and landscaped by Humphry Repton after enclosure, remaining a central feature of the manorial estate.¹² A warren mentioned in 1675 (when it had a 'lodge house') may have existed by the late 15th century, when the lord accused people from Lyneham of poaching rabbits.¹³

Medieval Farming

In 1086 Sarsden manor (which then extended beyond the later parish) included land for 28 ploughteams (perhaps 2,800 a.), pasture four furlongs by four (c.112 a.), and 155 a. of meadow, and yielded £26 including tenants' rents: an increase of £8 since the Conquest. The nine-ploughland demesne farm was run partly by slaves or *servi*, while 19 tenant ploughlands were shared among 37 *villani* and 26 bordars. Except for its detached woodland, the manor was probably reduced to the bounds of the later parish by 1220, when carucage was assessed on only five ploughs, suggesting that the bulk of the Domesday ploughlands and population had lain in Chadlington, Chilson, and Pudlicote.¹⁴ Even so, like other manors in the Evenlode valley, Sarsden remained particularly well supplied with meadow and pasture, which was capable of supporting considerable numbers of livestock and was run alongside still extensive open fields.¹⁵

By 1279 the manor included two carucates (c.240 a.) in demesne, worth £8 a year, and eight tenanted yardlands, each possibly containing 24 a. as in the 1780s. Yardlanders' rents and services were valued at 22s. 7d. a year each, their extensive labour services including ploughing, harrowing, weeding, reaping, threshing, and mowing, along with carrying and stacking of hay, washing and shearing of sheep, making hurdles, collecting nuts, and carrying letters and carting wood. Other obligations included driving cattle to Filkins, Chipping Norton, Oxford, and Stow-on-the-Wold, where they were presumably sold, and yardlanders also owed tallage and eggs at Easter, while the villein surname 'reeve' implies an obligation to oversee the demesne farm. Cottagers and free tenants were less heavily burdened, though in total the manor still yielded £18 8s. 3d. a year.¹⁶

Later valuations were considerably lower, only £4 3s. in 1297 and £5 5s. by 1332, when tenants' rents were worth slightly more than the demesne farmland.¹⁷ Free tenants in 1314 included John Kenne or Caym, who held 42 a. of arable and 8 a. of meadow, the

¹² Ibid. Fi. I/26; above, landscape etc. (landscape); landownership (manor ho.).

¹³ TNA, PROB 4/6288; below, social hist. (Middle Ages).

¹⁴ DB, f. 159; *Book of Fees*, I, 317; Schumer, *Wyche*, 45.

¹⁵ Below; cf. VCH Oxon. XIX, 174; above, Churchill, econ. hist. (medieval).

¹⁶ *Rot. Hund.* II, 729–30; below (16th cent. to parl. enclo.) (size of yardlands).

¹⁷ TNA, C 133/78/15; C 135/31/27 (rents 50s. 8d., land 47s. 8d., house 6s. 8d.).

equivalent, perhaps, of two yardlands of commonable land. He was one of the parish's wealthiest taxpayers,¹⁸ and probably practised mixed arable and livestock farming, although other evidence emphasizes the parish's pastoral character. Several inhabitants were haymaking in 1285 when Bruern abbey's granger was killed during an altercation, and in 1341 Robert Isabel (another well-off taxpayer in the 1310s–20s) provided 26 lb of wool to the king's collectors, who levied a tax of a ninth on that year's production.¹⁹ After the Black Death livestock husbandry almost certainly increased as elsewhere in the Cotswolds, the rise in sheep and cattle grazing prompting the manor's lords William Browning, John Hals, and John Horne to encroach upon Lyneham's neighbouring down- and heathland.²⁰

The 16th Century to Parliamentary Enclosure

John Horne (d. 1526) continued to graze large numbers of animals (especially sheep) at Sarsden, Lyneham, and further afield, and left 500 of his 'best wethers in the wool' to his wife Elizabeth and son Edmund.²¹ The total size of his flock is unknown, although on one occasion he sold eight sacks of wool (about 1,600 fleeces) to a London mercer for £54 13s. 4d. or 10s. 6d. per tod, a fairly typical price for Cotswold wool in the early 16th century.²² The scale of Horne's activity was exceptional, however,²³ and was probably matched only by that of his son and his son's successor Anthony Bourne, who in 1578 had 320 ewes, 200 lambs, and 20 'fat mutttons' worth £82 6s. 8d. in all.²⁴ Most of Sarsden's 16th-century tenants kept considerably fewer sheep, and combined small-scale wool production with cattle rearing and cropping.²⁵ Robert Clapton (d. 1583), one of the parish's better-off inhabitants, left 112 sheep and £7-worth of wool alongside cattle, horses, pigs, poultry, and nine stocks of bees, while his growing crops (worth £20) probably included wheat, barley, and pulses.²⁶

In the 17th century mixed cattle, sheep, and corn farming remained widespread, Francis Collins (d. 1629) leaving £70-worth of wheat, barley, oats, pulses, and hay, together with five horses for traction, and breeding stocks of cattle, sheep, and pigs. Edward Chamberlain (d. 1671) had corn, hay, sheep, cattle, pigs, and horses worth in total £167

¹⁸ Ibid. CP 25/1/189/15, no. 8; *ibid.* E 179/161/8–10.

¹⁹ TNA, JUST 1/705, m. 6; *Cal. Close* 1341–3, 334 (implying total production of 234 lb from 156 sheep assuming each fleece weighed 1½ lb).

²⁰ TNA, REQ 2/5/308; cf. *VCH Oxon.* XVII, 13; XIX, 13, 174, 178; *Oxon. Atlas*, p. 40.

²¹ TNA, C 78/2/107; *ibid.* PROB 11/22/188.

²² Ibid. C 1/123/9; for prices, C. Dyer, *A Country Merchant, 1495–1520: Trading and Farming at the End of the Middle Ages* (2012), 101, 108–11.

²³ For his wealth, below, social hist. (1500–1800).

²⁴ TNA, E 178/3017.

²⁵ e.g. OHC, MSS Wills Oxon. 179.304; 179.305; 181.3; 181.72. For a possible exception, *ibid.* 55/1/17 (over 300 sheep left by John Rawlins, d. 1585).

²⁶ Ibid. 296/1/1; below, social hist. (1500–1800).

10s.²⁷ Several inhabitants produced malt (presumably for brewing) and others cheese, though sometimes on a tiny scale, the labourer William Burton (d. 1697) leaving just two old cows to supply milk for the cheese-making equipment in his buttery. Other smallholders included James Hughes (d. 1613) and Thomas Hazlewood (d. 1693), neither of whom apparently kept sheep, while Hazlewood left only £13-worth of goods including corn and hay worth £2 10s., two cows, bacon, and wood.²⁸ Grain from Sarsden was requisitioned by soldiers during the Civil War.²⁹

Tenants occupied open-field or enclosed land or a mixture of the two, their holdings varying widely in size.³⁰ Emerging farms included Sarsden Lodge (by 1603),³¹ though farm boundaries remained fluid as land was bought, sold, or divided among heirs, as in 1698 when John Shirley (d. 1714) arranged for his wife Sarah to receive dower of a third of ½ yardland which had formerly been Elizabeth Hall's, and of ¼ yardland which Elizabeth Box had once held. Shirley's land as a whole was held for three lives or 99 years from the lord,³² who in 1734 granted similar leases to Shirley's son John (d. 1743) on payment of entry fines, heriots, and annual rents in cash and malt.³³ In 1786 c.200 a. of land (more than four-fifths of it open-field) was still held under leases for lives, although by then a further 778 a. was occupied by 11 tenants at rack rent, mostly for terms of 12 years. Many of those farms were enclosed, only three containing open-field arable which covered 276 a. or 11½ yardlands in all, making a yardland 24 acres. The open-field land carried horse, cow, and sheep commons at the rate of 1½ horses, 4½ cows, and 40 sheep per yardland.³⁴

By the 1780s the largest farms were New (324 a.), Sarsden (230 a.), Sarsgrove (222 a.), and Lodge (79 a.), all of them held by members of the dominant Pratt family, including two women (Elizabeth at New and Lucy at Sarsgrove).³⁵ Rack rents totalled £535 14s. a year, and the Rolles retained 151 a. in hand, comprising enclosed woodland at Sarsgrove and gardens and pasture round Sarsden House.³⁶ The open fields were cropped on a two- or three-course rotation of cropping and fallow, and animals were grazed on the commonable down, heath, and meadow at particular times of year. Most tenants probably still followed the mixed farming practices of earlier centuries, Elizabeth Pratt (d. 1792)

²⁷ OHC, MSS Wills Oxon. 12/3/20; 78/2/31.

²⁸ Ibid. 115/5/11; 30/1/62; 34/4/18.

²⁹ M. Toynbee (ed.), *Papers of Capt. Henry Stevens* (ORS 42, 1962), 26.

³⁰ e.g. OHC, Fi. 1/26 (dated 1729).

³¹ Ibid. MSS Wills Oxon. 65/2/54; 295/2/52; 141/1/5; 44/3/26.

³² Ibid. 150/4/5.

³³ Ibid. 151/3/37; *ibid.* Fi. 11/2–7.

³⁴ *A Particular of the Manors of Sarsden, Lyneham, etc.* (1786) (copy in BL, available online at <https://solo.bodleian.ox.ac.uk>); OHC, Lo. VI/1, pp. 317–18 (1783 survey giving slightly different figs).

³⁵ OHC, Lo. VI/1, pp. 231–6; *ibid.* par. reg. transcript; below, social hist. (1500–1800). The others were held by Jos. and Sampson Pratt and by Wm Pratt.

³⁶ *Particular of the Manors of Sarsden, Lyneham, etc.*; above, landownership (manor ho.).

cultivating two thirds (215 a.) of New farm and leaving horses, cows, sheep, corn, and hay. The lower-lying Sarsden Lodge (with more than four fifths under grass) was evidently more specialized.³⁷

Parliamentary Enclosure and Later



Sarsden in 1797. Detail from Richard Davis's county map showing the parish shortly after enclosure. Hill House was later renamed Sarsgrove or Parsonage Farm.

Enclosure was carried out under a private Act of 1787, promoted by Denys Rolle and his son John as sole landowners. They subsequently received all of the 756 a. awarded, save for allotments to the rector in lieu of glebe and tithes, and to the surveyors of highways for road repair.³⁸ Though no new farmhouses were built the Rolles' four main farms were reorganized and let at increased rack rents totalling £647, all except Sarsden Lodge (which was enlarged to 157 a.) to the pre-enclosure tenants. Sarsden Lodge was also exceptional in remaining predominantly pastoral, with no share in the higher ground's newly-hedged arable closes whose bleak prospect prompted Humphry Repton's disapproval, and which were distributed amongst New (213 a.), Sarsgrove (213 a.), Sarsden (187 a.), and the newly-created Rectory (191 a.) farms.³⁹ The park's expansion and landscaping following the manor's sale to the Langstons in 1791–2 slightly reduced the area under cultivation, although by 1817 most of

³⁷ OHC, Lo. VI/1, pp. 4–27, 232–3, 236; *ibid.* MS Wills Oxon. 54/2/34.

³⁸ Sarsden Enclo. Act, 27 Geo. III, c. 27 (private); OHC, enclo. award. The Rolles enclosed neighbouring Churchill and Lyneham at the same time.

³⁹ OHC, Lo. VI/4, ff. 2–5, 9–10; above, landownership (manor ho.). In 1788 total rack rents (including smallholdings and cottages) exceeded £739.

the 'new park' was again being let to Sampson Pratt, as part of another reorganization of New (120 a.), Sarsden (427 a.), and Sarsgrove (83 a.) farms.⁴⁰

Sampson Pratt retired in 1819 leaving ploughs and harvesting tools, breeding stocks of horses and dairy cattle, sheep-folding and cheese-making equipment, and two stocks of bees.⁴¹ A six-course rotation of turnips, barley, ray grass, clover, wheat, and oats was then generally followed, and there was a sheepwash on Sars brook.⁴² Two thirds of families were directly employed in agriculture in 1831, mostly as labourers on the various mixed sheep, corn, and cattle farms, which had a high turnover of tenants: John Prescott left Sarsgrove farm in 1825, and William Porter New farm in 1831,⁴³ and by 1850 Lodge, Sarsden, and Rectory (or Parsonage) farms were all run by bailiffs. The parish's farmland (excluding its woods) then covered 1,210 a., about three fifths of it arable.⁴⁴ Considerable investment by James Langston (d. 1863) in land drainage and steam cultivation both provided employment and improved productivity, though even before the onset of agricultural depression livestock husbandry was increasing at arable's expense, and by 1870 almost three fifths of the land was pasture, supporting 262 cattle and 1,463 sheep. Cereal crops (mostly barley and wheat) occupied over half the arable acreage, while turnips were the principal fodder crop.⁴⁵

Land use changed little before the manor's sale in 1922, although sheep numbers fell along with wheat and barley production, suggesting that their traditional folding on the arable was in decline.⁴⁶ Cattle and dairying (including large-scale butter-making) remained prominent, a celebrated herd of Shorthorns being raised by Matthew Savidge of Sarsden Lodge, who had worked for Langston from the 1840s and to whom Langston left his steam plough.⁴⁷ The farms were again reorganized under the earl of Ducie, and by 1910 only three were run from within the parish, Sarsden Lodge (257 a.) by the Cornishman John Frederick Treweek (d. 1916), whose son Alfred later bought it. The 354-a. Home (formerly Sarsden) farm was let to fellow Cornishman John Pascoe (d. 1913) and his son Stanley, and the rector's Parsonage or Glebe farm (114 a.) to William Treweek (d. 1918).⁴⁸ Other land was

⁴⁰ OHC, Lo. VI/9, pp. 1–4; Sarsden Lodge remained unchanged. For changes to Rectory fm, below, relig. hist. (glebe).

⁴¹ *Oxf. Jnl*, 13 Mar. 1819.

⁴² Young, *Oxon. Agric.* 115; G. Walton, 'A Note on William Smith's Drainage Works near Churchill', *Earth Sciences Hist.* 35.1 (2016), 218–20, 226–7.

⁴³ *Census*, 1831; OHC, MS Oxf. Archd. Oxon. c 98, f. 109; *Oxf. Jnl*, 24 Sept. 1831.

⁴⁴ OHC, Lo. VI/11, pp. 48–55, 60–2; TNA, HO 107/1732.

⁴⁵ *Oxf. Jnl*, 5 Dec. 1863; TNA, MAF 68/255.

⁴⁶ TNA, MAF 68/1851; MAF 68/2985; Orr, *Oxon. Agric.* statistical plates.

⁴⁷ *Bell's Weekly Messenger*, 18 Apr. 1859, 26 Mar. 1860; *Oxf. Times*, 9 Apr. 1864; *Oxon. Weekly News*, 19 Apr., 10 May 1893. Savidge later leased the farm.

⁴⁸ OHC, DV/X/41; cf. *ibid.* B28/1/F1/163 (Glebe fm, sold in 1923); TNA, RG 14/8250, no. 126 (Home fm); *Oxon. Weekly News*, 26 Feb. 1913 (Pascoe); below (Treweekes).

run from farms belonging to the Ducie estate in neighbouring parishes, amongst them Fairgreen farm in Lyneham and Chadlington Downs farm.⁴⁹



The sheep wash on Sars brook in 2023.

Purchases after the manor's break-up left Alfred Treweeke with 440 a. (including 260 a. in Sarsden) by the 1930s, of which a quarter was under crop and the rest grazed by sheep and dairy cattle.⁵⁰ Similar mixed farming continued until the Second World War, when the parish remained about two fifths under crop (half of it with wheat and barley) and three fifths under grass, supporting 227 dairy and breeding cattle, 529 sheep, a few pigs, and over 1,000 poultry. Thirty horses were kept for traction, and there were 19 farm workers. Parsonage farm (320 a.) was then owner-occupied, while Lord Wyfold's Home farm (326 a.) and the Frenches' Lowfields farm (110 a.) were both run by bailiffs. Sarsden Lodge (284 a.) was leased from 1938 to Norman Bosley,⁵¹ who in the 1950s established a herd of beef cattle, rearing about 200 animals a year for sale at Kingham and Oxford. Fat lambs, too, were sold at 12 weeks, and pigs and poultry also kept, while barley, wheat, and oats were sown on a flexible rotation incorporating four-year leys, and harvested by contractors.⁵² Three large farms covering almost 1,000 a. continued in 1970, growing cereal crops and rearing livestock, although Home farm's 200 a. of arable was taken out of production by 1990 as part of a set-aside scheme.⁵³ The parish's early 21st-century agriculture remained predominantly mixed, Sarsden Lodge (300 a.) combining beef cattle with grain production, though with more extensive cropping on the higher ground.⁵⁴

⁴⁹ *Sale Cat., Sarsden Est.* (1922), pp. 8–10: copy in OHC, Fi. XIV/ii/2; *VCH Oxon.* XIX, 176.

⁵⁰ OHC, B28/1/D4/1; *ibid.* RDC9/3/F6/1; *Oxf. Times*, 16 Feb. 1962; above, landownership.

⁵¹ TNA, MAF 32/917/97. For Parsonage fm, below, relig. hist. (glebe).

⁵² *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, 10 Apr. 1963.

⁵³ TNA, MAF 68/5189; OHC, P409/10/D/1.

⁵⁴ WODC planning docs, 09/0286/P/AGD (Sarsden Lodge); 16/01152/FUL (Home fm); OCC Register of Landowner Statements, no. 1810 (Castle Barn fm), accessed online Oct. 2022.

Non-Agricultural Activities

Medieval occupational bynames included cook, cooper, shoemaker, smith, tailor, and weaver, and by the 16th century several inhabitants engaged in brewing.⁵⁵ The parish remained predominantly agricultural, however, and few trades or crafts were regularly practised. The weaver Thomas Rowland (d. 1614) left three looms (suggesting a commercial enterprise), but weaving was otherwise mentioned only very sporadically.⁵⁶ The blacksmith William Box (d. 1664) left an anvil and bellows in his workshop, but no other blacksmiths are known before Daniel Smith in the 1870s,⁵⁷ who like his successor Charles Blake served both Sarsden and Churchill, Blake renting a blacksmith's shop from the manor for £5 10s. a year in 1922.⁵⁸ The Sarsden estate also maintained a carpenter's yard, and from the 1830s employed a succession of resident carpenters beginning with Isaac Cox.⁵⁹ An earlier carpenter (Robert Sessions) was mentioned in the 1760s,⁶⁰ and a cordwainer (Joseph Peachey) in the 1780s,⁶¹ while in the 19th century several women worked as charwomen, dressmakers, gloveresses, and laundresses.⁶² No retail shops are known.

A mason (Nathaniel Cliff) was mentioned in 1733,⁶³ and in the 19th and 20th centuries (and probably earlier) several small quarries were dug on the higher ground, producing a durable freestone and roofing slates used in local buildings.⁶⁴ A larger quarry on the border with Lyneham opened in the 1990s, but by 2021 was abandoned and awaiting restoration.⁶⁵ Gravel was also dug in the Evenlode valley.⁶⁶

Milling In 1086 Sarsden manor included three mills worth 12s. a year, whose tithes were granted to Eynsham abbey by Hugh Golafre c.1180.⁶⁷ Whether they lay along Sars brook, the river Evenlode, or within the manor's detached parts is unknown. A demesne watermill worth 5s. a year continued in 1297, and an inhabitant named Miller paid tax in 1316,⁶⁸ but no

⁵⁵ *Rot. Hund.* II, 730; TNA, E 179/161/8–10; *ibid.* JUST 1/700, m. 5d.; *ibid.* SC 2/197/20.

⁵⁶ OHC, MS Wills Oxon. 55/2/47; for other refs, *ibid.* 3/2/76; 160/4/28.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* 76/4/34; *Harrod's Dir. Oxon.* (1876).

⁵⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Oxon.* (1915–24 edns); *Sale Cat., Sarsden Est.* (1922), p. 8; OHC, DV/X/41, no. 199.

⁵⁹ OHC, DV/X/41, no. 197; TNA, HO 107/879; HO 107/1732; *ibid.* RG 9/910; RG 10/1456 (Cox); RG 11/1519 (Rob. Paterson); RG 12/1178; RG 13/1398; RG 14/8250, no. 151 (Hen. Williams).

⁶⁰ *Retn Papists 1767*, 117; OHC, MS Oxf. Dioc. d 560, f. 29v.

⁶¹ OHC, par. reg. transcript, s.a. 1787 (marriages).

⁶² TNA, HO 107/1732; *ibid.* RG 9/910; RG 10/1456; RG 11/1519; RG 12/1178; RG 13/1398.

⁶³ OHC, Fi. II/1.

⁶⁴ OS Maps 1:2500, Oxon. XX.2, XX.6 (1881–1922 edns); W.T. Horsfield et al., 'The Building Stones of Oxfordshire Villages', *Oxoniensia* 78 (2013), 118.

⁶⁵ *Oxf. Mail*, 8 Mar. 2022; *VCH Oxon.* XIX, 177 (Castle Barn quarry).

⁶⁶ OS Map 1:2500, Oxon. XX.9 (1922 edn).

⁶⁷ DB, f. 159; *Eynsham Cart.* I, p. 123.

⁶⁸ TNA, C 133/78/15; *ibid.* E 179/161/8. The mill was not mentioned in 1332: *ibid.* C 135/31/27.

later references to a mill have been found until 1922, when Home farm's buildings included a mill house with two pairs of stones.⁶⁹ Possibly that was powered by the estate's water pumps, which were fed by three springs and driven by two overshot metal wheels.⁷⁰

⁶⁹ *Sale Cat., Sarsden Est.* (1922), p. 7.

⁷⁰ W. Foreman, *Oxfordshire Mills* (1983), 115; HER, PRN 12591.