



VCH Oxfordshire Texts in Progress

Salford

Economic History

Salford's economy was predominantly agricultural, combining sheep-and-corn husbandry with some dairying and cattle-rearing in meadows and pastures lining Salford brook. The chief market throughout was presumably Chipping Norton. Salford watermill (in use from the 11th to the 20th century) was briefly supplemented by a windmill, but few other trades or crafts were recorded before the 17th century, when there was a leather tannery and some weaving and tailoring linked to the Cotswold wool trade. Domestic glove-making and bookbinding were recorded in the 19th century, along with a short-lived brick and tile kiln, but thereafter increasing numbers of inhabitants worked in Chipping Norton. Two inns (one in the village and the other on the Worcester road) were established before 1800.

The Agricultural Landscape

Typically for the Cotswolds, Salford contained a large expanse of arable fields with smaller areas of pasture and streamside meadow, and only a few pockets of woodland. A single set of open fields was established perhaps before Salford's division between two manors by 1066,¹ although little evidence of them has been found before the 1680s, when there were four quarters following a four-course rotation.² Some 300 a. of 'the very worst lands in the field' on Salford hill was enclosed under a private Act of Parliament in 1696,³ and the remaining c.600 a. was enclosed under a further Act in 1770, along with the neighbouring fields of Over and Chipping Norton.⁴ The following year the parish contained 1,132 a. of arable (almost four fifths of its farmland),⁵ reduced to 932 a. by 1842.⁶

Meadows reckoned at 61 a. in 1086 probably fringed Salford brook,⁷ lying mainly south of the village where at least 18 a. of common meadow called Lot mead (presumably

¹ Above, landownership.

² OHC, BOR4/36/17D/1; cf. *ibid.* MS Oxf. Archd. Oxon. b 41, f. 89.

³ *Ibid.* MS Oxf. Dioc. c 2198, no. 2; Salford Hill Encl. Act, 7&8 Wm III, c. 16 (private). No copy of the award has been found, although it was evidently dated 13 Apr. 1696: Bodl. MS dd Dawkins, C34/ID1/49.

⁴ OHC, Chipping Norton & Salford encl. award; Chipping Norton & Salford Encl. Act, 9 Geo. III, c. 75 (private).

⁵ Salford survey, 1771 (photocopy in possession of Joy Timms, Salford); Salford map, 1771 (in private possession).

⁶ *Lewis, Topog. Dict. England* (1842 edn).

⁷ DB, ff. 156v., 161.

allocated by lots) was mentioned in 1686, and remained common until the 1770 enclosure.⁸ Common pasture was more extensive, covering 2½ square furlongs in 1086,⁹ and including a 395-a. sheep common and furze ground on Salford hill enclosed in 1696.¹⁰ Other commons (the Down or Southerndown, Common green, and Cow common) covered c.100 a. in the south-east, straddling the Worcester road; those were enclosed in 1770,¹¹ although a small vestige of the village green (near the school) survived to be registered under the 1965 Commons Registration Act.¹² Old enclosures (some of them known as ‘crofts’) were mostly confined to the area around the village,¹³ and osiers were cultivated along the brook in the 19th and 20th centuries.¹⁴ Woodland probably never comprised more than a few small copses and spinneys: 4 a. was recorded in 1771, increasing to 12 a. by 1842.¹⁵



Part of the 1771 map (redrawn) showing allotments made at enclosure in 1770. Much of the rector's glebe was north-east of the village and became Rectory farm. Image courtesy of Joy Timms.

⁸ OHC, MS Oxf. Archd. Oxon. b 41, f. 89; *ibid.* CH/VII/1; *ibid.* Chipping Norton & Salford encl. award; Salford survey and map, 1771.

⁹ DB, ff. 156v., 161.

¹⁰ OHC, MS Oxf. Dioc. c 2198, no. 2.

¹¹ *ibid.* CH/VII/1; *ibid.* Chipping Norton & Salford encl. award; Jefferys, *Oxon. Map* (1767); Salford survey and map, 1771.

¹² Par. council mins, 1966 (in possession of par. council); <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx> (Oxon. CL 23).

¹³ e.g. 'Ailscroft', 'Croft Meadow': Salford survey and map, 1771, nos. 15, 47.

¹⁴ *Sale Cat., Estate of Late Wm Phillips* (1888): copy in possession of Joy Timms, Salford; OHC, DV/X/37.

¹⁵ Salford survey, 1771; Salford map, 1771; Lewis, *Topog. Dict. England* (1842 edn).

Medieval Farming

In 1086 the larger of Salford's two manors had 6½ ploughteams on land sufficient for seven. Its three demesne ploughteams were worked by 3 *servi*, whilst 7 *villani* and 4 bordars shared the remaining 3½ teams, the half perhaps indicating that a team was shared with the other manor. Other assets included the watermill, 38 a. of meadow, and pasture two furlongs by one. The smaller manor was much more significantly understocked, with only 2½ ploughteams on land sufficient for five; two demesne teams were worked by 3 *servi*, and 2 *villani* and a bordar shared the remaining half-team. That manor too had an interest in the watermill, and included 23 a. of meadow, and pasture one furlong by half a furlong. The annual value of both manors (£6 and £3 respectively) was unchanged since 1066. Bartletts was presumably accounted for as part of Chipping Norton manor.¹⁶

Intercommoning between Cornwell and Salford was negotiated in 1241, allowing tenants reciprocal access to pasture in the common meadows and open fields after the hay and corn harvests.¹⁷ Salford's principal manor then had two ploughlands in demesne, partitioned in 1247 between the Crawleys and the Bromes,¹⁸ who in 1279 (when each ploughland was worth £5 a year) each also had their own free and customary tenants. Those on Alan de Crawley's manor numbered three freeholders (including the miller), six villeins each with a yardland, and a cottager, occupying in all eight yardlands and two cottages; Robert de Brome's tenants numbered one freeholder and five villein yardlanders, occupying a total of six yardlands and one acre. Villeins on both estates owed labour services including ploughing, harvesting, threshing, and planting beans, along with rents in kind (comprising half a cartload each of hay and corn and two beasts) and pannage (payments for pig-grazing rights). Richard of Williamscot's smaller manor had a demesne ploughland also worth £5 a year, and one freeholder and 15 villeins held a total of 15 yardlands and a cottage, the villeins owing similar services and rents to those on the larger manor.¹⁹ Nothing is known of the management of the Berkeleys or Bartletts estate.²⁰

In the 1340s at least two Salford people were involved in the wool trade (presumably as sheep farmers),²¹ and in 1382 another was acquitted of stealing 13 sheep worth £2.²² Otherwise, few details of late medieval farming are known. The Salford demesne was let to William Jakes for 11 marks (£7 6s. 8d.) a year in 1446, when seven free tenants of the then combined manor occupied over eight yardlands between them, and 13 customary tenants

¹⁶ DB, ff. 156v., 161; above, landownership (Bartletts).

¹⁷ *Oxon. Fines*, pp. 108–9.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* p. 140; above, landownership.

¹⁹ *Rot. Hund.* II, 728–9.

²⁰ Above, landownership (Bartletts).

²¹ *Cal. Close* 1341–3, 334 (Emma Bishop and John Huberd).

²² E.G. Kimball (ed.), *Oxon. Sessions of the Peace* (ORS 53, 1983), p. 126.

over 15 yardlands, individual customary holdings ranging from 1 to 3 yardlands.

Amalgamation of holdings in the wake of the Black Death is further indicated by the names of yardlands such as 'Kenes' and 'Cooke-slond', recalling the families who had once worked them individually. All tenants paid cash rents only, and the manor's gross rental was £21 5s. 10d.²³

Farms and Farming 1500–1800

Sheep-and-corn husbandry continued into the post-medieval period, 16th- and 17th-century testators typically leaving sheep, cattle, wheat, and barley, and often also pigs, bees, malt, hay, peas, wool, bacon, butter, and cheeses. Flocks of more than 100 sheep were not uncommon:²⁴ in 1594 John Boulter had 240 (160 shorn for fleeces), along with 16 cattle (9 in milk), 40 pigs, and ducks and hens producing 300 eggs, while his crops included hemp, flax, and apples as well as barley (40 a.), rye and maslin (12 a.), peas, beans, and vetches (14 a.), wheat (8 a.), and oats (2 a.). He also held 30 a. of meadow.²⁵ Other particularly prosperous yeomen included Richard Phillips (d. 1631), with 274 sheep, 26 cattle (13 in milk), and corn and hay worth £150, and George Wheeler (d. 1698), with 187 sheep, 28 cattle, £34-worth of wool, and 300 cheeses stored in his cheese chamber.²⁶ Sainfoin was grown in the parish by 1706.²⁷

By 1600 peas and beans were often grown in 'hitchings', parts of the fallow field sown with pulses to improve soil-fertility.²⁸ Their use was formalized in 1688, when the principal proprietors and tenants agreed to the hitching of almost the entire fallow quarter, within a four-course rotation of fallow, wheat, peas, and barley. To compensate for the loss of common grazing in the fallow quarter, each farmer was to convert a small part of his open-field land to grass, which would remain commonable except between 18 March and 10 May. The 'new hitching', as it was known,²⁹ remained in place in 1725, when two fieldsmen were elected in the manor court to enforce by-laws governing (in particular) common grazing by sheep, cattle, horses, and pigs, as well as maintenance of field gates and boundary ditches.³⁰ By 1691 it was customary for the rector to provide a boar pig to run with the sows of the parish.³¹

²³ TNA, SC 2/197/61. The demesne's size was unspecified.

²⁴ Wills and inventories in OHC, MSS Wills Oxon., transcribed by VCH Oxon. probate group.

²⁵ *Ibid.* MS Oxf. Dioc. c 23, ff. 103v.–104; *Oxf. Ch. Ct Deposns 1592–6*, pp. 38–9.

²⁶ OHC, MSS Wills Oxon. 144/2/4; 73/3/20.

²⁷ TNA, PROB 11/500/387.

²⁸ *Oxf. Ch. Ct Deposns 1616–22*, pp. 42–3.

²⁹ OHC, BOR4/36/17D/1.

³⁰ *Ibid.* CH/VII/1.

³¹ *Ibid.* MS Oxf. Archd. Oxon. c 33, f. 203.

In 1688 the open fields contained 45¼ yardlands in all, of which 27 belonged to the manor estate and two to the rector's glebe.³² The first of two parliamentary enclosures came in 1696, affecting c.700 a. of 'sheep common and barren lands in tillage' mainly west of the village on Salford hill. It was promoted by Margaret Chamberlayne to improve her Salford manor estate, although the heavy costs involved, more than £700 alongside her expenditure on the new manor house, left her burdened with debt. Presumably she received the largest share of the land, with 34 a. perhaps awarded for the glebe.³³ The second enclosure in 1770 extinguished all remaining common rights as well as most tithes, and redistributed c.700 a. of open fields, commons, and old enclosures principally in the south and east of the parish. Anne Blewitt received 394 a. for her manor estate, the rector 174 a. for the glebe and extinguished tithes, and the dean and chapter of Gloucester 40 a. (allotted in Over Norton) for their extinguished Bartletts tithes. A further 14 beneficiaries each received 18 a. or less.³⁴

Little is known about the size and occupancy of farms before 1700, although the brothers Joseph and John Boulter probably rebuilt the demesne farmhouse (Manor Farm) in 1683.³⁵ A 3-yardland farm let to Thomas Fitch (d. c.1611) for three lives c.1595 continued as Fitchetts or Fitches farm in 1725, when it was held with 5 yardlands and 77 a. of closes (still of the manor) for £88 a year.³⁶ By the 1750s all the farms on the manor estate were leaseholds, three of the largest known as Boulters, First, and Half farms.³⁷ In 1771 (after enclosure) Anne Blewitt still owned 930 a. or three fifths of the parish, of which 645 a. was arable and 275 a. grass. Of that total, 52 a. was let with Salford House, and the rest tenanted by Thomas Walker (256 a.), Charles Williams (241 a.), John Fawdry (138 a.), William Fawdry (128 a.), Thomas Tibbs (57 a.), Robert Fowler (52 a.), and a Mr Large (6 a.). Significant freehold farms were those of Cornelius Fawdry (48 a.) and Margaret Bradley (44 a.).³⁸ In 1796, when the manor's gross annual rental was £976 10s. 6d., c.92 a. remained attached to Salford House, and six tenanted farms covered a total of 892 a., Jabez Kimber renting two farms together (352 a.) for £320 annual rent.³⁹

³² Ibid. BOR4/36/17D/1.

³³ Above (agric. landscape); TNA, C 7/72/65; OHC, MS Oxf. Dioc. c 2198, no. 2.

³⁴ OHC, Chipping Norton & Salford encl. award; above (agric. landscape); cf. Salford map, 1771.

³⁵ Datestone 'IBI/1683'; OHC, MS Wills Oxon. 8/2/1.

³⁶ TNA, C 2/Eliz/F6/34; OHC, MS Wills Oxon. 297/1/10; Bodl. MS dd Dawkins C38/ID4/5. Cf. OHC, E229/6/D/9 (held with 5 yardlands for £48 in 1714).

³⁷ Bodl. MS dd Dawkins C30/ID1/16.

³⁸ Salford survey and map, 1771.

³⁹ *Sale Cat., Salford Manor* (1796): copy in Bodl. MS dd Dawkins C34/ID1/41.



Elms Farm (left) and Village Farm (right).

Farms and Farming Since 1800

In 1831 (as in 1811) almost four fifths of Salford's working families were directly employed in agriculture, despite a significant growth in village crafts and trades.⁴⁰ Eight farmers or husbandmen were noted as heads of households in 1814, along with 31 labourers.⁴¹ The rector's glebe (221 a. in 1808) was let principally as a single farm, later acquiring its own farmhouse (Rectory Farm) in fields north of the village.⁴² Much of the rest of the parish belonged to the Dawkinses as part of their Over Norton estate, the Salford part (1,068 a. in 1818) yielding £1,604 in rents, and some leases requiring tenants to carry coal to Over Norton House and to provide straw at £1 11s. 6d. a load. The principal occupiers were Richard Walker (418 a.), John Fawdry (312 a.), John Bliss (167 a.), and Charles Hawkins (145 a.).⁴³ Little had changed by 1851, when John Fawdry farmed 311 a., William Fawdry 269 a., Thomas Hitchman 181 a., and Elizabeth Bliss 140 a., each employing 5–11 labourers. The Salford miller John Lyne worked the 220-a. glebe farm with 8 labourers, and the Cross Hands innholder William Lea 50 a. with one.⁴⁴

A six-course rotation of turnips, barley, seeds, wheat, peas or vetches, and oats was typical in both Salford and Over Norton in the early 19th century, and 24 a. of sainfoin was mentioned in 1818.⁴⁵ Sheep flocks of over 250 were still kept, alongside smaller numbers of cattle (some for dairying), horses, and pigs,⁴⁶ and a cattle dealer was resident in 1861 and a horse dealer in 1881.⁴⁷ The largest farms by 1871 were Manor (414 a.), Hill (326 a.), Village

⁴⁰ *Census*, 1811–31.

⁴¹ OHC, PAR227/10/MS/1.

⁴² *Ibid.* MS Oxf. Dioc. c 449, f. 32 and v.; above, landscape etc. (settlement).

⁴³ Over Norton & Salford survey, 1818 (photocopy in possession of Joy Timms, Salford); cf. Over Norton & Salford survey and map, 1810 (*ibid.*).

⁴⁴ TNA, HO 107/1732; cf. *Gardner's Dir. Oxon.* (1852).

⁴⁵ Young, *Oxon. Agric.* 115; Over Norton & Salford survey, 1818.

⁴⁶ *Oxf. Jnl.*, 17 Sept. 1831; 17 Nov. 1855; 6 Sept. 1856 (together noting flocks of 250–367).

⁴⁷ TNA, RG 9/912; RG 11/1521.

(270 a.), and Rectory (230 a.), together employing 44 labourers, and run respectively by Caleb Taylor, William Hirons, George Fawdry, and John Lyne.⁴⁸ The 1870s saw the emergence of agricultural trade unionism and a strike by Salford labourers.⁴⁹ Other farms saw the usual shift towards pastoralism as agricultural depression deepened, with a modest increase in permanent grassland, and head of cattle (some for dairying) almost doubling between 1870 and 1920. Sheep numbers fell by three quarters (reflecting falling wool prices), and the acreage under cereals (wheat, barley, and oats) by 13 per cent.⁵⁰

W.G. Dawkins's attempts to sell the greater part of his Salford property in 1879 failed, resulting in a phased break-up of the estate between 1896 and 1907, and in a gradual increase in owner-occupancy.⁵¹ Village and Hill farms (reduced to 187 a. and 144 a.) were sold to their tenants George Fawdry and William Charles Phillips (owner-occupier of Larches farm),⁵² and Manor farm (still 342 a.) to its tenant Caleb Edwin Taylor, who added Hill farm (142 a.) in 1914.⁵³ Rectory or Parsonage farm (194 a.), sold intact in 1918, was broken up the following year.⁵⁴ Major farmers in the late 1930s and early 1940s included the Thornton brothers of Hirons Hill, Elms, and Fishers Hill farms, with 316 a. in 1941, and George Fawdry of Village Farm, part of whose 512 a. lay in Over Norton and Chipping Norton. Five other Salford farms were each over 100 acres. Of the parish's 400 head of cattle, 104 were still kept for milk, although wartime demand for arable reduced the area of permanent grass, one farmer being praised for having 'broken up a good acreage of heavy land'.⁵⁵

After the Second World War the proportion of arable continued to increase, with almost half of Salford's farmland sown by 1988, 90 per cent of it with wheat or barley. Livestock in 1970 included 666 head of cattle (including 269 for milk), but only 209 sheep were kept. There were then ten farms in all, falling to seven (including three part-time smallholdings) by 1988,⁵⁶ while by 1981 only 7 per cent of Salford's working population was employed in agriculture.⁵⁷ Farmland in the south of the parish was increasingly absorbed into the neighbouring Cornwell estate (Manor and Hollis Hill farms c.1960), while Hirons Hill farm

⁴⁸ Ibid. RG 10/1458.

⁴⁹ Below, social hist. (since 1800).

⁵⁰ TNA, MAF 68/255; MAF 68/2985. Overall cattle numbers rose from 167 to 300 (incl. 42 and 57 for milk), while sheep numbers fell from 1,149 to 311.

⁵¹ *Oxf. Jnl*, 26 Jul. 1879; above, landownership.

⁵² *Sale Cats, Village and Hill Farms* (1896): copy in Bodl. GA Oxon. b 91 (45); *Hill View Farm etc.* (1897) and Hill farm conveyance 7 Mar. 1898 (both in possession of Joy Timms, Salford); *Oxf. Jnl*, 22 Jun. 1901; *Kelly's Dir. Oxon.* (1895–1907 edns); OHC, DV/X/37.

⁵³ *Sale Cats, Manor Farm* (1906) and conveyances, 26 Mar. 1907, 10 Nov. 1914 (all in possession of Joy Timms, Salford); *Primsdown Farm etc.* (1914): copy in OHC, Lo. IX/20; OHC, DV/X/37.

⁵⁴ *Sale Cats, Parsonage Farm* (1918): copy in OHC, MS Oxf. Dioc. c 1991; *Parsonage Farm* (1919): copy in possession of Joy Timms, Salford.

⁵⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Oxon.* (1939); TNA, MAF 32/917/96; *Sale Cat., Choicehill Fm etc.* (1946): copy in possession of Joy Timms, Salford.

⁵⁶ TNA, MAF 68/5189; MAF 68/6123.

⁵⁷ *Census*, 1981.

was split in 2004, 174 a. becoming attached to a bungalow known as Taylor Hill Farm.⁵⁸ Village farm (240 a. in 1962) continued in the Fawdry family in 2021, when the Colstons of Rectory Farm were mixed farmers both within and outside the parish.⁵⁹

Non-Agricultural Activities

Trades, Crafts, and Retail

No medieval occupational bynames are documented, reinforcing the view that medieval Salford was a mainly agricultural community, save perhaps for some involvement in the wool trade amongst larger sheep farmers.⁶⁰ A few weavers, tailors, and woollen drapers were recorded in the 17th century,⁶¹ along with two coopers (both members of the Hyatt family),⁶² while leatherworkers included various cordwainers and the tanner Robert Fowler, who in 1672 bought a tannery in Salford comprising a seven-bay tanhouse and a tanyard, vats, and lime pits.⁶³ In 1770 the village was said to lack a tailor, shoemaker, or public house,⁶⁴ although an alehouse run by a tailor was mentioned in 1718,⁶⁵ and the Cross Hands inn on Salford hill existed by 1754,⁶⁶ while the Black Horse inn in the village opened apparently in 1771 and was so named by 1779.⁶⁷ Additional occupations in the 18th century were baker, blacksmith, mason, razor-grinder, wheelwright, and wool-comber, the village forge (worked by members of the Draper family) being located in a house (now Old Post Office) on Cooks Lane.⁶⁸

Between 1811 and 1831 the proportion of Salford families employed in crafts or trades rose from 15 to 28 per cent,⁶⁹ and 13 such households were noted by the curate in 1814, two of them headed by publicans (one doubling as a carpenter), two by cordwainers, and the rest by an ash collector, baker, blacksmith, carpenter, rat-catcher, saltman, shopkeeper, tailor, and wagoner.⁷⁰ The baker was convicted in 1817 of using false weights,⁷¹

⁵⁸ Info. (2021) from Joy Timms. Manor fm was 223 a. in 1958 and Hirons Hill fm 200 a. in 1965: Manor fm conveyance 29 Sept. 1958 and Hirons Hill fm valn 1965 (both in possession of Joy Timms).

⁵⁹ *Oxf. Times*, 1 Jun. 1962; local info.

⁶⁰ Above (medieval farming).

⁶¹ OHC, BOR4/36/17D/1; *ibid.* MSS Wills Oxon 171/5/1; 18/4/36; TNA, PROB 11/281/178.

⁶² OHC, MSS Wills Oxon. 31/4/35; 34/3/20.

⁶³ Bodl. MS Ch. Oxon. 3739; OHC, Cal. QS I, f. 182; *ibid.* Fi. V/i/b/3.

⁶⁴ *Oxf. Jnl*, 2 Jun. 1770.

⁶⁵ OHC, Cal. QS I, f. 196v.

⁶⁶ Bodl. MS dd Dawkins C30/ID1/16; cf. OHC, QSD/V 1.

⁶⁷ OHC, QSD/V 1–2; cf. *Oxf. Jnl*, 2 Jun. 1770.

⁶⁸ OHC, Cal. QS I, f. 271v.; *ibid.* QSB/1; *ibid.* MSS Wills Oxon. 125/4/26; 125/4/31; *Oxf. Jnl*, 31 Dec. 1791; 15 Apr. 1797; Salford map, 1771.

⁶⁹ *Census*, 1811–31.

⁷⁰ OHC, PAR227/10/MS/1.

⁷¹ *Ibid.* Cal. QS IX, p. 210.

and both the carpenters doubled as wheelwrights, one of them (the Black Horse publican-cum-carpenter Joseph Taylor) selling surplus sawn wood in 1841.⁷² Domestic gloving and bookbinding employed 13 and 5 women respectively in 1851, when members of the Cook family worked as blacksmiths, the Drapers as tailors, and the Tidmarshes as shoemakers,⁷³ while a beerhouse-cum-baker's and grocer's (later called The Plough) opened next to the school c.1852,⁷⁴ and a bakery at Salford mill before 1861. A resident stonemason may have perhaps obtained stone from various small quarries across the parish, while Charles and John Simms were timber merchants,⁷⁵ their yard located next to the Methodist chapel, where Charles's son Thomas worked later as a carpenter and wheelwright.⁷⁶ Bricks and tiles were made at a kiln beside the Worcester road (west of the village) in the 1870s–80s.⁷⁷



Charles Bartlett, publican, in front of the Cross Hands in 1906. Image courtesy of Joy Timms.

By 1901 several inhabitants worked in Chipping Norton, both on the railway and at the tweed mill.⁷⁸ Nevertheless Salford retained a few craftsmen and shopkeepers until the Second World War, despite the closure of the Cooks Lane smithy in the 1920s.⁷⁹ The Plough beerhouse continued until c.1954, when its landlady moved to the Black Horse;⁸⁰ by 2021 (when its future was uncertain) that was known as the Salford Inn, while the Cross Hands had been renamed the Greedy Goose.⁸¹ No other commercial premises remained, a short-

⁷² Salford survey, 1810; *Oxf. Jnl*, 18 Sept. 1841.

⁷³ TNA, HO 107/1732; cf. *Gardner's Dir. Oxon.* (1852); OHC, par. reg. transcript.

⁷⁴ *Gardner's Dir. Oxon.* (1852); *PO Dir. Oxon.* (1854–77 edns); *Happenings in a Victorian Cotswold Village* (Salford Hist. Group, 1982), 6, 11; *Sale Cat., Estate of Late Wm Phillips* (1888).

⁷⁵ TNA, RG 9/912; OS Map 1:10560, Oxon. XIV.NW and SW (1885–1922 edns); HER, PRN 1279; *Happenings*, 23.

⁷⁶ Deed, 24 Apr. 1891 (in possession of Joy Timms); TNA, RG 12/1179.

⁷⁷ OS Map 1:2500, Oxon. XIV.9 (1881 edn); HER, PRN 181; TNA, RG 10/1458; RG 11/1521.

⁷⁸ TNA, RG 13/1400; above, Chipping Norton, econ. hist.

⁷⁹ OHC, DV/X/37; *Kelly's Dir. Oxon.* (1903–39 edns).

⁸⁰ *Oxf. Times*, 1 Jun. 1962.

⁸¹ www.thesalford.co.uk; www.thegreedygoosemoreton.co.uk (both accessed Jan. 2021).

lived grocer's shop near the Black Horse having closed in 1961,⁸² and the post office shop on Cooks Lane in 1978.⁸³ A trout fishery, established c.1976 in two specially-created lakes along Salford brook, remained in business.⁸⁴



The Black Horse in the mid 20th century (left) and as the Salford Inn in 2020 (right).
First image courtesy of Joy Timms.

Milling

Salford mill (on Salford brook) continued as a water-powered corn-grist mill until the early 20th century, and was presumably the mill recorded on the larger Salford manor in 1086, when it was worth 50*d.* a year excluding a 12*d.* share attached to the smaller manor.⁸⁵ The Bromes briefly had a half share in the late 13th and early 14th century,⁸⁶ and William the miller was probably tenant in 1279,⁸⁷ while in 1446 the mill was held of the united Salford manor for 20*s.* a year.⁸⁸ A mill on Thomas of Berkeley's estate in 1319 was perhaps a separate fulling mill, since a recent tenant had been John 'le walker'.⁸⁹ If so, it was not mentioned later.

⁸² Deeds of Rose Cottage, 1930–61 (in possession of Joy Timms).

⁸³ Par. council mins.

⁸⁴ www.salfordtroutlakes.co.uk (accessed Jan. 2021).

⁸⁵ DB, ff. 156v., 161.

⁸⁶ Above, landownership (other estates); TNA, CP 25/1/188/11, no. 8; CP 25/1/189/14, no. 47; cf. CP 25/1/189/14, no. 106.

⁸⁷ *Rot. Hund.* II, 728.

⁸⁸ TNA, SC 2/197/61.

⁸⁹ *Cal. Close* 1318–23, 168; R. McKinley, *The Surnames of Oxfordshire* (1977), 149–50.

Tenants of Salford mill were documented through the 16th and 17th centuries,⁹⁰ both before and after its purchase in 1672 by the Salford yeoman George Wheeler (d. 1684). In 1705 Wheeler's son John sold it to the miller Thomas Wallington, and members of the Lamb, Roberts, and Gibbs families worked it as owner-occupiers until 1784, when it was sold (as a double mill) to the Chipping Norton mealman William Atkins. He built a second millhouse and a nearby windmill on rising ground to the east, but was bankrupted in 1815, both mills being sold in 1818 to his son William. After he too was bankrupted in 1821 they were sold to the Chipping Norton grocer Joseph King (d. 1825), passing to his nephew Edward King Atkins (d. 1838) of Grimsbury (Northants.).⁹¹ Both King and Atkins employed millers,⁹² but from 1844 the mill was run by another owner-occupier, the farmer, miller, and baker John Lyne, who dismantled the windmill in 1878 but worked the watermill until 1881, when he leased it. After Lyne sold the freehold in 1883 the mill continued to grind corn until the First World War.⁹³ The disused premises, part of Village farm in 1962,⁹⁴ were bought in 1979 for conversion into a house,⁹⁵ surviving mill machinery in the 1980s comprising three pairs of millstones driven by an iron overshot waterwheel, and an auxiliary steam engine.⁹⁶

⁹⁰ TNA, SC 2/197/21; *ibid.* PROB 11/255/277; Bodl. MS dd Dawkins C9/IB5/3–5; OHC, MS Wills Oxon. 29/4/59; *ibid.* BOR4/36/17D/1.

⁹¹ Chipping Norton Museum, summary of Salford mill deeds; OHC, MSS Wills Oxon. 72/5/20; 157/3/9; 140/1/41; *Oxf. Jnl.*, 2 Jun. 1821; TNA, PROB 11/1702/385; W. Foreman, *Oxfordshire Mills* (1983), 127.

⁹² *Oxf. Jnl.*, 3 Dec. 1825; 23 Mar. 1833; 25 Jun. 1842.

⁹³ Chipping Norton Museum, summary of Salford mill deeds; *PO Dir. Oxon.* (1847–77 edns); *Kelly's Dir. Oxon.* (1883–1915 edns).

⁹⁴ *Oxf. Times*, 1 Jun. 1962.

⁹⁵ *Info.* (2021) from Joy Timms.

⁹⁶ Foreman, *Oxon. Mills*, 115, 127; Historic England Pastscape, no. 765622.