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The modern footpath sign in the hedge behind the Post indicates a footpath to the neighbouring village of Balscote. The Ordnance Survey map (above) shows the position of the post, actually some distance from the main A422. The green dotted line from near the site of the Post is the footpath to Balscote. The road running south becomes the Salt Way.

A 1768 map of the area (opposite) was made by Edward and Thomas Smith, of Shrivenham, for the landowner Trinity College, Oxford. Entitled “A Map of the Common Fields, Meads and Commons of Roxton in the County of Oxford”, it is pre-Enclosure, and shows the furlongs or field strips and their owners. The Post is not shown, but the map of the junction (beside “To the Village”) shows that the Balscote footpath was then an important thoroughfare. One of the four faces of the Post is inscribed “To Chiping Norton”, and points to the southwest, along the former Balscote thoroughfare.

The ancient road to London runs south from the junction and is named on the map as “To Blocksham”, the cartographer’s guess at the spelling of Bloxham.