

INDEX DATA	RPS INFORMATION
Scheme Title <i>Dorrington Bypass</i>	Details <i>Archaeological Assessment</i>
Road Number <i>A49</i>	Date <i>1993</i>
Contractor <i>J. Samuels</i>	
County <i>Shropshire</i>	
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
OF THE PROPOSED ROUTE  
FOR THE DORRINGTON BYPASS**

for and on behalf of

**The Department of Transport  
West Midlands Region**

**Dr. John Samuels BA, PhD, MIFA  
31st March 1993**

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED ROUTE FOR THE DORRINGTON BYPASS

1.0. The Study Area is 7.5 km long and 3.00 km wide around the existing A49 and includes the villages of Condover, Stapleton, Dorrington and Longnor.

1.1. The landscape consists of gently rolling hills and valleys largely made up of boulder clay with occasional ridges of sand and gravel.

1.2. Much of the area was wooded until the medieval period when clearance took place and mixed agricultural activity became common although with an emphasis on dairy and cattle rearing.

2.0. The Site and Monuments Record (SMR) was obtained for the Study Area and this would appear to be well maintained and up to date. It reflects a wide range of activity from prehistoric times to more recent times and details are presented in Appendix A of this report.

2.1. The Study Area had been part of a broader study of archaeological evidence from aerial photographs (The Emerging Past. Rowan Whimster. RCHM. 1989) where it was commented that the boulder clays are not particularly conducive to crop and soil marks. An enquiry to the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments of England Aerial Photographic Section confirmed that the SMR incorporated all of the earlier study and recent information.

2.2. The Study Area had also been thoroughly examined for the Victoria County History of Shropshire (Vol. VIII), 1968.

2.3. A rapid walk-over survey was also undertaken (7 March 1993) to confirm where possible the identified archaeological evidence and to identify any new sites or areas for additional fieldwork. Nothing of archaeological interest was seen except south-west of Longnor village where upstanding traces of ridge and furrow and possible old quarrying was identified.

3.0. The proposed route for the Dorrington Bypass appears to have no impact upon any identified archaeological sites.

3.1. However, intensive fieldwalking should be considered along a 50m. corridor centred upon the proposed route to locate any previously unrecorded artifact scatters.

3.2. Archival research should be undertaken to understand better the earthworks south-west of Longnor village.

3.3. Depending upon the results of the intensive fieldwalking and the archival research additional fieldwork such as geophysical surveying, trial trenching and measured survey may also be required.

3.4. English Heritage and the County Archaeologist should be informed of any proposed fieldwork and their opinion sought.

Dr. John Samuels BA, PhD, MIFA

31st March 1993

**APPENDIX A**

**EXTRACT FROM THE COUNTY SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD**

## SHROPSHIRE SMR - USER'S GUIDE TO THE SCREEN DISPLAY OR PRINT OUT.

The following is a guide to the paragraph codes (in the left hand margin), with a commentary on those which are not self explanatory.

**PRN Primary Reference Number** The unique SMR reference number for the site.

**020 Parish**

**030 District**

**040 Cross Refs** This lists the PRNs of all the other sites linked to it either archaeologically or by geographical proximity. It is also used for the reference numbers given to the site in other record systems, eg the North West Wetlands Survey, whose numbers are prefixed NWS.

**050 Site Name.** The names of Scheduled Ancient Monuments or listed buildings will be given in their statutory form. Other archaeological sites may have no generally accepted names, so that this entry may often be blank. In other cases the name given may merely be one that has been assigned to it by the SMR, and so it may have no wider currency.

**060 Period**

**070 Descriptor** The site classification(s).

**080 Condition.** This will often be blank. An entry will consist of one of seven keywords together with the number <n> of the reference on which it is based. SMPO refers to an English Heritage Scheduled Monument Print Out.

**090 Form.** This indicates in what form a site now manifests itself.

**100 Facta.** i.e. "things done". This where any known archaeological activity on the site is recorded. This takes the form:-

Event, Name & Org, DD/MM/YY, <n>

Event is type of event.

Name & Org will be the initials or name of the fieldworker plus the acronym of their organisation where relevant .

DD/MM/YY is the date .

<n> is the number of the relevant reference in the List of References (230 see below).

**110 Owning Body.** This field is used to record ownership of a site by an organisation rather than an individual.

**120 List Number.** This gives the unique national reference number of a listed building. It consist of the List volume number/ map sheet number/ item number.

**130 Record Number or Name.** This records the sheet number of the SMR's copy of the OS 1:10560 scale map on which the site is marked. In towns, the map used may be of a larger scale, in which case the name of the town and the scale, 25in or 50in , are given.

**140 Height CD**

**150/190 Land Use Around and On site.** These contain rather cryptic terms for land use originally devised by English Heritage. They should be tied to a reference in the List of References, (see 230 below) by a <n> number.

**160 National Grid Reference**

**170 Site Status.** Indicates whether a site is scheduled or a building is listed. SAM = Scheduled Ancient Monument, LB = listed building. (I, IIs(tar) and II are the grades).

**180. Area Status.** Indicates whether a site or a bulding lies within an area with some sort of protective status, eg Conservation Area (CA + name), Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA + name) etc.

**200 Environment** - Geology, Soil, Siting

Document : 00826  
20 Condover  
50 Nos 1 and 2, The Square, Dorrington  
60 Post Medieval  
70 Domestic dwelling  
90 Roofed building  
160 SJ47910280  
170 XLB III

Document : 00828  
20 Condover  
50 Flint knife from Dorrington Sandpit, 1937  
60 Bronze Age  
70 Knife  
90 Finds Only  
160 SJ47580399

Document : 00829  
20 Condover  
60 Bronze Age  
70 Human burial, Barrow round, pottery  
90 Site of; finds only  
160 SJ49070369

Document : 00830  
20 Condover  
50 Signal Bank mound  
60 Unknown, post medieval  
70 Mound, beacon  
90 Earthwork  
160 SJ46560154

Document : 00831  
20 Leebotwood  
50 Axe hammer from Longnor Park  
60 Bronze Age  
70 Axe Hammer  
90 Finds only  
160 SJ46840048

Document : 00833  
20 Condover  
60 Bronze Age  
70 Axe Hammer  
90 Finds only  
160 SJ49430228



Document : 00958  
20 Conover  
50 Conover  
60 Medieval, unknown  
70 Settlement remains, earthwork unclassified  
90 Circumstantial evidence; earthwork  
160 SJ494055

Document : 00996  
20 Conover  
50 Old Town, Dorrington  
60 Medieval, post medieval  
70 Deserted settlement  
90 Site of, earthwork  
160 SJ48620220

Document : 01743  
20 Conover  
60 Prehistoric uncertain  
70 Flint  
90 Finds only  
160 SJ46850658

Document : 01745  
20 Conover  
60 Unknown  
70 Mill  
90 Circumstantial evidence  
160 SJ47680511

Document : 01746  
20 Conover  
60 Prehistoric uncertain  
70 Flint  
90 Finds only  
160 SJ46700669

Document : 03370  
20 Smethcott  
50 Netley  
60 Medieval  
70 Deserted settlement  
90 Site of  
160 SJ467009

Document : 03623  
20 Conover  
50 Norton  
60 Medieval  
70 Deserted settlement  
90 Site of  
160 SJ493071

Document : 03626  
20 Conover  
50 Gonsal  
60 Medieval  
70 Deserted settlement  
90 Circumstantial evidence  
160 SJ48050410

Document : 03629  
20 Conover  
60 Medieval  
70 Mill - water  
90 Site of  
160 SJ48120285

Document : 03642  
20 Conover  
60 Post medieval  
70 Mill - water  
90 Site of  
160 SJ46790446

Document : 03643  
20 Conover  
50 Netley  
60 Medieval  
70 Deserted settlement  
90 Site of  
160 SJ473018

Document : 03644  
20 Conover  
50 Wayford  
60 Medieval  
70 Deserted settlement  
90 Circumstantial evidence  
160 SJ476037

Document : 04152  
20 Longnor  
60 Unknown  
70 Enclosure  
90 AP mark  
160 SJ490009

Document : 04439  
20 Parish Condover  
50 NAME Stapleton  
60 PERIOD Bronze Age  
70 DESCRIPTOR Ring Ditch  
90 FORM AP mark  
160 GRID REFERENCE SJ46870465

Document : 04457  
20 PARISH Condover  
50 NAME Grove Farm  
60 PERIOD Unknown, Roman?  
70 DESCRIPTOR Site of uncertain character, villa?  
90 FORM AP mark  
160 GRID REFERENCE SJ484053

Document : 04536  
20 PARISH Longnor  
60 PERIOD Post medieval, C17, C18, C19  
70 DESCRIPTOR Forge, Dam, Paper Mill  
90 FORM Site of; Earthwork?  
160 GRID REFERENCE SJ48600145

Document : 02196  
20 Condover  
50 Stapleton  
60 Unknown  
70 Enclosure, alignment - avenue, pit alignment  
90 AP mark  
160 SJ46950480

Document : 02197  
20 Condover  
60 Bronze Age  
70 Ring ditch  
90 AP mark  
160 SJ46950480

Document : 02412  
20 Conover  
60 Unknown  
70 Field system  
90 AP mark  
160 SJ489066

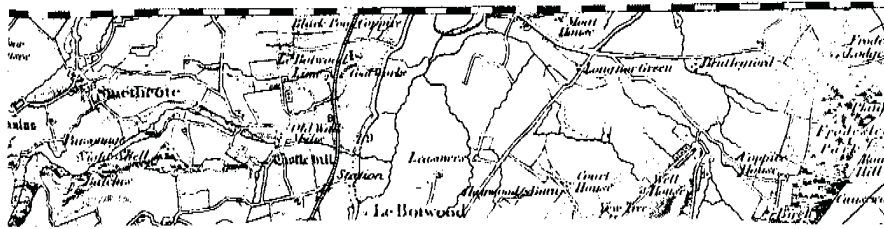
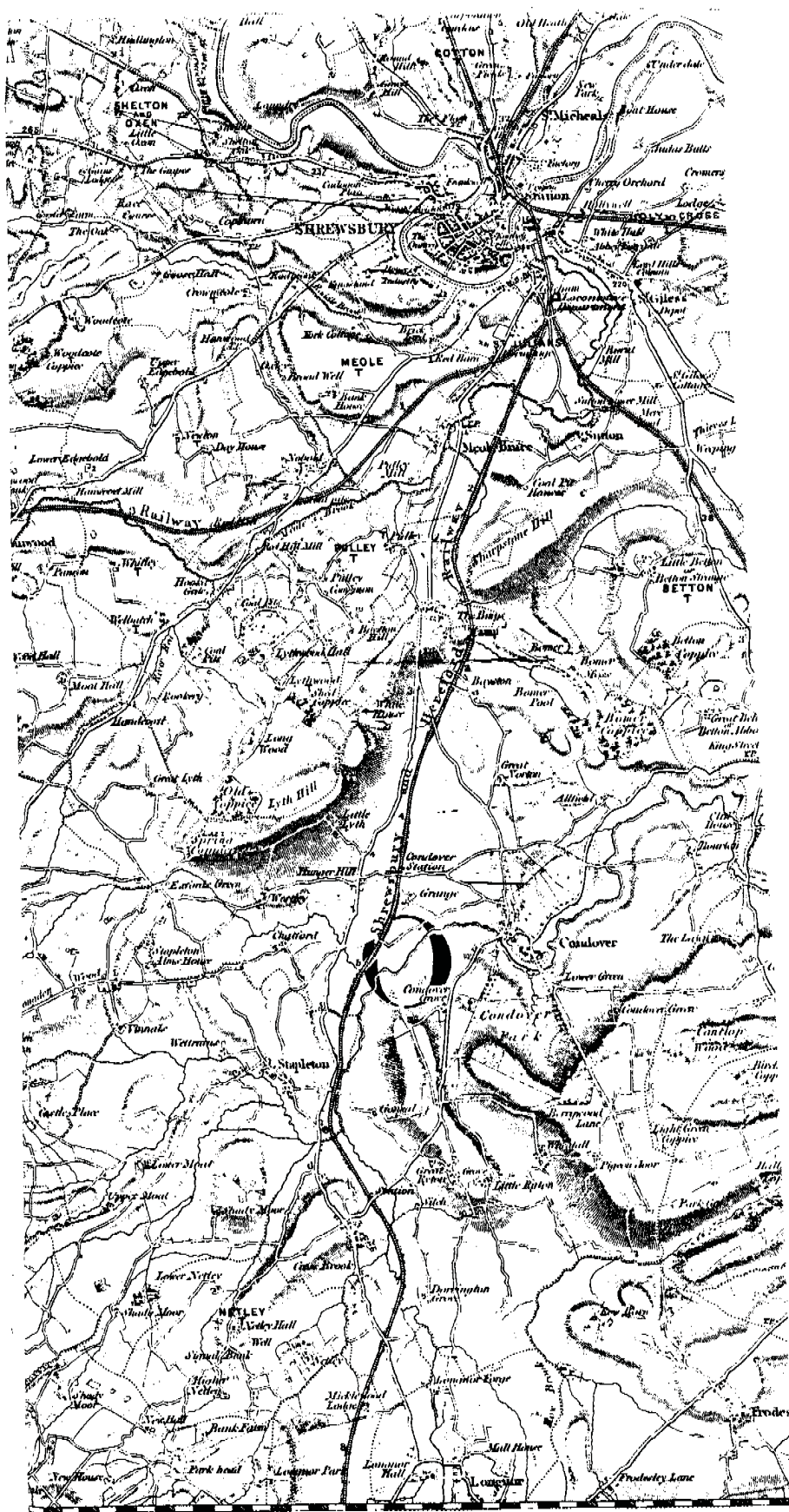
Document : 02416  
20 Longnor  
60 Bronze Age  
70 Ring ditch  
90 AP mark  
160 SJ48720105

Document : 02430  
20 Bayston Hill  
60 Iron Age, Roman, Unknown  
70 Linear feature, enclosure - rectangular  
90 AP mark  
160 SJ47200737

Document : 02708  
20 Conover  
60 Unknown  
70 Boundary market  
90 Other structure  
160 SJ46690108

Document : 02846  
20 Conover  
50 Dorrington Sand Quarry  
60 Unknown  
70 Stone Object  
90 Finds Only  
160 SJ47650360

Document : 02996  
20 Conover  
50 Conover  
60 Medieval  
70 Cross  
90 Site of  
160 SJ49340588  
180 CA Conover



1st Ed. OS 1" 1833  
Railways inserted 1869

**EXTRACTS FROM THE VICTORIA COUNTY HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE**

**VOL VIII, 1968**

sed from Carlins of Shrewsbury in 1814<sup>76</sup> and has a dial by Richard Harper of Shrewsbury. The registers are complete from 1559.<sup>77</sup>

**NONCONFORMITY.** A single dissenter is recorded in Berrington in 1676.<sup>78</sup> The house of Thomas Nichols at Cross Houses, licensed as a dissenting meeting-house in 1816,<sup>79</sup> was probably used by Methodists, for a congregation of that persuasion existed at Cross Houses by 1823.<sup>80</sup> Thomas Brocas, the son of the prominent Shrewsbury Wesleyan Methodist, Thomas Brocas, built a chapel at Cross Houses in 1836.<sup>81</sup> He conveyed this to the Methodists of the New Connexion in 1849, when it was re-named the Ebenezer chapel.<sup>82</sup> Congregations of 40 at evening services are recorded here in 1851.<sup>83</sup> Another chapel, belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, existed at Cross Houses in 1845,<sup>84</sup> but this appears to have closed by 1851.<sup>85</sup> A Wesleyan Methodist chapel erected at Eaton Mascott in 1868<sup>86</sup> was closed by 1893.<sup>87</sup>

**SCHOOLS.** A Sunday school was established by the curate, Charles Myddleton, in 1795.<sup>88</sup> This was supported by subscriptions from the yeomen and tenant farmers, but received no support from the larger landowners.<sup>89</sup> Attendances rose from 57 at the opening of the school<sup>90</sup> to 80 by 1823,<sup>91</sup> and 62 children still attended in 1847.<sup>92</sup> Between 1795 and 1824 some of the children were selected to attend the Berrington day school for one quarter of the year at the expense of the Sunday school.<sup>93</sup>

A school, which is first recorded in 1605,<sup>94</sup> was being held in the church in 1639,<sup>95</sup> but no other day school is recorded in the parish until 1796, when such a school was kept by Thomas Wigley.<sup>96</sup> Forty children attended this school in 1818<sup>97</sup> and 32 in 1833, when 14 children attended two other schools in the parish.<sup>98</sup> Thomas Wigley's school is probably represented by the private school kept by John Wigley in 1851<sup>99</sup> and by Emma Wigley in the 1860s.<sup>1</sup>

A Church school, built in 1843 on the site of the

former parsonage, was supported by subscriptions and school pence and was placed under the management of the rector and the owners of Attingham Park and Eaton Mascott Hall.<sup>2</sup> It was affiliated to the National Society in 1871, when the schoolroom was enlarged and a teacher's house was built.<sup>3</sup> The school was in receipt of a government grant after 1874<sup>4</sup> and became a Controlled school in 1954.<sup>5</sup> It was attended by 74 children at its opening<sup>6</sup> and had an average attendance of 58 in 1849.<sup>7</sup> Average attendances rose from 83 in 1893<sup>8</sup> to 102 by 1906.<sup>9</sup>

**CHARITIES.** In 1629 the sum of £36, including a legacy of £13 by John Churme of Cantlop and London, was converted into an annual rent-charge of 20s., issuing from 5 a. land at Withington.<sup>10</sup> This was later known as Churme's charity and was distributed by the rector and churchwardens to 10 poor persons at Lady Day and Michaelmas. In 1830, when the land had become part of the glebe of Grinshill vicarage, the rent-charge was normally collected at intervals of 3 or 4 years. The Grinshill glebe was sold in the 1920s, but the vicar of that parish continued to pay the rent-charge until 1952. This charity was deemed to be lost in 1957.

Richard Wellings of Brompton gave £20 for the use of the poor in 1723, and at a later date £6 was left by Margaret Thompson to provide bibles for poor children. The funds of both charities had been invested in Shrewsbury Savings Bank by 1830, when a bible or prayer book was given to the Sunday school, or to some other poor parishioner, and the remainder of the income from Thompson's charity was distributed to the poor with Wellings's charity. The annual income of these two charities fell from £1 1s. in 1830 to 15s. 7d. in 1861<sup>11</sup> and to 12s. 8d. in 1945. Distribution took place every 3 years in 1861,<sup>12</sup> but have been made at irregular intervals in the 20th century. A balance of £14 4s. 8d. was in hand in 1945. The parish charities were administered by the Parish Council between 1897 and 1922, since when they have been administered by the Parochial Church Council.

## CONDOVER

UNTIL 1934 the parish of Condover contained 7,542 a. and included the townships of Allfield, Bayston, Boreton, Chatford, Condover, Dorrington,

Great Lyth, Little Lyth, Norton, Great Ryton, Little Ryton, Westley, and Wheathall, together with the squatter settlement of Annscroft and part of

<sup>76</sup> S.R.O. 714/5.

<sup>77</sup> Printed to 1812 in *S.P.R. Lich.* xiv (4), 1-195.

<sup>78</sup> *T.S.A.S.* 2nd ser. i. 80.

<sup>79</sup> *Lich. Dioc. Regy.*, applications for dissenting meeting-house licenses.

<sup>80</sup> *Visit. Archd. Salop.* 1823.

<sup>81</sup> W. E. Morris, *The History of Methodism in Shrewsbury and District* (Shrewsbury, 1960), 42-43.

<sup>82</sup> *Shrews. Methodist circuit records, trust deed*, 1849.

<sup>83</sup> H.O. 129/359/1/13.

<sup>84</sup> *Par. rec.*, tithes appt.

<sup>85</sup> *Bagshaw's Dir. Salop.* (1851).

<sup>86</sup> Eaton Mascott Hall title-deeds.

<sup>87</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>88</sup> S.R.O. 1164/154.

<sup>89</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>90</sup> *Visit. Archd. Salop.* 1823.

<sup>91</sup> *Ibid.* 1847.

<sup>92</sup> S.R.O. 1164/1-138 *passim*.

<sup>93</sup> *Lich. Dioc. Regy.*, B/v 1/24.

<sup>94</sup> *Ibid.* B/v 1/55.

<sup>96</sup> S.R.O. 1164/13.

<sup>97</sup> *Digest of Returns to Cttee. on Educ. of Poor*, H.C. 224, p. 746 (1819), ix (2).

<sup>98</sup> *Educ. Enquiry Abstract*, H.C. 62, p. 769 (1835), xlii.

<sup>99</sup> *Bagshaw's Dir. Salop.* (1851).

<sup>1</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1863-70).

<sup>2</sup> *Par. rec.*, conveyance of site, 1843; *Mins. of Educ.*

*Cttee. of Council*, 1849 [1215], p. ccxvii, H.C. (1850), xliii.

<sup>3</sup> *Par. rec.*, correspondence *re* school, 1871.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* 1874.

<sup>5</sup> *Ex inf. S.C.C. Educ. Dept.*

<sup>6</sup> *Visit. Archd. Salop.* 1843.

<sup>7</sup> *Mins. of Educ. Cttee. of Council*, 1849, p. ccxvii.

<sup>8</sup> *Return of Schs.*, 1893 [C. 7529], p. 502, H.C. (1894),

lxv.

<sup>9</sup> *Voluntary Schs. Returns*, H.C. 178-XXIV, p. 18

(1906), lxxxviii.

<sup>10</sup> Except where otherwise stated, account of charities

based on *24th Rep. Com. Char.* H.C. 231, p. 379 (1831),

xi; *Char. Com. files.*

<sup>11</sup> *Digest of Endowed Char.* 1862-3, H.C. 433, pp. 162-3

(1867-8), lii.

<sup>12</sup> *Par. rec.*, benefaction bk.



## A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

Bayston Hill.<sup>1</sup> In 1934 a further 1,216 a., comprising the remainder of Bayston Hill and the townships of Hookagate, Pulley, Upper Pulley, Whitley, and Welbatch, were transferred to Condover from Meole Brace parish.<sup>2</sup> The history of Bayston Hill and of these other recent additions to the parish is reserved for treatment under the Liberties of Shrewsbury.

The ancient parish extended nearly 6 miles north and south and some 5 miles from east to west at its widest point. Part of the southern boundary follows Row Brook and the River Cound forms the boundary for short distances near Boreton and Dorrington, but elsewhere the boundary rarely follows marked natural features. Between Great Lyth and Bayston Hill the western boundary corresponded until 1934 with the western boundary of the 'haye' of Lythwood as defined in 1301: it likewise followed the bounds of Lythwood in the north, between Bayston Hill and Sharpstones Hill.<sup>3</sup> The boundary with Cantlop in Berrington on the east was fixed in 1546,<sup>4</sup> but the southern boundary with Longnor seems to have been in doubt at this time.<sup>5</sup> The parochial status of Lythwood remained in doubt until 1665, when its inhabitants were adjudged to be parishioners of Condover and therefore liable to pay church rates.<sup>6</sup>

The parish falls into three main geographical divisions—the Cound valley and related deposits of sand and gravel in the centre and north, the Lythwood plateau to the west, and the Buriwood plateau to the east. The Cound is bordered by a belt of alluvium which is widest to the south of Dorrington. The undulating landscape of the north and centre of the parish is made up of boulder clay and sand and gravel, lying for the most part between 250 and 325 feet. The largest deposit of sand and gravel is the Radmore ridge, which rises abruptly from the Cound valley, west of Condover Green Farm, and runs south-eastwards past the Rytons towards Row Brook. Nine of the 13 former hamlets in the parish stood on or near sand and gravel deposits in this central division of the parish. Lyth Hill, a crescent-shaped outcrop of Longmyndian rocks, runs north-eastwards from Great Lyth to Sharpstones Hill, rising to 550 feet at its highest point. The Lythwood plateau to the west is overlaid with boulder clay and slopes gently westwards towards Welbatch Brook. The narrower belt of boulder clay which surrounds the escarpment on the south and east provided a site for 3 former hamlets. Keele Beds sandstones, which underlie the area south of the Cound and east of the Radmore ridge, are capped with boulder clay to form the 400-foot Buriwood plateau, east of Wheathall. South of the plateau the land falls away sharply

to some 300 feet along Row Brook, while the more gentle northern slopes fall to 300 feet at Condover village.

Much of the parish is drained by the River Cound, which flows north from Longnor and turns eastwards after passing through the gap between Radmore and the Lyth Hill gap, flowing past Condover, Allfield, and Boreton. Its only significant tributary in the parish is Chatbrook, which rises on Longden Common and flows eastwards between Westley and Chatford, joining the Cound near the northern end of the Radmore ridge. Lyth Hill and the Buriwood plateau form watersheds, for the streams of Lythwood flow westwards towards Rea Brook, while the south of the parish is drained by Row Brook. A small stream rising at the foot of Lyth Hill and another flowing from Bomere Pool unite on the northern boundary of the parish, flowing northwards through the gap between Bayston Hill and Sharpstones Hill to join Rea Brook.

The woodland area known as Buriwood lay on the clay-capped sandstone slopes to the south of the Cound, extending into the adjoining parishes of Berrington and Pitchford. It may have derived its name from a tumulus near Pigeondoor which was called The Bury in 1545.<sup>7</sup> Buriwood was accounted a royal forest in 1212,<sup>8</sup> but was said to be common to the tenants of Condover manor at all times by 1292.<sup>9</sup> Clearance was in progress by 1209<sup>10</sup> and in 1265 54½ a. assarts were held by the Condover tenants.<sup>11</sup> In 1308 Richard de Houghton was given licence to clear some 200 a. lying to the east of the road from Condover to Great Ryton, immediately south of Condover village.<sup>12</sup> This property remained a separate freehold estate until acquired by the lord of the manor in 1565<sup>13</sup> and became the principal component of Condover Park, formed c. 1600.<sup>14</sup> Some 335 a. elsewhere in Buriwood were cleared by the tenants of Condover, the Rytons, and Wheathall in the 14th and 15th centuries, of which some 160 a. seem to have been taken into the common fields of those townships and the remainder held in severalty.<sup>15</sup> The steep slopes to the north of Row Brook—known as The Yelds—had been cleared by 1378,<sup>16</sup> the area between the Cound and the road to Cantlop by 1450,<sup>17</sup> and the fields called Cockshutts and Pitwicks to the south of Wheathall by the end of the 15th century.<sup>18</sup> Most of the woodland between Wheathall and the Rytons to the south and Houghton's Fields to the north had been cleared by 1545, when what remained of Buriwood—a little over 400 a.—lay for the most part to the east of the road from Condover to Frodesley.<sup>19</sup> Although a scheme for the inclosure of the remainder of Buriwood was

<sup>1</sup> O.S. *Area Bk.* (1883). Except where otherwise stated, the following topographical description is based on O.S. Maps 1" sheet lxi (1st edn.); O.S. Maps 6" Salop. 39, 41, 49 (1st and later edns.); O.S. Maps 1/25,000 SJ 40 (1957), SJ 50 (1956); Rocque, *Map of Salop.* (1752); Baugh, *Map of Salop.* (1808); Greenwood, *Map of Salop.* (1827); B.M. O.S. 2" orig. drawings, sheets 207 (1817), 320 (1827); Geol. Survey Map (drift), sheet 152 (1932); par. rec., title appt. 1841, and map, 1840. This article was written in 1962 and revised in 1966. Among others who have assisted in its preparation, thanks are particularly due to the Revd. B. L. Jones, Vicar of Condover.

<sup>2</sup> County Review Order, 1934.

<sup>3</sup> Eyton, vi. 343-4.

<sup>4</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 6694.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. MS. 377, f. 148.

<sup>6</sup> Par. rec., churchwardens' accts. 1659-89; S.P.L., MS. 110.

<sup>7</sup> S.P.L., MS. 377, f. 33.

<sup>8</sup> *Bk. of Fees*, i. 145.

<sup>9</sup> C 133/63/32.

<sup>10</sup> E 32/144.

<sup>11</sup> C 145/20/1.

<sup>12</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 6640, 9501.

<sup>13</sup> See p. 43.

<sup>14</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 9509; S.R.O. 665 uncat., accts. 1600-1.

<sup>15</sup> S.P.L., MS. 377, ff. 24<sup>v</sup>-38.

<sup>16</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 13477, m. 2.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid. 9136 *passim*.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid. 9136, m. 46; *ibid.* 9137, m. 19. The Pitwicks probably derived their name from the marl-pits in use there in the 15th century: *ibid.* 9073.

<sup>19</sup> S.P.L., MS. 377, ff. 31-31<sup>v</sup>.



made in 1550,<sup>20</sup> it was not carried out for about 30 years.<sup>21</sup> Most of the remaining timber seems to have been cleared between 1577 and 1586.<sup>22</sup>

Two tracts of ill-drained land to the west of the Radmore ridge were predominantly moorland throughout the Middle Ages. The wide belt of alluvium flanking the Cound to the south of Dorrington and the low-lying boulder clay between the Cound and Row Brook, south of Little Ryton, represent the area then known as The Hoos. Some part of The Hoos was used as common meadowland; Hoo Gates and Welshman's Hill were common meadows in 1427.<sup>23</sup> Water-meadows may have been in use here at this time, for the tenants of Dorrington and Great Ryton performed a service known as 'le watermak'.<sup>24</sup> A further 70 a. in The Hoos were held in severalty by 1545.<sup>25</sup> The site of Radmore, between Radmore Hill and the Cound north-west of Great Ryton, is preserved in 'bog' field-names near Gonsal Farm.<sup>26</sup> This moor was said to contain 47 a. in 1545, when it was 'full of marras and alders'.<sup>27</sup> Radmore was allotted to the lord of the manor in 1550,<sup>28</sup> but fences here were later destroyed by the tenants.<sup>29</sup> It still contained 'many bogs' c. 1768, when the use of the alders growing there to make drainage pipes was recommended.<sup>30</sup>

Waste land was less extensive on the lighter and better drained soils to the north of the Cound and east of Lyth Hill. Shedmoor, which formed the boundary between the townships of Little Lyth to the west and of Norton and Bayston to the east, is a tract of boulder clay and peat now drained only by the small stream flowing northwards towards the Bayston Hill gap. Both Shedmoor and the stream may, however, represent the former course of the Cound.<sup>31</sup> The clays to the north-east of the former hamlet of Bayston, between Bomere Pool and Sharpstones Hill, formed part of the area of rough pasture known as Bulridges during the Middle Ages. The Condover portion of Bulridges was then accounted part of the demesne of Condover manor and was normally leased in the 15th and 16th centuries to Shrewsbury merchants or to the lords of neighbouring manors, possibly for sheep-rearing.<sup>32</sup> Part of Bulridges was formed into a rabbit warren in the 1590s.<sup>33</sup> Fishing rights in Bomere and Shomere Pools were in dispute in the 16th century, when the tenants of Betton Abbots claimed the right to fish one side of Shomere Pool.<sup>34</sup>

Until 1346 Lythwood was a royal 'haye', or inclosed wood, containing some 800 a.<sup>35</sup> Its bounds, described in 1301,<sup>36</sup> followed the ancient parish boundary from Hookagate southwards towards Great Lyth, then ran round the lower slopes of Lyth Hill, where it adjoined the common fields of Great Lyth, Westley, and Little Lyth. Near White House the boundary followed the course of a small stream to the top of Lyth Hill, where it was divided by a trench from Bayston Wood—the later Bayston Common. The north-eastern portion of Lythwood lay for the most part outside the ancient parish. After 1346, when Lythwood passed out of the hands of the Crown,<sup>37</sup> its bounds were more circumscribed. The wooded escarpment of Lyth Hill, under the name 'Lythwoods Held', was accounted part of Pulverbatch manor, together with the adjoining townships of Westley and Little Lyth,<sup>38</sup> and Lyth Bank lay in Great Lyth manor in the 18th century.<sup>39</sup>

Adjoining townships were granted rights of common pasture in Lythwood in 1228.<sup>40</sup> Although they were ejected by the Forest Justice c. 1232,<sup>41</sup> these townships were still held liable for the annual rent of one mark paid for the privilege until it was extinguished in 1280.<sup>42</sup>

Small areas of woodland at Exfordsgreen, Westley, and Great Lyth, on the lower slopes of Lyth Hill, were cleared during the 13th century<sup>43</sup> and between 1232 and 1300 numerous grants of timber in Lythwood were made for fuel or building purposes. Recipients included Shrewsbury Abbey,<sup>44</sup> the churches of Condover,<sup>45</sup> Meole Brace,<sup>46</sup> Shrewsbury St. Chad,<sup>47</sup> and Wenlock,<sup>48</sup> the Dominicans<sup>49</sup> and Franciscans<sup>50</sup> of Shrewsbury, and the castles of Shrewsbury<sup>51</sup> and Bridgnorth.<sup>52</sup>

The first considerable clearance of Lythwood seems to have taken place shortly after it had been granted to Shrewsbury Abbey in 1346.<sup>53</sup> In 1365 it was alleged that half the wood had been devastated and that divers men had been given licence to make assarts there,<sup>54</sup> but receipts from agistment, 1370-5, when Lythwood was again in Crown hands, were not markedly lower than those of the mid-13th century.<sup>55</sup> Most of the Lythwood plateau was still woodland in 1547, for the 10 parcels of land then named in the grant of Lythwood to William Paget were described as coppices or 'hayes'.<sup>56</sup> The lower land to the west was probably the first to be cleared, but there is no evidence for land use here before the

<sup>20</sup> N.L.W., Pitchford Hall 901.

<sup>21</sup> See p. 46.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

<sup>23</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 9074; *ibid.* 9136, mm. 8d., 48. Assarts here are first recorded in 1274; *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 92.

<sup>24</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 13477, mm. 2d., 5d.

<sup>25</sup> S.P.L., MS. 377, ff. 29<sup>v</sup>-35<sup>v</sup>.

<sup>26</sup> Par. rec., tithe appt.

<sup>27</sup> S.P.L., MS. 377, f. 28<sup>v</sup>.

<sup>28</sup> N.L.W., Pitchford Hall 901.

<sup>29</sup> S.P.L., MS. 377, f. 149.

<sup>30</sup> S.R.O. 665 uncat., survey of manorial estate, c. 1768.

<sup>31</sup> R. W. Pocock and others, *Geol. Shrews. District* (1938), 199-201.

<sup>32</sup> See p. 44.

<sup>33</sup> S.R.O. 665 uncat., letter, Thomas Owen to John Haines, 22 Mar. 1596/7; *ibid.* lease, 1659.

<sup>34</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 6731, 9139.

<sup>35</sup> The area of Lythwood amounted to 787 a. in 1841: par. rec., tithe appt.

<sup>36</sup> Eyton, vi. 343-4.

<sup>37</sup> See p. 42.

<sup>38</sup> C 138/49/78; C 139/38/20.

<sup>39</sup> S.P.L., MS. 2737.

<sup>40</sup> Eyton, vi. 346; *Pipe R.* 1230 (P.R.S. N.S. iv), 224; *Cal. Inq. Misc.* i, p. 351.

<sup>41</sup> *Cal. Close*, 1279-88, 38; Eyton, vi. 346.

<sup>42</sup> Ibid.

<sup>43</sup> *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 63; E 32/144 mm. 1d, 2; Eyton, vi. 24-25.

<sup>44</sup> *Close R.* 1231-4, 356; *Cal. Close*, 1279-88, 158.

<sup>45</sup> *Close R.* 1231-4, 226.

<sup>46</sup> Ibid. 1237-42, 105.

<sup>47</sup> Ibid. 1231-4, 73; *Cal. Close*, 1272-9, 297.

<sup>48</sup> *Close R.* 1231-4, 66, 93, 94.

<sup>49</sup> Ibid. 67, 93.

<sup>50</sup> Ibid. 1264-8, 344.

<sup>51</sup> Ibid. 1231-4, 344; *ibid.* 1247-51, 336; *ibid.* 1256-9, 36; *Cal. Close*, 1279-88, 506, 516; *ibid.* 1288-96, 22; *ibid.* 1206-1302, 356.

<sup>52</sup> *Close R.* 1256-9, 36, 169.

<sup>53</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1345-8, 73.

<sup>54</sup> E 32/308.

<sup>55</sup> E 32/145; *Cal. Inq. Misc.* iv, p. 24.

<sup>56</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1547-8, 45-47.

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early 18th century, when little or no woodland remained in the Lythwood Hall or Lower Lythwood estates.<sup>57</sup> The higher eastern portion of Lythwood, which was described as 'wood grounds' in 1639,<sup>58</sup> contained 70 a. woodland in 1875<sup>59</sup> and is still comparatively well wooded, but there is some evidence of clearance here in the later 16th century. Lythwood Farm, which stands on the site of a former wood called Higgons Hay, was built by William Mall, to whom part of this wood had been leased in 1590 on condition that he cleared it and converted it to tillage.<sup>60</sup> Clearance of Old Coppice, east of Lyth Bank, was taking place in the 1740s.<sup>61</sup>

Bayston Common, the area of which had been considerably reduced by squatter settlement since the early 17th century, contained 53 a. at its inclosure in 1847.<sup>62</sup> It then comprised part of Bayston Hill and a strip of land running south-westwards on either side of Lyth Hill Road.<sup>63</sup> The size and location of Great Lyth Common, inclosed in 1807,<sup>64</sup> are not known, but it appears to have lain near Exfords-green and it included lands in the townships of Westley and Chatford as well as Great Lyth.<sup>65</sup>

The common fields of Allfield were inclosed in the earlier 15th century and those of Norton had disappeared by 1504. Orders prohibiting the inclosure of common-field lands were issued by the Condoover manor court in 1525<sup>66</sup> and 1565,<sup>67</sup> but the tenant of the demesne was given licence to make such inclosures in 1546<sup>68</sup> and common-field lands bought into the manorial estate later in the 16th century seem to have been inclosed immediately.<sup>69</sup> In other townships inclosure appears to have taken place by means of exchange and consolidation of holdings in the course of the 17th century, but common-field strips were still to be found at Dorrington and Wheathall in the mid-18th century. Evidence for the location of common fields in the 13 townships within the parish is set out below.

Allfield. Thomas Botte, who was said to have inclosed part of the common fields in 1430,<sup>70</sup> was at this time buying up the lands of the remaining copyholders in this township.<sup>71</sup> The whole of Allfield was inclosed by 1595.<sup>72</sup>

Bayston. Wood Field, on the lower slopes of Lyth Hill, was divided from the common fields of Little Lyth by a pasture called 'Baillie' in the 15th century and Bald Eye in 1841.<sup>73</sup> The names and location of the remaining common fields are not known, but Clay Furlong is recorded *c.* 1775<sup>74</sup> and Stoney Furlong lay to the west of the hamlet in 1841.<sup>75</sup>

Boreton. Reference to a 'season field' in 1553<sup>76</sup> indicates that the common fields were still in exist-

tence at this time. In 1841 fields called Cross Furlong and Withy Furlong lay on light soil north-west of the hamlet and Moor Furlong and Ten Ridges on the clay to the south.<sup>77</sup>

Chatford. A group of fields called March Field<sup>78</sup> on the higher ground to the west of the hamlet probably represents one of the common fields. Another, which seems to have lain on rising ground between Chatbrook and Hunger Hill, was called Chatford Field in 1592.<sup>79</sup> The third field, probably called Wood Field, lay to the south-east of the township, between the roads to Hereford and Stapleton.<sup>80</sup>

Condoover. The common fields<sup>81</sup> lay for the most part on the river gravels to the west and north of the village. West Field, or Radmore Hill Field, which lay south-west of the village, was divided from the former common on Radmore Hill by the 'King's Hedge' in the 16th century.<sup>82</sup> It lay on both sides of the Cound between the former road to Great Ryton and Condoover Grange. North Field, or Beslow Hill Field, lay on either side of the present road from Condoover to Bayston Hill, running as far west as Shedmoor and adjoining the Norton common fields to the north. East Field, or Allfield Field, lay between Condoover and Allfield, on either side of the road from Condoover towards Atcham. Open-field strips are last recorded in this township in 1666.<sup>83</sup>

Dorrington.<sup>84</sup> Churchbridge Field lay to the north-west of the present village, bounded by the Cound on the east and the Hereford road on the west. Park Field, or Withen Field, lay to the west of the Hereford road, Cross Brook probably forming its southern boundary. Fields called World's End, on the parish boundary to the south of the road from Dorrington past Netley Old Hall, lay in Park Field in 1377.<sup>85</sup> Moor Field appears to have lain on both sides of the Hereford road, south of Cross Brook. Strips in Ferny Hill and Cockshoot Hill, south of the drive leading to Netley Hall, are recorded in 1558, and Cuckoo Leasow (Cuckoo Brook in 1841) was inclosed from this field *c.* 1620.<sup>86</sup> Assarts from The Hoos lay to the south-east of Moor Field. Most of the common fields had been inclosed before the early 17th century, but strips in Churchbridge Field are recorded in 1742.<sup>87</sup>

Great Lyth. Such former common-field lands as can be identified from field-names lay on the higher ground to the west of the hamlet.<sup>88</sup> There is no evidence for their names, but inclosure may have taken place here in the later 15th century, for the 55 a. said to have been inclosed by John Gatacre and George Pontesbury in 1517<sup>89</sup> were probably common-field land.

<sup>57</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 6481; S.R.O. 1011 (Harrop) uncat., lease, 1730, in abstract of title of James Beck, *c.* 1800.

<sup>58</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 3497.

<sup>59</sup> S.R.O. 650/2.

<sup>60</sup> S.P.L., MS. 110.

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.* MS. 2737.

<sup>62</sup> Q. Sess., inclosure awards 54.

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>64</sup> T.S.A.S. lii. 38; S.R.O. 1011 (Smythe Owen) uncat., trustees' accts. 1808.

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*; par. rec., tithe appt.

<sup>66</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 9138, m. 16.

<sup>67</sup> *Ibid.* 9074.

<sup>68</sup> *Ibid.* 9393.

<sup>69</sup> All were inclosed by 1595: *ibid.* 9501.

<sup>70</sup> *Ibid.* 9136, m. 16d.

<sup>71</sup> *Ibid.* mm. 2, 3d., 26d.

<sup>72</sup> *Ibid.* 9501.

<sup>73</sup> S.R.O. 465/449; par. rec., tithe appt.

<sup>74</sup> S.R.O. 465/475.

<sup>75</sup> Par. rec., tithe appt.

<sup>76</sup> S.R.O. 665 uncat., lease, 1553.

<sup>77</sup> Par. rec., tithe appt.

<sup>78</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>79</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 9118.

<sup>80</sup> Par. rec., tithe appt. 'Wodefurlong' occurs in 1421: S.P.L., Deeds 13477, m. 23.

<sup>81</sup> Description based on S.P.L., MS. 377, ff. 24<sup>v</sup>-38; S.P.L., Condoover ct. r. *passim*.

<sup>82</sup> S.P.L., MS. 301, vol. ii, p. 2.

<sup>83</sup> S.R.O. 665 uncat., lease, 1666.

<sup>84</sup> Description based on S.P.L., Deeds 7020, 7027A, 9074, 9113, 9118.

<sup>85</sup> *Ibid.* 13477, m. 1d.

<sup>86</sup> *Ibid.* MS. 378 (Condoover ct. r. 1652); par. rec., tithe appt.

<sup>87</sup> S.P.L., MS. 379.

<sup>88</sup> Par. rec., tithe appt.

<sup>89</sup> C 47/7/2/3 m. 34d.

Little Lyth. Common fields called Wintle Field and Cross Field were in existence in the early 17th century,<sup>90</sup> but 60 pastures in Little Lyth and Westley were said to have been inclosed from the common fields before 1605.<sup>91</sup>

Norton. None known.

Great Ryton. It is difficult to distinguish the former common fields of Great and Little Ryton, but they appear to have lain to the west and east of the Radmore ridge respectively. Those of Great Ryton were known as Heath Field, Mill Field, and Hoo Field. The two former lay on the Radmore ridge and the river gravels to the west of the hamlet. Heath Field is described in some detail in 1545,<sup>92</sup> when it was accounted assarted land. A furlong to the north of Heath Field, adjoining Radmore Hill, was called Manbridges<sup>93</sup>—'the breach [or clearing] of the folk'. Mill Field,<sup>94</sup> to the south of Heath Field, is represented by a line of fields with 'mill' names between the road to Longnor and the Cound.<sup>95</sup> Mill Field included Anno Furlong in 1606:<sup>96</sup> presumably the common field called the Nether Annolde recorded in 1545.<sup>97</sup> Hoo Field lay on clay on either side of the road to Longnor, south of Little Ryton. It was bounded in the east by the lane, formerly known as Cockshoot Lane, running southwards from Ryton Grove towards Little Row.<sup>98</sup> The field called Hoo Gates, near Forge Villa, which was a common meadow in the 16th century,<sup>99</sup> probably lay on the boundary between Hoo Field and The Hoos. The northern part of Heath Field had been inclosed by 1545,<sup>1</sup> but common-field strips are occasionally recorded here until 1652.<sup>2</sup>

Little Ryton. The common fields, which lay to the north and east of the hamlet, seem to have been less extensive than those of Great Ryton. References to them are rare, but they appear to have been called Cross (or Radmore Hill) Field, Lydiat Field, and Little Field.<sup>3</sup> Part of Cross Field was probably incorporated in Condoover Park in 1600.<sup>4</sup>

Westley. Common fields were still in use here in the early 17th century.<sup>5</sup> Lampit Field, the only one whose name is known,<sup>6</sup> seems to have lain to the north of the hamlet and was represented by a field called Large Pits in 1841.<sup>7</sup>

Wheathall. Ley Field, or Cockshoot Field, lay to the west of the hamlet and was bounded on the north by Houghton's Fields.<sup>8</sup> Broach Field lay between

Cockshoot Lane—the track from Pigeon-door towards Duck Hall<sup>9</sup>—and Row Brook. Over Field, on the clays to the north-east of the hamlet, was bounded on the north by assarts called 'Wythen Greves' (Withy Graves in 1841) and Woodlands in 1545.<sup>10</sup> Inclosure of the Wheathall common fields probably took place in the 17th century. Much of Ley Field was still open in 1600, when the northern part was taken into Condoover Park,<sup>11</sup> and in 1841 field boundaries in the area of this former field retained the shape of common field strips, one of them being called Four Butts.<sup>12</sup> Fields to the west of Pigeon-door, called Long Field and The Field in 1841, were still in strips *c.* 1768.<sup>13</sup>

The only major road in the parish, that from Shrewsbury to Hereford, was described as the road from Wayford to Shrewsbury in 1466,<sup>14</sup> but it is unlikely to be of great antiquity. It was not used as a boundary by any of the townships along its course and to the south of Bayston Hill it runs through the ill-drained area known as Shedmoor. An alternative and probably earlier route was a road running along the crest of the Lyth Hill escarpment, which seems to have descended the hill near Exfordsgreen and to have continued towards Stapleton. The section of this road leading from Bayston Hill to the top of Lyth Hill was turnpiked in 1756,<sup>15</sup> but was dis-turnpiked as 'useless' in 1821.<sup>16</sup> The present Hereford road, which followed its present course through the parish by 1719,<sup>17</sup> was also turnpiked in 1756.<sup>18</sup> Crossbrook Bridge, south of Dorrington, was built by J. T. Hope in 1834.<sup>19</sup>

A road running across the north of the parish, from Allfield past Hungerhill and Westley to Exfordsgreen is probably a Roman road and was known as Salter's Way during the Middle Ages.<sup>20</sup> The section from Allfield to Hungerhill was turnpiked in 1796.<sup>21</sup>

Before the 18th century the two most used roads in the parish seem to have been that from Pitchford past Cantlop Cross and Condoover to Shrewsbury and that from the Rytons through Condoover towards Atcham. Both roads crossed the Cound at Condoover. The road from Cantlop Cross, which was described as a portway in 1482,<sup>22</sup> crossed the Cound by a horse bridge variously known as Hinford's Bridge, Ends-bridge, or Kennel Bridge.<sup>23</sup> This was rebuilt in 1840<sup>24</sup> and again in 1883, when it became a county

<sup>90</sup> B.M. Add. MS. 30312, f. 117.

<sup>91</sup> *Ibid.* f. 67<sup>v</sup>; S.P.L., Deeds 9096.

<sup>92</sup> S.P.L., MS. 377, ff. 30–30<sup>v</sup>.

<sup>93</sup> *Ibid.* f. 28<sup>v</sup>. Other forms are 'Monbrugge', 1425 (S.P.L., Deeds 9136, m. 6), and 'Monbrich', 1509 (*ibid.* 9138, m. 1).

<sup>94</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 9074.

<sup>95</sup> Par. rec., tithe appt.

<sup>96</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 9124.

<sup>97</sup> S.P.L., MS. 377, ff. 30–30<sup>v</sup>.

<sup>98</sup> *Ibid.* f. 30<sup>v</sup>.

<sup>99</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 9074.

<sup>1</sup> S.P.L., MS. 377, f. 30.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* MS. 378.

<sup>3</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 9094, 9125, 9136 m. 33d.; *ibid.* 9138 mm. 13, 25.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* 9509.

<sup>5</sup> B.M. Add. MS. 30312; S.P.L., Deeds 9523–4.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>7</sup> Par. rec., tithe appt.

<sup>8</sup> 'Co'ficrofte', represented in 1841 by the field known as Cudley Croft in the south-west corner of Condoover Park, lay on the southern boundary of Houghton's Fields in 1308 and was there described as 'the field of Wheathall': S.P.L., Deeds 6640.

<sup>9</sup> S.P.L., MS. 377, f. 34.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.* f. 33.

<sup>11</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 9509.

<sup>12</sup> Par. rec., tithe appt.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*; S.R.O. 665 uncat., draft maps of Condoover manorial estate, *c.* 1768.

<sup>14</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 9137, m. 6d.

<sup>15</sup> Shrewsbury–Church Stretton road Act, 29 Geo. II, c. 61 (priv. act).

<sup>16</sup> Shrewsbury District road Act, 1 & 2 Geo. IV, c. 101 (local and personal act).

<sup>17</sup> T. Gardner, *Ludlow–Chester road map* (1719); Rocque, *Map of Salop.* (1752).

<sup>18</sup> Shrewsbury–Church Stretton road Act, 29 Geo. II, c. 61 (priv. act).

<sup>19</sup> Hope–Edwardes MSS., Linley Hall, plan, 1834; Q. Sess., bridge bks.

<sup>20</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 9137, m. 22; *ibid.* 9138, m. 10d.

<sup>21</sup> Atcham road Act, 37 Geo. III, c. 172 (priv. act).

<sup>22</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 9137, m. 22.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.* 6640, 9501; S.R.O. 1011 (Smythe Owen) uncat., papers *re* rebuilding bridge, 1840.

<sup>24</sup> Q. Sess., dep. plans, bridges 45; par. rec., vestry minutes, 1758–1894; S.R.O. 1011 (Smythe Owen) uncat., papers *re* rebuilding bridge, 1840.



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bridge.<sup>25</sup> North-west of Condover this road originally passed through Norton and Lower Bayston—a route which was still being used by travellers from Leominster and Ludlow in the early 18th century.<sup>26</sup> It was probably superseded by the present road from Condover village to the Hereford road in 1756, when the latter became a turnpike road.<sup>27</sup>

The road from Condover past Great Ryton towards Longnor runs in part along the Radmore ridge. To the south of Great Ryton this road was known as the Lyde Way during the earlier Middle Ages<sup>28</sup> thus accounting for the field-name Lydiat, (Lyde Gate) found near the road immediately north of that hamlet in 1841.<sup>29</sup> The section to the south of Condover village was formerly known as Houghton's Lane,<sup>30</sup> since it adjoined Houghton's Fields. This road crossed the Cound by a bridge known since the 16th century as the Great Bridge.<sup>31</sup> Between Ryton Fields and Condover the road was diverted about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile to the west, 1792–5,<sup>32</sup> to enable the lord of the manor to enlarge Condover Park, but the course of the former road is marked by field boundaries in the Park. A new stone bridge, built over the Cound at this time,<sup>33</sup> required constant repairs during the earlier 19th century as a result of damage caused by flood-water.<sup>34</sup> To provide more ample grounds in front of Condover Hall the section of the road towards Atcham which formerly ran due east through the village was diverted northwards beyond the church in 1794.<sup>35</sup> The present road from Dorrington past Condover to Atcham was turnpiked in 1796.<sup>36</sup>

The parish is intersected by a network of other minor roads, the only one of more than local significance being that from Condover to Frodesley. This crossed Row Brook by a ford and footbridge until a road-bridge was built in 1961. A number of lanes went out of use as a result of assarting and inclosure between the 15th and 17th centuries,<sup>37</sup> among them a road from Wheathall to Condover mills, called Church Lane in 1533,<sup>38</sup> which was formally closed in 1586.<sup>39</sup> The existing pattern of minor roads appears to have been unchanged since the 18th century.<sup>40</sup> Three roads were laid out at the inclosure of Bayston Common in 1841, but these followed the course of existing roads.<sup>41</sup> A footbridge by the ford at Boretonbrook, formerly known as Gannow Bridge, is first recorded in 1519,<sup>42</sup> and Church Bridge, north east of Dorrington, first appears in the form 'Schertebrugg' in 1388.<sup>43</sup>

The railway from Shrewsbury to Hereford, which

runs from north to south across the parish, was opened in 1852.<sup>44</sup> Stations at Condover and Dorrington, in use by 1853, were closed in 1958.<sup>45</sup>

The parish was said to contain 78 households in 1603<sup>46</sup> and there were said to be 521 adults in 1676.<sup>47</sup> During the earlier 19th century the population rose from 1,289 in 1811 to a peak of 1,871 in 1861, increasing at the rate of about 100 each decade.<sup>48</sup> The 1861 figure, however, included labourers then engaged on the construction of the railway<sup>49</sup> and the population had fallen to 1,650 by 1871.<sup>50</sup> It fluctuated between 1,650 and 1,775 from 1871 until 1921, but had risen to 1,844 by 1931.<sup>51</sup> There were 2,759 inhabitants in 1951, when the parish had been enlarged to include Bayston Hill,<sup>52</sup> and 4,140 inhabitants in 1961.<sup>53</sup>

Friendly Societies had been established at Condover and Dorrington by 1793.<sup>54</sup> The comic actor Richard Tarlton (d. 1588) was said to have been born at Condover.<sup>55</sup>

**DEVELOPMENT OF SETTLEMENT.** Most of the archaeological evidence for early settlement in the parish so far discovered relates to the northern hills and the light soils of the Radmore ridge. The Burgs, east of Bayston Hill, is a roughly rectangular double-ditched hill-fort, best preserved at its eastern end,<sup>56</sup> and there was another hill-fort on the summit of Lyth Hill.<sup>57</sup> Two cinerary urns, said to date from the Late Bronze or Early Iron Age, were discovered at Little Ryton c. 1905,<sup>58</sup> and a large number of coin-moulds, dating from the early 3rd century, were found when digging sand at Ryton in 1744.<sup>59</sup> Roman coins were found in 1799 in a field called Castlefield,<sup>60</sup> close to Berrywood Lane Farm and to the tumulus, now destroyed, which seems to have given Buriwood its name.<sup>61</sup> The former hamlet of Allfield appears in the form 'Aldefeld' (Old Field) in the later Middle Ages.<sup>62</sup> It stands on the supposed Roman road leading from Uriconium to the lead mines of the Shelve district and may mark the site of a primary settlement, superseded by Condover when the centre of communications moved from Uriconium to Shrewsbury in the Anglo-Saxon period. No archaeological evidence has yet been found to lend support to this possibility.

Condover village stands at the junction of the alluvium of the Cound valley and the northern sands and gravels at a river-crossing which was of importance in the general pattern of communications until the 18th century. Church Street ran parallel to

<sup>25</sup> T.S.A.S. lvi. 118–19.

<sup>26</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 9227.

<sup>27</sup> Shrewsbury-Church Stretton road Act, 29 Geo. II, c. 61 (priv. act).

<sup>28</sup> See p. 108.

<sup>29</sup> Par. rec., tithe appt.

<sup>30</sup> S.P.L., MS. 377, f. 27.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid. f. 28.

<sup>32</sup> Par. rec., surveyors' accts. 1754–99.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid.

<sup>34</sup> Q. Sess., bridge bks.

<sup>35</sup> Q. Sess. rolls, Mich. 1794.

<sup>36</sup> Atcham road Act, 37 Geo. III, c. 172 (priv. act).

<sup>37</sup> In 1567 the lord of Condover manor proposed to lease these to the tenants: S.P.L., MS. 377, f. 150.

<sup>38</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 9138, m. 22; *ibid.* 13477, m. 6.

<sup>39</sup> C 78/85/no. 15.

<sup>40</sup> Rocque, *Map of Salop.* (1752); S.R.O. 665 uncat., draft maps of Condover manorial estate, c. 1768.

<sup>41</sup> Q. Sess. order bk. Trin. 1841.

<sup>42</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 9138, m. 11d.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.* 13477, m. 6d.

<sup>44</sup> Ex inf. Brit. Transport Rec.

<sup>45</sup> B.M. Harl. MS. 594, f. 160.

<sup>46</sup> T.S.A.S. 2nd ser. i. 80.

<sup>47</sup> *Census*, 1811–61.

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.* 1871.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.* 1871–1931.

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.* 1951.

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.* 1961.

<sup>53</sup> Q. Sess. *Orders*, iii. 66, 185; Q. Sess., index to Friendly Soc. rules.

<sup>54</sup> D.N.B.

<sup>55</sup> V.C.H. *Salop.* i. 375–6.

<sup>56</sup> Ex inf. Miss L. F. Chitty.

<sup>57</sup> T.S.A.S. 3rd ser. vi, p. xx; *ibid.* 4th ser. x, pp. xiii–xxv.

<sup>58</sup> V.C.H. *Salop.* i. 275.

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.*; W.S.L. 350/40/3.

<sup>60</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 13477 *passim*.

<sup>61</sup> S.P.L., MS. 377, f. 33.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*

the Cound, past the church, until it was diverted northwards in 1794.<sup>63</sup> The green at the eastern end of the street, now very small, seems originally to have extended much further along the street towards the church and southwards towards the Cound. Part of the green was meadow land in 1586,<sup>64</sup> and a cottage recorded there in 1617<sup>65</sup> was still standing c. 1800.<sup>66</sup> A stone cross which formerly stood on the green was demolished in 1586<sup>67</sup> and a timber building called the Buryhall stood nearby in the 15th century.<sup>68</sup> In the 17th century it was customary to erect 'summer poles' on the green.<sup>69</sup>

The Revd. H. M. Auden, apparently basing his opinion on an 18th-century map of the village, now lost, asserted that before its diversion in the 1790s the road from Great Ryton to Condover crossed the Cound between the church and Church House and joined Church Street opposite Butcher Row.<sup>70</sup> This is unlikely, since the Dorrington road is shown entering the village to the east of the green in 1752.<sup>71</sup> The road described by Auden is presumably the drift-way, recorded in 1597 and still in use c. 1800, which led from Church Street, opposite 'Botte's Lane' to a demesne meadow on the Cound.<sup>72</sup> Botte's Lane, now Butcher Row, formerly continued northwards towards Allfield and is probably one of the lanes said to have been inclosed by Thomas Botte of Allfield in 1423.<sup>73</sup>

The church, which is recorded in 1086,<sup>74</sup> has presumably always occupied its present site. The medieval manor-house, replaced in the 1590s by Condover Hall,<sup>75</sup> stood to the west of the church, set back from Church Street behind two chantry houses.<sup>76</sup> It is probably the timber-framed house now known as Church House, the northern wing of which is of cruck construction. Until their demolition in the 1790s several houses stood alongside the former road from Great Ryton, between Church House and the Cound. These included Upper and Lower Mills and a smithy.<sup>77</sup> There is no evidence that any houses stood immediately east of the church before Condover Hall was built, but houses to the north of the churchyard were demolished when the road here was diverted<sup>78</sup> and in the 16th century there were already houses south of the Cound, on the road to Lower Green.<sup>79</sup> Cruciform House, a stone building south-east of Condover Hall, appears to have been originally a service building ancillary to the Hall, probably enlarged and converted into a house in the 19th century. It has a datestone, however, now illegible but said to have read '1559',<sup>80</sup>

and it is locally supposed to have preceded the Hall as manor-house.

The growth of large copyhold estates in the 15th and 16th centuries probably led to a decline in the number of houses in Condover village, as elsewhere in the manor; it was said in 1567 that 47 messuages in the manor had decayed since the time of Henry VI.<sup>81</sup> The unusually large number of houses of cruck construction still to be found in Condover, however, reflects the prosperity of the peasantry in this period. Apart from Church House five houses are known to be of cruck construction. These are the Small House (now called Condover Court), the Old School House, Yew Tree Cottage, and nos. 5 and 7, Church Street. The first three originally comprised a cruck hall and service bay with a two-story solar wing. The Small House, once the home of the Gosnell family,<sup>82</sup> contains 4 bays of cruck construction. Its two-bay hall and solar wing have cusped windbraces. A central fireplace and upper floor were probably inserted in the mid-16th century. The house was extensively restored by the lord of the manor in 1878<sup>83</sup> and contains panelling removed from the church at that time.<sup>84</sup> The Old School House retains only one bay of its cruck hall, but the solar wing has scarcely been altered externally since the house was built.<sup>85</sup> Nos. 5 and 7, Church Street, both cased in brick, stand parallel to the street and no longer possess solar wings. Arbour House, which stood until 1844 on the site of the parsonage at the east end of the green,<sup>86</sup> was probably also of cruck construction.<sup>87</sup>

Comparatively little new building took place in Condover between the 17th century and the Second World War. Daker Cottage is a timber-framed house of two bays with a gable stack, dating from the earlier 17th century, but enlarged in the 19th century. Condover House, the former residence of the Daker family,<sup>88</sup> is brick-built and dates from the earlier 18th century. The Stone House, Church Street, was built in 1777,<sup>89</sup> probably by Joseph Harrington, who seems also to have rebuilt or modified adjoining houses in Butcher Row and Church Street.<sup>90</sup>

Among 3 or 4 alehouses recorded in Condover in the later Middle Ages<sup>91</sup> a house at the Cross to which Sybil Walker 'tranter' was admitted in 1445<sup>92</sup> had a continuous history as an inn until the later 19th century. The oldest portion of the existing building is timber-framed but is not earlier than the 17th century. Its amenities included a cockpit in 1705<sup>93</sup> and it was held by members of the Wood family from 1758 until after 1870.<sup>94</sup> The inn was known as

<sup>63</sup> Q. Sess. rolls, Mich. 1794.

<sup>64</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 9394.

<sup>65</sup> S.P.R. *Lich.* vi (1), 59.

<sup>66</sup> S.R.O. 665 uncat., plan of village, c. 1800.

<sup>67</sup> Par. rec., churchwardens' accts. 1577-97.

<sup>68</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 9136, m. 43; *ibid.* 9137, m. 27.

<sup>69</sup> S.R.O. 438 uncat., brief in case *Daker v. Wood*, before 1678.

<sup>70</sup> H. M. Auden, *Notes on Condover* (Shrewsbury, 1932), 24.

<sup>71</sup> Rocque, *Map of Salop.* (1752).

<sup>72</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 9089, 9135; S.R.O. 665 uncat., plan of village, c. 1800.

<sup>73</sup> *Ibid.*; S.P.L., Deeds 9136, m. 2, 3d.

<sup>74</sup> *V.C.H. Salop.* i. 315, 320.

<sup>75</sup> See p. 39.

<sup>76</sup> S.P.L., MS. 377, f. 32.

<sup>77</sup> *Ibid.* ff. 27, 28, 124.

<sup>78</sup> S.R.O. 665 uncat., plan of village, c. 1800.

<sup>79</sup> S.P.L., MS. 377, f. 27; S.P.L. Deeds 9501.

<sup>80</sup> Auden, *Condover*, 15.

<sup>81</sup> S.P.L., MS. 377, f. 149.

<sup>82</sup> Auden, *Condover*, 20.

<sup>83</sup> Datestone.

<sup>84</sup> Ex inf. Mrs. F. Cohen, *The Small House*, Condover.

<sup>85</sup> See plate facing p. 54.

<sup>86</sup> See p. 53.

<sup>87</sup> See description in *Visit. Archd. Salop.* 1823 and *Lich. Dioc. Regy.*, glebe terrier, 1825.

<sup>88</sup> *Byegones*, 2nd ser. vi. 350-1.

<sup>89</sup> Datestone.

<sup>90</sup> *Ibid.*; S.R.O. 665 uncat., plan of village, c. 1800. This group of houses was the property of Philip Wilcox in 1841: par. rec., tithe appt.

<sup>91</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 13477, 9136-7 *passim*.

<sup>92</sup> *Ibid.* 9136, m. 39.

<sup>93</sup> *Ibid.* 9304.

<sup>94</sup> N.L.W., *Castle Hill* 2244; Q. Sess., alehouse reg.; *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1870).

## A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

The Condover Arms by 1822<sup>95</sup> and was enlarged in stone in 1856, when a magistrates' room was added.<sup>96</sup> It was converted into a village hall in 1928.<sup>97</sup> Another alehouse, said to be lately built in 1768,<sup>98</sup> was held by the Hodges family in the later 18th century<sup>99</sup> and may have been at Church House, which is said to have been an inn in 1794.<sup>1</sup>

Service buildings at the north end of the village—the post office, the wheelwright's shop nearby, and the smithy—were built by the lord of the manor in the earlier 19th century.<sup>2</sup> The school was built in 1880, when a pond known as Piepit was drained to make the playground.<sup>3</sup> Since 1945 houses have been built near Lower Green and there is now a large private housing estate at Grange Close, west of the old village.

Like Condover Dorrington stands on the southern slope of a gravel ridge on the edge of the alluvial soils of the Cound valley. The expansion of the village in the early 19th century has given it the appearance of a roadside settlement, but its original centre probably lay off the Hereford road, on the lane running eastwards opposite the Post Office. This is now merely a service road, which ends at the group of cottages known as Lower Fold, but in the 16th century, when it was known as Hodge Lane, the lane crossed the Cound by a ford.<sup>4</sup> Lower House, at the eastern end of Hodge Lane, appears externally to be no more than a 19th-century brick cottage, but contains a ceiling beam with mid-16th-century mouldings and a fine ashlar fireplace of *c.* 1600. Most of the remaining houses on the lane are timber-framed and of 17th-century date, but all have been cased in brick. Lower Fold was enlarged and converted into cottages before 1841<sup>5</sup> and Ivy House was enlarged in 1796.<sup>6</sup>

A subsidiary settlement on Bank Lane, to the east of Hereford road and  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile north of Hodge Lane, had probably been established by the end of the Middle Ages, for there were cottages on the Condover Church Lands here in the later 16th century.<sup>7</sup> The 4 cottages which stood on the Church Lands in 1841<sup>8</sup> have since been rebuilt, but Bank House dates from the 17th century.

Of 7 houses on the Hereford road, known to date from the 17th century, 3 are or have been alehouses. The Cock Inn, now Grove Farm, was first recorded under the name The Black Lion in 1744.<sup>9</sup> 'The Horseshoes', first so named in 1734,<sup>10</sup> was enlarged and extensively altered internally in the 1920s. The

former Greyhound Inn, now no. 20 Main Road, is a timber-framed house of 17th-century date which was probably a farm-house in origin. It is not recorded as an alehouse before 1841.<sup>11</sup> Other houses on the Hereford road built before the mid-18th century are Dinant, nos. 8 and 12 Main Road, Home Farm, and the Old Hall (dated 1679).

The distribution of surviving houses reflects reasonably accurately the pattern of settlement here before the early 19th century. Dorrington seems to have changed little in size between the 14th and later 17th centuries—19 messuages are recorded in 1363,<sup>12</sup> 14 in 1598,<sup>13</sup> and at least 17 in 1662<sup>14</sup>—and most of the houses built in the township during the 18th century lay outside the village. There was an alehouse at Wayford Bridge by 1747<sup>15</sup> and a smithy by 1786.<sup>16</sup> Cottages at Crossbrook had been built by 1784.<sup>17</sup> The Hayward and Oakley families, the principal landowners in late-18th-century Dorrington, also lived outside the village. Wayford House, now Wayford Farm, was built by George Hayward before 1752.<sup>18</sup> Dorrington Grove, a brick house of 2 stories and attics with a stuccoed west front, was built by William Oakley between 1786 and 1802<sup>19</sup> and was known as The Red House in 1817.<sup>20</sup>

Dorrington itself remained a community of small copyholders and tradesmen until the mid-19th century and it was they who were responsible for the expansion of the village northwards along the main road in the period 1800–50. Most of the houses to the north were built by Thomas Southerton of Netley, Philip Heighway (a Dorrington saddler), and James Turner, landlord of 'The Horseshoes'.<sup>21</sup> Dorrington township contained 63 houses and had a population of 328 by 1841;<sup>22</sup> it was described as an 'improving village' in 1851.<sup>23</sup>

The expansion of the Netley estate into Dorrington after 1826 and the construction of the railway in 1852<sup>24</sup> introduced new elements into the life of the village. The Netley estate included 160 a. in Dorrington by 1841<sup>25</sup> and over 300 a. by 1880, when it included most of the houses in the village.<sup>26</sup> The Hope-Edwardes family of Netley were responsible for the building of the church in 1845,<sup>27</sup> the school in 1874,<sup>28</sup> and the Hope-Edwardes Institute in 1906.<sup>29</sup> The Railway Inn was licensed in 1861<sup>30</sup> and regular cattle-sales were held there after 1863.<sup>31</sup> The creamery east of the station had been built by 1926.<sup>32</sup> Three of the 4 alehouses which had been open *c.* 1850 closed as the Hereford road became less fre-

<sup>95</sup> Q. Sess., alehouse reg.

<sup>96</sup> Auden, *Condover*, 34.

<sup>97</sup> Datestone

<sup>98</sup> S.R.O. 665 uncat., survey of Condover manorial estate, *c.* 1768.

<sup>99</sup> Q. Sess., alehouse reg.

<sup>1</sup> Auden, *Condover*, 24.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* 25.

<sup>3</sup> Ed. 7/102/66; S.R.O. 1011 (Cholmondeley) uncat., plan of proposed school, 1880.

<sup>4</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 9074. Adjoining fields were called Hodgewood in 1841: par. rec., tithe appt.

<sup>5</sup> Par. rec., tithe appt.

<sup>6</sup> Datestone.

<sup>7</sup> Par. rec., churchwardens' accts. 1577–97.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.* tithe appt.

<sup>9</sup> S.P.L., MS. 379.

<sup>10</sup> *S.P.R. Lich.* vi (1), 216.

<sup>11</sup> Par. rec., tithe appt.

<sup>12</sup> *T.S.A.S.* 1, 115.

<sup>13</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 7022.

<sup>14</sup> E 179/255/35 mm. 73d.–74.

<sup>15</sup> N.L.W., Castle Hill 2244.

<sup>16</sup> Condover ct. r. 1786, *penes* Messrs. Salt & Sons, solicitors, Shrewsbury.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.* 1784.

<sup>18</sup> S.P.L., MS. 379.

<sup>19</sup> Condover ct. r. 1786–1802 *penes* Messrs. Salt & Sons, solicitors.

<sup>20</sup> B.M. O.S. 2" orig. drawings, sheet 207 (1817).

<sup>21</sup> Condover ct. r. 1800–50 *penes* Messrs. Salt & Sons, solicitors.

<sup>22</sup> *Census*, 1841.

<sup>23</sup> *Bagshaw's Dir. Salop.* (1851).

<sup>24</sup> See p. 32.

<sup>25</sup> Par. rec., tithe appt.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.* poor rate, 1880.

<sup>27</sup> See p. 55.

<sup>28</sup> See p. 57.

<sup>29</sup> Datestone.

<sup>30</sup> Q. Sess., *Return of Licensed Houses* (1896), 54.

<sup>31</sup> *Cassey's Dir. Salop.* (1863); *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1870–1913).

<sup>32</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1926).



quented in the later 19th century—the 'Maltster's Tap' (now Ivy House) by 1856,<sup>33</sup> the 'Cock' by 1870,<sup>34</sup> and the 'Greyhound' by 1885.<sup>35</sup> Apart from 6 Council houses built to the north of the village since 1945<sup>36</sup> very few houses have been built in Dorrington since 1850 and the number of tradesmen remained stationary until the 1920s.<sup>37</sup>

The site of 'Old Town' in Dorrington township, recorded between the 14th and 18th centuries,<sup>38</sup> is not known. It appears to have stood to the south of Crossbrook, for a meadow in the Longnor common field known as Hoo Field, which adjoined the south of Dorrington township, was called 'Aldetones-medewe' in 1323.<sup>39</sup>

With the exception of Great Ryton the remaining hamlets in the parish have shrunk since the Middle Ages. Allfield, Bayston, Boreton, and Norton, on the light soils to the north of the parish, are now represented by single farms, the 4 former hamlets at the foot of Lyth Hill now each consist of two farm-houses, while Wheathall and Little Ryton are still recognizably hamlets.

Six tenants held 8 messuages at Allfield in 1363,<sup>40</sup> but there were only 3 tenants here by 1421<sup>41</sup> and by the end of the 15th century most of the township lay in a single estate, the copyhold 'manor' of Allfield.<sup>42</sup> A moated manor-house, probably built by the Sandford family early in the 16th century, was the only house at Allfield by 1595.<sup>43</sup> This seems to have been L-shaped and to have consisted of a hall, kitchen, and solar wing, for its southern part was described as the 'cross chambers' in 1578.<sup>44</sup> The hall, great parlour, and kitchen were separately occupied by 3 tenants in 1598.<sup>45</sup> The kitchen was demolished c. 1722,<sup>46</sup> but the remainder of the original house appears to be incorporated in the northern part of Allfield Farm. Close-studded timber-framing is visible on the north gable.

The former hamlet of Bayston, now known as Lower Bayston to distinguish it from the squatter settlement of Bayston Hill, stood on the site of Bayston Farm. Six tenants were recorded in the Domesday manor of Bayston<sup>47</sup> and there were at least 6 houses in the township in 1672.<sup>48</sup> The hamlet contained 4 houses in 1770,<sup>49</sup> but there have been only two houses here since 1841.<sup>50</sup> Bayston Farm is a timber-framed house, originally L-shaped and probably dating from the later 16th century. The north wing is jettied but the south wing is a 19th-century addition. The house to the north of Bayston Farm, now two cottages, was formerly a farm-house. It is also timber-framed but has been enlarged and cased in brick.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid. (1856).

<sup>34</sup> Ibid. (1870).

<sup>35</sup> Ibid. (1885).

<sup>36</sup> Ex inf. Atcham R.D.C.

<sup>37</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1856-1926).

<sup>38</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 9136, m. 41; *ibid.* 9138, m. 32d.; *ibid.* 7027A; S.R.O. 567 uncat., deeds, 1323, 1610; *ibid.* rentals, 1673, 1753; N.L.W., MS. 18453C.

<sup>39</sup> S.R.O. 567 uncat., deed, 1323.

<sup>40</sup> T.S.A.S. 1, 116.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.* 123.

<sup>42</sup> See p. 45.

<sup>43</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 9501. First recorded in 1547: Sta. Cha. 3/4/8.

<sup>44</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 7009.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.* 7022.

<sup>46</sup> S.R.O. 665 uncat., lease, 1722.

<sup>47</sup> *V.C.H. Salop.* i. 332.

<sup>48</sup> *Hearth Tax, 1672, 125.*

<sup>49</sup> S.R.O. 1011 (Cholmondeley) uncat., abstract of title to Bayston manor, 1746-1801.

Norton, now represented by Norton Farm, was the smallest and most short-lived of the northern hamlets. The Domesday manor was assessed at one hide<sup>51</sup> and the township was held to comprise a mere 146 a. in the later 16th century.<sup>52</sup> Four tenants were recorded in 1086<sup>53</sup> and there were said to be 8 freeholders at Norton in 1315.<sup>54</sup> There was, however, probably only one house here by 1504, when its tenant was given exclusive common rights in the township.<sup>55</sup> Norton Farm is a brick house, apparently rebuilt in the earlier 19th century.

The Domesday manor of Boreton had 8 recorded tenants<sup>56</sup> and there were 4 houses at Boreton between 1540 and 1708,<sup>57</sup> but only 2 by 1768.<sup>58</sup> Boreton Farm was rebuilt to designs by John Carline in 1782,<sup>59</sup> and was the only house here in 1841, apart from recently erected labourers' cottages at Boretonbrook.<sup>60</sup> The former hamlet probably stood to the south-east of Boreton Farm, where the sites of former houses were visible in the later 19th century.<sup>61</sup>

The Buriwood hamlets have been less severely affected by shrinkage. Though less than half a mile apart, Great and Little Ryton have always been distinct settlements, being known as Upper and Lower Ryton respectively when first recorded in 1209.<sup>62</sup> Great Ryton stands on the Radmore ridge alongside the road from Condoval towards Longnor. There were about 8 messuages in the hamlet in 1421<sup>63</sup> and at least 11 in the township as a whole in 1672.<sup>64</sup> Although the number of houses in the hamlet increased in the earlier 19th century, this was largely due to the conversion of farm-houses into cottages. There were 19 houses here in 1841.<sup>65</sup> Nearly all the existing houses are timber-framed, most of them being rough-cast or cased in brick. No. 2 Grange Cottages contains a 2-bay hall of cruck construction: the brick-cased timber-framed cross-wing to the east is of early-17th-century date but probably replaces an earlier solar. Extended investigation of interiors in this hamlet would reveal more examples of cruck construction. Grange Farm, an early-17th-century house of central-stack plan, contains Jacobean panelling.

Little Ryton, which also contained 8 messuages in 1421,<sup>66</sup> contained 13 houses in 1841.<sup>67</sup> Most of the houses now stand on the Longnor road south of Great Ryton but the site of the medieval hamlet seems to have been on the eastern slopes of the Radmore ridge, where the road to Wheathall meets another road, now a bridle-way, running northwards towards Condoval Park. The Old House and Little Ryton Farm, which stand near this junction, are both timber-framed. The former was probably the

<sup>50</sup> Par. rec., tithe appt.

<sup>51</sup> *V.C.H. Salop.* i. 332.

<sup>52</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 9501.

<sup>53</sup> *V.C.H. Salop.* i. 332.

<sup>54</sup> C 134/48/9.

<sup>55</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 9137, m. 34d.

<sup>56</sup> *V.C.H. Salop.* i. 312.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*; S.R.O., 112 uncat., Boreton title-deeds, 1708.

<sup>58</sup> Attingham Park estate office, accts. 1755-74.

<sup>59</sup> S.R.O. 112 uncat., vouchers, 1782.

<sup>60</sup> Par. rec., tithe appt.

<sup>61</sup> Auden, *Condoval*, 35; *Salop. N. & Q.* viii. 104.

<sup>62</sup> E 32/144.

<sup>63</sup> T.S.A.S. 1. 122.

<sup>64</sup> *Hearth Tax, 1672, 127.*

<sup>65</sup> Par. rec., tithe appt.

<sup>66</sup> T.S.A.S. 1. 121.

<sup>67</sup> Par. rec., tithe appt.

## A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

home of the Atkis family between the 15th and 18th centuries<sup>68</sup> and contains a fragment of early-17th-century wall-painting. Another timber-framed house formerly stood between the Old House and Ryton Grove.<sup>69</sup> The latter, built before 1795,<sup>70</sup> is a stuccoed brick house of 3 stories. It contains a set of projecting semicircular rooms on the south front. Most of the houses on the Longnor road are of 19th-century date, but part of the Fox Inn is timber-framed. The latter is first recorded in 1841;<sup>71</sup> an earlier alehouse at Little Ryton, licensed by 1747, was suppressed in 1755.<sup>72</sup>

Wheathall, on the western slopes of the Buriwood plateau, was surrounded on 3 sides by woodland during the earlier Middle Ages and was divided from Little Ryton on the west by marshland along the foot of the Radmore ridge called Colemore Slough.<sup>73</sup> 'Assart' elements are common in the names of the Wheathall common fields and of their constituent strips and furlongs. The hamlet formerly stood round a green and is likely to be a comparatively late woodland settlement but it was in existence by 1209.<sup>74</sup> Wheathall was of much the same size as the Rytons during the Middle Ages. Eight messuages are recorded there between 1363 and 1598,<sup>75</sup> but since 1841 there have been only two farm-houses in the hamlet<sup>76</sup> and there were 3 other cottages there in 1962. Wheathall Farm, which has passed by descent since the 15th century in the families of Campion, Daker, and Thornes,<sup>77</sup> contains a single cruck truss to the rear of the brick front added by William Daker in 1720.<sup>78</sup> The farm-house in the centre of the hamlet was built in the early 19th century, but the 3 cottages are all timber-framed.

The 4 hamlets at the foot of Lyth Hill seem to have shrunk to something approaching their present size before the end of the 16th century. Chatford, which stands on the northern slope of a ridge of sand and gravel, south of Chatbrook, contained 7 messuages and 9 tenants in 1363,<sup>79</sup> 6 tenants in 1421,<sup>80</sup> and 4 tenants in 1580.<sup>81</sup> The hamlet seems to have been reduced to 3 houses by 1682.<sup>82</sup> One of the latter was demolished between 1841 and 1881,<sup>83</sup> probably as a result of the reorganization of farms on the Condover manorial estate in the 1870s.<sup>84</sup> Chatford House and Chatford Farm are both timber-framed and of early-17th-century date, but a brick south wing was added to Chatford House in 1776.<sup>85</sup> Two farm cottages have been built here since 1881.<sup>86</sup>

Westley stands on a supposed Roman road at the junction of the Chatbrook river gravels and the clays

of the lower slopes of Lyth Hill. The township was formerly divided from Great Lyth by woodland around Exfordsgreen, but on the east, where its common fields adjoined those of Little Lyth, the boundary seems to have been marked by a ditch.<sup>87</sup> There is no evidence for the size of Westley before 1619, when 7 of the 9 recorded inhabitants of the township probably lived in the hamlet itself.<sup>88</sup> The hamlet had shrunk to the two existing farm-houses by 1768.<sup>89</sup>

The two timber-framed houses at Little Lyth may have been the only ones in the hamlet when they were built in the early 17th century. Some of the 6 tenants of Little Lyth recorded in 1619 lived on Lyth Hill<sup>90</sup> and the lease of 5 messuages here to a single tenant in 1564<sup>91</sup> indicates that the hamlet was then in decline.

Unlike the other hamlets bordering Lyth Hill Great Lyth was only briefly a member of the Condover manorial estate.<sup>92</sup> Since the Middle Ages the township has been made up of 3 or 4 modest freeholds. There were said to be 11 tenants here in 1616, but some of these lived outside the hamlet,<sup>93</sup> and there were 4 houses between 1740 and 1841.<sup>94</sup> In 1962, when the manor-house was ruinous and unoccupied, the only other houses on the site of the former hamlet were Great Lyth Farm and Rolleston Grange. The former is timber-framed, but was cased in brick and raised to 3-story height in the later 18th century. The latter, built on the site of two former cottages, is constructed of stone from the old English Bridge, Shrewsbury, and timber from various old houses in the district.<sup>95</sup>

A former hamlet known as 'Brome' lay within Condover manor *c.* 1265, when its inhabitants were said to owe a plough-share for their pasture rights.<sup>96</sup> A rent of 3*d.* due from this hamlet is recorded in 1443<sup>97</sup> and 1534.<sup>98</sup> The only evidence for its site occurs in 1566, when two butts at 'Bromes Cross' were said to stand near the highway to Shrewsbury.<sup>99</sup>

Isolated settlement on cleared woodland in Buriwood is first recorded in the 16th century and in its essentials the present pattern of settlement in the south-east of the parish seems to have been established by the mid-17th century. Among the isolated farms to the south of Condover village the houses at Upper Green, Condover Grove, and Ryton Fields are of 19th-century date, but clearly occupy earlier sites. Lower Green, now rough-cast, is a timber-framed house. Berrywood Lane Farm, on the plateau itself, was rebuilt in brick in the 1850s,<sup>1</sup> but the house known to have stood on this site in 1768<sup>2</sup>

<sup>68</sup> 'Mary Atkis 1713' cut in glass above stair. For Atkis family see W.S.L. 29/24, bdle. 3 (title-deeds, 1640-1742) and S.P.L., Condover ct. r. *passim*.

<sup>69</sup> Ex inf. Mrs. T. M. Hazlerigg, The Old House, Little Ryton.

<sup>70</sup> S.R.O. 1056/1.

<sup>71</sup> Par. rec., tithe appt.

<sup>72</sup> N.L.W., Castle Hill 2244.

<sup>73</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 9138, mm. 17, 18, 25*d.*

<sup>74</sup> E 32/144.

<sup>75</sup> T.S.A.S. l. 113, 120; S.P.L., Deeds 7022.

<sup>76</sup> Par. rec., tithe appt.

<sup>77</sup> See p. 47 and S.P.L., Condover ct. r. *passim*.

<sup>78</sup> Datestone.

<sup>79</sup> T.S.A.S. l. 114.

<sup>80</sup> Ibid. 123.

<sup>82</sup> Par. rec., overseers' accts. 1682-1708.

<sup>83</sup> Ibid. tithe appt.; O.S. Map 1/2,500 Salop. xli (1st edn.).

<sup>84</sup> S.R.O. 1154/1.

<sup>81</sup> Ibid. 129.

<sup>85</sup> Datestone.

<sup>86</sup> O.S. Map 1/2,500 Salop. xli (1st edn.).

<sup>87</sup> The field-names Upper and Lower Ditches occurred here in 1841; par. rec., tithe appt.

<sup>88</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 9523.

<sup>89</sup> S.R.O. 665 uncat., survey of Condover manorial estate, *c.* 1768.

<sup>90</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 9523.

<sup>91</sup> Ibid. 6869.

<sup>92</sup> See p. 41.

<sup>93</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 9523.

<sup>94</sup> S.P.L., MS. 2737; S.R.O. 665 uncat., map of Great Lyth, 1793; par. rec., tithe appt.

<sup>95</sup> Ex inf. Mr. R. Oulton, Bayston Hill.

<sup>96</sup> C 145/20/1.

<sup>97</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 7026.

<sup>98</sup> Ibid. 9131.

<sup>99</sup> Ibid. 9074.

<sup>1</sup> Datestone.

<sup>2</sup> S.R.O. 665 uncat., map of Condover manorial estate, *c.* 1768.



was perhaps the homestead of the small farm in Buriwood occupied by the Cartwright family in 1633.<sup>3</sup> Of the two groups of cottages to the south of this house one dates from the early 19th century<sup>4</sup> and the other from the 1860s.<sup>5</sup> Pigeondoor Farm, on the site of a cottage recorded in 1545,<sup>6</sup> is an early-17th-century house of central-stack plan. Five cottages which stood nearby in 1841<sup>7</sup> have since been demolished. Ten Chimneys, on the top of the steep slope above Row Brook, and Mount Zion (now called The Poplars) to the south were built in local sandstone by the Durnell family in 1771 and 1764 respectively.<sup>8</sup> One or both of these houses probably replaced earlier timber-framed buildings, since 3 families were living in this part of the parish in the early 17th century.<sup>9</sup> Mount Zion derives its name from the assart on which it stands. This was called 'Monkeye' in 1482<sup>10</sup> and Monkeys Patch in the 19th century.<sup>11</sup> The group of cottages known as The Pentre (formerly Ryton View) to the west of Ten Chimneys, has been built since 1841,<sup>12</sup> and Duckhall, on the low ground south of Wheathall, is not recorded before the 19th century.<sup>13</sup>

Although much of the area between the Radmore ridge and the Cound was made up of moorland, the Domesday mill of Condover manor appears to have stood on the site of Old Mills to the west of Radmore Hill,<sup>14</sup> and Gonsal Farm, a modern house, may stand on the site of a former hamlet. The Gosnell family, prominent among the copyholders of Condover manor from the 13th to the 18th centuries,<sup>15</sup> took their name from this place. The small group of houses at Sytch, east of Dorrington, is essentially a 19th-century development. Sytch House, a small, brick, gentleman's residence, was built between 1849 and 1857,<sup>16</sup> but the nearby cottages were formerly a farm-house, built c. 1791,<sup>17</sup> and a wheelwright's house and shop some 250 yards to the north of Sytch House had been built by 1841.<sup>18</sup>

Except at Dorrington and Bayston Hill little settlement took place alongside the main road from Shrewsbury to Hereford, probably because this route was comparatively unimportant before the 18th century. An exception is Hunger Hill, formerly known as Warreytree Hill,<sup>19</sup> probably in reference to a manorial gallows at this cross-roads. A cottage is recorded here in 1592<sup>20</sup> and an alehouse in the early 17th century.<sup>21</sup> Both existing houses at Hunger Hill date from the 17th century; others formerly stood to the east of the main road at this point.<sup>22</sup>

Lythwood Farm, the oldest of the 3 farm-houses

on the Lythwood plateau, was probably built in the last decade of the 16th century.<sup>23</sup> Part of the original timber-framed house forms the central portion of the present house. The external walls are wholly of brick and the north end was raised to 3-story height c. 1800. A dovecote recorded here in 1740<sup>24</sup> is still standing. A house on the site of Lythwood Hall was said to have been standing for a century or more c. 1665;<sup>25</sup> it was described as a capital messuage in 1701.<sup>26</sup> The present Hall was built by George Steuart for Joshua Blakeway c. 1785.<sup>27</sup> This is a large two-story house arranged around three sides of a courtyard. It is built of red brick but part of the north front is faced with stone ashlar: there was formerly a detached portico in the centre of this front.<sup>28</sup> The Hall has been much altered and extended at various times, but the south-east wing may originally have been a stable block. The house was occupied by the Ministry of Supply, 1940-3, and was converted into flats c. 1950.<sup>29</sup> Lower Lythwood Farm is a 19th-century brick house.

Surviving timber-framed houses indicate that squatter settlement on the fringes of Lythwood in the later 16th and early 17th centuries was restricted to three areas. They are found at Bayston Grove and on the adjoining section of Lyth Hill Road at the southern end of the former Bayston Common, to the south of the rope-walk on the summit of Lyth Hill, and at Lyth Bank to the south-west. More is known of the early history of squatter settlement at Exfordsgreen. In that part of Exfordsgreen which lay within the parish about 10 cottages were built between 1607 and 1629, when two alehouses are recorded here.<sup>30</sup> Six of the 11 houses in the Condover portion of Exfordsgreen lay in the Condover manorial estate in 1841, when only one was still owner-occupied,<sup>31</sup> but most of the cottages still possess their original smallholdings.

The roadside settlement at Annscroft, on the parish boundary west of Great Lyth, grew up in the early 19th century, when it seems to have been almost exclusively occupied by miners from the Moat Hall Colliery. No houses stood here in 1802,<sup>32</sup> but there were about 9 in 1827<sup>33</sup> and the settlement had almost reached its present size by 1841.<sup>34</sup>

**MANORS.** The manor of *CONDOVER* was a royal manor before the Conquest, but in 1086 it was held by Roger, Earl of Shrewsbury.<sup>35</sup> The manor reverted to the Crown, probably as a result of the rebellion of Robert of Bellême in 1102,<sup>36</sup> and

<sup>3</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 7103; S.R.O. 665 uncat., lease, 1664.

<sup>4</sup> Par. rec., tithe appt.

<sup>5</sup> Datestone.

<sup>6</sup> S.P.L., MS. 377, f. 33.

<sup>7</sup> Par. rec., tithe appt.

<sup>8</sup> Datestones. For Durnell family see pedigree in Condover ct. r. 1833, *penes* Messrs. Salt & Sons, solicitors.

<sup>9</sup> S.P.R. *Lich.* vi (1), 34-69 *passim*.

<sup>10</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 9137, m. 23.

<sup>11</sup> Par. rec., tithe appt.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*; Auden, *Condover*, 36.

<sup>13</sup> Par. rec., tithe appt.

<sup>14</sup> See p. 48.

<sup>15</sup> Eyton, vi. 27; S.P.L., Condover ct. r. *passim*.

<sup>16</sup> Sytch House title-deeds *penes* Messrs. G. H. Morgan, solicitors, Shrewsbury.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>18</sup> Par. rec., tithe appt.

<sup>19</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 9118; *T.S.A.S.* i. 129.

<sup>20</sup> S.P.L., Deeds 9118.

<sup>21</sup> Q. Sess., alehouse reg.; *S.P.R. Lich.* vi (1), 63.

<sup>22</sup> O.S. Map 1/2,500 Salop. xli (1st edn.).

<sup>23</sup> S.P.L., MS. 110.

<sup>24</sup> S.P.L. Deeds 3286.

<sup>25</sup> S.P.L., MS. 110, bill of William Owen v. William Stinchley, c. 1665.

<sup>26</sup> S.R.O. 1011 (Harrop) uncat., abstract of title to Lythwood Hall estate, 1701-1877.

<sup>27</sup> H. M. Colvin, *Biog. Dict. of Eng. Arch.* 51; Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrewsbury*, ii. 248.

<sup>28</sup> Pevsner, *Shropshire*, 71.

<sup>29</sup> Ex inf. Messrs. Clarke & Sons, solicitors, Shrewsbury  
<sup>30</sup> B.M. Add. MS. 30312; S.P.L., Deeds 9523-4; Q Sess., alehouse reg. See also plate facing p. 96.

<sup>31</sup> Par. rec., tithe appt.

<sup>32</sup> S.R.O. 665 uncat., sale partics. (with plan), 1802.

<sup>33</sup> B.M. O.S. 2" orig. drawings, sheet 320 (1827).

<sup>34</sup> Par. rec., tithe appt.

<sup>35</sup> *V.C.H. Salop.* i. 315.

<sup>36</sup> Eyton, i. 242; *ibid.* vi. 9.

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remained a royal manor until 1226, when it was granted to Henry III's sister Joan, wife of Llewelyn the Great.<sup>37</sup> After a temporary forfeiture in 1228<sup>38</sup> it was restored to her later in the same year,<sup>39</sup> but again reverted to the Crown in 1231.<sup>40</sup>

In 1238 the manor was granted to Henry de Hastings and his wife Ada.<sup>41</sup> This was originally intended as a temporary arrangement, pending the assignment to Ada of a share of the estate of her brother John, Earl of Chester,<sup>42</sup> but the grant was made permanent in 1242.<sup>43</sup> Henry de Hastings died in 1250<sup>44</sup> and the manor was in the custody of Guy de Rochfort from 1252<sup>45</sup> until Henry's son Henry came of age in 1256.<sup>46</sup> The latter held the manor from 1256 until 1266, when his estates were sequestered under the Dictum of Kenilworth.<sup>47</sup> Although he had recovered estates in other counties by 1268,<sup>48</sup> he does not appear to have regained possession of Conover manor before his death in the following year.<sup>49</sup>

Custody of the estates of Henry de Hastings, during the minority of his son John, was granted in 1269 to Richard, Earl of Cornwall,<sup>50</sup> passing to the latter's son Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, in 1272.<sup>51</sup> John de Hastings, who obtained livery of the manor when he came of age in 1283,<sup>52</sup> exchanged it in the following year with Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, for the manor of Wotton (Northants.).<sup>53</sup> Conover followed the descent of Acton Burnell manor<sup>54</sup> until 1315 when, on the death of Edward Burnell, it was assigned in dower to his widow Aline.<sup>55</sup> After her death in 1363<sup>56</sup> the manor passed to Sir Nicholas Burnell, son of John de Haudlo and Maud, sister of Edward Burnell,<sup>57</sup> on whom the reversion had been settled in 1340.<sup>58</sup> It again followed the descent of Acton Burnell manor until the attainder of Francis, Lord Lovell, in 1485.

The manor was granted to Sir Richard Corbet before 1492,<sup>59</sup> but seems to have been once more in the hands of the Crown by 1498, when Sir Thomas Leighton was appointed steward.<sup>60</sup> In 1513 the manor was granted for life to Sir Richard Cornwall.<sup>61</sup> Sir Henry Knyvett, who obtained a grant of the manor in tail in 1533,<sup>62</sup> sold it in 1544 to the

London mercer Robert Longe.<sup>63</sup> After Longe's death in 1552 the manor passed to his widow Cecily.<sup>64</sup> In 1561, when Longe's estates were divided among his 3 daughters, Conover manor was assigned to his daughter Mary and her husband Henry Vynar, a London merchant.<sup>65</sup> On Mary's death in 1565 Vynar converted his life interest in the manor into an estate in tail.<sup>66</sup> Other lands in Conover, acquired by Vynar, were settled on his second wife Anne in 1572, 1577, and 1584.<sup>67</sup> Richard Harford of Bosbury (Herefs.), to whom the manor was leased for 18 years as security for a loan in 1567,<sup>68</sup> assigned the lease in 1578 to Thomas Owen and Stephen Duckett.<sup>69</sup> Vynar died in 1585<sup>70</sup> and in the following year the manor was acquired by Thomas Owen, following a lawsuit with Henry Vynar, son of Henry Vynar by his first wife Mary.<sup>71</sup> At the same time Anne, widow of Henry Vynar the elder, conveyed to Owen her interest in the manor and in other lands settled on her by her husband.<sup>72</sup>

The manor was held until 1728 by the following members of the Owen family:<sup>73</sup> Thomas, 1586-98;<sup>74</sup> Roger (son), 1598-1617;<sup>75</sup> Ursula (widow of Roger), 1617-29;<sup>76</sup> William (brother of Roger Owen) jointly with his son Roger, 1629-62;<sup>77</sup> Thomas (grandson of William Owen), 1662-78;<sup>78</sup> Roger (son), 1678-1718;<sup>79</sup> Edward (son), 1718-28. On the death of Edward Owen in 1728 the manor passed to his sister Letitia, then wife of Richard Mytton.<sup>80</sup> Letitia, who later married Trafford Barnston, died in 1755, having devised the estate to her grand-daughter Anna Maria Leighton.<sup>81</sup> The last-named, who came of age in 1766,<sup>82</sup> married Nicholas Smythe of North Nibley (Glos.). Nicholas died in 1790, when the estate passed to his son Nicholas Owen Smythe, who then assumed the additional surname of Owen.<sup>83</sup> To redeem the heavy debts incurred by the latter's extravagance, the estate was vested in trustees in 1794<sup>84</sup> and again in 1802, when N. O. Smythe Owen fled to Paris to escape his creditors.<sup>85</sup> After the latter's death in the following year<sup>86</sup> trustees continued to administer the estate until 1814, when Edward William Smythe Pemberton, nephew and heir-at-law of N. O. Smythe Owen, came of age.<sup>87</sup>

<sup>37</sup> *Rot. Litt. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 135.

<sup>38</sup> *Close R.* 1227-31, 50, 68-69. <sup>39</sup> *Ibid.* 123.

<sup>40</sup> *Eyton*, vi. 14.

<sup>41</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1232-47, 224; *Close R.* 1237-42, 60.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>43</sup> *Close R.* 1242-7, 295; *Cal. Lib.* 1240-5, 124; *Pipe R.* 1242 (ed. H. L. Cannon), 4.

<sup>44</sup> *Close R.* 1247-51, 311.

<sup>45</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1247-58, 134.

<sup>46</sup> *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 63; *Close R.* 1254-6, 303-4.

<sup>47</sup> *Complete Peerage*, vi. 346; *Cal. Pat.* 1266-72, 111-12.

<sup>48</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1266-72, 214.

<sup>49</sup> *Complete Peerage*, vi. 346.

<sup>50</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1266-72, 360.

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.* 657.

<sup>52</sup> *Cal. Close*, 1279-88, 212.

<sup>53</sup> *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. vii. 108; *Eyton*, vi. 17.

<sup>54</sup> See p. 7.

<sup>55</sup> *Cal. Close*, 1313-18, 263-4.

<sup>56</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 371.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.* xii, p. 45; *Cal. Close*, 1360-4, 471.

<sup>58</sup> *C.P.* 25(1)/194/12/54; *Cal. Pat.* 1338-40, 302.

<sup>59</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, p. 476.

<sup>60</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1494-1509, 157.

<sup>61</sup> *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, i (2), p. 1114.

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.* vi. p. 496; *ibid.* xix (1), p. 626; *S.P.L.*, Deeds 9146; *C* 142/75/70.

<sup>63</sup> *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xix (1), p. 195; *S.P.L.*, Deeds 6849, 6853, 9405, 13407.

<sup>64</sup> *C* 142/97/89; *S.P.L.*, Deeds 9460, 9506.

<sup>65</sup> *S.P.L.*, Deeds 13458; *S.R.O.* 474/15.

<sup>66</sup> *S.P.L.*, Deeds 6850, 9404; *S.R.O.* 665 uncat., deeds, 1565.

<sup>67</sup> *S.P.L.*, Deeds 7084; *C* 142/207/107.

<sup>68</sup> *S.R.O.* 665 uncat., lease, 1567. Harford was subsequently farmer of the manor: *S.P.L.*, Deeds 7003A/318, 330.

<sup>69</sup> *S.R.O.* 665 uncat., deed, 1578.

<sup>70</sup> *C* 142/207/107.

<sup>71</sup> *S.P.L.*, Deeds 6637-7109, 9149, 9404, 13402-69; *S.R.O.* 475/15; *ibid.* 665 uncat., legal papers, 1585-6.

<sup>72</sup> *S.P.L.*, Deeds 7065, 9426.

<sup>73</sup> For pedigree see *S.P.L.*, MS. 2792, pp. 378-80.

<sup>74</sup> *S.P.L.*, Deeds 7065.

<sup>75</sup> *C* 142/374/86; *S.P.L.*, Deeds 9495.

<sup>76</sup> *S.P.L.*, Deeds 7066, 9942.

<sup>77</sup> *Ibid.* 7043, 7057-8, 9385, 9503.

<sup>78</sup> *Ibid.* 9388, 9498, 9522.

<sup>79</sup> *Ibid.* 9955, 13457.

<sup>80</sup> *S.P.L.*, MS. 2792, pp. 378-80; *Burke, Land. Gent.* (1879), p. 1220.

<sup>81</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>82</sup> *S.P.L.*, Deeds 17928.

<sup>83</sup> *Burke, Land. Gent.* (1879), p. 1220.

<sup>84</sup> *S.P.L.*, Deeds 10039.

<sup>85</sup> *S.R.O.* 665 uncat., correspondence of N. O. Smythe Owen, 1800-3.

<sup>86</sup> *Burke, Land. Gent.* (1879), p. 1220.

<sup>87</sup> *Ibid.*; *S.R.O.* 1011 (Smythe Owen) uncat., trustees' accts. 1804-14; *S.P.L.*, MS. 2792, p. 380.