FORDING THE SEVERN: THE INFLUENCE OF INTERMARRIAGE AND JUDICIAL
PARTICIPATION ON WELSH IDENTITY AND SELF-IDENTIFICATION IN SHROPSHIRE
AND THE CENTRAL MARCH OF WALES IN THE TWELFTH AND THIRTEENTH
CENTURIES

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APPROVAL

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ABSTRACT

A study of how intermarriage and the creation of multicultural communities helped to determine the way in which people used their identity along the often-fractious border zone of the Welsh March in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. This identity can be seen through the ways in which the border inhabitants used concurrent English and Welsh legal systems to their own advantage. This manipulation of the legal system and the fluidity of self-identification stands out in sharp contrast with the view of many historians that the English and Welsh populations lived in self-contained parallel communities according to vastly differing customs and habits. In-depth analysis of primary documents support the assertion that English and Welsh people lived in the same communities and often interacted in legal matters, both as partners and as opponents. Both populations were willing to use the English court system when it was available, but, these individuals were also willing to assert their rights to the legal jurisdiction of English or Welsh law based on which ever would be the most beneficial to their case. These case studies demonstrate the adaptations made to Welsh law and the ways in which Welsh peoples used their legal identity to their own advantage.

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

In 1188 Gerald of Wales accompanied Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, on a visit through Wales. During this trip he began writing his well-known text *The Journey Through Wales*. Shortly after, in 1188-1189, he also wrote *The Description of Wales*, a mirror piece to his earlier *The Description of Ireland*. Gerald presented the Welsh as a people who had positive qualities, such as hospitality, but had little sense of moderation or self-control, as seen through their willingness to through drop everything and throw a party if visitors appeared. Gerald was known as *le waleys* but his full name was Gerald de Barri and his 'Welshness' is difficult to determine.¹ While he writes as an expert on the Welsh, he clearly separates himself from the people about whom he writes.

Gerald describes a Welsh people who are passionate, reckless, and uncivilized in a somewhat endearing fashion. They are like children who will never grow up and enter the real world of adult peoples, clever barbarians who sing and write beautiful music and poetry but remain uncivilized. Gerald of Wales was not alone in the way he describes a people who are in some way different from the majority, in this case the English as the majority while in other medieval ethnographic and travel literature the assumed majority was often Europe as a whole. Familiar language of otherness can be found in descriptions of medieval European Jews and the Muslims of Spain and Sicily. I have chosen to focus specifically on Gerald's writing for two reasons: first, his work was incredibly popular and was not only copied but Gerald himself wrote three versions, the third being

¹ As John Thorpe points out in Gerald of Wales, "The Journey through Wales and the Description of Wales," in *Gerald of Wales: The Journey through Wales and The Description of Wales*, ed. Lewis Thorpe (New York: Penguin, 1978). 12.

dedicated to Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the early years of the thirteenth century.²

This is how the Welsh were presented by Gerald and it is easy then for historians to make the following erroneous assumptions. First, that the identity these writers placed upon the Welsh was their only identity. This, of course, is false as we have many examples of Welsh jurists, chroniclers, and poets who paint their own ideas of Welsh identity. Additionally, as I argue throughout this work, Welsh individuals themselves had certain ideas of individual and collective Welsh identity that they embraced at their own choosing.³ And secondly, that the English and Anglo-Normans who lived near and with the Welsh throughout the Severn valley shared the prescribed generalized version of Welsh identity. As I argue below, the evidence about daily life on the March presents a somewhat different picture. English and Welsh men and women lived in the same communities, attended the same parish churches, and married into each other's families. Legal documents and court cases, records of marriages and family genealogies, and records of land tenure all point to the Shropshire-Montgomery region as being a place where identity was complex. Mixed marriages led to families of both English and Welsh descent, and there appears to have been no concern on the side of Englishmen that, when

² From Thorpe's *Introduction* in Gerald of Wales, "The Journey through Wales and the Description of Wales," in *Gerald of Wales: The Journey through Wales and The Description of Wales*, ed. Lewis Thorpe (New York: Penguin, 1978). 38-39.

³ Here I am using P. G. Klandermans' definition of collective identity as an identity shared by members of a group or category, one that "concerns cognitions shared by members of a single group about the group to which they are a member." P. G. Klandermans, "Presidential Address - Identity Politics and Politicized Identities: Identity Processes and the Dynamics of Protest," *Political Psychology* 35, no. 1 (2014). 2-4.

arranging such marriages, they were somehow giving their daughters over into a life of barbarity or bringing wives of questionable character into their own homes.

Through *The Description of Wales* Gerald promotes and perpetuates the idea that the Welsh were a people alien from the English and the Anglo-Normans. He argued that they lived differently, had different morals and character, and were physically a different race from other men. He was not alone in his views; he and others who wrote about the Welsh, such as John Peckam, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Henry of Huntingdon worked within the inherited concepts of humoral race and barbaric ‘otherness’ passed down from the ancient world. As J. J. Cohen writes:

When the Greeks and Romans described the Ethiopians, Indians, Germans, and Celts, they were in general not only conveying that these peoples varied from them in language, custom, and geographical origin, but asserting their own cultural, intellectual, and physical superiority. The humoral and environmental model of biological determinism was inherited by the Middle Ages, taking on a renewable vitality as classical texts were translated from Arabic into Latin in the twelfth century.⁴

Using the writings of Gerald, Peckham, and others we can see how these ideas appeared in the English and Anglo-Norman prescriptive perception of Welsh identity.

To understand the medieval construction of ‘otherness’ and how it was applied to the Welsh, we must begin with the concept of race in the Middle Ages. I have chosen to use the word race when referring to how people thought about difference in the Middle

⁴ Jeffrey Jerome Cohen, "Race," in *A Handbook of Middle English Studies*, ed. Marion Turner (John Wiley & Sons, 2013), 114.

Ages while being fully aware of the weight the term inherently contains in modern scholarship. In his article "Medieval and Modern Concepts of Race and Ethnicity" Robert Bartlett argues that the term "race" can trigger unwanted responses when the author is really talking about ethnic groups and ethnicity. By rejecting the biological social construct of race scholars can use the terms race and ethnicity interchangeably. Thus ethnicity can be used without qualms. Bartlett continues with discussion about *gens* and *natio* and family lines as an element of ethnicity that people recognized in the Middle Ages and makes a strong argument for the strategic and situational use of ethnic identity.⁵ His argument is clear and logical, and I could have comfortably used ethnicity instead of race in this study. And yet I have chosen not to. Instead I am subscribing to J. J. Cohen's argument for the intentional use of "race". Cohen suggests that the use of the term "race" should be used because it is so loaded, because it is "the product of a discriminatory system of power that intertwines identity and embodiment."⁶ When Gerald wrote about Wales, as an outsider regardless of his Welsh connections, he is describing the Welsh people in a racialized manner. His descriptions are not without the judgement of the taxonomer and the superior. In his writing you can see demonstrated how, as Cohen puts it, "race foregrounds the inextricability of corporal and group identity, as well as the uneven structures of power within which identities are made solid."⁷ The power structure of English superiority, as a self-defined civilized, economically advanced, and religiously

⁵ Robert Bartlett, "Medieval and Modern Concepts of Race and Ethnicity," *Journal of Medieval and Early Modern Studies* 31 (2001). 40-45 & 53.

⁶ Cohen, "Race." 115.

⁷ "Race." 112.

correct society, is ingrained in the way that Gerald compares the Welsh to the English. When I use the word race below I am not talking about conflicting definitions of *gens* or *natio*. Instead I am using race in its current provocative sense; I want readers to see how Gerald's *Description of Wales* perpetuates a view that the Welsh were different and a group subordinate to the English.⁸

Questions of race and classification of living creatures was not new in the high middle ages. The taxonomy of Aristotle and the use of physiognomy had been used throughout the ancient and early medieval world. In a ninth-century letter to Rimbert, a German missionary to Scandinavia, Ratramnus of Corbie responded to Rimbert's previous query of whether or not he should try to save the *cynocephali* or dog-headed men of Scandinavia, being unsure if they were men or animals. Ratramnus replied that they indeed had souls in need of saving because they "lived by social laws, they cultivated fields, they wore clothes, and they even had domestic animals."⁹ The question of categorization of peoples, whether they were animal or human, whether they had souls, preoccupied medieval societies. They relied upon taxonomy and yet, as Cohen has pointed out, "no taxonomy is neutral. To classify peoples is to judge them, to sort the

⁸ I recognize that in this study I am just barely touching on broader discussions of race, ethnicity, and identity in the Middle Ages. The ways in which I have chosen to discuss race here come from a decision to stay specifically in the time and place of this study.

⁹ Natalia Lozovsky, "Geography and Ethnography in Medieval Europe: Classical Traditions and Contemporary Concerns," in *Geography and Ethnography, Perceptions of the World in Pre-Modern Societies*, ed. Kurt and Richard Talbert Raaflaub (Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell, 2010), 320.

world in ways that typically buttress the privileges of a dominating collective.”¹⁰ It was not the *cynocephali* who decided that they had souls worth saving, but their taxonomers.

Cohen argues that such practices allow for “strategic inclusions and exclusions” into the dominant group’s perception of civilization.¹¹ Peoples were classified by the languages they spoke, the foods they ate, common (or perceived common) physical characteristics, physiological humors, and cultural practices. Some of these characteristics were determined through observation by an outside group, in this case the English and Anglo-Normans as they sought to classify the Welsh. Others resulted from a strong medieval reliance on geographical determinism on both body and character, believing, as Albertus Magnus stated, that “everything generated in a place derives its natural properties from that place.”¹² These traits together can be referred to as race.

Human difference is the driving force behind classification and the formation of the “other”. As Geraldine Heng points out, “race is a structural relationship for the articulation and management of human differences, rather than a substantive content.”¹³ Peoples and societies seek to find and emphasize differences between themselves and the peoples around them. It is a catch 22 – in order to define themselves and their own

¹⁰ Cohen, "Race." 111.

¹¹ "Race." 112.

¹² Bartlett, "Medieval and Modern Concepts of Race and Ethnicity." 45-47.

¹³ Geraldine Heng, "The Invention of Race in the European Middle Ages I: Race Studies, Modernity, and the Middle Ages," *Literature Compass* 8, no. 5 (2011). 319 & 324-325.

society they must define others as different and inferior.¹⁴ Distinctions of such characteristics as language, custom, and body can be seen in any culture's written and artistic work. These characteristics themselves hold no bias, but they are rarely presented without a clear sense of superiority versus inferiority. For example, Gerald quotes a letter from Henry II to Emperor Manuel Comnenus of Constantinople saying "In one part of the island there is a race of people called the Welsh that are so brave and untamed that, though unarmed themselves, they do not hesitate to do battle with fully armed opponents."¹⁵ While this description may seem flattering it also resonates with the later concept of the 'noble savage' who is to be admired for his primitive skill and bravery, but is clearly less of a man than one from a civilized people who would, no doubt, behave much less recklessly. Gerald follows this up a few pages later by noting that "as was written about the Germans is just as applicable to the Welsh: 'In the first onslaught they are more than men, in the second they are less than women.'"¹⁶

The bodies of the Welsh themselves posed an interesting conundrum for those writing about them. The Welsh claimed to be descendants of the Trojans, and this was widely accepted, as can be seen in Geoffrey of Monmouth's popular *Historia Britannia*. Gerald used this Trojan ancestry to explain why the Welsh were physiologically different from the other peoples of the British Isles, explaining that while the Germans, Saxons,

¹⁴ David M. Goldenberg, "The Development of the Idea of Race: Classical Paradigms and Medieval Elaborations, a Review of Ivan Hannaford *Race: The History of an Idea in the West*," *International Journal of the Classical Tradition* (Spring 1999).

¹⁵ Gerald of Wales, "The Journey through Wales and the Description of Wales." 234-235.

¹⁶ "The Journey through Wales and the Description of Wales." 259.

and other northern Europeans, and thus the English, “derive their cold nature from the polar regions which lie adjacent to them” and “retain their outward fairness of complexion and their inward coldness of disposition from what nature had given them earlier on,” the Welsh peoples were “transplanted from the hot and arid regions of the Trojan plain, keep their dark colouring, which reminds one of the earth itself, their natural warmth of personality and their hot temper.”¹⁷ Their hot humors dictated their wild and ungovernable behavior. Additionally, both Gerald and Henry of Huntingdon also compared the Welsh to animals, likening them to wolves and eagles “which live by plunder and are never satisfied”¹⁸ and their style of fighting to that of cattle.¹⁹ In this, the Welsh are bestial rather than human.

Welsh character was often called into question. While Gerald praised the Welsh for their wit he was just as quick to point out their falseness:

They are always prepared to perjure themselves to their own convenience and for any temporary advantage which they hope to gain by concealing the truth. In any lawsuit, civil or ecclesiastic, they are ready to swear anything which seems expedient at the moment, whether they are the accusers or the accused, each side doing all it can to make its point and prove its case. For all that they have laws which have stood the test of time, in which a man’s plighted word is held sacred,

¹⁷ "The Journey through Wales and the Description of Wales." 245.

¹⁸ "The Journey through Wales and the Description of Wales." 262.

¹⁹ Henry of Huntingdon, *The Chronicle of Henry of Huntingdon: Comprising the History of England, from the Invasion of Julius Caesar to the Accession of Henry II. Also, the Actsof Stephen, King of England and Duke of Normandy*, (London: H. G. Bohn, 1853), <http://www.archive.org/details/chroniclehenryh01foregoog>. Electronic Book - Not in Copywrite.⁷⁹

truth is revered, honest dealing is highly thought of, the accused is given the benefit of the doubt, the accuser is allowed no advantage, and the onus of proving a case lies with the man who brings it. To a people so cunning and crafty this seems no great burden, for they take it all very lightly.²⁰

An anonymous pamphlet written in thirteenth-century Canterbury described the Welsh as “a people of a bad sort. . . if not perhaps outlaws,” and “in a nut shell, [men] to be made neither good nor trustworthy if not free from drunkenness, low passions, luxury, murder, passion, or rapine.”²¹ The implication being that the Welsh were only able to be good men if kept under strict control. Most likely written under the auspices of Archbishop of Canterbury John Peckham, this pamphlet goes on to support the English conquest of Wales then underway. Gerald had similar sentiments, writing that the Welsh were a people “sunk in sin and in a deep abyss of every vice.”²² Such literature promoted the idea that Welshmen and women were untrustworthy and given to embracing the negative parts of their character if not carefully managed.

²⁰ Gerald of Wales, "The Journey through Wales and the Description of Wales." 256.

²¹ “A people of a bad sort (*Gens ista malis huiusmodi*) . . . if not perhaps outlaws (*nisi forsitan utlagatis*)” and “in a nut shell, [men] to be made neither good nor trustworthy if not free from drunkenness, low passions, luxury, murder, passion, or rapine (*Et breviter bonum facere non credebat nisi dum vacabat ebrietatibus, carnis luxui, homicidiis, incendiis, vel rapinis*)” Anon, "Untitled - a Fragment of a History Written Late in the Thirteenth Century and Possibly Drawn up by One of Archbishop Peckham's Clerks at the Time When He Was Occupied with the Welsh Negotiations," in *Historical Manuscripts Commission Report on Mss. in various collections* (1901). 248.

²² Gerald of Wales, "The Journey through Wales and the Description of Wales." 265.

Even more than the character of the Welsh, the portrayals of the ways in which they lived, their rituals and relationships, even their agriculture, seemed to set them apart from the English. In particular, their agriculture and pastoral lifestyle were seen as backward and uncivilized. Gerald argues that the Welsh were incapable of feeding themselves without imports and lived almost exclusively on oats, a common animal feed.²³ Describing their dwellings as temporary Gerald explained how the Welsh lived differently from the English:

They do not live in towns, villages or castles, but lead a solitary existence, deep in the woods. It is not their habit to build great palaces, or vast and towering structures of stone and cement. Instead they content themselves with wattled huts on the edge of the forest, put up with little labour or expense, but strong enough to last a year or so. They do not have orchards or gardens, but if you give them fruit or garden produce they are only too pleased to eat it. Most of their land is used for pasture. They cultivate very little of it, growing a few flowers and sowing a plot here and there.²⁴

Agriculture was the sign of civilization going back thousands of years, and here were a people who chose to take little part in this vital activity. As manorialism grew and spread throughout the British Isles, here Gerald describes a people remote and old-fashioned, who did not embrace “commerce, shipping or industry”²⁵, those staples of a civilized world. Instead, he argues that they focused on their herds and on military training.

²³ "The Journey through Wales and the Description of Wales." 233 & 272.

²⁴ "The Journey through Wales and the Description of Wales." 251-252.

²⁵ "The Journey through Wales and the Description of Wales." 233.

Family rituals were pointed out as being another area of vast difference between the Welsh and their English neighbors. The Welsh practice of concubinage sent church men into fits and prompted many letters and pamphlets condemning the practice.²⁶ Fostering and the acceptance of bastard children was seen to go hand in hand with partitive inheritance to promote a society of internecine violence and dynastic struggle. In his second edition of *The Description of Wales* Gerald maintained that the Welsh peoples were irrevocably corrupted, arguing that:

There are three things which are causing the ruin of the Welsh people and preventing them, generation after generation, from ever enjoying prosperity. First is that all their sons, both legitimate and illegitimate, insist upon taking equal shares of their patrimony. One result of this, as I have said already, is that they not infrequently kill each other. The second is that they entrust the upbringing of their sons to important people of good family in the neighbourhood. When the fathers die, each foster-parent does all in his power to ensure the succession of his protégé, which leads to murder, arson, and wholesale destruction. Thirdly, through their natural pride and obstinacy, they will not order themselves as other nations do so successfully, but refuse to accept the rule and dominion of a single king.²⁷

²⁶ See Charles Trice Martin, ed. *Registrum Epistolarum Fratris Johannis Peckham, Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis*, 3 vols., vol. 2 (London: Longman, 1882-1885); Anon, "Untitled - a Fragment of a History Written Late in the Thirteenth Century and Possibly Drawn up by One of Archbishop Peckham's Clerks at the Time When He Was Occupied with the Welsh Negotiations."

²⁷ Gerald of Wales, "The Journey through Wales and the Description of Wales." 273.

Here Gerald blames these social customs for the downfall of the Welsh people. It is interesting that he argues that their stubborn determination to remain free is their ultimate undoing. In Gerald's view, if the Welsh could just act like other nations, they would be powerful. If they acted like civilized peoples, they would prosper.

Gerald of Wales and other contemporary authors presented a generalized outsider opinion of what it meant to be Welsh, what it meant to label someone with the terms *le waleys* (of Wales) or *walensis* (Welsh). This is an identity placed upon the Welsh population by others; the Welsh were in a subaltern position in that they were not embracing this identity as the truth, but were forced to live with others believing it was who they were. Yet this constructed identity misaligns with the reality of the multicultural communities and mixed English-Welsh families that lived and thrived on Montgomery-Shropshire border. If there is one major element that could possibly create division in the community at the local level it was the idea of a collective Welsh legal identity, which Welshmen and Welshwomen often referenced when seeking legal judgements. Yet legal identity created less of a cultural divide than may be expected. Contact between the English and the Welsh populations meant that the cultural and legal norms of each group adapted to those of the other. Inter-marriage between English and Welsh families in this region frequently served as a means to make these changes.

Inter-marriage and living in multicultural communities played a part in shaping the identities of the English and Welsh peoples along the frontier of the Welsh March. What identity was this exactly? It was not purely English nor purely Welsh, yet elements of both collective identities remained. This identity can be seen through the ways in which the border inhabitants used concurrent English and Welsh legal systems throughout this

period. Of particular interest to me is the use individuals made of these legal systems to their own advantage. A man might argue to have his case heard under Welsh law based on a Welsh ancestor or the ancestry of his wife, if it meant that the law would work to his benefit. That same man might then choose to have another case heard under English law for the same reasons. Members of these mixed families and communities were aware of having both an English and Welsh identity and used this knowledge to their own benefit when appealing to the legal system. This manipulation of the legal system and the fluidity of self-identification stands out in sharp contrast with the view of many historians that the English and Welsh populations lived in self-contained parallel communities according to vastly differing customs and habits.

In the following chapters I explain how the choices of individuals and families in the Central March to use their identities reflected the legal and cultural realities of living in a multicultural region, rather than the prescribed generalized identity placed upon the Welsh as a people. I present a nuanced picture of what legal and cultural identification as an Englishman or Englishwoman or as a Welshman or Welshwoman, or even as an English or Welsh family, actually meant in life on the border.

I begin in Chapter Two with a discussion of the work that has been done on the Welsh border and English and Welsh marriage, family, identity, and law. While historians have studied each of these topics in isolation, this study combines both the history of marriage and of law in order to further define identity and self-identification on the border.

The next two chapters address the background of the two elements that make up this study: marriage and law. The English and the Welsh had their own separate systems

and traditions concerning marriage, inheritance, and legal rights. Chapter Three looks at the many marriages that were contracted between middling-level elites on both sides of the border. It asks what we can learn about English-Welsh interaction through these marriages and the mixed-heritage families that resulted from them. The differences and compromises in custom and practice of English and Welsh law are the topic of Chapter Four. I make an argument for the existence of a Welsh collective legal identity that shaped peoples' decisions in legal matters. Additionally, this discussion includes examples of individuals appearing in English courts to ask that their case be heard according to Welsh law.

Chapter Five, the first case study, is an extensive analysis of the *Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. In it I ask the question of whether Shropshire had a Welsh population and, if so, how did the English and Welsh peoples of that county live and interact with each other. The *Eyre* provides a surprising amount of information about the demographics of Shropshire and the existence of a multicultural population is clear. Of the individuals included in criminal cases, as victims, perpetrators or attendant members of the community, Welsh people were involved in about ten percent of both the cases of misadventure (15 of 91) and murder (49 of 487). Since there is no evidence that the Welsh population was in any way singled out for a greater number of criminal accusations or deaths, it can be presumed that Welsh individuals made up at least ten percent of the general population.

In the second case study, Chapter Six, I make an in-depth study of several property suits recorded in *The Welsh Assize Roll of 1277-1284*. Escalating conflict between Edward I and Llywelyn, Prince of Wales in the 1270s and 1280s meant that

many properties were occupied first by one army, then another. This often resulted in multiple legal claims for a single township or manor, with the original Welsh owners claiming hereditary right while supporters of Edward I made similar claims based on enfeoffment by the king. Questions of legal jurisdiction became increasingly complicated as parties appealed to law and legal custom in the hope of finding a loophole that would work to their benefit.

Finally, I discuss how these studies have added to the discussion of identity and self-identification in a border zone. I argue that legal documents and data on legal participation can be used as a valuable tool to understand identity and interaction in multicultural communities and mixed-heritage families.

CHAPTER TWO

HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE WELSH MARCHES

This study places emphasis on marriages between Welshmen and Englishwomen and the connections between families that were forged by these unions as well as the influence of these women on the reoccurrence of intermarriage over generations. Building upon the work begun by Eleanor Searle, I discuss Anglo-Norman and Welsh intermarriage on the Central March as an active and strategic policy resulting in the creation of hybrid or mixed English and Welsh families. These families then developed their own practical form of self-identification.

Similarly, as Max Lieberman does, I look at the relationships and interactions between the English and Welsh populations along the Shropshire-Montgomery border. However, instead of discussing administrative practice I approach the region in a new way – through the lens of the marriages of the mid-ranking families of the English knightly class and their Welsh counterparts and then how mixed families self-identified as they participated in the legal system.

Brock Holden has written an analysis of elites on the border, including the most prominent elite family in Shropshire, the Mortimers, and I am moving beyond his work to look at the level of society below the elites. Ultimately, I argue that the Mid-Wales portion of the March (that is the borderland between Montgomery and Shropshire and northern Herefordshire) contained communities and individuals who were English, those who were Welsh, and those who were willing to self-identify as either when the need arose. As with many periods of history, most records that historians have access to today address the activities of the upper elite portion of society. I have found that, while the highest level of English society in this region avoided intermarriage with their Welsh

neighbors, the middling elites did not. Members of the knightly class, those whose families served as the tenants-in-chief, sheriffs, and stewards to the great Marcher lords, often formed marriages within their own communities; communities made up of both English and Welsh peoples. Thus this study contributes to the growth of a broader understanding of portions of society which has often been left out of the historical narrative.

The field of frontier studies has developed much in the past forty years. Where it once was a study primarily of liminal borders such as the roman fort lines along the Danube and boundaries like Hadrian's Wall, frontier studies has become a field focused on political, economic, and cultural contact between peoples in a border zone. For an excellent and comprehensive historiography of frontiers please see Daniel Powers's *The Norman Frontier in the Twelfth and Early Thirteenth Centuries*.²⁸

The definition of the Welsh March and analysis of its unique position between England and Wales has been refined throughout the twentieth century. Early discussions of the March defined it along geographical terms in the sense of a specific geographic space with a physical demarcation of separation. Many past historians and ethnographers have tended to refer to the March as a physical boundary which, when speaking of the Central March, was located along the Severn River, Offa's Dyke, or the line of Anglo-Norman castles that sprung up just to their east.²⁹

²⁸ Daniel Power, *The Norman Frontier in the Twelfth and Early Thirteenth Centuries*, Cambridge Studies in Medieval Life and Thought (Cambridge ; New York: Cambridge University Press, 2004),

²⁹ W. Sinclair Jones, "Caus Castle's Historic Associations," *Montgomeryshire Collections* 38 (1917).

Figure 2.1

Location of liminal boundaries between England and Wales in the Central March

The Anglo-Norman castle line, while formidable, did not actually function as a solid border. One of the densest collection of castles was in the Gorddwr, a mountainous area east of both the Severn and Offa's Dyke that, throughout the thirteenth century, was claimed by both the Corbet family of Shropshire and the Princes of Powys as part of their demesne. The Severn also became a particularly tempting place to draw the border because in 1288 the river was made the official dividing line between the dioceses of St. Asaph and Hereford.³⁰ However, limiting the Central March to a strictly geographical definition falls short once it becomes clear that the English and Welsh populations of the region lived on both sides of the river and Offa's Dyke. I have chosen the title *Fording the Severn* for this work to draw attention to the reality that people often forded the river on a weekly or even daily basis; it was not a barrier to contact and interaction between members of Central March populations.

Recently the Welsh historical community has, for the most part, accepted the argument of R. R. Davies that the March was not only a physical boundary but also a zone of both English and Welsh identity and practice and, in some circumstances, a hybridized culture made up of both.³¹ Building on this definition Max Lieberman and

³⁰ Archdeacon Thomas, "The Gorthor," *Montgomeryshire Collections* 38 (1917).

³¹ R. R. Davies has made the most prolific and influential contributions to the study of Wales in the Middle Ages since the advent of Welsh History as a discipline at the end of the nineteenth century. Chief among these is R. R. Davies, *Conquest, Coexistence, and Change : Wales, 1063-1415*, The History of Wales, [V. 2] (Oxford; [Cardiff]: Clarendon Press ; University of Wales Press, 1987), See also *Domination and Conquest : The Experience of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, 1100-1300* (Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 1990),; *The First English Empire: Power and Identities in the British Isles 1093-1343* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2000),; Glanmor Williams and R. R. Davies, *Welsh Society and Nationhood : Historical Essays Presented to Glanmor Williams* (Cardiff: University of Wales Press, 1984); R. R. Davies, *Lordship & Society in the March of Wales, 1282-1400* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1978),; "Colonial Wales," *Past & Present*, no. 65 (1974).; "Race Relations in Post-

Brock Holden both write specifically of the March as an area marked out by the changeable limits of border lordships. And while Lieberman points out that “it may be that the twelfth-century *Marchia Walliae* came to be thought of as a military buffer zone, initially on the Shropshire borders, later all along the Anglo-Welsh frontier” he also acknowledges that “the usage of the phrase *Marchia Walliae* between the late eleventh and the early fourteenth centuries suggests that the medieval concept of the Welsh March was a malleable one.”³² Brian Golding has perhaps summed it up best when he points out that

The [Welsh] boundary with England was scarcely fixed: Offa’s Dyke, though it made a demarcation of sorts, recognised as both a legal and psychological frontier, was crossed from both sides by expansionists, and the ‘debatable lands’ of the Marches were, throughout the Anglo-Norman period (and long beyond), and extraordinary racial, linguistic, and administrative mix.³³

Conquest Wales: Confrontation and Compromise, Cecil-Williams Lecture 1973," *Transactions of the Honorable Society of Cymmrodorion* (1974/1975).; and "The Identity of 'Wales' in the Thirteenth Century," in *From Medieval to Modern Wales: Historical Essays in Honour of Kenneth O. Morgan and Ralph A. Griffiths*, ed. Davies & Jenkins (Cardiff: University of Wales Press, 2004),

³² Brock Holden, *Lords of the Central Marches: English Aristocracy & Frontier Society 1087-1265* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008), 44. Max Lieberman, *The Medieval March of Wales: The Creation and Perception of a Frontier, 1066-1283* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2010), 5-10.

³³ Brian Golding, *Conquest and Colonization: The Normans in Britain, 1066-1100*, ed. Jeremy Black, Rev. ed., British History in Perspective (Basingstoke: Palgrave, 2001), 49-50.

The term *marchia* itself can be somewhat confusing – as Kevin Mann has addressed in his excellent article on the history of the term's use.³⁴ From the perspective of twelfth- and thirteenth-century writers the march could be anything from a borderland in concept to a specific geographical area. Mann argues, based on word usage of *marchia* compared to *Marchia Walliae*, used largely from the 1240s onward, that while contemporary writers often referred to the area of the *marchia* as a border zone, that zone was dependent on the geography of lordship. Lands specifically in the *Marchia Walliae* were considered to be lands in Wales itself. In spite of these complications I have chosen to use the term March as historians broadly use it in order to limit confusion.³⁵

In the context of this study I draw from these definitions to identify the Central March as a frontier made up of both the physical zone of inhabitation stretching from central Powys to the eastern boundaries of Shropshire and the cultural zone in which people embraced practices and values attributed to both English and Welsh society. Thus this definition embraces the boundaries of particular lordships and communities in both physical terms and in terms of the self-identification of the peoples who lived there. In this way the entirety of Shropshire can, at times, be part of this frontier.

It is important to note that there have been many generalizations about the characteristics of the Welsh March that present an inaccurate picture of how the English and Welsh populations interacted with each other. Specifically, the assumption that the particulars of the Southern March can be generalized to the rest of the border; the

³⁴ Kevin Mann, "'The March of Wales'," *Welsh History Review* 18, no. 1 (1996).

³⁵ The best discussion of the historiography of Medieval Frontiers that I have come across is that of Power, *The Norman Frontier in the Twelfth and Early Thirteenth Centuries*. Preface.

continuation of the upland/lowland dichotomy; and the myth of baronial supremacy. Anglo-Norman conquest and settlement of South Wales and along the Southern March was quick and complete. Norman, English, and even Flemish families colonized the region and the separation of these communities from those of the Welsh was intentional and persistent. An Anglo-Norman presence resulted in manorial and city records, and so it is not surprising that historians have often turned to South Wales when searching for sources. The information from these sources has often been generalized to apply to the entire March. And yet the circumstances of the region are different from those of the Central March, where the English and Welsh populations lived in much more mixed communities, and of the Northern March, which was sparsely populated by either group until the mid-thirteenth century.

One example of this habit of generalization is Kenneth Murphy's discussion of the development of medieval Welsh towns. Murphy states that the "twin themes of economic exploitation and military service were to characterize towns in Wales for over two centuries" yet his analysis is based on the unique circumstances of English and Flemish colonial settlements in South Wales in which "migrants encouraged to settle in a hostile frontier zone not only created a workforce essential to exploit the land of new lordships, but also formed the basis of an army willing to side against the dispossessed Welsh."³⁶ This analysis does not necessarily apply to Central March towns such as Montgomery, Welshpool, or Shrewsbury, which show clear signs of having diverse multicultural populations.

³⁶ Kenneth Murphy, "The Rise and Fall of the Medieval Town in Wales," in *Towns in Decline, Ad 100-1600*, ed. T. R. Slater (Burlington: Ashgate, 2000), 193.

The assumption that the Southern March can equate to the March in general is also dangerous in that it encourages the continuation of the upland/lowland dichotomy. There is a persistent idea in the non-Welsh historiography of the medieval British Isles that the Welsh and English lived in separate and geographically distinct communities. In some ways this idea comes from analysis of intentionally separate English and Welsh communities in South Wales. In these communities the Welsh population was at times dispossessed, forcibly excluded from English towns, and forced to settle in upland pasturage. But this was not the case in other areas of English occupation, including along the Central March. To further confuse the issue, distinct upland Welsh and lowland English communities were recorded by seventeenth and eighteenth-century ethnographers and visitors to Wales, leading to the assumption by many scholars that this separation could be projected backwards into the Middle Ages. The result of these practices was to create an oversimplified belief that Welsh communities lived almost exclusively in the uplands according to an almost entirely pastoral lifestyle. Meanwhile, these supposedly insular communities were often compared with an ideal of the English, who lived in lowland towns and practices manorial-style agriculture. In 1923 E. Estyn Evans perpetuated this oversimplification by noting that “the origin of the political boundary between England and Wales lies ultimately between life on the plain and life on the hills.”³⁷ While it was true that Welsh communities were predominantly pastoral as opposed to manorial and the use of upland pasturage was a normal part of Welsh life, geography and colonization were stronger factors in determining the location of Welsh

³⁷ E. Estyn Evans, "An Essay on the Historical Geography of the Shropshire-Montgomeryshire Borderland," *Montgomeryshire Collections* 40 (1923). 246.

settlements than any sort of Welsh dedication to a pastoral lifestyle. This was particularly true in the Central March where both the English and the Welsh settled in the Severn Valley.³⁸ The geography of the Central March, as detailed below, meant that the English and Welsh peoples lived side by side on many occasions. Note that this concept of upland-lowland differing modes of living is also tied to the judgement of lowland agricultural living as civilized as compared to the upland pastoral life.

A brief note on baronial supremacy; the idea that the Welsh March was a place where influential barons exercised near-monarchical powers appears in many histories of the British Isles. Many place the rise of these powers early in the twelfth century, citing the reference in the *Magna Carta* to a *lex marchiae* that ran side by side with Welsh and English laws. Yet there is very little evidence for the existence of a true law of the march until later and the idea that the “king’s writ did not run” in the March is clearly not true in practice. Even when there is evidence of increasing baronial power in the thirteenth century, it cannot be generalized to the March as a whole. While the southern baronial families developed a degree of power, the process took time. As Golding pointed out, the great Anglo-Norman lords were “concerned to subdue Wales, not settle in it, and the colonizers here were lesser men, the castellans of royal and baronial castles, families like the de Barri, with few, if any, tenurial interests elsewhere. Indeed, the colonization of Wales owed most to ambitious younger sons with few prospects.”³⁹ This reality meant

³⁸Lieberman, *The Medieval March of Wales: The Creation and Perception of a Frontier, 1066-1283*. 24-25. In addition, archaeological analysis of medieval upland dwellings has been inconclusive as to whether they were inhabited permanently, semi-permanently, or seasonally.

³⁹ Golding, *Conquest and Colonization: The Normans in Britain, 1066-1100*. 81.

that the concept of distinct Marcher liberties which allowed the Marcher lords to rule as they chose with little regard for English law or the power of the crown was one that took time to develop. Davies and Lieberman place the rise of these liberties in the thirteenth century⁴⁰ and the examples of truly powerful Marcher lordships was a phenomenon of the period from the reign of Edward III to the Wars of the Roses.

Recent historical studies on the Welsh March have focused on understanding the specific identifications and roles of individuals and families along the March. In *Lords of the Central Marches: English Aristocracy & Frontier Society 1087-1265*, Holden has written an analysis of the elite and knightly class English families of Hereford and the southern March. Most of his work addresses the elite families who controlled this region for much of the period between the Norman Conquest and the fourteenth century: the Braose, Clifford, Lacy, and Mortimer families. With the exception of the Mortimers, who held lands in Shropshire to the north and are thus given the least attention by Holden, these families maintained their control over the region through the formation of fluid administrative practices and advantageous English marriages. These elites and the knightly class who served as their retainers created blocks of administrative and tenurial control and appear to have had little contact with their Welsh counterparts. Holden's approach offers a useful analytical model to be applied to other areas of the March. He discusses each family individually while still acknowledging the interconnections within this small and powerful group. Most usefully to this work is the chapter he includes on

⁴⁰ Lieberman, *The Medieval March of Wales: The Creation and Perception of a Frontier, 1066-1283*. 20.

the knightly class in Hereford, where he uses marriage and tenurial records to reconstruct the role of this group along an increasingly solidifying border.

Max Lieberman, with *The Medieval March of Wales: The Creation and Perception of a Frontier, 1066-1283*, has focused the discussion on Marcher identity to the area specifically along the Shropshire-Montgomery border. Arguing that this area was the most fluid portion of the border, and thus the last to solidify into a clear liminal and cultural boundary, Lieberman discusses the development of administrative and military systems in the region. Because of the mixed English and Welsh population, he argues that administrative practices had to take into account diverse forms of tenure and legal identification and it is through developing these practices that the March became a form of hybridized society. Like Holden, Lieberman accepts Davies' argument that the March was a place of fluid identity and practice in which administrators and military leaders had to react to circumstances, thus creating a hybridized administrative organization.

Other recent studies have looked at the role of elite women along the Welsh March. Like Holden and Lieberman, Emma Cavell analyzes the administration of a region of the March in her article "Aristocratic Widows and the Medieval Welsh Frontier: The Shropshire Evidence: The Rees Davies Prize Essay.". What sets her work apart is that instead of focusing on a geographic portion of the border she instead put forward an argument about the important role of elite Englishwomen as administrators and protectors of the March. Cavell does not address the questions of identity or interaction between the English and Welsh, but her work has brought forward the important role played by women in the region. In her PhD thesis *Noblewomen in Shropshire and the Adjacent*

March of Wales, 1150-1350 Cavell expands this argument to a discussion of the importance of these noblewomen in the “creation, maintenance, and decline of family power and landed estates” in Shropshire and the bordering Welsh lands. Following the life-cycle of the English noblewoman, she “looks at the wives, widows, daughters and heiresses of a wide group of closely interlinked county and border families, and considers their roles as vehicles for the promotion of family power and interest, and as agents in their own right on the frontier between England and Wales”⁴¹. Cavell discusses the agency of these land-holding women through the lens of gender and argues that they performed many important administrative functions and provided social and political connections in a frontier society dominated by military men. Thus a gap existed between contemporary ideas about gender roles and the actions taken by women such as Isabel de Mortimer, Maude Pantulf, and Hawise le Strange.

Marriage

Welshwomen have been the subject of relatively few historical studies of the Welsh medieval period, for a number of reasons, one of the most visible being the lack of manorial and monastic documents that include women. The study of medieval women began primarily with the analysis of charters issued by queens and countesses. Cavell’s work on elite border women and Susan John’s *Gender, Nation and Conquest in the High Middle Ages: Nest of Deheubarth* fit with this historiographic approach, and there have been a number of very recent studies on elite women including Linda Mitchell’s *Joan de*

⁴¹ Emma Cavell, "Noblewomen in Shropshire and the Adjacent March of Wales, 1150-1350," (Unpublished Dissertation: Balliol College Oxford, 2006). Long Abstract

Valence: The Life and Influence of a Thirteenth-Century Noblewoman.⁴² Welshwomen have been included in the legal and kinship studies of Robin Chapman Stacey and T. M. Charles Edwards, but as a category of society rather than as individuals.⁴³ In the same way Jane Cartwright has addressed the limited historical sources about Welsh nuns, there were only three women's monastic houses in medieval Wales, and come to the conclusion that "women may have been too important within the social, political and economic concerns and interests of the secular community to have been actively encouraged to retreat to the more isolated and rarified religious environments."⁴⁴ Under these circumstances it is no wonder that most historical discussions of Welsh woman have focused on their role in marriages, both English and Welsh.

By using the categories of intermarriage and female agency, we can gain access to further historical information on the lives of Welshwomen. Intermarriage is often a category used to study areas of cultural and territorial conversion and expansion. As Eleanor Searle argued in her seminal work *Predatory Kinship and the Creation of*

⁴² Susan M. Johns, *Gender, Nation and Conquest in the High Middle Ages : Nest of Deheubarth*, Gender in History (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2013); Linda Elizabeth Mitchell, *Joan De Valence : The Life and Influence of a Thirteenth-Century Noblewoman*, The New Middle Ages, See also *Portraits of Medieval Women : Family, Marriage, and Politics in England, 1255-1350*, 1st ed., New Middle Ages (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2003),

⁴³ Robin Chapman-Stacey, "Divorce, Medieval Welsh Style," *Speculum* Oct (2002); T. M. Charles-Edwards, *Early Irish and Welsh Kinship* (New York: Clarendon, 1993),

⁴⁴ Jane Cartwright, *Feminine Sanctity and Spirituality in Medieval Wales* (Cardiff: University of Wales Press, 2008), 20. See also "The Desire to Corrupt: Convent & Community in Medieval Wales," in *Medieval Women in Their Communities*, ed. Watt (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1997),

Norman Power, 840-1066, intermarriage was a fundamental way in which the Scandinavian Normans achieved and sustained their power over the inhabitants of Normandy. She brought strategic marriages to the forefront of the discussion of Norman development, writing that:

This is a landscape of warrior nobles. But that does not mean that men alone figure in the landscape. Far from it. The Normans built their 'state' out of property and women, as well as out of men and swords. We will see their politics more dearly by putting their women, as they did, into the landscape. And we shall not assume, as is done so often, that the women were subservient prey and plunder. There is no reason to suppose that they did not share the predatory values of their society, and, as we shall see, there is evidence that they did.⁴⁵

Searle's insistence that women had agency within these frontier marriages is borne out not only by her own research, but also by analysis of Anglo-Norman and Welsh marriages.

Welsh historians have noted that Anglo-Welsh marriages "served to cement the new order and to legitimize political change"⁴⁶ and "helped to break down racial barriers"⁴⁷ in particular through the creation of bilingual families, yet Cavell is not wrong when she states that "The historiographical March is a world in which women, if they feature at all, are curiously skimmed over as adjuncts to the border lords who occupy

⁴⁵ Eleanor Searle, *Predatory Kinship and the Creation of Norman Power, 840-1066* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1988), 11.

⁴⁶ Golding, *Conquest and Colonization: The Normans in Britain, 1066-1100*. 81.

⁴⁷ Davies, "Race Relations in Post-Conquest Wales: Confrontation and Compromise, Cecil-Williams Lecture 1973." 52.

center stage, or as passive conduits for the transfer of land and alliance between men.”⁴⁸

The active role that English and Welsh women played in their frontier marriages is often overlooked. These women often remained connected to their natal families, as Welsh women traditionally were, and these relationships may have played a part in the development of future marriages between their sons and grandsons and women from their natal families or communities.

Identity

Community identity and self-identification can be difficult to parse in the Middle Ages. The lack of first-person primary sources such as journals or letters in which individuals can describe how they interpret their own identity means that medieval historians are often left with little information from which to determine how people identified themselves. Historiographic discussions of identity have, in the last fifty years, been dominated by Benedict Anderson’s concept of the *imagined community*. He suggests that a community can be imagined “because the members of even the smallest [community] will never know most of their fellow-members, meet them, or even hear of them, yet in the minds of each lives the image of their communion.”⁴⁹ The imagined community is intrinsically tied to the discussion of nationalism, a concept that Anderson argues did not exist in the pre-modern world before the advent of print culture. Anderson

⁴⁸ Emma Cavell, "Aristocratic Widows and the Medieval Welsh Frontier: The Shropshire Evidence: The Rees Davies Prize Essay," *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society* 17, no. ArticleType: research-article / Full publication date: 2007 / Copyright © 2007 Royal Historical Society (2007). 58.

⁴⁹ Benedict Anderson, *Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism*, Revised ed. (New York: Verso, 1991), 6.

restricts his use of imagined communities to the modern world, something that makes direct application of the concept to the Middle Ages problematic.

Medieval historians have struggled to decide if and how they should apply the idea of imagined communities to the study of the Middle Ages. The result has been a discussion of what makes up a community and how such communities can overlap to create an identity shared across the group. In *Medieval Women in Their Communities* Diane Watt noted that “identities are sites of complex and sometimes conflicting differences; and consequently they are constructed not through a single static community but through the overlap and interaction of networks of communities.” These identities could be ideological, socio-economic, or geographical, and they were shared by many people regardless of their extent beyond the traditional idea of a community as “a group of people living in a given locality, often, but not necessarily, tied by bonds of kinship.”⁵⁰ Similarly Nicholas Howe mirrors Anderson’s imagined communities by writing that community “identifies a group of people having a common purpose or identity as well as some shared knowledge of each other.” In this context “the larger the group becomes, the more likely it is that the source of its ‘communion’ will become imagined or tenuous or abstract.”⁵¹ It is this concept of community and identity that I mean when I speak of the development of a medieval Welsh shared legal identity.

This shared legal identity was strong among Welsh individuals and calls for its application appear in chronicles and court cases throughout the eleventh, twelfth, and

⁵⁰ Diane Watt, ed. *Medieval Women in Their Communities* (Cardiff: University of Wales Press, 1997). 2, 4.

⁵¹ Nicholas Howe, "Introduction," in *Visions of Community in the Pre-Modern World*, ed. Nicholas Howe (Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Press, 2002), 1.

thirteenth centuries. Yet this identity did not always dictate a person's actions. Below I will argue that Welsh legal identity could and was used tactically to achieve legal outcomes in an individual's best interest. Individuals could choose which of their multiple identities to use depending on the context. This active choice is key to understanding how Welsh legal identity was used and how Welsh, and sometimes English, individuals understood its utility.

A note on Welsh legal historiography

To this point most legal historians of Wales have focused on either the exploration of the law texts themselves or on the practice of law in Welsh courts. I have used this research to further my own discussion on how Welsh individuals used the concepts of Welsh law to then interact with English courts. Throughout my research I have relied gratefully on the work of Dafydd Jenkins, Sara Elin Roberts, Robin Chapman Stacey, T. M. Charles-Edwards, J. Beverley Smith and Llinos Beverley Smith.⁵² The

⁵² Dafydd Jenkins and Morfydd E. Owen, *The Welsh Law of Women : Studies Presented to Professor Daniel A. Binchy on His Eightieth Birthday, 3 June 1980* (Cardiff: University of Wales Press, 1980); Dafydd Jenkins, "The Administration of Law in Medieval Wales: The Role of the Ynad Cwmwd (Judex Patrie)," in *Lawyers and Laymen*, ed. B. Walters (Cardiff: University of Wales Press, 1986); *The Law of Hywel Dda: Law Texts from Medieval Wales, Translated and Edited*, The Welsh Classics (Gomer Press, 1986); Sara Elin Roberts, "More Plaints in Medieval Welsh Law," *Studia Celtica* 48 (2014); Sara Elin & Jones Roberts, Bryn, "Cyfraith Hywel," in <http://cyfraith-hywel.cymru.ac.uk/en/index.php> (Research funded by the University of Wales, Website by Coleg Cymraeg Cenedlaethol, 2010-2011); Chapman-Stacey, "Divorce, Medieval Welsh Style."; "Learning to Plead in Medieval Welsh Law," *Studia Celtica* 38 (2004); Charles-Edwards, *Early Irish and Welsh Kinship*; J. Beverley Smith, "Judgement under the Law of Wales," *Studia Celtica* 39 (2005); Llinos Beverley Smith, "The Statute of Wales, 1284," *Welsh History Review* 10, no. 2 (1980); "A Contribution to the History of *Galanas* in Late-Medieval Wales," *Studia Celtica* 43 (2009).

Cyfraith Hywel digital project has also been an invaluable research aid.⁵³ The distinction elements of English and Welsh law will be addressed in Chapter Four.

⁵³ Roberts, "Cyfraith Hywel."

CHAPTER THREE

ENGLISH-WELSH MARRIAGES ON THE CENTRAL MARCH

The argument that a concept of a collective Welsh legal identity existed, and therefore was a factor in self-identification by inhabitants of the Central March, is dependent upon the fact that such mixed families existed. There is ample evidence that, beginning with the Norman Conquest, the Anglo-Norman and Welsh populations along the Montgomery-Shropshire border engaged energetically in the practice of intermarriage. These marriages created families and communities that had claims to Norman, English, and Welsh heritage. I will discuss this heritage and the ways in which the members of these families manipulated their identity to serve in their best legal interest in later chapters. But first I must begin with a discussion of how and why such mixed marriages came about and how the creation of families that had both English and Welsh roots changed society along the Central March. In particular, the marriages and interactions of the Anglo-Norman Corbet, Wynston, and William of Elbeth families and of the extended families of the Gwaithfoed, Gwenwys, Gwyn ap Gruffudd (Gwyn), and Bleddyn ap Cynfyn kin groups, show the development of the region as a place of mixed heritage and allow for the possibility for personal choice in self-identification.⁵⁴

In the years immediately after the Norman Conquest, Norman magnates who were assigned to control the region of the Welsh March made, for the most part, Norman or English marriages and this trend continued for several generations. This circumstance has made it tempting to look simply at the upper elite level of society and, noting this trend

⁵⁴ This study would not have been possible without the work of Peter C. Bartrum, *Welsh Genealogies: Ad 300-1400*, 8 vols. (Cardiff: University of Wales Press, Board of Celtic Studies, 1974), and "The Bartrum Project," in *www.cadair.aber.uk* (University of Wales-Aberystwyth).

toward Norman or English marriages, argue that intermarriage with the local Welsh population was minimal. Analysis of the Braose, Lacy, Monmouth, Mortimer, and Clifford families, the five most powerful Anglo-Norman families in the March, bears this out. The Mortimers, as the family who would come to control the Montgomery-Shropshire area, followed this marriage strategy and expanded their holdings across the rest of England. Conversely, it was the lower elite families who intermarried with their Welsh neighbors. These were knightly families (using Brock Holden's definition of the knightly class as a "larger body of men [than simply those who "carried the appellation of 'knight'"], holding land by military service of the magnates").⁵⁵ The families who supplied Sheriffs and castellans for the Earls of Shrewsbury and whose property and prospects were firmly entrenched in the Central March. Marriage was just as much of a tool for success and family survival as were military services and diplomacy in turn.

This is a different conclusion than that determined by Brock Holden in his study of the knightly class in Hereford and South Wales. He argues that the knightly families of Hereford married almost exclusively with each other in order to preserve landholdings within the family and this practice served to isolate them from both their elite English and elite and mid-ranking Welsh neighbors. This is not the case with the middling-elite families in Shropshire. Holden's argument depends upon his assumption that there was a distinct division between the English and Welsh populations in the March that created a "separateness of Marcher Society" and that this separateness was both a cause and effect of endogamy within the knightly class. He accepts this division as fact, noting that "In

⁵⁵ Holden, *Lords of the Central Marches: English Aristocracy & Frontier Society 1087-1265*. 88-89.

this division between tightly governed, manorialized lowlands and tribute-paying uplands lay the origins of the Englishries and Welshries⁵⁶ which would mare the later social landscape of the March.” As I have previously argued, the Montgomery-Shropshire region does not support this conclusion and provides little or no evidence of intentionally separate communities nor of insular marriage strategies.

Instead, there is evidence that the Norman knights who followed the great lords to England and were then given lands and small frontier castles to hold in their names were eager and willing to contract marriages with their new Welsh neighbors. It is tempting to look at these marriages as a somewhat standard form of what has been termed “Norman Marriage Strategies” – the canny way the Normans strengthened and legitimized their conquest by forming marriages with the wives or daughters of their conquered neighbors. Such marriages appear to have been part of their standard frontier policy in Normandy and post-Conquest England to gain access to new land holdings along the border, these acquisitions legitimized by marriage and laws of inheritance.⁵⁷ The story of strategic marriage between the Normans and the Welsh is more complicated. There were major difference in inheritance law that had to be taken into account - Welsh legal tradition allowed for only temporary alienation of land, and even then women could not inherit land, only moveable property. Additionally, Welsh dynastic instability meant that many prominent Welsh families were themselves interested in Norman, or Anglo-Norman, marriages to stabilize and, in many ways, legitimize their own positions. Thus, the

⁵⁶ *Lords of the Central Marches: English Aristocracy & Frontier Society 1087-1265*. 43, 112-135, 214.

⁵⁷ Searle, *Predatory Kinship and the Creation of Norman Power, 840-1066*.

marriages formed between the Normans and the Welsh in the 150 years after the Conquest were not necessarily a part of a “Norman marriage strategy” but instead demonstrate the ways in which people on both sides of the border took advantage of opportunities to advance not only the holdings, but also the local power and prestige of their families.

I begin with the story of two Normans of the knightly class who, through choice and action, became Welsh. Through settlement and intermarriage the Normans William of Elsbeth (Elbeuf in Normandy) and Andryw of Valence so fully integrated themselves into Welsh society in Hereford and Montgomery that William of Elsbeth became the eponymous head of a Welsh kin group that existed into the fifteenth century. His descendants came to hold lands along the Severn directly on the Welsh side of the twelfth-century English castle-line that came to define a liminal border between Montgomery and Shropshire. Andryw of Valence was the great-grandfather of Sir Gilbert Wynston of Tre-wyn, the head of the Wynston kin group living in Radnor and northern Hereford. Andryw’s son married into the family of Gwaithfoed of Gwent and over the next five generations developed marriage connections with Welsh families in Brecon, Monmouth, and Radnor.

The root of the transformation of these Norman knights into Welsh clan leaders can best be explained in the context of the marriages they and their sons and grandsons made with women of prominent Welsh Marcher families, both English and Welsh. The Wynston family contracted mostly Welsh marriages with the exception of the branch of the family stemming from Sir Gilbert’s great grandson John Wynston who married Joan,

the daughter of one Reginald Cecil. Many of their male descendants married the daughters of Englishmen who lived along the Radnor-Hereford border.

Additionally, intermarriage between prominent Welsh border families and the Corbets, LeStranges, and, later, the Scudamores, tied the English and Welsh communities together so tightly that it is difficult at times to determine how they would legally and culturally identify themselves. The Corbet family in particular contracted many Welsh marriages for both their sons and daughters throughout the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. In many ways these marriages appear to have been matters of practicality since the Corbets held several castles in the English castle defense line along the Severn and thus held lands directly adjacent to those held by Welsh kin groups such as the Bleddyn ap Cynfyn family. While their overlords had other concerns beyond the March, these knightly families were active members of their communities on both sides of the liminal border. They may represent the closest to a hybridized identity formed along the Mid-Wales March.

By the early twelfth century it is increasingly difficult to tease out the differences between a Norman family and an English one. The Corbet, William of Elbeth, and Wynston families have clear Norman antecedents and did not retain lands on both sides of the channel. With their focus entirely on developing a position in England they can most accurately be described as being Anglo-Norman. These families often contracted marriages with their Welsh neighbors along the Central March.⁵⁸

⁵⁸ All of these families settled in or acquired land through marriage in Shropshire and Montgomery/Powys with exception of the Wynston family, which held lands to the south in Brecon and Hereford.

One of the most prominent middling-elite families in Shropshire was that of the Corbets. Roger de Corbet came to England as a part of the Conquest with his father and brother. Though originally from the Pay de Caux, Roger Corbet served under Lord Roger de Montgomery and was given by him lands to hold along the central border of west Shropshire. As his seat Roger de Corbet built a castle which he named Caus. The castle near Forden, in the area known as the Gorddwr, was built at about the same time, from similar materials, and in an identical style and this castle too was held by the Corbets and was sometimes known as Westbury or Nantcribba.⁵⁹ The Gorddwr comprised the area between Northern Shropshire and Montgomeryshire along both sides of the Severn River and west of Offa's Dyke. Based on *Domesday* C. J. Spurgeon identifies the Corbet holdings of Leighton, Edderton, Forden, Thornbury, Wolston Mynd, and Wropton as making up the Gorddwr.⁶⁰ Subsequent generations of his heirs would serve as the Barons of Caus until the male line died out in the fourteenth century. Caus was the main family seat and the dominant branch of the family was most often identified as being a 'Corbet of Caus'. Two centuries later a dispute over the episcopal control of the Gorddwr that was brought before the pope in 1297 also identified the following parishes as among those paying tithes in the Gorddwr: Braginton, Guilsfield, Ystrad Marchell, Bausley, Winnington, Trefnant, and Middleton. Thus, the Corbets maintained a fairly stable section of land along the Central March.

⁵⁹ P. G. Barton, "Gruffudd Ap Gwenwynwyn's Trefnant Market 1279-1282," *Montgomeryshire Collections* 90 (2002).

⁶⁰ Spurgeon, "Gwyddgrug Castle (Forden) and the Gorddwr Dispute in the Thirteenth Century," *Montgomeryshire Collections* 57, no. 2 (1962).

The first Welsh marriage that is recorded for the Corbet family was that of Roger de Corbet's great-granddaughter Margaret, who married Gwynwynwyn ap Owain

Fig. 3.1 Corbet landholdings c. 1086 *Domesday*

Fig. 3.2 Corbet landholdings c. 1297

Cyfeiliog, the Prince of Upper Powys and a member of the powerful Bleddyn ap Cynfyn kin group.⁶¹ The marriage of Margaret Corbet to Gwynwynwyn ap Cyfeiliog most likely took place between 1210 and Gwynwynwyn's death in 1216 – it was his second marriage and only one child is known to have been born of the union. The benefits of this marriage for the Corbet family are clear – Margaret's marriage meant that her brother, Thomas Corbet, Baron of Caus, gained influence and prestige by allying himself with a branch of the ruling family in Powys. Gwynwynwyn held right over the land all along the Montgomery-Shropshire border, land which abutted the Corbet holdings, and Thomas Corbet was interested in advancing his own position – he is known for a lifetime full of land litigation with his English and Welsh neighbors.⁶² It is difficult to determine the extent of influence that Margaret's marriage had on the marriages of future female Corbets to Welshmen, but given the prestige of the marriage it is quite possible that Margaret's marriage was a factor in not only promoting future Corbet marriages but also in making these marriages more attractive to the other Welsh families of the region.⁶³

Gwynwynwyn, for his part, gained lands in Shropshire as a part of Margaret's dowry – his son Gruffudd would spend much of the 1250s-60s fighting over who held

⁶¹ It has been suggested that Margaret may have had a paternal aunt who also made a Welsh marriage to a Llywelyn ap Iowerth, but there is no known evidence of who this aunt might have been or which Welsh family her husband was a member of.

⁶² For further discussion of the career of Thomas Corbet see Melissa Julian Jones, "Family Strategy or Personal Principles? The Corbets in the Reign of Henry Iii" (paper presented at the Authority and Resistance in the Age of Magna Carta Conference, Aberystwyth and Lampeter, 2013, 2015).

⁶³ Genealogical data for the Bleddyn ap Cynfyn family comes from Bartrum, *Welsh Genealogies: Ad 300-1400*. "Bleddyn ap Cynfyn" Tables 1, 3-5, 7, 8, 11, 14, 17, 18, 20, 21, 24, 26, 27, 29-31, 37, 38, 45-48, & 53 from Vol 1-4, 28-81.

legal right to these lands in the Gorddwr, Gruffudd through his mother or Margaret's brother Thomas Corbet. Gwynwynwyn too may have been wishing for an ally to strengthen his power in the region. Powys had been divided into Upper and Lower Powys after the death of Maredudd ap Bleddyn ap Cynfyn in 1133. His sons Madoc and Gruffudd divided the territory and the rule of Upper Powys eventually fell to Gruffudd's grandson Gwynwynwyn. With the rise of Gwynedd's fortunes under the rule of Llywelyn the Great in the late twelfth and early thirteenth centuries, the already-divided rulers of Powys needed support from their Anglo-Norman neighbors.

The trend of Anglo-Norman marriages with the Princes of Upper Powys continued in subsequent generations – Margaret and Gwynwynwyn's son Gruffudd married Hawise the daughter of John LeStrange. The LeStrange family had built a strong powerbase in central Shropshire and John LeStrange served as the Sheriff of the county for many years. The LeStranges and Thomas Corbet did not always get along and Gruffudd, who also frequently argued with his uncle, quite possibly sought to for a relationship that would serve as a counterbalance against him. That said, the two often worked together; in the 1250s Gruffudd and his uncle Thomas held a 'love day' at Alberbury.⁶⁴ This was a day for both Englishmen and Welshmen to come together to socialize and interact as one community. Thomas and Gruffudd organized the event together – they were not just neighbors but also as close relatives. The connection Margaret Corbet forged between her natal family and the Welsh Princes of Powys may well have been a factor behind their joint effort.

⁶⁴ Alan Harding, ed. *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256* (London: Selden Society, 1981). 149.

Gruffudd would be the last Prince of Powys, but because he ultimately chose to ally himself with Edward I in the final push to conquer Gwynedd, his sons retained and divided his lands as their inheritance. The eldest, Owain ap Gruffudd, known as de la Pole because of his control of Welshpool, also married an Anglo-Norman wife. Joan Corbet was a member of the Moreton Corbets, a younger branch of the family that had settled in central Shropshire. The Moreton Corbets were tied much more closely to the area around Shrewsbury than to the March. Robert Corbet of Moreton served as a Sheriff for Shropshire from midsummer of 1288 until November of 1289 and may also have been the Robert Corbet who served as Justice of Gaol Delivery for Shropshire from 1273 to 1292.⁶⁵ By this marriage Joan's family would gain access, and eventual control over, lands along the border. It should be noted that Joan's father Robert also fought frequently with Thomas Corbet and by allying both families were able to exert influence on lands within the Corbets of Caus' sphere of influence. As for why Owain chose this particular marriage partner, it is possible that Owain was influenced by his Corbet grandmother to maintain the connection her natal family.

The geographical location of the lands of the Corbets of Caus brought them into direct contact with both the Gwenwys and Gwyn ap Gruffudd (Gwyn) kin groups.⁶⁶

Most of these marriages are came through the descendants of Anne Corbet, daughter of

⁶⁵ R. W. Eyton, *Antiquities of Shropshire*, 8 vols. (Shiffnal: John Russell Smith 1854-1860),

⁶⁶ Genealogical data for the Gwenwys family comes from Bartrum, *Welsh Genealogies: Ad 300-1400*. "Gwenwys" Tables 1, 2 & 4. Vol 1-4, 479-482.

Genealogical data for the Gwyn ap Gruffudd (Gwyn) family comes from *Welsh Genealogies: Ad 300-1400*. "Gwyn ap Gruffudd" Tables 3-5. Vol 1-4, 488-495.

Peter Corbet of Caus. Anne Corbet was born around the 1270s and married one Sir Pirs Cambrey of Welshpool. The couple had two daughters, Cecily and Jonet. It was through Jonet's marriage to Gwenwys or Cadog Wenwys of Cegidfa, the eponymous head of the Gwenwys kin group, that the two families forged a connection. Two of Jonet's great-granddaughters would both later go on to marry Thomas Corbet of Wollaston in the early fifteenth century.

The Gwenwys family held most of its land in the area the Welsh called Cegidfa, also known as Guilsfield – the area located directly across the Severn from Castle Forden and much of the Gorddwr. They also held lands in the parishes of Leighton, Wollaston, and Ystrad Marchell and in Forden, Nantcriba, and the Gorddwr in general. There were important marriages made between the Corbet family of Caus and the Gwenwys family.

Marriage connections with the Gwyn kin group also came, in part, from the descendants of Anne Corbet. Anne's granddaughter Cecily married Ieuan Gwyn ap Hoedlyw. One of Ieuan's cousins married another Corbet, Jonet Corbet daughter of Roger Corbet of Leigh at the beginning of the fourteenth century. The Gwyn family also held many neighboring lands with the Corbets, including in the parishes of Bausley, Leighton and Leigh, Trefnant, and Ystrad Marchell. They also held lands in Forden, Nantcriba, Westbury, and the Gorddwr as well as in Cegidfa/Guilsfield. Given the close physical proximity of these families' land-holdings it is highly probable that the fact that these families were neighbors was a strong factor in the formation of these marriages.

The Gwyn and Gwenwys families themselves had marital ties to each other and to the prominent Bleddyn ap Cynfyn kin group. As the following chart shows, the connections between these families and their English neighbors, particularly the Corbets,

were a tangled skein. It is tempting to ask if the formation of a mixed marriage, by the thirteenth century mostly between Welsh brides and English husbands, made it more likely that future generations would contract similar marriages, even to the point of choosing members of the same extended family. Such a conclusion is strongly suggested by the available genealogical evidence, but ultimately cannot be determined.

Another Corbet marriage that sheds light on a different strategy to gain a place in this border zone than that usually used by the Corbet family is that of Joyce Corbet. A contemporary of Thomas and Margaret Corbet, Joyce Corbet, daughter of one Peter Corbet of Caus, married a man named Robert of Brampton. This marriage mostly likely took place before 1210 because their son Owain was of age by 1225. On the surface this appears to be a marriage between two non-Welsh Shropshire families. However, the ancestry of Robert of Brampton is a more complicated story than it first appears. The family began in the region with the arrival of William of Elbeth or Elbeuf of Normandy in the late eleventh century.⁶⁷ Not much is known about William, but it is possible that he married a Welshwoman. His son was known as William Darchog Da, or William the good-rider in Welsh, and the family gained land along the border. There are no marriage records for the William of Elbeth family before those of Robert and his children, but William's descendants have Welsh names. It is a reasonable conclusion that William made the choice to integrate himself into the Welsh border community to as he carved out a place for himself outside of Normandy. Robert de Brampton was thus the son of

⁶⁷ Genealogical data for the William of Elbeth family comes from *Welsh Genealogies: Ad 300-1400*. "William of Elbeth" Tables 1-4. Vol 1-4, 929-932.

Madog ap Einion Godris, son of William Darchog Da and grandson of William of Elbeth. Subsequent generations married into both Anglo-Norman families through the line of Joyce and Robert's son Hywel and many prominent Welsh families in Montgomery through the line of their son Meurig.

To return again to the Bleddyn ap Cynfyn family, the most prominent land-holding family in Powys, including in Montgomery along the border. Bleddyn ap Cynfyn was succeeded by his son Maredudd and, as discussed above, the rule of Powys was divided between two of Maredudd's sons upon his death in 1133. A third son, Iorwerth Goch ap Maredudd, sometimes known as Gervase Goch in court records, was given land in Upper Powys to hold under his brother Gruffudd, but he lost it to regional unrest in 1166. In his seminal twelve volume work on the history of Shropshire Eyton suggests that Iorwerth Goch formed ties with the Peverel family in Shropshire in order to expand his holdings. Eyton was never able to explain exactly what the connection between these two families was, but it is true that after the death of several Peverel heirs in the 1130s and 40s Iorwerth Goch put forward an official claim to the family lands in Sutton, Shropshire. The inheritance had fallen to a distant relative who had subsequently died on Crusade and left everything to his four sisters. Iorwerth himself had married as his second wife Maud, the daughter of Roger de Manley of Cheshire, and there is a remote possibility that his claim came through her. Even though his connection to the Peverel lands is not fully explained, we do know that Iorwerth Goch was recognized as tenant-in-chief during the reign of Henry II.⁶⁸

⁶⁸ *Welsh Genealogies: Ad 300-1400*. "Bleddyn ap Cynfyn" Table 37. Vol 1-4, 64. Bartrum cites Eyton, *Antiquities of Shropshire*. Vol 2, 111. Vol 3, 141-142.

Now in control of three properties in Shropshire, Iorworth continued his expansion into English territory by marrying his son Gruffudd to Matilda LeStrange, daughter of Guy LeStrange of Alveley and co-heir with her brother Ralph and cousin John LeStrange of Knockin (the father of Hawise LeStrange, wife of the last prince of Powys) The LeStranges were a prominent central Shropshire family and marriage to a co-heir of the LeStrange estate meant that Gruffudd held the properties of Dovaston and Kynaston in the right of his wife as well as that of Sutton, which he had inherited from his own father. Both of Gruffudd's sons, from his marriage to Matilda and an earlier Welsh marriage, married Anglo-Norman wives. Through strategic marriage Iorwerth Goch ap Maredudd, the disinherited son of a price, was able to carve out a place for himself and his descendants not in the contested lands of Upper Powys but in the relative safety of Shropshire.

The Bleddyn ap Cynfyn family was large and at different times throughout the twelfth and thirteenth centuries various other members also made Anglo-Norman marriages. A distant cousin of Gruffudd ap Iorwerth Goch married yet another LeStrange – Elizabeth, the daughter or granddaughter of Matilda LeStrange's cousin John of Knockin – in the early thirteenth century. Elizabeth's grandson was none other than Owain Glyn Dwr who led the famous rebellion against English rule in 1402. Another Bleddyn ap Cynfyn cousin married Emma Audley around the same time and settled to the south in Radnor. One of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn's own sons even married the daughter of Picot de Sai as his fourth of five wives. It appears that even in the early years after the conquest the Bleddyn ap Cynfyn family saw value in building family connections with the newly arrived Normans.

One further example of marriages that could work to the benefit of both families comes from the Welsh descendants of Gwaithfoed of Gwent, who settled in many places along the south and central border of Wales.⁶⁹ Gwaithfoed lived in the early twelfth century and appears to have left his home in either Gwent or Cereidigion to acquire new land. New kin groups were often formed this way and Gwaithfoed the eponymous head of this new group. It is through two of his three sons that we can see connections formed between Welsh and Anglo-Norman families. Aeddon of Grosmont began a southern branch of the family when he married the daughter of Sir John Russel of Kentchurch. Another of Gwaithfoed's sons, Gwyn Anwyl, settled in Whitecastle and Wynston, Herefordshire. Gwyn's son was known as Sir John Gwyn of Tre-Wyn, or Wynston.⁷⁰ In the early 1200s John married his daughter Emlyn to a relative newcomer to the neighborhood, the Anglo-Norman Sir Tryw. Sir Tryw's father Sir Andrew of Valence was the first of the family to settle along the Welsh border. Emlyn's dowry appears to have included lands in Wynston, which were then passed on to her son, Sir. Gilbert Wynston of Tre-Wyn. Through this marriage the family of Andrew of Valence was able to gain a place in the community. This is one of the early examples of how Welsh property law customs had been adapted to make Welsh marriages attractive to their non-Welsh neighbors. The connection with Valence was also kept alive by Gilbert's eventual marriage to Isabel, the daughter of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke.

⁶⁹ Genealogical data for the Gwaithfoed family comes from Bartrum, *Welsh Genealogies: Ad 300-1400*. "Gwaithfoed" Table 1. Vol 1-4, 469.

⁷⁰ Genealogical data for the Bleddyn ap Cynfyn family comes from *Welsh Genealogies: Ad 300-1400*. "Wynston" Tables 1 & 2. Vol 1-4, 933-934.

These examples represent just a fraction of the marriages taking place along the Welsh March in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries. With the exception of the Wynston family, I have limited them to families located along the Montgomery-Shropshire border. It is clear that the middle and upper elites of Powys and the middle elites or knightly families of Shropshire intermarried often and for a variety of reasons. Motivations for many these marriages stemmed from the fact that these families were often neighbors who shared common property boundaries. Others appear to have been contracted to extend the family's power and influence. Finally, the possibility that an Englishwoman or Welshwoman in a mixed marriage played some role in promoting mixed marriages for her children and grandchildren. The very existence of these mixed families created a hybridity of cultural heritage and the possibility for complex identity in the Central March.

CHAPTER FOUR

WELSH LAW: PROPERTY, INHERITANCE, AND KIN-GROUP RELATIONSHIPS IN THEORY AND PRACTICE

During the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the Welsh people living along the border between the English county of Shropshire and the Welsh county of Montgomery were caught between the idea of a collective Welsh legal identity and the realities of living in mixed English-Welsh communities in which legal and social separateness was not practical. While the territory of Wales had been divided into multiple kingdoms with conflicting dynasties and political agendas for hundreds of years, the Welsh people had long believed in the idea of a Welsh legal system that transcended these divides. This legal system was called the *Laws of Hywel Dda*, so named for the tenth-century ruler who is credited with its compilation. *Hywel Dda* set out a number of legal procedures that were unique to Wales and unlike the laws of its neighbors (the Irish and the English – first the Anglo-Saxons, and then the Anglo-Normans) specifically in the ways in which land was held and how inheritance was distributed. A clear understanding of these legal systems is a key factor in the discussion of identity along the Shropshire-Montgomery frontier. First, it is necessary to discuss what the idea of a collective Welsh legal identity meant to the Welsh population. Then, to explain the ways in which the legal procedures detailed in *Hywel Dda* describe living under Welsh law. In particular, analysis of the Welsh laws concerning land tenure, inheritance, and marriage, and how they are dependent upon an understanding of the Welsh legal concept of *galanas*. A comparison of these legal procedures to those of post-conquest Common Law shows the other side of that mixed community. This step provides background necessary to show, via the case studies in following chapters, that this region did not adhere strictly to Welsh law but

instead adapted various possibilities to the realities of a mixed community. To understand the frontier there has to be a discussion of what strict adherence to Welsh law would look like, how that law differed from English common law, and how these legal systems were then used by individuals living on the Montgomery-Shropshire border.

Evidence of a Welsh Legal Identity

At the time of the Norman Conquest there was no unified Kingdom of Wales. Princes fought for territorial control against each other, rival branches of their extended families, and even against their own brothers. They made alliances with the Irish and the Anglo-Saxons and sought control over the remnants of earlier Welsh kingdoms. These political fractures and the frequent military conflicts they entailed meant that the definition of being Welsh during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries did not necessarily include adherence to a unified administrative system or government. Yet while Welshmen paid their taxes and swore their oaths to different princes and lords under different forms of administration, they perceived that all of Wales was united by a single system of laws.

The *Laws of Hywel Dda* date back to the tenth century and it would be a valid question to ask if these laws still applied to Welsh life in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. In truth, the extant copies of the Welsh laws were compiled beginning in the late twelfth century and continuing on into the fifteenth. The eight manuscripts of the *Iorworth*⁷¹ redaction make up some of the earliest Welsh legal texts, having been begun

⁷¹ The primary manuscript cited for the *Iorworth* redaction is *Peniarth 29* (MS. A), for the *Cyfnerth* redaction it is *Harleian 4353* (MS. V), and for the *Blegywryd* it is BL

sometime during the reign of Llewellyn ap Iorworth (r. 1194-1240). *Iorworth* is the most complete set of Welsh laws and is associated specifically with legal procedures in Gwynedd. Yet it is similar in content to the other major Welsh redactions, the *Blegywryd* and the *Cyfnerth*. The *Blegywryd* Redaction comes from south Wales but the similarity of its content with that of the *Iorworth* and the *Cyfnerth* makes it clear that they were part of a larger unified legal tradition. The other collection of Welsh law is the *Latin Texts* made up of five Latin manuscripts dating from the late twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

Peniarth 28 of the *Latin Texts* is the oldest extant manuscript of Welsh law, having been written c. 1175-1200. These Latin manuscripts also bear a striking resemblance to their Welsh-language counterparts.⁷² The legal tradition created in the tenth century and retained under the general title of the *Laws of Hywel Dda*, as seen in the extant manuscripts, appears to have been consistent in both theory and practice among the Welsh-speaking peoples.

The historical *Laws of Hywel Dda* came to be associated with what it meant to be Welsh. A Welshman was not simply one who lived in territory that had historically been a part of the geographic boundaries called Wales but also a man whose life was governed by the responsibilities and protections afforded by *Hywel Dda*. The universal nature of *Hywel Dda* can be seen in references in the central and southern Welsh chronicle the *Brut y Tywysogion*. The *Brut* records that in the year 928

Cotton Titus D IX (MS. L). The *Latin Texts* most commonly cited are *Peniarth 28* (Lat A) and Cotton Vespasian E XI 1 (Lat B).

⁷²Arthur Wade Wade-Evans, ed. *Welsh Medieval Law: Being a Text of the Laws of Howel the Good, Namely the British Museum Harleian Ms. 4353 of the 13th Century, with Translation Introduction, Appendix, Glossary Index, and a Map* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1909; reprint, University of Toronto Libraries). vii-xix. Roberts, "Cyfraith Hywel."

Hywel the Good, son of Cadell, king of all Wales, went to Rome, and three bishops with him, - Martin, Bishop of Menevia; Mordaf, bishop of Bangor, and Marchlwys, bishop of Teilaw: and Blegywryd, son of Owain, chief of the court of Llandav, brother to Morgan, king of Glamorgan, accompanied them. The reason they went there was, to consult the wise in what manner to improve the laws of Wales, and to ascertain the laws of other countries and cities, and the laws in force in Britain during the sovereignty of the emperors of Rome. And after obtaining information of these things, and the counsel of the wise, they returned to Britain, where Hywel convoked all the heads of the tribes of the country and their assistants, and all the wise and learned, ecclesiastical and lay, in a combined session at the White House upon Tav in Dyved. And after searching what was procured from every country, the laws of Dyvnwal Moelmud were found to be the best; and by the learning and doctrinal skill of the Doctor Blegywryd they were arranged; and by the judgment of the whole assembly they were expounded, improved, and augmented; and after the laws had passed the judgment and verdict of the country in the assembly, they were authorized and made legal in all the country of Wales. And after that Hywel went a second time to Rome, and obtained the judgement of the wise there, and ascertained those laws to be in accordance with the law of God and the laws of countries and cities in the receipt of faith and baptism. He then returned to Wales, and submitted his laws to the judgement of the cantreys, comots, and verdict of the country⁷³; and thence they

⁷³ “The cantreys, comots. . .” refers to the local and regional units of land measurement used in Wales. A cantref was roughly the equivalent of an English county and a commote was a division within that territory.

became authorized in all of the lordships of Wales, and in every court of lord and tribe, until they became paramount; and no others were used in any court of country and lord in Wales; and from the goodness of his laws he was called Hywel the Good. [sic]⁷⁴

Notice how much emphasis is placed on the collective nature of the formation of this legal code; it was adopted only after the wisest men of Wales, as well as those in Rome, had been consulted. The law was then applied to every part of Wales, regardless of ruler or government. The *Brut* tells the story of the creation of the *Laws of Hywel Dda* as a cooperative effort to make the law a part of what it meant to be Welsh.

The attribution of the creation of Welsh law to Hywel Dda also appears in the extant manuscripts of Welsh law. The two earliest, *Peniarth 28* (c. 1175-1200) from the *Latin Texts* and *Peniarth 29* (c. 1200) from the *Iorworth* redaction, begin with a preface that names Hywel the Good (Hywel Dda) as the original compiler of Welsh Law. Later manuscripts reflect this attribution. *Peniarth 28* begins by explaining how the Law came about, recording that Hywel, known as the good, or *Dda*, “having convened before the virtuous men, in one place, a tribunal, by general consensus, and carefully examining and having moderately blended (traditions) drew up the British laws.”⁷⁵ Once again the emphasis is placed on the inclusion of wise men who were familiar with local custom and

⁷⁴ Brut Y Tywysogion: The Gwentian Chronicle of Caradoc of Llancarvan, (London: J. R. Smith, 1862), <http://www.archive.org/details/brutytywysogiong00cararich>. Electronic Book, not in copywrite. 21-23.

⁷⁵ “*Brittannie leges rex Howel, qui gonominabatur Bonus, id est Da, regni sui. . . sapientium et in uno loco ante suum tribunal congregatorum uno consensus et diligenti examination mediocriter temperateque constituit.*” Hywel David Emanuel, *The Latin Texts of the Welsh Laws* (Cardiff: Wales U.P., 1967), 109.

the therefore universal nature of the laws. Additionally, *Peniarth 29* and *Harleian 4353*, from the *Cyfnerth* redaction, both state that a curse was placed on anyone in Wales “who perverted the laws and kept them not.”⁷⁶ Clearly, the compilers of these manuscripts actively engaged with and perpetuated the idea that Welsh law was something that applied to the entire Welsh people, regardless of region.

The *Brut* also assumes a group legal identity that went back to Hywel Dda. In 962 Hywel’s son Owain “came [to Caerleon upon Usk], and bound himself to pay to Edgar [king of the Saxons] the tribute imposed on the Prince of Dinevor yearly by the law of Hywel the Good.”⁷⁷ More than a century later it is recorded that, when in 1094 a Norman force led by Paine Turberville invaded and began to demolish a castle at Cardiff “the Welsh insisted upon the preservation of the ancient privileges and customs of their country, and the laws of Hywel the Good, and to hold their lands free.” Turberville and his advisors chose to pacify the local Welsh population and “the Welsh [had] their privileges and customs as they ought, and as they existed before the time of the Frenchmen.”⁷⁸ The *Brut* makes yet another reference to *Hywel Dda* when, in 1110, the people of Glamorgan discovered that Robert of Gloucester was planning to introduce the laws of Henry I into his territory. The Welshmen rose up, took Robert and his wife captive in their castle, and “put them in prison until he restored to the Welsh their freedom, privileges, and laws, as they had been since the time of Hywel the Good” and

⁷⁶ Wade-Evans, *Welsh Medieval Law: Being a Text of the Laws of Howel the Good, Namely the British Museum Harleian Ms. 4353 of the 13th Century, with Translation Introduction, Appendix, Glossary Index, and a Map*. lli & 145-146.

⁷⁷ *Brut Y Tywysogion: The Gwentian Chronicle of Caradoc of Llancarvan*. 29.

⁷⁸ *Brut Y Tywysogion: The Gwentian Chronicle of Caradoc of Llancarvan*. 79.

required that he give an oath that “no office, duty, or assistance, should be imposed upon any Welshman without such person being allowed his land free and his due privilege, as was lawful to the Welsh nation.”⁷⁹ There was thus a unified concept of Welsh law and, in particular, a Welsh form of tenure and specific Welsh legal rights.

English courts also recognized that there was a concept of traditional Welsh law. Thirteenth-century court records in Shropshire frequently make reference to cases being heard “*secundum leges et consuetudines Wallensicas*” or according to the Welsh laws and customs.⁸⁰ The final years of the war between Gwynedd and England led to the dispossession of many landholders on both sides of the Severn and thus *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284* records mostly property disputes. Often cases included at least one Welshman or woman. In these situations, requests to have cases heard according to Welsh law and tradition are common. Some of these cases involved elites with large landholdings, such as when Adam de Montgomery made a claim for the land between the Severn and the Wye rivers against Gruffudd ap Gwynwynwyn. Gruffudd asserted his right to the land and offered “to prove [this right] according to Welsh laws and customs.”⁸¹ His claim was recorded using the standard language of *secundum leges et consuetudines Wallensicas* and Adam de Montgomery subsequently withdrew his case. The same phrase was used when Walter de Pedwardin and his wife Angharad sought the wardship of Angharad’s son by her previous marriage, Llewellyn ab Owain. It was

⁷⁹ *Brut Y Tywysogion: The Gwentian Chronicle of Caradoc of Llancarvan*. 93-95.

⁸⁰ J. Conway Davies, ed. *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147*, History & Law Series (Cardiff: Board of Celtic Studies University of Wales, 1940). Harding, *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*.

⁸¹ Davies, *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147*. 235.

argued that even though his step-father was English Llewellyn, as the child of two Welsh parents, ought to have his case heard under Welsh law.⁸²

In another case Ralph le Boteler and his wife Matilda made a claim for a manor and advowson of the local church against the Welshman Owain ap Gruffudd. Owain asserted that he held the manor legally under the traditional rules of Welsh partitive inheritance *secundum legem Wallensicam*. Ralph and Matilda countered with the argument that Welsh law did not apply since the manor was not in Welsh territory. In this case Owain, identifying himself as a member of the *hominibus Wallensibus*, was making the argument that as a Welshman he was under the jurisdiction of Welsh law regardless of which side of the border his land was on, an interpretation that is in keeping with the idea of a collective Welsh legal identity.⁸³ Unlike in English law or even Norman law, where law was differentiated by region or territory, Welsh law applied to Welsh people, regardless of their location.

A similar argument for the use of Welsh law outside of Wales had been made before Henry III in 1241. Senana, wife of Gruffudd ap Llewellyn and sister-in-law of the David ap Llewellyn, the then Prince of Gwynedd, argued for Henry to intervene in her husband's case. David had imprisoned Gruffudd and Senana petitioned that the English king judge "whether lawfully he ought to be detained in prison; and in order that the king by judgement of his court shall cause him to have [justice], according to Welsh law, concerning the portion, which ought to fall to him of the inheritance of his father

⁸² *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147. 246.*

⁸³ *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147. 252-256.*

Llewellyn, of which the said David now deprives him.”⁸⁴ Because Gruffudd was a Welshman, his right to a share of the family inheritance should be judged by Welsh law. The primacy of Welsh law for Welshmen was maintained even with the acceptance of English legal jurisdiction.

A legal distinction also appears in criminal cases, specifically with regards to whether English or Welsh law should be used to hear cases and which legal system held jurisdiction. According to the English perspective, Welsh jurisdiction could apply to crimes that took place in the *Walechariam*, the Welsh lands. *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256* records two cases in the Hundred of Pimhill in which Welsh legal jurisdiction is cited. John of Prescott appealed Henry, abbot of Shrewsbury, and two other clerks for robbing him of a horse and 4p. The abbot first claimed that the court had no jurisdiction over cases involving religious.⁸⁵ When this claim failed he “testified that this [robbery] had happened inside Welshry (*Walecheriam*), so nothing can be inquired.”⁸⁶ In the same court session John son of William son of Philip appealed Fulk Fitz Warin for the death of his brother William. Once again the question was whether the crime was committed in a place where English or Welsh legal jurisdiction applied. Fulk testified that “he ought not to answer here, because this happened within Welshry (*Walecheriam*).” A review of the coroners’ rolls determined that “it happened beyond Oswestry within the

⁸⁴ *Calendar of Charter Rolls Henry III Ad 1226-1257*, vol. 1 (London: Public Records Office, 1903), 262.

⁸⁵ Abbot Henry’s claim of immunity from trial in a secular court was most likely a stall tactic. The right of the secular court to try religious men and women had been put in place by the *Constitutions of Clarendon* in the 1170s and the statute was virtually unopposed after the death of Archbishop Thomas Becket.

⁸⁶ Harding, *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. 289.

land of Wales. So by agreement Fulk is quit.”⁸⁷ The phrase used for the land of Wales, *intra terram Walliensis*, also appears to be the standard legal terminology to refer to Welsh jurisdiction.

The *Calendar of Charter Rolls Henry III-Edward I 1257-1300* reflects the sometimes unclear nature of jurisdiction when it noted in 1285 that “the land of Wales, which since no short time was subject by feudal law to the kings of England, is now united to the king’s dominion not only by power but by way of justice.”⁸⁸ Pre-Edwardian Conquest Wales had often been under English rule, but not until the destruction of the kingdom of Gwynedd in 1282 had Wales been under English legal jurisdiction. The extent of Welsh jurisdiction, whether it was based on the location of the property and the ancestry of the claimants, or both, varied from assize to assize and eyre to eyre, a problem I will address in much greater detail in the following case studies. But regardless of what each individual court ruled, it is clear that the idea of a distinct form of Welsh law existed and that individuals involved in disputes often requested that Welsh law be used in judging their case. The concept of a Welsh legal identity that encompassed all Welshmen and women remained strong throughout the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Compilation of Welsh laws into texts that all claimed a common ancestor in *The Laws of Hywel Dda* reinforced this idea.

⁸⁷ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. 289.

⁸⁸ *Calendar of Charter Rolls Henry Iii-Edward I Ad 1257-1300*, vol. 2 (London: Public Records Office, 1906), 284.

The Laws of England and the Anglo-Normans

Many thousands of pages have been written to describe the development and the particulars of English Common Law. Historians have made conflicting arguments that its roots were Anglo-Saxon and that it was defined by the Norman Conquest or the reign of Henry I or the Angevin period of legal centralization under Henry II. It is not my intention to enter into this discussion, one which has occupied English legal historians for over a century.⁸⁹ Instead, I have sidestepped this debate over origins and instead chosen to discuss elements of Common Law concerning land tenure, inheritance, and property that were in general practice in England by the end of the twelfth century. This information is necessary to understand the subsequent arguments about their differences from Welsh law.

I begin with a brief introduction to the English court system. Itinerant royal courts called Eyre Courts began during the reign of Henry I. These courts consisted of two royal justices who made a circuit from county to county to hear both civil and criminal cases. They were held somewhat sporadically until the Angevin period, when they became much more regular. Part of Henry II's campaign to centralize and normalize the English legal system included the implementation of a standardized system of writs⁹⁰ and

⁸⁹ John Hudson, *The Formation of the English Common Law : Law and Society in England from the Norman Conquest to Magna Carta*, Medieval World (London ; New York: Longman, 1996), 19-23.

⁹⁰ Writs were originally royal decrees sent to ensure that a certain legal procedure was followed. As the use of writs increased under Henry II they became generalized concerning the type of procedure and were available to the general public. Sir Frederick Pollock and Frederic William Maitland noted that by the end of Henry II's reign several types of writs were available and "between these the would-be litigant must make his choice; he must choose an appropriate writ and with it an appropriate form of action." Writs could be purchased so that the court would ask the defendant a particular question. One of the most frequently used writs was that of *novel disseisin*, which directed that the

traveling Eyre Courts. Intended to ensure that great lords could not hold unlimited power within their territory, the legal changes implemented under Henry II also ensured that the people of England had access to royal courts. Additionally, a court could be called to deal with a particular question, such as the Welsh Assizes⁹¹ of 1277-1284 that dealt specifically with property cases concerning lands in formerly Welsh territory.

It was important, then, for itinerant royal justices to have access to local knowledge. This brings us to the jury. The thirteenth century jury was comprised of twelve, or occasionally twenty-four, men of good-standing in the local community who could give evidence based on collective community memory. Jurors could be called upon to recall, for example, if a man had been in possession of a piece of property when he died, in order to determine if it rightly belonged to his heirs. They also testified in cases where one heir was fighting another and could explain why one should be favored over the other – the *Shropshire Eyre of 1256* includes several cases where an heir's suit was dismissed because he or she was known to be illegitimate. In one example the jury was sufficiently aware of the workings of the community to know that, while the plaintiff was the oldest male child in his family, his parents had not married until after he was born, thus excluding him from inheritance. In the case of who should inherit the lands of Adam

court ask and answer the question “Did *B* unjustly and without a judgement disseise *A* of his free tenement. . .” To disseise meant to deprive one of property rightly held. Because they were used in royal courts, writs allowed a tenant who had been deprived of his land to bring his case against the one who took it from him, even if it was his own lord. Sir Frederick Pollock and Frederic William Maitland, *The History of English Law before the Time of Edward I*, 2nd Edition, Liberty Press Reprint ed., vol. 1 (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1898), 159-60.

⁹¹ Additionally, while a writ is an order for the court to ask a particular legal question, an assize is the question itself. Thus one could purchase a writ of *novel disseisin* in order to instigate the procedure of the assize of *novel disseisin*.

Hunter in Gravenhunger the jury determined that, while Adam had been seised at the time of his death and therefore his next heir should inherit, that heir could not be his daughter Agnes “because she was born long before Adam married her mother, and so is a bastard.”⁹²

Juries also gave evidence about local traditions of land usage. Walter Haket of Wheathill brought a case against his neighbor John of Bromden in which he claimed that John had intentionally obstructed the path that Walter used to take his cattle to pasture by building a ditch. A key element of Walter’s case was that the path in question had long been in use and thus should be maintained. He lost his case because, even though he did have the memory of the community on his side regarding the existence of the path, the men on the jury also remembered that John, when initially building the ditch, had secured Walter’s consent and even paid him 5 shillings for the inconvenience.⁹³ Sometimes jury-members were actually sent out to make surveys and confirm the physical conditions of property under dispute, and if they failed to fulfill this task they could be fined. In a dispute over ownership of a certain wood between Richard son of Robert of Clifton and Richard of Harley both parties agreed that there should be a perambulation of the wood in order to settle the case. The *Shropshire Eyre of 1256* records

The sheriff therefore has orders to go in person to Belswardyn wood, taking with him 12 lawful knights of the neighbourhood of Harley and Clifton, and by their oath make a perambulation, using clear boundary-marks and dividing-lines, between Richard of Clifton’s wood in Clifton and Richard of Harley’s wood in

⁹² Harding, *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. 31-32.

⁹³ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. 16.

Harley. The sheriff shall make the perambulation known here on the *Saturday after the Purification* [sic] by the mouths of four knights. Afterwards, upon that day, come four knights who were at the perambulation, Eudes of Hodnet, Stephen of Bitterley, Peter of Minton and William of Leighton, who say that the perambulation began on the south from the Prior of Wenlock's land and proceeded along an old hedge between the wood and the field until it came to a great alder-tree. From the alder Richard may make a fence through that part of the wood if he so wishes, as far as a green oak, and thence through marsh and wood to a white oak and so on to another white oak standing in the fields.⁹⁴

Because of their itinerant nature the Eyre Courts relied upon these twelve jurors from Harley and Clifton to know the intimate details of both the people in their community and the traditional boundaries of land ownership.

Property in post-Norman Conquest England was held under a system of tenure based on some form of agreement between the landlord and the tenant. Usually that agreement consisted of an oath taken by the tenant to the landlord that included the promise of fee or service. The landlord, for his part, would acknowledge that the tenant was seised, or in legal possession, of the land. Service requirements could be a certain number of days of work on the landlord's manor or of military service. While some form of service remained common, particularly knight's service in contested areas such as the Welsh border, by the mid-twelfth century many tenants held their land in fee. This meant that they paid an annual fee in coin or kind in exchange for their land. The oath, sometimes in the form of homage, remained an important element of the tenurial

⁹⁴ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. 56-57.

agreement. John Hudson points out that when land stayed within a particular family over a several generations the ceremonies of ‘seising’ or actually transferring land from the landlord to the tenant became less important. Elsewhere Hudson notes that by the thirteenth century the ceremony of seisin was a physical process in which “the transfer was fulfilled by a real quitting of possession by the grantor, for example the removal of chattels, and the concomitant acquiring of seisin by the grantee.”⁹⁵ However, in areas where there were frequent changes in property ownership, such as when land was transferred through an heiress, the particulars of the agreement were emphasized.⁹⁶ Court records on the Welsh border appear to bear this out and the majority of inheritance cases dealt with the question of whether the deceased had been in seisin of the property upon his or her death. The standard format in the records was to ask “Was _____ mother/father of _____ seised in demesne of _____ in _____ on the day he/she died?”⁹⁷ Once again, use or occupation did not necessarily mean seisin. In the case asking if Robert Pickard was seised of two acres in Smethcote on the day he died, it was determined that Robert had held the land under a lease and therefore was not in seisin. Thus, he was not able to pass the land on to his son and heir.⁹⁸

⁹⁵ John Hudson, *Land, Law, and Lordship in Anglo-Norman England* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1997), 160 n. 18.

⁹⁶ *The Formation of the English Common Law : Law and Society in England from the Norman Conquest to Magna Carta*. 88-89 & 95. *Land, Law, and Lordship in Anglo-Norman England*. 16-22.

⁹⁷ *Ass. ven. rec. si. _____ frater/mater _____ fuit seistus in dominico/dominica suo etc.* Harding, *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*.

⁹⁸ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. 80.

When land remained within a family for a long period of time the ceremonial aspects of seisin was often overlooked. Some claimants for land cited the history of seisin in their family as proof of their right to the property in question. When Isabel daughter of Richard of Fennemere claimed a virgate of land in Fennemere she argued that “A certain Edwin, her ancestor, was seised of the land in demesne and as of fee, taking the profits therefrom, in the time of Henry grandfather of the present king; and from Edwin the right descended to a certain Edwin as son and heir, and from that Edwin to a certain Richard as son and heir, and from Richard to this Isabel who now claims as daughter and heir.”⁹⁹

The writ of *novel disseisin* was commonly used to instigate cases to determine if someone had been unjustly deprived of his or her land. One example of this is the case Ralph of The Lowe brought against William of St. George claiming that William had disseised him of his common pasturage in Neen in southeastern Shropshire. Ralph argued that William had ejected him from using thirty acres of heathland to pasture his animals. William countered that Ralph had never been seised of the land, but instead had used it as common land. The jurors agreed with William that, while he had used the land, Ralph had never been seised of it and therefore had no claim.¹⁰⁰

English tenure allowed the tenant to alienate land if he desired, as long as the increasingly-compensatory elements of the agreement with upheld. Land could be granted by one tenant to another in a process of subinfeudation or quit by the original tenant so that the land was returned to his landlord. Subinfeudation was common and even small landholders could choose to alienate a portion of that holding to a tenant.

⁹⁹ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. 64.

¹⁰⁰ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*.14-15.

There was no legal system of entailment, but many individuals chose not to alienate property that had been inherited but rather property that they themselves had acquired. Property that was geographically distant from the individual's main holdings was also more likely to be alienated.¹⁰¹

The most common way in which property was transferred was through inheritance. In Anglo-Norman England the genealogically closest heir was most likely to inherit. If there were multiple sons the eldest received the entire inheritance and by the 1130s families without sons divided property equally between daughters. Inheritance by heiress or heiresses was a frequent occurrence on the English side of the Welsh border. This system of direct inheritance by the heir was not foolproof, however, and at times a lord could step in and accept the claim of an alternative heir. Heirs were occasionally displaced because of perceived lack of ability, illness, or simply local politics. At the lower levels of society a lord could choose to place a new tenant on a piece of land when the previous one died and he did not always choose someone from within the former tenant's family. Lords could use the death of a tenant as a way to gain increased fees by not allowing the tenant's heirs to inherit the tenurial agreement but instead bring in new tenants who would pay more. One of the systemic changes in property law made by Henry II was to create the writ of *mort d'ancestor* which allowed close relatives to challenge a lord who cancelled their tenancy upon the death of the principal tenant. *Mort d'ancestor* allowed the son, daughter, brother, sister, nephew, or niece of the deceased

¹⁰¹ Hudson, *The Formation of the English Common Law : Law and Society in England from the Norman Conquest to Magna Carta*. 100-103.

tenant to make a claim to the land based on a history of occupation and tenorial agreement. This led to the lands being, in general practice, fully heritable by 1200.¹⁰²

The use of writs such as *novel disseisin* and *mort d'ancestor* as well as the writ of *dower* could be tricky. It was important that a writ include all relevant landholders and all relevant heirs. When Robert de Meysy and his wife Eve made a claim of disseisin against Philip Marmiun and his wife Joan, along with John of Newton and Roger of Westley, they failed to take into account that Philip and Joan did not hold the land on their own: the land was jointly held by Joan and her sister Isabel as the co-heirs of their father. Because Isabel and her husband William Walerand were not listed on the writ the writ was declared invalid and the case dismissed. Robert and Eve were fined and the court recorded "Let them sue by another writ if they wish."¹⁰³ Similar verdicts could be found if the land on the writ was written as being in the wrong parish, if current occupants had not held the land when the writ was issued, or if writs of *novel disseisin* were purchased after the statute of limitations on disseisin of a year and a day since the actual displacement.

Both the English and Welsh populations along the border made legal claims based on custom. The definition and particulars of custom changed based on legal system and region, but the role of custom as precedent remained constant. Welsh custom, as discussed above, centered around the right of tenants to claim Welsh tenure and practices

¹⁰² *Land, Law, and Lordship in Anglo-Norman England*. 66-67. *The Formation of the English Common Law : Law and Society in England from the Norman Conquest to Magna Carta*. 97-100 & 126. Maitland, *The History of English Law before the Time of Edward I*. 1. 157, 2. 59-60.

¹⁰³ Harding, *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. 126-127.

even when their landlords were replaced by Englishmen. References to English custom often referred to new laws enforced by the Anglo-Norman overlords on the English population in Shropshire. Many disputes over custom had to do with new Anglo-Norman forest laws. When John Wyard made a plea against Walter de Clifford that he should have “the right to make an eyre on a nag and with a groom, to make forest attachments, and to do all those other things which pertain to forest jurisdiction” he argued that “all his ancestors, in the reigns of the kings of England from a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary” had the rights to such use of the forest.¹⁰⁴ As the thirteenth century progressed, the claim to custom became more difficult. This case, brought before the Shropshire Eyre in 1256, was ultimately decided against John Wyard because he did not have a charter to substantiate his claim.

Living According to Welsh Law

In order to analyze whether the twelfth- and thirteenth-century Welsh population along the Shropshire-Montgomery border lived in a different way than their English counterparts we must first determine what life according to Welsh law actually meant. The Welsh legal texts’ definitions of kinship and the procedures for inheritance and the holding of property are different from those practiced under English Common Law or even Norman property law.

Kinship was at the heart of the Welsh legal system. Relationships were calculated to the fourth generation through both the paternal and maternal lines. These calculations were necessary to figure out both legal responsibility and the ways in which inheritance could be divided. The basic reason for being able to calculate kinship was to determine

¹⁰⁴ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. 78-80.

which family members should pay or receive *galanas* and *sarhaed*. Once these categories of kin were established they were applied to all other questions regarding kin relationships.

Galanas was at the same time the payment to be made in the case of an individual's death and the compensation to be given to the victim's family. *Sarhaed* was an equivalent used in cases of insult or injury. Together *galanas* and *sarhaed* were similar to the Anglo-Saxon concept of *wergeld*. However, unlike many Anglo-Saxon legal codes, Welsh law books spend little time determining the particular value of individuals at different levels within the community hierarchy. Instead, they described the percentage of *galanas* responsibility held by different parts of the family. The perpetrator and different degrees of his or her kin were held responsible for contributing specific percentages of these payments. The same percentages applied to determine which members of the victim's family received compensation and what portion of the whole that compensation was. The key to understanding how to calculate *galanas* was to identify four generations of kin. The same calculation was used to determine who paid *galanas* and who received it. If one man killed another the slayer was responsible for one-third of the required *galanas* and his family for the remaining two-thirds. When calculating the receipt of *galanas* the widow of the victim received half of his third and his brothers received the other half. The family of the slayer's father was then responsible for two-thirds of the family payment and his mother's family for one-third. The amount to be paid by the family was then divided into four paying groups:¹⁰⁵

¹⁰⁵ Charles-Edwards, *Early Irish and Welsh Kinship*. 182-189.

- Slayer's father and brothers plus father's male kin (father, brothers, and nephews) = one-third of family payment
- Slayer's father's mother's male kin (brothers and nephews) = one-third of family payment
- Slayer's mother's male kin (father, brothers, and nephews) = two-ninths of family payment
- Slayer's mother's mother's male kin (grandfather, brothers, and nephews) = one-ninth of family payment

This system was generally referred to as 'thirling' and the family members it identified were considered close kin or the 'four kindreds'.¹⁰⁶ The family that qualified for *galanas* was thus based on lateral relationships in which the mother's male kin played an important role. By the twelfth century *galanas* was no longer collected in most parts of Wales, but the 'four kindreds' provided a legal structure that was used to settle property and inheritance disputes. Some legal cases also required oaths or pledges from kin and the number of men serving as 'oath-helpers' be decided using the base *galanas* calculation of two-thirds of the men being from the paternal kindred and one-third from the maternal kindred.¹⁰⁷ Inheritance of property could then also be determined based on this definition of family.

¹⁰⁶ *Early Irish and Welsh Kinship*.194.

¹⁰⁷ T. Pierce Jones, "Social & Historical Aspects of the Welsh Laws," *Welsh History Review* (1963). 39-40.

Because Welsh law had a lateral rather than paternal-lineal view of kinship, the people who represent close kin in a family often went back no further than an individual's grandfathers or great-uncles. Welsh law encourages the involvement of uncles, cousins, and nephews from both the father's and the mother's side of the family in cases involving homicide or, much more frequently, division of inheritance. Family within the degree of the 'four kindreds' generally lived in the same geographical area. The system of dividing inheritance into thirds, ninths, and possibly sixteenths, meant that one farmstead could very likely belong to several family members. At the same time, a member of that family could inherit a third of a farmstead from his brother and a sixteenth of another from his maternal great-uncle. These lands were often not coterminous and thus some form of group administration was necessary. Co-inheritance fit exactly with the Welsh legal view of land tenure. According to the law codes, Welsh land tenure was communal in that land was held at large by a kin-group and, at least theoretically, was to be periodically redistributed based on the needs of the families within the group, thus making land neither alienable nor heritable.

Welsh law was further differentiated from that of the English because family movable possessions were distributed through partible inheritance, not only among sons but also frequently among daughters, rather than through any form of primogeniture. Also, the idea that land in Wales was not heritable is somewhat misleading; in practice Welsh families divided their land between male heirs in accordance to the *galanas* system, which meant that not only sons but also uncles often made claims for a portion of the inheritance. While land was in this way inherited, it was still considered to be part of the larger kin-group holding. When a man passed on his land to his heirs what mattered

was actually possession and usage of the land, rather than a modern concept of ownership. This form of usage or tenure was known as *priodolder* and will be discussed in greater detail below.

Illegitimate children were also able to inherit under Welsh law. As we saw in the case of Senana wife of Gruffudd ap Llewellyn appealing to Henry III for a review of her husband's inheritance claim in accordance with Welsh law. This case demonstrates some of the complexities involved in appealing to Welsh law when it best served the petitioner's interest. Gruffudd, the son of Llewellyn the Great and a Welsh concubine, was the illegitimate son of two Welsh parents. In 1241 he and his wife petitioned the English king for the restoration of Gruffudd's portion of the Gwyneddian inheritance due him under Welsh law. His brother David, who had inherited the rule of Gwynedd, was the son of Llewellyn the Great by his English wife Joanna (herself illegitimate, the natural daughter of King John I of England). David made the claim to his right to the entirety of the inheritance according to the English law of primogeniture, which excluded illegitimate heirs.¹⁰⁸ But Welsh law allowed for equal inheritance by sons regardless of legitimacy, a practice that proved to baffle, and sometimes, outrage Englishmen. For example, the Welsh practice of concubinage and the acceptance of illegitimate children was a continuous source of annoyance to Archbishop of Canterbury John Peckham in the 1270s and 80s.

Welsh law did not allow for women to inherit land under any circumstances, although they were able to inherit movable property in equal measure with their brothers. And, in keeping with the degrees of kinship established by *galanas*, male kin related

¹⁰⁸ *Calendar of Charter Rolls Henry Iii Ad 1226-1257*.1. 262-63.

through the female line could inherit. Thus, the ties created by marriage were important to matters of inheritance. Even after marriage Welsh women retained strong legal connections to their natal families. The *galanas* of a Welsh woman was calculated based on a woman's natal kin in the same way as a Welsh man's. Conversely, the responsibility to pay or receive *sarhaed* on her behalf belonged to her husband and his family. T. M. Charles-Edwards noted that the Welsh woman "stands between two kindreds, belonging for *galanas* to one, for *sarhaed* to the other, and not fully a member of either, but yet knitting them together in alliance."¹⁰⁹ These alliances remained a strong source of power in kin groups and it is in the area of female inheritance that the first adaptations between English and Welsh law would be made. I will discuss this development further in the forthcoming case studies.

One of the most visible differences between English and Welsh law was the difference in land tenure. The Welsh process of tenure, centered on kin group holdings, did not function in the same way as the manorial system emerging in England. English tenure meant an assessment based on the land itself and involved an oath of fealty in exchange for the use of the land. According to Welsh law, any dues were paid based on the family group itself and not on the size of land held. In Wales the clan element was retained in that the kin group paid the land fees as a group and not as individual land holders. Kin-groups paid as a unit, even if they had spread branches of the family throughout the region. For example, freeman's dues paid to Gwynedd in the years leading up to the Edwardian Conquest were paid at Deunant for the whole of the Hedd Molwynog clan, even though the clan itself had spread to seven different settlements

¹⁰⁹ Charles-Edwards, *Early Irish and Welsh Kinship*. 186.

throughout Rhufoniog in northeastern Wales.¹¹⁰ Because so much of the land was held communally, the practice of the personal oath in exchange for land was uncommon. Another difference was that free kin-groups often owned mills attached to specific *gwelyau*, or the landholding of the kin-group as a whole. The English manorial practice of requiring everyone in an area to use the local lord's mill did not become common in many parts of Wales until after the Edwardian Conquest.¹¹¹

A key point in any English property case was to demonstrate that a man or woman had been seised, or have *seisin*, in the land in question at the time of his or her death. Sir Frederick Pollock and Frederic William Maitland dedicated almost all of the second volume of their seminal work on medieval English law to the discussion of property, tenure, and inheritance, and their definition of *seisin* is extensive. At the most basic level, *seisin* meant to be in actionable possession of property – that is, the legally recognized possessor of the land. The question then becomes how then can a person be determined to be seised? Pollock and Maitland suggest that “before we attribute possession to a man, we must apparently know something about the intentions that he has in regard to the thing, or rather about the intentions that he must be supposed to have when the manner in which he came by the thing has been taken into consideration. . . to say at once that we require to know how he came by the thing.”¹¹² Either communal

¹¹⁰ D. Huw Owen, "Tenurial and Economic Developments in North Wales in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries," *Welsh History Review* 6 (1972). 120

¹¹¹ James Given, "The Economic Consequences of the English Conquest of Gwynedd," *Speculum* 64, no. 1 (1989). 27.

¹¹² Sir Frederick Pollock and Frederic William Maitland, *The History of English Law before the Time of Edward I*, 2nd Edition, Liberty Fund Reprint ed., vol. 2 (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1898), 36.

knowledge or documentary evidence was needed to show how a man came to obtain possession, specifically whether he had engaged in an oath that formalized his possession. English court records are filled with discussions of when an individual had been confirmed to have *seisin* of a piece of land, and this was the factor that mattered in determining who had right to that land. This process was applied equally in cases when a man or woman had been disseised or deprived of their property and when the rightful heir or heirs to an inheritance were in question.

The Welsh legal process to determine possession and legal right to land was different than the English system. Rather than being dependent upon the oath, Welsh law determined right by evidence of a historical physical possession. This type of tenure was known as *priodolder* and was based on a claim that the land in question had been continuously occupied by a family member within the degree of the ‘four kindreds’ over a period of at least four generations. This process of possession over time, which D. Huw Owen termed “perpetual mortgage”¹¹³, meant that an individual’s claim to land changed from one of physical possession at a particular moment to one of legal right to that possession. Non-priodolder forms of tenure, such as the purchase of land or as a gift from the king, could, over time, be transformed into hereditary land through this process.¹¹⁴

Evidence of the continued use of *priodolder* to determine legal right can be seen in

¹¹³ Owen, "Tenurial and Economic Developments in North Wales in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries." 130.

¹¹⁴ "Tenurial and Economic Developments in North Wales in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries."; "The Middle Ages," in *Settlement and Society in Wales*, ed. D. Huw Owen (Cardiff: University of Wales Press, 1989),

English court records where men and women of Welsh descent based their claim on the continuous occupation of their ancestors over several generations.

Legal Adaptations in practice:

In the subsequent chapters I will discuss how the choices of the individuals and families on the border in the way they pursued marital and community connections and used the available legal systems reflects a distinct concept of Welsh legal identity that was, nevertheless, fluid in its use and interpretation. I begin by demonstrating that intermarriage and multicultural communities were common in Shropshire and along the English-Welsh border.

In the following case studies, I draw out specific cases from the *Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256* and the *Welsh Assize Roll of 1277-1284* that demonstrate how mixed English-Welsh families used an adapted form of Welsh law in the English court system to pursue property cases on both sides of the border. The *Shropshire Eyre* includes many examples of mixed English and Welsh couples as well as cases between English and Welsh neighbors and both English and Welshmen serving in the court. Examples include the appointment of one William Welsh (Willelmum le Waleys) as an attorney for William Walerand and his wife Iseult in a case concerning land in Pulverbatch and the use of the Common Law writ of *novel disseisin* against Robert son of Robert Welsh (Roberti de Wales) over a tenement.¹¹⁵

¹¹⁵ Harding, *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. 5 & 70-71.

The *Welsh Assize Roll*¹¹⁶ is primarily made up of cases in which men and women sought to reclaim lands lost during the final conflict between Gwynedd and England in the 1270s to 1282. Many of these cases concern couples who held property by inheritance in both England and Wales and in most cases a couple sought to reclaim lost lands in the right of the Welsh wife. While there are a number of cases that can serve as relevant examples of how Welsh law had been adapted to allow for women to inherit property when they married outside the kin group system, one case in particular stands out. In 1278 Angharad f. Owain and her husband Sir Walter de Pedwardin attended the Assizes and filed suit to regain land lost in Edward I's recent conquest of Gwynedd. Angharad, a Welshwoman, claimed lands in Cedywain, Powys, as her right as heir to Owain ap Maredudd, lands which were currently held by Roger Mortimer by grant from the king. Her right to this land was strongly contested and, over the next several years, Angharad and Sir Walter applied to the English courts again and again. Their argument relied on using elements of both English and Welsh law to substantiate their claim, while their opponents also used legal loopholes, both English and Welsh, to delay or end the case. The history of this case takes us through a tangled skein of Welsh kinship laws, English and Welsh concepts land of tenure and possession, and a dizzying progression of legal technicalities and evasions that provide a glimpse of how individuals on the Central March used their heritage and identity to manipulation the legal system to their own benefit. These case studies demonstrate the adaptations made to Welsh law and the ways in which Welsh peoples used their legal identity to their own advantage.

¹¹⁶ Davies, *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147*.

CHAPTER FIVE
THIS IS MY COMMUNITY, IS IT MY COURT? A CASE STUDY OF
MULTICULTURAL COMMUNITIES AND LEGAL PARTICIPATION IN THE *ROLL
OF THE SHROPSHIRE EYRE OF 1256*

It can be asked what a collection of court cases, combined into a lone legal document from 1256, can tell about multicultural interactions in the county of Shropshire. After all, legal documents are often sparse in detail and narrow in scope. That being said, throughout the following case study I argue that the information contained in the *Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256* provides ample evidence to support the designation of Shropshire as the location of many multicultural communities made up of both English and Welsh peoples. This first point can clearly be seen in the cases that record English and Welsh men and women suing and supporting each other and serving as pledges and attorneys for one another. Accounts of disputes between neighbors, questions of rights of access, and even the reports of misadventure and murder support the argument that the Welsh lived far and wide throughout the English county and that they interacted as members of their villages and towns, rather than members of communities segregated by ethnicity and cultural difference. This can be seen further through the record that a total of twenty Welshmen were chosen as jurors, a role specifically restricted to long-standing, prominent, and trustworthy members of a community.

The data supplied by the *Roll of the Shropshire Eyre* also supports the idea that Welsh individuals often voluntarily used the English legal system for their own purposes and to their advantage. While the *Welsh Assizes, 1277-1283*, the subject of the next case study, features many references to individuals asking that their case be heard according to Welsh law, the petitions of the *Eyre* remained, for the most part, within the English legal system. Thus, Welshmen and women would have needed at least some working

knowledge of how English Common Law worked. The truth of this can be seen in instances in which defendants argued to dismiss cases based on an incomplete or erroneous application of English Law.

Finally, this case study provides an example of how legal sources can be used to answer questions of community interaction and identity. These sources, so often overlooked by cultural historians, contain slivers of insight into English-Welsh cooperation, instances of mixed-heritage families, and at least a few of the realities of multicultural interaction in the Middle Ages.

The Eyre Court of 1256:

In the early days of January 1256, a retinue of judges and their accompanying clerks and attendants arrived in Shrewsbury, the legal and economic center of Shropshire, to hold a Court in Eyre. Thirteenth-century Eyre courts consisted of groups royal justices who traveled from county to county to hear local cases. Shropshire had previously been visited by Justices in Eyre in 1221, 1227, 1240, and 1248. Because there was a gap of several years between courts, when the justices arrived in Shropshire in 1256 they had a full docket of civil and criminal cases to hear. The Eyre court began on Friday, the 14th of January in 1256 and continued for about one month. This particular Eyre court had four justices: Simon of Walton (soon to be elected Bishop of Norwich), the Abbot of Peterborough John of Caux, and Robert of Shottenden and Nicholas of Hadlow, both from Kent. The court documents recorded that cases were heard before S. of Walton and his fellow justices and it appears that Simon of Walton was the head justice.¹¹⁷

¹¹⁷ Harding, *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. xi-xv.

These men met in Shrewsbury and began by hearing civil cases in order of appearance. Criminal cases were then reviewed by geographical region of hundred, liberty, manor, or borough. Because of this approach it is much easier to trace the locations of the criminal cases than those of civil ones, especially when there were multiple possibilities for a location. For example, in the plea of *Mort d'Ancestor* by Dafydd s. Yagan against Nicholas Meverel concerning land in Rowton, Rowton could have been located on the western side of Shropshire in Alberbury parish in the Hundred of Ford or in the eastern portion of the county in High Ercall parish in the Hundred of Bradford. It can be tempting to assume that a case involving Dafydd s. Yagan¹¹⁸, a Welshman, would concern property in Alberbury since the parish directly abuts the border with Wales.¹¹⁹ However, as I will argue throughout this study, Welsh men and women lived in communities across the county, not just along the border.

What makes him a Welshman?

The process of tracing a Welsh presence in Shropshire is heavily dependent on name evidence. That being said, using personal names as evidence of ethnicity and identity can be problematic. As Stephanie Mooers Christelow has pointed out,

A person's identity can be guessed by place of birth and status, by appearance or race, by her or his name(s), and by religious practice, gastronomic styles, and costume, but is established primarily through the language and dialect that she or

¹¹⁸ Yagan is mostly likely a form of the Welsh cognomen Fychan ('Small'), along with the the similar Fagan, Vagan, and Vaughn.

¹¹⁹ Harding, *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 142.

he speaks, and her/his accent. Ethnicity is demonstrated through one's considered emphasis on origin, kin, and nomenclature.¹²⁰

Because factors such as language or dialect are extremely difficult for modern historians to determine, assigning ethnicity for historical purposes can be very difficult. That said, name evidence can supply a probability or likelihood of identity.

Names are given by family members and can reflect the heritage of one or both parents or grandparents, popular naming trends within a community, or a connection with a non-relative of that name. Because of the subjectivity of naming, they can tell us about both personal- and socially-constructed forms of identity. As John Reuben Davies has argued,

Personal names can reveal aspects of medieval society that might otherwise be unknown; for a person's name is far more than just a label for identification; it is a public statement and it carries a message. A name may evoke history, embody prophetic expectations, or signify a destiny. A name therefore carries with it a certain weight, a meaning given to it by the society from which it comes. In short, a person's name brings with it identity and culture: it represents a cultural choice.¹²¹

¹²⁰ Stephanie Mooers Christelow, "Name and Ethnicity in Anglo-Norman England," in *Studies on the Personal Name in Later Medieval England and Wales*, ed. Dave Postles & Joel T. Rosenthal (Kalamazoo: Medieval Institute Publications, 2006), 342.

¹²¹ John Reuben Davies, "Old Testament Personal Names among the Britons: Their Occurrence and Significance before the Twelfth Century" (paper presented at the 18th Annual Conference of the Society for Name Studies in Britain and Ireland, Falmouth, 2009). 1.

Welsh Name		English Name	
Kenewrek Welsh (Edgmond Parish)	<i>Walliens'</i>	Brother Nicholas Welsh of Buildwas Abbey	<i>Le Waleys</i>
Llewelyn s. Wrennok s. Meurin s. Meurith and other Welshmen of Rinan	<i>Socii sui Walenses</i>	Henry Wele of Loton John Welsh of Hales	<i>Wele</i> <i>Le Waleys</i>
Tuthegy, a Welshwoman (Chirbury Parish)	<i>Quedam Walensis</i>	Philip Welsh (Clunbury Parish)	<i>Le Waleys</i>
Wrennon, a Welshman (Bromfield Parish)	<i>Quidam Walensis</i>	Robert s. Robert Welsh of Ragdon	<i>De Wales</i>
Yareford Welsh of Bitterley	<i>Walens'</i>	Robert Welsh	<i>Waleis</i>
A certain poor Welshman in Wydicote	<i>Quidam Walensis</i> <i>pauper</i>	Robert Welsh of Adderley	<i>Le Waleys</i>
Indeterminate Name (By the mid-twelfth century Adam was a popular name in both England and Wales)		Roger Welsh of Burlton	<i>Le Waleys</i>
		Simon Wele of Myndtown	<i>Wele</i>
Adam, a Welshman of Lee/Priorslee	<i>Quidam Walensis</i>	Stephen Welsh of Sheet	<i>Le Walsse</i>
Adam Wele of Overs	<i>Wele</i>	William Welsh (High Ercall Parish)	<i>Le Waleys</i>
		William Welsh (Church Pulverbatch Parish)	<i>Le Waleys</i>

Table 5.1
Individuals specifically identified as being Welsh in
the *Shropshire Eyre of 1256*

In the *Eyre of 1256* there are two ways to identify an individual as Welsh – by the use of a Welsh name or by the specification that an individual is Welsh. As can be seen in Table 5.1, of the more than two-thousand recorded names in the Eyre record, only twenty were identified as being Welsh (usually as *le Waleys*) or of Wales (*Walensis*). Neither of these identifiers were chosen by the individual him/herself, but they can provide information into how the community and family saw that individual's identity.

An individual's parents, and possibly extended family members, chose his or her name. As Dave Postles points out,

Names are, and were, of course, conferred by others onto us. Identity, as it occurs through naming, is thus not a realization of John Locke's punctual person but rather a social act exercised by others on the self. The naming process is thus constitutive of individualization and identification, and also identity, the latter less as selfhood as within the social sphere. The identity involved in the naming process is thus not selfhood, that is, personal identity, but social and cultural identity, and it is precisely in this context that it has something to offer to historians of social organizations and cultures.¹²²

Thus, the names chosen by parents in twelfth and thirteenth-century Shropshire can convey all sorts of cultural information, such as the way a person's parents self-identified, how a community saw a person's identity, and which members of society a person's parents valued and sought to emulate and/or commemorate. Names have trends,

¹²² Dave Postles, "Identity and Identification: Some Recent Research into the English Medieval "Forename"," in *Studies on the Personal Name in Later Medieval England and Wales*, ed. Dave Postles & Joel T. Rosenthal (Kalamazoo: Medieval Institute Publication, 2006), 30-31

and the names of elites were quite popular. For example, Robert Bartlett has identified the trend of naming children after lords and princes as “simple cultural emulation of a powerful neighbor.”¹²³ The Paradox of Medieval Scotland Project has come to similar conclusions based on the growth in popularity of names such as William, Robert, John, Richard, and Henry in Scotland in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. In fact, they found that these five names made up twenty-seven percent of all names recorded in documents extant from that period.¹²⁴ This trend appears in the *Roll of the Shropshire Eyre* as well, where the most popular male names were William (350), Richard (207), John (157), Roger (136) and Robert (131), all names of Anglo-Norman kings and magnates. The most popular names for women included Alice (29), Matilda (21) and Margaret or Margery (21), which were also often the names of queens and princesses.¹²⁵

Elites were not the only ones who influenced naming trends. Saints names were also popular, especially when using the name of a local saint, as we will see below with the frequent Welsh use of the name Dafydd. Iris Shagrir has identified what she calls ‘universal religious names’ in the Central Middle Ages, in particular the names Peter, John, James, Philip, Thomas, and Nicholas.¹²⁶ Note that all but one of these are New

¹²³ Robert Bartlett, *The Making of Europe: Conquest, Colonization and Cultural Change 950-1350* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1993), 277.

¹²⁴ The Paradox of Medieval Scotland Project is administered by King’s College London. These findings refer to the 2010 1st edition of the database, which includes all documents between 1093-1286 known to exist concerning Scotland. Matthew Hammond, "Introduction: The Paradox of Medieval Scotland, 1093-1286," in *New Perspectives on Medieval Scotland*, ed. Matthew Hammond (Woodbridge: The Boydell Press, 2013),

¹²⁵ See Appendix Four.

¹²⁶ Matthew Hammond, ed. *New Perspectives on Medieval Scotland, 1093-1286* (Woodbridge: The Boydell Press, 2013). 37.

Testament names. Philip, Thomas, and Nicholas were also popular names in the *Roll of the Shropshire Eyre*, with more than one hundred Thomases and roughly fifty Nicholases and Philips. It is more difficult to find usage patterns of female saints' names in the *Eyre*; Margaret can be identified with the popular St. Margaret of Antioch, but could also be connected to St. Margaret of Scotland and thus to both a saint and an elite.

If we thus recognize that names convey a particular social and cultural affiliation or commemorate individuals on which a society places high value, then the use of a name that can be identified as Welsh must inherently contain some connection to Welsh peoples. That is not to say that every person with a Welsh name thought of him or herself as being ethnically or culturally Welsh, spoke the Welsh language, or had at least one family member who was Welsh; it is also possible that a child was given a Welsh name to commemorate an important non-familial relationship with a holder of that name. It is therefore not irrefutable, but still highly likely, that a man such as Madog of Picklescot can be considered to have some connection to Welsh culture and therefore is counted as being Welsh for the purpose of this study.

Many names are recognized as being of Welsh origin or as the Cymrucized version of a non-Welsh name. In her study of twenty-three extant texts from Northern, Southwestern, and Southeastern Wales from 1256-1315 Heather Jones found that, in these records that primarily recorded the affairs of individuals and communities identified as being Welsh, the most common names across all of the documents were John, Dafydd,

Table 5.2: Incidence of Male Welsh Personal Names in the <i>Shropshire Eyre of 1256</i>							
Name	Total	Welsh Name (No Patronymic)	Welsh Name (Welsh Patronymic)	Welsh Name (English Patronymic)	Welsh Patronymic (English Name)	Welsh Patronymic (Welsh Name)	Welsh Name (Indeterminate Patronymic)
Eliis/Elias	21	12	1	3	7		
Dafydd	20	7	4	2	4	2	1
Madog	14	7	2	1	1	2	1
Einion	12	3	4	1	1	3	
Gruffydd	9	4	3		2		
Ithel	8	1			4	3	
Hywel	7	2		3	1		1
Cadwgan	7	2	2		3		
Kennewrek	6	4	2				
Yareford	6	3	1		1	1	
Llewelyn	5	3	1		1		
Rhys/ap Rhys	5	3			3		
Owain	4	2				2	
Seysel	4	2			2		
Ieuan	4	1	1		1		1
Heilyn	3				3		
Saer	3	2		1			
Wrenauc	3	1				2	
Ona	2	1	1				
Gwyn/W. ynn	2	1	1				
Bleddyn	1				1		
Collen	1		1				
Conan	1	1					
St. Dogmael	1				1		
Sulien	1				1		
Selwyn	1				1		
Gwenwynwyn	1					1	

Madog, Iorwerth, and Einion.¹²⁷ Madog, Iorwerth, and Einion are clearly Welsh and were also popular in Shropshire, as can be seen in Table 5.2. Additionally, of the 150 individuals in the *Roll of the Shropshire Eyre* I have identified as having Welsh names Madog (14), Dafydd (12), and Einion (12) were among the most popular.

Two of the most frequently-occurring Welsh-associated names in the *Roll of the Shropshire Eyre* are Elias and Dafydd and it may initially be unclear why I have classified these names as Welsh. Of these two names it is easiest to trace the Welsh connections to the use of the name Dafydd. St. Dafydd of Wales (d. 601) was, and remains, the patron saint of Wales, and his is the most commonly used name of all Welsh regional saints.¹²⁸ Public exposure to the cult of St. Dafydd was high in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The *Vita of St Dafydd* was written by Rhygyfarch ap Sulien of Llanbadarn Fawr at the end of the eleventh century and Bishop Bernard of St. Dafydd's Cathedral furthered the promotion of his cult when he sought, and received, papal recognition for the church as a pilgrimage destination for those who could not go to Rome.¹²⁹

¹²⁷ John was often interchangeable with the Cymrucized Ieuan. Heather Jones, "Comparing Historic Name Communities in Wales: Some Approaches and Considerations," in *Studies on the Personal Name in Later Medieval England and Wales*, ed. Dave Postles & Joel T. Rosenthal (Kalamazoo: Medieval Institute Publications, 2006), 271.

¹²⁸ St. Dafydd also lent his name to one of the four diocese in Wales and its cathedral church. H. D. Farmer, "David (Dewi) of Wales," in *The Oxford Dictionary of Saints* (2011).

¹²⁹ John Reuben Davies, "The Cult of Saints in the Early Welsh March: Aspects of Cultural Transmission in a Time of Political Conflict," in *The English Isles: Cultural Transmission and Political Conflict in Britain and Ireland, 1100-1500*, ed. S. Duffy and S. Foran (Dublin: Four Courts Press, 2013), 47.

In addition to the popularity of Dafydd as a saint's name, it was also the name of an Old Testament hero. As John Reuben Davies has shown in his work on naming traditions among speakers of Brittonic languages, Old Testament names were unusually popular in Wales, Brittany, and Cornwall. In comparison, Old Testament names were much less common among other Celtic peoples such as the Irish and Scots. And, he notes, "among the English we find that Old Testament names were very rarely to be found after the conversion."¹³⁰ Not only were names such as Samuel, Dafydd, Daniel, Joseph, and Jacob common in documents such as the *Book of Llandaf*, Elias was also popular.¹³¹ Harding, in his critical edition of the *Roll of the Shropshire Eyre*, has generalized references to Elie, Eli, Elyas, Elias, and Eliam to the Anglicized Ellis. These names are most likely versions of the Welsh Elias or Elis, derived from the Old Testament prophet Elias/Elijah. As Figure 5.2 shows Elias was the most popular Welsh name in the *Roll of the Shropshire Eyre* and the inclusion of individuals named Elias adds greatly to the discussion of where and why Welsh individuals engaged in the legal processes of the Eyre Court.

For the purpose of this study I have chosen to identify all individuals in the *Roll of the Shropshire Eyre* named Elias and Dafydd as Welsh, barring any explicit reference or cognomen that would suggest otherwise. Keeping in mind that because Dafydd was also a popular name in Scotland, it is not impossible that a Dafydd mentioned in the *Eyre* was

¹³⁰ "Old Testament Personal Names among the Britons: Their Occurrence and Significance before the Twelfth Century." 3-5. For an in-depth discussion of the Welsh use of Old Testament names that have Dafyddic associations see the entire article.

¹³¹ "Old Testament Personal Names among the Britons: Their Occurrence and Significance before the Twelfth Century." 16-18.

not Welsh. I have found that twelve of the twenty usages of the name Dafydd are unambiguously Welsh based on the criteria of:

- Occurrence of [name] with a Welsh-named child, parent, or grandparent as in Dafydd s. Einion¹³² or Ona s. Dafydd Wych¹³³
- Identification by location as in Dafydd of Montgomery¹³⁴
- Occurrence of [name] as the patronymic with an English first name as in William s. Dafydd¹³⁵

The remaining eight are indeterminate and I have chosen to include them for simplicity. Hopefully with further study more information will become available concerning these men: David Blake of Diddlebury, David Blake of Whixall, David Bollyn, David s. Henry of Woodhouse, David Crakewein, David of Marchamley, David s. Alexander of Bradeshull, and David of Stockton.¹³⁶

I have not chosen to do the same with individuals named Adam. While Adam too is an Old Testament name, there are so many references to Adam in the *Eyre* that it seems problematic to assume a Welsh connection for each one. Unlike with occurrences of Elias or Dafydd, where the possibility of error was small, there are sixty-six individuals either

¹³² Throughout this study instances of “son of” or “daughter of” will be designated by the use of [name] s. [name] and [name] d. [name]. Harding, *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 818.

¹³³ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 736.

¹³⁴ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. Nos. 61, 298, and 924.

¹³⁵ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 45.

¹³⁶ For more detailed information please see Appendix 4. Although David of Stockton served as a juror in Chirbury along the Welsh border, I have found no further sign of him being more or less Welsh than the other seven listed.

named Adam or identified as the son or daughter of Adam. Of these, based on similar criteria to that used with Dafydd, only six appear to have clear Welsh ties. Adam Wele¹³⁷ and Adam, a Welshman,¹³⁸ are explicitly identified as being Welsh (see Figure 5.1), while Adam of Arwystli¹³⁹ is identified by location. Adam s. Dafydd,¹⁴⁰ Hywel s. Adam,¹⁴¹ and Adam Cyrecok/Ceiriog¹⁴² have clear Welsh associations.

There are relatively few references to Welsh women's names in the *Roll of the Shropshire Eyre*. As can be seen in Table 5.3 Iseult is the most common and this may be tied to its use in popular Arthurian literature. Many other women from the *Eyre* can be identified as Welsh because of their relatives' names, as in the instances of Alice d. Isabel d. Elias of Leighton,¹⁴³ Gillian niece of Robert s. Owen,¹⁴⁴ and Matilda d. Elias of Roden.¹⁴⁵

Still others can be identified as part of a Welsh household because of their marriage to a Welshman or a man with Welsh relatives. This is true for Douce of

¹³⁷ Harding, *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. Nos. 258 and 910.

¹³⁸ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 797.

¹³⁹ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 784.

¹⁴⁰ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No 99.

¹⁴¹ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 822.

¹⁴² *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 522.

¹⁴³ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 246.

¹⁴⁴ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 306.

¹⁴⁵ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 697.

Kempton who, upon her suicide, was noted to be the wife of one Llewelyn.¹⁴⁶

Additionally, Agnes wife of Rhys of Overton was mentioned in a case of entry concerning property in Loton,¹⁴⁷ Emeline wife of Einion s. Owain participated in a compromise,¹⁴⁸ and Sybil wife of William s. Hugh Heilyn of Bromlow was a defendant in a case of dower in Bromlow.¹⁴⁹

Table 5.3: Incidence of Female Welsh Personal Names in the <i>Shropshire Eyre of 1256</i>							
Female	Total	Welsh Name (No Patronymic)	Welsh Name (Welsh Patronymic)	Welsh Name (English Patronymic)	Welsh Matronymic (English Name)	Welsh Matronymic (Welsh Name)	Welsh Name (Indeterminate Patronymic)
Iscult	7	5			2		
Angharad/Angret	2	2					
Gwladys	2	1			1		
Gwyneth	1			1			

What does this tell us?

Now that it has been established what makes a person Welsh in the context of this study, we move on to a discussion of the presence of a Welsh population in Shropshire. Judging by the records of Welsh people in the *Roll of the Shropshire Eyre* it is clear that these individuals were not restricted to areas along the English-Welsh border but instead were spread around the county living in dozens of parishes. This data is presented visually in Figure 5.1 and, as you can see, Welsh men and women lived throughout

¹⁴⁶ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 487.

¹⁴⁷ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 41.

¹⁴⁸ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 54.

¹⁴⁹ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 149.

Figure 5.1

¹⁵⁰Map created in 2017 using a template provided by Gis Visualizer
www.gpsvisualizer.com/map_input.

Shropshire.¹⁵¹ The criminal and civil cases included in the *Roll of the Shropshire Eyre* show that Welsh individuals lived in mixed communities and in a variety of landscapes. Unlike in much of English-controlled southern Wales, the English and the Welsh did not live in separate villages identified as Englishries or Welshries. Also unlike southern Wales, there is no evidence that Welsh people in Shropshire favored upland pasturage over lowland farming settlements. This may be largely due to the difference in topography since much of Shropshire is made up of lowland river valleys. Figures 5.2 and 5.3 have been included at the end of this chapter to provide a general geographical context for the cases discussed below. Figure 5.2 is a map of the Hundreds in Shropshire, a political and judicial subdivision of the county, while Figure 5.3 is a map of the county parishes, which were used to draw both political and ecclesiastical boundaries.

One of the many elements of Welsh life in Shropshire that can be gleaned from the *Roll of the Shropshire Eyre* is whether or not Welsh men and women voluntarily used the court system. Choosing to participate in the legal system implies a familiarity with English rights and laws and how they compared to Welsh law and custom. When Welsh plaintiffs wanted to bring a case, they had to know enough about the English legal system to understand which writ they needed to purchase and how that writ should be applied.

Criminal cases involving Welsh persons:

At first it came as a surprise that there were more Welsh participants in criminal cases than in civil ones; yet after thoroughly reading through the cases the reason for this became quite clear – an individual often had no control over whether he or she was

¹⁵¹ This map does not include those Welsh persons who did not have a specific location listed or instances when the place cannot be located on modern maps. For these individuals please see Appendix Five.

mentioned in the records of a criminal case. Involuntary involvement could be because the individual was a victim of a crime, a witness to a crime, a first finder, or the one accused of perpetrating the crime. Therefore, involvement in criminal cases was not necessarily based upon choice. However, there are a few examples of Welsh individuals choosing to take part in a criminal case either as pledges for others involved or by bringing the case to court themselves.

Both criminal and civil cases required community participation in the form of pledges. Pledges were roughly the equivalent of bail in today's legal system. As mentioned above, often a considerable amount of time could pass between court sessions and some civil cases spanned years. In such situations the plaintiff(s) and defendant(s) were required to promise that they would return to continue the case at the next available opportunity. The security for these promises came in the form of one or several neighbors agreeing to guarantee their fulfillment of the promise, or suffer fines. Pledges could be made by family members, as was often the case in Wales, or neighbors as they were willing. In one case a woman named Clemence sought an investigation into the death of her husband William of Whitechurch. To ensure that she would appear in court she named both Cadwgan ap Einion of Hinton and John s. Richard Hake as her pledges.¹⁵² This is just one example of Welshmen and Englishmen serving together as pledges.

Pledges could also be called upon to ensure that the first finder or any witnesses to a crime also appeared in court. As you will see in the following two cases, first finders were not always able, or willing, to attend when called upon. The first case involves the accidental death of a boy in Rhiston in Chirbury Parish. The unnamed boy was found

¹⁵² Harding, *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 742.

drowned in the village, although it is not recorded if he drowned in a pond or the nearby Lack Brook. The first finder, also unnamed, discovered the body and reported it to the community. The people of Rhiston should have called in one of the county coroners to confirm cause of death, but instead they simply buried the body. Two Welsh members of the Rhiston community, Einion Bawthan and Maurice s. Ithel, pledged to be financially responsible for ensuring the appearance of the first finder at any future court enquiries. When the Shropshire Eyre court was called the death was duly examined by Simon of Walton and his fellow justices. In order to get a complete picture of the events the first finder was called to give testimony at the court. However, in this instance, he or she was unable or unwilling to attend the court and his or her pledges had to pay the required fine for not ensuring the first finder's presence.¹⁵³

Sometimes individuals who could not attend court were able to have themselves excused because of illness. Also, because a considerable time could pass between court sessions, at times a witness or first finder actually died before they could appear in court. It is tempting to assume that there must have been something preventing the first finder in the next case from testifying, but I can find no record of a request for an excuse due to illness or incapacity in his name. In the list of criminal cases for the Bradford Hundred it is recorded that one Madog s. Ithel killed Daniel s. Ieuan in the village of Whixall. Both men were from that village and as soon as the crime was committed Madog fled. It happens that it was Ieuan of Whixhall who discovered his own son Daniel's body, and so he was recorded as the first finder. To ensure that he would appear at any future enquiry two men from the nearby village of Bronington agreed to be Ieuan's pledges. Bronington,

¹⁵³ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 815.

while only a few miles away from Whixall, was technically in the Welsh county of Maelor, but clearly interaction in the area was not restricted by an idea of a firm border between England and Wales. Perhaps the men he chose as pledges, Kenewrek Seys and Madog s. Yareford were relatives or friends. Regardless, they were Welshmen willing to include themselves in future legal action by accepting the role of pledges. When Ieuan did not appear before the court these men were held financially responsible.¹⁵⁴

Individuals could also ask that a case be heard because they felt that the community and local court has not properly addressed the issue. Accusers could be both men and women, as is seen in the first case discussed below. These cases clearly show Welsh individuals choosing to participate in the English legal system.

One of the cases was from the Manor of Worthen on the west side of Shropshire, bordering Wales. In this case Isabel d. Iseult had accused Henry of Gydesay in the shire court of the rape of her virginity. Summoned to present the case before the justices in Eyre, Henry failed to appear and an order went out for his arrest. This case helps to demonstrate that women, be they English, Welsh, or of mixed heritage, had recourse to the courts and could bring such cases on their own.¹⁵⁵

Further examples of Welsh individuals using the court system include bringing charges of assault, false imprisonment, and even murder against members of their communities. From the Hundred of Munslow a Welshman named William Bleddyn accused Reginald s. Andrew of Holdgate of coming upon him in the woods and assaulting, wounding, and maltreating him for no reason, since William had been

¹⁵⁴ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 720.

¹⁵⁵ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 542.

lawfully in the king's peace at the time.¹⁵⁶ William had made a technical error on his application of writ, but the court decided to hear his case anyway, arguing that "for the sake of the observance of the peace, let the truth be enquired of the country. The jurors say that Reginald is guilty of this trespass so is to be imprisoned."¹⁵⁷ In this way William received justice, even though he had to pay a fine of half a mark because of the error. William of Bleddyn has been identified as a Welshman because of his name, Bleddyn means 'little wolf' in Welsh.¹⁵⁸ Yet he clearly understood enough about the English legal system to know which writ to purchase in order to bring his case to court. The technical error was in incorrectly recording the year of the attack, a mistake that anyone, English or Welsh, could make.

Sometimes cases could be tricky if the persons involved held positions of power such as the offices of sheriff or bailiff. A former bailiff in Bradford Hundred named William Cadwgan brought a case before the Eyre court accusing Thomas Corbet of Caus of capturing and falsely imprisoning him for some time in his castle. He argued that Thomas subsequently only released him once William had acquired a writ of the king addressed to the current sheriff of Shropshire directing that he be released. William Cadwgan's case was questioned because he had not followed the correct procedures of making an appeal to the shire court previous to submitting it to the Eyre and he was initially imprisoned for a false appeal because of this misstep. However, Thomas Corbet

¹⁵⁶ Being in the King's Peace (*in pace domini regis*) usually meant that there were no current warrants or accusations against the person at that time.

¹⁵⁷ Harding, *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 613.

¹⁵⁸ "Welsh Names (Traditional)," <http://www.namenerds.com/welsh/trad2.html>.

eventually came before the Eyre court and acknowledged that he had imprisoned William, but that it had been on the orders of the then sheriff of the county. It turned out that William had served as a bailiff under Thomas Corbet's command when Thomas had been sheriff. When Thomas Corbet handed over the office to his successor he found that William Cadwgan was more than 40 shillings in debt to the county. The new sheriff, Robert of Grendon, had directed Thomas to deal with collecting the arrears. Therefore, Thomas argued, he had simply been following these instructions when he imprisoned William.¹⁵⁹ This case tells us two things; one is that William Cadwgan was willing to bring a case against a prominent English family, the Corbets. He had also previously served as a bailiff. There are a few additional references within the *Roll of the Shropshire Eyre* in which Welshmen served in such positions. The possibility of personal ties to Wales and community identification as Welsh does not seem to have hindered them in their involvement in local government.

The last case I wish to discuss of voluntary judicial participation by Welsh persons in criminal cases is that of the murder of Daniel s. Madog Was, also in the Hundred of Bradford. Daniel's brother Ieuan s. Madog had brought an appeal to the shire court accusing Madog and Osbert, sons of Ithel of Coton, and Kenewerk and Osbert, the sons of Wyard Little, of killing Daniel. The case was directed on to the Eyre but Iouan s. Madog Was never appeared at that court and the case was left unresolved. Multiple Welsh families were involved in this case, including the voluntary participation of Ieuan's pledge Kenewrek Seys of nearby Whixall. The presence of these families in

¹⁵⁹ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 738.

Bradford, located in the northeastern part of Shropshire, once again demonstrates that the Welsh population of Shropshire was wide ranging.

Unlike the specific cases just discussed, most Welsh involvement in criminal cases was involuntary. Every unattended or unexpected death had to be investigated by the coroner and then later reported to the courts. Welshmen and women appear in the category of misadventure, that is, accidental death, as victims. In murder investigations they appeared as accused perpetrators, victims, witnesses, and those who first came upon the body, known as first finders. The following Table 5.4 shows a breakdown of data from these cases by hundred, manor, and borough. Clearly there were Welsh people located throughout the county. Of the 616 cases concerning death recorded in the *Roll of the Shropshire Eyre* sixty-six (roughly nine percent) involved people that can be identified as Welsh. Of that sixty-six, fifteen cases involved misadventure (sixteen percent of the total ninety-one cases of misadventure) and Welsh-involved murder cases were just about ten percent of the total of 487 murders investigated, with forty-nine cases. Finally, there were two Welsh-involved executions and one suicide.¹⁶⁰ This data provides a glimpse of who lived in the villages and towns of Shropshire and how these individuals were identified in record as having some connection to Welsh culture, most usually by name but also by distinct identification such as *le Waleys* or *Walensis*.

Misadventure was a frequent cause of death in the Middle Ages and I have chosen a smattering of such cases to discuss here, all from different locations throughout the county, all involving Welsh victims. Accidental deaths very rarely involved strangers, so there is little chance that the Welsh victims described here were not permanent residents

¹⁶⁰ For raw data see Appendix 4

Individuals with Welsh Names Involved in Unattended and/or Violent Death Cases (perpetrators, victims, witnesses, first finders, pledges, and family members)							
Location	Total Unattended and/or Violent Deaths		Murders		Accidental Deaths		Executions (*Suicide)
	Total Individuals Involved	Welshmen/women involved	Total Individuals Involved	Welshmen/women involved	Total Individuals Involved	Welshmen/women involved	
Bradford Hundred	137	25	100	20	29	5	0
Puslow Hundred	43	6	35	6	5	0	1*
Chirbury Hundred	20	6	13	2	7	4	0
Stottesdon Hundred	28	5	20	5	4	0	0
Munslow Hundred	101	4	91	4	5	0	0
Condover Hundred	47	3	33	3	5	0	0
Pimhill Hundred	26	3	20	1	6	2	0
Stretton Manor	6	3	4	2	0	0	1
Borough of Shrewsbury	30	2	27	2	3	0	0
Overs Hundred	29	2	21	1	6	1	0
Liberty of Wenlock	23	2	12	1	7	0	1
Brimstree Hundred	21	2	14	0	7	2	0
Edmond Manor	17	1	17	1	0	0	0

Table 5.4
Welsh-involved Deaths in the *Shropshire Eyre*

Welshmen & Welshwomen Involved in Unattended and/or Violent Death Cases (Welshmen & Welshwomen as perpetrators, victims, witnesses, first finders, pledges, and family members)								
Location	Total Unattended and/or Violent Deaths		Murders		Accidental Deaths		Executions (*Suicide)	
	Total Individuals Involved	Welshmen/women involved	Total Individuals Involved	Welshmen/women involved	Total Individuals Involved	Welshmen/women involved	Total Individuals Involved	Welshmen/women involved
Ford Hundred	10	1	5	0	4	1	1	0
Claverley Manor	5	1	5	1	0	0	0	0
Borough of Bridgenorth	29	0	28	0	1	0	0	0
Stanton Manor	16	0	14	0	2	0	0	0
Foregate Manor	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Borough of Ludlow	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Hales Manor	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Worfield Manor	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Alveley Manor	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Corfton Manor	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Worthen Manor	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

Table 5.4 continued
Welsh-involved Deaths in the *Shropshire Eyre*

The daughter of a woman with the Welsh name of Gwladys had an epileptic fit and was found in a field outside the town of Wem. Similarly, in two other cases where a victim was found already dead, the individuals were identified specifically as being Welsh. William Welsh (*le Waleys*) was found crushed to death in a marl pit in Bradford Hundred,¹⁶¹ and Tuthegy, a Welshwoman (*Quedam Walensis*) was found dead in Martin's Field in Chirbury.¹⁶² These cases once again provide evidence of a Welsh population living in many communities throughout Shropshire.

The other form of non-voluntary involvement in criminal cases can be seen in the records of murders investigated. The forty-nine murder cases involving Welsh individuals present a variety of situations. The cases I discuss here were chosen for their diverse locations and content variety. As mentioned previously, Ieuan of Whixall was the first to find the body of his murdered son Daniel.¹⁶³ The murder, also a Welshman named Madog s. Ithel of Whixall, immediately fled, an action generally considered to be an admission of guilt. Whixall was in the Hundred of Bradford, a large region that had the highest murder rate in the county.¹⁶⁴ The incidence of a Welsh victim, much less a Welsh perpetrator, does not seem to have been an uncommon occurrence as no special emphasis was placed on the case and it was presented as simply one of the one-hundred murder

¹⁶¹ Harding, *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 705.

¹⁶² *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 819.

¹⁶³ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 720.

¹⁶⁴ Bradford covered a very large area, roughly the entire northeastern quadrant of the county, until it was divided into North Bradford and South Bradford. *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre* was created before this division was made.

cases from the region. The same was true for a similar case, also in Bradford, in which Kenewrek s. Dafydd Wych and his brother Ona killed one Wynn s. Madog in the town of Prees. Kenewrek quickly fled to the church of Prees for sanctuary and later admitted his crime and abjured the realm. No mention is made of a flight by his brother Ona, although it is recorded that Ona had no chattels that could be disposed of by the court. In this situation it is possible that Ona s. Dafydd Wych was killed during the commission of the crime.¹⁶⁵

The next two cases involve Welsh victims but not Welsh perpetrators. In central Shropshire in the fields outside the village of Millichope Roger of Middlehope and Isabel d. Ellis of Sutton were killed by a band of three men. Ellis of Sutton was most likely an anglicization of Elias of Sutton, and he was probably a Welshman originating from the area around the parish of Sutton, later Sutton Maddock, where the descendants of one of the younger princes of Powys built a community through intermarriage and settlement in the early years of the twelfth century. It is unfortunately unclear whether he had moved to the area of Millichope or, if not, why his daughter Isabel was then several parishes away from her home.¹⁶⁶ The three killers were soon identified as Roger Tosti, Richard Tosti, and Philip s. Ellis. It is not mentioned why these men attacked the couple; one of the difficulties of court records is that they can leave out the more intimate details of relationships even while they provide evidence of community interaction. It is possible that Philip s. Ellis was also a son of Ellis of Sutton, and thus Isabel's brother, but there is

¹⁶⁵ Harding, *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 736.

¹⁶⁶ The identification of Isabel by her father rather than by a husband implies that she was unmarried at the time of her death.

really no way of knowing. Roger, Richard, and Philip were subsequently caught and hanged for their crime.¹⁶⁷ Likewise, in Shrewsbury, the center of commerce and legal activity in the county, a Welshman named Wynn Croucher was murdered by one Hugh Huslegrey. The case was discussed as any other case in the borough of Shrewsbury and no special emphasis was placed on the victim's identity.¹⁶⁸

Finally, I would like to briefly mention an additional way, besides victim, perpetrator, or first finder, that Welsh individuals appear in criminal cases. Welsh people could also witness a crime and be called upon to testify as to what they saw. A woman named Muriel from the Hundred of Munslow in south central Shropshire accused Richard Lubbe and his brother William of shooting her husband Henry of Pantel with an arrow so that he died. After the case against Richard and William was settled, as well as an accusation of accessory against Richard Spark, he was found not guilty, it was testified that there had been a number of witnesses to the event. These witnesses, including Colin s. Dafydd and one Roger, a baker "who lives in Montgomery,"¹⁶⁹ were charged with being present and yet not arresting Richard Lubbe after the crime was committed and fined. Colin s. Dafydd can be considered to be a Welshman according to the parameters set out at the beginning of this study, but the identity of Roger the baker is less clear. Montgomery was an English town and fortress located inside Wales itself so it is equally possible that Roger was an Englishman living in Wales or a Welshman. Regardless, when he witnessed this crime he was several municipal districts away from Montgomery.

¹⁶⁷ Harding, *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 656.

¹⁶⁸ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 884.

¹⁶⁹ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 576.

Because of the involuntary nature of almost all Welsh participation in criminal cases brought before the Eyre court, the data presented in these records provides useful demographic information about the Welsh population of Shropshire from 1248, the date of the last eyre court, and the court recorded here in 1256. Civil cases provide similar but less complete data. Many Welshmen and women were involuntarily drawn into judicial engagement as the plaintiffs in civil cases, while others chose to participate.

Civil Cases involving Welsh persons:

The most common civil cases heard before the Eyre court in 1256 were those concerning the holding or inheritance of property. Petitioners had to navigate the complicated English legal rules about when and how a person could have possession of a piece of property, laws that included discussions of the difference between habitation and possession and whether a person would have to be physically present to attain seisin.¹⁷⁰ The *Roll of the Shropshire Eyre* provides several examples of Welsh individuals choosing to engage in the legal process by bringing writs and claims against other members of their communities. For example, both Kardigan s. Lewis Wechan¹⁷¹ and William Rhys¹⁷² brought writs of *novel disseisin* against those who they claimed had illegally deprived, or

¹⁷⁰ For more on the complex process of defining seisin and a more in-depth definition of the writ of *novel disseisin* and the writ of *mort d'ancestor* please revisit Chapter 4.

¹⁷¹ Wechan was a version of the more common Fychan. Harding, *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 81.

¹⁷² *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 96.

disseised, them of their lands. Similarly, William s. Dafydd¹⁷³ and Richard s. Einion¹⁷⁴ purchased writs of *mort d'ancestor* arguing that they had legal hereditary rights to lands held by the Abbot of Wigmore and in the Hundred of Pimhill respectively.

Another example of a Welshman voluntarily participating in the legal process was the appeal by Elias s. Richard Cadwgan that Robert de Say keep an agreement previously made between Elias and Robert's father Hugh de Say concerning land that Elias had held in Moreton in the parish of Hodnet. The agreement had been for ten years but when Hugh de Say died three years into the lease his son Robert ejected Elias. Elias asked for 100s. in damages and the return of his land for the remaining seven years of the lease, but Robert argued that there was no written evidence of such an agreement. Interestingly Robert demanded a judgement by the court as to "whether Ellis [sic] can put him [Robert] to law or an inquiry of the country concerning his father's act when he produces no support except his bare word."¹⁷⁵ This demand by Robert de Say is actually a departure from the regular process of determining rights of possession and use according to both English and Welsh laws. This is because it calls into question information that could be obtained by an "inquiry of the country" such as the questioning of a jury of twelve men of good standing who were cognizant of the particulars of land holding in Moreton and the surrounding area. Unfortunately, we have no further information about this case, but it does demonstrate the increasing use of written rather than oral evidence in

¹⁷³ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 45.

¹⁷⁴ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 97.

¹⁷⁵ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 119.

England and changes that would soon be coming to both English and Welsh legal practice.

Welsh men also voluntarily participated in the Eyre court by serving as pledges, attorneys, and jurors. Pledges have already been discussed above, but some additional examples include: Madog s. Ivor of Edstaston serving as a pledge for a widow named Matilda in a case over her dower rights;¹⁷⁶ Adam Wele (the Welshman) of Overs serving as a joint pledge with Hamo Fesaunt in a case of disseisin;¹⁷⁷ Einion of Tenbury serving with Alan Corbet of Haston as pledges for Hugh of Wotherton in his suit against the Prior of Chirbury;¹⁷⁸ and David of Montgomery of the Monks of Foregate serving as a pledge for William Buscer in a case of *novel disseisin*.¹⁷⁹

Additionally, a Welsh man would occasionally serve as an attorney for a neighbor, friend, relative, or overlord. Attorneys served as the representative and voice of one or more members of a court case, usually when said person(s) were not going to be able to attend required court appearances. This situation often applied to elites who would be traveling to London or Normandy at the time of the trial or were simply too busy to deal with the details of ongoing court dates. Only two people with Welsh names appointed attorneys in the *Roll of the Shropshire Eyre*, both women; in a combined case of several individuals in a plea of land against Saer Mauveysyn, Edwin and his wife

¹⁷⁶ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 147.

¹⁷⁷ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 258.

¹⁷⁸ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 470.

¹⁷⁹ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 61.

Iseult¹⁸⁰ joined their fellow litigants in appointing two men to serve as attorneys for the entire group, and in a case of dower concerning Iseult Walerand, discussed below. There were also two instances in which a Welshman was appointed the attorney for his elite overlord. Brother Nicholas Welsh served as attorney for the Abbot of Buildwas¹⁸¹ and William Welsh was the attorney for William and Iseult Walerand in the above-mentioned case of dower.¹⁸²

The most prominent Welsh participant of the court was Madog of Sutton, for whom the parish of Sutton Maddock would later be named. A descendant of a younger branch of the family that ruled Powys throughout the eleventh and twelfth centuries, Madog was arguably the most influential Welshman in Shropshire. His name appears as a witness on many of the charters issued by Shropshire elites and he was also a frequent visitor to the court whenever the king was nearby. He was prominent enough to have been called to serve on at least three juries throughout the county. While there are nineteen other Welshmen who also served as jurors, these men were only called once and for local cases. Madog was considered to be a prominent member of the community of the entirety of Shropshire and thus his jury appearances were widespread, from Wem in

¹⁸⁰ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 197.

¹⁸¹ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 69

¹⁸² *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 11.

the Bradford Hundred in the northeast,¹⁸³ to The Heath,¹⁸⁴ most likely in the Parish of Worthen along the Welsh border, and Wooferton in Muslow to the south.¹⁸⁵

While the *Roll of the Shropshire Eyre* contains evidence of this voluntary use of English courts by Welsh individuals, a larger percentage civil cases including Welsh peoples are instances of involuntary participation. Most often these cases concerned seisin of dower or inherited property, but a few dealt with other local disputes. These cases could be termed claims of nuisance and the claim that Hugh of Harrington brought against Madog of Sutton is typical of such cases.¹⁸⁶ Hugh put before the court that Madog had obstructed the path from his lands to the church in the village of Harrington by building a ditch and a hedge. The court ruled in favor of Madog in a decision that questioned the existence of said ditch and hedge. This is an example of a typical claim of nuisance actions by a neighbor brought to the court. The record of this case provides us with not only information about who held land in the village of Harrington but also which people were neighbors with adjoining property. While scarce, these details help to fill in a better picture of English and Welsh life and interaction in Shropshire communities.

Even involuntary property cases could show how a Welsh individual used the court system to his or her advantage. When the Abbot of Shrewsbury brought a claim for half a virgate of land in Ridgewardine against William Cadwgan, William responded by pointing out that the writ was faulty, since it did not include his brother Thomas

¹⁸³ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 48.

¹⁸⁴ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 114.

¹⁸⁵ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 332.

¹⁸⁶ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 293.

Cadwgan, who held half of the said land.¹⁸⁷ The court agreed with William and ordered that the Abbot must acquire another writ that includes both brothers if he wanted to bring his case. Similarly, Einion and Thomas, sons of Dewynt, argued for the correct process of law when they faced a claim by William s. Richard Pygot for eleven-and-a-half acres in Bromlow.¹⁸⁸ William argued that the brothers held the land through the entry of their father Dewynt who had been granted the land by William's father Richard Pygot. He claimed that the term of the grant had expired and that the land should be returned to his possession. Einion responded by providing to the court a charter of feoffment, thus proving that the land had never been held by term but by fee, which had been paid. Einion s. Dewynt's actions once again confirmed the theory that individuals used the available legal systems in whichever way was advantageous. Einion could have argued for the application of Welsh law to the situation, but he did not need to.

Finally, the *Roll of the Shropshire Eyre* includes a number of instances in which the participants of a civil case followed English legal procedure and paid a fine for a compromise. This is just one example of how Welsh individuals and families used the English court system and navigated the complexities of Common Law, at times melding it with their own Welsh *Law of Hywel Dda*. The case between Margery d. William Arnold and Roger s. Hywel demonstrates how complicated this process could be.¹⁸⁹ The original case was brought by Margery and heard by a grand assize of twelve jurors to determine if Margery had been illegally denied property she should have held by right

¹⁸⁷ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 283.

¹⁸⁸ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 250.

¹⁸⁹ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. No. 16.

through the actions of Roger s. Hywel. Roger was the tenant of a virgate and a half of land in Weston, in the parish of Burford in Overs. His tenancy had begun under Margery's uncle Richard and, upon his death, the land had passed to Richard's sister Alice, from whom Roger continued his tenancy.

It was the death of Alice that prompted the conflict between Margery and Roger s. Hywel. Roger argued, based on his knowledge of the inner workings of the community in Weston, that Margery could not be the next heir to the property because she was illegitimate, her father William never having married Alice. This was an entirely English argument – under Welsh law it would not have mattered that Margery was illegitimate. Thus Roger, son of a Welshman, if possibly not a man who considered himself to be Welsh, used English laws to his own advantage. However, in a clear demonstration that the application of any law, English or Welsh, could differ greatly from the letter of the law, Margery could make the argument that she was her mother Alice's heir, legitimate or not, because she was the child of Alice's body.¹⁹⁰ Thus it is not terribly surprising that Margery and Roger eventually procured a chirograph detailing a compromise to the situation.

The cases detailed in this study, both civil and criminal, voluntary and involuntary, support the arguments that the Welsh population of Shropshire extend beyond the border region into the whole of the county, and that these Welshmen and women were judged to be regular members of their communities. Exceptions can possibly exist for those referred to specifically as from Wales (*Walensis*) or as being

¹⁹⁰ Note that even as the court considered Margery's position based on her illegitimacy, they still identified her for the record as Margery d. William Arnold.

Welsh (*le Waleys*), but these ethnic attributions are present in the *Roll of the Shropshire Eyre* without bias and it is therefore impossible to determine if being identified as Welsh set these people apart or simply served as handy identifiers in a world full of Thomases and Williams. These cases also provide evidence of the use of the English court system by the Welsh population. In fact, many of the Welsh individuals called to court were able to use their personal comprehension of the specifics of English law in order to argue to their advantage. Lastly, and most importantly, the data from the *Roll of the Shropshire Eyre* has provided details of how English and Welsh members of a community interacted with each other and worked with and against their multicultural neighbors.

Figure 5.2
The Hundreds of Shropshire

Figure 5.3
The Parishes of Shropshire

CHAPTER SIX
THIS LAND IS MY LAND: A CASE STUDY OF MIXED-ETHNICITY COUPLES
AND LEGAL PARTICIPATION IN THE *WELSH ASSIZE ROLL 1277-1284*

Many of the cases discussed in this study concern lands that were located in the familiar border zone where Shropshire met the Welsh counties of Montgomery and Denbighshire. These cases demonstrate how English and Welsh individuals and members of multicultural families chose to approach the pursuit or defense of their property in this region of fluid contact and multicultural communities. I have also chosen some cases that extend beyond this region, in particular the suit brought by John and Matilda Giffard against Rhys Vychan and his counter-suit against them. While the property in question was in Carmarthen in southern Wales, the case provides examples of both how long a case could continue without result and how Rhys Vychan, a Welshman, understood property law in Wales to be different from that in England. Many of the key arguments in this case concern legal jurisdiction and what English and Welsh law meant in the later years of Edward I's defeat and subsumption of Wales.

The legal suits that make up this case study come from *Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284*. This roll is a compilation of the records for a usually triannual series of courts held specifically to address property disputes in Marcher and formerly Welsh territory. The 1270s saw a resurgence of Gwyneddian power under Llewelyn ap Gruffudd, Prince of Wales, and the subsequent conflict with England meant that the inhabitants of this region faced almost certain loss of land, buildings, and livestock. As Gwynedd made its last push for survival many individuals, both English and Welsh, were unlawfully dispossessed of their property by military occupation. Lands transferred back and forth between English and Welsh control depending on the success or failure of military maneuvers at the local

level. Some found that their land had been taken by Llywelyn, Prince of Wales, only to be retaken by adherents of King Edward I, who then bestowed the property on yet another supporter.

The assizes were called to provide legal recourse in these disputes. The court was usually led by two or three royal justices, sometimes more. In the beginning cases were decided under the direction of Ralph de Fremingham, but he moved on and was replaced by 1278 with Walter de Hopton. De Hopton usually had other justices with him, but for the most part they are not named. It should be noted that at least one justice was the Welshman Hywel ap Meurig, who was named as such at the 1278 court in Builth.

The courts were held mostly at Oswestry on the northern border between Denbighshire, Shropshire, and Chester, Montgomery in the Central March, and the Church of St. Michael in Elfael located along the southern border between Hereford and Brecon. Occasionally cases were heard in locations determined by the property in question, for example in the suit between John and Matilda Giffard and Rhys ap Vychan a special court session was held just for them at the bridge over the Dulas river near the township of Hay, this being a central location between the Carmarthen holdings and the border towns generally used for the assizes.¹⁹¹ The following table is a chronological list of court locations.

It should be noted that both the justices and those involved in the cases at the assizes had to travel frequently and, at times, long distances. In 1281 and early 1282 the court moved continuously between Montgomery and the Church of St. Michael in Elfael, a distance of thirty-five miles. Often the justices would hear cases in one of the townships

¹⁹¹ Davies, *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147*. 316-317.

Nov 28, 1277	Oswestry	Dec 4, 1280	Montgomery
Feb 9, 1278	Oswestry	Jan 14, 1281	Montgomery
April 8, 1278	Builth	Feb 16, 1281	Montgomery
July 22, 1278	Oswestry	April 21, 1281	Dulas near Hay
Sept 11, 1278	Rhuddlan	April 25, 1281	Montgomery
Jan 14, 1279	Oswestry	June 15, 1281	Montgomery
Feb 5, 1279	Outside Hay	June 22, 1281	Church of St. Michael in Elfael
May 10, 1279	Montgomery	July 26, 1281	Montgomery
July 1, 1279	Montgomery	July 31, 1281	Church of St. Michael in Elfael
Sept 24, 1279	Church of St. Michael in Crucorney	Sept 30, 1281	Church of St. Michael in Elfael
Oct 6, 1279	Montgomery	Oct 6, 1281	Montgomery
Dec 2, 1279	Montgomery	Dec 1, 1281	Church of St. Michael in Elfael
Dec 9, 1279	Montgomery	Dec 8, 1281	Montgomery
Jan 14, 1280	Abergavenny	Jan 20, 1282	Church of St. Michael in Elfael
April 29, 1280	Montgomery	Jan 27, 1282	Montgomery
June 25, 1280	Montgomery	April 6, 1282	Church of St. Michael in Elfael
July 8, 1280	Builth	April 12, 1282	Montgomery
Sept 1, 1280	Diddlebury	May 31, 1282	Montgomery
Sept 11, 1280	Boughrood	Nov 12, 1282	Montgomery
Oct 6, 1280	Montgomery	April 26, 1283	Montgomery
		June 5, 1284	Oswestry

Table. 6.1
Dates and Locations of the Welsh Assizes¹⁹²

and the other five to seven days later. The court also moved to more distant locations. On the 24th of September, 1279, the assize was in session in Crucorney in southern Wales, and twelve days later it was fifty-seven miles away in Montgomery. Similarly, the assize met in Oswestry on January 14, 1279 and then again in Hay on the 5th of February. The justices had traveled nearly seventy miles in the middle of winter.

¹⁹² *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147.* 122-123. Davies has only translated the dates of the court appearances at the Assize itself. Other dates, such as when Angharad f. Owain and Walter de Pedwardine, her husband, were summoned to appear before the King at Westminster a month from Easter in 1278, I have translated myself. A month from Easter in 1278 was the 17th of May.

Fig. 6.1
Locations of the Welsh Assizes¹⁹³

¹⁹³ Map created in 2018 using the template provided by Gis Visualizer

Claimants, complainants, and defenders also had to travel. The most extreme trip any one plaintiff had to make was when Angharad f. Owain, her husband Walter de Pedwardine, and her son Owain ap Madog were summoned to appear before the King's court in Westminster. They learned of the summons at the court held in Oswestry in February of 1278 and were ordered to appear on the 17th of May of that same year. That left three months for them to arrange to travel over 160 miles to London. After their day at the royal court they returned quickly enough to attend the court at Oswestry on July 22. Others made dozens of appearances, as will be seen in the case of John and Matilda Giffard versus Rhys Vychan below.

Conflicting Custom – Bastardy and Inheritance through the Female Line:

The role and run of Welsh custom had come up before in English courts. The English generally agreed that Welsh customs could be applied to a lawsuit if it took place in Wales. Thus, they often viewed English courts as being under the jurisdiction of English Common Law. The Welsh living in Shropshire, as discussed previously in Chapters four and five, saw jurisdiction as something that was dependent on the identity of the individuals involved in the case. This would change throughout the 1280s because, while the king had promised that Welsh law and custom would run in the territory considered Welsh, the realities of the incorporation of post-conquest Wales into the English kingdom meant that English law became more and more dominant.

The Welsh customs concerning bastard children had long been a thorn in the side of English administration. Many Archbishops of Canterbury argued against it and the custom that allowed bastard children to inherit alongside legitimate siblings, the result of the common practice of concubinage, was seen by critics as one of the roots of Welsh

societal disorder.¹⁹⁴ Bastard children and their heirs could gain and hold lands as a rightful part of their inheritance. The rights these children had could even effect dynasties; the last two Princes of Wales were the sons of Gruffydd ap Llywelyn, the son of Llywelyn Fawr by his concubine or secular wife Tangwystl Goch.¹⁹⁵ The two following cases present examples of how the Welsh customary treatment of bastard children was disputed in *The Welsh Assize Roll*.

At Montgomery on the morrow of the Close of Easter, May 29, in 1280 Gruffydd ap Maredudd, his brother Cynan, and their nephew Llywelyn came before the court to claim the two commotes of Geneu'r Glyn and Creuddlyn. They argued that their father Maredudd had been seised of Creuddlyn until he was ejected by Llywelyn, the Prince of Wales. Similarly, Cynan had been seised of Geneu'r Glyn until he too was ejected by force and power. The use of the phrase "force and power" in their claim signified that the land had been taken by extra-legal means. When the armies of King Edward I took the region back from the Prince control of the commotes fell to Rhys ap Maelgwn, who did homage to the king for them. When Rhys later defected to the Prince the royal court disinherited Rhys and, thereby, his son Rhys Vychan ap Rhys.

Rhys Vychan came and defended his claim to the commotes by arguing that neither Gruffydd nor his brother or nephew tried to claim the land when it was in question, specifically when Rhys ap Maelgwn did homage to the king and then when

¹⁹⁴ Gerald of Wales, "The Journey through Wales and the Description of Wales." 265.

¹⁹⁵ The nature of their relationship is still debated today. If Tangwystl was truly his wife then Llywelyn Fawr became a bigamist upon his marriage to Johanna, herself the bastard daughter of King John I.

Rhys Vychan reclaimed his inheritance. Claims were meant to be made quickly and English courts followed a clear statute of limitations, being a year and a day from when the right to the property was in question. At this point the case turned nasty as Gruffydd and his party announced that Rhys Vychan was the bastard son of Rhys ap Maelgwn “by a harlot”, rather than a true-born son.¹⁹⁶ According to Welsh law this distinction should not have made any difference, yet here were Welshmen seeking to use the English aversion to partitive inheritance and bastardy to their own advantage. Bogo de Knovill, the King’s bailiff in Montgomery hotly denied that Rhys, who held his lands of the king and was thus in his favor, was a bastard nor his mother a harlot. The case was referred to the king’s court the 21st of May, 1280 however no assize court is recorded as having met that day. Because of this it is impossible to determine whether the brothers’ argument about Rhys Vychan’s parentage was ever settled. The next bastardy case is more complete.

At the first formal meeting of the assizes on the 2nd of February, 1281, a man named Gruffydd ab Einion and his five brothers, Maredudd, Einion, Owain, Hywel, and Dafydd, arrived in Oswestry to present a claim for their inheritance. The case they presented was simple: their father Einion ap Gruffydd had died seised of his lands in Langollen Fechan, Ystwyenant, Llwythdr, Hafodwen, Dolwen, Nancennin, Tregeriog and

¹⁹⁶ Davies, *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147*. 278-279.

Fig. 6.2
Lands claimed by Gruffydd ab Einion and his brothers

Nantyr.¹⁹⁸ Most of these holdings were located in the border zone between Shropshire and Denbeshire, although Dolwen, in the parish of Llaneilian-yn-Rhos, was located so far west it was almost in Gwynedd. They maintained that Owain ap Gruffydd ap Madog, who then occupied Nancennin, Tregeriog in Llangadwaladr Parish, and Nantyr in Llansanffraid Glyn Ceiriog Parish, did so unjustly. The same argument also applied to Llywelyn Vychan (ap Maredudd ap Madog), Owain's brother, who likewise occupied the rest of the lands they claimed. It seemed to be a simple case of determining whether Einion ap Gruffydd died seised.

The response made by defendants Owain ap Gruffydd and Llywelyn Vychan was anything but simple. They claimed that Einion was born a bastard and, in addition to that barrier to inheritance, was also a Cistercian monk.¹⁹⁹ Because of these factors, they argued, Gruffydd and his brothers had no legal claim to the properties in question. Owain and Llywelyn Vychan claimed to make this argument in accordance with Welsh law, arguing that the laws of Wales did not allow a bastard to inherit, and requested the case be heard under the Welsh Law of Cyfraith Hywel.²⁰⁰

¹⁹⁷ "#43 North Wales, with Dates of Commencement of Registers for Parishes Formed before 1832," (Canterbury: The Institute of Heraldic & Genealogical Studies, 1983). Used with permission.

¹⁹⁸ The locations of Ystwyenant, Hafodwen, and Nancennin are unknown.

¹⁹⁹ Einion *religionem intravit in ordinem Cisterciensem et ibidem professionem fecit*. Davies, *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147*. 257.

²⁰⁰ A bastard *secundum legem Walensicam aliquam hereditatem per descensum patris non debent optinere*. Additionally, the Welsh Law of Hywel Dda was often referred to as "the law called Cyfraith" (*secundum quod lex Walensica que vocatur keuereyth desiderat*). *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147*. 257.

These circumstances seem like an insurmountable barrier to Gruffydd and his brothers regaining their inheritance. But Gruffydd took it in stride; he pointed out that Einion had indeed married their mother and that, even though he was bastard, his sons were not. Gruffydd also argued that Einion's bastardy and the time he served as a Cistercian had no bearing on the case because, regardless of his past, he had been seised at his death. If Owain ap Maredudd and Llywelyn Vychan were correct in their interpretation of Welsh law then, Gruffydd noted, the case need not be heard under Welsh law.²⁰¹ He himself was Welsh, the son and heir of a Welshman, and the lands he and his brothers claimed were also in Wales. And yet, he had no difficulty in suggesting that the legal procedures that would best support his case be used.

Gruffydd, his brothers, and Owain ap Maredudd appeared in court again in October of 1280 to hear the judgement of jurors summoned from nearby parishes. They found that Einion ap Gruffydd had died seised of his lands in Nancennin and the bailiff was ordered to put Gruffydd and his brothers in seisin as soon as possible. The bailiff later came and complained that he was unable to do so because of the power of Llywelyn Vychan, brother of Owain, and his men. Llywelyn was willing to defy the court's ruling to maintain the lands in question in the hands of his family members.²⁰²

There is no further mention of Einion's bastardy or experience in religious orders in *The Welsh Assize Roll*. The very fact that the jury ruled on the question of seisin at death concerning Nancennin indicates that his unique circumstances had no bearing on

²⁰¹ Gruffydd argued *non est illa lex Walensica que vocatur Keuereyth in isto cusa observando*. *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147*. 257.

²⁰² *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147*. 305.

the outcome of the case. The brothers' suit against Llywelyn Vychan for the townships of Llangollen Fechan, Ystwennant, Llwythdr, Hafodwen, Dolwen, Tregeriog, and Nantyr remained undecided. Llywelyn avoided a judgement by failing to show up to defend his own position when the decision about Nancennin was delivered at Montgomery. Six months later he appeared at the court at Dulas near Hay and presented a writ to have his case heard in person by the king. Subsequently the case was moved from the assizes to King Edward I's court at Westminster a month from Easter in 1281. Further references to a land dispute between Llywelyn and the sons of Einion ap Gruffydd give few details beyond the extension of the case into the fall of that year.²⁰³

Both of these cases involved Welsh individuals putting forward certain meanings and interpretations of Welsh law when it served their purposes. Neither case correctly followed procedures *secundum legem Walensicam*, and the parties involved showed a limited familiarity with Welsh Law. This is contrast to the records of *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*. It may be that in the later years of the thirteenth century English courts had become so dominant in the March of Wales that the value of knowledge of the Law of Hywel Dda was diminishing.

In addition to cases where bastardy was a factor, there were also cases where inheritance was claimed through the female line. While it was true that English landholders preferred to leave their lands to their sons and, by the 1200s, their eldest son in particular, many Englishmen died leaving only female heirs. The early years of the thirteenth century saw many wealthy heiresses begin new dynasties built upon their

²⁰³ *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147*. 305, 318, 325, and 330.

fathers' property. It is surprising, then, that when both Adam de Montgomery and Maredudd ap Iorwerth put forward claims based upon the rights of their mothers they were answered by the legal question of whether property could pass through the female line.

In May of 1279 Adam de Montgomery claimed against Owain ap Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn the whole of the commote of Arwystli as his by right of inheritance. Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn, sometimes called the 'Last Prince of Powys', was a powerful presence in northern Montgomeryshire and throughout the border zone between that county and Shropshire. Owain was his eldest son and stood to inherit his lands and influence. But Adam was not without his own resources. He often served the king in Montgomery and claimed ancestral control over Arwystli going back three generations. He argued that his great-grandfather Hywel ab Ieuaf had been seised of the commote during the reign of King John. From Hywel the land had passed to his daughter Amice and from Amice to her own son Philip. Philip, in turn, was Adam's father and thus there was a clear line of inheritance.

Owain ap Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn replied that Amice had had brothers, men who now had living male heirs and whom, as such, were "nearer in blood than the issue of a woman."²⁰⁴ This was a claim much more in keeping with English customs and laws than those of the Welsh. It has been questioned how 'Welsh' the children of Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn actually were. Their mother was an Englishwoman, a le Strange from the family of the sheriff of Chester, and Owain's own wife was a Corbet from central Shropshire. And Gruffydd himself was known for his political waffling between

²⁰⁴ *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147. 275.*

Gwynedd and England until, after a failed coup attempt, he was solidified as a supporter of King Edward I. It is most likely that, regardless of his self-identification as English or Welsh, Owain had chosen this argument in the hope that it would work in his favor. In any case it did not work. Adam reminded the court that “according to Welsh law women are not silenced for the sake of male heirs” and Owain quickly abandoned this approach. The case soon became a series of court appearances and claims and counterclaims concerning the seisin of Hywel ab Ieuaf that extended into 1280.

Maredudd ap Iorwerth also faced questions about the legitimacy of inheritance through the female line when he also brought suit against Owain ap Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn, in this case concerning the manor of Talgarth. As in the previous case, Maredudd was a descendant of Hywel ab Ieuaf and claimed his inheritance through one of Hywel’s daughters, this time his daughter Gwenllian. From there the manor passed from Maredudd, her son, and on to another Gwenllian, this time her granddaughter. Finally, it passed from this Gwenllian to Maredudd ap Iorwerth.²⁰⁵

Owain once again made the argument that a claim should not be made through Gwenllian f. Hywel ab Ieuaf because she had brothers who, in turn, had their own male heirs. Additionally, he argued that Gwenllian had been a bastard daughter of Hywel. Maredudd and Owain met again in Montgomery on the morrow of St. John the Baptist, July 25, 1280. There it was decided that Maredudd’s claim was false and he was to be amerced in addition to losing any right to Talgarth.

The difference between this case and the case of Adam de Montgomery appears to be that Maredudd’s claim was through a bastard daughter and that claim could not

²⁰⁵ *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147. 278.*

compete with those of the heirs of Hywel's legitimate sons. Appeals to recourse according to either English or Welsh custom and law, in cases of bastardy and inheritance through the female line, appear to have been made without reference to the actual laws of Wales. Rather, these appeals were made to aid the individual in his quest to prove his right at the expense of his opponent.

Recovering Dower and Inheritance - The case of Angharad f. Owain ap Maredudd:²⁰⁶

In December of 1279 Angharad f. Owain ap Maredudd and her second husband, Sir Walter de Pedwardin, appeared before the Welsh Assize, then meeting in Montgomery, and asked that their civil case finally be resolved since for the last three years they had "by supplication to the king, made from Parliament to Parliament, prosecuted their right."²⁰⁷ Angharad and Sir Walter's case presents a good example of the struggles many mixed English-Welsh couples faced as they navigated the changing legal structures of the Welsh March in the final years of the Edwardian Conquest of Wales. The greatest of these struggles was the necessity of working with an amalgamation of English and Welsh inheritance and property laws while at the same time avoiding the legal loopholes and bureaucratic obstructions used by their opponents. Time was also a difficulty; as the Welsh Assize records show, complicated cases like Angharad and Sir Walter's were often bumped up to higher courts where they lay dormant for months or even years.

²⁰⁶ f. X serves to signify daughter of X, in much the same way that ap or ab X signify son of X.

²⁰⁷ Davies, *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147*. 286-287.

CENTRAL WALES

WITH DATES OF COMMENCEMENT OF REGISTERS FOR PARISHES FORMED BEFORE 1832

Fig. 6.3 Lands claimed by Angharad f. Owain²⁰⁸

²⁰⁸ "#42 Central Wales, with Dates of Commencement of Registers for Parishes Formed before 1832," (Canterbury: The Institute of Heraldic & Genealogical Studies, 1995). Used with permission.

This was true for the property suits brought by Angharad. During the conflict she was ejected from the dower lands of her first marriage by the men of Edward I. The king, in turn, had bestowed them, roughly comprising the commote of Anhuniog, on two of his lieutenants – Sir Payn de Chaworth and Lewis ap Gruffudd. Angharad's inheritance from her father was in the commote of Cedewain. Because of its strategic position along the border with Shropshire and its close proximity to English strongholds at Montgomery and Welshpool the land was keenly sought by both King Edward I and Llewelyn ap Gruffudd. In 1272-73 Angharad's vill of Dolforwyn and Aberbechan and the manor of Bahaithlon were occupied by Llewelyn's troops and he soon built a castle at Dolforwyn. Over the next few years the castle changed hands several times and when Angharad and Sir Walter initiated their claim for the return of these lands Dolforwyn Castle was firmly in the hands of the English.

As a Welshwoman, Angharad's dower and inheritance of these lands were, technically, legal contradictions. According to the *Law of Hywel Dda* women could not inherit property. This Welsh legal tradition, which dates back to the late tenth century, instead stipulated that a daughter's portion of the partible inheritance should be in movable goods alone. Land inheritance was divided among sons and other maternal and paternal male relatives to the fourth degree. While land was inherited in this way, it was still considered to be part of a larger kin-group holding. When a man passed on his land to his heirs what mattered was actually possession and usage of the land, rather than a modern concept of ownership. In this way, under Welsh law men could inherit land but not own it, and thus could not legally give lands to their wives as dower. A man's wife did, however, receive one-third of the compensation if her husband was killed, so once

again it is movable property that changes, rather than land. Under these circumstances it may seem that Angharad's situation was highly unusual, but that was not the case.

Throughout the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the Anglo-Norman and Welsh populations in the region energetically embraced the practice of intermarriage. For the Anglo-Normans, the most common way in which property was transferred was through inheritance. In Anglo-Norman England the genealogically closest heir was most likely to inherit. If there were multiple sons the eldest received the entire inheritance and by the 1130s families without sons divided property equally between daughters. Inheritance by heiress or heiresses was a frequent occurrence on the Welsh border. Therefore, when an Anglo-Norman man married Welshwoman he expected that she would eventually gain some land through inheritance, particularly if she was an only child or had no brothers. Acquisition of land through intermarriage was a tried and true tactic of the Normans and after 1066 they used it to great effect on both sides of the Welsh March.

Yet the system could not work if Welshwomen were prohibited from inheriting land. The result was that some adaptation of the Welsh legal system was necessary. While the twelfth century saw the first written redactions of the Welsh legal code, some elements of *Hywel Dda* were ignored in areas with highly mixed populations. It is difficult to pinpoint at exactly which point the Welsh brides of Anglo-Normans began to receive land inheritance, but by the mid-thirteenth century petitions regarding Welshwomen's inheritance often appear in Shropshire court records. Other elements of Welsh property law were also being adapted to fit with English Common Law. Some Welshmen dowered their wives with land, a process that could, if a woman were to become a widow and remarry, cause that land to be alienated and lost to the kin-group

forever. Land inheritance by Welsh sons was also becoming more permanent – while *Hywel Dda* stipulated that the land was ultimately owned by the kin-group and that reapportionment should be done when necessary to meet the needs of every family in the community, this practice was most common in the parts of Wales remote from English contact, where mixed marriages were not an issue.

By outlining these important adaptations of inheritance law I do not want to give the impression that the Welsh population along the border simply abandoned their Welsh legal traditions in favor of Common Law. Welsh law was cited frequently in English courts as *secundum leges et consuetudines Wallensicas* (according to Welsh law and tradition) and Welsh men and women often asked that their cases be judged in this way regardless of whether or not their opponents were Welsh and/or the lands in questions were actually in Wales. To the Welsh the law and custom of Wales could be applied to any person of Welsh heritage. This created some confusion because the English were much more likely to base legal jurisdiction on the physical location of the property in question. And, as will be seen below in the cases of Ralph and Matilda Boteler and John and Matilda Giffard, individuals chose to accept the form of jurisdiction most useful to their case.

Welsh law was most often used in relation to questions of tenure or seisin of land. Property in post-Norman Conquest England was held under a system of tenure based on some form of agreement between the landlord and the tenant. Usually that agreement consisted of an oath taken by the tenant to the landlord that included the promise of fee or service. The landlord, for his part, would acknowledge that the tenant was seised, or in legal possession, of the land. Often this acknowledgement was in the form of physically

removing his own property and himself from that land. In a land dispute an heir or heiress would have to prove that his or her father had been properly recognized as being seized upon his death. A majority of inheritance cases dealt with the question of whether the deceased had been in seisin of the property upon his or her death. Possession in Welsh law was based not on recognition of an oath but on by having occupied the land for at least four generations. Inheritance cases being judged under Welsh law often included references to the land having been held by the claimant's grandfather and great-grandfather.

Differing ideas about inheritance, jurisdiction, and the possession of land meant that mixed English-Welsh couples like Angharad and Sir Walter had to be familiar with the workings of both Welsh law and Common Law, or risk having their case dismissed because of a technicality. Angharad, as the widow of one Welshman and the daughter of another, could easily have had her case heard under Welsh law. Instead, she petitioned for the return of both her dower lands and her inheritance according to English law.

In February of 1277 Angharad brought a suit in the assize court at Oswestry to reclaim her dower lands in the commote of Anhuniog that were currently under the control of two of Edward I's lieutenants, Sir Payn de Chaworth and Lewis ap Gruffud (Lewis de la Pole, son of Gruffudd ap Gwynwynwyn, last Prince of Powys and ally of the king). Before the king's justices at Oswestry she argued that she should have right to her dower lands because her first husband had been seised in them at the time of his death. Thus she used the English legal concept of seisin to prove that her late Welsh husband had legal right to gift her with these lands. She had held them properly as her dower until

her ejection by Edward I's forces during the war. The case was accepted and a date was set for it to be heard. Angharad also had her husband Sir Walter de Pedwardin added as an advocate for her if necessary. This began a process that covered several years. From the beginning of 1278 to the end of 1289, Angharad and Walter would pursue justice from court to court.

On the Friday before Palm Sunday, April 8 in 1278, the case was heard at Builth by the king's justices Sir Walter de Hopton and Hywel ab Meurig. Angharad and Sir Walter petitioned again for the return of her dower but also that they regain the wardship of Angharad's son from her first marriage, Llewelyn ab Owain. Once again the argument for her dower rights was based upon her husband having been seised at the time of his death. She also argued for wardship, and thus control over her minor son's property, "as the law and custom of the country require."²⁰⁹ The king, as the defendant, was represented by William, the clerk of Sir Roger de Molis, who was the king's steward at Cardigan. William argued that the lands could not be returned because the king held them as pure demesne, Angharad's son Llewelyn having submitted them to him. Angharad and Sir Walter responded that it was impossible for Llewelyn to have legally submitted his lands to the king because he was still a minor. The court determined that the case must be heard before the king and rescheduled it for a month from Easter, May 17, 1278.²¹⁰

This is the last record we have of Angharad's battle to regain her dower and the wardship of her son. While there is evidence that she and Sir Walter continued to seek the

²⁰⁹ *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147. 243.*

²¹⁰ *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147. 241-242.*

Figure 6.4 Court Appearances of Angharad f. Owain, wife of Walter de Pedwardine by location and date²¹¹

²¹¹ Map created in 2018 using a template provided by Gis Visualizer

land she had inherited from her father, there is no way of knowing if she regained the lands given to her by her first husband. Given the location of Anhuniog and its distance from Angharad and Sir Walter's other properties and the vigor with which they pursued her inheritance in Cydewain I am inclined to think that she never regained her dower lands.

At the May 1278 court session in Westminster, where her case for Anhuniog had been referred, there is no mention of a verdict on her dower. She did, however, bring a suit to have the king return to her the lands she had inherited in Cydewain. While she claimed the entire cantref as her right the case focused specifically on three vills in Ucheldre, the vills of Dolforwyn and Aberbechan, and the manor of Bahaithlon. She argued that her father Owain ap Maredudd had been seised at the time of his death and that she was his direct heir. The court accepted the case and set a date for it to be heard.

On July 22nd, 1278 Angharad presented her case before the king's justices at Oswestry. She stated that she had been seised of the vills of Dolforwyn and Aberbechan when she was ejected by the soldiers of Llewelyn ap Gruffudd, Prince of Wales. Therefore, these lands should be returned to her. Angharad's claim to the manor of Bahaithlon demonstrates how much her family had embraced the Common Law rules for inheritance and subinfeudation. She detailed how Bahaithlon had been given to her maternal grandmother Julia as dower by her husband Maredudd. Julia had, in turn, enfeoffed her son Owain with the manor. Some time before his death Owain then enfeoffed his daughter Angharad. Thus, when it was taken by the soldiers of Gwynedd Bahaithlon had been under Angharad's control as tenant. Additionally, with Owain dead

the outright claim to the property passed, upon Julia's death, to Angharad as heir. In her claim for the manor of Bahaithlon then Angharad asserted that she had right to the property by both seisin and a history of occupation. Her argument for the rights to Dolforwyn and Aberbechan was much more straight forward as she had been both seised and in physical possession at the time of her ejection.

In response, the king had sent Bogo de Knovill to represent him with the following argument: that while her father had died seised of the property Angharad had never been seised herself. He argued that she had never taken possession of these vills because they were so quickly occupied by Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, Prince of Wales. Thus, Angharad had no grounds for bringing suit against the king. The court decided to set a later date for the final decision in the case, but that date wasn't recorded. The case had reached a murky stage – judging by similar cases from the *Welsh Assize* it should have been enough for the defense to admit that Angharad's father had died while seised and that she was his heir to verify her claim. Perhaps it was because the defendant was, after all, the king, that Bogo de Knovill tried to make an argument about the need for a formal recognition of seisin. As John Hudson has pointed out, when a family had been in possession of a particular piece of land for a long time a ceremony or physical transfer of possession was less important.²¹²

It was a year and a half before Angharad's case again appeared in the *Welsh Assizes*. On a Saturday in early December, 1279, Angharad and Sir Walter once again

²¹² Hudson, *The Formation of the English Common Law : Law and Society in England from the Norman Conquest to Magna Carta*. 88-89 & 95. *Land, Law, and Lordship in Anglo-Norman England*, Oxford Historical Monographs (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 16-22.

came before the king's justices in Montgomery. They repeated the details of her claim, this time emphasizing her right to the rest of Cydewain specifically excluding Dolforwyn, Aberbechan, and Bahaithlon manor. While this implies that the fates of these properties had been decided, it is unclear if they had been retained by the king or returned to Angharad. J. C. Davies noted in his critical edition of the *Welsh Assizes* that after the July 1278 hearing "the record of the case is almost indecipherable" and I have found no further mention of these properties beyond their exclusion in 1279.

Once again the king sent Bogo de Knovill as his representative, although this time he was joined by Sir Roger Mortimer. The defense once again denied Angharad's claim, this time arguing that according to Welsh law as heir she had to make her case to these lands within a year and a day of her original suit. This was a confusing argument because the time restriction of a year and a day was a requirement not of Welsh courts but of English ones. And as they were in an English court and Angharad had made no request that the case be heard under Welsh law, this appears as a somewhat desperate attempt by Bogo de Knovill and Sir Roger to find a legal loophole that would allow them to yet again postpone the case, or even have it dismissed for good. Angharad and Sir Walter responded by pointing out that they had attempted to settle the case but it had been delayed on one occasion by the representatives for the defense not showing up to court. Additionally, they had pursued the case at Oswestry and "by supplication to the king made from parliament to parliament, prosecuted their right."²¹³

Having spent the last few years pursuing a judgement against the king in vain, Angharad and Sir Walter then entered a new petition in which they transferred their claim

²¹³ Davies, *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147*. 286-87.

against the king to one against Sir Roger Mortimer. The king had granted Cydewain to Sir Roger and he was now in actual possession of the land. Angharad maintained that she had been in full seisin of Cydewain for three weeks after her father's death, thus negating a possible repeat of earlier arguments that she had never actually been seised, and then had been forcibly ejected from that land by Sir Roger. In this way Sir Roger had disseised her and thus he held Cydewain illegally. She also argued that by this action Sir Roger had deprived her of *leirwite* to the value of 30s. a year, *leirwite* being a fine for premarital sex in the cantref.²¹⁴ Angharad argued that she was used to a fermor levying the returns of his farm to her for her own use. In response Sir Roger denied having used force against Angharad and stated that since he had received the land by charter from the king, no case could be brought against him because he had not been the injuring party. Once again, the court postponed any judgement, rescheduling the case for three weeks from the following Easter, May 12, 1280.

And that is how the story ends – Angharad and Sir Walter do not appear again in the court records for the Welsh Assizes and the next extant documentation of the king's justices' activity in the region is from the 1330s. There is no way to tell what became of Angharad's inheritance, but what we can know is the challenges she faced as a Welshwoman seeking her inheritance, as a widow fighting for her dower, and as a resident of the Central March at the end of the last war between England and Wales. She was willing to repeatedly use the legal system available to her, even though her

²¹⁴ *Lierwite* differed from the fines for marriage collected in England (*Merchet*) and Wales (*Amobry*). Luke Owen Pike, "Chronicles & Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland During the Middle Ages," Google Books Edition ed., *Dear Books of the Reign of King Edward III Year XV* (London: HM Stationary Office, 1891). 285-286.

opponents were the king of England and his powerful supporters. Angharad's attempts to regain her lands provide us with a glimpse of the frustrations and challenges she faced as she navigated the legal complexities of the Central March.

Does Welsh law and Welsh tenure always apply to land in Wales? The cases of Ralph and Matilda le Boteler and John and Matilda Giffard:

As we saw in Chapter Five, in *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256* Welsh individuals could, and at times did, request legal disputes to be heard under Welsh law. Some English residents of Shropshire also referred to Welsh law when asking that the case against them be dismissed for being outside the jurisdiction of the English courts. These English and Welsh uses and working definitions of legal practice became increasingly complicated as the war between King Edward I and Gwynedd continued and ultimately shifted in England's favor. In particular, the question of the primacy of English or Welsh tenure in Wales was hotly debated. I have chosen the claim of Ralph and Matilda de Boteler against Owain ap Gruffydd ap Madog and the separate suits and countersuits between John and Matilda Giffard and Rhys ap Vychan and Morgan ap Maredudd to demonstrate this debate.

When the assize met on July 22, 1278 Ralph and Matilda de Boteler appeared and claimed the manor of Bangor and the advowson of its church as Matilda's right by inheritance. Matilda put forward that her grandfather, Hugh de Pauton, had been seised of the manor during the reign of King Henry III. From Hugh the land had passed to his son and heir William, and from William to Matilda as his nearest heir and daughter. She maintained that her father William had been seised of the land when he was ejected "by force and power of the Welsh" under the command of Owain's grandfather Madog and

²¹⁵ "#43 North Wales, with Dates of Commencement of Registers for Parishes Formed before 1832." Used with permission.

that he had held this land “as Englishry” or according to English tenure.²¹⁶ This meant that he held it by fee as a sargeantry of the landholder-in-chief, in this case the Bishop of Chester.

Owain responded with an appeal to both English and Welsh legal procedure. He maintained that, since the manor of Bangor was located in the land of Wales the case should be heard according to Welsh law and custom.²¹⁷ Additionally, since he held only a portion of the manor, the rest being held in part by his brothers, nephews, and other parceners, he asked whether the case could continue without these people in attendance, in keeping with Welsh law.²¹⁸ This was also a rule in English law and all writs were required to include all involved parties or specifically exclude them by, for example, only claiming against Owain the exact portion of the manor he held himself. The court agreed with this argument and rescheduled the case for the morrow of Michaelmas, September 30, 1278.

When the court resumed the case in September it was again deferred, this time until January of 1279. Ralph, Matilda, and Owain all came to reiterate their claims, but Owain’s parceners, even though they had been summoned, did not show. Once again Ralph and Matilda explained how the land should be Matilda’s by right of inheritance

²¹⁶ Davies, *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147*. 253-254.

²¹⁷ *Secundum legem et consuetudines Walensica et paratus erit Ius suum defendere et et eidem inde respondere per legem Walensiam que vocatur Keuereyth. The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147*. 253.

²¹⁸ *Quia si contingeret ipsum aliquot modo dictum tenementum admittere per Iudicium iidem participes sui predicti secundum legem Wallensicam in dampno secum conicarent. Et quia testum est quod lex Wallensica talis est. The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147*. 253.

from her father William. In response, and instead of citing legal technicalities, Owain countered that he held the land as barony from the king, as had his ancestors. This barony, he maintained, was held as Welshry, or in accordance with Welsh legal procedure, even though it was held of Edward I. His argument may seem contradictory but was in keeping with earlier cases in the *Welsh Assize Roll* in which Welsh individuals pointed out that the king had agreed to allow the law of Wales to continue to run in formerly Welsh territory, a promise that was maintained in the *Statute of Rhuddlan* Edward issued in 1284.

Legally, both Matilda de Boteler and Owain ap Gruffydd ap Madog had valid claims to Bangor. The question then was to determine which legal right, being from different legal systems, had primacy. Owain continued to insist that the case be heard under Welsh law and requested an inquiry by Welshmen into whether the manor was held in Englishry or Welshry. He made several appeals for verification *per homines Wallenses* in order that these men, being Welsh themselves and familiar with Welsh law, could testify before the court in favor of his right under the laws of Cyfraith Hywel. At the same time Matilda and Ralph continued to make their case according to the basic rules of English property law. Because of these complications the case was sent to be heard before the king in person, but Edward I was on the continent on the scheduled court date in May, and so the hearing was rescheduled for October of 1279.²¹⁹

²¹⁹ Owain was prepared to prove his claim *per homines Wallenses eiusdem tenement propinquiores prout lex Wallensica desiderat secundum quod curia consideraverit*. Additionally, Owain *per iusticiarios requisites si velit quod ista verificacio procedat habita medietate iuratorum de hominibus Wallensibus et medietate de englescheria vel quod eadem verificacio fiat per homines iuratos de marchia in medio existentes inter Englisheriam et Walescheriam. Qui dicit quod nullo modo set secundum*

Fig. 6.6
Court Appearances by Ralph and Matilda de Boteler by location and date²²⁰

legem Wallensicam per homines Wallenses verificacioni procedat. The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147. 254.

²²⁰ Map created in 2018 using a template provided by Gis Visualizer

The debate over seisin of the manor of Bangor continued into 1281 with little progress. Matilda and Ralph appointed attorneys to represent them while Owain was unable to attend several scheduled court sessions. While he was fined for not appearing at Oswestry in July of 1278, he sent representatives to request and pay the required fine to be excused from later sessions in October of 1280 and February and April of 1281.²²¹ The last mention of the case in the *Welsh Assize Roll* was made on the 25th of April in 1281, when Ralph and Matilda were given yet another day to have their case heard before the court. There is no record that the case was heard on that appointed day, a week from Trinity, June 9th, 1281 and no verdict is listed. Once again we are left with a debate over jurisdiction that was never resolved.

The final two suits in this study involved John Giffard and his wife Matilda concerning lands they claimed were their right in the county of Carmarthen in southwestern Wales. The first was a claim made by Morgan ap Maredudd and/or Rhys ap Maredudd for two parts of the commote of Hirfryn, with appurtenances, which he argued the Giffards held illegally. At Montgomery in July of 1279 Morgan ap Maredudd came and argued that he had a hereditary right to these two portions of Hirfryn because his father, Maradudd, had been seised of them at his death. John and Matilda, who themselves claimed it by Matilda's right from her father, Walter de Clifford,

²²¹ An excuse, called an *Essoin*, could be requested if the individual had a legitimate reason for missing his or her court date and had not defaulted multiple times in the past. An *Essoin* required a fee or a pledge.

See Appendix Six under the cases of Owain ap Gruffydd ap Madog or Appendix Seven for the courts at Montgomery on 10/06/1280, 02/16/1281, and 04/25/1281. *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147*. 304, 307, 318, and 320-21.

²²² "#44 South Wales, with Dates of Commencement of Registers for Parishes Formed before 1832," (Canterbury: The Institute of Heraldic & Genealogical Studies, 1998). Used with permission.

countered that since they held these lands not only as inheritance but also as a Barony directly from the king they ought not to answer without a writ in accordance with proper English legal procedure. Morgan, in turn, said he could prove that this portion of Hirfryn was held according to Welsh law. Once again, the question of which legal procedure and jurisdiction carried more weight.²²³

Both parties were directed to appear before the court again three weeks from Michaelmas in 1279. Thus began an ongoing process of appointing attorneys and arranging court dates until they arrived in Builth on July 10th, 1280. They had come to hear jurors give testimony, only to learn that the case was being postponed yet again, this time for a lack of jurors. Orders were issued to the bailiffs of the surrounding region to summon men again, this time to give testimony on July 29th. It is probable that Morgan ap Maredudd and John and Matilda remained in Builth for the interim two weeks.²²⁴

Something else happened at that July 10th court; the *Welsh Assize Roll* records the exact same circumstances and outcome for the case between John and Matilda and Morgan ap Maredudd, a Rhys ap Maredudd, and a Rhys Vychan. Rhys Vychan, discussed below, was also in the process of suing the Giffards for two parts of the commote of Hirfryn and later half of a third part of Hirfryn.²²⁵ To make things even more

²²³ *Secundum legem Walensicam clamat tenere et quod per legem Walensicam debeat teneri et non per Baroniam. The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147. 295.*

²²⁴ *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147. 298.*

²²⁵ See Appendices Six and Seven for Rhys Vychan and February 2nd, 1279, the date of the first record of Rhys' claim. *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147.*

complicated, this was the first record of a dispute between them and a Rhys ap Maredudd. Later court records would indicate that the Giffards were in the process of suing this Rhys for lands in Llandovery, Hirfryn, and Perfedd and, more specifically, for half of a third part of Hirfryn. It seems likely that the recorder has made some sort of error and conflated Morgan ap Maredudd with either or both Rhys ap Maredudd and Rhys Vychan.

My first thought was that Rhys Vychan's father could have been named Maredudd and that the court could be recording him in two different ways. However, it is stated on two different occasions that Rhys Vychan was the son of one Rhys Gryg ap Rhys Vychan.²²⁶ Additionally, when he was called to answer to a countersuit by the Giffards in April of 1281 Rhys Vychan claimed Rhys ap Maredudd as a parcener and argued that no decision about Hirfryn could be made without Rhys ap Maredudd's presence at court.²²⁷ If Rhys Vychan and Rhys ap Maredudd were indeed two different people, then it becomes more probable that Morgan ap Maredudd and Rhys ap Maredudd were the same. With the continuous entries about Rhys Vychan and the Giffards, it is not impossible that Morgan was transposed to Rhys in the text. Finally, the record from July 10th was the last time any dispute between Morgan ap Maredudd and John and Matilda Giffard was mentioned; all future references to the case involved Rhys rather than Morgan.

If we accept that Morgan was Rhys ap Maredudd, the case follows a much clearer path. A hearing was scheduled for January, February, and then April of 128. Rhys ap

²²⁶ *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147. 268 & 290.*

²²⁷ *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147. 321.*

Maredudd missed all three of these court dates,²²⁸ prompting the court, when he also did not appear in June, to rule that because of his defaults seisin would be recovered by John and Matilda. Rhys, in addition to losing any claim to Hirfryn, was also amerced a fine to the court. Interestingly, this was the second time a case in the *Welsh Assize Roll* was decided against a party because of default and not by any application of law, English or Welsh. No verdict was given on the question of jurisdiction in Hirfryn.²²⁹ Because of this legal jurisdiction and the primacy of English or Welsh tenure was left to be settled, at least partially, in the case between John and Matilda and Rhys Vychan.

At the court in Oswestry on the morrow of St. Hilary²³⁰ in 1279 the Giffards put forward a claim against Rhys Vychan for the Castle of Llandovery, its vill and

²²⁸ Rhys ap Maredudd did apply for an excuse from the April court, 04/25/1281, with an *Essoin* by Richard Chypham. However, in later sessions it is noted that he defaulted by not attending that day. *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147.* 323.

²²⁹ See Appendix Six for Isabella Mortimer v. Anian, Bishop of St. Asaph, 10/06/1279. *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147.* 296 & 328-29.

While this was the end of the court case between the Giffards and Rhys ap Maredudd, it was noted by the justices at the September 30th, 1281 court held at the Church of St. Michael near Elfael that seisin had not yet been returned to John and Matilda. Seisin had been hindered by a group of Rhys' men, including his steward Llywelyn ap Madog, and Gronw Goch, the constable of Dryswyln. *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147.* 332.

²³⁰ The 14th of January

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Fig 6.7
Court Appearances by John and Matilda Giffard in cases involving Morgan ap Maredudd, Rhys ap Maredudd, and Rhys Vychan, by location and date

²³¹ Map created in 2018 using a template provided by Gis Visualizer

appurtenances, and the commote of Perfedd. They argued that the land was Matilda's by right because it had descended to her as inheritance from her father. Directed to come again before the court on the 5th of February, the Giffards appeared and made a revised petition that dropped their claim to Llandovery Castle while still maintaining their claim to its vill. A second, and separate, claim was made for of Perfedd. Additionally, John and Matilda detailed their right to the whole of Hirfryn, which they currently held. The inclusion of Hirfryn was undoubtedly in response to a suit brought against them that same day by Rhys Vychan.

The Giffards' arguments for Matilda's right to Llandovery and Perfedd were based on the same claim: that Matilda's ancestor Walter de Clifford had been seised of these lands long ago, Llandovery since the reign of Henry III and Perfedd since Richard I had ruled. Through inheritance these lands had eventually passed into the right of Matilda as daughter and nearest heir. The circumstances of why Matilda was not in possession of Llandovery and Perfedd reflect the legal questions common to the tumultuous time of the Edwardian Conquest of Wales. They claimed that at some point during the reign of Henry III Walter de Clifford had bestowed custody of Llandovery on his bailiff, one Rhys Vychan, grandfather to the defendant. In subsequent years the bailiff has turned against the king's peace and supported Gwynedd during the war. Because of this he had kept control of Llandovery by force until he died. Llandovery then passed to his son Rhys Gryg and from him to the current Rhys Vychan. The Giffards also argued that many years past Walter de Clifford had been forcibly deprived of the commote of Perfedd by Rhys' ancestor, Hywel ap Maredudd. From Hywel the land had descended to Rhys

Vychan by hereditary right, perhaps through his mother's family unless Hywel had been an ancestor of the Rhys' grandfather, Rhys Vychan.²³²

Rhys Vychan responded to these claims with arguments based on legal jurisdiction and form of tenure. He began by putting forward that he held Perfedd by right, according to Welsh law (*secundum legem Wallensicam*). Further, Edward I and Llywelyn, Prince of Wales, had made a compact that the law and custom of Wales would continue to run in lands that were considered to be, geographically, in Wales.²³³ This was the same argument he made in his suit initiated that same day against John and Matilda for the right to two parts of Hirfryn. The question of deciding these cases by English or Welsh law continued through the next three years as John and Matilda argued for Perfedd and Rhys Vychan sought Hirfryn.²³⁴

Rhys' initial response to the claim for Llandovery was that he did not hold the tenements in question. This was quickly countered by John and Matilda who argued that since Rhys held them in seisin of the king he was the tenant and thus could answer their suit. Abandoning that approach in December of 1279, Rhys continued to make arguments based on legal questions and technicalities. First, he maintained that if he had to answer the suit it should be under Welsh law and in a Welsh court because the lands in question

²³² Davies, *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147*. 268-270.

²³³ Rhys said *quod est condicionis Wallenscise unde cum dominus Rex sibi et aliis hominibus eiusdem condicionis concessit leges suas et consuetudines Wallenscicas per formam composicionis inter ipsum dominum regem Lewelinum principem Wallie firmatam petit quod secundum eandem legem possit ius suum defendere*. *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147*. 269.

²³⁴ Rhys continued his claim for "two parts of Hirfryn" into 1282 while Matilda and John shifted their claim for Hirfryn from "two parts" to "half the third part" in early 1281. *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147*. 321, 331 & 338.

were in Carmarthen on the western coastline of Wales. John and Matilda countered with the opposite; that they held the land as a Marcher Barony of the King in-chief and thus the case must be heard in the king's court under English common law (*secundum legem commune Anglie*).²³⁵ When the court ruled in July of 1280 that the case should indeed, as a Marcher Barony, be heard by the English legal system, he changed tactics one again. This time he noted that English law required that the case be brought by a king's writ, which the Giffards had not purchased. Here Rhys, having been thwarted in his pursuit of his claim under Welsh law, used an English legal technicality to continue to delay judgement. Because the same decision on jurisdiction had been made in the case for Perfedd a few months earlier, he used the same technicality in that case as well.²³⁶ Rhys later further delayed the cases for Llandovery and Hirfryn by making similar arguments, asking for a viewing of Llandovery by the men of Carmarthen and requesting that the court meet closer to that region so that locals could testify on his behalf.²³⁷

The debate over the primacy of Welsh legal jurisdiction or the rights of a Marcher Barony had been settled. Despite the compact of Edward I and Llywelyn, Prince of Wales and in contradiction to the 1284 *Statute of Rhuddlan*, Welsh law was superseded in Wales, at least for those who held their lands as a Barony of the king. These men and women were middling- to high-elites who held large tracts of land comprised of multiple parishes and dozens of hamlets, townships, and farms. John and Matilda Giffard held whole commotes and some, such as Gilbert de Clare the Earl of Gloucester, claimed

²³⁵ See Appendix Seven for 12/02/1279.

²³⁶ Davies, *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147*. 289-291.

²³⁷ *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147*. 327-28.

whole regions of Welsh territory. Their opponents in many cases were also elites, the former local and regional lords and kin-group leaders of Wales.

And yet, the cases heard by the Welsh assizes had bearing on the entirety of Wales. Landholders, and the particulars of how they held their lands, could have a large impact on the lives and livelihoods of their tenants and retainers. Some claims to Welsh law and custom were upheld, as in the decision that bastardy had no bearing on the claims of Gruffydd ab Einion and his brothers. Others used whatever bits of both legal systems they could to promote their rights, even if it meant a Welshman claiming that Welsh law did not apply to his case while his English opponents said it did.²³⁸ The suits detailed in the *Welsh Assize Roll* have provided, once again, evidence of intermarriage between the peoples of England and Wales and support for the argument that the Welsh understood the laws of Hywel Dda, often sought to have them applied in the same ways they had been used in their grandparents lifetime, and were willing to manipulate their suit or defense based on which legal procedures were most likely to support their side of the story.

²³⁸ *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147.* 285-86.

CONCLUSION

The stated purpose of this study was to explain how the choices of individuals and families in the Central March to choose whether to claim a English or Welsh identities reflected the legal and cultural realities of living in a multicultural region, rather than the prescribed generalized identity placed upon the Welsh as a people. Research of genealogical records has proven that many individuals living along the border zone married their sons and daughters to the sons and daughters of their neighbors, regardless of cultural heritage and identity. Legal proceedings also provide evidence that mixed English and Welsh marriages took place frequently throughout the thirteenth century. Finally, the legal records preserved in *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256* and the *Welsh Assize Roll* clearly demonstrate that many individuals considered themselves or their neighbors to be Welsh based on their names, their background, their presence in Wales, or their claims to Welsh legal jurisdiction.

Welsh identity, as detailed in religious and governmental correspondence and popular literature, such as the writings of Gerald of Wales, was that of a people who were wild and brash, craven and irresponsible. A people to be admired for their savage authenticity and despised for their lack of civilization. The descriptions Gerald gives of the Welsh match the prevailing humoral understanding of difference in the medieval world. The Welsh, in keeping with their mythological roots, were this way because of their hot Trojan blood. They were also a product of their home, a ragged land of mountain ridges and extreme valleys. It is not surprising that this land was the place the Pearl poet chose as the home of the Green Knight and the site of his final confrontation with Sir Gawain.²³⁹

²³⁹ Sir Gawain sought his challenger in the Wirral, an area of northern Wales between Chester and Gwynedd. Marie Borroff, ed. *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight, Patience, and Pearl: Verse Translation* (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 2001).

And yet, this idea of “wild Welshness” was in no way reflected by the ways in which Central Marcher communities and individuals interacted with each other. The intermarried, they opposed and supported each other in court, they went through the same natural tragedies and the same wars. Montgomery, an English outpost in the Welsh part of the March, was burned several times in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, a tragedy endured by its entire population, both English and Welsh. Both populations shared the same lived experience.

So what, then, did it mean to be Welsh? As I have argued above, many Welsh individuals in the Central March appear to have embraced their heritage by naming their children Welsh names, even when they lived in Shropshire. But this cannot be taken as an absolute of solidarity with Wales itself – names could be chosen to signify many things, including friendship, and a fair number of individuals with English names had at least one parent with a Welsh name. The same was true of Welsh legal identity. The historically universal application of the law of Hywel Dda in Wales combined with the frequent requests for the application of Welsh law and custom in English courts provide ample evidence for the existence of a collective Welsh legal identity, one that could be claimed by all Welsh individuals no matter where they were. And still this legal identity was not monolithic; many people sought recourse to Welsh law when they believed it would be to their benefit. The suggestion by the representatives of Edward I that Welsh law be used in his court battle with Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn, last Prince of Powys, makes this clear. If Welsh law could help the King, he would use it. Gruffydd’s response that Welsh law did not apply in this case was made for the same reasons.²⁴⁰

The result of frequent multicultural marriages was that by the thirteenth century many individuals could make valid claims to either legal system and traditional customs. Historical identity blurred to the point that, for some families, it was nearly indeterminate. Self-identification as English or Welsh became a choice, not a cultural mandate. Some chose to fully

²⁴⁰ Davies, *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147*. 285-286.

embrace one history or the other, as if often seen in the United States today when second or third generation Americans begin to strongly self-identify with the culture and history of their grandparents in the “home country”. One only has to look at the self-defined Irish American communities in places such as Boston to see that this is true.

As England and Wales moved on into the fourteenth century, Wales now officially incorporated into the English nation, identities continued to form and diverge. Some families chose to identify with the status quo and embrace a new English identity that included the peoples of Wales. Others chose to emphasize the Welsh aspects of their heritage, sparking the formation of a sense of Welsh nationalism. It is no wonder a resurgence of Welsh vernacular literature took place at the same time.

In the wake of the Owain Glyn Dŵr Rebellion that began in 1400, the final push for Welsh independence until the nineteenth century, the English became concerned about a full Welsh revolt. In a panic Parliament, which had no Welsh members, passed extreme measures to suppress action by the people they termed to be Welsh. Their definition of a Welshman, as described in the *Statutes of Wales*, was a man who had “wholly been born in Wales and whose mother and father had been born there as well.”²⁴¹ Considering how many English and Welsh mixed marriages had been made in the last two centuries, this geographical definition of “Welshness” did not encompass the breadth of Welsh identity. Under this definition, these men could no longer serve as officials and could not purchase land in England or in “English” towns in Wales. In a decision that had the potential for drastic consequences for the governance and economy of Welsh towns, no Welshman could be a burgess or “have franchise with the English burgesses.”²⁴² They could not hold castles, man town walls, or carry weapons outside their homes. Even travelling poets and troubadours were banned for purportedly spreading Glyn Dŵr

²⁴¹ Ivor Bowen, ed. *The Statutes of Wales* (London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1908). 34.

²⁴² *The Statutes of Wales*. 33-34.

propaganda.²⁴³ And finally, Parliament announced that no dispute involving an English individual could be heard under any law but English Common law.

Welshmen were not the only ones facing restrictions. Parliament also issued limitations on Englishmen who had, or might in the future, marry Welshwomen. According to a statute issued in 1402, no Englishman with a Welsh wife could hold office or serve as a burgess if she had any connections to any individuals involved with the rebellion, or any Welsh wife married after the beginning of the rebellion, nor any Welsh wife in the future. These Welshwomen were considered to have too much potential influence over their husbands for them to be trustworthy.²⁴⁴

To my knowledge there has not been an extensive study on the impact of these legal changes on Welsh concepts of identity and personal choices of self-identification. In the future I plan to expand my own work by looking into the available fourteenth- and fifteenth-century records and once again asking the questions: “Who is a Welshperson” and “How did s/he interpret and act upon self-identification.”

²⁴³ As Griffiths points out, this ban was never effectively put in place. Ralph Alan Griffiths, "Owain Glyndwr and the Siege of Coity Castle, 1404-1405," *Morgannwg: Transactions of the Glamorgan Local History Society* 45 (2001). 10.

²⁴⁴ Bowen, *The Statutes of Wales*. 34-36.

APPENDIX ONE
FAMILY/KIN-GROUP/LOCATION DATABASE FROM *WELSH GENEALOGIES: AD 300-1400*²³³

Appendix One is a collection of data gleaned from Peter Bartrum's *Welsh Genealogies: AD 300-1400*. This collection fills 8 volumes and its entirety is not included here.

Instead, I have chosen to limit my discussion and analysis to the families and kin-groups that were located in either Montgomeryshire or Shropshire. Below Welsh individuals are identified by name, family or kin-group, and location by both parish and cantref. The following data has proven to be a useful reference when determining family connections, as can be seen in Chapter Three.

A brief note on generation notations – Bartrum has chosen to group individuals by generation, especially when specific dates for birth and death are unknown. The listed generations, as (1), roughly correspond to the following dates:

(0) = 1000	(8) = 1270
(1) = 1030	(9) = 1300
(2) = 1070	(10) = 1330
(3) = 1100	(11) = 1370
(4) = 1130	(12) = 1400
(5) = 1170	(13) = 1430
(6) = 1200	(14) = 1470
(7) = 1230	(15) = 1500

²³³ Bartrum, *Welsh Genealogies: Ad 300-1400*.

Individual/Generation	Family/Clan	Location	Cantref	Citation	Source	Notes
Adam Turberville (7)	Turberville	Gwernvale		925[4]	LPM 450	Note - "most of the descendants of Adam Turberville seem to have dropped the surname"
Adda ap Hywel of Henfaes, Ceri (11)	Cynfelyn ap Dollfyn	Henfaes	Ceri	226[7]		
Adda ap Madog ap Maredudd of Ceri (7)	Elystan Gloddydd		Ceri	388[35]	E 280	
Adda ap Meurig ap Cynwrig (8)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Ystrad Marchell/Swydd Ym		489[2]	Lit. Wall. 109,110	Note - Official of Powys in Swydd Ystrad Marchell
Adda Ddu ap Gruffudd ap Maredudd (9)	Cynfelyn ap Dollfyn		Ceri	226[7]	RV 413	
Adda Fawr (6)	Adda Fawr	Genau'r-glyn		5/[1]	Wrex. 172,LD ii.27	
Adda of Dol-goch (7)	Genilin	Dol-goch		7/[3]		
Adda of Mochnant (6)	Adda of Mochnant		Mochnant	8/[1]		
Aeddan ap Gwaithfoed of Gwent (4)	Gwaithfoed	Grosmont		469[1]		m. NN f. Sir John Russel of Kentchurch
Aer Ddu (11)	Gruffudd Wyn	Llanloddian		468[1]		
Alice f. Philip ap Hywel ap Ieuan Fychan (14)	Rhys Goch of Ystrad Yw	Abergavenny		812[7]		
Alice f. Philip ap Hywel ap Ieuan Fychan (14)	Rhys Goch of Ystrad Yw	Llanddewi Rhydderch		812[7]		
Alo ap Rhiwallon Fychan ap Rhiwallon Llwyd (8)	Morgan Hir	Trefnant		720[2]	LD.I.320	
Alwyn f. John of Walterston s. Philip (13)	Fflio	Walterstone	Ewias	412/[1]		
Angharad & Margred f. Ieuan Gilbert ap Gilbert Ddu (13)	Wynston	Frodesley		933[1]		
Angharad & Myfanwy f. Dafydd Fychan ap Dafydd (10)	Cynfelyn ap Dollfyn	Manafon	Cedewain	222[3]		
Angharad f. Ieuan ap Ithel (12)	Edwin	Glyn Myfyr		291/[20]		
Angharad f. Ieuan ap Ithel (12)	Edwin	Hirddol		291/[20]		
Angharad f. Ieuan ap Ithel (12)	Edwin	Llanfinhangel		291/[20]		
Annes f. Einion Fychan of Mochdre (8)	Elystan Gloddydd	Mochdre	Ceri	397[44]		
Annes f. Rhys ap Hywel (14?)	Bledydd ap Cynfyn	Is Gwyrfaï		67/[40]		
Annes f. Rhys ap Hywel (14?)	Bledydd ap Cynfyn	Llanrug (?)		67/[40]		
Annes f. Rhys ap Hywel (14?)	Bledydd ap Cynfyn	Rug/Y Rug	Edeirnion	67/[40]		
Aron ap Paen ap Ioe (1)	Padriarc	Cwm Aron		729[1]	Ch. 3.12	
Arthen ap Cynfyn (5)	Rhys Goch of Ystrad Yw	Ynys Allan	Meisgyn	812[7]	LPM 515	
Arthur ap Rhys ap Llywelyn (15)	Edwin	Cefn		291/[20]		
Arthur ap Rhys ap Llywelyn (15)	Edwin	Is Dulas		291/[20]		
Arthur ap Rhys ap Llywelyn (15)	Edwin	Wicwer		291/[20]		
Bedo ap (?) ap Jenkin ap Ieuan Caereinion (13)	Idnerth Benfras	Llanwddyn	Mochnant Uwch Rhaeadr	540[9]		m. Gwenll f. Ien ap M'dd ap M'dd Ff of Trawsfynydd
Bedo ap (?) ap Jenkin ap Ieuan Caereinion (13)	Idnerth Benfras	Rhiwargor		540[9]		m. Gwenll f. Ien ap M'dd ap M'dd Ff of Trawsfynydd
Bedo ap Dafydd ap Hywel (13)	Elystan Gloddydd	Llanwrthwl	Buellt	370[17]		
Bedo ap Deio Fychan ap Hywel (12)	Idnerth Benfras	Llanwddyn	Mochnant Uwch Rhaeadr	533[2]		
Bedo ap Deio Fychan ap Hywel (12)	Idnerth Benfras	Mochnant Uwch Rhaeadr	Mochnant	533[2]		

Bedo ap Gruffudd ap Maredudd (12)	Meliir Gryg	Tregynon	Cedewain	708[4]	Note - inherit through mother NN f. Ieuan Foel ap Gr. Ab Ynyr of Maesyblowty, Tregynon?
Bedo ap Gwilym ap Llywelyn (10)	Kiliminton	Llanieuan		577[1]	
Bedo ap Hywel (Fychan) ap Cadwgon ap Hywel Fychan (12)	Rhys ap Tewdwr	Bleddfach	Maelienydd	796[21]	
Bedo ap Meurig Cwch/Goch (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Cyfronnydd	Caereinion	63/[36]	
Bedo ap Meurig Cwch/Goch (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Cyfronnydd Castell	Caereinion	63/[36]	
Bedo Gwyn ap Llywelyn (13)	Adda Fawr	Llanerfyl	Caereinion	5/[1]	
Bedo or Maredudd ap Deio (12)	Aleth	Tal-y-Uyn		19/[7]	
Bedo or Maredudd ap Deio (12)	Aleth	Ystumanner		19/[7]	
Bevan ap Ieuan ap Llywelyn (15)	Aleth	Derllys		21/[9]	
Bevan ap Ieuan ap Llywelyn (15)	Aleth		Carmarthen	21/[9]	
Bleddyn ap Owain Brogyntyn (5)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Dimmael		47/[20]	
Cadwaladr ap Dafydd ap John Goch (13)	Elystan Glodrydd	Newtown	Cedewain	401[48]	Note - Cadwalader family of Newtown
Cadwaladr ap Ieuan ap Llywelyn ap Tudur ap Gruffudd of Hurdley (12)	William of Elbeth	Bishop's Castle		931[3]	
Cadwaladr ap Ieuan ap Llywelyn ap Tudur ap Gruffudd of Hurdley (12)	William of Elbeth	Broughton	Salop	931[3]	
Cadwaladr ap Meurig s. Sirt Robert of Brompton (7)	William of Elbeth	Bachelldre		932[4]	
Cadwaladr ap Sir Gruffudd Vaughan of Broniarth (12)	Gwenwys	Cegidfa		481[3]	
Cadwaladr ap Sir Gruffudd Vaughan of Broniarth (12)	Gwenwys	Maesmor		481[3]	
Cadwallon ap Hywel ap Madog of Croesgynon (8?)	Elystan Glodrydd	Llananno	Maelienydd	377[24]	SF 163
Cadwallon ap Madog ab Idnerth (3)	Elystan Glodrydd		Maelienydd	386[33]	
Cadwallon ap Madog ap Maelgwn Ieuanic (sp) (7)	Elystan Glodrydd		Maelienydd	386[33]	LD.iii.332, SE 5, Monms 5
Cadwgon ap Gronwy of Hentfachau (7)	Rhirid ap Rhiwallon	Ystrad Fflur		7[1]	Harl. 1143 No. 115
Cadwgon ap Hywel ap Madog of Croesgynon (8)	Elystan Glodrydd	Heyop		377[24]	SF 163
Cadwgon ap Llywarch (5)	Llywarch ap Bran	Plas Coch		597[6]	PAC 390
Cadwgon ap Madog ap Cadwgon ap Bleddyn (4) (?)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Nannau		73/[46]	D 49, G 140
Cadwgon ap Philip Dorddu (10)	Elystan Glodrydd	Trallwng-byr		383[30]	Note - later sold his part of Trallwng-byr to his brother Gruffudd Ddwn
Cadwgon Ddu ap Dafydd ap Ieuan Fychan (12)	Elystan Glodrydd		Elfael	378[25]	
Cadwgon Fychan ap Philip ap Cadwgon ap Philip Dorddu (12)	Elystan Glodrydd	Cwmteuddwr		383[30]	
Cadwgon Fychan ap Philip ap Cadwgon ap Philip Dorddu (12)	Elystan Glodrydd	Llandderi Ystradenni (sp)	Maelienydd	383[30]	
Cadwgon Fychan ap Philip ap Cadwgon ap Philip Dorddu (12)	Elystan Glodrydd	Llansanffraid		383[30]	
Caradog Wyndod ap Caradog Goch (5)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Llanerch Hudol		63/[36]	G 64
Caradog Wyndod ap Caradog Goch (5)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Trewern		63/[36]	RV 298

Catherine f. John Forden ap Gruffudd Forden 'the younger' (13)	William of Elbeth	Forden			932[4]		m. Walter Hoby of Radnor
Catherine f. John Forden ap Gruffudd Forden 'the younger' (13)	William of Elbeth	Gorddwr			932[4]		m. Walter Hoby of Radnor
Catrin f. Dafydd ap Einion ap Ieuan ap Madog (13)	Llawr Grach	Llanfair		Caereinion	580[3]		m. Ieuan Llwyd ap Ien ap Madog of Pen-Tyrch
Catrin f. Dafydd ap Einion ap Ieuan ap Madog (13)	Llawr Grach	Pen-tyrch			580[3]		
Catrin f. Lewys ap Dafydd ap Llywelyn Hirfain (15)	Gruffudd Frasiwyd	Pwll-glas				PF.v.60	
Catrin f. Lewys ap Dafydd ap Llywelyn Hirfain (15)	Gruffudd Frasiwyd	Trefglwys		Anwystli		PF.v.60	
Celynin ap Rhirid (7)	Aleth	Llwydiarth			17/[5]	L. 1292 ²	
Cogfran Gawr (Ogrfan Gawr?) (8)	Cogfren	Knighton		Maelienydd	159/[1]	Wm of Worcester's <i>Itinerary</i> 1778 ed p. 320, Llanstephan MS 56 p. 1, <i>Owen Pembroke</i> ii.332, <i>Y Cymmador</i> 27 (1917) . 148-9	
Cogfran Gawr (Ogrfan Gawr?) (8)	Cogfren	Knucklas Castle		Salop (?)	159/[1]	Wm of Worcester's <i>Itinerary</i> 1778 ed p. 320, Llanstephan MS 56 p. 1, <i>Owen Pembroke</i> ii.332, <i>Y Cymmador</i> 27 (1917) . 148-10	
Cuhelyn ap Rhun (6)	Bledlyn ap Cynfyn	Llansilin		Cynllaith	34/[7]	LD.i.290n.	s. Elizabeth d. John Strange of Knockin
Cyfneth ap Iddon Galed o'r Fron-goch, Llanymynch (4)	Mael Maelienydd	Llwyntidman			655[1]	LO 161	
Dafydd ab Einion Llwyd (11)	Elystan Glodrydd	Rhaeadr			368[15]		
Dafydd ab Einws ap Einws of Eglwysegi	Bledlyn ap Cynfyn	Eglwysegi			45/[18]		
Dafydd Aber (10)	Dafydd Aber	Blodwel		Caereinion	231/[1]	L 65, L 216, P 283, P 323	
Dafydd ap Dafydd Goch ap Maredudd of Rhaeadr Gwy & Cwnteuddwr (13)	Elystan Glodrydd	Cwnteuddwr			368[15]	RA 171	
Dafydd ap Dafydd Goch ap Maredudd of Rhaeadr Gwy & Cwnteuddwr (13)	Elystan Glodrydd	Rhaeadr Gwy			368[15]	K 204	
Dafydd ap Dafydd Goch ap Gruffudd ap Ien ap Cad' (13)	Philip ab Uchdrud	Tirymynech			733[1]		
Dafydd ap Einion ap Cadwgon Sarff (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Deuddwr			494[7]		
Dafydd ap Einion ap Cadwgon Sarff (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Llandrinio			494[7]		
Dafydd ap Einion ap Hywel of Mochdre (11)	Elystan Glodrydd	Drenewydd/o'r Drenewydd			398[45]		
Dafydd ap Gruffudd ap Deio ap Gruffudd Wyn of Llanloddian Uchaf (13)	Gruffudd Wyn	Llanfair		Caereinion	468[1]		
Dafydd ap Gruffudd ap Deio ap Gruffudd Wyn of Llanloddian Uchaf (13)	Gruffudd Wyn	Llanloddian Uchaf			468[1]		

Dafydd ap Gruffudd ap Ieuan (12)	Gwenwys	Alberbury	482[4]		Note - Wollaston through mother? S. Margred or Pernel d. Reinold Pigot of Wollaston
Dafydd ap Gruffudd ap Ieuan (12)	Gwenwys	Wollaston	482[4]		
Dafydd ap Gruffudd ap Llywelyn (12)	Idnerth Benfras		539[8]	Edeirnion	
Dafydd ap Gruffudd ap Madog (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Byn/Y Bryn	66/[39]		
Dafydd ap Gruffudd ap Madog (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Llangblodwel	66/[39]		
Dafydd ap Huw (12)	Aleth	Gorddwr	19/[7]		
Dafydd ap Huw (12)	Aleth	Trewern	19/[7]		
Dafydd ap Hywel ap Ieuan (13)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Ystrad Marchell	494[7]		Note - through son & daughter
Dafydd ap Hywel ap Madog of Croesgynon (8?)	Elystan Glodnydd	Cwmgwanar	377[24]	SF 163	
Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Dafydd (14)	Meilir Gryg	Gwernybuarth	711[7]	Ha 472	Note - "Y plas yn ymyl Lidiard Maes-y-Wren rwing Llandyssul a Llanrewic/Llanmerewig"
Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Dafydd (14)	Meilir Gryg	Llandysul	711[7]	Ha 472	Note - "Y plas yn ymyl Lidiard Maes-y-Wren rwing Llandyssul a Llanrewic/Llanmerewig"
Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Hywel Ceri (13)	Elystan Glodnydd	Llanfihangel Nant Melan	377[24]		
Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Hywel Ceri (13)	Elystan Glodnydd	Lythfynwg	377[24]		
Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Rhirid (14)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Cegidfa	494[7]		
Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Rhirid Foel of Blodwel (10)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Blodwel	72/[45]	H 766	
Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Y Gwyn Llwyd ap Dafydd (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Llandrillo	54/[27]		
Dafydd ap Ieuan Fychan ap Ieuan Cumri ap Robert Fychan of Brompton (12)	William of Elbeth	Churchstoke	930[2]		
Dafydd ap Ieuan Fychan ap Ieuan Cumri ap Robert Fychan of Brompton (12)	William of Elbeth	Hyssington	930[2]		
Dafydd ap Ieuan Fychan ap Ieuan Cumri ap Robert Fychan of Brompton (12)	William of Elbeth	Mucklewick	930[2]		Note - Brook family of Mucklewick
Dafydd ap Ieuan Llwyd ap Iolyn (11)	Mael Maelienydd	Llansanffraid y Mechain	657[3]		
Dafydd ap Iorwerth ap Y Teg Fadog (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Llandrillo	55/[28]		
Dafydd ap Iorwerth ap Y Teg Fadog (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Y Faerdref Isaf	55/[28]		
Dafydd ap Madog ap Dafydd Aber of Blodwel, Caereinion	Dafydd Aber	Llanfair		LD.i.312	s. Madog, Burgess of Welshpool 1407
Dafydd ap Madog ap Dafydd Aber of Blodwel, Caereinion	Dafydd Aber	Llethrneuadd		LD.i.312	s. Madog, Burgess of Welshpool 1406
Dafydd ap Maredudd (3)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Burgedin	62/[35]	LD.i.321	
Dafydd ap Maredudd (3)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Main/Y Main	62/[35]	LD.i.322	
Dafydd ap Maredudd (3)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Whittington	62/[35]	LD.i.320	
Dafydd ap Maredudd ap Gwyn ap Gruffudd (6)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Cegidfa	495[8]		

Dafydd ap Morus ap Madog of Mochdre (12)	Elystan Glodrydd	Llanfihangel y Ngheri		400[47]		m. Elizabeth d. John Silk
Dafydd ap Owain Cyfeiliog (14)	Seisyll	Albrightlee	Salop	837[7]		
Dafydd ap Philip ap Thomas of Llansanffraid (12)	Godwin	Abergavenny		424[7]		m. Catrin f. Rober Vaughn of Tretwr
Dafydd ap Philip ap Thomas of Llansanffraid (12)	Godwin	Llan-arth		424[7]		m. Catrin f. Rober Vaughn of Tretwr
Dafydd ap Philip ap Thomas of Llansanffraid (12)	Godwin	Llansanffraid		424[7]		m. Catrin f. Rober Vaughn of Tretwr
Dafydd ap Rhys ap Ieuan (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Cymer		52/[25]	Family of Wynne p. 5	
Dafydd ap Rhys ap Ieuan (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Llangar	Edeirnion	52/[25]	Family of Wynne p. 5	
Dafydd ap Rhys ap Llowdden (12)	Llowdden	Nantmel	Gwrtheyrnion	589[7]		
Dafydd ap Robert ap Bedo Gwyn (15)	Rhys ap Tewdwr	Llanellwedd	Elfael Uwch Mynydd	796[21]	K 206	
Dafydd ap Tudur o'r Dwyfán ap Owain Fychan (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Dwyfán		49/[22]		
Dafydd ap Tudur o'r Dwyfán ap Owain Fychan (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Llanfihangel Glyn Myfyr		49/[22]		
Dafydd ap Tudur o'r Dwyfán ap Owain Fychan (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Llangwm Dinmael		49/[22]		
Dafydd ap Tudur o'r Dwyfán ap Owain Fychan (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Llysan		49/[22]		
Dafydd Bedo ap Maredudd ap Hywel Fain of Beili'rbyn-glas (12)	Hywel Fain	Llythynwg		524[1]		
Dafydd Bedo ap Maredudd ap Hywel Fain of Beili'rbyn-glas (12)	Hywel Fain	Pencraig		524[1]		
Dafydd Ddu	Dafydd Ddu	Aber		235/[1]	H 193a, 819G	
Dafydd Ddu	Dafydd Ddu	Aberriw	Cedewain	235/[1]	L 238	
Dafydd Deg ap Ieuan ap Maredudd (13)	Seisyll	Llanbryn-mair	Cyfeiliog	836[6]		
Dafydd Dwn ap Maredudd ap Henry Dwnn of Croesallgwn (12)	Llywelyn ap Gwrgan	Gwestydd		616[2]		
Dafydd Dwn ap Maredudd ap Henry Dwnn of Croesallgwn (12)	Llywelyn ap Gwrgan	Llanllwchaearn	Cedewain	616[2]		
Dafydd Dwn ap Maredudd ap Henry Dwnn of Croesallgwn (12)	Llywelyn ap Gwrgan		Powys	616[2]		Note - went to Powys
Dafydd Fychan ap Dafydd ap Cadwgon ap Philip Dorddu (12)	Elystan Glodrydd	Llanbister	Maelienydd	383[30]		
Dafydd Fychan ap Dafydd ap Cadwgon ap Philip Dorddu (12)	Elystan Glodrydd	Llinwent		383[30]		
Dafydd Fychan ap Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Trahaearn of Arwystli (4)	Trahaearn ap Caradog	Aberriw		849[1]		
Dafydd Fychan ap Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Trahaearn of Arwystli (4)	Trahaearn ap Caradog	Penrhyn		849[1]		
Dafydd Fychan ap Dafydd ap Philip Goch o'r Faenor (12)	Meilir Gryg	Aberriw	Cedewain	709[5]		
Dafydd Fychan ap Dafydd Llwyd ap Gwilym (12)	Meilir Gryg	Llanfair	Caereinion	705[1]		
Dafydd Gethin ap Einion Dew ap Gruffudd Gethin (13)	Mael Maelienydd	Eglwysbach		705[1]		
				656[2]		m. NN f. Gruffudd ap Robin ap Ien Ff of Eglwysbach

Dafydd Gethin ap Einion Dew ap Gruffudd Gethin (13)	Mael Maelienydd	Tan-yr-allt	656[2]		
Dafydd Gethin ap Einion Dew ap Gruffudd Gethin (13)	Mael Maelienydd	Uwch Dulas	656[2]		
Dafydd Gethin ap Ieuan ap Gruffudd Gethin (12)	Mael Maelienydd	Kinnerley	656[2]		
Dafydd Gethin ap Ieuan ap Gruffudd Gethin (12)	Mael Maelienydd	Maesbrook	656[2]		
Dafydd Goch ap Gruffudd ap Llywelyn (10)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Mawddwy	67/[40]	M 109, T 226	
Dafydd Goch ap Madog ap Ieuan (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Mechain	69/[42]		
Dafydd Goch ap Madog ap Iolyn (11)	Mael Maelienydd	Meifod	657[3]		
Dafydd Gymro ap Llywelyn ap Hywel (10)	Elystan Glodrydd	Llansanffraid y Mechain	392[39]		Note - through descendants of his sons Hywel & Dafydd Llwyd
Dafydd Lluch ap Madog ap Rhirid ap Cadwgon (7)	Mael Maelienydd	Deuddwr	358[5]	LD.i.278	
Dafydd Lluch ap Madog ap Rhirid ap Cadwgon (7)	Mael Maelienydd	Halchdyn	358[5]	LD.i.278	
Dafydd Llwyd & Robert Fychan ap Ieuan ap Tudur (14?)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Langwm Dinmael	50/[23]		
Dafydd Llwyd ap Dafydd (12)	Aleth	Llandinam	16/[4]		
Dafydd Llwyd ap Dafydd ap Cadwaladr (12)	Bowdler	Bachelldre	134/[1]		
Dafydd Llwyd ap Gruffudd ap Dafydd (12)	Rhirid Flaidd	Llangywer	?[2]	RC 261	
Dafydd Llwyd ap Gruffudd ap Dafydd (12)	Rhirid Flaidd	Penllyn	?[2]	RC 262	
Dafydd Llwyd ap Gruffudd Fychan ap Gruffudd Deuddwr (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Castell Caereinion	490[3]		
Dafydd Llwyd ap Gruffudd Fychan ap Gruffudd Deuddwr (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Dolarddun	490[3]		
Dafydd Llwyd ap Ieuan ap Iorwerth (9)	Rhys ap Tewdwr	Rhaeadr Gwy	797[2]	J 56*	
Dafydd Llwyd ap Ieuan Fychan ap Ieuan (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Caereinion	61/[35]		
Dafydd Llwyd ap Ieuan Fychan ap Ieuan ap Tudur Fychan (13)	Seisyll	Llanfihangel y Pennant	838[8]		
Dafydd Llwyd ap Ieuan Fychan ap Ieuan ap Tudur Fychan (13)	Seisyll	Llanllwydau	838[8]		
Dafydd Llwyd ap Ieuan Fychan ap Ieuan ap Tudur Fychan (13)	Seisyll	Ystumanner	838[8]		
Dafydd Llwyd ap Llywelyn ap Gruffudd ap Ieuan Llwyd (12)	Seisyll	Llanwrin	833[3]	DWB s.n. Dafydd Llwyd	
Dafydd Llwyd ap Llywelyn ap Gruffudd ap Ieuan Llwyd (12)	Seisyll	Mathafarn	833[3]	DWB s.n. Dafydd Llwyd	
Dafydd Llwyd ap Maredudd ap Llywelyn (12)	Mael Maelienydd	Deuddwr	358[5]		
Dafydd Llwyd ap Maredudd ap Llywelyn (12)	Mael Maelienydd	Halchdyn	358[5]		
Dafydd Llwyd ap Maredudd ap Llywelyn (12)	Mael Maelienydd	Llandysilio	358[5]		
Dafydd Llwyd ap Maredudd ap Llywelyn Fychan (12)	Seisyll	Arwystli	834[4]		
Dafydd Llwyd ap Morgan ap Llywelyn (15)	Trahaearn ap Caradog	Arwystli	852[4]		
Dafydd Llwyd ap Sir Gruffudd Vaughan of Broniarth (13)	Gwenwys	Llanidloes	481[3]		
Dafydd Llwyd ap Sir Gruffudd Vaughan of Broniarth (13)	Gwenwys	Fordeu	481[3]		
Dafydd Llwyd ap Sir Gruffudd Vaughan of Broniarth (13)	Gwenwys	Gorddwr	481[3]		
Dafydd Llwyd ap Sir Gruffudd Vaughan of Broniarth (13)	Gwenwys	Leighton	481[3]		
Dafydd Llwyd ap Sir Gruffudd Vaughan of Broniarth (13)	Gwenwys	Nanteriba	481[3]		
Dafydd Llwyd ap Sir Gruffudd Vaughan of Broniarth (13)	Gwenwys	Trelystan	481[3]		
Dafydd or Deio ap Iorwerth (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Dudlestan	47/[20]		
Dafydd or Deio ap Iorwerth (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Salop	47/[20]		

Dafydd or Deio ap Iorwerth (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Pentremorgan		47/[20]		
Dafydd/Dakin ap Maredudd/Bedo ap Ieuan Gethin (12)	Trahaearn ap Caradog	Carno	Arwystli	850[2]		
Dakin ap Deio ap Gruffudd Wyn of Llanloddian Uchaf (13)	Gruffudd Wyn	Llanloddian		468[1]		
Dakin ap Deio ap Iowcws Ddu (12)	Trahaearn ap Caradog	Aberriw	Cedewain	853[5]		Note - Dawkyn family of Penrhyn, Aberriw
Dakin ap Deio ap Iowcws Ddu (12)	Trahaearn ap Caradog	Penrhyn		853[5]		Note - Dawkyn family of Penrhyn, Aberriw
Dakin Dolys ap Dafydd ap Ieuan (12)	Madog Llwyd of Caereinion	Llanfair	Caereinion	652[1]		
Dakin y Glyn s. Catrin f. Ieuan ap Cadwgon (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Glyn		61/[35]		s. Ien ap Dd y Glyn
Dean Du/Y Dean Du ap Iarl Cernyw a Dyfneint (8)	Dean Du/Y Dean Du	Dyfnant/Dyfneint	Caereinion	?[1]	H864s, Q181, RA 171, 209	Note - as Syr Thomas Dean in RA
Deio ab Madog (11)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Eglwyssegil		46/[19]		
Deio ap Gutun ap (Ieuan ap Dafydd or Rhirid ap Cadwgon)	Mael Maelienydd	Bausley		658[4]	Ch. 3.110, V. Shrops. 504	
Deio ap Gutun ap (Ieuan ap Dafydd or Rhirid ap Cadwgon)	Mael Maelienydd	Crugion		658[4]	Ch. 3.110, V. Shrops. 504	
Deio ap Gutun ap (Ieuan ap Dafydd or Rhirid ap Cadwgon)	Mael Maelienydd	Gorddwr		658[4]	Ch. 3.110, V. Shrops. 504	
Deio ap Gutun ap (Ieuan ap Dafydd or Rhirid ap Cadwgon) (12)	Mael Maelienydd	Bausley		358[4]		
Deio ap Gutun ap (Ieuan ap Dafydd or Rhirid ap Cadwgon) (12)	Mael Maelienydd	Crugion		358[4]		Note - Williams family of Crugion
Deio ap Gutun ap (Ieuan ap Dafydd or Rhirid ap Cadwgon) (12)	Mael Maelienydd	Gorddwr		358[4]	Ch. 3.100, V. Shrops. 504	
Deio ap Ieuan ap Dafydd of Blodwel (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Llanyblodwel		72/[45]		
Deio ap Ieuan ap Dafydd of Blodwel (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Llynelys		72/[45]		
Deio ap Ieuan ap Iorwerth ap Adda of Dol-goch (10)	Gennilin	Bryn-y-gwallie		?[3]		
Deio ap Ieuan ap Iorwerth ap Adda of Dol-goch (10)	Gennilin	Llangedwyn		?[3]		
Deio ap Ieuan ap Iorwerth ap Adda of Dol-goch (10)	Gennilin	Mochnant is Rhaeadr	Mochnant	?[3]		
Deio ap Ieuan ap Madog Llwyd (12)	Einion 'Yrth'		Caereinion	?[1]		
Deio ap Llywelyn (10)	Aleth	Dolobran		18/[6]	DWB	
Deio ap Madog ap Einion (12)	Einion of Abertanat	Abertanat		340/[1]		
Deio ap Madog ap Einion (12)	Einion of Abertanat	Llanyblodwel		340/[1]		
Deio ap Madog ap Einion (12)	Einion of Abertanat	Pen-y-garth		340/[1]		
Dyddgu f. (Ednyfed) ap Dafydd Llwyd (12)	Cynfelyn ap Dolffyn	Llangurig	Arwystli	226/[7]		
Edmund Beaumont ap Cadwaladr ap Gruffudd Goch (14)	Elystan Glodrydd	Clun	Clun	381[28]	Ch. 8.92v	
Edmund Llwyd ap Morus ap Hywel (14)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn		Arwystli	81/[54]		
Ednyfed ap Gruffudd ap Llywelyn Fychan (12)	Seisyll		Arwystli	834[4]		
Ednyfed ap Gruffudd ap Madog Llwyd (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Oswestry	Salop	492[5]		
Ednyfed ap Nicolas ap Ieuan (13)	Llawr Grach	Tywyn		578[1]		
Ednyfed ap Nicolas ap Ieuan (13)	Llawr Grach	Ystumanner		578[1]		
Ednyfed Goch ap Gruffudd (8)	Ednyfed Goch		Caereinion	?[1]		
Edward ap Dafydd Fychan (13)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Llangedwyn		35/[8]		
Edward ap Dafydd Fychan (13)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Mochnant is Rhaeadr	Mochnant	35/[8]		

Edward ap Madog Llwyd of Churchstoke (12)	Gruffudd Fras	Churchstoke		464[1]		
Efa f. Gronwy of Henfachau (7)	Rhirid ap Rhiwallon	Henfachau		?[1]		
Efa f. Gronwy of Henfachau (7)	Rhirid ap Rhiwallon	Llanhaeadr y Mochnant	Mochnant	?[1]		
Efa f. Rhys ap Gruffud (11)	Cynfelyn ap Dolffyn	Llanwyddelan	Cedewain	222[3]	RV 427	
Einion ab Ieuan ap Iorweth ap Meilir (13)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Gwysanau		43/[16]		
Einion ap Caradod ap Rhys Gryg (7)	Rhys ap Tewdwr	Garthfagu		793[18]	Radns. 63	
Einion ap Cyfnerth of Llwynidman (5)	Mael Maelienydd		Mechain	656[2]	F 55	
Einion ap Dafydd ap Philip (12)	Phillip ab Uchdrud	Llanbryn-mair	Cyfeilllog	734[2]		
Einion ap Eadnyfed ap Sulien (7)	Llawr Grach		Caereinion	578[1]		
Einion ap Einion Clud (4)	Elystan Glodrydd	Porth/o'r Porth		393[40]		
Einion ap Hywel ap Tudur of Mochdre (10)	Elystan Glodrydd	Mochdre	Ceri	398[45]	LD.i.314	
Einion ap Ieuauf of Cefnlllys (6)	Elystan Glodrydd	Graig/o'r Graig		397[44]	L 125, H 8416, S 122)	
Einion ap Ieuan Ddu Rhymus ap Gruffudd (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Betws-y-coed		80/[53]		
Einion ap Ieuan Ddu Rhymus ap Gruffudd (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Llandderfel (?)	Penllyn	80/[53]		
Einion ap Llywelyn ap Meilir Gryg of Llwynmelyn (7)	Meilir Gryg	Pant/o'r Pant		705[1]	G 34, H 842a	
Einion ap Ynyr Fychan of Nannau (9)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Celmyrch		75/[48]	RV 386)	
Einion Clud ap Madog ab Idnerth (3)	Elystan Glodrydd		Elfael	393[40]		
Einion Effell ap Madog ap Maredudd (4) illigit	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn		Cynllaith	34/[7]	F45	
Einion Fychan (10)	Einion Fychan of Maelienydd	Llanddewi Ystradenni	Maelienydd	341/[1]	H 735a	
Einion Fychan ap Einion o'r Graig (7)	Elystan Glodrydd	Mochdre	Ceri	397[44]	LD.ii.84, i.285)	
Einion Gethin ap Madog (9)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Cristionydd Cynrig		46/[19]		
Einion Goch ap Iorwerth Llwyd ap Rhiwallon Fychan (10)	Morgan Hir	Llanbryn-mair	Cyfeilllog	719[1]	H 735a	
Einion Llwyd ap Madog Sais ap Llywelyn (9)	Elystan Glodrydd	Rhaeadr Gwy		368[15]	Wrex. 197	
Einion of Abertanat (8)	Einion of Abertanat	Abertanat		340/[1]	RV 386	
Einion of Nant-y-meichiad (8)	Einion of Nant-y-meichiad	Nant-y-meichiad		343/[1]		
Einion Sais ap Hywel ap Madog of Croesgynon (8)	Elystan Glodrydd	Crugeny		377[24]	RA 219	
Einion Sais ap Hywel ap Madog of Croesgynon (8)	Elystan Glodrydd	Forest Glud/o'r Fforest Glud		377[24]	RA 211	
Einion Sais ap Hywel ap Madog of Croesgynon (8)	Elystan Glodrydd	Graig ag/o'r Graig ag		377[24]	RA 211	
Einws ap Ieuauf (11)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Eglwyssegl		45/[18]	H 1606	
Elrian or Euran or Urian ap Eginyn ap Lles ap Idnerth Benfras (3)	Idnerth Benfras	Maen Gwynedd		536[5]		
Elen f. Einion Llwyd (11)	Elystan Glodrydd		Cedewain	381[28]		m. Hywel ap Gruffudd Ddwn
Elen f. Maredudd ap Dafydd (14)	Cynfelyn ap Dolffyn	Llanfihangel y Ngheri		226/[7]		
Elen f. Maredudd ap Dafydd (14)	Cynfelyn ap Dolffyn	Trefor		226/[7]		
Elen f. Mathew ap Ieuan ap Llywelyn of Bryn Dreino (14)	Hywel Athro	Gladestry		515-23?		
Elen f. Mathew ap Ieuan ap Llywelyn of Bryn Dreino (14)	Hywel Athro	Llythfynwg		515-23?		
Elen, Jonet & Margred f. Maredudd o'r Drennewydd (12)	Elystan Glodrydd	Newtown	Cedewain	387[34]		
Gallgwn Ddu ap (?) Cadwgon ap Llywarch of Plas Coch	Llywarch ap Bran		Maelienydd	597[6]		
Gilbert s. Sir Gilbert Wynston of Tre-wn (8)	Wynston	Frodesley		933[1]	LD.i.300	
Golwg ap Paen ap Ioe (1)	Padriarc	Cwm Golwg		729[1]		
Griffri ap Hen Riffri o'r Cwrt yn Hergest (13)	Herast	Bleddfach	Maelienydd	514[1]		

Griffri ap Hen Riffri o'r Cwrt yn Hergest (13)	Herast	Hergest		514[1]		
Griffri ap Hen Riffri o'r Cwrt yn Hergest (13)	Herast	Kington	Hereford	514[1]		
Gronwy ap Cadwgon Seithydd ap Rhirid (6)	Rhirid ap Rhiwallon	Henfachau		?[1]	F 51	
Gronwy ap Dafydd ap Llywelyn ab Owain Hen of Cae'rgerig (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Gwenallt		50/[23]		m. Mali f. Ieuan ab Owain of Gwenallt, Llandderfell
Gronwy ap Dafydd ap Llywelyn ab Owain Hen of Cae'rgerig (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Llandderfel	Penllyn	50/[23]		m. Mali f. Ieuan ab Owain of Gwenallt, Llandderfell
Gronwy ap Einion ap Seisyll of Meirionnydd (6)	Seisyll			831[1]	G 99	
Gruffudd Hir ap Gruffudd ap Seisyll (7)	Seisyll	Trawsgoed	Cyfeilllog	838[8]		
Gruffudd (Ffordun) ap Dafydd Fychan ap Dafydd ap Cadwaladr of Bachelldre (10)	William of Elbeth	Forden (?)		932[4]		
Gruffudd (Ffordun) ap Dafydd Fychan ap Dafydd ap Cadwaladr of Bachelldre (10)	William of Elbeth	Gorddwr/Nether Gorthor		932[4]	Cedwyn 14	Note - Steward of the two manors of Gothors under his father-in-law, m. Mawd d. Ralph de Stafford, Earl of Stafford
Gruffudd (Ffordun) ap Dafydd Fychan ap Dafydd ap Cadwaladr of Bachelldre (10)	William of Elbeth	Gorddwr/Over Gorthor		932[4]	Cedwyn 14	Note - Steward of the two manors of Gothors under his father-in-law, m. Mawd d. Ralph de Stafford, Earl of Stafford
Individual/Generation	Family/Clan	Location	Cantref	Citation	Source	Notes
Gruffudd (Forden) 'the younger' ap Gruffudd Ffordun ap Dafydd Fychan (11)	William of Elbeth	Forden (?)		932[4]		
Gruffudd (Hiraethog) ap Mathew ap Owain Cyfeilllog (15)	Seisyll	Hiraethog		837[7]	Cae Cyriog 106, DWB	Note - may have inherited through his maternal grandfather Sir Wm. Gruffudd d. 1505/6
Gruffudd (Mawddwy) ap Llywelyn ap Dafydd (12)	Seisyll	Llangurig	Arwystli	832[2]		
Gruffudd (Mawddwy) ap Llywelyn ap Dafydd (12)	Seisyll		Mawddwy (?)	832[2]		
Gruffudd ab Owain Goch of the Black Hall, Llangynyw (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Llangynyw (?)	Caereinion	60/[34]		
Gruffudd ap Dafydd Fychan (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Gartheryr		35/[8]	L216	
Gruffudd ap Dafydd Fychan (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Llanrhaeadr y Mochnant	Mochnant	35/[8]		
Gruffudd ap Deio (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Gwyddelwern	Edeirnion	51/[24]		
Gruffudd ap Deio of Eglwyssegil (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Nercwys		46/[19]		
Gruffudd ap Deio of Eglwyssegil (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Ystrad Alun		46/[19]		
Gruffudd ap Ednyfed ap Iorwerth Goch (11)	Idnerth Benfras	Glyn Ceirlog		537[6]	L 339	
Gruffudd ap Gruffudd Fychan (7)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Kinnerley		64/[37]	G 100	

Gruffudd ap Harry of Poston (11)	Drymabenog	Newcourt	Ewias	243[2]		m. (2) Maud d. Wm Gunter
Gruffudd ap Hywel ap Deicws Llwyd (12)	Bloddyn ap Cynfyn	Gwsanau		42/[15]		
Gruffudd ap Hywel ap Deicws Llwyd (12)	Bloddyn ap Cynfyn	Mold		42/[15]		
Gruffudd ap Hywel ap Deicws Llwyd (12)	Bloddyn ap Cynfyn	Ystrad Alun		42/[15]		
Gruffudd ap Hywel ap Madog ap Iorwerth Goch (12)	Idnerth Benfras	Llanrhaeadr y Mochnant	Mochnant	538[7]		
Gruffudd ap Hywel ap Madog ap Iorwerth Goch (12)	Idnerth Benfras	Maen Gwynedd		538[7]		
Gruffudd ap Hywel ap Madog of Croesgynon (8?)	Elystan Glodrydd	Trailwng-byr		377[24]	SF 163	
Gruffudd ap Ieuan ap Maredudd of Maesmawr (12?)	Cynfelyn ap Dolffyn	Maesmawr		227/[8]		
Gruffudd ap Ieuan Blaene of Tregynon (12)	Meilir Gryg	Greyng		707[3]		
Gruffudd ap Ieuan Blaene of Tregynon (12)	Meilir Gryg	Tregynon	Cedewain	707[3]		
Gruffudd ap Ieuan Eifionydd ap Llywelyn ab Owain Hen of Cae'rgerrig (12)	Bloddyn ap Cynfyn		Eifionydd	50/[23]		
Gruffudd ap Ieuan Fychan ap Ieuan Gethin (12)	Bloddyn ap Cynfyn	Abertanat		37/[10]		
Gruffudd ap Ieuan Fychan ap Ieuan Gethin (12)	Bloddyn ap Cynfyn	Llanyblodwel		37/[10]		
Gruffudd ap Ieuan of Marton (11)	Seisyll	Gunley		837[7]	RV 813	
Gruffudd ap John of Person Llandrillo	Gwenwys	Cytcwm	Edeirnion	479[1]		
Gruffudd ap Llywelyn Goch (12)	Alath	Llandinam	Arwystli	14/[2]		
Gruffudd ap Madog (6)	Bloddyn ap Cynfyn	Dinas Brân		31/[4]		
Gruffudd ap Madog ap Gwyn (9)	Bloddyn ap Cynfyn	Trewern		63/[36]	Ch. 1.189	
Gruffudd ap Maredudd ap Dafydd ap Gruffudd Fychan of Caereinion (12)	Llawr Grach	Llanfair	Caereinion	581[4]		
Gruffudd ap Maredudd ap Llywelyn Fychan (12)	Seisyll	Carno	Arwystli	834[4]		
Gruffudd ap Maredudd Fychan ap Maredudd of Maesmawr (12)	Cynfelyn ap Dolffyn	Llandinam	Arwystli	227/[8]		
Gruffudd ap Maredudd Fychan ap Maredudd of Maesmawr (12)	Cynfelyn ap Dolffyn	Maesmawr		227/[8]		
Gruffudd ap Rhird of Leigh (10)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Lletygyntfarch		492[5]	Ch. 12.138v	
Gruffudd ap Rhys (12)	Bloddyn ap Cynfyn	Dinmael		48/[21]		
Gruffudd ap Rhys (12)	Bloddyn ap Cynfyn	Llangwm		48/[21]		
Gruffudd ap Rhys (12)	Bloddyn ap Cynfyn	Maesmor		48/[21]		
Gruffudd ap Rhys ap Ieuan (12)	Bloddyn ap Cynfyn	Crogen		52/[25]		
Gruffudd ap Rhys ap Ieuan (12)	Bloddyn ap Cynfyn	Llandderfel	Penllyn	52/[25]		
Gruffudd ap Rhys ap Maredudd (12)	Elystan Glodrydd	Uwch Mynydd		363[10]		
Gruffudd ap Tudur ap Madog of Owlbury (9)	William of Elbeth	Hurdley		931[3]	Ch. 1.183v	
Gruffudd Bach ap Ieuan Fychan ap Ieuan (10)	Mael Maelienydd		Mochnant	657[3]	L 61	
Gruffudd Bwl ap Dafydd ap Madog (12)	Philip ab Uchdrud	Llanbryn-mair	Cyfeilllog	734[2]		
Gruffudd Chwith ap Gruffudd of Gunley (12)	Seisyll	Gowres		837[7]		
Gruffudd Chwith ap Robert ap Gruffudd (12)	Elystan Glodrydd	Llanerch Hudol		387[34]		
Gruffudd Ddu ap Meurig Cwch/Goch (12)	Bloddyn ap Cynfyn	Cyfronnydd	Caereinion	63/[36]		
Gruffudd Ddwn ap Philip Dorddu (10)	Elystan Glodrydd	Trailwng-byr		381[28]	G 192	
Gruffudd Deg ap Gruffudd (8)	Bloddyn ap Cynfyn	Cadwnfa		34/[7]	G 101	
Gruffudd Dwnn ap Maredudd ap Henry Dwnn of Croesallgwn (12)	Llywelyn ap Gwrgan	Croesallgwn/Carsallgwn		616[2]	Trans Cym 1946-7 p. 273-5	m. Jonet f. Sir John Scudamore leuanc
Gruffudd Dwnn ap Maredudd ap Henry Dwnn of Croesallgwn (12)	Llywelyn ap Gwrgan	Llangyndeyrn	Cedwell/Cydwell	616[2]	Trans Cym 1946-7 p. 273-5	m. Jonet f. Sir John Scudamore leuanc

Gruffudd Dwnn or Gethin (9)	Llywelyn ap Gwrgan	Croesallgwn		616[2]	E 250 & 253, Trans Cym 1946-7 p. 273-5, Cart P. Carm p. 37	
Gruffudd Fychan ap Gruffudd ap Maredudd ab Einion (9)	Cynfelyn ap Dolffyn	Manafon	Cedewain	223/[4]	LD.i.324	
Gruffudd Fychan ap Gruffudd Deuddwr ap Ieuan (11)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Welshpool		490[3]	LD.i.312, MC 12 p. 309	Note - Burgess of Welshpool 1406
Gruffudd Fychan ap Gruffudd Fyrgoch ap Einion of Caereinion (8)	Llawr Grach		Caereinion	581[4]	H 797a	
Gruffudd Fychan s. Meddefys f. Gruffudd (10)	Mael Maelienydd	Deuddwr		358[5]	L61. Ha 620	Note - Illegitimate s. Gwrgi of Castell Caereinion (ties to Morgan Hir ?)
Gruffudd Goch ab Adaa/Adda of Ceri (9)	Elystan Glodrydd	Cloddiau		390[37]		Note - Children of Gruffudd Goch, unclear which
Gruffudd Goch ab Adaa/Adda of Ceri (9)	Elystan Glodrydd	Cloddie/o'r Cloddie o Geri	Ceri	390[37]	LD.iii.282, G 22, H 2626, P 178	m. NN f. Arglwydd Brochdun
Gruffudd Goch ab Adaa/Adda of Ceri (9)	Elystan Glodrydd	Llanfihangel y Ngheri		390[37]		Note - Children of Gruffudd Goch, unclear which
Gruffudd Goch ap Ieuan Ddu ap Iorwerth Llwyd (11)	Edwin	Ffacknel-y-Nhegaingl (?)		291/[20]		
Gruffudd Goch ap Ieuan Ddu ap Iorwerth Llwyd (11)	Edwin	Hafod-y-maidd		291/[20]		
Gruffudd Goch ap Maredudd ap Ieuan ap Madog (12)	Llawr Grach	Llanwnnog	Arwystli	580[3]		gson. NN f. Owain ap Ieuan Fychan ap John Sais of Deuddwr
Gruffudd Goch ap Morus ap Edward (13)	Paen of Ludlow	Newtown	Cedewain	731[1]		m. Margred f. Dafydd ap Robert of Penystyrwald
Gruffudd Kerrey ap Dafydd Llwyd ap Dafydd Fychan (12)	Elystan Glodrydd	Worthen	Salop	388[35]		
Gruffudd Kynaston ap Madog (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Ellesmere	Salop	65/[38]	V. Shrops* 294	s. Isold d. Duke of Northumberland, m. Margred d. John Hoord of Walford
Gruffudd Kynaston ap Madog (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Stocks		65/[38]	V. Shrops* 293	s. Isold d. Duke of Northumberland, m. Margred d. John Hoord of Walford
Gruffudd Llwyd ap Dafydd (12)	Aleth	Caersŵs		16/[4]		
Gruffudd Llwyd ap Dafydd (12)	Aleth	Llanwnnog	Arwystli	16/[4]		

Gruffudd Lliwyd ap Gruffudd Frasliwyd (10)	Gruffudd Frasliwyd	Pwll-glas			465/6/7[1]	PF.ii.202	
Gruffudd Lliwyd ap Gruffudd Frasliwyd (10)	Gruffudd Frasliwyd	Trefglwys				PF.ii.202	
Gruffudd Lliwyd ap Gruffudd Fychan ap Gruffudd Deuddwr (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Melwern/Melverley		Arwystli Salop	490[3]		
Gruffudd Wyn (10)	Gruffudd Wyn	Llanoddian Uchaf			468[1]		
Gruffudd Wyn ap Cadwgon ap Gruffudd Ddwn (12)	Elystan Gloddydd	Bachelldre			398[45]		
Gruffudd ap Gwên ap Gronwy (8)	Seisyll			Gwrtheyrnion	834[4]	Lit. Wall. 77, 110-111 & 132	Note - Justiciar of Gr. Ap Gwenwynwyn, 1263-78
Gutun ap Deio ap Gruffudd (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Betws		Cedewain	491[4]		
Gutun ap Deio ap Gruffudd (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Pentiegellng			491[4]		
Gutun ap Gruffudd ap Ieuan Gethin (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Llansilin		Cynllaith	37/[10]		m. Gwenll. F. Dd ap John of Cyfeiliog
Gutun ap Gruffudd ap Ieuan Gethin (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Rhiwlas		Cynllaith	37/[10]		m. Gwenll. F. Dd ap John of Cyfeiliog
Gutun or Gruffudd ap Deio ap Iorwerth Fychan (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Cegidfa			494[7]		
Gutun or Gruffudd ap Deio ap Iorwerth Fychan (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Hendre-hen			494[7]		
Gutun or Gruffudd ap Deio ap Iorwerth Fychan (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Ystrad Marchell			494[7]		
Gwaler ap Llywelyn ap Robin Lliwyd of Penybuarth	Rhys ap Tewdwr	Nantmel		Gwrtheyrnion	797[2]		
Gwen f. Gruffudd ap Rhys Gwnle of Marton (7)	Gruffudd Chwith	Chirbury		Salop	462[1]		
Gwen f. Gruffudd ap Rhys Gwnle of Marton (7)	Gruffudd Chwith	Marton			462[1]		
Gwen f. Hywel ap Deio ap Llywelyn Ddu (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Llanymawddwy			52/[25]		m. Gr ap Hywel ap Meilir of Tywyn, Meirionydd
Gwen f. Llywelyn ap Robert (13)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Corwen		Edeirnion	45/[18]		m. Robert ap Madog ap Jenkin ap G'dd ap Bleddyn of Hendreforfu
Gwen f. Llywelyn ap Robert (13)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Hendreforfu			45/[18]		m. Robert ap Madog ap Jenkin ap G'dd ap Bleddyn of Hendreforfu
Gwenddydd f. Richard ap Rhys ap Dafydd Lliwyd of Bachelldre (15)	Bowdler	Bachelldre			134/[1]		
Gwenddydd f. Richard ap Rhys ap Dafydd Lliwyd of Bachelldre (15)	Bowdler	Churchstoke			134/[1]		
Gwenffryd f. John ap Gruffudd ap Llywelyn (14)	Morgan Hir	Castell Caereinion		Caereinion	723[5]		
Gwenllian f. Gruffudd Dopan ap Maredudd Goch (7)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Main			68/[41]		
Gwenllian f. Gruffudd Dopan ap Maredudd Goch (7)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Meifod		Mechain	68/[41]		
Gwenllian f. Gruffudd Goch ap Ieuan Ddu (12)	Edwin	Cerrigydrudion			291/[20]		
Gwenllian f. Gruffudd Goch ap Ieuan Ddu (12)	Edwin	Hafod-y-maidd			291/[20]		
Gwenllian f. Gruffudd Goch ap Ieuan Ddu (12)	Edwin	Hiraethog			291/[20]		
Gwenllian f. Llywelyn ap Deicws Lliwyd (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Is Aled			291/[20]		
		Rhiwlyfnwyd			42/[15]		m. Madog ap Iethel (Denbigh)

Gwenllian f. Llywelyn ap Deicws Llywyd (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn		Tegeingl	42/[15]	m. Madog ap Iethel (Denbigh)
Gwenllian, Anghared & Georful f. Dafydd Llywyd ap Jenkin (13)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Cae Hywel		66/[39]	
Gwenllian, Anghared & Georful f. Dafydd Llywyd ap Jenkin (13)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Kinnerley		66/[39]	
Gwenllian, Elen Fechan & Dyddgu f. Maredudd of Pen-y-barth ap Llywelyn (13)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Ceredigion		71/[44]	
Gwenllian, Elen Fechan & Dyddgu f. Maredudd of Pen-y-barth ap Llywelyn (13)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Pen-y-berth		71/[44]	
Gwenllian, Elen Fechan & Dyddgu f. Maredudd of Pen-y-barth ap Llywelyn (13)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Perfedd		71/[44]	
Gwenllian, Elen Fechan & Dyddgu f. Maredudd of Pen-y-barth ap Llywelyn (13)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Trefeurig		71/[44]	
Gwenwys or Cadwgon Wenwys ap Gwyn (8)	Gwenwys	Cegidfa		479[1]	m. Jonet f. John Bewprey of Welshpool & Cecily Cambrey f. Sir Pirs Cambrey & Anne d. Peter Corbet of Cause
Gwerful f. Gutun ap Llywelyn Goch (14)	Moel y Pantri	Llanwnnog	Anwystli	712[1]	
Gwerful f. Ieuan Goch ap Rhys Gwnle of Marton (7)	Gruffudd Chwith	Chirbury	Salop	462[1]	
Gwerful f. Ieuan Goch ap Rhys Gwnle of Marton (7)	Gruffudd Chwith	Marton		462[1]	
Gwerful f. Iorwerth ap Griffoi (sp) ap Madog (9)	Elystan Glodrydd	Beili'r bryn-glas		391[38]	SF 166
Gwerful f. Iorwerth ap Griffoi (sp) ap Madog (9)	Elystan Glodrydd	Cwm Llyreas (?)		391[38]	SF 166
Gwerful f. Thomas ap Dafydd Fychan (14)	Adda of Mochmant	Mochmant Uwch Rhaeadr	Mochmant	8/[1]	m. Wm ap M'dd ap Iolyn (Montg)
Gwilym ap Gruffudd Derwas ap Meurig Llywyd (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Cemaes	Cyfeiliog	78/[51]	
Gwilym ap Gwilym ap Llywelyn (10)	Kilminster	Bachaethlon		577[1]	
Gwilym ap Madog Llywyd ap Llywelyn (9)	Meilir Gryg	Llwyn Melyn		710[6]	
Gwirfaeth (6)	Gwirfaeth	Ergyng	Forest of Dean	484[1]	Bag. 72, JD ₂ 164
Gwrgan (6)	Gwrgan		Buelit	486[1]	
Gwyn Anwyl ap Gwaithfoed of Gwent (4)	Gwaithfoed	Castell Gwyn/Whitecastle		469[1]	
Gwyn Anwyl ap Gwaithfoed of Gwent (4)	Gwaithfoed	Tre-wyn/Wynston		469[1]	
Gwyn Anwyl ap Gwaithfoed of Gwent (4)	Gwaithfoed	Tre-wyn/Wynston		469[1]	
Gwyn Anwyl ap Gwaithfoed of Gwent (4)	Gwaithfoed	Whitecastle/Castell Gwyn		469[1]	
Gwyn ap Gruffudd (5)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Cegidfa		488[1]	
Gwyn Goch ap Cadwgon of Nannau (6)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Nannau		74/[47]	
Hammer ap Hywel ap Gruffudd (13?)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Llwynymapsis	Salop	39/[12]	
Hammer ap Hywel ap Gruffudd (13?)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Oswestry	Salop	39/[12]	
Harry ap Gruffudd of Newcourt (12)	Drymbenog	Bacton	Ewias	243[2]	m. (1) Alison d. Eustace Whitney, (2) Maud d. Philip Gunter, (3) NN f. Jenkin Goch of Brecon

Harry ap Gruffudd of Newcourt (12)	Drymabenog	Newcourt	Ewias	243[2]		m. (1) Alison d. Eustace Whitney, (2) Maud d. Philip Gunter, (3) NN f. Jenkin Goch of Brecon
Harry ap John ap Gwilym (10)	Drymabenog	Poston	Ewias	243[2]		
Harry Dwnn ap Owain Dwnn of Modlyscwm (13)	Llywelyn ap Gwrgan	Picton		616[2]	DWB s.n. Dwnn, Owain	Note - through m. Catrin f. John Wogan of Picton? M. Marg f. Sir Jenny Wogan of Wistan, s. Jane m. Harry ap Harry Wogan of Boulston
Harry, Rhys & Hywel ap Trahaearn ap Einion ap Aeddau (12)	Gwaithfoed	Rowlstone	Ewias	469[1]		
Heilin ap Cyfnerth of Llwyntidman (5)	Mael Maelienydd	Fron-goch/o'r Fron-goch		655[1]		
Heilin ap Ieuan ap Gruffudd (10)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Caer Hellin		488[1]		
Heilin of Celynog ap Ieuan (8)	Adda of Mochnant	Celynog		8/[1]		
Hen Riffri ap Llywelyn ap Hywel ap Herast (12)	Herast	Hergest/o'r Cwrt yn Hergest		514[1]	T*91	
Henry ap Gerald ap Philip (12)	Rhys ap Tewdwr	Clodock	Ewias	799[24]		m. Margred d. John Lamsdon & NN f. Dd ap Gron Ff Wynston
Henry ap Gerald ap Philip (12)	Rhys ap Tewdwr	Llanwynnog		799[24]		m. Margred d. John Lamsdon & NN f. Dd ap Gron Ff Wynston
Henry ap Gerald ap Philip (12)	Rhys ap Tewdwr	Longtown	Ewias	799[24]	LD.i.225 & ii.99	m. Margred d. John Lamsdon & NN f. Dd ap Gron Ff Wynston, Note - the Parry family of Longtown, Ewias
Henry Dwnn ap Gruffudd Dwnn or Gethin of Croesallgwn (10)	Llywelyn ap Gwrgan	Croesallgwn		616[2]	K 132	
Heylyn ap Dafydd Heylyn (13)	Adda of Mochnant	Alderton	Salop	8/[1]		
Hugyn ap Llywelyn ap Hugyn ap Paen (Bagyn) (9)	Paen of Ludlow	Plas y Nghaenam/o'r Plas		731[1]	H 8486b, Ha 578	Note - "Ef a wnaeth y Dref Newydd y Niglhedewain, a Thref y clawdd y Melienydd, a thref Raladyr y Gwy"
Hugyn ap Llywelyn ap Hugyn ap Paen (Bagyn) (9)	Paen of Ludlow		Arwystli	731[1]	LD.i.318	Note - Steward of Ceri, Cedewain, Arwystli & Cyfeiliog
Hugyn ap Llywelyn ap Hugyn ap Paen (Bagyn) (9)	Paen of Ludlow		Cedewain	731[1]	LD.i.317	Note - Steward of Ceri, Cedewain, Arwystli & Cyfeiliog

Hugyn ap Llywelyn ap Hugyn ap Paen (Bagyn) (9)	Paen of Ludlow			Ceri	731[1]	LD.i.316	Note - Steward of Ceri, Cedewain, Arwystli & Cyfeiliog
Hugyn ap Llywelyn ap Hugyn ap Paen (Bagyn) (9)	Paen of Ludlow			Cyfeiliog	731[1]	LD.i.319	Note - Steward of Ceri, Cedewain, Arwystli & Cyfeiliog
Huw ap Hywel ap Einws ap Einion ap Rhirid (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd		Forde		493[6]	Ch. 12.115v	
Huw ap Hywel ap Einws ap Einion ap Rhirid (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd		Gorddwr		493[6]	Ch. 12.115v	
Huw ap Rhys ap Hywel ap Rhys (14)	Rhys ap Tewdwr		Nantmel	Gwrtheyrnion	797[2]		
Huw ap Watkin ap Ieuan of Marton (12)	Seisyll		Forde		837[7]		
Huw ap Watkin ap Ieuan of Marton (12)	Seisyll		Gorddwr		837[7]		
Huw ap Watkin ap Ieuan of Marton (12)	Seisyll		Gunley		837[7]		
Hywel ap Adda Ddu of Ceri (10)	Cynfelyn ap Dolffyn		Hentfaes	Ceri	226[7]	LD.i.310	
Hywel ap Dafydd ap Cadwaladr (12)	Bowdler		Bachelldre		134[1]	L 205, Ch. 8.86v	
Hywel ap Dafydd ap Hywel (12)	Bloddyn ap Cynfyn		Nercwys		43[16]		
Hywel ap Dafydd ap Hywel (12)	Bloddyn ap Cynfyn		Ystrad Alun		43[16]		
Hywel ap Dafydd ap Ieuan Llwyd (12)	Trahaearn ap Caradog		Trefeglwys	Arwystli	852[4]		
Hywel ap Einion ap Hywel Fychan ap Philip (12)	Rhys ap Tewdwr		Nantmel	Gwrtheyrnion	793[18]		
Hywel ap Gruffudd ap Ieuan Gethin (12)	Bloddyn ap Cynfyn		Llansilin	Cynlaith	37[10]		
Hywel ap Gruffudd ap Ieuan Gethin (12)	Bloddyn ap Cynfyn		Lloran		37[10]		
Hywel ap Gruffudd ap Llywelyn Fychan (12)	Seisyll		Darwen	Cyfeiliog	834[4]		
Hywel ap Gruffudd ap Maredudd ap Gruffudd (13)	Rhirid ap Rhiwallon		Pennardd		?[1]		
Hywel ap Gruffudd ap Maredudd ap Gruffudd (13)	Rhirid ap Rhiwallon		Ystrad Fflur (?)		?[1]		
Hywel ap Gruffudd ap Maredudd ap Hywel ap Philip Dorddu (13)	Elystan Glodrydd		Llanfendigaid		382[29]		
Hywel ap Gruffudd ap Maredudd ap Hywel ap Philip Dorddu (13)	Elystan Glodrydd		Llangelynnin		382[29]		
Hywel ap Gruffudd ap Maredudd ap Hywel ap Philip Dorddu (13)	Elystan Glodrydd		Tal-y-bont		382[29]		
Hywel ap Gruffudd Derwas ap Meurig Llwyd (12)	Bloddyn ap Cynfyn		Caerunwch		78[51]		
Hywel ap Gruffudd Derwas ap Meurig Llwyd (12)	Bloddyn ap Cynfyn		Dolgellau/Dolgellaw		78[51]		
Hywel ap Gruffudd Derwas ap Meurig Llwyd (12)	Bloddyn ap Cynfyn		Tal-y-bont		78[51]		
Hywel ap Gruffudd of Glyn Ceiriog (12)	Idnerth Benfras		Glyn Ceiriog		537[6]		
Hywel ap Gruffudd of Glyn Ceiriog (12)	Idnerth Benfras		Llansanffraid		537[6]		
Hywel ap Gruffudd of Glyn Ceiriog (12)	Idnerth Benfras		Nanheudwy		537[6]		
Hywel ap Ieuf ap Owain ap Trahaearn of Arwystli (4)	Trahaearn ap Caradog		Talgarth		849[1]	MC.x.148	
Hywel ap Ieuf ap Owain ap Trahaearn of Arwystli (4)	Trahaearn ap Caradog		Trefeglwys	Arwystli	849[1]	MC.x.148	
Hywel ap Ieuan ap Adda (12)	Llowdden		Llanerch Hudol		589[7]		
Hywel ap Ieuan ap Adda (12)	Llowdden		Trailwing/Y Trailwing		589[7]		
Hywel ap Ieuan ap Adda (12)	Llowdden		Welshpool		589[7]		
Hywel ap Ieuan ap Iorwerth (12)	Rhirid ap Rhiwallon		Glasgoed		7[1]	PF.vi.126	
Hywel ap Ieuan ap Madog (14)	Morgan Hir		Llanerch Hudol		720[2]		
Hywel ap Ieuan ap Madog (14)	Morgan Hir		Welshpool		720[2]		
Hywel ap Ieuan Bach (12)	Bloddyn ap Cynfyn		Cristionydd Cynrig		46[19]		

Hywel ap Ieuan Blaene of Tregynon (12)	Meilir Gryg	Manafon	Cedewain	707[3]	L 126 & 245	
Hywel ap Ieuan Fychan ap Ieuan Gethin (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Llansilin	Cynllaith	37/[10]		
Hywel ap Ieuan Fychan ap Ieuan Gethin (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Moelyrch		37/[10]		
Hywel ap Ieuan Goch of Llanfair Llwythynwg (12)	Rhys ap Tewdwr	Llansanffraid yn Elfael	Elfael Uwch Mynydd	796[21]		
Hywel ap Ieuan Llwyd (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Dogfeiling		49/[22]		
Hywel ap Ieuan Llwyd (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Rhuthun		49/[22]		
Hywel ap Ieuan Llwyd ap Dafydd ap Philip Goch o'r Faenor (12)	Meilir Gryg	Aberriw	Cedewain	709[5]		
Hywel ap Ieuan Llwyd ap Dafydd ap Philip Goch o'r Faenor (12)	Meilir Gryg	Faenor/o'r Faenor		709[5]		
Hywel ap Iorworth Goch ap Maredudd (5?)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Cae Hywel		64/[37]		
Hywel ap John ap Ieuan (13)	Ednyfed Goch	Llanfair	Caereinion	?[1]		
Hywel ap John ap Ieuan (13)	Ednyfed Goch	Llanloddian		?[1]		
Hywel ap John ap Ieuan (13)	Ednyfed Goch	Melin-y-gryg		?[1]		s. Elen f. Ieuan ap John ab Ednyfed of Y Waun in Mortin
Hywel ap Llywelyn ap Maredudd ap Maelgwn of Ceri (7)	Elystan Glodrydd	Craig Fryn Hywel		387[34]	RV 780, Radns. Soc. Trans. 22 p. 52	
Hywel ap Llywelyn Dolgar (13)	Llywelyn Dolgar	Llanfair	Caereinion	627[11]		
Hywel ap Madog (7)	Elystan Glodrydd	Croesgynon		377[24]	Radns. 2, Llanstephan 56 p. 2	
Hywel ap Madog (7)	Elystan Glodrydd	Trailwng-byr		397[44]	Radns. 42	
Hywel ap Madog ap Trahaearn of Cedewain (7)	Elystan Glodrydd	Llangynllo	Maelienydd	391[38]	Ch. 2.79	
Hywel ap Meurig (12)	Adda of Mochnant	Mochnant Uwch Rhaeadr	Mochnant	11/[4]		
Hywel ap Meurig (12)	Adda of Mochnant	Pennant Melangell		11/[4]		
Hywel ap Meurig ap Rhys (8)	Rhys ap Tewdwr	Gladestry		801[26]	H. Monms. iv.243	m. NN sister of Sir Thomas Clanvow
Hywel ap Meurig Cwch/Goch (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Cyfronnydd	Caereinion	63/[36]		
Hywel ap Meurig Llwyd ap Ynwr Fychan (13) (?)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Dolgellau/Dolgellaw		80/[53]		
Hywel ap Morus ap Ieuan Gethin (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Glasgoed		38/[11]	PE 185	
Hywel ap Morus ap Ieuan Gethin (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Llansilin	Cynllaith	38/[11]	PE 186	
Hywel ap Owain (12)	Adda of Mochnant	Celynog		9/[2]		
Hywel ap Owain (12)	Adda of Mochnant	Llanrhaeadr y Mochnant	Mochnant	9/[2]		
Hywel ap Owain Hen ap Gruffudd (10)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Cae'r-gof		49/[22]	L21	
Hywel ap Philip ap Cadwgon ap Philip Dorddu (12)	Elystan Glodrydd	Croesgynon		383[30]		
Hywel ap Philip ap Cadwgon ap Philip Dorddu (12)	Elystan Glodrydd	Llanbister	Maelienydd	383[30]		
Hywel ap Philip Dorddu (10)	Elystan Glodrydd	Brongantllwyd	Maelienydd	381[28]	G 192, Ch. 8.92v	Note - through mother Efa f. Maredudd, Note - Constable of Maelienydd 1388
Hywel ap Philip Dorddu (10)	Elystan Glodrydd	Penherniw	Maelienydd	381[28]	G 192, Ch. 8.92v	Note - through mother Efa f. Maredudd, Note - Constable of Maelienydd 1387

Hywel ap Thomas Goch ap Morgan (14)	Gwirfaeth		Bryn-gwyn/Brongwyn	Elfael Is Mynydd	484[1]	LD.i.255	
Hywel Fain ap Hywel ap Dafydd (10)	Hywel Fain		Beili'r bryn-glas		524[1]	Ch. 7.29, SF 166,	Note - Beili'r bryn-glas through his mother Gwerful f. Iorwerth [Ei.G] & steward to HVI in Radnrs.
Hywel Fain ap Hywel ap Dafydd (10)	Hywel Fain		Llangynllo	Maelienydd	524[1]	Ch. 7.29, Ch. 2.79	Note - steward to HVI in Radnrs.
Hywel Fychan ap Einion of Garthfagu (8)	Rhys ap Tewdwr		Garthfagu		793[18]	JD, 78	Note - s. Madog Sais m. Ann d. Sir John Scudamore
Hywel Fychan ap Hywel ap Maredudd (12)	Idnerth Benfras		Llanfechain	Mechain Is Coed	534[3]		
Hywel Fychan ap Hywel Goch (12)	Cynfelyn ap Dolfryn		Aberriw	Cedewain	224/[5]		
Hywel Fychan ap Ieuan ap Hywel Fychan ap Philip (12)	Rhys ap Tewdwr		Garthfagu		793[18]		
Hywel Fychan ap Ieuan ap Hywel Fychan ap Philip (12)	Rhys ap Tewdwr		Nantmel	Gwrtheyrnion	793[18]		
Hywel Gethin ap Gruffudd ap Hywel of Bachelidre (13)	Bowdler		Brompton		134/[1]		Note - "Gethin of Brompton", g.s. Mallt f. Rhys Gethin, sister of Sir Alexander Gethin
Hywel Gethin ap Gruffudd ap Hywel of Bachelidre (13)	Bowdler		Churchstoke		134/[1]		
Hywel Gethin ap Gruffudd ap Iorwerth Goch (11)	Idnerth Benfras		Maesbrook		537[6]		
Hywel Goch ap Dafydd ap Einion (5)	Rhird ap Rhiwallon		Moelfre	Cynllaith	?[2]		
Hywel Goch ap Madog ap Gruffudd Goch (11)	Philip ab Uchdrud		Darowen	Cyfeilllog	736[4]		
Hywel Goch ap Maredudd ap Gruffudd Ddu ap Gruffudd (11)	Cynfelyn ap Dolfryn		Manafon	Cedewain	224/[5]	LD.i312, RV 429	Note - Burgess of Welshpool 1406
Hywel o'r Rug ap Rhys (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn		Rug/X Rug	Edeirnion	48/[21]	F 97	
Hywel s. Joyce f. Jenkin (12)	Aleth		Llanfihangel y Ngwynfa	Mechain	19/[7]		s. Humphrey Wever (Montg)
Hywel s. Joyce f. Jenkin (12)	Aleth		Llwydiarth		19/[7]		s. Humphrey Wever (Montg)
Hywel s. Sir Robert of Brompton (6)	William of Elbeth		Brompton		929[1]	Eyton xi.150	m. Ann d. Sir Goodrich Bumpa of Lydbury "that made Goodrich Tower in Bishop's Castle" (Cedwyn 413, 41) & sister of Jane m. Sir Simon Kliminton
Hywel Sais ap Iorwerth of Pant-glas (12)	Wynston		Withington	Hereford	934[2]		Note - Sais family of Withington, Herefordshire
Iddon Galed ap Trahaearn ap Trahaearn ap Iorwerth Hirfawr/Hirfawr (1)	Mael Maelienydd		Fron-goch/o'r Fron-goch		655[1]	H 142a	

Iddon Galed ap Trahaearn ap Trahaearn ap Iorwerth Hliffawr/Hirfawr (1)	Mael Maelienydd	Llanymynech		655[1]	H 142a	
Idnerth Benfras (1)	Idnerth Benfras	Maesbrook		532[1]	Ch. 7.162v	Note - Maesbrook through wife? M. Efa f. Cadwgon Fychan of Maesbrook
leuaf ap Gronwy ap Ifor ab Idnerth (4/5)	Elystan Glodrydd	Cefnlllys	Maelienydd	397[44]	LD.i.314	
leuaf Fychan ap leuaf ap Cuhelyn (8)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Knockin		35/[8]	H74a, 155a	
leuaf Fychan ap leuaf ap Cuhelyn (8)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Llwyn-y-maen		35/[8]	Ch.12.116	
leuaf Gethin ap Gruffudd Gethin ap Ieuan (12)	Rhird ap Rhiwallon	Llansilin	Cynllaith	?[2]		
leuaf Gethin ap Gruffudd Gethin ap Ieuan (12)	Rhird ap Rhiwallon	Rhiwlas Uwch Moel	Cynllaith	?[2]		
leuan & Dafydd ap Madog ap Hywel (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Dinmael		47/[20]		
leuan & Dafydd ap Madog ap Hywel (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Llangwm		47/[20]		
leuan & Einws (?) ap Gruffudd ap Ieuan Fychan (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Kinnerley		66/[39]		
leuan & Einws (?) ap Gruffudd ap Ieuan Fychan (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Maesbrook		66/[39]		
leuan (John) Liwyd ap Ieuan (John) Boc ap Gruffudd of Lletygynfarch (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Darowen	Cyfeiliog	492[5]		
leuan ap Adda of Dol-goch (8)	Genillin	Garthbeibio	Caereinion	?/[3]		
leuan ap Dafydd Fychan (12)	Adda of Mochnant	Llanrhaeadr y Mochnant	Mochnant	10/[3]		
leuan ap Dafydd ap Gronwy ap Jenkin ap Seisyll Wynston (13)	Wynston	Blaen Twrch		934[2]		
leuan ap Dafydd ap Gronwy ap Jenkin ap Seisyll Wynston (13)	Wynston	Gelli-deg		934[2]		
leuan ap Dafydd ap Ieuan (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Cynhinfa		61/[35]		
leuan ap Dafydd ap Ieuan (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Llangynyw	Caereinion	61/[35]		
leuan ap Dafydd ap Ieuan (12)	Mael Maelienydd	Shrewsbury	Salop	358[4]		Note - Evans family of Shrewsbury
leuan ap Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Gronwy (12)	Mael Maelienydd	Shrewsbury	Salop	658[4]		Note - Evans family of Shrewsbury
leuan ap Dafydd ap Llywelyn (13)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd		Caereinion	493[6]		
leuan ap Dafydd ap Rhird of Llangedwyn (11)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Arduwy		70/[43]	PAC 288	s. Isabel f. Jenkin Fn of Dôl in Edeirnion
leuan ap Dafydd ap Rhird of Llangedwyn (11)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Dol-gam		70/[43]	PAC 286	s. Isabel f. Jenkin Fn of Dôl in Edeirnion
leuan ap Dafydd ap Rhird of Llangedwyn (11)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Trawsfynydd		70/[43]	PAC 287	s. Isabel f. Jenkin Fn of Dôl in Edeirnion
leuan ap Dafydd Gwennalt ap Llywelyn ap Cadwgon (12)	Philip ab Uchdrud	Penegoes	Cyfeiliog	733[1]		
leuan ap Dafydd Liwyd ap Dafydd Aber of Blodwel, Caereinion	Dafydd Aber	Broniarth			LD.i.312	s. Gwen f. Gr Ll of Main, g.s. Dafydd Liwyd Burgess of Welshpool 1406
leuan ap Dafydd Liwyd ap Dafydd Aber of Blodwel, Caereinion	Dafydd Aber	Cegidfa			LD.i.312	s. Gwen f. Gr Ll of Main, g.s. Dafydd Liwyd Burgess of Welshpool 1407

Ieuan ap Dafydd Lliwyd ap Dafydd Aber of Blodwel, Caereinion	Dafydd Aber	Ystrad Marchell			LD.1.312	s. Gwen f. Gr LI of Main, g.s. Dafydd Lliwyd Burgess of Welshpool 1408
Ieuan ap Dafydd Lliwyd of Bachellidre (13)	Bowdler	Bachellidre		134/[1]		
Ieuan ap Dakin Ddu ap Aer Ddu of Llanloddian (13)	Gruffudd Wyn	Llanloddian		468[1]		Note - m. Mawd f. Gutun of Gruffudd Wyn family
Ieuan ap Deio Goch ap Hywel (12)	Cynfelyn ap Dollfyn	Aberriw		221/[2]		
Ieuan ap Einion ap Hywel Fain of Beili'rbyn-glas (12)	Hywel Fain	Aberedw		524[1]	Ch. 7.217v	
Ieuan ap Gruffudd ap Llywelyn (12)	Idnerth Benfras	Cynwyd		539[8]		
Ieuan ap Gruffudd ap Llywelyn (12)	Idnerth Benfras	Llangar		539[8]		Note - Ieuan's sister Gwenllian m. Ieuan ap Deio of Llangar
Ieuan ap Gruffudd ap Madog (11)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Cot/Y Cot		80/[53]		
Ieuan ap Gruffudd ap Madog (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Llanbryn-mair		60/[34]		
Ieuan ap Gruffudd Goch ap Cadwgon (13)	Elystan Glodrydd	Bachellidre		381[28]		
Ieuan ap Ieuan Y Cot ap Gruffudd (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Citalgarth		80/[53]	RC 266	
Ieuan ap Ieuan Y Cot ap Gruffudd (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Llanfor		80/[53]	RC 267	
Ieuan ap Ifor ap Maredudd of Defeity Hir, Bronlas, Llandeglau, Cefnlllys (12)	Cogfren	Llanfinhangel		159/[1]		s. Lleucu Fechen f. Llywelyn of Llandeglau
Ieuan ap Ifor ap Maredudd of Defeity Hir, Bronlas, Llandeglau, Cefnlllys (12)	Cogfren	Rhydieithon		159/[1]		s. Lleucu Fechen f. Llywelyn of Llandeglau
Ieuan ap Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Llangedwyn		36/[9]		
Ieuan ap Iorwerth ap Gronwy/Maddog ap Gronwy (?) (10)	Seisyll	Marton		837[7]	GG 413	
Ieuan ap Ithel (ap Ithel) (11)	Edwin	Bryn-gwyn/Brongwyn		291/[20]	M 299	
Ieuan ap Ithel (ap Ithel) (11)	Edwin	Caerwys		291/[20]	M 299	
Ieuan ap Ithel ap Iorwerth ap Trahaearn (12)	Trahaearn ap Caradog	Sutton		853[5]		Note - Griffith family of Sutton, Montgomery
Ieuan ap Llywelyn (12)	Aleth	Mechain		17/[5]		
Ieuan ap Llywelyn (12)	Aleth	Uwch Coed		17/[5]		
Ieuan ap Llywelyn ab Owain Hen of Cae'rgerig (11)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Eifionydd		50/[23]		
Ieuan ap Llywelyn ap Gruffudd of Lletygynfarch (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Forden		492[5]		
Ieuan ap Llywelyn ap Gruffudd of Lletygynfarch (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Gorddwr		492[5]		
Ieuan ap Llywelyn ap Gruffudd of Lletygynfarch (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Nantcriba		492[5]		Note - Purcell family of Nantcriba
Ieuan ap Llywelyn Bola ap Hywel Fuchan (12)	Elystan Glodrydd	Maelienydd		392[39]	RA 209	
Ieuan ap Llywelyn Dolgar (12)	Llywelyn Dolgar	Llanfair		627[1]		
Ieuan ap Llywelyn Fychan ap Llywelyn of Bryn Dreinog (?) (13)	Hywel Athro	Bryn Dreinog		515-23?		
Ieuan ap Llywelyn of Coed-Llai (13)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Leeswood		41/[14]		
Ieuan ap Llywelyn of Coed-Llai (13)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Mold		41/[14]		
Ieuan ap Llywelyn of Coed-Llai (13)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Ystrad Alun		41/[14]		
Ieuan ap Madog ap Gwenys or Cadwgon Wenwys (10)	Gwenwys	Cegidfa		480[2]	E 205	
Ieuan ap Madog ap Hywel (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Llanerch Hudol		491[4]		

Ieuan ap Madog ap Hywel (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Welshpool		491[4]		
Ieuan ap Madog ap Ieuan ap Hywel (12)	Llywarch ap Bran	Llanedwen		597[6]	PF.v.312-13	
Ieuan ap Madog ap Ieuan ap Hywel (12)	Llywarch ap Bran	Llys Llywarch ap Bran		597[6]	PF.v.312-13	
Ieuan ap Madog ap Ieuan ap Hywel (12)	Llywarch ap Bran	Menai		597[6]	PF.v.312-13	
Ieuan ap Maredudd ap Hywel Fain of Beili' bryn-glas (12)	Hywel Fain	Llangynllo	Maelienydd	524[1]		
Ieuan ap Maredudd ap Ieuan (14)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Gorddwr		63/[36]		
Ieuan ap Maredudd ap Ieuan (14)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Trewern		63/[36]		
Ieuan ap Maredudd ap Ieuan ap Madog (13)	Meilir Gryg	Aberriw	Cedewain	706[2]		Note - gson Margared f. Hywel Goch of Cloddiau, Ceri & ggson of Gwladus f. Owain Foel of Caersws
Ieuan ap Owain of Neuaddwen (12)	Llawr Grach	Llanerfyl	Caereinion	581[4]		
Ieuan ap Owain of Neuaddwen (12)	Llawr Grach	Neuaddwen		581[4]		
Ieuan ap Rhirid ap Meurig ap Pasgen (10)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Welshpool		490[3]	LD.1.312	Note - Burgess of Welshpool 1406
Ieuan ap Rhys ap Richard of Cefn Treflys (13)	Elystan Glodrydd	Llanllywenfel	Buellt	363[10]		
Ieuan ap Rhys ap Richard of Cefn Treflys (13)	Elystan Glodrydd	Maes-lech	Buellt	363[10]		
Ieuan ap Tudur ap Maredudd (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Meifod	Mechain	69/[42]		
Ieuan Bach ap Einion ap Hywel ap Cynwrig (12)	Rhirid ap Rhiwallon	Llansilin	Cynllaith	?[2]		
Ieuan Bach ap Einion ap Hywel ap Cynwrig (12)	Rhirid ap Rhiwallon	Maen Tysilio	Cynllaith	?[2]		
Ieuan Bach ap Einion ap Hywel ap Cynwrig (12)	Rhirid ap Rhiwallon	Rhiwlas	Cynllaith	?[2]		
Ieuan Bach ap Madog ap Ieuan Llwyd (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Oswestry	Salop	72/[45]		g.s. Elen d. John Hussby of Salop
Ieuan Blaene ap Gruffudd ap Llywelyn Fychan (11)	Meilir Gryg	Tregynon	Cedewain	707[3]		
Ieuan Blaene ap Gruffudd ap Llywelyn Fychan (11)	Meilir Gryg	Welshpool		707[3]	LD.1.312	Note - Burgess of Welshpool 1406
Ieuan Blaene ap Hywel Blaene ap Meurig (12)	Elystan Glodrydd	Kinsham	Hereford	378[25]		s. Mawd f. Sir Wm. Godwin, Note - Blaeney family, near Presteign
Ieuan Colier ap Jenkin ap Maredudd ab Alo (10)	Morgan Hir	Harlech		723[5]	LD.ii.220, H 657b	Note - n ² "Ieuan slew the Steward of Powys in the time of Edward Cherleton (d. 1421) & fled to Harlech where he took the name Colier. Burgess of Harlech. The surname, Colier, is found in Harlech before the time of Ieuan"
Ieuan Ddu (8)	Ieuan Ddu of Maelienydd		Maelienydd	(?)[1]	P 204	
Ieuan Fychan ap Hywel ap Maredudd (12)	Idnerth Benfras	Bryngwyn/Y Bryngwyn	Elfael Is Mynydd	534[3]		
Ieuan Fychan ap Hywel ap Maredudd (12)	Idnerth Benfras	Llansanffraid y Mechain	Mechain Is Coed	534[3]		

Ieuan Fychan ap Ieuan ap Bedo (12)	Elystan Glodnydd			Ceri	387[34]		
Ieuan Fychan ap Ieuan ap Dafydd Goch ap Gruffudd Fuchan (12)	Cynfelyn ap Dolfyn	Manafon (?)		Cedewain	225/[6]		
Ieuan Fychan ap Ieuan ap Hywel ap Trahaearn (10)	Padriarc	Capel y Sul			730[2]	RV 1418	
Ieuan Fychan ap Rhirid ap Madog ap Gruffudd (12)	Llawr Grach	Blowty			579[2]		
Ieuan Fychan ap Rhirid ap Madog ap Gruffudd (12)	Llawr Grach	Llangadfan		Caereinion	579[2]		
Ieuan Goch ap Cadwgon ap Hywel Fychan (11)	Rhys ap Tewdwr	Llanfair		Caereinion	796[21]	RA 166, 186 & 210	
Ieuan Goch ap Cadwgon ap Hywel Fychan (11)	Rhys ap Tewdwr	Llwythfwnwg		Caereinion	796[21]	RA 166, 186 & 211	
Ieuan Goch ap Gruffudd ap Gruffudd (10)	Llywarch Howlbrwrch			Caereinion	614[11]	Wrex. 24	
Ieuan Goch ap Maredudd Fychan ap Maredudd of Maesmawr (12)	Cynfelyn ap Dolfyn	Llanbryn-mair		Cyfeiliog	227/[8]		
Ieuan Goch ap Philip ap Ieuan (12)	Elystan Glodnydd	Cefnlllys		Maelienydd	380[27]		
Ieuan Goch Fychan ap Ieuan of Cegidfa (11?)	Gwenwys	Peniarth			480[2]		
Ieuan Llwyd ap Madog Goch (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Burgedin			62/[35]		
Ieuan Llwyd ap Madog Goch (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Cegidfa			62/[35]		
Ieuan Llwyd ap Madog Goch (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Ystrad Marchell			62/[35]		
Ieuan Llwyd ap Morus ap Madog of Mochdre (12)	Elystan Glodnydd	Mochdre		Ceri	400[47]	PF.ii.325	
Ieuan Wyn ap Gruffudd Fychan (12)	Adda of Mochnant	Glanhafon			9/[2]		
Ieuan Wyn ap Gruffudd Fychan (12)	Adda of Mochnant	Adda of Mochnant		Mochnant	9/[2]		
Ieuan Wyn ap Gruffudd Fychan (12)	Adda of Mochnant	Uwch Rhaeadr			9/[2]		
Ieuan y Glyn ap Owain ap Gruffudd (9)	Aleth	Glyn Ciywedog			15/[3]		
Ieusan ap Ithel Bach ap Iorwerth (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Arduwy			74/[47]		
Ieusan ap Ithel Bach ap Iorwerth (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Llanelltud			74/[47]		
Ifor ap Hywel ap Morgan Fychan of Ewias (3)	Morgan Hir			Selyf/Cantref Selyf	719[1]		
Iorwerth ap Gronwy ap Dafydd ap Seisyll Wynston (11)	Wynston	Pant-glas			934[2]	GX 947	son John m. Elisabeth d. Sir John Scudemore
Iorwerth ap Ieuf Goch (11)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Iscoed Maelor		Maelor	44/[17]	Q 265	
Iorwerth Ddu ap Madog (9)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Carrog		Edeirnion	33/[6]	L46	
Iorwerth Ddu ap Madog (9)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Trewyn		Edeirnion	33/[6]	L46	
Iorwerth Figyl ap Cynwrig ap Einion (10)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Ystrad Alun			41/[14]	Burke's Royal Families v. 2 (1851), Pedigree 214, Ch. 7	
						185-6	
Iorwerth Foel ap Ieuf Sais ap Cynferth (6/7?)	Mael Maelienydd	Plas y Dinas		Mechain Is Coed	657[3]	JD ₃ v, G 99	
Iorwerth Foel ap Madog Fychan ap Madog (6)	Idnerth Benfras	Mynydd Mlawn		Mochnant Is Rhaeadr	536[5]	F 52	
Iorwerth Goch ap Maredudd (3)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Cae Hywel			64/[37]	F 44, G 109	m. Maud d. Roger de Manley of Cheshire
Iorwerth Goch ap Maredudd (3)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Creuddyn		Ceredigion	64/[37]	F 44, G 110	m. Maud d. Roger de Manley of Cheshire
Iorwerth Hilfawr/Hirfawr	Mael Maelienydd	Deuddwr			655[1]	Q 372	
Iorwerth Hilfawr/Hirfawr	Mael Maelienydd	Halchdyn			655[1]	Q 372	
Iowcws ap Ieuan ap Iorwerth (9)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Nanconwy			74/[47]		
Iorwerth Fychan ap Iorwerth Goch ap Maredudd (4)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Main			68/[41]	G 100	
Irien (3)	Irien	Trerig			574[1]	Radns. 39	
Ithel ap Iddon Galed o'r Fron-goch, Llanymynech (4)	Mael Maelienydd	Llwyntidman			655[1]	LO 160	

lthel ap Rhys ap Ifor of Cantref Selyf (5)	Morgan Hir			Gwent	719[11]		Note - 'Frenin Gwent' or King/Monarch of Gwent
lthel Goch ap Dafydd ap Maredudd (4)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Burgedin			62/[35]	H 8066, LD i. 320	
James ap Thomas ap Richard (16)	Elystan Glodrydd			Elfael	379[26]		
Jane f. Hugyn o'r Plas y Nghaenam (10)	Paen of Ludlow	Caynham			731[1]		
Jane f. Hugyn o'r Plas y Nghaenam (10)	Paen of Ludlow	Ludlow		Salop	731[1]		
Jenkin & Ieuan of Trefeilir ap Llywelyn ap Dafydd Goch of Mawddwy (12?)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Malltraeth			67/[40]		
Jenkin & Ieuan of Trefeilir ap Llywelyn ap Dafydd Goch of Mawddwy (12?)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Trefdraeth			67/[40]		
Jenkin & Ieuan of Trefeilir ap Llywelyn ap Dafydd Goch of Mawddwy (12?)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Trefeilir			67/[40]		
Jenkin ap Gruffudd of Lletygynfarch (11)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Leighton			492[5]	So K 209, cf. J 286, Ha 602, T*150, 338, Harl 1978 fo. 930	
Jenkin ap Iorwerth of Iscoed Maelor (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Hartsheath			44/[17]	RV 315	
Jenkin ap Iorwerth of Iscoed Maelor (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Llwynegryn			44/[17]	RV 314	
Jenkin ap Iorwerth of Iscoed Maelor (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Mold			44/[17]	RV 316	
Jenkin ap Iorwerth of Iscoed Maelor (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Ystrad Alun			44/[17]	RV 317	
Jenkin ap Maredudd ap Gruffudd (12)	Morgan Hir	Cegidfa			720[2]	S*225	
Jenkin Caerig ap Dafydd Tafarn ap Dafydd Llwyd (12)	Cynfelyn ap Dolfyn	Llandinam		Anwystli	225/[6]		
Jenkin Caerig ap Dafydd Tafarn ap Dafydd Llwyd (12)	Cynfelyn ap Dolfyn	Trewyddan			225/[6]		
Jenkin Fychan ap Ieuan ap Llywelyn (12)	Aleth	Bodfach			20/[8]		
Jenkin Fychan ap Ieuan ap Llywelyn (12)	Aleth	Llanfyllin		Mechain	20/[8]		
Jenkin Fychan ap Ieuan ap Llywelyn (12)	Aleth	Llanfyllin		Mechain	20/[8]		
Joan f. Watkin Llwyd of Coed Cravell (13)	Wynston	Coed Cravell			933[1]		
Joan f. Watkin Llwyd of Coed Cravell (13)	Wynston	Walterstone		Ewias	933[1]		
John (Cyfeiliog) ap Dafydd ap Iorwerth ap Gronwy (12)	Seisyll			Cyfeiliog	837[7]		
John (Forden) ap Gruffudd Forden 'the younger' (12)	William of Elbeth	Forden (?)			932[4]		
John ap Deio Fychan ap Hywel (13)	Idnerth Benfras	Cyrchynan			533[2]		
John ap Deio Fychan ap Hywel (13)	Idnerth Benfras	Dyffryn Hynydd			533[2]		
John ap Deio Fychan ap Hywel (13)	Idnerth Benfras	Y Waun		Tegeingle	533[2]		
John ap Einion ap Hywel Fain of Beili'rbyn-glas (12)	Hywel Fain	Gladestry			524[1]		
John ap Einion ap Hywel Fain of Beili'rbyn-glas (12)	Hywel Fain	Llythfhwg			524[1]		
John ap Ffifion ap Ieuan Colier of Harlech (12)	Morgan Hir	Arudwy			723[5]	Pen 234 p. 9, LD.iii.220 notes	m. Annes d. Thomas Davenport
John ap Ffifion ap Ieuan Colier of Harlech (12)	Morgan Hir	Harlech			723[5]	Pen 234 p. 9, LD.iii.220 notes	m. Annes d. Thomas Davenport
John ap Ffifion ap Ieuan Colier of Harlech (12)	Morgan Hir	Llandanwg			723[5]	Pen 234 p. 9, LD.iii.220 notes	m. Annes d. Thomas Davenport
John ap Gruffudd ap Gwilym Goch (13)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Castell Caereinion		Caereinion	491[4]		Note - through his 5 daughters
John ap Gruffudd ap Gwilym Goch (13)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Trefnant			491[4]		Note - through his 5 daughters

John ap Gruffudd ap Huw ap Llywelyn ap Madog of Maesbrook (15)	Idnerth Benfras	Kinnerley		535[4]		
John ap Gruffudd ap Huw ap Llywelyn ap Madog of Maesbrook (15)	Idnerth Benfras	Maesbrook		535[4]		
John ap Gruffudd ap Ieuan (12)	Gwenwys	Marsh/the Marsh		482[4]		m. Elinor d. Roger Cleyton of the Marsh, Note - Gough family of the Marsh
John ap Gwilym ap Hywel (12)	Turberville		Ewias	925[4]		
John ap Gwilym ap Philip (9)	Drymbenog	Coed-poeth	Ewias	243[2]	Bag. 84, SF 114	s. Ann d. John Pye of Saddlebow
John ap Huw ap Dafydd (12)	Cynfelyn ap Dolffyn	Manafon	Cedewain	220/[1]		
John ap Hywel Athro (10)	Hywel Athro	Evenjobb		515-23?[1]	RB 139	
John ap Hywel Gethin ap Gruffudd Gethin (12)	Mael Maelienydd	Deuddwr		656[2]		
John ap Hywel Gethin ap Gruffudd Gethin (12)	Mael Maelienydd	Llandrinio		656[2]		
John ap Ieuan Goch of Llanfair Llwyrthfngw (12)	Rhys ap Tewdwr	Llanfared	Elfael Uwch Mynydd	796[21]	J 274	m. a Wynston
John ap Lewys Meifod (12)	Mael Maelienydd	Alt-fawr		656[2]		
John ap Lewys Meifod (12)	Mael Maelienydd	Meifod	Mechain	656[2]		
John ap Llywelyn ap Ieuan Llwyd (12)	Heilin of Caereinion	Dyfnant/Dyfnaint	Caereinion	513[1]		
John ap Llywelyn ap Ieuan Llwyd (12)	Heilin of Caereinion	Llangadfan/Llangadfari (sp)	Caereinion	513[1]		
John ap Llywelyn ap Madog (11)	Gwenwys	Person Llandrillo	Edeirnion	479[1]		
John ap Madog Kynaston ap Philip of Stocks (10)	Bledydd ap Cynfyn	Crickot		65/[38]		
John ap Maredudd (12)	Adda of Mochnant	Camen		10/[3]		
John ap Maredudd (12)	Adda of Mochnant	Llanfyllin	Mechain	10/[3]		
John ap Maredudd ap Iolo ap Gwilym of Llwyn Melyn (13)	Meilir Gryg	Tregynon	Cedewain	710[6]		
John ap Mathew ap Owain (John) ap Dafydd Llwyd (14)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Ackley		492[5]	LD.i.290	
John ap Mathew ap Owain (John) ap Dafydd Llwyd (14)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Forden		492[5]	LD.i.290	
John ap Mathew ap Owain (John) ap Dafydd Llwyd (14)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Gorddwr		492[5]	LD.i.290	
John ap Mathew ap Owain (John) ap Dafydd Llwyd (14)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Llwyn Rhirid		492[5]	LD.i.290	
John ap Philip ap Thomas of Llansanffraid (12)	Godwin	Llansanffraid		424/[7]		Note - Jones of Llansanffraid
John ap Thomas ap Hywel ap Ieuan Llwyd (15)	Bledydd ap Cynfyn	Churchstoke		81/[54]		
John ap Watkin ap John Wynston of Tre-wyn (12)	Wynston	Cwm-iou	Ewias	933[1]		m. Margred d. William Walbyf & s. Catrin d. Sir Edward Stradling
John ap Watkin ap John Wynston of Tre-wyn (12)	Wynston	Tre-wyn/Wynston		933[1]		m. Margred d. William Walbyf & s. Catrin d. Sir Edward Stradling
John Bowdler s. Thomas Bowdler (9)	Bowdler	Brompton		134/[1]	V. Shrops. 63	
John Einws ap Einws ap Einion ap Rhirid (11)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Bausley		493[6]		
John Fychan ap John ap Dafydd (13)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Deuddwr		495[8]		

John Fychan ap John ap Dafydd (13)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Llansanffraid		495[8]			
John Fychan ap John ap Dafydd (13)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Trederwen		495[8]			
John Fychan ap Robert Fychan ap Gruffudd Fychan (15)	Dafydd Fychan		Clun	234[1]	GX 222	Note - "The pedigree is marked "Evionydh yn Llŷn", but the last two generations were evidently connected with Clun"	
John Gethin ap Hywel Gethin of Maesbrook (12)	Idnerth Benfras	Kinton		537[6]			
John Goch ap Deio Bach ap Hywel (12)	Elystan Glodrydd	Cefnlllys	Maelenydd	378[25]			
John Goch ap Ieuan ap Madog Sais ap Hywel Fychan of Garthfagu (12)	Rhys ap Tewdwr		Ceri	793[18]			
John Llwyd ap Einion ap Madog of Mochdre (12)	Elystan Glodrydd	Weston		400[47]		Note - Powel family of Weston	
John Mathews ap Mathew ap Ieuan (13)	Llywelyn Fraig	Blodwel	Caereinion	643[1]			
John Mathews ap Mathew ap Ieuan (13)	Llywelyn Fraig	Llanyblodwel		643[1]			
John Parry ap Harry of Poston (11)	Drymbenog	Poston	Ewias	243[2]		m. Mary d. Hugh Waterton	
John Pothan ap Philip Middleton ap Rhirid of Middleton (12)	Rhirid Flaidd	Langurig	Arwystli	?[2]			
John s. Philip s. Thomas ap Ieuan (12)	Fflio	Walterstone	Ewias	412/[1]			
John s. Walter Broughton (9)	Broughton	Broughton	Salop	138/[1]			
John s. Walter Broughton (9)	Broughton	Home		138/[1]			
John Saer ap Dafydd ap Ieuan Fychan of Capel y Sul (12)	Padriarc	Clun	Clun	730[2]			
John Saer ap Dafydd ap Ieuan Fychan of Capel y Sul (12)	Padriarc	Purlogue		730[2]		Note - Owen family of Purlogue	
John Vaughan ap Ieuan Fychan ap Ieuan ap Tudur Fychan (13)	Seisyll	Tywyn		838[8]	LD.ii.276 notes		
John Vaughan ap Ieuan Fychan ap Ieuan ap Tudur Fychan (13)	Seisyll	Ystumanner		838[8]	LD.ii.276 notes		
John Wynston ap Ieuan ap Seisyll Wynston s. Sir Gilbert Wynston of Tre-wyn (10)	Wynston	Tre-wyn/Wynston		933[1]		m. Joan d. Reginal Cecil of Pen-clawdd & gf. Seisyll Wynston m. Elizabeth d. Sir John Wallis & Note - sons married Englishwomen	
Jonet f. Llywelyn Goch ap Ieuan of Garthbeibio (10)	Genillin	Garthbeibio	Caereinion	?/[3]			
Jonet f. Maredudd ap Rhys o'r Penrhos (14)	Seisyll	Penegoes	Cyfeiliog	835[5]			
Jonet f. Maredudd ap Rhys o'r Penrhos (14)	Seisyll	Penrhos		835[5]			
Jonet, Elen & Elen f. Einion ap Einion of Ceimmyrch (11/12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Ceimmyrch		75/[48]			
Jonet, Elen & Elen f. Einion ap Einion of Ceimmyrch (11/12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Llanfachreth		75/[48]			
Jonet, Elen & Elen f. Einion ap Einion of Ceimmyrch (11/12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Tal-y-bont		75/[48]			

Joyce, Margred, Annes & Jonet f. Hywel ap Ieuan Llwyd (14)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Churchstoke		81/[54]		Note - Joyce m. Edward ap Wm of Hurdley
Lewys ap Hywel ap Gruffudd Llwyd ap Dafydd Llwyd of Rhaeadr Gwy (12)	Rhys ap Tewdwr	Boulitbrook		797[2]		
Lewys ap Hywel ap Gruffudd Llwyd ap Dafydd Llwyd of Rhaeadr Gwy (12)	Rhys ap Tewdwr	Norton		797[2]		
Lewys ap Ieuan ap Dafydd (11)	Mael Maelienydd	Meifod		656[2]		
Lewys ap Llywelyn ap Hywel (14)	Elystan Glodrydd	Ergyng		356[1]		
Lewys ap Llywelyn ap Hywel (14)	Elystan Glodrydd	Kiverknoll		356[1]		
Lewys ap Llywelyn ap Hywel (14)	Elystan Glodrydd	Much Dewchurch		356[1]		
Lewys ap Philip ap Thomas of Llansanffraid (12)	Godwin	Abergavenny		424/[7]	Bag.299	m. Ann d. David Kenneys of Cefn Mabili
Llawr Grach ap Maredudd ap Cynan (1)	Llawr Grach	Meifod		578[1]		
Leucu f. Hywel Goch ap Maredudd Fychan of Abertanat (8)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Abertanat		70/[43]		
Leucu f. Hywel Goch ap Maredudd Fychan of Abertanat (8)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Llanyblodwel		70/[43]		m. Madog Goch
Llowdden ap Rhys ap Llowdden (12)	Llowdden			589[7]		
Llywelyn ap Cynwrig Efell (5)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Ystrad Alun		40/[13]	G.101	
Llywelyn ap Dafydd ap Gronwy (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Gwysanau		42/[15]	Burke's Royal Families v.2 (1851), Pedigree 214, Ch. 7	
Llywelyn ap Dafydd ap Gwilym (12)	Llywarch ap Bran	Llanidan		597[6]		
Llywelyn ap Dafydd ap Gwilym (12)	Llywarch ap Bran	Menai		597[6]		
Llywelyn ap Dafydd ap Gwilym (12)	Llywarch ap Bran	Porthaml		597[6]		
Llywelyn ap Dafydd ap Maredudd (12)	Cynfelyn ap Dolfyn	Caersŵs		224/[5]	LD.i.283	
Llywelyn ap Dafydd ap Maredudd (12)	Cynfelyn ap Dolfyn	Llanwnnog		224/[5]	LD.i.283	
Llywelyn ap Dafydd ap Maredudd ap Cadwgon Sarff (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Cegidfa		494[7]		
Llywelyn ap Dafydd ap Maredudd ap Cadwgon Sarff (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Llanerch-frochwel		494[7]		
Llywelyn ap Dafydd Fychan ap Dafydd ap Griffi ap Gruffudd Fychan (12)	Cynfelyn ap Dolfyn	Llanwnnog		224/[5]		
Llywelyn ap Dafydd Gethin ap Llywelyn (12)	Llywarch ap Bran	Llanedwen		597[6]		
Llywelyn ap Dafydd Gethin ap Llywelyn (12)	Llywarch ap Bran	Menai		597[6]		
Llywelyn ap Deio ap Rhirid ap Gruffudd (12)	Rhirid Flaidd	Cae Hywel		?[2]		
Llywelyn ap Deio ap Rhirid ap Gruffudd (12)	Rhirid Flaidd	Kinnerley		?[2]		
Llywelyn ap Deio ap Rhirid ap Gruffudd (12)	Rhirid Flaidd	Ruyton		?[2]		
Llywelyn ap Einws of Eglwyssegl (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Eglwyssegl		45/[18]		
Llywelyn ap Einws of Eglwyssegl (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Maelor Gymraeg		45/[18]		
Llywelyn ap Gruffudd (11)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Mwstwr		33/[6]	L91	
Llywelyn ap Gruffudd ap Ieuan (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Gwysanau		43/[16]		
Llywelyn ap Gruffudd ap Ieuan (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Mold		43/[16]		
Llywelyn ap Gruffudd ap Iorwerth (12)	Idnerth Benfras	Llansilin		541[10]		
Llywelyn ap Gruffudd ap Iorwerth (12)	Idnerth Benfras	Lloran		541[10]		
Llywelyn ap Gruffudd ap Philip ap Madog (12)	Elystan Glodrydd	Machynlleth		379[26]		

Llywelyn ap Gruffudd Fychan ap Gruffudd Deuddwr (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Deuddwr		490[3]			
Llywelyn ap Gruffudd Fychan ap Gruffudd Deuddwr (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Leigh		492[5]	K 209, H 8366, Ha 602	s. Jonet f. Roger Corbet of Leigh	
Llywelyn ap Gruffudd Fychan ap Gruffudd Deuddwr (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Llandysilio		490[3]			
Llywelyn ap Gruffudd Fychan ap Gruffudd Deuddwr (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Rhysnant		490[3]			
Llywelyn ap Gwilym ap Llywelyn (10)	Kilimintion	Ednop Isa		577[1]			
Llywelyn ap Gwilym ap Llywelyn (12)	Kilimintion	Peidre/o'r Peidre		577[1]		s. Jonet f. Llin ab Einion Chwaer Ien Ll Hir of Brompton	
Llywelyn ap Gwilym ap Madog Gethin ap Gruffudd Gethin (12)	Mael Maelienydd	Llanfyllin		656[2]		Note - Kerrey family of Llanfyllin, Mechain	
Llywelyn ap Hywel (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Coed-Llai		41/[14]	RV 22		
Llywelyn ap Hywel ap Gruffudd (11?)	Ieuan Ddu of Maelienydd			(?) [1]	P 204	m. Gwenllian f. Hywel ap Gruffudd ap Ieuan Ddu of Maelienydd	
Llywelyn ap Hywel ap Llywelyn ap Cadwgon (12)	Philip ab Uchdrud	Machynlleth		733[1]			
Llywelyn ap Hywel ap M'dd (?) (9)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Pen-y-berth		71/[44]	LD.i.51, 243		
Llywelyn ap Hywel Llwyd ap Meurig (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Carno		75/[48]			
Llywelyn ap Ieuan ap Hywel Athro (11)	Hywel Athro	Bryn Dreinog		515-23?	RA 189, 213		
Llywelyn ap Ieuan ap Llywelyn (11)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Pen-y-berth		71/[44]	PE 305		
Llywelyn ap Ieuan ap Maredudd ap Ieuan Llwyd (13)	Trahaearn ap Caradog	Carno		851[1]			
Llywelyn ap Ieuan ap Maredudd ap Ieuan Goch of Caereinion	Llywarch Howlbwrch	Penegoes		614[11]			
Llywelyn ap Madog (9)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Llanelwy		51/[24]		Bishop of Llanelwy 1357	
Llywelyn ap Madog Fychan ap Madog (8)	Padriarc	Mochdre		729[1]	Radns. 17		
Llywelyn ap Maredudd ap Ieuan ap Madog (12)	Meilir Gryg	Aberriw		706[2]		Note - gson Margared f. Hywel Goch of Cloddiau, Ceri & ggson of Gwladus f. Owain Foel of Caersws	
Llywelyn ap Maredudd ap Ieuan ap Madog (12)	Meilir Gryg	Cilcochwyn		706[2]		Note - gson Margared f. Hywel Goch of Cloddiau, Ceri & ggson of Gwladus f. Owain Foel of Caersws	
Llywelyn ap Maredudd ap Llywelyn ap Madog of Penegoes (12)	Philip ab Uchdrud	Penegoes		735[3]			
Llywelyn ap Meilir (11)	Cogfren	Llandegla		159/[1]	RA 170, RA 284	Note - Complicated paternal genealogy, see chart	
Llywelyn ap Moel y Pantri (11)	Moel y Pantri	Llanwnnog		712?[1]	DWB	Note - Poet of Llanwnnog	

Llywelyn ap Owain Hen ap Gruffudd (10)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Cae'rgerriog		49/[22]	L21	
Llywelyn ap Tudur ap Maredudd (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Meifod	Mechain	69/[42]		
Llywelyn ap Tudur o'r Dwyfan ap Owain Fychan (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Dinmael		49/[22]		
Llywelyn ap Ynyr ap Llywelyn (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Brithdir		76/[49]		
Llywelyn ap Ynyr ap Llywelyn (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Garthgynfor		76/[49]		
Llywelyn ap Ynyr ap Llywelyn (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Gwengraig		76/[49]		
Llywelyn ap Ynyr ap Llywelyn (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Tal-y-bont		76/[49]		
Llywelyn Dolgar (11)	Llywelyn Dolgar	Dol-gar y Manafon	Cedewain	627[1]	RV 1414	Note - identified as Arglwydd y
Llywelyn Fraig (1)	Llywelyn Fraig	Knucklas/Cnwclas	Salop (?)	643[1]	LD.1.302	Cnwclas/Knucklas
Llywelyn ap Gruffudd ap Seisyll ap Adam Turberville (10)	Turberville	Bycheiniog		925[4]		
Madog & Hywel s. Margred f. Llywelyn of Mwstwr (13?)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Dyffryn Ceiliog		33/[6]		ap Llin ap Hywel ab Edn of Cynllaith
Madog & Hywel s. Margred f. Llywelyn of Mwstwr (13?)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Llanarmon		33/[6]		ap Llin ap Hywel ab Edn of Cynllaith
Madog (?) (8)	Broughton	Brochdun		138/[1]	Ha 549	Note - Unknown antecedents
Madog (?) (8)	Broughton	Home/o'r Home		138/[1]	Ha 550	Note - Unknown antecedents
Madog (?) (8)	Broughton	Ysuel Crofft		138/[1]	Ha 551	Note - Unknown antecedents
Madog ap Dafydd ap Llywelyn (12)	Trahaearn ap Caradog	Llanidloes	Arwystli	852[4]		
Madog ap Dafydd Llywd ap Dafydd (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Gorddwr		490[3]		
Madog ap Dafydd Llywd ap Dafydd (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Leighton		490[3]		
Madog ap Dafydd Llywd ap Dafydd (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Llai		490[3]		
Madog ap Dafydd Llywd ap Dafydd (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Trelystan		490[3]		
Madog ap Einion ap Hywel of Mochdre (10)	Elystan Glodrydd	Mochdre	Ceri	400[47]	LD.1.314	Note - m. Ann d. Peter Corbet of Leigh
Madog ap Gruffudd ap Llywelyn ap Iorwerth (12)	Philip ab Uchdrud	Abergwïdol		735[3]		
Madog ap Gruffudd ap Llywelyn ap Iorwerth (12)	Philip ab Uchdrud	Darowen	Cyfeiliog	735[3]		
Madog ap Guto/Gruffudd ap Llywelyn Sais (12)	Padriarc		Ceri	729[1]		
Madog ap Gwenwynwyn (6) illigit	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn		Caereinion	56/[29]	RP 12, HW, H 1337	
Madog ap Gwilym ap Heilin of Caer Hellin (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd		Mawddwy	56/[29]	RP 12, HW, H 1336	
Madog ap Hywel de Brompton (7)	William of Elbeth	Caer Hellin		488[1]		
Madog ap Ieuan ap Llywelyn (12)	Aleth	Owlbury		931[3]	Ch. 1.183v	
Madog ap Ieuan Goch ap Madog of Mochdre (12)	Elystan Glodrydd	Cefnyberen	Mechain	20/[8]		
Madog ap Ieuan Goch ap Madog of Mochdre (12)	Elystan Glodrydd	Llanfihangel y Ngheri		400[47]		
Madog ap Ieuan Llywd (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn		Mechain	34/[7]		
Madog ap Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Plas-y-Bol		36/[9]	T* 111	
Madog ap Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Swydd y Drewen		36/[9]		
Madog ap Iowcws ap Ieuan (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Cynhinfa		61/[35]		
Madog ap Maredudd ap Adda Fychan (11)	Idnerth Benfras	Maesbrook		535[4]	Q 357	
Madog ap Maredudd ap Llywelyn (12)	Mael Maelienydd	Colfryn		358[5]		
Madog ap Maredudd ap Llywelyn (12)	Mael Maelienydd	Deuddwr		358[5]		

Madog ap Maredudd ap Llywelyn (12)	Mael Maelienydd	Domgae			358[5]		
Madog ap Maredudd ap Llywelyn (12)	Mael Maelienydd	Llandysilio			358[5]		
Madog ap Maredudd ap Llywelyn (12)	Mael Maelienydd	Llansaffraid			358[5]		
Madog ap Tudur ap Hywel ap Philip (8)	Philip ab Uchdrud	Penegoes			735[3]	Cyfeiliog	
Madog Cristyn ap (?) Sir Robert ap Madock (10)	Madog Cristyn	Bleddfach			650[1]	Maelienydd	Note - see 650[1] for sp variations & citations
Madog de la Home (7)	Broughton	Home			138[1]		V. Shrops. 85, Ch. 8.32v
Madog Foel ap Ieuf (8)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Eglwysegil			45/[18]		
Madog Goch ap Iorwerth Goch (4?)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Sutton			67/[40]	Montgomery	Eyton i.111, HW 553
Madog Goch ap Iorwerth Goch (4?)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn				67/[40]	Mawddwy	L 167 & 303, P 222
Madog Hyddgam ap Madog of Nannau (7)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Ciltalgarth			80/[53]		RC 266
Madog Kynaston ap Philip of Stocks (9)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Kynaston (?)			65/[38]		V. Shrops* 293
Madog Llwyd (8)	Madog Llwyd of Caereinion				652[1]	Caereinion	m. Silod f. Jenkin of Welsh Frankton
Madog Llwyd ap Gruffudd ap Madog ap Gruffudd (12)	Llawr Grach	Ceniarth			579[2]		
Madog Llwyd ap Gruffudd ap Madog ap Gruffudd (12)	Llawr Grach	Llanfair			579[2]	Caereinion	
Madog Llwyd ap Madog Fychan ap Madog ap Gwyn (11)	Gruffudd Fras	Churchstoke			464[1]		LDi.308
Madog o'r Hendwr ap Iorwerth (8)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Hendwr			53/[26]		Pen. 234 p. 9n, MC 7 p. 391
Madog/Mathew Caereinion ap Ieuan ap Iorwerth (11)	Mathew Caereinion	Welshpool			703[1]		LDi.312, MC 12 p. 311n., S*149
Madog/Mathew Caereinion ap Ieuan ap Iorwerth (11)	Mathew Caereinion				703[1]	Caereinion	Note - Burgess of Welshpool 1406
Mael	Mael Maelienydd				655[1]	Maelienydd	
Mali f. Llywelyn ap Morgan (12)	Einion of Nant-y-meichiad	Meifod			343/[1]	Mechain	Ch. 3. 110, V. Shrops. 175
Mali f. Llywelyn ap Morgan (12)	Einion of Nant-y-meichiad	Nant-y-Meichiad			343/[1]		
Maradudd ap Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Bodfach			36/[9]		
Maredudd ab Gwilym Powys (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn				60/[34]	Caereinion	
Maredudd ap [Robert] ap Robert ap Llywarch ap Trahaearn (5)	Trahaearn ap Caradog				854[6]	Cedewain	
Maredudd ap Adda Moel ap Gwilym ap Hywel of Craig Fryn Hywel (11)	Elystan Glodrydd	Drenewydd/o'r Drenewydd			387[34]		LDi.316, L 205, RA 185
Maredudd ap Cadwgon ap Maredudd (10)	Cogfren	Bronias			159/[1]		
Maredudd ap Cadwgon ap Maredudd (10)	Cogfren	Cefnlllys			159/[1]	Maelienydd	RA 168, 170
Maredudd ap Cadwgon ap Maredudd (10)	Cogfren	Defeity Hir			159/[1]		Ch. 3.100
Maredudd ap Cadwgon ap Maredudd (10)	Cogfren	Llandegla			159/[1]		RA 211, RB 140v
Maredudd ap Dafydd ap Einion (11)	Elystan Glodrydd				370[17]	Maelienydd	RA 168, 171
Maredudd ap Dafydd ap Gruffudd Llwyd (12)	Cynfelyn ap Dolffyn	Manafon			223/[4]	Gwrtheyrnion	P 205
Maredudd ap Dafydd ap Hywel of Cae'r-gof (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Cae'r-gof			49/[22]	Cedewain	
Maredudd ap Dafydd ap Hywel of Cae'r-gof (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Llangwm Dinmael			49/[22]		
Maredudd ap Dafydd ap Hywel of Cae'r-gof (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Penyfed			49/[22]		
Maredudd ap Dafydd ap Ieuan (14)	Elystan Glodrydd	Bugelidy			378[25]	Maelienydd	

Maredudd ap Dafydd ap Llywelyn (13)	Elystan Glodrydd	Llanfihangel y Ngheri	387[34]		Note - Cegidfa through wife? M. NN f. Jenkin ap M'dd of Cegidfa of Morgan Hir family
Maredudd ap Dafydd Llywd ap Ieuan (13)	Gwenwys	Cegidfa	479[1]		
Maredudd ap Dafydd Llywd ap Ieuan (13)	Gwenwys	Ystrad Marchell	479[1]		Note - Cegidfa through wife? M. NN f. Jenkin ap M'dd of Cegidfa of Morgan Hir family
Maredudd ap Dafydd of Rhaeadr Gwy & Cwmteuddwr (14)	Elystan Glodrydd	Nantmel	368[15]		
Maredudd ap Einion ap Cynfelyn (7)	Cynfelyn ap Dolffyn		222/[3]	G 99	
Maredudd ap Einion Llywd (10)	Elystan Glodrydd	Cwmteuddwr	368[15]	RA 171	
Maredudd ap Einion Llywd (10)	Elystan Glodrydd	Rhaeadr Gwy	368[15]	HA 462	
Maredudd ap Gruffudd ap Iorwerth (12)	Idnerth Benfras	Ial	541[10]		
Maredudd ap Gruffudd ap Iorwerth (12)	Idnerth Benfras	Llys-y-cil	541[10]		
Maredudd ap Gwilym ap Madog (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Llannerch Grig	81/[54]		
Maredudd ap Hywel (4)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Edeirnion	28/[1]	MC 4 p.2	
Maredudd ap Ieuan ap Hywel (12)	Rhys Goch of Ystrad Yw	Ergyng	812[7]		gs. NN f. Thomas Ridheid of Garway (?) & m. Maud d. Philip Tornor of Orcop
Maredudd ap Ieuan ap Hywel (12)	Rhys Goch of Ystrad Yw	Garway	812[7]		gs. NN f. Thomas Ridheid of Garway (?) & m. Maud d. Philip Tornor of Orcop
Maredudd ap Ieuan ap Madog ab Einion (9)	Cynfelyn ap Dolffyn	Manafon	221/[2]		
Maredudd ap Ieuan ap Rhys of Penrhos (12)	Seisyll	Penegoes	835[5]		
Maredudd ap Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Llangedwyn	36/[9]		
Maredudd ap Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Mochnant Is Rhaeadr	36/[9]		
Maredudd ap Jenkin of Cegidfa (13)	Morgan Hir	Ystrad Marchell	720[2]	E 286	
Maredudd ap Llywelyn of Pen-y-berth ap Ieuan (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Pen-y-berth	71/[44]	K 80	
Maredudd ap Madog ap Einion (8)	Idnerth Benfras		533[2]		
Maredudd ap Maelgwn ap Cadwallon of Maelienydd (5)	Elystan Glodrydd	Ceri	387[34]		
Maredudd ap Owain ap Maredudd (15)	Dean Du/Y Dean Du	Llananno	?[1]		
Maredudd ap Philip ap Gruffudd ap Maredudd (10)	Cynfelyn ap Dolffyn	Maesmawr	227/[8]		Note - through mother Efa f. Maredudd
Maredudd ap Philip Dorddu (10)	Elystan Glodrydd	Brongantllwyd	381[28]	G 192	Note - through mother Efa f. Maredudd
Maredudd ap Philip Dorddu (10)	Elystan Glodrydd	Penharniw	381[28]	G 192	Note - through mother Efa f. Maredudd
Maredudd ap Tudur ap Maredudd (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Meifod	69/[42]		
Maredudd Ddu ap Gruffudd ap Maredudd (9)	Cynfelyn ap Dolffyn	Arwystli	227/[8]		
Maredudd Fain ap Richard ap Gruffudd ap Richard (11)	Elystan Glodrydd	Maelienydd	365[12]		
Maredudd Fychan ap Maredudd ap Hywel ap Philip Dorddu (12)	Elystan Glodrydd	Llanbister	382[29]	Q 148	

Maredudd Fychan ap Maredudd ap Hywel ap Philip Dorddu (12)	Elystan Glodrydd	Llandeglau	Maelienydd	382[29]	Q. 248	
Maredudd Fychan ap Yu Hen Faredudd ap Hywel ap Maredudd (7)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Abertanat		70/[43]	G 100	
Maredudd Goch ap Hywel Fychan ap Robert Fychan of Brompton (12)	William of Elbeth	Brompton		930[2]		
Maredudd Goch ap Hywel Fychan ap Robert Fychan of Brompton (12)	William of Elbeth	Churchstoke		930[2]		
Maredudd Liwyd ap Gruffudd ap Hywel	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Cynllaith		69/[42]		
Maredudd Liwyd ap Gruffudd ap Hywel	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Dyffryn Ceiliog		69/[42]		
Maredudd Liwyd ap Gruffudd ap Hywel	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Llanarmon		69/[42]		
Maredudd Liwyd ap Gruffudd ap Hywel	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Sarffle		69/[42]		
Maredudd Liwyd ap Ieuan ap Gruffudd ap Madog (12)	Gwenwys	Llanfair	Caereinion	479[1]		
Margared f. Gutun ap Deio ap Gruffudd Wyn of Llanloddian Uchaf (13)	Gruffudd Wyn	Llanfair	Caereinion	468[1]		
Margared f. Gutun ap Deio ap Gruffudd Wyn of Llanloddian Uchaf (13)	Gruffudd Wyn	Pen-tyrch		468[1]		
Margred & Gwenhwyfar f. Hywel of Glasgoed (13)	Rhird ap Rhiwallon	Glasgoed		?[1]		
Margred & Gwenhwyfar f. Hywel of Glasgoed (13)	Rhird ap Rhiwallon	Llansilin	Cynllaith	7[1]		
Margred f. Ieuan ap Liwelyn (10)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Crogen		53/[26]		
Margred f. Ieuan ap Liwelyn (10)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Llannerfel	Penllyn	53/[26]		m. Ieuan ap Lin (Montg)
Margred f. John ap Gwalter (13)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Cadwnfa		34/[7]		m. Ieuan ap Lin (Montg)
Margred f. John ap Gwalter (13)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Llanfihangel y Ngwynfa	Mechain	34/[7]		m. Dafydd ap Lin (Montg)
Margred f. Maredudd ap Einion (13)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Llanerfyl	Caereinion	39/[12]	Q. 336	
Margred, Alice & Tangwystli f. Gruffudd ap Jenkin ap John Broughton (12)	Broughton	Bishop's Castle		138/[1]		
Margred, Alice & Tangwystli f. Gruffudd ap Jenkin ap John Broughton (12)	Broughton	Broughton	Salop	138/[1]		
Mathew ap Cadwaladr Deuddwr ap Owain (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Broniarth		489[2]	JD, 118	
Mathew ap Cadwaladr Deuddwr ap Owain (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Cegidfa		489[2]	J 283	
Mathew ap Cadwaladr Deuddwr ap Owain (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Ystrad Marchell		489[2]		
Mathew ap Gruffudd ap Iorwerth (12)	Idnerth Benfras	Llanarman		541[10]		
Mathew ap Gruffudd ap Iorwerth (12)	Idnerth Benfras	Mynydd Mawr/Mawr	Mochmant Is Rhaeadr	541[10]		
Mathew ap Hywel ap Ieuan Fychan (12)	Morgan Hir	Castell Caereinion	Caereinion	721[3]		m. Marg f. Pirs Porter
Mathew ap Hywel ap Ieuan Fychan (12)	Morgan Hir	Trefnant		721[3]		m. Marg f. Pirs Porter
Mathew Goch ap Hywel Blaene ap Meurig (13)	Elystan Glodrydd	Cascob		378[25]		s. Mawd f. Sir Wm. Godwin
Mathew Goch ap Hywel Blaene ap Meurig (13)	Elystan Glodrydd	Lythfynwg		378[25]		s. Mawd f. Sir Wm. Godwin
Melir Gryg of Llwynmelyn (5)	Melir Gryg	Llwynmelyn		705[1]	LD.1.283	Note - [45]
Meurig ap Adda of Ceri (8)	Elystan Glodrydd	Penybetsws		388[35]	Radns. 7	
Meurig ap Gwilym ap Liwelyn (12)	Kilinton	Llanieuan		577[1]		s. Jonet f. Lin ab Einion Chwaer ien Ll Hir of Brompton

Meurig ap Ieuf of Cefnlllys (5)	Elystan Glodrydd	Llanfihangel		397[44]	LD.i.314	
Meurig ap Ieuan ap Gwilym (13)	Kilminton	Aston	Salop (?)	577[1]		m. Gwenll f. Gruffudd ap Cadwgon of Llwyn-y-brain, Bachelldre, Note - Lloyd family of Aston
Meurig ap Ieuan ap Gwilym (13)	Kilminton	Lydham	Salop	577[1]		m. Gwenll f. Gruffudd ap Cadwgon of Llwyn-y-brain, Bachelldre
Meurig ap Ithel 'Frenin Gwent' (6)	Morgan Hir		Gwent	719[1]		Note - 'Arglwydd or Lord of Gwent'
Meurig ap Llywelyn Goch ap Meurig Hen (11?)	Bledydd ap Cynfyn	Derowen	Cyfeiliog	77/[50]		
Meurig Fychan ap Hywell Sele ap Meurig Llwyd (12)	Bledydd ap Cynfyn	Llanfachreth		78/[51]	PF.iv.381	
Meurig Fychan ap Hywell Sele ap Meurig Llwyd (12)	Bledydd ap Cynfyn	Nannau		78/[51]	PF.iv.380	
Meurig Fychan ap Hywell Sele ap Meurig Llwyd (12)	Bledydd ap Cynfyn	Tal-y-bont		78/[51]	PF.iv.382	
Meurig s. Sir Robert of Brompton (6)	William of Elbeth	Banhaltreth		929[1]	MC.x.148	
Meurig s. Sir Robert of Brompton (6)	William of Elbeth	Stretforten		929[1]	Eyton xl.85-6	
Moeleri ap Owain Cyfeiliog (5?) Illigit	Bledydd ap Cynfyn	Broniarth		56/[29]	RP 14	
Moeleri ap Owain Cyfeiliog (5?) Illigit	Bledydd ap Cynfyn	Hudol		56/[29]	RP 13	
Moeleri ap Owain Cyfeiliog (5?) Illigit	Bledydd ap Cynfyn	Lanerch		56/[29]	RP 12	
Moeleri ap Owain Cyfeiliog (5?) Illigit	Bledydd ap Cynfyn	Swydd		56/[29]	RP 11	
Morgan ap Philip of Stocks (9)	Bledydd ap Cynfyn	Cae Hywel		66/[39]		
Morgan ap Richard ap Madog (11)	Bledydd ap Cynfyn	Maesbury		66/[39]		
Morgan Fychan ap Morgan Hir of Gwent (1)	Morgan Hir		Ewias	719[1]		
Moriddig Fychan ap Moriddig Warwyn of Cantref Selyf (5)	Drymbenog	Valley Dore	Ewias	243[2]	SE 84	m. Catherine, widow of Thomas de Lacy
Moriddig Warwyn ap Drymbenog ap Maenyrch (3)	Drymbenog		Selyf	242[1]	Bag 10, 111	
Morus ap Dafydd ap Llywelyn (14)	Gwrgan	Bradnant (?)		486[1]	Ha 387	Note - "y ty yn y tyfyn du yn aber y Bradnant"
Morus ap Dafydd ap Llywelyn (14)	Gwrgan	Llanidloes	Arwystli	486[1]		Note - Through his 2 sons & 4 daughters
Morus ap Gruffud ap Hopkin ap Robert Fychan of Brompton (12)	William of Elbeth	Churchstoke		930[2]		Note - gf Hopkin m. Alice d. John s. Sir William Moore
Morus ap Hywel ap Maredudd Fychan ap Maredudd of Maesmawr (13)	Cynfelyn ap Dolfryn	Llandinam	Arwystli	227/[8]		
Morus ap Jenkin y Glyn (12)	Aleth	Llandidloes	Arwystli	15/[3]		
Morus ap John Goch of Ceri (13)	Rhys ap Tewdwr	Llanfihangel y Ngheri		793[18]		
Morus ap John Goch of Ceri (13)	Rhys ap Tewdwr	Wig		793[18]		
Morus ap Llywelyn ap Dafydd Goch of Mawddwy (12?)	Bledydd ap Cynfyn		Mawddwy	67/[40]		
Nest f. Adda ap Meurig of Penybetsws (10)	Elystan Glodrydd	Gwentnriw		388[35]		
Nest f. Adda ap Meurig of Penybetsws (10)	Elystan Glodrydd	Llanfihangel y Ngheri		388[35]		
Nicolas ap Deicws ap Gronwy (12)	Bledydd ap Cynfyn	Penybetsws		388[35]		
Nicolas ap Deicws ap Gronwy (12)	Bledydd ap Cynfyn	Leeswood		43/[16]		
Nicolas ap Deicws ap Gronwy (12)	Bledydd ap Cynfyn	Mold		43/[16]		
Nicolas ap Deicws ap Gronwy (12)	Bledydd ap Cynfyn	Ystrad Alun		43/[16]		

NN & Tangwystl f. Maredudd ap Einion (14)	Cogfren	Llandeglaau	Maelienydd	159/[1]		
NN f. Cadwaladr ap Gruffudd Wyn (14)	Elystan Glodrydd	Bachelldre		381[28]		
NN f. Cadwaladr ap Gruffudd Wyn (14)	Elystan Glodrydd	Churchstoke		381[28]		
NN f. Gruffudd ap Ieuan Ddu (12)	Einion 'Yrth'	Hiriarth		7/[1]	H 795a	
NN f. Llywelyn ap Dafydd ap Gronwy (13)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Leeswood		42/[15]		m. Madog ap Gruffudd from line of Gronwy ap Cynwrig
NN f. Llywelyn ap Dafydd ap Gronwy (13)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Mold		42/[15]		m. Madog ap Gruffudd from line of Gronwy ap Cynwrig
NN f. Llywelyn ap Dafydd ap Gronwy (13)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Nerwys		42/[15]		m. Madog ap Gruffudd from line of Gronwy ap Cynwrig
NN f. Llywelyn ap Dafydd ap Gronwy (13)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Ystrad Alun		42/[15]		m. Madog ap Gruffudd from line of Gronwy ap Cynwrig
NN f. Llywelyn ap Gruffudd (13)	Aleth	Hiriarth		14/[2]		m. Madog ap Ien (Montg)
NN f. Llywelyn ap Gruffudd (13)	Aleth	Llandidloes	Arwystli	14/[2]		m. Madog ap Ien (Montg)
NN f. William Goch o'r Clawdd (15)	Madog Cristyn	Knighton/Trefyclawdd	Maelienydd	650[1]		
NN f. William Goch o'r Clawdd (15)	Madog Cristyn	Trefyclawdd/Knighton	Maelienydd	650[1]		
NN, NN & Elen f. Gruffudd Goch ap Maredudd (13)	Cynfelyn ap Dollfryn	Llandidloes	Arwystli	227/[8]	L 152	
Owain (Cyfeiliog) ap John Cyfeiliog (13)	Seisyll		Cyfeiliog	837[7]		
Owain ap Dafydd (9)	Aleth		Arwystli	13/[1]	G99	
Owain ap Deio ap Llywelyn of Dolobran (12)	Aleth	Meifod	Mechain	18/[6]		
Owain ap Gruffudd (13)	Aleth		Arwystli	15/[3]		
Owain ap Gruffudd ap Madog ap Ieuan Caereinion (12)	Idnerth Benfras	Machynlleth	Cyfeiliog	540[9]		
Owain ap Gruffudd Fychan ap Gruffudd Deuddwr (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Deuddwr		490[3]		
Owain ap Gruffudd Fychan ap Gruffudd Deuddwr (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Llansanffraid		490[3]		
Owain ap Gruffudd Fychan ap Gruffudd Deuddwr (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Y Collfryn		490[3]		
Owain ap Gruffudd Goch ap Maredudd (13)	Trahaearn ap Caradog	Aberriw	Cedewain	853[5]		
Owain ap Gruffudd Goch ap Maredudd (13)	Trahaearn ap Caradog	Penrhyn		853[5]		
Owain ap Hywel (12)	Adda of Mochnant	Llanrhaeadr y Mochnant	Mochnant	12/[5]		
Owain ap Hywel ap Ieuanf (5)	Trahaearn ap Caradog	Brithdir/o'r Brithdir		852[4]		
Owain ap Ieuan ap Gruffudd (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Llanyell	Penllyn	55/[28]		
Owain ap Ieuan Blaene of Tregynon (12)	Meilir Gryg	Aberbechan		707[3]		
Owain ap Ieuan Blaene of Tregynon (12)	Meilir Gryg	Llan Uwchaeon	Cedewain	707[3]		
Owain ap Ieuan Deg (12)	Aleth	Dolobran		18/[6]		
Owain ap Ieuan Deg (12)	Aleth	Meifod	Mechain	18/[6]		
Owain ap John ap Madog Llwyd of Churchstoke (12)	Gruffudd Fras	Argoed		464[1]		Note - Cadwalader family of Argoed
Owain ap John ap Madog Llwyd of Churchstoke (12)	Gruffudd Fras	Churchstoke		464[1]		
Owain ap Madog ap Ieuan (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Main		69/[42]		
Owain ap Madog ap Ieuan (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Meifod	Mechain	69/[42]		

Owain ap Madog ap Maredudd (4) illigit	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Brogynryn		30/[3]		
Owain ap Maredudd ap Dafydd ap Gruffudd Fychan of Caereion (11)	Llawr Grach	Neuaddwen		581[4]	E 285	
Owain ap Maredudd ap Dafydd ap Gruffudd Fychan of Caereion (11)	Llawr Grach	Welshpool		581[4]	LD.i.312, <i>Family of Wynne</i> p. 5	Note - Burgess of Welshpool 1406
Owain ap Maredudd ap Ieuan ap Madog (13)	Meilir Gryg	Manafon		706[2]		Note - gson Margared f. Hywel Goch of Cloddiau, Ceri & ggson of Gwladus f. Owain Foel of Caersws
Owain ap Maredudd ap Ieuan ap Madog (13)	Meilir Gryg	Shrewsbury		706[2]		Note - gson Margared f. Hywel Goch of Cloddiau, Ceri & ggson of Gwladus f. Owain Foel of Caersws
Owain ap Maredudd ap Robert ap Llywarch ap Trahaearn (5)	Trahaearn ap Caradog			854[6]		
Owain ap Maredudd ap Einion Clud (6)	Elystan Glodrydd	Aberedw		393[40]	G 102	
Owain Dwnn ap Maredudd ap Henry Dwnn of Croesallgwn (12)	Llywelyn ap Gwrgan	Modlyscwn		616[2]	DWB s.n. Dwnn, Owain	m. Catrin f. John Wogan of Picton
Owain Foel ap Iorwerth (5)	Aleth			14/[2]	G99	
Owain Fychan ap Madog ap Maredudd (4)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn			30/[3]		
Owain Goch ap Hywel Grach ap Owain Cyfeiliog (6)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Llangynyw		60/[34]	JD,99	Note - "of the Black Hall, Llangynyw
Philip ap Gruffudd of Kinnerley (8)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Stocks		64/[37]		
Philip ap Philip Middleton ap Rhirid of Middleton (12)	Rhirid Flaidd	Mucklewick		?[2]		
Philip ap Thomas (11)	Godwin	Llansanffraid		424/[7]	LPM 278	
Philip Dorddu ap Hywel ap Madog of Croesgynon (9)	Elystan Glodrydd	Bronganllwyd		381[28]	G 192	Note - through (2) wife Efa f. Maredudd
Philip Dorddu ap Hywel ap Madog of Croesgynon (9)	Elystan Glodrydd	Penherni		381[28]	G 192	Note - through (2) wife Efa f. Maredudd
Philip Dorddu ap Hywel ap Madog of Croesgynon (9)	Elystan Glodrydd	Trailwng-byr		381[28]	G 192	
Philip Fychan ap Owain Foel (10)	Aleth	Trefglwys		15/[3]	H 839a	
Philip Goch ap Hywel ap Llywelyn (8)	Meilir Gryg	Faenor/o'r Faenor		709[5]		
Philip Kynaston ap Richard ap John of Crickot (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Crickot		65/[38]	Q 274, 281	
Philip Kynaston ap Richard ap John of Crickot (12)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Ellesmere		65/[38]	Q 274, 282	
Philip s. Richard s. Philip s. Thomas ap Ieuan (13)	Fflio	Stanton		412/[1]		
Randwiff ap Iorwerth ap Trahaearn (4)	Padriarc			729[1]	G 102	
Rheinallt (?) ap John ap Llywelyn (14)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Gafel Cuhelyn		39/[12]		note - "person Llanfechain"
Rheinallt (?) ap John ap Llywelyn (14)	Bledwyn ap Cynfyn	Mochnant		39/[12]		note - "person Llanfechain"

Rheinallt (?) ap John ap Llywelyn (14)	Bloddyn ap Cynfyn	Trefeliw		39/[12]		note - "person Llanfechain"
Rheinallt ap Sir Gruffudd Vaughan of Broniarth (12)	Gwenwys	Cegidfa		481[3]		
Rheinallt ap Sir Gruffudd Vaughan of Broniarth (12)	Gwenwys	Garth		481[3]		
Rheinallt ap Sir Gruffudd Vaughan of Broniarth (12)	Gwenwys	Ystrad Marchell		481[3]		
Rheinallt Athro ap Gruffudd ap Einion (13)	Bloddyn ap Cynfyn	Bristol		80/[53]		Note - The Roberts of Bristol
Rhirid ap Dafydd ap Hywel (10)	Bloddyn ap Cynfyn	Llangedwyn		70/[43]	PAC 284	m. Lucy f. Gr Ff of Cefncymr
Rhirid ap Dafydd ap Hywel (10)	Bloddyn ap Cynfyn	Trawsfynydd		70/[43]	PAC 285	m. Lucy f. Gr Ff of Cefncymr
Rhirid ap Dafydd ap Rhirid, Y Pothan Flaidd (10)	Rhirid Flaidd	Middleton		?[2]	Q 177, DWB s.n. Myddelton	m. Cecily d. Sirt Alexander Middleton & l.c. 1393
Rhirid Foel ap Gruffudd ap Maredudd (8)	Bloddyn ap Cynfyn	Blodwel		72/[45]	L 240	
Rhirid Fychan ap Cadwgon ap Madog (7)	Mael Maelienydd	Deudwr		658[4]	Lit. Wall. 110	
Rhirid Middleton ap Robert ap Rhirid of Middleton (12)	Rhirid Flaidd	Gwenynog		?[2]		
Rhirid Middleton ap Robert ap Rhirid of Middleton (12)	Rhirid Flaidd	Henllan		?[2]		
Rhirid Middleton ap Robert ap Rhirid of Middleton (12)	Rhirid Flaidd	Is Aled		?[2]		
Rhirid Middleton ap Robert ap Rhirid of Middleton (12)	Rhirid Flaidd	Middleton (?)		?[2]		
Rhydderch Dotu ap Dafydd/Cadwgon Fawr (5)	Drymbenog	Tal-y-llyn		242[1]		
Rhys ap Adda of Henfaes (12)	Cynfelyn ap Dolfryn	Arwystli		226/[7]		
Rhys ap Dafydd ap Hywel Fain of Belli'rbyn-glas (12)	Hywel Fain	Llanidloes		524[1]		m. (2) Elizabeth d. Sir James Baskerville
Rhys ap Dafydd ap Hywel Fain of Belli'rbyn-glas (12)	Hywel Fain	Llanbister		524[1]		m. (2) Elizabeth d. Sir James Baskerville
Rhys ap Dafydd ap Llywelyn ab Owain Hen of Cae'rgerrig (13)	Bloddyn ap Cynfyn	Llangynllo		50/[23]		
Rhys ap Dafydd Goch ap Rhys (15)	Dean Du/Y Dean Du	Cae'rgerrig		?[1]		
Rhys ap Dafydd Llwyd ap Dafydd o'r Drenewydd (13)	Elystan Glodrydd	Llananno		398[45]	DWO	
Rhys ap Gruffudd ap Dafydd ap Hen Rhys (12)	Seisyll	Newtown				
Rhys ap Gruffudd ap Dafydd ap Hen Rhys (12)	Seisyll	Blaenglesyrch		835[5]		s. Elen f. Tudur ap Llin ap Dafydd of Llannerchgoediog
Rhys ap Gruffudd ap Dafydd ap Hen Rhys (12)	Seisyll	Llanwrin		835[5]		s. Elen f. Tudur ap Llin ap Dafydd of Llannerchgoediog
Rhys ap Gruffudd ap Maredudd ap Hywel ap Philip Dorddu (13)	Elystan Glodrydd	Bron-y-foel		382[29]		
Rhys ap Gruffudd ap Maredudd ap Hywel ap Philip Dorddu (13)	Elystan Glodrydd	Llangelynnin		382[29]		
Rhys ap Gruffudd Fychan (12)	Adda of Mochnant	Gartheryr		9/[2]		
Rhys ap Gruffudd Fychan (12)	Adda of Mochnant	Is Rhoadr		9/[2]		
Rhys ap Gruffudd Fychan (12)	Adda of Mochnant	Llanrhaeadr y Mochnant		9/[2]		

Rhys ap Hywel Goch of Darowen (12)	Philip ab Uchdrud	Darowen	Cyfeiliog	736[4]		
Rhys ap Ieuan ap Dafydd ap Madog (13)	Rhirid Flaidd	Boulfbrook		?[2]		
Rhys ap Ieuan ap Dafydd ap Madog (13)	Rhirid Flaidd	Norton	Maelienydd	?[2]		
Rhys ap Llywelyn ap Rhys of Penrhos (12)	Seisyll	Penrhos/O'r Penrhos		835[5]		
Rhys ap Llywelyn of Pen-y-barth ap Ieuan (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Penegoes	Cyfeiliog	71/[44]		
Rhys ap Llywelyn of Pen-y-barth ap Ieuan (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Rhosygarreg		71/[44]		
Rhys ap Mathew ap Gruffudd Wryn (14)	Mathew Caereinion		Caereinion	703[1]		
Rhys ap Meurig ap Maredudd (12)	Elystan Glodrydd	Harpton		377[24]		m. NN d. William Holl
Rhys ap Meurig ap Maredudd (12)	Elystan Glodrydd	Llythfhwg		377[24]		m. NN d. William Holl
Rhys ap Meurig ap Maredudd (12)	Elystan Glodrydd	Tre'r delyn		377[24]		m. NN d. William Holl
Rhys ap Morus ap Ieuan Gethin (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Oswestry	Salop	38/[11]		m. Gwenh f. Robert Salter
Rhys ap Morus ap Madog of Mochdre (12)	Elystan Glodrydd	Llanfihangel y Ngheri		400[47]		
Rhys ap Owain Fychan ap Gruffudd, Justiciar in Gwertheryion (10)	Seisyll	Penrhos		835[5]	T * 248	
Rhys ap Richard (9)	Elystan Glodrydd	Dol-y-gaer		363[10]	Radns. 24	
Rhys Gwnle ap Rhys Fychan ap Dafydd ap Gruffudd Chwith (5)	Gruffudd Chwith	Marion		462[1]	LS Ø 69	
Rhys s. Thomas ap Ieuan (11)	Ffilo	Ergyng	Forest of Dean	412/[1]		
Rhys s. Thomas ap Ieuan (11)	Ffilo	Orcop		412/[1]		
Richard ap Einion ap Cynwrig (8)	Elystan Glodrydd		Buellt	356[1]		
Richard ap Hywel ap Einws ap Einion ap Rhirid (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Bausley		493[6]		
Richard ap Hywel ap Einws ap Einion ap Rhirid (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Cryw		493[6]		
Richard ap Hywel ap Einws ap Einion ap Rhirid (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Gorddwr		493[6]		
Richard ap Hywel ap Einws ap Einion ap Rhirid (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Llangynyw	Caereinion	493[6]		
Richard ap Hywel ap Einws ap Einion ap Rhirid (12)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Mathrafal		493[6]		
Richard ap Ithel Gwyn ap Hywel of Henfaes, Ceri (12)	Cynfelyn ap Dolffyn	Cegidfa		226/[7]		s. Jonet d. Dd Say, Senior of Welshpool, m. Joyce f. Deicws Ddu of Hope
Richard ap Ithel Gwyn ap Hywel of Henfaes, Ceri (12)	Cynfelyn ap Dolffyn	Ystrad Marchell		226/[7]		s. Jonet d. Dd Say, Senior of Welshpool, m. Joyce f. Deicws Ddu of Hope
Richard ap John Parry (12)	Drymbenog	Oldcourt	Ewias	243[2]		m. NN d. Walter Hacluyt of Eyton
Richard ap John Parry (12)	Drymbenog	Poston	Ewias	243[2]		m. NN d. Walter Hacluyt of Eyton
Richard ap John Parry (12)	Drymbenog	Vowchurch	Ewias	243[2]		m. NN d. Walter Hacluyt of Eyton
Richard ap Madog ap Jenkin or John ap Edward (11/12?)	Mael Maelienydd	Aston	Salop (?)	657[3]		
Richard ap Madog ap Jenkin or John ap Edward (11/12?)	Mael Maelienydd	Oswestry	Salop	657[3]		
Richard ap Rhys ap Richard of Dol-y-Gaer (10)	Elystan Glodrydd	Cefn Treflys		363[10]	HT ₂ A42	
Robert ap Dafydd ap Llywelyn ab Owain Hen of Cae'rgerrig (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Cae'rgerrig		50/[23]		

Robert ap Dafydd ap Llywelyn ab Owain Hen of Cae'rgerrig (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Llangwm Dinmael		50/[23]			
Robert ap Dafydd ap Llywelyn ab Owain Hen of Cae'rgerrig (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Trefednyfed		50/[23]			
Robert ap Gruffudd Fychan (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Broughton	Salop	44/[17]		s. Angh d. Wm Grey of Ruthun	
Robert ap Gruffudd Fychan (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Maelor Gymraeg	Maelor	44/[17]		s. Angh d. Wm Grey of Ruthun	
Robert ap Gwilym ap Llywelyn ap Morgan ap Llywelyn of Brycheiniog (14)	Turberville		Elfael Is Mynydd	925[4]			
Robert ap Hywel de Brompton (7)	William of Elbeth	Brompton		929[1]	Eyton xi.85-6	sisters - Cicely m. John s. Norman Draper & Margred m. Wm. S. Stephen Dowdler of Hope-Dowdler (Ch. 8.12v)	
Robert ap Ieuan Goch ap Madog of Mochdre (12)	Elystan Glodrydd	Mochdre	Ceri	400[47]			
Robert ap Morgan ap Robert (16)	Irien	Llanelwedd	Elfael Uwch Mynydd	574[1]		Note - gmother was Elen f. Ieuan Llwyd of Merthyr Cyrog/Cynog	
Robert ap Philip Middleton ap Rhirid of Middleton (12)	Rhirid Flaidd	Chirbury	Salop	?[2]			
Robert Fychan ap Robert of Brompton (8)	William of Elbeth	Brompton		930[2]	LD.i.281, Ch. 1.182v	m. Agnes d. William Mynd of Mynd	
Robert Oklef s. Joyce f. John Oklef ap John Oklef (15)	Broughton	Llanieuan		138/[1]		s. Meurig ap Rs. Ap Tos. Ap Dafydd ap Dd. Sais of Dyffryn Tefeidiad	
Robert Oklef s. Joyce f. John Oklef ap John Oklef (15)	Broughton	Swydd [Doef] Esgol		138/[1]		s. Meurig ap Rs. Ap Tos. Ap Dafydd ap Dd. Sais of Dyffryn Tefeidiad	
Robert Oklef s. Joyce f. John Oklef ap John Oklef (15)	Broughton	Trefoclef		138/[1]		s. Meurig ap Rs. Ap Tos. Ap Dafydd ap Dd. Sais of Dyffryn Tefeidiad	
Robin Llwyd ap Dafydd Llwyd of Rhaeadr. Gwy (10)	Rhys ap Tewdwr	Pen y Buarth/Penybuarth		797[2]	LD.i.267		
Roger ap John ap Gronwy ap Dafydd ap Seisyll Wynston (12)	Wynston	Escley	Ewias	934[2]			
Roger ap John ap Gronwy ap Dafydd ap Seisyll Wynston (12)	Wynston	Michaelchurch		934[2]			
Roger ap Morgan of Maesbury (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Maesbury		66/[39]			
Roger ap Morgan of Maesbury (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Oswestry	Salop	66/[39]			
Sebyl f. Hywel ap Thomas Goch ap Morgan (15)	Gwirfaeth	Bryn-gwyn/Brongwyn	Elfael Is Mynydd	484[1]			
Seisyll of Meirionydd (4)	Seisyll		Meirionydd	831[1]			
Sir Gilbert Wynston s. Sir Trym s. Sir Tryw/Andrew of Valence (7)	Wynston	Tre-wyn/Wynston		933[1]		m. Isabel d. William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke	

Sir Gruffudd ap Iorwerth Goch ap Maredudd (5)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Marchog Gwyllt o Gae Hywel		64/[37]	RV 301	
Sir Gruffudd ap Iorwerth Goch ap Maredudd (5)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Sutton	Montgomery	64/[37]	Eyton <i>Shropshire</i> ii.111, iii.141-2	Note - Lord of Sutton
Sir Gruffudd Vaughan ap Dafydd Llwyd ap Ieuan of Cegidfa (11)	Gwenwys	Broniarth		481[3]	M 46	m. (2) Margred f. Madog of Hope
Sir Gruffudd Vaughan ap Dafydd Llwyd ap Ieuan of Cegidfa (11)	Gwenwys	Welshpool		481[3]	LD.1.312	Note - Burgess 1406
Sir John Gwyn ap Gwyn Anwyl ap Gwaithfoed of Gwent (5)	Gwaithfoed	Tre-wyn/Wynston		469[1]		
Sir Madog ap Sir Gruffudd ap Iorwerth Goch ap Maredudd (6?)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Sutton Madock		64/[37]	Eyton <i>Shropshire</i> ii.111, iii.141-2	s. Matilda d. Guy le Strange of Alveley, m. Duce or Cecilia, m. NN s. James de Audley
Sir Philip Clanvow s. Sir Thomas ap Hywel of Gladestry (10)	Rhys ap Tewdwr	Cusop		801[26]	H. Monms iv.243	s. Margaret d. Peter/Philip Stanton, m. NN d. Walter Bredwarden, heir to cousin Sir Thomas Clanvow & Note - daughters all married Englishmen
Sir Philip Clanvow s. Sir Thomas ap Hywel of Gladestry (10)	Rhys ap Tewdwr	Hargest		801[26]	H. Monms iv.243	s. Margaret d. Peter/Philip Stanton, m. NN d. Walter Bredwarden, heir to cousin Sir Thomas Clanvow & Note - daughters all married Englishmen
Sir Robert ap Madog ap Einion Godris (5)	William of Elbeth	Brompton		929[1]	Eyton xi.74	m. Joyce d. Sir Peter Corbet of Cause, father Madog became a monk c. 1200 (Eyton xi.85-6)
Sir Simon Kilminton (5)	Kilminton	Teirtref Esgob		577[1]		m. Jane d. Sir Goodrick [Bumpa] of Lydbury (Wm of E)
Sir Tryw/Andrew (5)	Wynston	Valence	France	933[1]	J 156 & 158 = L 390	
Syr Dafydd Trefor s. Annes ap Dafydd ap Ieuan (14)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Trefor		67/[40]	DWB	
Syr Gruffudd Foel ap Ieuan, Vicar (8)	Adda of Mochnant	Llanrhaeadr y Mochnant	Mochnant	10/[3]	RV 998	
Syr John y Glyn ap Dakin y Glyn (14)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Meifod	Mechain	61/[35]		Note - Vicar of Meifod
Tegan ap Ieuan Goch Fychan of Peniarth (12?)	Gwenwys	Meifod	Mechain	480[2]		
Thomas & Dafydd Llwyd ap Rhys ap Gwilym (15?)	Gwenwys	Peniarth		480[2]		
Thomas ap Dafydd ap Lewys Gwyn (16)	Elystan Glodrydd	Aberedw	Elfael Uwch Mynydd	393[40]		
Thomas ap Gruffudd ap Ieuan (15)	Madog Llwyd of Caereinion	Diserth	Elfael Uwch Mynydd	393[40]		
		Cil-y-ych		652[1]		

Thomas ap Gruffudd ap Ieuan (15)	Madog Llwyd of Caereinion	Llanfair	Caereinion	652[1]		
Thomas ap John Heynes ap Thomas ap John Einws of Bausley (14)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Stretton		493[6]		m. Joyce d. Humphrey Gattacre
Thomas ap John Heynes ap Thomas ap John Einws of Bausley (14)	Gwyn ap Gruffudd	Westbury		493[6]		m. Joyce d. Humphrey Gattacre
Thomas ap John s. Margred f. Edward (16)	Seisyll	Bridgenorth	Salop	839[9]		gm. Margred m. Hugh Whitebrook
Thomas ap Llywelyn (14)	Adda of Mochnant	Garth Gelynnen Fawr		11/[4]		
Thomas ap Llywelyn (14)	Adda of Mochnant	Mochnant Uwch Rhaeadr	Mochnant	11/[4]		
Thomas ap Llywelyn (14)	Adda of Mochnant	Pennant Melangell		11/[4]		
Thomas ap Llywelyn ap Ieuan ap Madog (13)	Trahaearn ap Caradog	Llanwrin	Cyfeilllog	850[2]		
Thomas ap Llywelyn ap Madog ap Gruffudd (12)	Llawr Grach	Faerdref/Y Faerdref		579[2]		m. Catrin f. Philip Oatley of Shrops.
Thomas ap Llywelyn ap Madog ap Gruffudd (12)	Llawr Grach	Llandrillo	Edeirnion	579[2]		m. Catrin f. Philip Oatley of Shrops.
Thomas ap Philip ap Thomas of Llansanffraid (13)	Godwin	Rockfield	Monmouth	424/[7]	Bag.42	Note - Chamberlain to Edward IV
Thomas ap Philip ap Thomas of Llansanffraid (13)	Godwin	Ruthlin		424/[7]	Bag.42	Note - Chamberlain to Edward IV
Thomas Beynam ap Robert Einion ap John Einion (13)	Gwirfaeth	Clewell	Forest of Dean	484[1]		
Trahaearn ap Caradog (1)	Trahaearn ap Caradog		Arwystli	849[1]		
Trahaearn ap Gruffudd Goch ap Gruffudd Fele ap Madog (5)	Elystan Glodrydd		Cedewain	391[38]	E 221, J 218	
Trahaearn Goch ap Madog ap Rhys Gloff ap Rhys Fychan (7)	Rhys ap Tewdwr		Llyn	797[2]		
Tudo f. Ieuan Goch ap Gruffudd Hir of Trawsgoed (9)	Seisyll	Creuddyn	Ceredigion	838[8]		
Tudo f. Ieuan Goch ap Gruffudd Hir of Trawsgoed (9)	Seisyll	Llanafan		838[8]		
Tudo f. Ieuan Goch ap Gruffudd Hir of Trawsgoed (9)	Seisyll	Trawsgoed		838[8]		
Tudur ap Einion Fychan of Mochdre (8)	Elystan Glodrydd	Mochdre	Ceri	397[44]	LD.ii.102	
Tudur ap Gruffudd ap Dafydd (13)	Idnerth Benfras	Rhiwabon	Maelor Gymraeg	537[6]		Note - Bromfield family of Rhiwabon
Tudur ap Gruffudd ap Maredudd ap Griffri ap Gruffudd Fychan (12)	Cynfelyn ap Dolfryn	Carno	Arwystli	224/[5]		
Tudur ap Llywelyn ap Meilir Gryg of Lwymmelyn (7)	Meilir Gryg					
Tudur ap Madog ap Einion (8)	Idnerth Benfras	Gwernybuarth		711[7]	LD.i.300	
Tudur ap Madog ap Gruffudd Llwyd (12)	Llywarch Howlbwrch	Llanfair	Mechain Is Coed	533[2]		
Tudur ap Madog ap Gruffudd Llwyd (12)	Llywarch Howlbwrch	Llanfair	Caereinion	614[11]		
Tudur o'r Dwyrfa ap Owain Fychan (11)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Llanloddian		614[11]		
Walter ap Dafydd (13)	Aleth	Dwyfan		49/[22]	L21, 4-5	
Walter Broughton s./g.s. Madog de la Home (8?)	Broughton	Broughton	Salop	16/[4]		
Walter Wever s. Humphrey Wever ap Ieuan (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Llwythfngw	Salop	138/[1]	Eyton xi.224	
Walter Wever s. Humphrey Wever ap Ieuan (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Presteign		73/[46]		
Watkin Llwyd ap Watkin ap John Wynston of Tre-wyn (12)	Wynston	Coed Cravell		933[1]		s. Catrin d. Sir Edward Stradling
William ap Morus ap Ieuan Gethin (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Garthery		38/[11]		
William ap Morus ap Ieuan Gethin (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Llanrhaeadr y Mochnant	Mochnant	38/[11]		

William ap Rhys ap Richard of Cefn Treflys (12)	Elystan Glodrydd	Gwehelog Fawr		363[10]		m. Jane d. William Barry
William ap Rhys ap Richard of Cefn Treflys (12)	Elystan Glodrydd	Trostre		363[10]		m. Jane d. William Barry
William ap Rhys ap Richard of Cefn Treflys (12)	Elystan Glodrydd	Usk Up/Ip (?)		363[10]		m. Jane d. William Barry
William ap Roland s. Margred f. Edward (16)	Seisyll	Bridgenorth	Salop	839[9]		gm. Margred m. Hugh Whitebrook
William ap Watkin (13)	Godwin	Gwernvale		424/[7]	Bag.140, 212	
William Goch ap Ieuan ap Madog (14)	Madog Cristyn	Clawdd/o'r Clawdd		650[1]		
William of Elbeth	William of Elbeth	Elbeth/Elbeuf	Normandy	929[1]	E 281, G 147, LD.i.205n	Note - possibly also Wm. Hafor of Euelt, Salop (V. Shrops. 86) or William Glenford (PE 522 = RV 1333)
William s. William s. Phillip s. Thomas ap Ieuan (13)	Ffilo		Ewias	412/[1]		
Willock ap Gwilym ap Philip (10)	Drymbenog	Newcourt	Ewias	243[2]		
Y Badi Llwyd ap Iorweth (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Cristionydd Cynrig		46/[19]		
Y Badi Llwyd ap Iorweth (12)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Maelor Gymraeg	Maelor	46/[19]		
Ynyr Fychan ap Ynyr ap Meurig (8)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Nannau		75/[48]	DWB s.n. Nanney, LD.ii.226	m. (2) Jane f. Sir Roger III Mortimer of Chirk
Ynyr Llwyd ap Ynyr Fychan of Nannau (9)	Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	Einws/o'r Einws		75/[48]		

APPENDIX TWO
TOWNSHIP/COUNTY/HUNDRED DATABASE FROM *THE SHROPSHIRE
GAZETTEER: WITH AN APPENDIX INCLUDING A SURVEY OF THE COUNTY, AND
VALUABLE MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION WITH PLATES*²³⁴

Appendix Two is a list of all of the townships in Shropshire sorted by Parish and Hundred. It can often be difficult to locate a particular town or hamlet, especially those that have disappeared from today's maps. The author of *The Shropshire Gazetteer* used data from before the 1823 parish reorganization to create a list of the townships in each parish. I have chosen here to sort the data alphabetically by township as the most useful method to pinpoint difficult-to-find pre-modern locations.

²³⁴ The Shropshire Gazetteer: With an Appendix Including a Survey of the County, and Valuable Miscellaneous Information, with Plates, (Wem: T. Gregory, 1824).

Township	Parish	Hundred	Hundred Subdivision	County
Abbey Forgate (east end)	Holy Cross & St. Giles	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Stone Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Abbey Forgate (west end)	Holy Cross & St. Giles	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Stone Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Abcott	Clungunford	Purslow	Stow	Shropshire
Abdon	Abdon	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Abertannat	Llanyblodwell	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Ackleton	Worfield	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Acton & Down	Lydbury	Purslow	Bishop's Castle	Shropshire
Acton Burnel	Acton Burnel	Condover	Cound	Shropshire
Acton Pigott	Acton Burnel	Condover	Cound	Shropshire
Acton Reynolds	Shawbury	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Whitechurch*	Shropshire
Acton Round	Acton Round	Stottesdon	Chelmarsh	Shropshire
Acton Scott	Acton Scott	Munslow	Upper Munslow	Shropshire
Adcot & Milford	Great Ness	Pimhill	Baschurch	Shropshire
Adderley	Adderley	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Admaston	Wrockwardine	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Adney	Edmond	South Bradford	Newport	Shropshire
Adstone	Wentnor	Purslow	Bishop's Castle	Shropshire
Alam Bridge/Allom Bridge	Alveley	Liberties of Bridgenorth		Shropshire
Alberbury	Alberbury	Ford	Ford	Shropshire
Albright Hussey/All Hussey	Battlefield	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Castle Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Albright Lee	St. Alkmund	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Castle Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Albrighton	Albrighton	Brimstree	Shiffnal	Shropshire
Albrighton	St. Mary (Shrewsbury)	Pimhill	Baschurch	Shropshire
Albrighton (Chapelry)	St. Mary (Shrewsbury)	Pimhill	Baschurch	Shropshire
Alcaston	Acton Scott	Munslow	Upper Munslow	Shropshire
Aldenharn		Stottesdon	Bridgenorth*	Shropshire
Alderton	Middle/Myddle	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Ellesmere*	Shropshire
Alderton	Great Ness	Pimhill	Baschurch	Shropshire
Aldon	Stoke Say	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Alkington	Whitechurch	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
All Stretton	Church Stretton	Munslow	Upper Munslow	Shropshire
Allscote	Worfield	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Allscott	Wrockwardine	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Almington	Drayton			Stafford
Alveley	Billingsley	Stottesdon	Chelmarsh	Shropshire
Amaston	Alberbury	Ford	Ford	Shropshire
Apley		Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Ascott/Arscott	Pontesbury	Ford	Pontesbury	Shropshire
Ash Magna	Whitechurch	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Ash Parva	Whitechurch	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Ashfield	Ditton Priors	Wenlock	1st/Main	Shropshire
Ashford Bowdler	Ashford Bowdler	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Ashford Carbonel	Ashford Carbonel	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Ashford Carbonel	Ashford Carbonel	Stottesdon	Cleobury	Shropshire
Asterley	Pontesbury	Ford	Pontesbury	Shropshire
Asterton	Norbury	Purslow	Bishop's Castle	Shropshire
Astley (Chapelry)	St. Mary (Shrewsbury)	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Castle Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Astley Abbots	Astley Abbots	Stottesdon	Chelmarsh	Shropshire
Aston	Claverley	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Aston	Shiffnal	Brimstree	Shiffnal	Shropshire
Aston	Munslow	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Aston	Wem	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Aston	Oswestry	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Aston	Wellington	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Aston Air/Aston Eyre/Aston Ayres	Morvield/Morvill	Stottesdon	Chelmarsh	Shropshire
Aston Boterel	Aston Boterel	Stottesdon	Cleobury	Shropshire
Aston in Hopesay	Hopesay	Purslow	Stow	Shropshire
Aston Pigott	Worthen, Worthen Quarter	Chirbury	Lower Chirbury	Shropshire
Aston Rogers	Worthen, Worthen Quarter	Chirbury	Lower Chirbury	Shropshire
Atcham/Attingham	Atcham	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Atterley	Much Wenlock/Wenlock Magna	Wenlock	1st/Main	Shropshire
Auston	Pontesbury	Ford	Pontesbury	Shropshire
Badger	Badger	Wenlock	2nd/Northeast	Shropshire
Bagley	Hordley	Pimhill	Ellesmere	Shropshire
Balderton	Middle/Myddle	Pimhill	Ellesmere	Shropshire
Barnesley	Worfield	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Barrow	Barrow	Wenlock	1st/Main	Shropshire
Baschurch, Boreatton & Birch	Baschurch	Pimhill	Baschurch	Shropshire
Batch & Norton	Culmington	Munslow	Upper Munslow	Shropshire
Battlefield	Battlefield	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Castle Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Bausley Lower	Alberbury	Deyther & Caurse		Montgomery
Bausley Upper	Alberbury	Deyther & Caurse		Montgomery
Bayston	Condover	Condover	Condover	Shropshire
Beachfield/Beachford	Worthen, Byn Weston Quarter	Chirbury	Lower Chirbury	Shropshire
Bearstone	Muckleston/Muccleston	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Beckbury	Beckbury	Wenlock	2nd/Northeast	Shropshire
Beckjay	Clungunford	Purslow	Stow	Shropshire
Bedstone & Say	Bedstone	Purslow	Stow	Shropshire
Belswardine/Belsardine	Leighton	Condover	Condover	Shropshire
Bennet's End	Cainham	Stottesdon	Cleobury	Shropshire
Benthall	Alberbury	Ford	Ford	Shropshire
Benthall	Benthall	Wenlock	1st/Main	Shropshire
Berghill	Whittington	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire

Berrington	Berrington	Condover	Cound	Shropshire
Berwich/Berwick/Little Berwick	St. Mary (Shrewsbury)	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Castle Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Berwick Maviston	Atcham	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Besbridge	Claverley	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Besford	Moreton Corbet	Pimhill	Baschurch	Shropshire
Bethcott	Smethcott	Condover	Condover	Shropshire
Betton	Drayton	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Betton	Atcham	Condover	Cound	Shropshire
Betton & Alkmere	St. Chad	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Stone Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Bettws/Bettus	Bettus	Clun	Mainstone	Shropshire
Bickton	Clun	Clun	Clun	Shropshire
Bicton & Calcot	St. Chad	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Welsh Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Billingsley	Billingsley	Stottesdon	Chelmarsh	Shropshire
Birch & Lyth	Ellesmere	Pimhill	Ellesmere	Shropshire
Bishop's Castle	Bishop's Castle	Purslow	Bishop's Castle	Shropshire
Bitterley	Bitterley	Overs	Overs	Shropshire
Black Park	Whitechurch	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Blakeway Farm	Harley	Condover	Cound	Shropshire
Bletchley	Hodnet	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Blodwell	Llanyblodwell	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Bloor	Drayton			Stafford
Bold & Chalcott	Cleobury North	Stottesdon	Chelmarsh	Shropshire
Boningale/Boninghall	Boningale/Boninghall	Brimstree	Shiffnal	Shropshire
Booley	Stanton upon Hine Heath	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Boreton	Condover	Condover	Condover	Shropshire
Boscobel	(Extra-Parochial)	Brimstree	Shiffnal	Shropshire
Botevyle	Church Stretton	Munslow	Upper Munslow	Shropshire
Bouldon/Boulden	Holdgate	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Boycott	Pontesbury	Ford	Pontesbury	Shropshire
Bradney	Worfield	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Braggington	Alberbury	Ford	Ford	Shropshire
Bratton	Wrockwardine	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Broadstone	Munslow	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Broadward	Clungunford	Purslow	Stow	Shropshire
Brockton	Sutton Maddock	Brimstree	Shiffnal	Shropshire
Brockton	Worthen, Worthen Quarter	Chirbury	Lower Chirbury	Shropshire
Brockton	Long Stanton/Stanton Long	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Brockton	Lydbury	Purslow	Bishop's Castle	Shropshire
Bromfield	Bromfield	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Bromley Burcot	Worfield	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Bromlow	Worthen, Bromlow Quarter	Chirbury	Lower Chirbury	Shropshire
Brompton	Church Stoke	Chirbury	Upper Chirbury	Shropshire
Brompton	Berrington	Condover	Cound	Shropshire
Bronnygarth	St. Martin	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Brookhampton	Holdgate	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Broom	Cardington	Condover	Cound	Shropshire
Broom & Rowton	Hopesay	Purslow	Stow	Shropshire
Broseley	Broseley	Wenlock	1st/Main	Shropshire
Broughall	Whitechurch	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Broughton	Claverley	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Broughton	Broughton	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Castle Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Broughton	Bishop's Castle	Purslow	Bishop's Castle	Shropshire
Brunslow/Brownslow	Edgton	Purslow	Stow	Shropshire
Brynn	Llanyblodwell	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Buckton	Bucknell	Purslow	Stow	Shropshire
Buildwas	Buildwas	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Bultheby	Alberbury	Ford	Ford	Shropshire
Buraston	Burford	Overs	Overs	Shropshire
Burcot	Wrockwardine	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Burfield	(Extra-Parochial)	Clun		Shropshire
Burford	Burford	Overs	Overs	Shropshire
Burlton	Loppington	Pimhill	Ellesmere	Shropshire
Burton	Much Wenlock/Wenlock Magna	Wenlock	1st/Main	Shropshire
Burton/Borton	Berrington	Condover	Cound	Shropshire
Burwarton	Burwarton	Stottesdon	Cleobury	Shropshire
Burway	Munslow	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Byn Weston	Worthen, Byn Weston Quarter	Chirbury	Lower Chirbury	Shropshire
Cainham	Cainham	Stottesdon	Cleobury	Shropshire
Cakemore	Hales Owen	Brimstree	Hales Owen	Shropshire
Callaughton	Much Wenlock/Wenlock Magna	Wenlock	1st/Main	Shropshire
Cantlop	Berrington	Condover	Cound	Shropshire
Cardeston	Cardeston	Ford	Ford	Shropshire
Cardington	Cardington	Munslow	Upper Munslow	Shropshire
Carreghorn	Llanymynech	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Castle Forgate	St. Almond	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Castle Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Castle Forgate	St. Julian	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Castle Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Castle Forgate	St. Mary (Shrewsbury)	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Castle Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Castle Pulverbatch	Church Pulverbatch/Churton	Condover		Shropshire
Castle Ward	St. Almond	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Castle Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Castle Ward	St. Mary (Shrewsbury)	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Castle Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Castle Wright	Mainstone	Clun	Mainstone	Shropshire
Catstree	Worfield	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Caughley	Barrow	Wenlock	1st/Main	Shropshire
Cause	Westbury	Ford	Ford	Shropshire

Caynton	Edgmond	South Bradford	Newport	Shropshire
Charlton/Chorlton	Wrockwardine	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Chatwell	Cardington	Munslow	Upper Munslow	Shropshire
Chelmick	Hope Bowdler	Munslow	Upper Munslow	Shropshire
Cheney Lougville/China Longville	Wistanstow	Purslow	Stow	Shropshire
Cherrington	Edgmond	South Bradford	Newport	Shropshire
Cherrington	Great Bolas	South Bradford	Newport	Shropshire
Chesterton	Worfield	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Cheswardine	Cheswardine	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Chetton	Chetton	Stottesdon	Chelmarsh	Shropshire
Chetwynd	Chetwynd	South Bradford	Newport	Shropshire
Chetwynd Aston	Edgmond	South Bradford	Newport	Shropshire
Chicknell	Claverley	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Child's Ercall	Ercall Parva/Child's Ercall	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Chilton	Atcham	Condover	Cound	Shropshire
Chippenhall	Cheswardine	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Chirbury	Chirbury	Chirbury	Upper Chirbury	Shropshire
Church Aston (Chapelry)	Edgmond	South Bradford	Newport	Shropshire
Church Pulverbatch	Church Pulverbatch/Churton	Condover	Condover	Shropshire
Church Stretton	Church Stretton	Munslow	Upper Munslow	Shropshire
Claverball/Cloverley/Corverall	Prees	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Claverley	Claverley	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Clay, Felton & Witbach	Bromfield	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Clee St Margaret	Clee St. Margaret	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Clee Stanton, Clee Downton & the Moor	Stoke St. Milborough	Wenlock	7th/South	Shropshire
Cleobury Foreign	Cleobury Mortimer	Stottesdon	Cleobury	Shropshire
Cleobury Mortimer	Cleobury Mortimer	Stottesdon	Cleobury	Shropshire
Cleobury North	Cleobury North	Stottesdon	Chelmarsh	Shropshire
Clewsey	Llanvair/Llanfair Waterdine	Clun	Mainstone	Shropshire
Clive (Chapelry)	St. Mary (Shrewsbury)	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Castle Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Clotley	Wrockwardine	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Clun	Clun	Clun	Clun	Shropshire
Clunbury & Little Brompton	Clunbury	Purslow	Stow	Shropshire
Clungunford	Clungunford	Purslow	Stow	Shropshire
Clunton	Clunbury	Purslow	Stow	Shropshire
Cockshut & Crosemere	Ellesmere	Pimhill	Ellesmere	Shropshire
Cold Hatton	Ercal Magna/High Ercall	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Cold Weston	Cold Weston	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Colebatch	Bishop's Castle	Purslow	Bishop's Castle	Shropshire
Coleham	Holy Cross & St. Giles	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Stone Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Coleham	St. Julian	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Stone Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Colemere/Coolmere	Ellesmere	Pimhill	Ellesmere	Shropshire
Comley	Cardington	Munslow	Upper Munslow	Shropshire
Condover	Condover	Condover	Condover	Shropshire
Condover Hamlets	Condover	Condover	Condover	Shropshire
Copple Green	Shiffnal	Brimstree	Shiffnal	Shropshire
Copthorn	Bickton	Liberties of Shrewsbury		Shropshire
Corfton	Diddlebury	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Corley/Coreley	Corley/Coreley	Stottesdon	Cleobury	Shropshire
Cornley		Munslow		Shropshire
Coston & Shelderton	Clungunford	Purslow	Stow	Shropshire
Coston in Coston & Shelderton	Clunbury	Purslow	Stow	Shropshire
Cothercott	Church Pulverbatch/Churton	Condover	Condover	Shropshire
Cotton	Wem	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Cotton	Alveley	Liberties of Bridgenorth		Shropshire
Cotton Hill	St. Alkmund	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Castle Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Cotton Hill	St. Julian	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Castle Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Cotton Hill	St. Mary (Shrewsbury)	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Castle Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Cotton, Shottaton & Shelvocke	Ruyton/Ruyton of 11 Towns	Oswestry	Lower Oswestry	Shropshire
Cotwall & Moor Town	Ercal Magna/High Ercall	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Cound Lower	Cound	Condover	Cound	Shropshire
Cound Upper	Cound	Condover	Cound	Shropshire
Cradley	Hales Owen			Worcester
Cressage (Chapelry)	Cound	Condover	Condover	Shropshire
Cricket	Ellesmere	Pimhill	Ellesmere	Shropshire
Crickheath	Oswestry	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Criggeon	Alberbury	Deyther & Caurse		Montgomery
Cronkhill	Atcham	Condover	Cound	Shropshire
Cruckmeole & Arscott	Pontesbury	Ford	Pontesbury	Shropshire
Cruckton, Newnham & Sascott	Pontesbury	Ford	Pontesbury	Shropshire
Crudington	Ercal Magna/High Ercall	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Culmington	Culmington	Munslow	Upper Munslow	Shropshire
Cynnynton	Oswestry	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Dallicote	Claverley	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Darlaston	Prees	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Dawley Magna/Great Dawley	Great Dawley	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Dawley Parva/Little Dawley	Great Dawley	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Daywell	Whittington	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Detton	Neen Savage	Stottesdon	Cleobury	Shropshire
Deuxhill	Deuxhill	Wenlock	6th/East	Shropshire
Diddlebury	Diddlebury	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Dinchope	Bromfield	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Dinmore (adjoins Clungunford)	(Extra-Parochial)	Purslow	Stow	Shropshire
Dinhill	St. Alkmund	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Welsh Ward Constablewick	Shropshire

Ditton Priors	Ditton Priors	Wenlock	1st/Main	Shropshire
Doddington	Cleobury Mortimer	Stottesdon	Cleobury	Shropshire
Dodington	Whitechurch	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Donnington	Donnington	Brimstree	Shiffnal	Shropshire
Donnington	Wroxeter	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Dorrington	Condover	Condover	Condover	Shropshire
Dorrington	Muckleston/Muccleston	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Dovaston	Kinnerley	Oswestry	Lower Oswestry	Shropshire
Dowles	Dowles	Stottesdon	Cleobury	Shropshire
Down Rossal	St. Chad	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Welsh Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Downton	Staunton Lacy	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Downton	Upton Magna	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Drayton	Shiffnal	Brimstree	Shiffnal	Shropshire
Drayton	Drayton	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Duddleston (Lower)	Ellesmere	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Duddleston (Upper)	Ellesmere	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Dudlick/Didick	Stottesdon	Stottesdon	Cleobury	Shropshire
Dudmaston	Quat	Stottesdon	Chelmarsh	Shropshire
Dudston	Chirbury	Chirbury	Upper Chirbury	Shropshire
Eamstry/Emstry	Atcham	Condover	Cound	Shropshire
Eardington	Quatford	Stottesdon	Chelmarsh	Shropshire
Eardiston & Yarson	Ruyton/Ruyton of 11 Towns	Oswestry	Lower Oswestry	Shropshire
Earnwood	Kinlett	Stottesdon	Cleobury	Shropshire
East Hamlets	Staunton Lacy	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Easthope	Easthope	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Eastwall	Rushbury	Munslow	Upper Munslow	Shropshire
Eastwick	Ellesmere	Pimhill	Ellesmere	Shropshire
Eaton	Stokes upon Tern	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Eaton	Eaton under Haywood	Wenlock	5th/West	Shropshire
Eaton & Choulton	Lydbury	Purslow	Bishop's Castle	Shropshire
Eaton Constantine	Eaton Constantine	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Eaton Mascott	Berrington	Condover	Cound	Shropshire
Ebnall	Whittington	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Eddicliff	Clun	Clun	Clun	Shropshire
Edenhope	Mainstone	Clun	Mainstone	Shropshire
Edgboulton	Shawbury	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Edge, Lea & Polmere	Pontesbury	Ford	Pontesbury	Shropshire
Edgeley	Whitechurch	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Edgerley	Kinnerley	Oswestry	Lower Oswestry	Shropshire
Edgeton	Edgton	Purslow	Stow	Shropshire
Edgmond	Edgmond	South Bradford	Newport	Shropshire
Edtaston (Chapelry)	Wem	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Ellerdine	Ercal Magna/High Ercall	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Ellerton	Cheswardine	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Ellesmere	Ellesmere	Pimhill	Ellesmere	Shropshire
Elson & Greenhill	Ellesmere	Pimhill	Ellesmere	Shropshire
Enchmarsh	Cardington	Munslow	Upper Munslow	Shropshire
English Frankton	Ellesmere	Pimhill	Ellesmere	Shropshire
Ensdon	Montford	Pimhill	Baschurch	Shropshire
Eudon Burnell	Chetton	Stottesdon	Chelmarsh	Shropshire
Eudon George	Chetton	Stottesdon	Chelmarsh	Shropshire
Ewdness	Worfield	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Eyten	Baschurch	Pimhill	Baschurch	Shropshire
Eyton	Alberbury	Ford	Ford	Shropshire
Eyton	Eyton upon the Wildmoors	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Eyton & Plowden	Lydbury	Purslow	Bishop's Castle	Shropshire
Eyton/Dryton/Eyton upon Severn	Wroxeter	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Fareley	Pontesbury	Ford	Pontesbury	Shropshire
Farlow (Chapelry)	Stottesdon			Hereford
Farmcote	Claverley	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Fauls Green	Prees	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Felhampton	Wistanstow	Munslow	Upper Munslow	Shropshire
Felton Butler	Great Ness	Pimhill	Baschurch	Shropshire
Fenemere	Baschurch	Pimhill	Baschurch	Shropshire
Fernhill	Whittington	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Fitchell	Baschurch	Pimhill	Baschurch	Shropshire
Fitz, Grafton & Mytton	Fitz	Pimhill	Baschurch	Shropshire
Ford	Ford	Ford	Ford	Shropshire
Forest of Hayes	Westbury	Ford	Ford	Shropshire
Forton	Whittington	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Forton	Montford	Pimhill	Baschurch	Shropshire
Frankwell	St. Chad	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Welsh Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Frantiler		Oswestry		Shropshire
Frodesley	Frodesley	Condover	Condover	Shropshire
Funnonvair	Llanvair/Llanfair Waterdine	Clun	Mainstone	Shropshire
Garmston	Leighton	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Gatacre	Claverley	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Gatten	Ratlinghope	Ford	Ratlinghope*	Shropshire
Glazeley	Glazeley	Stottesdon	Chelmarsh	Shropshire
Golding	Cound	Condover	Cound	Shropshire
Goldstone	Cheswardine	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Gravenhanger	Muckleston/Muccleston	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Great & Little Berwick	St. Mary (Shrewsbury)	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Castle Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Great Bolas	Great Bolas	South Bradford	Newport	Shropshire

Great Lyth	Condover	Condover	Condover	Shropshire
Great Ness	Great Ness	Pimhill	Baschurch	Shropshire
Great Rytton	Condover	Condover	Condover	Shropshire
Great Sutton	Diddlebury	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Greet	Greet	Overs	Overs	Shropshire
Gretton	Cardington	Munslow	Upper Munslow	Shropshire
Gretton	Rushbury	Munslow	Upper Munslow	Shropshire
Grimmer	Worthen, Bromlow Quarter	Chirbury	Lower Chirbury	Shropshire
Grindle	Rytton	Brimstree	Shiffnal Hatton Constablewick	Shropshire
Grinshill	Grinshill	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Castle Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Guildendown	Clun	Chirbury	(Detached)	Shropshire
Habberley	Habberley	Ford	Pontesbury	Shropshire
Habberley	Worthen, Heath Quarter	Ford	Chirbury*	Shropshire
Hadley	Wellington	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Hadnal	Middle/Myddle	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Ellesmere*	Shropshire
Hales	Drayton			Stafford
Hales Owen	Hales Owen	Brimstree	Hales Owen	Shropshire
Halford/Hatford	Bromfield	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Hall Mill	Alberbury	Ford	Ford	Shropshire
Hallon	Worfield	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Halstone	(Extra-Parochial)	Oswestry		Shropshire
Hanwood	Hanwood/Great Hanwood	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Welsh Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Harcourt	Stanton upon Hine Heath	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Harcourt	Stottesdon	Stottesdon	Cleobury	Shropshire
Hardwick	Ellesmere	Pimhill	Ellesmere	Shropshire
Hardwick & Shotton	Middle/Myddle	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Ellesmere*	Shropshire
Harley	Harley	Condover	Cound	Shropshire
Harlscot	St. Alkmund	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Castle Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Harnage	Cound	Condover	Cound	Shropshire
Harrington	Sutton Maddock	Brimstree	Shiffnal Sutton Maddock Constablewick	Shropshire
Hasbury	Hales Owen	Brimstree	Hales Owen	Shropshire
Haston	Middle/Myddle	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Ellesmere*	Shropshire
Hatton	Shiffnal	Brimstree	Shiffnal Hatton Constablewick	Shropshire
Hatton	Eaton under Haywood	Wenlock	5th/West	Shropshire
Haughmond & Haughton	(Extra-Parochial)	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Haughton	Shiffnal	Brimstree	Shiffnal	Shropshire
Haughton	West Felton	Oswestry	Lower Oswestry	Shropshire
Haughton	Ercal Magna/High Ercall	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Haughton	Upton Magna	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Haughton, Croft & etc.	Morvield/Morvill	Stottesdon	Chelmarsh	Shropshire
Hawkstone	Hodnet	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Hawn	Hales Owen	Brimstree	Hales Owen	Shropshire
Hayes	Cardington	Munslow	Upper Munslow	Shropshire
Heath (Chapelry)	Stoke St. Milborough	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Heath Nether	Worthen, Heath Quarter	Ford	Chirbury*	Shropshire
Heath Upper	Worthen, Heath Quarter	Ford	Chirbury*	Shropshire
Heathon	Claverley	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Hem/The Hem/Hem Hills	Shiffnal	Brimstree	Shiffnal Hatton Constablewick	Shropshire
Hencot	St. Alkmund	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Castle Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Henley	Staunton Lacy	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Henlle	Whittington	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
High Ercall	Ercal Magna/High Ercall	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
High Hatton	Stanton upon Hine Heath	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Higley	Higley	Stottesdon	Chelmarsh	Shropshire
Hill Division	Hales Owen	Brimstree	Hales Owen	Shropshire
Hilton	Worfield	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Hindford	Whittington	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Hinstock	Hinstock	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Hinton	Whitechurch	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Hinton, Auston & Farley	Pontesbury	Ford	Pontesbury	Shropshire
Hisland	Oswestry	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Hissington	Hissington			Montgomery
Hobbaris & Menutton	Clun	Clun	Clun	Shropshire
Hobendrid	Clun	Clun	Clun	Shropshire
Hockham/Hoccom	Worfield	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Hockleton	Chirbury	Chirbury	Upper Chirbury	Shropshire
Hodnet	Hodnet	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Holdgate	Holdgate	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Hollyhurst & Chinnel	Whitechurch	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Holt Preen	Cardington	Condover	Cound	Shropshire
Home	Wentnor	Purslow	Bishop's Castle	Shropshire
Hope	Worthen, Bromlow Quarter	Chirbury	Lower Chirbury	Shropshire
Hope Baggot	Hope Baggot/Baggotshope	Stottesdon	Cleobury	Shropshire
Hope Bowdler	Hope Bowdler	Munslow	Upper Munslow	Shropshire
Hopesay, Barlow & Carwood	Hopesay	Purslow	Stow	Shropshire
Hopstone	Claverley	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Hopton	Hopton	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Hopton	Great Ness	Pimhill	Baschurch	Shropshire
Hopton & Espley	Hodnet	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Hopton & Hagley	Hopton Castle	Purslow	Stow	Shropshire
Hopton Wafers	Hopton Wafers	Stottesdon	Cleobury	Shropshire
Hordeley (adjoins Edgton)	(Extra-Parochial)	Purslow	Stow	Shropshire
Hordley	Hordley	Pimhill	Ellesmere	Shropshire
Horton	Wem	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire

Horton	Eyton upon the Wildmoors	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Howle	Chetwynd	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Howle Gale		Munslow		Shropshire
Hughley	Hughley	Wenlock	1st/Main	Shropshire
Hungerford & Millichope	Eaton under Haywood	Wenlock	5th/West	Shropshire
Hunnington	Hales Owen	Brimstree	Hales Owen	Shropshire
Hunnington & Evelith	Shiffnal	Brimstree	Shiffnal Hatton Constablewick	Shropshire
Idsal/Shiffnal	Shiffnal	Brimstree	Shiffnal	Shropshire
Ightfield	Ightfield	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Illey	Hales Owen	Brimstree	Hales Owen	Shropshire
Innage	Shiffnal	Brimstree	Shiffnal	Shropshire
Isombridge	Ercal Magna/High Ercall	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Iston Rhynn (Lower)	St. Martin	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Iston Rhynn (Upper)	St. Martin	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Kemberton	Kemberton	Brimstree	Shiffnal	Shropshire
Kempton	Clunbury	Purslow	Stow	Shropshire
Kenley	Kenley	Condover	Cound	Shropshire
Kenston	Hodnet	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Kenwick Park	Ellesmere	Pimhill	Ellesmere	Shropshire
Kenwick Wood	Ellesmere	Pimhill	Ellesmere	Shropshire
Kenwick, Stocket & Whettal	Ellesmere	Pimhill	Ellesmere	Shropshire
Ketley	Wellington	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Kevecallonegg	Bettus	Clun	Mainstone	Shropshire
Kingslow	Worfield	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Kinlett	Kinlett	Stottesdon	Cleobury	Shropshire
Kinnerley & Argoed	Kinnerley	Oswestry	Lower Oswestry	Shropshire
Kinnersley	Kinnersley	South Bradford	Newport	Shropshire
Kinnerton	Wentnor	Purslow	Bishop's Castle	Shropshire
Kinsley		Stottesdon		Shropshire
Kinton	Great Ness	Pimhill	Baschurch	Shropshire
Knockin	Knockin	Oswestry	Lower Oswestry	Shropshire
Kynaston/Kinaston	Kinnerley	Oswestry	Lower Oswestry	Shropshire
Lacon	Wem	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Lady Halton & Hill Halton	Bromfield	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Langley	Hales Owen	Brimstree	Hales Owen	Shropshire
Lapal	Hales Owen	Brimstree	Hales Owen	Shropshire
Lawley	Wellington	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Lawton & Little Sutton	Diddlebury	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Lea	Pontesbury	Ford	Pontesbury	Shropshire
Lea & Oakley	Bishop's Castle	Purslow	Bishop's Castle	Shropshire
Leake	Westbury	Ford	Ford	Shropshire
Leaton	St. Mary (Shrewsbury)	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Castle Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Leaton	Wrockwardine	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Lee	Ellesmere	Pimhill	Ellesmere	Shropshire
Lee Brockhurst	Lee Brockhurst	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Lee Gromery	Wellington	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Leebotwood	Leebotwood	Condover	Condover	Shropshire
Leg Street	Oswestry	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Leigh	Worthen, Bromlow Quarter	Chirbury	Lower Chirbury	Shropshire
Leighton	Leighton	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Leighton	Wolston/Weston, Worthen Quarter			Montgomery
Lenwardine		Munslow		Shropshire
Liberty of Rounsley	Alveley	Liberties of Bridgenorth		Shropshire
Lilleshall	Lilleshall	South Bradford	Newport	Shropshire
Linches	Westbury	Ford	Ford	Shropshire
Lineal	Ellesmere	Pimhill	Ellesmere	Shropshire
Linley	More	Purslow	Bishop's Castle	Shropshire
Linley	Linley	Wenlock	1st/Main	Shropshire
Little Bolas	Hodnet	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Little Brompton in Clunbury	Hopesay	Purslow	Stow	Shropshire
Little Drayton	Drayton	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Little Hanwood	Pontesbury	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Stone Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Little Lyth & Westley	Condover	Condover	Condover	Shropshire
Little Ness	Little Ness	Pimhill	Baschurch	Shropshire
Little Ness (Chapelry)	Baschurch	Pimhill	Baschurch	Shropshire
Little Stretton	Church Stretton	Munslow	Upper Munslow	Shropshire
Llanforda	Oswestry	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Llanhowell		Clun		Shropshire
Llanvair/Lanfair	Llanvair/Llanfair Waterdine	Clun	Mainstone	Shropshire
Llanyblodwell	Llanyblodwell	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Llanymynech	Llanymynech	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Llynkliss/Llunk-Llyss	Llanyblodwell	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Llyntidmon/Lwyntidmon	Llanymynech	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Llyntlanan/Lwyntlanan	Llanymynech	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Llynymon/Lloynymain/Lwynymaen	Oswestry	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Long/Longdon	Long/Longdon upon Tern	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Longdon Lower	Pontesbury	Ford	Pontesbury	Shropshire
Longdon Upper	Pontesbury	Ford	Pontesbury	Shropshire
Longford	Hodnet	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Longford	Longford	South Bradford	Newport	Shropshire
Longnor	Longnor	Condover	Condover	Shropshire
Longslow	Drayton	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Longville, Lushcott & Eastwall	Eaton under Haywood	Wenlock	3rd/West	Shropshire
Loppington	Loppington	Pimhill	Ellesmere	Shropshire

Loughton (Chapelry)	Chetton	Stottesdon	Chelmarsh	Shropshire
Lowe & Ditches	Wem	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Lower Hayton	Staunton Lacy	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Lower Ledwitch	Bitterley	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Lower Parks	Diddlebury	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Ludford	Ludford			Hereford
Ludlow	St. Lawrence	Ludlow Borough	Broad Street & Castle Street Ward	Shropshire
Ludlow	St. Lawrence	Ludlow Borough	Corve Street Ward	Shropshire
Ludlow	St. Lawrence	Ludlow Borough	Old Street Ward	Shropshire
Ludstone	Claverley	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Lurkenhope	Stow	Clun	Clun	Shropshire
Lutley	Hales Owen			Worcester
Lutwyche	Rushbury	Munslow	Upper Munslow	Shropshire
Lydbury North	Lydbury	Purslow	Bishop's Castle	Shropshire
Lydham	Lydham	Purslow	Bishop's Castle	Shropshire
Lydeys	Cardington	Munslow	Upper Munslow	Shropshire
Lythwood	Condover	Condover	Condover	Shropshire
Madeley	Madeley	Wenlock	1st/Main	Shropshire
Maesbrook (Issa)	Kinnerley	Oswestry	Lower Oswestry	Shropshire
Maesbrook (Ucha)	Kinnerley	Oswestry	Lower Oswestry	Shropshire
Maesbury	Oswestry	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Mainstone	Mainstone	Clun	Mainstone	Shropshire
Malin's Lee	Great Dawley	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Marchamley/Marchomley	Hodnet	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Marrington	Chirbury	Chirbury	Upper Chirbury	Shropshire
Marsh & Wigmore	Westbury	Ford	Ford	Shropshire
Marton	Chirbury	Chirbury	Upper Chirbury	Shropshire
Marton	Middle/Myddle	Pimhill	Ellesmere	Shropshire
Mawley Hall		Stottesdon		Shropshire
Meadow Town	Worthen, Bromlow Quarter	Chirbury	Lower Chirbury	Shropshire
Meadowly		Stottesdon		Shropshire
Medlicott	Wentnor	Purslow	Bishop's Castle	Shropshire
Meeson	Great Bolas	South Bradford	Newport	Shropshire
Melverley (Lower)	Melverley/Morfellee	Oswestry	Lower Oswestry	Shropshire
Melverley (Upper)	Melverley/Morfellee	Oswestry	Lower Oswestry	Shropshire
Menethesney	Llanvair/Llanfair Waterdine	Clun	Mainstone	Shropshire
Meole Brace	Meole Brace	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Stone Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Merrington	Preston Gubbals/Gobalds	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Castle Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Mickle Wood	Leebotwood	Condover	Condover	Shropshire
Mickley	Prees	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Middle/Myddle	Middle/Myddle	Pimhill	Ellesmere	Shropshire
Middlehope	Diddlebury	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Middleton	Chirbury	Chirbury	Upper Chirbury	Shropshire
Middleton	Alberbury	Deyther & Cource		Montgomery
Middleton	Oswestry	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Middleton	Bitterley	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Middleton Priors	Ditton Priors	Wenlock	1st/Main	Shropshire
Middleton Scriven	Middleton Scriven	Stottesdon	Chelmarsh	Shropshire
Milford	Little Ness	Pimhill	Baschurch	Shropshire
Millen Heath	Prees	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Milson	Milson	Overs	Overs	Shropshire
Mindtown	Mindtown	Purslow	Bishop's Castle	Shropshire
Minsterley	Westbury	Ford	Ford	Shropshire
Minton	Church Stretton	Munslow	Upper Munslow	Shropshire
Minutton		Clun		Shropshire
Mirebank	Baschurch	Pimhill	Baschurch	Shropshire
Monk Hopton	Monk Hopton	Wenlock	1st/Main	Shropshire
Monk Meole & Gooshill	St. Chad	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Welsh Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Montford	Montford	Pimhill	Baschurch	Shropshire
Moor with Batchcot	Richard's Castle	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
More & Moreswood	More	Purslow	Bishop's Castle	Shropshire
Moreton Corbet	Moreton Corbet	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Moreton Say/Sea (Chapelry)	Hodnet	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Morfe		Liberties of Bridgenorth		Shropshire
Morton & Moreton (Chapelry)	Oswestry	Oswestry	Lower Oswestry	Shropshire
Morvill	Morvild/Morvill	Stottesdon	Chelmarsh	Shropshire
Mose	Quat	Stottesdon	Chelmarsh	Shropshire
Moston	Stanton upon Hine Heath	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Muckleton	Shawbury	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Mucklewick	Hissington	Chirbury	Lower Chirbury	Shropshire
Munslow	Munslow	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Muxton & Donnington	Lilleshall	South Bradford	Newport	Shropshire
Nash	Burford	Overs	Overs	Shropshire
Neen Savage	Neen Savage	Stottesdon	Cleobury	Shropshire
Neen Solars/Neen Sollers	Neen Solars	Overs	Overs	Shropshire
Neenton	Neenton	Stottesdon	Chelmarsh	Shropshire
Nesscliff	Great Ness	Pimhill	Baschurch	Shropshire
Netley	Stapleton	Condover	Condover	Shropshire
New Minton/New Marton	Ellesmere	Pimhill	Ellesmere	Shropshire
Newcastle	Clun	Clun	Clun	Shropshire
Newnes	Ellesmere	Pimhill	Ellesmere	Shropshire
Newport	Newport	South Bradford	Newport	Shropshire
Newton	Worfield	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Newton	St. Mary (Shrewsbury)	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Castle Ward Constablewick	Shropshire

Newton & Edgebold	Meole Brace	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Stone Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Newton & Merehouse	Baschurch	Pimhill	Baschurch	Shropshire
Newton (Chapelry)	Wem	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Newton on the Hill	Middle/Myddle	Pimhill	Ellesmere	Shropshire
Nobold	Meole Brace	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Stone Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Nonnelly	Loppington	Pimhill	Ellesmere	Shropshire
Norbury	Norbury	Purslow	Bishop's Castle	Shropshire
Nordley Regis	Billingsley	Stottesdon	Chelmarsh	Shropshire
Northwood	Wem	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Northwood	Ellesmere	Pimhill	Ellesmere	Shropshire
Norton	Stockton	Brimstree	Shiffnal	Shropshire
Norton	Norton in Hales	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Norton	Wroxeter	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Nox	Pontesbury	Ford	Pontesbury	Shropshire
Oaken Gates/Oaken Yates	Shiffnal	Brimstree	Shiffnal	Shropshire
Oakes	Pontesbury	Condover	Condover	Shropshire
Oatley/Astley, Newton & Spoonhill	Ellesmere	Pimhill	Ellesmere	Shropshire
Obaston	Kinnerley	Oswestry	Lower Oswestry	Shropshire
Obley	Clunbury	Clun	Clun	Shropshire
Obley	Clunbury	Purslow	Stow	Shropshire
Old Marton	Whittington	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Oldbury	Hales Owen	Brimstree	Hales Owen	Shropshire
Oldbury	Oldbury	Stottesdon	Chelmarsh	Shropshire
Oldington	Worfield	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Ollerton	Stokes upon Tern	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Onibury	Onibury	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Onslow	St. Chad	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Welsh Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Osbaston	Ercal Magna/High Ercall	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Oswestry	Oswestry	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Overton	Richard's Castle	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Overton	Stottesdon	Stottesdon	Cleobury	Shropshire
Park's Lane	Claverley	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Parlogue	Clun	Clun	Clun	Shropshire
Payne's Lane	Shiffnal	Brimstree	Shiffnal	Shropshire
Peeton/Peaton	Diddlebury	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Penley	Ellesmere			Flint
Pentregaer	Oswestry	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Pentryhodry	Clun	Clun	Clun	Shropshire
Peplow	Hodnet	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Petton	Petton	Pimhill	Baschurch	Shropshire
Picklescott	Smethcott	Condover	Condover	Shropshire
Pickstock	Edgmond	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Pilson	Chetwynd	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Pimley	St. Mary (Shrewsbury)	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Castle Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Pitchford	Pitchford	Condover	Cound	Shropshire
Plomere	Pontesbury	Ford	Pontesbury	Shropshire
Plox Green	Westbury	Ford	Ford	Shropshire
Plush	Cardington	Munslow	Upper Munslow	Shropshire
Pontesbury	Pontesbury	Ford	Pontesbury	Shropshire
Pontesford, Plealey & Sibberscott	Pontesbury	Ford	Pontesbury	Shropshire
Porkington (Lower)	Sellatyn	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Porkington (Upper)	Sellatyn	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Posenhall	(Extra-Parochial)	Wenlock	1st/Main	Shropshire
Poston	Diddlebury	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Poston	Munslow	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Poynton	Ercal Magna/High Ercall	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Preen/Church Preen	Preen/Church Preen	Condover	Cound	Shropshire
Prees	Prees	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Prescot	Baschurch	Pimhill	Baschurch	Shropshire
Presthope	Much Wenlock/Wenlock Magna	Wenlock	1st/Main	Shropshire
Preston	Preston upon the Wild Moors	South Bradford	Newport	Shropshire
Preston Boats	Upton Magna	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Preston Brockhurst	Moreton Corbet	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Preston Brockhurst	Shawbury	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Preston Brockhurst	Moreton Corbet	Pimhill	Baschurch	Shropshire
Preston Gubbles/Gobalds	Preston Gubbles/Gobalds	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Castle Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Preston Montford	St. Alkmund	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Welsh Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Priest Weston	Chirbury	Chirbury	Upper Chirbury	Shropshire
Priors Halton	Bromfield	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Priors Lee (Chapelry)	Shiffnal	Brimstree	Shiffnal	Shropshire
Puleston	Edgmond	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Pulley	Meole Brace	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Stone Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Pulley	St. Julian	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Stone Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Quat	Quat	Stottesdon	Chelmarsh	Shropshire
Quat Jarvis	Quat	Liberties of Bridgenorth		Shropshire
Quat Jarvis	Quat	Stottesdon	Chelmarsh	Shropshire
Quat Malvern	Quat	Stottesdon	Chelmarsh	Shropshire
Ragdon	Hope Bowdler	Munslow	Upper Munslow	Shropshire
Ratlinghope	Ratlinghope	Purslow	Bishop's Castle	Shropshire
Rednall	West Felton	Oswestry	Lower Oswestry	Shropshire
Reilth	Mainstone	Clun	Mainstone	Shropshire
Rewins Farm	Worthn	Chirbury	Lower Chirbury	Shropshire
Rhaston	Church Stoke	Chirbury	Upper Chirbury	Shropshire
Rhitton	Shelve	Chirbury	Lower Chirbury	Shropshire

Rhos Goch	Wolston/Weston, Worthen Quarter			Montgomery
Ridgacre	Hales Owen	Brimstree	Hales Owen	Shropshire
Ridge, Upper & Lower	Ellesmere	Pimhill	Ellesmere	Shropshire
Rindleford	Worfield	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Rocke	Staunton Lacy	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Roden	Ercal Magna/High Ercall	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Rodington	Rodington	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Romsley	Hales Owen	Brimstree	Hales Owen	Shropshire
Rorrington	Chirbury	Chirbury	Upper Chirbury	Shropshire
Roughton	Worfield	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Rowley	Worfield	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Rowton	Alberbury	Ford	Ford	Shropshire
Rowton	Ercal Magna/High Ercall	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Ruckley & Langley (Chapelry)	Acton Burnel	Condover	Cound	Shropshire
Rudge	Pattingham	Stottesdon	Chelmarsh	Shropshire
Rugantyn	Bettus	Clun	Mainstone	Shropshire
Rushbury	Rushbury	Munslow	Upper Munslow	Shropshire
Rushton	Wroxeter	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Ruthall & Ashfield	Priors Ditton	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Ruyton	Ruyton/Ruyton of 11 Towns	Oswestry	Lower Oswestry	Shropshire
Rye, Felton & Burway	Bromfield	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Ryton	Ryton	Brimstree	Shiffnal	Shropshire
Sambrook	Cheswardine	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Sandford	Prees	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Sandford	West Felton	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Sansaw	St. Mary (Shrewsbury)	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Castle Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Scute Church	Ratlinghope	Purslow	Bishop's Castle	Shropshire
Sellatyn	Sellatyn	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Selley	Llanvair/Llanfair Waterdine	Clun	Mainstone	Shropshire
Shadwell	Clun	Clun	Clun	Shropshire
Sharwardine	Sharwardine	Pimhill	Baschurch	Shropshire
Shavington	Adderley	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Shaw	Shiffnal	Brimstree	Shiffnal	Shropshire
Shawbury	Shawbury	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Sheet	Ludford	Stottesdon	Cleobury	Shropshire
Shelderton	Clungunford	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Shelton & Oxon	St. Chad	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Welsh Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Shelton & Oxon	St. Julian	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Welsh Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Shelve	Shelve	Chirbury	Lower Chirbury	Shropshire
Shinton	Shinerton	Stottesdon	Chelmarsh	Shropshire
Shipley	Claverley	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Shipley & Rudge	Claverley	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Shipton	Shipton	Wenlock	4th/West	Shropshire
Sibdon	Sibdon Castle	Purslow	Stow	Shropshire
Sidbury	Sidbury	Stottesdon	Chelmarsh	Shropshire
Siefton	Culmington	Munslow	Upper Munslow	Shropshire
Silvington & Cleeton	Silvington	Overs	Overs	Shropshire
Skyborrah	Llanvair/Llanfair Waterdine	Clun	Mainstone	Shropshire
Sleap	Wem	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Sleap	Middle/Myddle	Pimhill	Ellesmere	Shropshire
Sleap	Ercal Magna/High Ercall	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Smethcot	Middle/Myddle	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Ellesmere*	Shropshire
Smethcott	Smethcott	Condover	Condover	Shropshire
Snitton	Bitterley	Stottesdon	Cleobury	Shropshire
Sonde	Worfield	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Soudley	Cheswardine	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Soughton	Llansilin	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Soulton	Wem	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Sparchford	Diddlebury	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Spoad	Clun	Clun	Clun	Shropshire
Spoonley	Adderley	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
St. John's	Ellesmere	Pimhill	Ellesmere	Shropshire
St. Kenelen Chapel	Hales Owen	Brimstree	Hales Owen	Shropshire
St. Martin	St. Martin	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Stableford	Worfield	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Stanford	Edgmond	South Bradford	Newport	Shropshire
Stanlow	Worfield	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Stanton	Stanton upon Hine Heath	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Stanton Long	Long Stanton/Stanton Long	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Stanton/Stonetton	Shiffnal	Brimstree	Shiffnal	Shropshire
Stanwardine in the Fields	Baschurch	Pimhill	Baschurch	Shropshire
Stanwardine in the Wood	Baschurch	Pimhill	Baschurch	Shropshire
Stanway & Wilderhope	Rushbury	Munslow	Upper Munslow	Shropshire
Stapleton & the Hamlets	Stapleton	Condover	Condover	Shropshire
Staunton Lacy	Staunton Lacy	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Steel	Prees	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Steventon & Holdgate's Fee	Ludford	Stottesdon	Cleobury	Shropshire
Stirchley	Stirchley	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Stitt	Ratlinghope	Purslow	Bishop's Castle	Shropshire
Stocks & Coptiviney	Ellesmere	Pimhill	Ellesmere	Shropshire
Stockton	Stockton	Brimstree	Shiffnal	Shropshire
Stockton	Chirbury	Chirbury	Upper Chirbury	Shropshire
Stockton	Longford	South Bradford	Newport	Shropshire
Stoke	Stokes upon Tern	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire

Stoke	Burford	Overs	Overs	Shropshire
Stoke Say & Newton	Stoke Say	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Stoke St. Milborough	Stoke St. Milborough	Wenlock	7th/South	Shropshire
Stone Acton	Rushbury	Munslow	Upper Munslow	Shropshire
Stone Burley	Culmington	Munslow	Upper Munslow	Shropshire
Stone Ward	St. Almond	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Stone Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Stone Ward	St. Chad	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Stone Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Stone Ward	St. Julian	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Stone Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Stottesdon	Stottesdon	Stottesdon	Cleobury	Shropshire
Stow & Weston	Stow	Purslow	Stow	Shropshire
Strefford	Wistanstow	Munslow	Upper Munslow	Shropshire
Stretton	Westbury	Ford	Ford	Shropshire
Styche & Woodlands	Hodnet	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Sugdon	Rodington	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Sundorn	(Extra-Parochial)	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Sutton	Sutton	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Stone Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Sutton	Drayton	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Sutton	West Felton	Oswestry	Lower Oswestry	Shropshire
Sutton	Claverley	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Sutton Maddock	Sutton Maddock	Brimstree	Shiffnal Sutton Maddock Constablewick	Shropshire
Swancote	Worfield	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Sweeney	Oswestry	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Tasley	Tasley	Stottesdon	Chelmarsh	Shropshire
Teddesmere/Tedsmere	West Felton	Oswestry	Lower Oswestry	Shropshire
Tern	Ercal Magna/High Ercall	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Tetchill	Ellesmere	Pimhill	Ellesmere	Shropshire
Thonglands	Munslow	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Tibberton (Chapelry)	Edmond	South Bradford	Newport	Shropshire
Ticklerton	Eaton under Haywood	Wenlock	5th/West	Shropshire
Tilley	Wem	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Tilso	Burford	Overs	Overs	Shropshire
Tilstock	Whitechurch	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Timbirth	Chirbury	Chirbury	Upper Chirbury	Shropshire
Tir y Coed	Kinnerley	Oswestry	Lower Oswestry	Shropshire
Tong	Tong	Brimstree	Shiffnal	Shropshire
Totterton	Lydbury	Purslow	Bishop's Castle	Shropshire
Treberth	Llanvair/Llanfair Waterdine	Clun	Mainstone	Shropshire
Trebodier	Bettus	Clun	Mainstone	Shropshire
Trefarclawdd	Oswestry	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Treflach	Oswestry	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Trefnant	Alberbury	Ford	Ford	Shropshire
Trefonnen	Oswestry	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Trelystan	Wolston/Weston, Worthen Quarter			Montgomery
Trench	Ellesmere	Pimhill	Ellesmere	Shropshire
Treprennal	Llanymynech	Oswestry	Lower Oswestry	Shropshire
Treverward	Clun	Clun	Clun	Shropshire
Twyford	West Felton	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Uckington	Atcham	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Uffington	Uffington	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Up Rossal/The Isle	St. Chad	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Welsh Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Upper Hayton	Staunton Lacy	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Upper Parks	Diddlebury	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Uppington	Alberbury	Deyther & Cource		Montgomery
Uppington	Uppington	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Upton	Shiffnal	Brimstree	Shiffnal	Shropshire
Upton Cresset	Upton Cresset	Stottesdon	Chelmarsh	Shropshire
Upton Magna	Upton Magna	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Vennington	Westbury	Ford	Ford	Shropshire
Walcot	Chirbury	Chirbury	Upper Chirbury	Shropshire
Walcot	Wellington	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Walford	Baschurch	Pimhill	Baschurch	Shropshire
Wall under Haywood	Rushbury	Munslow	Upper Munslow	Shropshire
Wallop	Westbury	Ford	Ford	Shropshire
Walton	Worthen, Byn Weston Quarter	Chirbury	Lower Chirbury	Shropshire
Walton	Onibury	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Walton	Ercal Magna/High Ercall	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Walton	Stottesdon	Stottesdon	Cleobury	Shropshire
Walton	Much Wenlock/Wenlock Magna	Wenlock	1st/Main	Shropshire
Warley	Hales Owen	Brimstree	Hales Owen	Shropshire
Warley Wigorn	Hales Owen			Worcester
Waters Upton	Waters Upton	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Wattlesborough	Alberbury	Ford	Ford	Shropshire
Wattlesborough	Cardeston	Ford	Ford	Shropshire
Wellington	Wellington	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Welsh Frankton	Whittington	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Welsh Ward	St. Chad	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Welsh Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Welshhampton	Welshhampton	Pimhill	Ellesmere	Shropshire
Welshhampton Wood	Ellesmere	Pimhill	Ellesmere	Shropshire
Wem	Wem	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Wenlock	Much Wenlock/Wenlock Magna	Wenlock	1st/Main	Shropshire
Wenlock Parva/Little Wenlock	Wenlock Parva/Little Wenlock	Wenlock	1st/Main	Shropshire
Wentnor	Wentnor	Purslow	Bishop's Castle	Shropshire
West Felton	West Felton	Oswestry	Lower Oswestry	Shropshire
West Hamlets	Staunton Lacy	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire

Westbury	Westbury	Ford	Ford	Shropshire
Westhope (Chapelry)	Diddlebury	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Westley/Winsley	Westbury	Ford	Ford	Shropshire
Weston	Burford	Overs	Overs	Shropshire
Weston & Oxenbold	Monk Hopton	Wenlock	1st/Main	Shropshire
Weston & Wixhill under Red Castle (Chapelry)	Hodnet	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Weston Cotton	Oswestry	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Weston Lullingfield	Baschurch	Pimhill	Baschurch	Shropshire
Weston Rhynn (Lower)	St. Martin	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Weston Rhynn (Upper)	St. Martin	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Wetherton/Wotherton	Chirbury	Chirbury	Upper Chirbury	Shropshire
Whethill/Wheathill	Whethill/Wheathill	Stottesdon	Cleobury	Shropshire
Whetmore	Burford	Overs	Overs	Shropshire
Whettleton	Stoke Say	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Whitcott & Hardwick	Norbury	Purslow	Bishop's Castle	Shropshire
Whitcott Evan	Clun	Clun	Clun	Shropshire
Whitcott Keyset	Clun	Clun	Clun	Shropshire
Whitechurch	Whitechurch	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Whitley & Welbach	St. Chad	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Stone Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Whitemore	Bobbington	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Whittingslow	Wistanstow	Munslow	Upper Munslow	Shropshire
Whittington	Whittington	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Whitton	Westbury	Ford	Ford	Shropshire
Whitton (Chapelry)	Burford	Overs	Overs	Shropshire
Wixhall	Prees	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Wigwig, Homer & Harley	Much Wenlock/Wenlock Magna	Wenlock	1st/Main	Shropshire
Wikey	Ruyton/Ruyton of 11 Towns	Oswestry	Lower Oswestry	Shropshire
Wilcot	Great Ness	Pimhill	Baschurch	Shropshire
Wilderley	Church Pulverbatch/Churton	Condover	Condover	Shropshire
Willaston	Prees	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Willely	Willely	Wenlock	1st/Main	Shropshire
Wilmington	Chirbury	Chirbury	Upper Chirbury	Shropshire
Wilston	Cardington	Munslow	Upper Munslow	Shropshire
Winnington	Alberbury	Ford	Ford	Shropshire
Winsbury	Chirbury	Chirbury	Upper Chirbury	Shropshire
Winscote	Worfield	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Wirswall	Whitechurch			Cheshire
Wistanstow	Wistanstow	Munslow	Upper Munslow	Shropshire
Wistanstow & Woolston	Wistanstow	Purslow	Stow	Shropshire
Wistanswick	Stokes upon Tern	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Withington	Withington	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Wollascot	St. Mary (Shrewsbury)	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Castle Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Wollaston	Alberbury	Ford	Ford	Shropshire
Wolstaston	Wolstaston	Condover	Condover	Shropshire
Wolverley	Wem	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Wombridge	Wombridge	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Woodbatch	Bishop's Castle	Purslow	Bishop's Castle	Shropshire
Woodcot	Sheriff Hales	South Bradford	Newport	Shropshire
Woodcote & Horton	St. Chad	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Welsh Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
Woodhouse	Shiffnal	Brimstree	Shiffnal	Shropshire
Woodhouses (New)	Whitechurch	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Woodhouses (Old)	Whitechurch	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Woodseaves	Drayton	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Woodside & Lizard	Shiffnal	Brimstree	Shiffnal	Shropshire
Woolerton	Hodnet	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Woolston	West Felton	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Woolverton/Wooferton	Richard's Castle	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Woore (Chapelry)	Muckleston/Muccleston	North Bradford	Drayton	Shropshire
Wooton	Oswestry	Oswestry	Upper Oswestry	Shropshire
Wootton	Staunton Lacy	Munslow	Lower Munslow	Shropshire
Worfield	Worfield	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Worthen	Worthen, Worthen Quarter	Chirbury	Lower Chirbury	Shropshire
Woundwall/Wondwall	Claverley	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Wrentnall	Church Pulverbatch/Churton	Condover	Condover	Shropshire
Wrickton & Walkersrow	Stottesdon	Stottesdon	Cleobury	Shropshire
Wrockwardine	Wrockwardine	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Wrockwardine Wood	Wrockwardine	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Wroxeter	Wroxeter	South Bradford	Wellington	Shropshire
Wyke	Shiffnal	Brimstree	Shiffnal Hatton Constablewick	Shropshire
Wyke & Bradley	Much Wenlock/Wenlock Magna	Wenlock	1st/Main	Shropshire
Wyken	Worfield	Brimstree	Bridgenorth	Shropshire
Wytheford (Great)	Shawbury	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Wytheford (Little)	Shawbury	North Bradford	Whitechurch	Shropshire
Yeaton	Baschurch	Pimhill	Baschurch	Shropshire
Yockleton	Westbury	Ford	Ford	Shropshire
Yorton	Broughton	Liberties of Shrewsbury	Castle Ward Constablewick	Shropshire
	Quatford	Liberties of Bridgenorth		Shropshire
	St. Leonard	Liberties of Bridgenorth		Shropshire
	St. Mary Magdalen	Liberties of Bridgenorth		Shropshire
	Bucknell			Hereford
	Llansilin			Denbigh
	Llanymynech			Denbigh
	Lyddham			Montgomery
	Mainstone			Montgomery

	Muckleston/Muccleston			Stafford
	Pattingham			Stafford
	Richard's Castle			Hereford
	Sheriff Hales			Stafford

APPENDIX THREE
WELSH LEGAL MANUSCRIPTS

Iorwerth

A – Peniarth 29
B – BL Cotton Titus D II
C – BL Cotton Caligula A III
D – Peniarth 32
E – BL Additional 14931
G – Peniarth 35
K – Peniarth 40
Lew – Peniarth 39

Blegywryd

I - Peniarth 38
J – Jesus College, Oxford, MS LVII
L – BL Cotton Titus D IX
M – Peniarth 33
N – Peniarth 36B
O – Peniarth 36A
P – Peniarth 259A
Q – Wynnstay 36
R – Peniarth 31
S – BL Additional 22356
T – Harleian 958
Tim – Llanstephan 116
Tr – Trinity College Cambridge 1329
Llan – Llanstephan 29
Bost – LIGC 24029A
Ep – Peniarth 258

Cyfnerth

Mk – Bodorgan Manuscript
U – Peniarth 37
V – Harleian 4353
W – Cotton Cleopatra A XIV
X – Cotton Cleopatra B V
Y – NLW 20143A
Z – Peniarth 259B

Lladin

Lat A – Peniarth 28
Lat B – Cotton Vespasian E XI 1
Lat C – Harleian 1796
Lat D – Rawlinson C 821
Lat E – Corpus Christi College,
Cambridge 454

Arall

Colan – Peniarth 30
F – Peniarth 34
H – Peniarth 164
As – Peniarth 175
Mor – Peniarth 36C

APPENDIX FOUR
THE ROLL OF THE SHROPSHIRE EYRE OF 1256 DEMOGRAPHIC DATABASE²³⁵

Appendix Four contains the record of every individual and court case listed in *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*, a collection of more than 2700 entries. These are sorted by name and then by location and are identified as either civil or criminal cases. Each entry includes the role of the individual, be it that of plaintiff, defendant, perpetrator, or witness. Some individuals are listed multiple times because of their involvement in multiple cases and inquiries. This data from the *Shropshire Eyre* has enabled me estimate the percentage of Welsh individuals in Shropshire in 1256 and to demonstrate that many Shropshire communities were home to both English and Welsh peoples. Welsh individuals are marked in gray.

²³⁵ Harding, *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*.

Name	Role	Conc. Location	Type of Case	Entry No.	Parish
A certain poor Welshman	Victim	Wydicote	Misadventure	No. 799	Brimstree
Abbot of Buildwas	Defendant	Bridgenorth	Entry	No. 215	
Abbot of Buildwas	Defendant	Cressage	Novel Disseisin	No. 91	
Abbot of Buildwas	Plaintiff	Kinnerton	Judgement	No. 508	Purslow
Abbot of Buildwas	Pledge		Executed	No. 788	Condover
Abbot of Buildwas	Pledge		Fine	No. 871	Bridgenorth
Abbot of Buildwas			Appoint Attorney	No. 69	
Abbot of Combermere	Defendant	Drayton	Novel Disseisin	No. 27	
Abbot of Croxden			Appoint Attorney	No. 173	
Abbot of Croxden			Compromise	No. 118	
Abbot of Croxden			Custom & Services	No. 434	
Abbot of Hales	Accused		Custom & Services	No. 646	Hales
Abbot of Hales	Accused		Imprisonment	No. 648	Hales
Abbot of Hales	Accused		Extortion	No. 647	Hales
Abbot of Haughmond	(mention)	Clive & Haughton	Nuisance	No. 95	
Abbot of Haughmond	Defendant	Leebotwood	Dower	No. 85	
Abbot of Haughmond	Defendant	Shrewsbury	Entry	No. 290	
Abbot of Haughmond	Plaintiff	Fitz	Custom & Services	No. 339	
Abbot of Lilleshall	Defendant	Atcham in Berwick	Novel Disseisin	No. 327	
Abbot of Lilleshall	Defendant	Wrockwardine	Novel Disseisin	No. 156	
Abbot of Lilleshall	Defendant	Tern/Sleap & Turn	Nuisance	No. 277	
Abbot of Lilleshall	Defendant	Smethcote	Seisin @ Death	No. 209	
Abbot of Lilleshall	Plaintiff	Tong Wood & Grange @ Lizard	Nuisance	No. 111	
Abbot of Lilleshall			Compromise	No. 165	
Abbot of Lilleshall			Compromise	No. 76	
Abbot of Lilleshall		Uckington	Perambulation	No. 352	
Abbot of Shrewsbury	(mention)	Loton	Seisin @ Death	No. 14	
Abbot of Shrewsbury	(mention)	Shrewsbury	Seisin @ Death	No. 309	
Abbot of Shrewsbury	Accused	Shrewsbury	Custom & Services	No. 864	Bridgenorth
Abbot of Shrewsbury	Defendant		Custom & Services	No. 296	
Abbot of Shrewsbury	Defendant	Tunstall	Dower	No. 312	
Abbot of Shrewsbury	Defendant	Foregate	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 274	
Abbot of Shrewsbury	Defendant	Ridgwardine	Novel Disseisin	No. 318	
Abbot of Shrewsbury	Defendant	Shrewsbury	Seisin @ Death	No. 101	
Abbot of Shrewsbury	Plaintiff		Custom & Services	No. 319	
Abbot of Shrewsbury	Plaintiff	Ridgwardine	Entry	No. 283	
Abbot of Shrewsbury	Plaintiff	Ruckley	Novel Disseisin	No. 226	
Abbot of Shrewsbury	Plaintiff	Tern/Sleap & Turn	Nuisance	No. 277	
Abbot of Welshpool	Accused		Default	No. 834	Ford
Abbot of Wigmore	(mention)	Elastone	Seisin @ Death	No. 77	
Abbot of Wigmore	Defendant	Walford	Entry	No. 90	
Abbot of Wigmore	Plaintiff	Walford & Wigmore	Nuisance	No. 270	
Abbot of Wigmore			Compromise	No. 45	
Absolon of Upham	Attorney		Novel Disseisin	No. 267	
Adam Aldrebald	Accused	Chetwynd	Murder	No. 715	Bradford
Adam Berde	Defendant	Woofferton	Seisin @ Death	No. 33	
Adam Bishop	Accused		Theft/Absconded	No. 723	Bradford
Adam Black of Longford	Pledge		Assault	No. 743	Bradford
Adam Blake	Accused		Default	No. 518	Purslow
Adam Brenhend	Defendant	Charlton	Novel Disseisin	No. 121	
Adam Chirin	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
Adam Cory	Accused		Theft	No. 552	Stottesdon
Adam Cyrecok [Ceiriog]	Accused		Execution/Murder	No. 552	Stottesdon
Adam Diveri of Prees	Pledge	Prees	Theft	No. 786	Condover
Adam Edrich	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
Adam Fat of Lee in Wombridge	Accused	Dawley	Murder	No. 735	Bradford
Adam Huberd	Accused		Absconded	No. 540	Overs
Adam Hubert	Accused		Absconded	No. 796	Condover
Adam Mestling	Accused		Absconded	No. 812	Brimstree
Adam of Acton	Defendant	Down	Novel Disseisin	No. 56	
Adam of Arundel	Victim	Clunbury	Misadventure	No. 490	Purslow
Adam of Buerton	Victim	Gravenhunger	Murder	No. 675	Bradford
Adam of Eudon	Warrenty	Walford	Entry	No. 90	
Adam of Faintree	Juror	Lawton	Novel Disseisin	No. 473	
Adam of Haughton	Pledge	Bridgenorth	Entry	No. 215	
Adam of Kent	Accused		Murder	No. 892	Shrewsbury
Adam of Kingswood	Accused		Execution	No. 564	Stottesdon
Adam of Norton	Victim	Norton	Murder	No. 716	Bradford
Adam of Preston	Defendant	Preston	Novel Disseisin	No. 107	
Adam of Soudley	Accused		Theft	No. 750	Bradford
Adam of Stanway	Accused		Theft	No. 601	Munslow
Adam of Stokesay	Defendant	Sheet & Wettleton & Stokesay	Seisin @ Death	No. 99	
Adam of Walton s. Gilbert Charcoalburner	Accused	Wootton	Murder	No. 654	Stanton
Adam of Whitelaw	Bailiff	Bradford	Theft	No. 756	Bradford
Adam Paynel	Attorney		Plea of Covenant	No. 233	
Adam Peacock	Defendant	Diddlebury	Novel Disseisin	No. 152	
Adam Plamer	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
Adam Poltevin	Accused	Kenley	Execution/Murder	No. 777	Condover
Adam Pollard of Lee	Court Official	Donnington	Nuisance	No. 331	
Adam Pride of Shrewsbury	Pledge	Preston	Novel Disseisin	No. 107	
Adam Provost of Edgmond	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
Adam s. Brown of Norton	Payer		Fine	No. 878	Bridgenorth
Adam s. David	Defendant	Sheet & Wettleton & Stokesay	Seisin @ Death	No. 99	
Adam s. Emma	Attorney		Plea of Land	No. 206	
Adam s. Isabel d. Robert of Pembroke	Defendant	Bayston	Novel Disseisin	No. 208	
Adam s. John	Plaintiff	Tyrley	Novel Disseisin	No. 280	
Adam s. John of Stretton	Accused	Stretton	Murder/Absconded	No. 598	Munslow
Adam s. Margaret	Accused		Murder	No. 740	Bradford
Adam s. Nicholas	Victim	Chelmick, Hope Bowdler, West Wall & Acton	Murder/Assault	No. 606	Munslow
Adam s. Peter of Calverhall	Plaintiff	Calverhall	Novel Disseisin	No. 74	

Adam s. Peter of Calverhall	Plaintiff	Claverhall	Novel Disseisin	No. 157	
Adam s. Philip of Charlton	Accused	Charlton, Walcot & Uckington	Murder	No. 688	Bradford
Adam s. Robert Beadle of Preen	Accused		Assault	No. 794	Condover
Adam s. Roger of Ness	Accused	Ness	Murder	No. 845	Pimhill
Adam s. Roger of Sheinton	Pledge		Assault	No. 791	Condover
Adam s. Thomas	Plaintiff	Shrewsbury	Entry	No. 237	
Adam s. Thomas of Idsall	Accused		Theft	No. 810	Brimstree
Adam s. William			Compromise	No. 143	
Adam s. William of Hope	Pledge	Wigwig	Murder	No. 784	Condover
Adam s. William of Leighton	Plaintiff	Leighton	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 4	
Adam s. Wolurich of Whixall	Pledge		Murder	No. 753	Bradford
Adam Serjeant	Defendant	Atcham in Berwick	Novel Disseisin	No. 327	
Adam Smathelin of Newport	Accused		Absconded	No. 812	Brimstree
Adam Stonecutter	Accused	Longslow, Drayton & Longford	Theft/Execution	No. 722	Bradford
Adam Toke	Accused	Newport	Murder	No. 759	Edgmond
Adam Turner	Accused/Pledge	Newport & the Weald	Rape	No. 739	Bradford
Adam Wade	Defendant	Rodenhurst	Nuisance	No. 22	
Adam Wele of Overs	Pledge	Milson	Novel Disseisin	No. 258	
Adam Wrekessame	Accused		Murder	No. 742	Bradford
Adam, a Welshman	Victim	Lee	Misadventure	No. 797	Brimstree
Adam, Priest of Norton	Accused		Theft	No. 749	Bradford
Adan Wele	Juror			No. 910	Overs
Adeline	(mention)	Gravenhunger	Seisin @ Death	No. 82	
Adeline wd. Benedict Baker	Plaintiff	Shrewsbury	Entry	No. 349	
Adeline wd. Benedict Baker			Custom & Services	No. 480	
Agatha d. Isabel & Luke Beadle	(mention)	Foregate	Dower	No. 298	
Agnes d. Adam Hunter	Plaintiff	Gravenhunger	Seisin @ Death	No. 82	
Agnes d. Adam Mason of Wrockwardine	Accuser	Newport & the Weald	Rape	No. 739	Bradford
Agnes d. Jocus Frennd & w. Walter of The Marsh	Plaintiff	Chelmick	Seisin @ Death	No. 52	
Agnes d. John de Bracy	Plaintiff	Abdon	Novel Disseisin	No. 73	
Agnes d. Margery, a widow of Berrington	Accuser		Rape	No. 792	Condover
Agnes d. Richard of Overton + d. Gillian	Defendant	Overton	Entry	No. 41	
Agnes d. Walter of Steventon	Plaintiff	Ludlow	Entry	No. 108	
Agnes de Bracy d. John de Bracy	Plaintiff	Abdon	Right	No. 288	
Agnes Kylewyne	Accused		Theft	No. 671	Wenlock
Agnes of Ledwich	Plaintiff		Novel Disseisin	No. 10	
Agnes of Pulley	Victim	Lyth wood	Murder	No. 893	Shrewsbury
Agnes w. Henry of Wyrley	Plaintiff	Calverhall	Novel Disseisin	No. 74	
Agnes w. John of Preston	Plaintiff	Preston	Novel Disseisin	No. 107	
Agnes w. Martin Kempe			Compromise	No. 294	
Agnes w. Martin Kempe			Compromise	No. 324	
Agnes w. Peter de Sascy			Compromise	No. 238	
Agnes w. Peter de Sascy			Plea of Debt	No. 205	
Agnes w. Rees of Overton [Rhys]	(mention)	Overton	Entry	No. 41	
Agnes w. Richard Hooper			Compromise	No. 243	
Agnes w. Robert Welsh			Compromise	No. 165	
Agnes wd. Geoffrey of Ledwich	Plaintiff	Moreton	Novel Disseisin	No. 216	
Agnes wd. Thomas s. Richard	Plaintiff	Gravenhunger	Dower	No. 117	
Agnes wd. Warin of Tedstill	Accuser	Tedstill	Unlawful Entry	No. 566	Stottesdon
Alan Conerur	Defendant	Ellastone	Seisin @ Death	No. 77	
Alan Corbet of Haston	Pledge	Espley	Novel Disseisin	No. 470	
Alan de Castello b. Alice wd. Reginald de Gaugy	Accused		Theft/Harbor	No. 863	Bridgenorth
Alan Fox of Isombridge	Accused		Murder	No. 731	Bradford
Alan Harper	Defendant	Upton	Novel Disseisin	No. 29	
Alan of Amaston	Pledge	Amaston	Novel Disseisin	No. 272	
Alan of Bluntesbur	Accused		Theft	No. 810	Brimstree
Alan of Buildwas	Defendant	Posenhall	Novel Disseisin	No. 223	
Alan of Buildwas				No. 265	
Alan of Eudon	Pledge	Neen Savage	Novel Disseisin	No. 2	
Alan of Tibberton	Victim		Murder	No. 764	Edgmond
Alan of Wrickton	Victim	Wrickton	Murder	No. 555	Stottesdon
Alan s. Alan	Plaintiff	Foregate	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 274	
Alan s. Robert			Compromise	No. 143	
Alan s. Stephen	Defendant	Shrewsbury	Entry	No. 329	
Alan s. William of Bridgenorth	Accused	Bridgenorth	Murder	No. 936	Bridgenorth
Alan s. William of Pattingham	Accused	Ruckley grange	Murder	No. 807	Brimstree
Alan s. Wydo			Compromise	No. 133	
Aldith of Bridgenorth, boy of 2yrs	Victim	Bridgenorth	Misadventure	No. 868	Bridgenorth
Aldith s. Stephen s. Osbert Harper & Alice w. Roger Wain	Plaintiff	Corfton	Seisin @ Death	No. 137	
Aldith wd. William Miller	Accuser		Murder	No. 824	Chirbury
Alexander Bosse	Plaintiff	Drayton	Novel Disseisin	No. 27	
Alexander Cantrich	Victim	Dawley	Murder	No. 735	Bradford
Alexander of The Heath	Defendant	The Heath	Novel Disseisin	No. 230	
Alfred de Boys	Accuser		Corruption	No. 649	Hales
Alfred Lubbe	Witness	Ludlow	Murder	No. 576	Munslow
Alice Blunde	Defendant	Lydbury	Dower	No. 44	
Alice Chaumpeneys	(mention)		Theft	No. 793	Condover
Alice Chaumpeneys	Witness	Shrewsbury	Imprisonment	No. 738	Bradford
Alice d. Felice of Burton	Victim	Burton	Misadventure	No. 783	Condover
Alice d. Isabel d. Ellis s. Hervey & n. Avise w. Robert Bykedune	(mention)	Leighton	Entry	No. 246	
Alice d. Robert of Longville	Victim	Wilderhope, Lake, East Wall & Stanway	Misadventure	No. 605	Munslow
Alice d. Simon	Plaintiff	Corfton	Novel Disseisin	No. 105	
Alice d. Warin + Alice d. Pain	Plaintiff	Wenlock	Seisin @ Death	No. 36	
Alice d. William	Plaintiff	Shrewsbury	Novel Disseisin	No. 330	
Alice d. William & s. Ida	Plaintiff	Shrewsbury	Right	No. 278	
Alice d. William & s. Ida			AppointAttorney	No. 281	
Alice Meyle	Defendant	Sheet & Wettleton & Stokesay	Seisin @ Death	No. 99	
Alice of Aliscote	Accused	Ludlow & Worfield	Murder	No. 935	Bridgenorth
Alice of Preen			Compromise	No. 325	
Alice of Tibberton	Accused		Murder	No. 763	Edgmond
Alice s. Richard & m. Margery (d. Willaim Arnold)	(mention)	Weston	Entry	No. 16	

Alice s. Susan Atteleg	Plaintiff	Legh	Entry	No. 333	
Alice w. Adam s. William			Compromise	No. 143	
Alice w. John Bracy			AppointAttorney	No. 203	
Alice w. John Croucher	Plaintiff	Pole	Entry	No. 305	
Alice w. Richard of Lake	Witness	Welbach, Asterley, Westley & Minsterley	Murder	No. 774	Condover
Alice w. Richard Yongebonde	Plaintiff	Donnington	Entry	No. 17	
Alice w. Roger Wain & s. Stephen s. Osbert Harper & Aldith	Plaintiff	Corfton	Seisin @ Death	No. 137	
Alice w. Thomas of Beckbury & wd. John of Beckbury	Plaintiff	Nobold, Beckbury & Golding	Dower	No. 162	
Alice w. Thomas of Sambrook			AppointAttorney	No. 70	
Alice w. Thomas of Sambrook			Compromise	No. 69	
Alice w. William of Roden	Plaintiff	Pulley	Novel Disseisin	No. 148	
Alice w. William the Smith	Victim	fields of Woodcote	Misadventure	No. 724	Bradford
Alice wd. Edward Atechire	Plaintiff	Shear	Dower	No. 104	
Alice wd. Reginald de Gaugy	Accused		Murder	No. 933	Bridgenorth
Alice wd. Reginald de Gaugy	Accused		Theft/Harbor	No. 863	Bridgenorth
Alice wd. Reginald of Oaks	Plaintiff	Prescott	Dower	No. 124	
Alice wd. Warin Child	Plaintiff	Shrewsbury	Entry	No. 290	
Alice/Cecily w. Richard Smith	Plaintiff	Calverhall	Novel Disseisin	No. 74	
Almaric Dyer	Pledge	Bridgenorth	Murder	No. 936	Bridgenorth
Amaric the dyer of Bridgenorth	Accused		Theft	No. 865	Bridgenorth
Amice d. Richard Bullig	Victim	river Roden	Misadventure	No. 699	Bradford
Amice w. Robert de Lacy			AppointAttorney	No. 205	
Amice w. Robert de Lacy			Compromise	No. 238	
Amice w. William Page	Defendant	Aston	Dower	No. 149	
Amice w. William Page			AppointAttorney	No. 183	
Amilan of Broseley	Pledge	Wenlock	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 89	
Andrew s. Nicholas of Willey	(mention)	Cressage	Wardship	No. 130	
Ancret w. Atast Hochepot [Angharad]	Defendant	Colebatch	Seisin @ Death	No. 23	
Anora of Ercall, s. Cecilia of Ercall			Compromise	No. 59	
Arnold Atestope	(mention)	Habberley & Nethercote	Entry	No. 247	
Arnold of Berkeley	(mention)	Diddlebury	Novel Disseisin	No. 152	
Arnold of Berkeley	Accused		Default	No. 535	Overs
Arnold of Berkeley	Defendant	Whatmore	Novel Disseisin	No. 317	
Arnold of Berkeley			Novel Disseisin	No. 196	
Arnold of Brookhampton	Accused	Castle Holdgate	Theft	No. 592	Munslow
Atast Hochepot	Defendant	Colebatch	Seisin @ Death	No. 23	
Aumger s. Clement	Defendant	Eudon	Entry	No. 154	
Aurice w. John le Poer	Plaintiff	Amaston	Novel Disseisin	No. 272	
Aurice w. John le Poer			AppointAttorney	No. 200	
Aveline wd. Roger s. Alewy	Defendant	Bagley	Seisin @ Death	No. 86	
Avice w. Hugh s. James			Compromise	No. 301	
Avice w. John le Poer	Defendant	Yockleton & Amaston	Praeipe in Capite	No. 128	
Avice w. Robert Bykedune & d. Ellis s. Hervey & s. Isabel	Plaintiff	Leighton	Entry	No. 246	
Avice w. Robert de Lacy	Warrenty	Spoonhill, Manor of	Seisin @ Death	No. 126	
Avice w. Robert of Bicton	Plaintiff	Leighton	Entry	No. 302	
Avice wd. William Goldsmith	Plaintiff	Wheathill	Dower	No. 257	
Baldwin of Montgomery	Warrenty	Chelmick	Seisin @ Death	No. 52	
Baldwin of Westbury	Pledge		Rape	No. 542	Worthen
Benedict Bond of Ledwich	Pledge	Moreton	Novel Disseisin	No. 217	
Benedict Locksmith	Accused		Murder	No. 894	Shrewsbury
Benedict of Dudhill	Defendant	Loughton	Novel Disseisin	No. 251	
Bertram	Victim	Hinton, Lilleshall, Brockton & Little Hales	Murder	No. 686	Bradford
Bertram de Burgh	Defendant	Lee	Custom & Services	No. 161	
Bertram de Burgh	Defendant	Lee	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 219	
Bertram de Burgh	Pledge		Fine	No. 661	Wenlock
Bishop of Coventry	(mention)	St. Mary's	Assault	No. 901	Shrewsbury
Bishop of Coventry	(mention)		Murder	No. 934	Bridgenorth
Bishop of Coventry	(mention)		Murder/Harbor	No. 861	Bridgenorth
Bishop of Coventry	(mention)	[inside Welshry]	Theft	No. 857	Pimhill
Bishop of Coventry & Lichfield	(mention)	Legh	Entry	No. 333	
Bishop of Hereford	(mention)	Lydbury	Dower	No. 44	
Bishop of Hereford	Accused		Default	No. 514	Purslow
Bishop of Worcester	(mention)	Marton	Seisin @ Death	No. 256	
Brian of Brampton	Court Official		At Mercy	No. 43	
Brian of Brampton	Court Official		Perambulation	No. 351	
Brian of Brampton	Payer		Execution	No. 564	Stottesdon
Brice of Cleobury [ap Rhys]	Defendant	The Bold	Dower	No. 211	
Brice of Cleobury [ap Rhys]	Juror	Lawton	Novel Disseisin	No. 473	
Brother Cadigan [Cadwgan]	Victim	Severn	Misadventure	No. 826	Ford
Brown of Norton	Accused		Theft	No. 750	Bradford
Brown s. Adam s. Brown of Norton	Pledge		Fine	No. 878	Bridgenorth
Burga of Willey	Defendant		Wardship	No. 130	
Burga of Willey			AppointAttorney	No. 202	
Cadigan of Mucklewick [Cadwgan]	Victim	Broughton	Murder	No. 502	Purslow
Cadigan s. Eynon of Hinton [Cadwgan] [Einion]	Pledge		Trespass/Force	No. 742	Bradford
Cecilia d. Jocus Frend & w. Philip s. Bernard Crofton	Plaintiff	Chelmick	Seisin @ Death	No. 52	
Cecilia of Ercall, s. Anora of Ercall			Compromise	No. 59	
Cecily d. Richard s. Osbert & s. Margery of Halton	Plaintiff	Woofferton	Right	No. 332	
Cecily English			AppointAttorney	No. 184	
Cecily English			Compromise	No. 83	
Cecily w. Richard of Pimley	Defendant	Pimley, Manor of	Novel Disseisin	No. 145	
Cecily w. Simon Miller of Broadward	First Finder	Clungenford, Broadward, Jay & Beckjay	Murder	No. 488	Purslow
Christine d. Richard s. Osbert & s. Margery of Halton	Plaintiff	Woofferton	Right	No. 332	
Christine w. Nicholas of Haselour	Plaintiff	Sheet	Novel Disseisin	No. 328	
Christine w. Robert of Hardwick	First Finder	Uppington	Misadventure	No. 681	Bradford
Christine w. Roger Croucher	Victim	Bletchley	Murder	No. 714	Bradford
Christine w. Roger French	Attorney		Plea of Land	No. 180	
Clemence wd. William of Whitechurch	Accuser	Whitechurch	Murder/Force/Incitement	No. 742	Bradford
Clement of Nantwich	Accused		Trespass/Force	No. 742	Bradford
Coleman le Blund of Ludlow n. Coleman of Ludlow	Plaintiff	Sheet & Wettleton & Stokesay	Seisin @ Death	No. 99	
Coleman le Blund of Ludlow n. Coleman of Ludlow			Appoint Attorney	No. 182	

Coleman of Ludlow	Accused	Ludlow	Theft	No. 579	Munslow
Coleman of Ludlow	Defendant	Sheet	Novel Disseisin	No. 328	
Coleman the White	Defendant	Whettleton, Stokesay & Steventon	Custom & Services	No. 347	
Coleman White of Ludlow	Payer		Fine	No. 503	Purslow
Colin s. David [Collen] [Dafydd]	Witness	Ludlow	Murder	No. 576	Munslow
Constantine of Diddlebury	Accused		Default	No. 635	Corfton
Conyn of Hope [Conan]	Accused	Cornewood	Murder	No. 531	Overs
Daniel s. Madoc Was [Madog]	Victim		Murder	No. 753	Bradford
Daniel s. Yewan [Ieuan]	Victim	Whixall	Murder	No. 720	Bradford
David Blake	Defendant	Diddlebury	Novel Disseisin	No. 152	
David Blake	Victim	Whixall	Execution/Murder	No. 719	Bradford
David Bollyn	Defendant	Amaston	Novel Disseisin	No. 272	
David Bollyn			Novel Disseisin	No. 200	
David Crakewein	Witness	Wigwig	Murder	No. 784	Condoover
David of Marchamley	Pledge	Marchamley	Theft	No. 786	Condoover
David of Montgomery	Juror			No. 924	Foregate
David of Montgomery [Dafydd]	Defendant	Foregate	Dower	No. 298	
David of Montgomery of the Monks' Forge [Dafydd]	Pledge	Monks' Forge	Novel Disseisin	No. 61	
David of Stockton [Dafydd]	Juror			No. 912	Chirbury
David s. Alexander of Bradeshull [Dafydd]	Pledge	Tedstall	Unlawful Entry	No. 566	Stottedson
David s. Eynon [Dafydd] [Einion]	Accused	Chirbury	Murder	No. 818	Chirbury
David s. Henry	Plaintiff	Woodhouse	Novel Disseisin	No. 159	
David s. Ralph s. Adam of Arwystli	Pledge	Wigwig	Murder	No. 784	Condoover
David s. Yagan [Dafydd] [Fychan]	Plaintiff	Rowton	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 142	
Dean & Chapter of St. Mary's Shrewsbury	Defendant	Fitz	Custom & Services	No. 339	
Dean & Chapter of St. Mary's Shrewsbury	Defendant	Sutton	Entry	No. 64	
Dean & Chapter of St. Mary's Shrewsbury	Defendant	Clive	Utrum	No. 300	
Dean & Chapter of St. Mary's Shrewsbury			Plea of Land	No. 189	
Dean of the Bishop of Chester	(mention)		Theft	No. 749	Bradford
Denise	(mention)	Preen	Seisin @ Death	No. 240	
Douce w. Llewelyn	Victim	Kempton	Suicide	No. 487	Purslow
Edith d. Adam of Cheswell	Victim	Cheswell & Adeney	Misadventure	No. 704	Bradford
Edith w. Henry Dobyn	Defendant	Nethercote	Entry	No. 248	
Edith w. Richard of Camberley	Plaintiff		Compromise	No. 7	
Edith w. Robert Pride	(mention)	Shrewsbury	Entry	No. 349	
Edith wd. William Turner	Plaintiff	Oldbury	Dower	No. 167	
Edith, widow	Victim	Monk Hall	Murder	No. 568	Munslow
Edward of Brockton	Accused	Brockton, Lydbury, Colebatch & Totterton	Murder	No. 501	Purslow
Edwin			Appoint Attorney	No. 197	
Ellis [Elis/Elias]	Victim		Murder	No. 578	Munslow
Ellis of Atcham [Elis/Elias]	(mention)		Executed	No. 788	Condoover
Ellis of Berkeford [Elis/Elias]	Attorney		Custom & Services	No. 244	
Ellis of Condoover [Elis/Elias]	Juror			No. 925	Condoover
Ellis of Darliston [Elis/Elias]	Victim	Fields of Prees Heath	Misadventure	No. 679	Bradford
Ellis of Hardwick [Elis/Elias]	Juror			No. 916	Nordley & Astley
Ellis of Stoke [Elis/Elias]	Juror			No. 906	Bradford
Ellis of Sutton [Elis/Elias]	Defendant	Sutton	Seisin @ Death	No. 292	
Ellis of Sutton [Elis/Elias]	Juror			No. 918	Stanton
Ellis of Sutton [Elis/Elias]	Pledge		Fine	No. 577	Munslow
Ellis of The Hale [Elis/Elias]	Defendant	Chelmarsh	Novel Disseisin	No. 47	
Ellis of Walton [Elis/Elias]	Pledge		Theft	No. 786	Condoover
Ellis s. Hugh of Noneley [Elis/Elias]	Pledge	[inside Welshry]	Theft	No. 857	Pimhill
Ellis s. Richard [Elis/Elias]	Accused		Theft	No. 750	Bradford
Ellis s. Richard Cadigan [Elis/Elias] [Cadwgan]	Plaintiff	Moreton	Novel Disseisin	No. 119	
Ellis Turner [Elis/Elias]	Accused	Whixall	Execution/Murder	No. 719	Bradford
Emeline w. Eynoun s. Owayn [Einion] [Owain]			Compromise	No. 54	
Emily w. Nicholas of Hastings	Defendant	Leighton	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 4	
Emily w. Nicholas of Hastings			Plea of Land	No. 266	
Emma Cole	Accused	Callaughton	Theft	No. 669	Wenlock
Emma d. Ellis of Roden [Elis/Elias]	First Finder	river Roden	Misadventure	No. 697	Bradford
Emma d. Osbert Butcher	Victim		Murder	No. 895	Shrewsbury
Emma d. Richard s. Osbert & s. Margery of Halton	Plaintiff	Woofferton	Right	No. 332	
Emma de Coudray d. Edith de Coudray d. Peter de Coudray	Plaintiff	Habberley & Nethercote	Entry	No. 247	
Emma de Coudray d. Edith de Coudray d. Peter de Coudray	Plaintiff	Nethercote	Entry	No. 248	
Emma w. Geoffrey s. Henry of Ryton			Appoint Attorney	No. 190	
Emma w. Geoffrey s. Henry of Ryton		Stapleton	Compromise	No. 170	
Emma w. Henry Wele	Defendant	Loton	Seisin @ Death	No. 14	
Emma w. Herbert Bond	Defendant	Abdon	Right	No. 288	
Emma w. Simon of Colemore	Plaintiff	Astley	Dower	No. 472	
Emma w. William s. Cecily	Defendant	Woodhouse	Right	No. 344	
Erl of Rowton	Accused		Default	No. 514	Purslow
Eudes Brown of Edstaston	Pledge	Edstaston	Murder	No. 683	Bradford
Eudes of Hodnet	(mention)	Broughton	Seisin @ Death	No. 26	
Eudes of Hodnet	Court Official	Eyton	Entry	No. 13	
Eudes of Hodnet	Court Official	Oxenbold	Entry	No. 30	
Eudes of Hodnet	Court Official	Wem	Novel Disseisin	No. 48	
Eudes of Hodnet	Court Official	Belswardyne Wood	Tort & Force	No. 138	
Eudes of Hodnet	Defendant		Custom & Services	No. 289	
Eudes of Hodnet	Defendant	H. . .	Novel Disseisin	No. 62	
Eudes of Hodnet	Defendant	Hope Bowdler	Novel Disseisin	No. 46	
Eudes of Hodnet	Defendant	Moreton	Novel Disseisin	No. 216	
Eudes of Hodnet	Defendant	Espley	Nuisance	No. 224	
Eudes of Hodnet	Defendant	Hopton	Nuisance	No. 225	
Eudes of Hodnet	Defendant	Marton	Seisin @ Death	No. 256	
Eudes of Hodnet	Juror	Woofferton	Right	No. 332	
Eudes of Hodnet	Plaintiff		Custom & Services	No. 287	
Eudes of Hodnet	Pledge	Brockton	Theft	No. 811	Brimstree
Eudes of Hodnet	Pledge	Sandford	Theft/Assaul	No. 747	Bradford
Eudes of Hodnet	Pledge		Trespass	No. 743	Bradford
Eudes of Hodnet	Warrenty	Chelmick	Seisin @ Death	No. 52	
Eudes of Hodnet			Compromise	No. 253	

Eudes of Picthorne	Accused	Claverley	Murder	No. 628	Claverley
Eudes of Sutton	Victim	Wistanswick, Sutton, Colehurst & Goldstone	Misadventure	No. 707	Bradford
Eva wd. Warin of Posenhall	Plaintiff	Posenhall	Dower	No. 146	
Eve w. Robert de Meysy	Plaintiff	Stapleton	Novel Disseisin	No. 313	
Eve w. Robert de Meysy			AppointAttorney	No. 267	
Eve wd. Adam s. Walter	Plaintiff	Lydbury	Dower	No. 44	
Eynon Bawthan of Rhiston [Einion]	Pledge	Rhiston	Misadventure	No. 815	Chirbury
Eynon of Harley [Einion]	Victim	Wigwig	Murder	No. 784	Condover
Eynon of Tenbury [Einion]	Pledge	Espley	Novel Disseisin	No. 470	
Eynon s. Alexander of Bradeshull [Einion]	Pledge	Tedstill	Unlawful Entry	No. 566	Stottesdon
Eynon s. Dewynt [Einion]	Defendant	Bromlow	Entry	No. 250	
Eynoun s. Owayn [Einion] [Owain]			Compromise	No. 54	
Eymun Hay [Einion]	Accused	Mawley, Presleye, Kyneredewell & Cleobury	Murder	No. 545	Stottesdon
Florence de Gaugy	Plaintiff	Bridgenorth	Novel Disseisin	No. 12	
Floria d. Reginald	Defendant	Astley	Dower	No. 472	
Fluri of Whettleton			AppointAttorney	No. 186	
Fulk FitzWarin	Accused	[inside Welshry]	Murder	No. 858	Pimhill
Fulk FitzWarin	Defendant		Custom & Services	No. 287	
Fulk FitzWarin the Younger	Plaintiff	Alberbury	Novel Disseisin	No. 335	
Fulk of Fitzwarin	Pledge	Oxenbold	Entry	No. 30	
Gamel of Longford	Accused	Longford	Theft	No. 729	Bradford
Gemma wd. Ralph of Draycott	Plaintiff	Draycott	Dower	No. 337	
Geoffrey Andrew of Ludlow	Pledge	Ludlow	Theft	No. 579	Munslow
Geoffrey Bavel	Court Official	Foregate	Dower	No. 298	
Geoffrey Champion of Middleton	Pledge	Middleton	Theft	No. 786	Condover
Geoffrey Chandler	Defendant	Donnington	Entry	No. 17	
Geoffrey Chandler		Donnington	Compromise	No. 19	
Geoffrey de Genevill	Pledge	Stanton Lacy	Seisin @ Death	No. 164	
Geoffrey de la Mare			Appoint Attorney	No. 245	
Geoffrey Genevill	(mention)	Cressage	Novel Disseisin	No. 91	
Geoffrey le Poer	Juror	The Heath	Entry	No. 114	
Geoffrey le Poer	Juror	Wem	Novel Disseisin	No. 48	
Geoffrey le Poer	Juror	Woofferton	Right	No. 332	
Geoffrey Luvet	Victim	Nash	Murder	No. 526	Overs
Geoffrey Mope	Victim	Bridgenorth	Murder	No. 866	Bridgenorth
Geoffrey of Cure	Bailiff	Longslow, Drayton & Longford	Theft/Execution	No. 722	Bradford
Geoffrey of Kinnersley	(mention)		Theft/Murder	No. 556	Stottesdon
Geoffrey of Ledwich	Defendant	Moreton	Novel Disseisin	No. 217	
Geoffrey of Ledwich	Defendant		Novel Disseisin	No. 10	
Geoffrey of Ledwich			Compromise	No. 123	
Geoffrey of Ledwich			Plea of Warranty	No. 203	
Geoffrey of Ledwych			Custom & Services	No. 615	Munslow
Geoffrey of Overton	Defendant	Neen Savage	Novel Disseisin	No. 2	
Geoffrey of Overton	Warrenty	Walford	Entry	No. 90	
Geoffrey of Overton			Appoint Attorney	No. 179	
Geoffrey of Pimley	Defendant	Pimley, Manor of	Novel Disseisin	No. 145	
Geoffrey of Stretton s. Isabel of Ledwich	Plaintiff	Cleeton	Seisin @ Death	No. 168	
Geoffrey of Thorpe	(mention)		Perambulation	No. 351	
Geoffrey of Thorpe	Attorney		Custom & Services	No. 434	
Geoffrey of Thorpe	Pledge		Trespass	No. 743	Bradford
Geoffrey of Toppesfield	Attorney		Custom & Services	No. 244	
Geoffrey Ovyet s. William Ovyet	Plaintiff	Norton	Seisin @ Death	No. 106	
Geoffrey Pynok	Defendant	Moreton	Novel Disseisin	No. 217	
Geoffrey s. Andrew of Ludlow	Court Official	Moreton	Novel Disseisin	No. 217	
Geoffrey s. Edith of Newton	Defendant	Bomere	Novel Disseisin	No. 98	
Geoffrey s. Geoffrey of Ledwich	Defendant	Abdon	Novel Disseisin	No. 73	
Geoffrey s. Henry of Ryton			Appoint Attorney	No. 190	
Geoffrey s. Henry of Ryton		Stapleton	Compromise	No. 170	
Geoffrey s. Thomas of Pitchford	Accused	Pitchford	Murder	No. 768	Condover
Gervase of Ludlow	Juror		Judgement	No. 617	Munslow
Gilbert Bucknell	Coroner		Judgement	No. 506	Purslow
Gilbert Bucknell	Coroner			No. 484	Shropshire
Gilbert Hayward	Accused		Theft	No. 620	Munslow
Gilbert of Bucknell	Court Official	Wem	Novel Disseisin	No. 48	
Gilbert of Bucknell	Juror	Eyton	Entry	No. 13	
Gilbert of Bucknell	Juror	Oxenbold	Entry	No. 30	
Gilbert of Bucknell	Juror	The Heath	Entry	No. 114	
Gilbert of Bucknell	Juror	Weston	Entry	No. 16	
Gilbert of Bucknell	Juror	Wem	Novel Disseisin	No. 48	
Gilbert of Bucknell	Juror	Woofferton	Right	No. 332	
Gilbert of Frome			Plea of Land	No. 180	
Gilbert of Middleton, Chaplain	Plaintiff	Stottesdon	Novel Disseisin	No. 261	
Gilbert of Stretton, Reave	Victim		Execution/Murder	No. 625	Stretton
Gilbert of Weston	Accused		Theft	No. 860	Pimhill
Gilbert s. Gilbert of Foregate	Victim		Murder	No. 883	Foregate
Gilbert s. of Richard Clerk	Defendant	Monks' Forgeate	Novel Disseisin	No. 61	
Gilbert s. Walter	Attorney		Novel Disseisin	No. 200	
Gilbert, Forester to Roger Sprengelose	Victim	Netley & Frodesley	Execution/Murder	No. 781	Condover
Giles of Burford	Accused	Worfield	Murder	No. 673	Worfield
Giles of Erdington	Plaintiff	Moreton & Preston in Besford	Novel Disseisin	No. 102	
Giles of Norfolk, Parson of Burford	Accused		Murder	No. 934	Bridgenorth
Gillian d. Ellis of Woodcote [Elis/Elias]	Plaintiff	Woodcote	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 271	
Gillian d. Reginald	Defendant	Astley	Dower	No. 472	
Gillian d. Reginald of Orleton	Plaintiff	Orleton	Seisin @ Death	No. 334	
Gillian d. Warin & n. Robert of Deuxhill	Plaintiff	Deuxhill	Seisin @ Death	No. 42	
Gillian d. Warin & n. Robert s. Owen [Owain]	Plaintiff	Deuxhill	Seisin @ Death	No. 306	
Gillian d. Warner	Defendant	Kenley	Seisin @ Death	No. 55	
Gillian de Gaugy	Plaintiff	Bridgenorth	Novel Disseisin	No. 12	
Gillian n. William Porter	Plaintiff	Shrewsbury	Seisin @ Death	No. 101	
Gillian n. William Porter	Plaintiff	Shrewsbury	Seisin @ Death	No. 309	
Gillian of Kenley	Plaintiff		Mort d'Ancestor	No. 8	

Gillian of Sheet	Plaintiff	Sheet	Novel Disseisin	No. 328	
Gillian of Tunstall	Plaintiff		Dower	No. 171	
Gillian s. Helewise de Baskerville	Plaintiff	Northwood	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 5	
Gillian w. Richard de Molis			Compromise	No. 236	
Gillian wd. Coleman of Ludlow	Defendant	Sheet & Wettleton & Stokesay	Seisin @ Death	No. 99	
Gillian wd. Hugh de Say	Plaintiff	Cheney Hill	Dower	No. 155	
Gillian wd. Hugh de Say			AppointAttorney	No. 195	
Gillian wd. Richard of Tunstall	Plaintiff	Tunstall	Dower	No. 312	
Gilvert of Bucknell	Court Official	Eyton	Entry	No. 13	
Gilvert of Bucknell	Court Official	Oxenbold	Entry	No. 30	
Gladys [Gwladys]	Defendant	Willaston	Seisin @ Death	No. 213	
Gode of Peaton	Victim	Cleobury North	Murder	No. 558	Stottesdon
Godfrey of Cardeston	Victim	Montford bridge	Murder	No. 829	Ford
Goodith w. Reginald Okeman	(mention)	Criddon	Dower	No. 307	
Gregory	Victim		Misadventure	No. 658	Wenlock
Gregory of Beachfield	Pledge	Wellington	Theft	No. 761	Edgmond
Griffin [Gruffydd]	Accused		Imprisonment	No. 790	Condover
Griffin of Aqualate [Gruffydd]	Pledge	Donnington	Entry	No. 17	
Griffin of Overs [Gruffydd]	Pledge	Lydbury	Novel Disseisin	No. 81	
Griffin of Ultak [Gruffydd]	Accused		Execution/Murder	No. 524	Stretton
Griffin s. Eynon [Gruffydd] [Einion]	Accused		Default	No. 834	Ford
Griffin s. Wraunoc [Gruffydd]	Defendant	Chelmarsh	Novel Disseisin	No. 47	
Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn	Accused		Default	No. 822	Chirbury
Gunnild wd. Richard of Halford	Plaintiff	Hales	Dower	No. 315	
Gunnild wd. Richard of Halford			AppointAttorney	No. 175	
Guy of Croswen	Accused	Baschurch	Murder	No. 856	Pimhill
Gyun Lowar	Accused		Murder	No. 742	Bradford
Hamo Fesaunt	Pledge	Milson	Novel Disseisin	No. 258	
Hamon Butler	Court Official		At Mercy	No. 43	
Hamon de Curzon	Plaintiff		Custom & Services	No. 116	
Hamon de Curzon	Accused	Whitton & Ashford Carbonell	Murder	No. 538	Overs
Hamon of Middleton	Juror	Lawton	Novel Disseisin	No. 473	
Hamon of Presthope	Victim	Wenlock	Murder/Assault	No. 668	Wenlock
Hamon of Uppington	Pledge	Uppington	Misadventure	No. 681	Bradford
Hamon Plamer	Defendant	Bridgenorth	Novel Disseisin	No. 24	
Hamon Strange s. John Strange	Plaintiff	Wrockwardine	Novel Disseisin	No. 156	
Hamund of Birches	Victim	Bridgenorth	Imprisonment	No. 548	Stottesdon
Hamund s. Richard of Ellesmere	Pledge	Tedstill	Unlawful Entry	No. 566	Stottesdon
Hamund/Hamon Palmer	Payer		Fine	No. 862	Bridgenorth
Hawise of Shyrington			Compromise	No. 163	
Helewise de Baskerville	Plaintiff	Northwood	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 5	
Henry Bacun c. Joan Bacun	Plaintiff	Bridgenorth	Seisin @ Death	No. 222	
Henry Baret	Accused		Execution	No. 769	Condover
Henry Bright	Accused		Theft	No. 618	Munslow
Henry Bruntespore	Accused		Theft	No. 810	Brimstree
Henry Capel	Accuser		Assault	No. 743	Bradford
Henry Cointerel	Accused		Custom & Services	No. 872	Bridgenorth
Henry Coudrey	Accused	Wellington	Abandoned	No. 755	Bradford
Henry Cuggel	Victim	Criddon	Murder/Assault	No. 563	Stottesdon
Henry de Boys	(mention)		Fine	No. 610	Munslow
Henry de Boys	Accused	Ludlow Market	Murder	No. 612	Munslow
Henry de Girros	Defendant		Dower	No. 147	
Henry de Say	Victim		Murder	No. 506	Purslow
Henry Dobyn	Defendant	Nethercote	Entry	No. 248	
Henry Forst of Kenley	Pledge		Rape	No. 672	Wenlock
Henry French	Victim	Bromfield	Murder	No. 574	Munslow
Henry Hod	Accused		Execution/Murder	No. 522	Overs
Henry Hubaud	Plaintiff	Overton	Entry	No. 41	
Henry Liere	Accused		Theft	No. 513	Purslow
Henry Marshall			Compromise	No. 158	
Henry Mauveysyn			Novel Disseisin	No. 176	
Henry Melde	Defendant	Sheet & Wettleton & Stokesay	Seisin @ Death	No. 99	
Henry Miller	Defendant	Hordley	Novel Disseisin	No. 221	
Henry Miller of Diddlebury	Pledge	Great Sutton	Novel Disseisin	No. 66	
Henry Moyses	Accused	Down	Murder	No. 486	Shropshire
Henry Niter	Victim		Execution/Murder	No. 552	Stottesdon
Henry of Alveley	Accused	Alveley	Default	No. 544	Alveley
Henry of Bearston, Carpenter	Victim	Hatton	Murder	No. 691	Bradford
Henry of Chester	Witness	Newport	Murder	No. 759	Edgmond
Henry of Grinshill	Defendant	Clive & Haughton	Nuisance	No. 95	
Henry of Gydesay	Accused		Rape	No. 542	Worthen
Henry of Hope Bowdler	Plaintiff	Ragdon	Novel Disseisin	No. 166	
Henry of Kenley	Defendant		Mort d'Ancestor	No. 8	
Henry of Leigh	Attorney		Entry	No. 9	
Henry of Leigh	Defendant	Preston	Entry	No. 235	
Henry of Leigh			Compromise	No. 140	
Henry of Montford	Attorney			No. 67	
Henry of Morfe	(mention)	Alveley	Novel Disseisin	No. 3	
Henry of Onilbury	Victim	River Onny in Onilbury, Whettleton & Aldon	Suicide	No. 580	Munslow
Henry of Pantel	Victim	Ludlow	Murder	No. 576	Munslow
Henry of Perry	(mention)	Alveley	Novel Disseisin	No. 3	
Henry of Shavington	Defendant	Sandford	Novel Disseisin	No. 279	
Henry of Shavington	Defendant	Shavington	Novel Disseisin	No. 122	
Henry of Shavington	Pledge		Assault	No. 748	Bradford
Henry of Shavington	Pledge	Sandford	Theft/Assaul	No. 747	Bradford
Henry of Sidbury	Accused	Sidbury	Default	No. 565	Stottesdon
Henry of Sidbury	Defendant	Charlottle	Dower	No. 211	
Henry of Sidbury	Defendant	Neen	Novel Disseisin	No. 1	
Henry of Whettleton	Attorney		Plea of Land	No. 186	
Henry of Winsbury	Victim	Winsbury	Misadventure	No. 817	Chirbury
Henry Parker of Hadley	Accused		Theft	No. 750	Bradford

Henry Partriche	Accused		Custom & Services	No. 905	Shrewsbury
Henry Potter	Victim	Newport	Murder	No. 757	Edgmond
Henry Prat	Accused		Absconded	No. 876	Bridgenorth
Henry Prende of Westley	Pledge		Imprisonment	No. 790	Condover
Henry Red	Accused		Theft	No. 810	Brimstree
Henry Russell			Plea of Villeinage	No. 188	
Henry Russell of Marton	Pledge	Marton	Novel Disseisin	No. 134	
Henry s. Amice of Bridgenorth	Accused		Theft	No. 865	Bridgenorth
Henry s. Ellis [Elis/Elias]	Victim	Bulwardine	Murder	No. 630	Claverley
Henry s. Geoffrey	Victim	Duddlewick	Misadventure	No. 561	Stottesdon
Henry s. Gilbert of Wollerton	Pledge	Wollerton	Theft	No. 786	Condover
Henry s. Henry Rowse	Defendant	Leighton	Entry	No. 246	
Henry s. Ives Braz	Victim	Doddington	Execution/Murder	No. 734	Bradford
Henry s. John	Defendant	Petton	Seisin @ Death	No. 260	
Henry s. John of Stretton	Accused	Stretton	Murder/Absconded	No. 598	Munslow
Henry s. Nicholas	Pledge		Theft	No. 786	Condover
Henry s. Nicholas of Frankwell	Accused	Frankwell	Murder	No. 891	Shrewsbury
Henry s. Owel of Longford [Hywel]	Pledge	Longford	Theft	No. 786	Condover
Henry s. Richard of Tunstall	Pledge	Tunstall	Dower	No. 312	
Henry s. Richard of Tunstall	Pledge		Novel Disseisin	No. 79	
Henry s. Richard of Wollerton	Pledge	Wollerton	Theft	No. 786	Condover
Henry s. Roger Hore	Plaintiff	Kenley	Seisin @ Death	No. 55	
Henry s. the priest of The Bold in Burwarton	Pledge	Northwood	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 5	
Henry s. Thomas s. Hamon	Plaintiff	Preen	Seisin @ Death	No. 239	
Henry s. William of Alveley	(mention)	Alveley	Novel Disseisin	No. 3	
Henry s. William of Batchcott	Pledge	Wigwig	Murder	No. 784	Condover
Henry s. William of Colemore	Defendant	Colemore	Novel Disseisin	No. 60	
Henry s. William Warin of Clee St. Margaret	Accused	Clee St. Margaret & Weston	Murder	No. 589	Munslow
Henry Shoemaker	Pledge	Drayton	Novel Disseisin	No. 27	
Henry Smith	Victim		Murder	No. 881	Foregate
Henry the Carpenter of Preen	Pledge		Assault	No. 794	Condover
Henry the smith of Shrewsbury	Accused		Murder	No. 895	Shrewsbury
Henry Ulvyng	Defendant	Moreton	Novel Disseisin	No. 217	
Henry Wade	Defendant	Ludlow	Entry	No. 108	
Henry Wele	Defendant	Loton	Seisin @ Death	No. 14	
Henry Wolf	Victim	Camlad	Murder	No. 813	Chirbury
Henry, a forester	Victim	Donnington	Murder	No. 803	Brimstree
Henry, Abbot of Shrewsbury	Accused	[inside Welshry]	Theft	No. 857	Pimhill
Henry, Abbot Shrewsbury	Defendant	Shrewsbury	Novel Disseisin	No. 125	
Henry, Abbot Shrewsbury	Defendant		Novel Disseisin	No. 79	
Henry, Fisher	Victim	Cressage	Murder	No. 765	Condover
Herbert Bond	Defendant	Abdon	Right	No. 288	
Herbert Bretun	Plaintiff				
Herbert Cosin	Defendant	Moreton	Novel Disseisin	No. 217	
Herbert Cosin	Pledge	Moreton	Novel Disseisin	No. 217	
Herbert of Abdon	(mention)	Abdon	Novel Disseisin	No. 73	
Herbert of Abdon	Pledge	Moreton	Novel Disseisin	No. 217	
Herbert of Coreley	Pledge	Walford & Wigmore	Nuisance	No. 270	
Herbert of Corfton	Accuser		Imprisonment/Theft	No. 577	Munslow
Herbert of Ledwich	Defendant	Sheet & Wettleton & Stokesay	Seisin @ Death	No. 99	
Herbert of Ledwich	Juror		Judgement	No. 617	Munslow
Herbert of Ledwich			Mort d'Ancestor	No. 182	
Herbert of Lutwyche, outlaw	Accused	Cardington, Gretton, Willstone & Acton	Execution/Murder	No. 603	Munslow
Herbert s. John s. John Strange	Accused		Murder	No. 823	Chirbury
Hobbe Shorth	Accused	Mawley, Kinlet & Detton	Murder	No. 547	Stottesdon
Hoel of Stockton [Hywel]	Juror			No. 912	Chirbury
Hoel s. William [Hywel]	Defendant	Woodbatch	Seisin @ Death	No. 299	
Howel of Amaston [Hywel]	Pledge	Amaston	Novel Disseisin	No. 272	
Howel s. Adam [Hywel]	Accused		Default	No. 822	Chirbury
Hugh b. Prior of Chirbury	Accused		Default	No. 822	Chirbury
Hugh b. Richard Dun	Accused		Murder	No. 706	Bradford
Hugh Bond of Leebotwood	Accused	Longnor	Murder	No. 779	Condover
Hugh Brook	Pledge	Neen	Nuisance	No. 113	
Hugh Champeneys	Accused		Theft	No. 793	Condover
Hugh Criket of the Monks' Forge	Pledge	Monks' Forge	Novel Disseisin	No. 61	
Hugh Cute	Accused	Hope	Murder	No. 527	Overs
Hugh de Baskerville	Juror	Lawton	Novel Disseisin	No. 473	
Hugh de Baskerville	Plaintiff	Sidbury	Novel Disseisin	No. 40	
Hugh de Cheyney	Coroner	Bitterley	Misadventure	No. 519	Overs
Hugh de Cheyney	Coroner	Whitton	Misadventure	No. 525	Overs
Hugh de Cheyney	Coroner	Lawton, Little Sutton & Bitterley	Murder	No. 652	Stanton
Hugh de Cheyney	Coroner			No. 484	Shropshire
Hugh de Cheyney	Juror		Judgement	No. 617	Munslow
Hugh de Cheyney	Payer		Fine	No. 610	Munslow
Hugh de Cheyney	Pledge	The Heath	Imprisonment/Theft	No. 621	Munslow
Hugh de Graham	Accused		Trespass/Force	No. 742	Bradford
Hugh de Say			Plea of Land	No. 186	
Hugh de Say			Plea of Land	No. 191	
Hugh de Troia	Accused		Murder	No. 824	Chirbury
Hugh de Wynvill	Pledge		Compromise	No. 7	
Hugh Huslegrey	Accused	Frankwell	Murder	No. 884	Shrewsbury
Hugh Marculf	Accused		Theft	No. 786	Condover
Hugh Mason	Pledge		Fine	No. 534	Overs
Hugh Mason s. Hugh Mason	Payer		Fine	No. 534	Overs
Hugh Miller	Accused	Coston, Burton' & Beckbury	Murder	No. 491	Purslow
Hugh Miller	Victim	R. Teme in Woofferton, Ashford Bowdler & Overton	Misadventure	No. 569	Munslow
Hugh Mortimer	Defendant	Chelmarsh	Novel Disseisin	No. 47	
Hugh of Alston	Victim		Custom & Services	No. 830	Ford
Hugh of Beckbury	Accused		Murder	No. 795	Condover
Hugh of Beckbury	Pledge		Theft	No. 793	Condover
Hugh of Beckbury	Warrenty	Oldbury	Dower	No. 167	

Hugh of Berrington	Plaintiff	Acton	Novel Disseisin	No. 51	
Hugh of Berrington	Plaintiff	Acton	Nuisance	No. 218	
Hugh of Boningale	Accused		Murder	No. 795	Condoever
Hugh of Dudmaston	Plaintiff		Plea of Debt	No. 346	
Hugh of Dudmaston		Legh	Compromise	No. 63	
Hugh of Grinshill	Defendant	Clive & Haughton	Nuisance	No. 95	
Hugh of Hampton	Defendant	Thakimor	Novel Disseisin	No. 75	
Hugh of Harrington	Defendant	Harrington in Sutton	Novel Disseisin	No. 311	
Hugh of Harrington	Plaintiff	Harrington in Sutton	Nuisance/Novel Disseisin	No. 293	
Hugh of Hollycott	Juror	Lawton	Novel Disseisin	No. 473	
Hugh of Kingsham of Gloucester	Accused		Custom & Services	No. 905	Shrewsbury
Hugh of Kingslow	Payer		Fine	No. 661	Wenlock
Hugh of Leebotwood	Court Official		Perambulation	No. 352	
Hugh of Leebotwood	Pledge		Fine	No. 627	Stretton
Hugh of Longslow	Attorney		Dower	No. 171	
Hugh of Longslow	Attorney		Mort d'Ancestor	No. 8	
Hugh of Longslow	Pledge		Fine	No. 882	Foregate
Hugh of Longslow	Pledge	Lee	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 219	
Hugh of Ludlow, Mason	Accused		Theft	No. 641	Ludlow
Hugh of Nantwich	Accused		Trespass/Force	No. 742	Bradford
Hugh of Okeover	Sheriff			No. 483	Shropshire
Hugh of Orelton	Victim	Batchcott, Wooferton, Ashford Bowdler & Overton	Murder	No. 570	Munslow
Hugh of Peplow	Pledge	Peplow	Theft	No. 786	Condoever
Hugh of Posenhall	Plaintiff	Posenhall	Novel Disseisin	No. 223	
Hugh of Preensthorp	Accused		Theft	No. 620	Munslow
Hugh of Preston	Payer		Fine	No. 627	Stretton
Hugh of Ridgwardine	Pledge		Trespass/Assault	No. 741	Bradford
Hugh of Sheinton	Accused		Default	No. 787	Condoever
Hugh of Sheinton	Accuser		Assault	No. 791	Condoever
Hugh of Sheinton	Court Official		At Mercy	No. 43	
Hugh of Sheinton	Plaintiff	Donnington	Nuisance	No. 331	
Hugh of Stretton	Payer		Fine	No. 599	Munslow
Hugh of Sullingham	Court Official	Donnington	Nuisance	No. 331	
Hugh of Sutton	Plaintiff	Chelmarsh	Novel Disseisin	No. 47	
Hugh of The Marsh	Accused	Bridgenorth	Murder	No. 557	Stottesdon
Hugh of Wotherton	Plaintiff	Espley	Novel Disseisin	No. 470	
Hugh of Wotherton	Plaintiff	Milson	Novel Disseisin	No. 258	
Hugh Peche	Defendant	Northwood	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 5	
Hugh s. Albert of Ludlow	Accuser		Murder	No. 538	Overs
Hugh s. Alice	Defendant	Bomere	Novel Disseisin	No. 98.	
Hugh s. Edward	Defendant	Shear	Dower	No. 104	
Hugh s. Godfrey of Yorton	Defendant	Bomere	Novel Disseisin	No. 98.	
Hugh s. Hugh	Defendant	Ridgwardine	Entry	No. 283	
Hugh s. Hugh of Hinstock	Accused	Pickstock	Murder	No. 737	Bradford
Hugh s. Hugh of Ridgwardine	Plaintiff	Ridgwardine	Novel Disseisin	No. 318	
Hugh s. James			Compromise	No. 301	
Hugh s. John of Stretton	Accused	Stretton	Murder/Absconded	No. 598	Munslow
Hugh s. Lewyn [Llywelyn]	Defendant	Foregate	Dower	No. 298	
Hugh s. Margery	Defendant	Foregate	Seisin @ Death	No. 273	
Hugh s. Norman	Payer		Trespass	No. 743	Bradford
Hugh s. Philip of Rowton	Accused		Theft/Absconded	No. 833	Ford
Hugh s. Robert Beadle of Preen	Accused		Assault	No. 794	Condoever
Hugh s. Roger of Felton	Victim	Pitchford	Murder	No. 768	Condoever
Hugh s. William of Moor	Victim	Oxenbold	Misadventure	No. 659	Wenlock
Hugh s. William the Goldsmith			Compromise	No. 158	
Hugh Toly of Rowton	Pledge	Amaston	Novel Disseisin	No. 272	
Hugh Wagge	Accused		Assault	No. 890	Shrewsbury
Hugh, Chaplain of Morville	(mention)		Misadventure	No. 553	Stottesdon
Hugh, Potter of Habberley	Pledge		Rape	No. 542	Worthen
Hugo de Baskerville	Plaintiff	Northwood	Nuisance	No. 87	
Hugo Dun	Accused	Burcote	Murder	No. 674	Worfield
Id' s. Roger	Defendant	Bomere	Novel Disseisin	No. 98.	
Ida d. Emma	Plaintiff	Woodhouse	Right	No. 344	
Ida d. William & s. Alice	Attorney		Plea of Land	No. 281	
Ida d. William & s. Alice	Plaintiff	Shrewsbury	Right	No. 278	
Ingelard of Woodhouse	Victim	Woodhouse	Murder	No. 778	Condoever
Ingreth Spiche	Defendant	Sutton	Seisin @ Death	No. 292	
Ingreth Spigh'	Defendant	Corfton	Seisin @ Death	No. 137	
Ingrith d. Adam	Plaintiff	Charlton	Novel Disseisin	No. 121	
Iorward/Iorward of Cotes [Iorwerth]	Defendant	Aston	Dower	No. 149	
Isabel d. Ellis of Sutton [Elis/Elias]	Victim	Field of Millichope	Execution/Murder	No. 656	Wenlock
Isabel d. Iseult	Accuser		Rape	No. 542	Worthen
Isabel d. Reginald	Defendant	Astley	Dower	No. 472	
Isabel d. Richard			AppointAttorney	No. 199	
Isabel d. Richard of Coleham & wd. Luke s. Hugh	Plaintiff	Shrewsbury	Entry	No. 6	
Isabel d. Richard of Fennemere	Plaintiff	Fennemere	Entry	No. 151	
Isabel d. Richard of Fennemere			AppointAttorney	No. 477	
Isabel d. Robert of Pembroke	Defendant	Bayton	Novel Disseisin	No. 208	
Isabel de Gaugy	Plaintiff	Bridgenorth	Novel Disseisin	No. 12	
Isabel w. Roger of Birch	Defendant	Birch	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 97	
Isabel w. Roger s. William	Defendant	Eyton	Entry	No. 13	
Isabel w. William Turner			AppointAttorney	No. 266	
Isabel w. William Walerand	Defendant			No. 150	
Isabel w. William Walerand & d. Hugh of Kilpec	(mention)	Stapleton	Novel Disseisin	No. 313	
Isabel wd. Henry of More			AppointAttorney	No. 269	
Isabel wd. Luke Beadle	Plaintiff	Foregate	Dower	No. 298	
Isabel wd. Philip Miller & w. Richard Miller	Defendant	Shrewsbury	Seisin @ Death	No. 340	
Isabel wd. Philip of Aston	Accuser		Murder	No. 823	Chirbury
Isabel wd. Walter of Hadnall			AppointAttorney	No. 482	
Iseult Nune	Defendant	Sheet & Wettleton & Stokesay	Seisin @ Death	No. 99	
Iseult of Cleobury	(mention)	Neen Savage, Neen & Hopton Wafers	Murder	No. 546	Stottesdon

Iseult Punch	Defendant	Woofferton	Right	No. 332	
Iseult w. Edwin			AppointAttorney	No. 197	
Iseult w. William Walerand	Plaintiff	Pulverbach	Entry	No. 11	
Iseult w. William Walerand	Plaintiff	Pulverbach	Right	No. 475	
Iseult w. William Walerand	Plaintiff	Pulverbach		No. 264	
Ismay w. Philip Gascon	Plaintiff	Shrewsbury	Entry	No. 329	
Ithel Velin of Siefon [Ithel]	Accused		Default	No. 635	Corfton
Ives of Brockton	Accused	Brockton	Theft	No. 811	Brimstree
Ives of Longford	Pledge	Longford	Theft	No. 786	Condoover
Ives of Souton	Plaintiff	Hawode in Souton	Novel Disseisin	No. 220	
Ives s. Parnel	Defendant	Birch	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 97	
Ivor of Diddlebury	Accused		Theft/Absconded	No. 633	Corfton
Ivor of Rowton	Pledge		Fine	No. 610	Munslow
James de Audley	(mention)		Assault	No. 794	Condoover
James de Audley	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
James de Audley	Warrenty	Gravenhunger	Seisin @ Death	No. 82	
James de Audley			Appoint Attorney	No. 434	
James de Audley			Compromise	No. 118	
James de Audley			Compromise	No. 343	
James de Audley		Aston	Perambulation	No. 351	
James de Audley			Plea of Debt	No. 245	
James de Audley		Chetwynd	Return	No. 321	
James of Hell'			Compromise	No. 301	
James of Ledwich	Defendant	Moreton	Novel Disseisin	No. 217	
James the Chaplain of Shrewsbury	Accused		Murder	No. 883	Foregate
James the Parson of Donnington	(mention)	Donnington	Nuisance	No. 331	
James, the Cook	Witness	Castle Holdgate	Murder	No. 591	Munslow
Jeukin of Marchamley	Accused		Murder	No. 740	Bradford
Joan d. Alexander & s. Lucy	Defendant	Sutton	Seisin @ Death	No. 292	
Joan d. Reginald	Defendant	Astley	Dower	No. 472	
Joan de Arras w. Ralph de Arras			AppointAttorney	No. 354	
Joan de Gaugy	Plaintiff	Bridgenorth	Novel Disseisin	No. 12	
Joan of Corfton	Defendant	Corfton	Seisin @ Death	No. 137	
Joan of Corfton	Defendant	Sutton	Seisin @ Death	No. 292	
Joan of Lee d. Leonard of Lee	Plaintiff	Weston	Seisin @ Death	No. 160	
Joan w. John of Beoley			Custom & Services	No. 173	
Joan w. Luke s. Alexander	Defendant	Little Sutton	Entry	No. 285	
Joan w. Philip Marmiun	Defendant	Pulverbach	Entry	No. 11	
Joan w. Philip Marmiun	Defendant	Pulverbach	Right	No. 475	
Joan w. Philip Marmiun	Defendant	Pulverbach		No. 264	
Joan w. Philip Marmiun			AppointAttorney	No. 150	
Joan w. Philip Marmiun			Novel Disseisin	No. 267	
Joan w. Philip Marmiun & d. Hugh of Kilpec	(mention)	Steplewood in Condoover	Novel Disseisin	No. 314	
Joan w. Philip Marmiun & d. Hugh of Kilpec	Defendant	Stapleton	Novel Disseisin	No. 313	
Joan w. Ralph de Arras	Defendant		Custom & Services	No. 319	
Joan w. Ralph de Arras	Plaintiff		Custom & Services	No. 476	
Joan w. Richard of Eaton	Defendant				
Joan wd. Walter de Blaumes	Plaintiff	Donington	Dower	No. 295	
Joan wd. Walter de Blaumes	Plaintiff	Donington	Dower	No. 341	
Joan wd. Walter de Blaumes	Plaintiff	Donington	Plea of Land	No. 342	
John Abbloc	Defendant	Shrewsbury	Seisin @ Death	No. 309	
John b. Nicholas Glover	Accused		Assault	No. 890	Shrewsbury
John b. Robert of Tywe	Accused	Garmston	Murder	No. 711	Bradford
John b. William Burgeys of Ellerton	Accused	Wellington	Absconded	No. 755	Bradford
John Bacun, Master	Defendant	Great Sutton	Novel Disseisin	No. 66	
John Baret	Defendant	Nash	Novel Disseisin	No. 93	
John Baret s. Osbert Baret	Attorney		Novel Disseisin	No. 196	
John Baril	Accused		Assault	No. 890	Shrewsbury
John Berry of Shresbury	Pledge	Foregate	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 274	
John Blodenocho	Defendant	Diddlebury	Novel Disseisin	No. 109	
John Bodin	Victim	Claverley	Murder	No. 628	Claverley
John Bond	Victim		Misadventure	No. 664	Wenlock
John Borrey	Defendant	Shrewsbury	Novel Disseisin	No. 125	
John Bracy	Attorney		Plea of Warranty	No. 203	
John Bret	Accused		Default	No. 808	Brimstree
John Brid	Defendant	Shrewsbury	Seisin @ Death	No. 309	
John Carter	Accused	Longslow, Drayton & Longford	Theft/Execution	No. 722	Bradford
John Chaplain of Shrewsbury	Victim	St. Chad's	Murder	No. 897	Shrewsbury
John Chatheloke	Accused		Theft	No. 904	Shrewsbury
John Choyne	Defendant	Shrewsbury	Novel Disseisin	No. 125	
John Croucher	Plaintiff	Pole	Entry	No. 305	
John Cruche, a monk	Accused	[inside Welshry]	Theft	No. 857	Pimhill
John Cunseyl			Plea of Land	No. 268	
John de Bracy	(mention)	Abdon	Right	No. 288	
John de Bracy	Court Official	Eyton	Novel Disseisin	No. 229	
John de Bracy	Defendant	Pulley	Novel Disseisin	No. 148	
John de Castello	Accused		Murder	No. 934	Bridgenorth
John de Castro	Pledge		Theft/Harbor	No. 863	Bridgenorth
John de la Pole	Accuser		Corruption	No. 649	Hales
John de Meaus	Attorney		Plea of Land	No. 184	
John de Meaus	Defendant	Stretton	Dower	No. 92	
John de Say	Pledge	Lydbury	Novel Disseisin	No. 81	
John de Verdun	Accused		Default	No. 614	Munslow
John del Heye of Lilleshall	Accused	Lilleshall	Murder	No. 732	Bradford
John du Plessis, Earl of Warwick	Defendant	Stottesdon	Novel Disseisin	No. 261	
John du Plessis, Earl of Warwick	Plaintiff		Fugitive	No. 37	
John Dyer	Payer		Fine	No. 869	Bridgenorth
John Field of Westhope	Accused	Westhope, Corfton & Dinchope	Murder	No. 595	Munslow
John Fitzalan	Warrenty	Cressage	Wardship	No. 130	
John Fodeman of Corfton	Pledge	Corfton	Novel Disseisin	No. 105	
John French			At Mercy	No. 316	

John Gam	Accused	Harley	Murder	No. 785	Condover
John Glidde	Accuser		Theft/Harbor	No. 877	Bridgenorth
John le Poer	Defendant	Yockleton & Amaston	Pracipe in Capite	No. 128	
John le Poer	Plaintiff	Amaston	Novel Disseisin	No. 272	
John le Poer			Novel Disseisin	No. 200	
John Makeprud of Aston	Pledge		Fine	No. 599	Munslow
John Medicus of Peaton	Accused		Default	No. 635	Corfton
John Mortimer	Defendant	Bridgenorth	Seisin @ Death	No. 222	
John of Arundel	Court Official	Woofferton	Right	No. 332	
John of Arundel	Defendant	Aston	Dower	No. 149	
John of Arundel	Defendant	Woodhouse	Right	No. 344	
John of Arundel	Juror	Eyton	Entry	No. 13	
John of Arundel	Juror	Oxenbold	Entry	No. 30	
John of Arundel	Juror	The Heath	Entry	No. 114	
John of Arundel	Juror	Weston	Entry	No. 16	
John of Arundel	Juror	Wem	Novel Disseisin	No. 48	
John of Arundel	Juror	Woofferton	Right	No. 332	
John of Arundel			Plea of Land	No. 206	
John of Ashford	Pledge		Fine	No. 577	Munslow
John of Beoley			Custom & Services	No. 173	
John of Bratford	Accused		Trespass/Force	No. 741	Bradford
John of Bromden	Defendant	Wheathill	Dower	No. 257	
John of Bromden	Defendant	Wheathill	Novel Disseisin	No. 38	
John of Bromden	Juror	Wooton	Custom & Services	No. 249	
John of Bromden	Plaintiff	Egarton in Bromden	Novel Disseisin	No. 255	
John of Bromden	Pledge	The Heath	Novel Disseisin	No. 263	
John of Brompton	Defendant		Plea of Land	No. 353	
John of Cainham	Pledge	The Heath	Novel Disseisin	No. 263	
John of Caverswall			Compromise	No. 101	
John of Chetwynd	Plaintiff	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
John of Chetwynd	Pledge		Fine	No. 882	Foregate
John of Chetwynd	Warrenty	Cressage	Wardship	No. 130	
John of Chetwynd			Compromise	No. 343	
John of Chetwynd		Stockton	Perambulation	No. 351	
John of Chetwynd		Chetwynd	Return	No. 321	
John of Colebatch s. John of Colebatch	Plaintiff	Colebatch	Seisin @ Death	No. 23	
John of Cotton	(mention)	Pole	Entry	No. 305	
John of Downton	Plaintiff	Mocktree	Entry	No. 94	
John of Downton			Appoint Attorney	No. 204	
John of Drayton	Defendant	Charlottle	Dower	No. 211	
John of Eastwick	Court Official	Donnington	Nuisance	No. 331	
John of Fenchurch	Accuser		Theft	No. 537	Overs
John of Gatacre	Pledge	Ragdon	Novel Disseisin	No. 166	
John of Greenhill	Pledge	Nobold, Beckbury & Golding	Dower	No. 162	
John of Greet	Accused	Oldbury	Murder	No. 643	Hales
John of Hales	Defendant	Hales	Dower	No. 315	
John of Hales			Dower	No. 175	
John of Hawkstone	Defendant	Clive & Haughton	Nuisance	No. 95	
John of Hunt	Accuser		Corruption	No. 649	Hales
John of Husinton	Accused	Alcaston	Murder	No. 584	Munslow
John of Jay	Accused		Default	No. 523	Purslow
John of Leinthall			Plea of Land	No. 205	
John of Leintwardine	Attorney		Plea of Land	No. 199	
John of Leintwardine	Attorney		Plea of Land	No. 477	
John of Lindsey	Accused	St. Chad's	Murder	No. 897	Shrewsbury
John of Longslow	Accused	fields of Chetwynd	Execution/Murder	No. 685	Bradford
John of Newton	Defendant	Stapleton	Novel Disseisin	No. 313	
John of Norton in Hales	Victim	Hales	Murder	No. 645	Hales
John of Pedwardine	Plaintiff	Adforton	Novel Disseisin	No. 18	
John of Pitchford	(mention)	Lee	Custom & Services	No. 161	
John of Pole	Defendant	Pole	Entry	No. 305	
John of Prescott	Accuser	[inside Welshry]	Theft	No. 857	Pimhill
John of Prescott	Defendant	Shrewsbury	Entry	No. 6	
John of Preston	Defendant	Foregate	Dower	No. 298	
John of Preston	Plaintiff	Preston	Novel Disseisin	No. 107	
John of Rotherford	Pledge		Fine	No. 600	Munslow
John of Rowton	Plaintiff	Rowton & Obaston	Nuisance	No. 58	
John of Rowton	Pledge		Trespass/Assault	No. 741	Bradford
John of Ruthall	Court Official	Moreton	Novel Disseisin	No. 217	
John of Syrenok	Juror	Hopton	Novel Disseisin	No. 57	
John of The Lowe	Attorney		Custom & Services	No. 478	
John of Tong	(mention)	Smethcote	Seisin @ Death	No. 209	
John of Whittingslow	Pledge		Assault	No. 791	Condover
John of Winsley	Victim	Winsley fields	Misadventure	No. 825	Ford
John of Wolverhampton	Accused	Wolverhampton	Executed	No. 887	Shrewsbury
John of Wolverley	Accused		Theft/Assault	No. 741	Bradford
John of Woofferton	Defendant	Woofferton	Entry	No. 320	
John Palmer of Shrewsbury	Victim		Imprisonment	No. 899	Shrewsbury
John Pyron	(mention)	Pole	Entry	No. 305	
John s. Agatha of Coreley	Accused	Coreley	Murder	No. 528	Overs
John s. Alan			Custom & Services	No. 509	Purslow
John s. Alan		Wroxeter	Perambulation	No. 352	
John s. Alan of Acton		Spoonhill, Bourton & Callaughton	Perambulation	No. 336	
John s. Alexander of Diddlebury	Plaintiff	Great Sutton	Novel Disseisin	No. 66	
John s. Berner & b. Thomas			Compromise	No. 294	
John s. Eylmer	Defendant	Hordley	Novel Disseisin	No. 221	
John s. Gillian of Ledwich	Pledge	Moreton	Novel Disseisin	No. 217	
John s. Hamon Beadle	Accused		Murder	No. 760	Edgmond
John s. Herbert of Corfton	Accuser		Imprisonment/Theft	No. 577	Munslow
John s. Hugh	Plaintiff	Lee	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 219	
John s. Hugh	Pledge	Moreton	Novel Disseisin	No. 217	

John s. Hugh	Defendant	Moreton	Novel Disseisin	No. 217	
John s. Hugh Lohne	Plaintiff	Shrewsbury	Novel Disseisin	No. 330	
John s. Hugh of Bolas	Plaintiff	Lee	Custom & Services	No. 161	
John s. John	Defendant	Bomere	Novel Disseisin	No. 98.	
John s. John of Churchill	Plaintiff		Custom & Services	No. 244	
John s. John of Montgomery	Accused	Corfton	Murder	No. 632	Corfton
John s. John Strange	Accused		Murder	No. 823	Chirbury
John s. John Tece	Plaintiff	Wenlock	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 89	
John s. John Tece	Plaintiff	Cressage	Seisin @ Death	No. 129	
John s. Lucy of Diddlebury	Accused		Theft/Absconded	No. 633	Corfton
John s. Magg	Accused		Theft	No. 786	Condover
John s. Nicholas	Accused		Default	No. 822	Chirbury
John s. of Henry of Longford	Pledge	Longford	Theft	No. 786	Condover
John s. of Hugh of Peplow	Victim	Tern near Ercal & Little Peplow	Misadventure	No. 684	Bradford
John s. of Richare de la Mare	Pledge		Theft	No. 786	Condover
John s. Peter	Victim	Edgton & Broome	Murder	No. 500	Purslow
John s. Peter n. Roger of Aston	Warrenty		Dower	No. 149	
John s. Philip	Court Official	Wem	Novel Disseisin	No. 48	
John s. Philip	Juror	Eyton	Entry	No. 13	
John s. Philip	Juror	Oxenbold	Entry	No. 30	
John s. Philip	Juror	The Heath	Entry	No. 114	
John s. Philip	Juror	Weston	Entry	No. 16	
John s. Philip	Juror	Woofterton	Right	No. 332	
John s. Philip	Accused	Bulwardine	Default	No. 631	Claverley
John s. Philip of Acton	Victim	Cardington, Gretton, Willstone & Acton	Execution/Murder	No. 603	Munslow
John s. Philip of Horton	Victim	Shrewsbury	Murder	No. 853	Pimhill
John s. Ralph of Huntington	Plaintiff	Woofterton	Entry	No. 320	
John s. Ralph of Mose	Accused		Custom & Services	No. 875	Bridgenorth
John s. Ralph the Chaplain of Aston	Accused	Newport	Murder	No. 762	Edgmond
John s. Richard Hake	Pledge		Trespass/Force	No. 742	Bradford
John s. Robert	Payer		Fine	No. 511	Purslow
John s. Robert of Home	Pledge	Wentnor, Ratlinghope, Medicott & Home	Murder	No. 492	Purslow
John s. Roger of Bagley	Plaintiff	Bagley	Seisin @ Death	No. 326	
John s. Roger of Eyton	Plaintiff	Eyton	Entry	No. 13	
John s. Roger Palmer			Compromise	No. 236	
John s. Roger Palmer			Compromise	No. 243	
John s. Roger s. Alewy	Plaintiff	Bagley	Seisin @ Death	No. 86	
John s. Seysel	Victim	Mawley, Kinlet & Detton	Murder	No. 547	Stottesdon
John s. Stephen	Juror	Wem	Novel Disseisin	No. 48	
John s. Stephen of Harley	Victim	Harley	Murder	No. 785	Condover
John s. Stephen of Leighton	Witness	Garmston	Murder	No. 687	Bradford
John s. the Chaplain	Victim	The Corve in Lawton & Little Sutton	Misadventure	No. 651	Stanton
John s. Thomas Long of More	Accused	More	Absconded	No. 512	Purslow
John s. Thomas of Norbury	Victim	Longville	Murder	No. 496	Purslow
John s. William	Victim	Petton wood	Misadventure	No. 840	Pimhill
John s. William Goldsmith & Alice	(mention)	Bridgenorth	Entry	No. 308	
John s. William of Calverhall	Defendant	Calverhall	Novel Disseisin	No. 74	
John s. William of Ercall	Attorney		Novel Disseisin	No. 176	
John s. William Reysent	Accused	Sandford	Theft/Assaul	No. 747	Bradford
John s. William s. Philip	Accuser	[inside Welshy]	Murder	No. 858	Pimhill
John s. William Turner	Defendant	Shrewsbury	Novel Disseisin	No. 125	
John Schyre	Victim	Coreley	Murder	No. 528	Overs
John Sely	Plaintiff	Bridgenorth	Entry	No. 215	
John Small	Defendant	The Bold	Dower	No. 211	
John Smith of Burford	Accused		Theft	No. 539	Overs
John Stabler of Peaton	Accused		Theft/Absconded	No. 637	Corfton
John Stedman	Victim	Corfton	Murder	No. 597	Munslow
John Strange	(mention)	Bomere	Novel Disseisin	No. 98.	
John Strange	Defendant		Custom & Services	No. 476	
John Sturmy	Defendant		Custom & Services	No. 244	
John Tece	Attorney		Wardship	No. 202	
John Tece	Plaintiff	Cressage	Entry	No. 322	
John Trulle	Defendant	Moreton	Novel Disseisin	No. 217	
John Turner of Foregate	Accused		Murder	No. 880	Foregate
John Welsh	Juror			No. 930	Hales
John Wyard	(mention)	Loughton	Novel Disseisin	No. 251	
John Wyard	Plaintiff	Cleobury North	Custom & Services	No. 207	
John Wyard			Plea of Liberty	No. 201	
John, Brother (of Croxden)	Attorney		Custom & Services	No. 173	
John, lay brother	Attorney		Custom & Services	No. 173	
John, servant of Roger Corbet	Victim	river Severn near Wroxeter, Norton & Beslow	Misadventure	No. 726	Bradford
Jordan of Longford	Pledge	Longford	Theft	No. 786	Condover
Jordan of Puleston			Compromise	No. 253	
Joukyn Pride	Accused		Custom & Services	No. 905	Shrewsbury
Jukyn Bleyz	Witness		Murder	No. 507	Purslow
Jukyn Hemm	(mention)	Doddington	Execution/Murder	No. 734	Bradford
Kardigan s. Lewis Wechan [Cadwgan] [Fychan]	Plaintiff	Lydbury	Novel Disseisin	No. 81	
Katherine wd. Roger of Charlottle	Plaintiff	The Bold & Charlottle	Dower	No. 211	
Kenewrek s. David Wych [Dafydd] [Fychan?]	Accused	Prees	Murder	No. 736	Bradford
Kenewrek s. Wyard Little	Accused		Murder	No. 753	Bradford
Kenewrek Seys of Whixall	Pledge		Murder	No. 753	Bradford
Kenewrek Spittat	Accused	Whitechurch	Murder	No. 742	Bradford
Kenewrek Welsh	Accused	Newport	Murder	No. 758	Edgmond
Kenwrek Seys of Bronington [Kenewrek]	Pledge	Whixall	Murder	No. 720	Bradford
Laurence of Munslow	Accused/Victim		Murder	No. 599	Munslow
Lauretta w. William Hunter	Defendant	Marton	Novel Disseisin	No. 112	
Lauretta w. William Hunter	Defendant	Marton	Novel Disseisin	No. 134	
Laurina w. William Forewyn	Victim	Kenley	Murder	No. 776	Condover
Lenot d. Gladys [Gwladys]	Victim	Wem	Misadventure	No. 689	Bradford
Llewelyn of Obley	Victim	Brampton	Murder	No. 488	Purslow
Llewelyn s. Wrennok s. Meurin [Llywelyn] (Welshman)	Accused	Edstaston	Murder	No. 683	Bradford

Ulywelyn of Colbatch	Defendant	Colebatch	Seisin @ Death	No. 23	
Lucy d. Adam Essebern	Victim	Ledwyche Brook in Stoke & Whitton	Misadventure	No. 521	Purslow
Lucy d. Alexander & s. Joan	Defendant	Sutton	Seisin @ Death	No. 292	
Lucy w. Nicholas Meverel	Defendant	Yockleton & Amaston	Praeipe in Capite	No. 128	
Lucy w. Nicholas Meverel	Plaintiff	Amaston	Novel Disseisin	No. 272	
Lucy w. Nicholas Meverel			AppointAttorney	No. 200	
Luke s. Alexander	Defendant	Little Sutton	Entry	No. 285	
Luke s. John	Accused		Theft	No. 904	Shrewsbury
Mabel of Harley	Victim		Rape	No. 672	Wenlock
Mabel w. Hamon of Presthoke	Victim	Wenlock	Murder/Assault	No. 668	Wenlock
Madoc of Besford	Victim	Besford	Misadventure	No. 846	Pimhill
Madoc of Bucknell [Madog]	Juror			No. 911	Purslow
Madoc of Croswen	Accused	Baschurch	Murder	No. 856	Pimhill
Madoc of Picklescote [Madog]	Juror			No. 913	Condover
Madoc of Picklescote [Madog]	Pledge	Wellington	Theft	No. 761	Edgmond
Madoc of Plealey [Madog]	Juror			No. 923	Ford
Madoc of Sutton [Madog]	Defendant	Harrington in Sutton	Nuisance/Novel Disseisin	No. 293	
Madoc of Sutton [Madog]	Juror	The Heath	Entry	No. 114	
Madoc of Sutton [Madog]	Juror	Wem	Novel Disseisin	No. 48	
Madoc of Sutton [Madog]	Juror	Woofferton	Right	No. 332	
Madoc of Sutton [Madog]	Plaintiff	Harrington in Sutton	Novel Disseisin	No. 311	
Madoc of Sutton [Madog]			Plea of Land	No. 269	
Madoc of Swanedon	Victim	Myddle & Balderton	Misadventure	No. 854	Pimhill
Madoc s. Ivor of Easthampton/Estanton [Madog]	Pledge		Dower	No. 147	
Madoc s. Yareford of Bronington [Madog]	Pledge	Whixall	Murder	No. 720	Bradford
Madoc s. Ythel of Coton [Madog] [lthel]	Accused		Murder	No. 753	Bradford
Madoc s. Ythel of Whixall [Madog] [lthel]	Accused	Whixall	Murder	No. 720	Bradford
Margaret Brian			AppointAttorney	No. 188	
Margaret w. William of Deuxhill	(mention)	Deuxhill	Seisin @ Death	No. 42	
Margaret wd. Roger of Aston	Plaintiff	Aston, Bromlow, Whitsborn & Luckley	Dower	No. 149	
Margaret wd. Roger of Aston			Dower	No. 183	
Margery d. Robert of Hatton	Plaintiff	Hatton	Novel Disseisin	No. 35	
Margery d. William Arnold	Plaintiff	Weston	Entry	No. 16	
Margery d. William Kede	Plaintiff	Broughton	Seisin @ Death	No. 26	
Margery d. William of Bicton	Victim	Bicton heath	Misadventure	No. 851	Pimhill
Margery de Lacy	Plaintiff		Wardship	No. 130	
Margery m. Walter Haket	(mention)	Egerton in Bromden	Novel Disseisin	No. 255	
Margery of Halton d. Richard s. Osbert	Plaintiff	Woofferton	Right	No. 332	
Margery of Tugford	Plaintiff	Lawton	Novel Disseisin	No. 473	
Margery of Tugford	Plaintiff	Lawton	Novel Disseisin	No. 474	
Margery w. Gilbert of Frome			Plea of Land	No. 180	
Margery w. Martin Rufferd	Plaintiff	Ludlow	Entry	No. 108	
Margery w. Roger s. Walter & n. William Porter	Plaintiff	Shrewsbury	Seisin @ Death	No. 101	
Margery w. Roger s. Walter & n. William Porter	Plaintiff	Shrewsbury	Seisin @ Death	No. 309	
Margery w. William of Brompton			AppointAttorney	No. 197	
Margery w. William of Lyfford/Lifford			AppointAttorney	No. 197	
Margery w. William s. Osbert	Plaintiff		Compromise	No. 7	
Margery w. William s. the Priest	Defendant	Deuxhill	Seisin @ Death	No. 306	
Margery wd. Richard Landien	Plaintiff	Bitterley	Dower	No. 131	
Margery wd. Thomas Dun	Accuser		Murder	No. 892	Shrewsbury
Margery wd. William Afcote. . .				No. 194	
Martin Kempe			Compromise	No. 294	
Martin Kempe			Compromise	No. 324	
Martin of Broughton	Court Official	Eyton	Novel Disseisin	No. 229	
Martin Rufferd	Plaintiff	Ludlow	Entry	No. 108	
Mascy of Ludlow	Juror		Judgement	No. 617	Munslow
Master of Knights of the Temple in England			Compromise	No. 325	
Master of the Hospital of St. John, Ludlow	Defendant	Sheet & Wettleton & Stokesay	Seisin @ Death	No. 99	
Master of the Hospital of St. Oswald, Worcester	Plaintiff	Bealy Wood	Estover	No. 31	
Master Walter Palmer	Accused		Murder/Harbor	No. 861	Bridgenorth
Master Walter Palmer	Payer		Fine	No. 871	Bridgenorth
Matilda d. Ellis of Roden [Ellis/Elias]	Victim	river Roden	Misadventure	No. 697	Bradford
Matilda d. Gillian	Plaintiff	Woodhouse	Right	No. 344	
Matilda d. Richard s. Stephen	Plaintiff	Loton	Seisin @ Death	No. 14	
Matilda de Cantilupe	(mention)	Marton	Seisin @ Death	No. 256	
Matilda de Coudray d. Peter de Coudray	Plaintiff	Habberley & Nethercote	Entry	No. 247	
Matilda de Coudray d. Peter de Coudray	Plaintiff	Nethercote	Entry	No. 248	
Matilda Gnat	Accused/Victim		Theft/Murder	No. 556	Stottesdon
Matilda s. Susan Atteleghe	Plaintiff	Legh	Entry	No. 333	
Matilda w. Alexander Cantrich	First Finder	Dawley	Murder	No. 735	Bradford
Matilda w. Geoffrey Genevill & d. Gilbert de Lacy	(mention)	Cressage	Novel Disseisin	No. 91	
Matilda w. Geoffrey Genevill & d. Gilbert de Lacy	Pledge	Stanton Lacy	Seisin @ Death	No. 164	
Matilda w. Herbert of Corfton	Accuser		Imprisonment/Theft	No. 577	Munslow
Matilda w. John of Hales	Defendant	Hales	Dower	No. 315	
Matilda w. John of Hales			Dower	No. 175	
Matilda w. Peter Wycharde	Victim	Cocabite Street	Murder	No. 896	Shrewsbury
Matilda w. Ralph Butler	Defendant	Tyrlay	Novel Disseisin	No. 291	
Matilda w. Ralph Butler	Plaintiff	Wem	Novel Disseisin	No. 48	
Matilda w. Robert Blundel & d. Agnes & Peter Clerk	Defendant	Chirbury	Novel Disseisin	No. 210	
Matilda w. Robert of Corfton	Witness	Boulton, Poston & Abdon	Murder	No. 590	Munslow
Matilda w. Walter of Pedwardine & wd. William of Eyton	Plaintiff	Eyton on the Weald Moors	Dower	No. 144	
Matilda wd. Andrew s. William	(mention)	Bridgenorth	Entry	No. 308	
Matilda wd. Peter Packe	Plaintiff		Dower	No. 147	
Matilda wd. William Beadle	Plaintiff	Diddlebury	Novel Disseisin	No. 152	
Matilda Wynd	Victim	Criddon	Murder/Assault	No. 563	Stottesdon
Matilda, kinswoman/concubine (amice) of John of Gatacre	Victim		Murder/Harbor	No. 861	Bridgenorth
Maurice s. lthel of Rhiston	Pledge	Rhiston	Misadventure	No. 815	Chirbury
Michael of Moreton	Defendant	Norton	Novel Disseisin	No. 49	
Michael of Moreton			Compromise	No. 100	
Milisent s. William of Norton	Defendant	Norton	Entry	No. 310	
Milisent w. William Coleman	Victim		Murder	No. 639	Ludlow

Monks of Combermere	Accused		Trespass/Force	No. 742	Bradford
Muriel wd. Henry of Pantel	Accuser	Ludlow	Murder	No. 576	Munslow
Nichola d. Leonard			Compromise	No. 140	
Nicholas Andrew	Juror		Judgement	No. 617	Munslow
Nicholas Andrew of Ludlow	Defendant	Stokesay	Novel Disseisin	No. 15	
Nicholas Beadle	Defendant	Hordley	Novel Disseisin	No. 221	
Nicholas br. William of The Green	Defendant	Alveley	Novel Disseisin	No. 3	
Nicholas Colt	Defendant	Newport	Entry	No. 28	
Nicholas Crawe of Acton	Victim	Rowton	Murder	No. 494	Purslow
Nicholas Fulco	Accused	Cotes/Coton	Murder	No. 888	Shrewsbury
Nicholas Glover	Accused		Assault	No. 890	Shrewsbury
Nicholas Mautravers	Victim	Severn near Cressage	Misadventure	No. 766	Condover
Nicholas Mercer of Ludlow	Victim	River Teme in Bromfield, Felton & Burway	Misadventure	No. 573	Munslow
Nicholas Meverel	Defendant	Rowton	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 142	
Nicholas Meverel	Defendant	Yockleton & Amaston	Pracipe in Capite	No. 128	
Nicholas Meverel	Plaintiff	Amaston	Novel Disseisin	No. 272	
Nicholas Meverel			Novel Disseisin	No. 200	
Nicholas of Coton, a forester of Wombridge	Accused	Priors Lee & Leonards Lee	Murder	No. 802	Brimstree
Nicholas of Deepdale	Victim	Bridgenorth	Murder	No. 557	Stottesdon
Nicholas of Easthampton	Pledge	Bitterley	Dower	No. 131	
Nicholas of Edgton	Accused		Default	No. 520	Purslow
Nicholas of Hampton	Court Official	Whatmore	Novel Disseisin	No. 317	
Nicholas of Haselour	Attorney		Mort d'Ancestor	No. 182	
Nicholas of Haselour	Plaintiff	Whettleton, Stokesay & Steventon	Custom & Services	No. 347	
Nicholas of Haselour	Plaintiff	Sheet	Novel Disseisin	No. 328	
Nicholas of Haselour	Pledge		Fine	No. 503	Purslow
Nicholas of Hastings	Defendant	Leighton	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 4	
Nicholas of Hastings			Plea of Land	No. 266	
Nicholas of Hinton	Victim	Stottesdon, Walton & Harcourt	Murder	No. 549	Stottesdon
Nicholas of Hints	Court Official	Whatmore	Novel Disseisin	No. 317	
Nicholas of Hints	Defendant	Walford & Wigmore	Nuisance	No. 270	
Nicholas of Hints	Warrenty	Walford	Entry	No. 90	
Nicholas of Hundeslawe of Hereford	Accused		Custom & Services	No. 905	Shrewsbury
Nicholas of Marham	Accused	Ludlow Market	Theft	No. 612	Munslow
Nicholas of Marlow	Accused/Victim	Ludlow	Murder	No. 638	Ludlow
Nicholas of Rowton	Juror		Judgement	No. 617	Munslow
Nicholas of Sallowe	Pledge	Bridgenorth	Murder	No. 936	Bridgenorth
Nicholas of Walford	Defendant	Walford & Leintwardine	Nuisance	No. 139	
Nicholas of Walton, Clerk	Accused	Billingsley, Northwood & Stottesdon	Murder	No. 562	Stottesdon
Nicholas of Willey	Accused		Misadventure	No. 658	Wenlock
Nicholas of Wychele	Coroner			No. 484	Shropshire
Nicholas Pissun	Accuser		Assault	No. 890	Shrewsbury
Nicholas Porter	Pledge	Bridgenorth	Murder	No. 936	Bridgenorth
Nicholas Preke of Diddlebury, Miller	Accused		Theft/Absconded	No. 633	Corfton
Nicholas Provost	Defendant	Neen	Novel Disseisin	No. 1	
Nicholas Provost	Defendant	Shrewsbury	Seisin @ Death	No. 309	
Nicholas Puleyn of Newport	Pledge	Newport	Trespass	No. 739	Bradford
Nicholas Russell of Donnington	Accused		Absconded	No. 812	Brimstree
Nicholas s. Alexander of Newport	Pledge	Newport	Trespass	No. 739	Bradford
Nicholas s. Andrew	Plaintiff	The Heath	Novel Disseisin	No. 263	
Nicholas s. Coleman	Witness	Ludlow	Murder	No. 576	Munslow
Nicholas s. Ellis of Eaton [Elis/Elias]	Juror			No. 923	Ford
Nicholas s. Geoffrey of Overton	Defendant	Neen Savage	Novel Disseisin	No. 2	
Nicholas s. Gunnild wd. Richard of Haleford	Attorney		Dower	No. 175	
Nicholas s. John of Castle Holdgate/The Heath	Victim		Murder	No. 578	Munslow
Nicholas s. Margery de Lacy	Pledge	Stanton Lacy	Seisin @ Death	No. 164	
Nicholas s. Philip Miller & Isabel	Defendant	Shrewsbury	Seisin @ Death	No. 340	
Nicholas s. Roger of Orleton	Pledge		Assault	No. 744	Bradford
Nicholas s. the Parson of Bitterley	Witness	Ludlow	Murder	No. 576	Munslow
Nicholas s. Walter of Wormbridge	Victim	Lawton, Little Sutton & Bitterley	Murder	No. 652	Stanton
Nicholas Smith	Defendant	Atcham in Berwick	Novel Disseisin	No. 327	
Nicholas Stury	Victim		Murder	No. 894	Shrewsbury
Nicholas the Baker	Juror		Judgement	No. 617	Munslow
Nicholas the Clerk	Accused	Carwood in Sibdon	Execution/Murder	No. 497	Purslow
Nicholas Tubbe	Defendant	Norbury	Novel Disseisin	No. 50	
Nicholas Welsh, Brother	Attorney			No. 69	
Nicholas, Parson of Hope Bowdler	Plaintiff	Eaton	Custom & Services	No. 234	
Nicola d. Leonard of Lee	Plaintiff	Weston	Seisin @ Death	No. 160	
Olimpias of Whettleton			AppointAttorney	No. 191	
Oliver b. Adam Hubert	Accused		Absconded	No. 796	Condover
Ona Hyr	Accused	Doddington	Execution/Murder	No. 734	Bradford
Ona s. David Wych [Dafydd] [Fychan?]	Accused	Prees	Murder	No. 736	Bradford
Osbert Baret	Plaintiff	Whatmore	Novel Disseisin	No. 317	
Osbert Baret			Appoint Attorney	No. 196	
Osbert de Girros	(mention)	Wooton	Custom & Services	No. 249	
Osbert of Cornewood	Pledge	Cainham	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 254	
Osbert of Holloweay	Accused	Alveley & Nordley	Murder	No. 543	Alveley
Osbert of Lee	Accuser		Corruption	No. 649	Hales
Osbert of Rockhill	Pledge	Cainham	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 254	
Osbert of Wolebrowe	Victim	Broome	Misadventure	No. 782	Condover
Osbert s. Helyn [Hellyn]			Compromise	No. 127	
Osbert s. Wyard Little	Accused		Murder	No. 753	Bradford
Osbert s. Ythel of Coton [Ithel]	Accused		Murder	No. 753	Bradford
Osbert the Furber	Juror		Judgement	No. 617	Munslow
Osbert, Parson of Diddlebury	(mention)	Diddlebury	Novel Disseisin	No. 109	
Ouger Collier	Defendant	Shrewsbury	Entry	No. 237	
Pain of Brompton	Accused		Trespass/Force	No. 742	Bradford
Parnel d. Lenot	Defendant	Hamton'	Entry	No. 132	
Parnel d. Richard	Plaintiff	Hamton'	Entry	No. 132	
Parnel of Westhope	Victim	Corfton	Murder	No. 632	Corfton
Parnel w. Henry Wade	Defendant	Ludlow	Entry	No. 108	

Parnel w. James of Hell'			Compromise	No. 301	
Parnel w. Ralph Goky	Defendant	Orleton	Seisin @ Death	No. 334	
Peter de Rivaux	Accused	Bulwardine	Default	No. 631	Claverley
Peter de Sascy			Compromise	No. 238	
Peter de Sascy			Plea of Debt	No. 205	
Peter Diri [Deri]	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
Peter Forester	Defendant	Chelmarsh	Novel Disseisin	No. 47	
Peter from the wood of Roger of Edgton	Accused		Default	No. 521	Purslow
Peter Minton	Juror	Eyton	Entry	No. 13	
Peter Minton	Juror	Oxenbold	Entry	No. 30	
Peter Minton	Juror	Weston	Entry	No. 16	
Peter of Hasewell	Accused	Bulwardine	Murder	No. 630	Claverley
Peter of Hasewell	Accused	Bridgenorth & Chelmarsh	Theft	No. 551	Stottesdon
Peter of Minton	Court Official	Woofferton	Right	No. 332	
Peter of Minton	Court Official	Belswardyne Wood	Tort & Force	No. 138	
Peter of Minton	Defendant	Whittingslow	Dower	No. 92	
Peter of Minton	Juror	The Heath	Entry	No. 114	
Peter of Minton	Juror	Wem	Novel Disseisin	No. 48	
Peter of Minton	Juror	Woofferton	Right	No. 332	
Peter of Pickstock	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
Peter of Upton, Parson	Victim	Upton, Crudgington, Rowton & Coldhatton	Misadventure	No. 676	Bradford
Peter Peverel	Defendant	Eyton on the the Weald Moors	Dower	No. 144	
Peter s. Avice	Defendant	Atcham in Berwick	Novel Disseisin	No. 327	
Peter s. John	First Finder	Cherrington	Misadventure	No. 693	Bradford
Peter s. Roger	Pledge	Wigwig	Murder	No. 784	Condover
Peter, Bishop of Hereford	Defendant	Lydbury	Novel Disseisin	No. 81	
Petronilla w. William Dod	Plaintiff	Wooton	Custom & Services	No. 249	
Petronilla w. William Dod			AppointAttorney	No. 478	
Philip Clerk	Defendant		Appoint Attorney	No. 171	
Philip	Witness	Batchcott, Woofferton, Ashford Bowdler & Overton	Murder	No. 571	Munslow
Philip Black, Baker	Witness	Ludlow	Murder	No. 576	Munslow
Philip Bret	Court Official	The Heath	Entry	No. 114	
Philip Bret	Juror	Eyton	Entry	No. 13	
Philip Bret	Juror	Oxenbold	Entry	No. 30	
Philip Bret	Juror	The Heath	Entry	No. 114	
Philip Bret	Juror	Weston	Entry	No. 16	
Philip Buche	Accused	Myndtown	Murder	No. 498	Purslow
Philip Burel of Greet	Accused		Absconded	No. 540	Overs
Philip Burrey	Plaintiff		Custom & Services	No. 296	
Philip Caloch	Accused	Tedstill	Unlawful Entry	No. 566	Stottesdon
Philip Cleche of Shrewsbury	Accused		Theft	No. 793	Condover
Philip de Clinton	Defendant	Stanton	Custom & Services	No. 345	
Philip de Girros	Juror	Lawton	Novel Disseisin	No. 473	
Philip de Petra of Bridgenorth	Pledge		Fine	No. 862	Bridgenorth
Philip Fuller	Defendant	Foregate	Seisin @ Death	No. 273	
Philip Gascon	Accused	Severn	Nuisance	No. 903	Shrewsbury
Philip Gascon	Plaintiff	Shrewsbury	Entry	No. 329	
Philip Hord	Accused	Tedstill	Unlawful Entry	No. 566	Stottesdon
Philip Hord	Payer	Tedstill	Unlawful Entry	No. 566	Stottesdon
Philip Marmiun	Accused		Default	No. 787	Condover
Philip Marmiun	Defendant	Pulverbach	Entry	No. 11	
Philip Marmiun	Defendant	Stapleton	Novel Disseisin	No. 313	
Philip Marmiun	Defendant	Steplewood in Condover	Novel Disseisin	No. 314	
Philip Marmiun	Defendant	Pulverbach	Right	No. 475	
Philip Marmiun	Defendant	Pulverbach		No. 264	
Philip Marmiun			Novel Disseisin	No. 267	
Philip of Beckbury	Defendant	Nobold, Beckbury & Golding	Dower	No. 162	
Philip of Benthall	Plaintiff	Benthall	Entry	No. 115	
Philip of Drayton, Vicar	Defendant		Appoint Attorney	No. 171	
Philip of Greet	Plaintiff	Hopton	Novel Disseisin	No. 57	
Philip of Hales	Accuser		Corruption	No. 649	Hales
Philip of Kent	Accused	Doddington	Execution/Murder	No. 734	Bradford
Philip of Little Hereford	Victim	Whitton	Misadventure	No. 525	Overs
Philip of Prees	Recipient		Fine	No. 511	Purslow
Philip of Ruthall	Pledge	Wellington	Theft	No. 761	Edgmond
Philip of Tilstock	Defendant	Shrewsbury	Seisin @ Death	No. 309	
Philip of Wichcott	(mention)	Loughton	Novel Disseisin	No. 251	
Philip of Woodhouse	Defendant	Hordley	Novel Disseisin	No. 221	
Philip Orkeney of Clunton	Pledge		Murder	No. 505	Purslow
Philip s. Adam	Accused		Execution	No. 495	Purslow
Philip s. Adam	Victim	Chelmick, Hope Bowdler, West Wall & Acton	Murder/Assault	No. 606	Munslow
Philip s. Bertram of Strefford	Victim	Wistanstow	Murder	No. 585	Munslow
Philip s. Ellis [Elis/Elias]	Accused	Field of Millichope	Execution/Murder	No. 656	Wenlock
Philip s. Gregory of Clunton	Pledge		Murder	No. 508	Purslow
Philip s. Hugh of Aston	Pledge	Northwood	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 5	
Philip s. Iseult of Cleobury	Victim	Neen Savage, Neen & Hopton Wafers	Murder	No. 546	Stottesdon
Philip s. John Goding	Accused		Absconded	No. 512	Purslow
Philip s. Jordan of Rowton	Accused	Rowton	Murder	No. 494	Purslow
Philip s. Peter	Victim	Newport	Murder	No. 762	Edgmond
Philip s. Robert of Sutton	Accused	Castle Holdgate	Murder	No. 591	Munslow
Philip the Reeve of Downton	Accused		Murder	No. 505	Purslow
Philip Tyler	Accused/Victim		Murder	No. 600	Munslow
Philip Welsh	Victim	Down	Murder	No. 486	Purslow
Philip Wolf of Stokesay	Accused	Ludlow Market	Murder	No. 582	Munslow
Philip Woodward of Suthop'	Pledge	Hayton	Novel Disseisin	No. 96	
Prior of Chirbury	Accused		Default	No. 822	Chirbury
Prior of Chirbury	Defendant	Espley	Novel Disseisin	No. 470	
Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem			Novel Disseisin	No. 205	
Prior of Wenlock	Defendant	Eaton	Custom & Services	No. 234	
Prior of Wenlock	Defendant	Posenhall	Dower	No. 146	
Prior of Wenlock	Defendant	Benthall	Entry	No. 115	

Prior of Wenlock	Defendant	Oxenbold	Entry	No. 30	
Prior of Wenlock	Defendant	Eaton	Nuisance	No. 303	
Prior of Wenlock	Defendant	Preen	Seisin @ Death	No. 239	
Prior of Wenlock	Defendant	Preen	Seisin @ Death	No. 240	
Prior of Wenlock	Defendant	Preen	Seisin @ Death	No. 241	
Prior of Wenlock	Defendant	Preen	Seisin @ Death	No. 242	
Prior of Wenlock	Defendant	Wenlock	Seisin @ Death	No. 36	
Prior of Wenlock	Plaintiff	Middleton	Custom & Services	No. 350	
Prior of Wenlock	Plaintiff	The Heath	Entry	No. 114	
Prior of Wenlock		Spoonhill, Bourton & Callaughton	Perambulation	No. 336	
Prioress of Brewood	Defendant	Donington	Dower	No. 341	
Prioress of Brewood	Plaintiff	Donington	Custom & Services	No. 323	
Prioress of Brewood			Novel Disseisin	No. 176	
Pylecok s. Robert Priest	Defendant	Diddlebury	Seisin @ Death	No. 214	
Quenith d. Roger of Ellastone & s. Parnel d. Roger of Ellastone [Gwy]	Plaintiff	Ellastone	Seisin @ Death	No. 77	
Rainulf s. Richard Russell	Defendant	Donington	Dower	No. 295	
Rainulf s. Richard Russell	Defendant	Donington	Plea of Land	No. 342	
Ralph	Defendant	Gravenhunger	Seisin @ Death	No. 82	
Ralph Buffard	Pledge		Rape	No. 542	Worthen
Ralph Butler	Defendant	Tyrley	Novel Disseisin	No. 280	
Ralph Butler	Defendant	Tyrley	Novel Disseisin	No. 291	
Ralph Butler	Plaintiff	Wem	Novel Disseisin	No. 48	
Ralph Butler	Pledge		Murder	No. 795	Condoover
Ralph de Arras	Attorney		Novel Disseisin	No. 10	
Ralph de Arras	Coroner	Wydicote	Misadventure	No. 799	Brimstree
Ralph de Arras	Coroner			No. 484	Shropshire
Ralph de Arras	Court Official		At Mercy	No. 43	
Ralph de Arras	Court Official	Eyton	Entry	No. 13	
Ralph de Arras	Court Official	Oxenbold	Entry	No. 30	
Ralph de Arras	Court Official	The Heath	Entry	No. 114	
Ralph de Arras	Court Official	Wem	Novel Disseisin	No. 48	
Ralph de Arras	Court Official		Perambulation	No. 351	
Ralph de Arras	Court Official	Woofferton	Right	No. 332	
Ralph de Arras	Defendant		Custom & Services	No. 319	
Ralph de Arras	Defendant	Neen	Novel Disseisin	No. 1	
Ralph de Arras	Defendant	Sidbury	Novel Disseisin	No. 40	
Ralph de Arras	Defendant	Northwood	Nuisance	No. 87	
Ralph de Arras	Juror	Eyton	Entry	No. 13	
Ralph de Arras	Juror	Oxenbold	Entry	No. 30	
Ralph de Arras	Juror	The Heath	Entry	No. 114	
Ralph de Arras	Juror	Weston	Entry	No. 16	
Ralph de Arras	Juror	Wem	Novel Disseisin	No. 48	
Ralph de Arras	Juror	Woofferton	Right	No. 332	
Ralph de Arras	Plaintiff		Custom & Services	No. 476	
Ralph de Arras			Compromise	No. 133	
Ralph de Beyvill	Accused		Murder	No. 824	Chirbury
Ralph Dire	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
Ralph Falleden	Attorney			No. 150	
Ralph Forester	Court Official	Whatmore	Novel Disseisin	No. 317	
Ralph Goky	Defendant	Orleton	Seisin @ Death	No. 334	
Ralph Goky of Orleton	Accuser		Assault	No. 744	Bradford
Ralph Grim	Accused	Middleton, Ledwich, Hopton & The Moor	Murder	No. 587	Munslow
Ralph Mucke of Coreley	Pledge	Walford & Wigmore	Nuisance	No. 270	
Ralph of Kent	Defendant	Eyton on the the Weald Moors	Dower	No. 144	
Ralph of Lostford	Accused		Theft	No. 750	Bradford
Ralph of Moreton	Accused	Moreton	Absconded	No. 755	Bradford
Ralph of Mose	Accused		Custom & Services	No. 875	Bridgenorth
Ralph of Roughton	Accused	Tedstill	Unlawful Entry	No. 566	Stottesdon
Ralph of Roughton	Payer	Tedstill	Unlawful Entry	No. 566	Stottesdon
Ralph of Rouhull	Accuser		Theft	No. 567	Stottesdon
Ralph of Ruthall	Pledge	Woodcote	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 271	
Ralph of Sandford	Plaintiff	Sandford	Novel Disseisin	No. 279	
Ralph of The Lowe	Defendant	Neen	Nuisance	No. 113	
Ralph of The Lowe	Plaintiff	Neen	Novel Disseisin	No. 34	
Ralph s. Adam of Arwystli	Witness	Wigwig	Murder	No. 784	Condoover
Ralph s. Edith	Defendant	Bomere	Novel Disseisin	No. 98.	
Ralph s. Hawise of Shyrington			Compromise	No. 163	
Ralph s. John of Bitterley	Accused	Middleton, Ledwich & Court of Hill	Murder	No. 520	Overs
Ralph s. Nicholas	Accused		Default	No. 787	Condoover
Ralph s. Richard of Longford	Pledge	Longford	Theft	No. 786	Condoover
Ralph s. Richard of Sandford	(mention)	Broughton	Seisin @ Death	No. 26	
Ralph s. Robert	Defendant	Lawton	Novel Disseisin	No. 474	
Ralph s. Robert of Hill	Defendant	Loughton	Novel Disseisin	No. 251	
Ralph Serjant	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
Ralph Taylor	Defendant	Gravenhunger	Dower	No. 117	
Ralph the Parson of Lindridge	Defendant	Lawton	Novel Disseisin	No. 473	
Ralph the Parson of Lindridge	Defendant	Lawton	Novel Disseisin	No. 474	
Ralph, a goldsmith	(mention)	Woofferton	Seisin @ Death	No. 33	
Ralph, Parson of Lindridge	Defendant	Loughton	Novel Disseisin	No. 251	
Ranulf Forester	Defendant	Donnington	Nuisance	No. 331	
Ranulf of Wellington	Accused		Theft	No. 750	Bradford
Ranulf Payn, Parson of Ruckley	Pledge		Executed	No. 788	Condoover
Ranulf s. Walter of Harpote	Warrenty	Diddlebury	Novel Disseisin	No. 109	
Rees of Overton [Rhys]	(mention)	Overton	Entry	No. 41	
Reginald Cambun	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
Reginald Colet	Accused		Theft	No. 810	Brimstree
Reginald Costard	Defendant	Bomere	Novel Disseisin	No. 98.	
Reginald Cote	Victim	Wrickton	Murder	No. 554	Stottesdon
Reginald de Boterell	Accused		Default	No. 834	Ford
Reginald de Boterell	Accused		Default	No. 515	Purslow
Reginald de Gaugy	Victim	Bridgenorth	Murder	No. 936	Bridgenorth

Reginald de Gaugy	Victim	Worfield	Murder	No. 673	Worfield
Reginald de Girros	Accused	Wellington	Theft	No. 761	Edgmond
Reginald Furet	Accused		Executed	No. 832	Ford
Reginald Godfrey	Accused		Custom & Services	No. 875	Bridgenorth
Reginald Knybbe of Marton	Pledge	Marton	Novel Disseisin	No. 134	
Reginald of Affcott	Bailiff/Serjeant	Castle Holdgate	Theft	No. 592	Munslow
Reginald of Aldon	Victim	Wootton	Murder	No. 654	Stanton
Reginald of Aston			Compromise	No. 212	
Reginald of Burley, Chaplain	Accused		Default	No. 635	Corfton
Reginald of Cutput	Defendant	Chelmarsh	Novel Disseisin	No. 47	
Reginald of Eyton	Defendant	Acton Burnel	Novel Disseisin	No. 231	
Reginald of Eyton	Plaintiff	Eyton	Novel Disseisin	No. 229	
Reginald of Hanwood	Accused	Wallop	Custom & Services	No. 864	Bridgenorth
Reginald of Shavington	Pledge		Novel Disseisin	No. 79	
Reginald of Sleap	Plaintiff	Bomere	Novel Disseisin	No. 98.	
Reginald Okeman	(mention)	Criddon	Dower	No. 307	
Reginald Porchet	At Mercy			No. 65	
Reginald s. Andrew of Holdgate	Accused	Bernestre Wood	Assault	No. 613	Munslow
Reginald s. Cecily	Victim	Manor of Ford	Misadventure	No. 837	Ford
Reginald s. Walter of Westley	Pledge		Imprisonment	No. 790	Condover
Reginald s. William of Lacon	Pledge	river Roden	Misadventure	No. 697	Bradford
Reginald Scot	Bailiff	The Corve in Lawton & Little Sutton	Misadventure	No. 651	Stanton
Reginald Scot	Bailiff	Batchcott, Wooferton, Ashford Bowdler & Overton	Murder	No. 571	Munslow
Reginald Scot	Pledge		Fine	No. 577	Munslow
Reginald Stone	Accused		Default	No. 834	Ford
Reginald Woodcock	Plaintiff	Walford & Leintwardine	Nuisance	No. 139	
Remigius, clerk to Robert of Grendon	Accused	Ludlow Market	Theft	No. 612	Munslow
Remigius, clerk to Robert of Grendon	Recipient		Fine	No. 511	Purslow
Reyner of Dogpool	Defendant	Shrewsbury	Seisin @ Death	No. 309	
Reyner Rowse	Defendant	Pimley, Manor of	Novel Disseisin	No. 145	
Reyner Schyne	Defendant	Hordley	Novel Disseisin	No. 221	
Richard Achilles	Victim		Extortion	No. 636	Corfton
Richard Andrew	Plaintiff	Bridgenorth	Entry	No. 308	
Richard Athewey	Victim	Grinshill heath	Murder	No. 844	Pimhill
Richard Aubrey of Wenlock	Victim	Wenlock	Misadventure	No. 666	Wenlock
Richard b. Nicholas Glover	Accused		Assault	No. 890	Shrewsbury
Richard b. the Smith	Accused	Tugford & The Heath	Murder	No. 608	Munslow
Richard Bacon	Plaintiff	Shelderton	Custom & Services	No. 276	
Richard Bacun of Bridgenorth	Pledge	Bridgenorth	Murder	No. 936	Bridgenorth
Richard Balle	Victim	Billingsley, Northwood & Stottesdon	Murder	No. 562	Stottesdon
Richard Bere	Defendant	Donnington	Entry	No. 17	
Richard Brewer	Victim	Chetwynd	Murder	No. 715	Bradford
Richard Bridge of Wigwig	Accused		Theft	No. 671	Wenlock
Richard Brodeye of Rorrington	Accused	Wilmington	Murder	No. 820	Chirbury
Richard Bugge	Accused		Theft/Harbor	No. 877	Bridgenorth
Richard Burnel	Accused	Brockton	Theft	No. 811	Brimstree
Richard Burnel of Enchmarsh	Victim	Enchmarsh	Murder	No. 604	Munslow
Richard Catchpole of Cause	Pledge		Rape	No. 542	Worthen
Richard Champion of Abdon	Victim	Abdon, Clee St. Margaret, Bouldon & The Heath	Misadventure	No. 588	Munslow
Richard Clech	Plaintiff	Eaton	Nuisance	No. 303	
Richard Cobbe of Stafford	Victim	Grinshill heath	Murder	No. 844	Pimhill
Richard Colfex	Accused		Theft	No. 671	Wenlock
Richard Crowe	Victim	Cronkhill in Emstrey	Murder	No. 772	Condover
Richard Cunseil	Pledge	Clee St. Margaret	Novel Disseisin	No. 78	
Richard de Boys	Plaintiff	Neen	Entry	No. 259	
Richard de Furches	(mention)	Corfton	Murder	No. 597	Munslow
Richard de Molis			Compromise	No. 236	
Richard Dod	Accused	North Foregate	Murder	No. 900	Shrewsbury
Richard Doet	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
Richard Duggel of Chelmick	Defendant	Chelmick	Seisin @ Death	No. 52	
Richard Duke	Accused	Bromfield	Murder	No. 574	Munslow
Richard Dun	Accused		Murder	No. 706	Bradford
Richard Dun	Accused	Cressage	Murder	No. 765	Condover
Richard Fieldhous	Pledge	The Heath	Novel Disseisin	No. 230	
Richard French	Attorney	Aston	Seisin @ Death	No. 284	
Richard French	Defendant	Bitterley	Dower	No. 131	
Richard Fribald	Defendant	Hordley	Novel Disseisin	No. 221	
Richard Garde	Defendant	Rodenhurst	Nuisance	No. 22	
Richard Godfrey of Hadnall	Accused		Theft	No. 860	Pimhill
Richard Gurdin	At Mercy			No. 25	
Richard Gurdin	Court Official	Eyton	Novel Disseisin	No. 229	
Richard Hassard	Accused	Walton, Ercall, Wytheford & Rowton	Execution/Murder	No. 678	Bradford
Richard Hooper			Compromise	No. 243	
Richard Irish	Defendant	Bromlow	Dower	No. 149	
Richard Irish			Compromise	No. 101	
Richard King	Accused	Bourton, Presthope, Patton & West Bradeley	Murder	No. 660	Wenlock
Richard Knotte of the Moor	Accused		Trespass/Force	No. 741	Bradford
Richard Lethermon	Accused	Tugford & The Heath	Murder	No. 608	Munslow
Richard Lubbe	Accused	Ludlow	Murder	No. 576	Munslow
Richard Lubbe			Judgement	No. 642	Ludlow
Richard Marscot			Appoint Attorney	No. 197	
Richard Mese	Accused	Lawton, Little Sutton & Bitterley	Murder	No. 652	Stanton
Richard Miller	Defendant	Shrewsbury	Seisin @ Death	No. 340	
Richard Nightingale	Attorney	Aston	Seisin @ Death	No. 284	
Richard Noble	Accused	Frankwell	Murder	No. 898	Shrewsbury
Richard of Acton	Pledge		Assault	No. 794	Condover
Richard of Audmore	Accused		Theft	No. 750	Bradford
Richard of Baddiley	Accuser		Theft/Assault/Incitement	No. 741	Bradford
Richard of Bromfield s. Rose & Matilda	Plaintiff	Woofferton	Seisin @ Death	No. 33	
Richard of Brugesnull	Accused	Tedstill	Unlawful Entry	No. 566	Stottesdon
Richard of Camberley			Compromise	No. 7	

Richard of Charlton	Defendant	Charlton	Novel Disseisin	No. 136	
Richard of Charlton (case repeat)	Defendant	Charlton	Novel Disseisin	No. 141	
Richard of Derrington	Accused		Theft	No. 750	Bradford
Richard of East Wall	Victim	Pendeston Mill near Higford	Murder	No. 806	Brimstree
Richard of Eaton	Defendant	Chelmick	Seisin @ Death	No. 52	
Richard of Eaton	Pledge	Wellington	Theft	No. 761	Edgmond
Richard of Fennemere	Defendant		Plea of Land	No. 477	
Richard of Flashbrook	Court Official		Perambulation	No. 352	
Richard of Gannow	Defendant	Hordley	Novel Disseisin	No. 221	
Richard of Greet	Accused/Victim		Murder	No. 599	Munslow
Richard of Grendon	Sheriff		Imprisonment	No. 899	Shrewsbury
Richard of Grimley	Accused		Murder	No. 881	Foregate
Richard of Harley	Court Official		Perambulation	No. 352	
Richard of Harley	Defendant	Belswardyne Wood	Tort & Force	No. 138	
Richard of Harley	Victim		Murder	No. 670	Wenlock
Richard of Haughton	Accused		Imprisonment	No. 859	Pimhill
Richard of Holloway	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
Richard of Hothalles	Pledge	Wellington	Theft	No. 761	Edgmond
Richard of Ketley	Pledge	Ruckley	Novel Disseisin	No. 226	
Richard of Keure	Plaintiff	Stokesay	Novel Disseisin	No. 15	
Richard of Lake	Victim	Welbach, Asterley, Westley & Minsterley	Murder	No. 774	Condover
Richard of Leominster	Witness	Ludlow	Murder	No. 576	Munslow
Richard of Little Wenlock, Chaplain	Accused	Little Wenlock	Murder	No. 665	Wenlock
Richard of Middlehope	Warrenty	Chelmick	Seisin @ Death	No. 52	
Richard of Norbury	Victim	Cause	Imprisonment	No. 515	Purslow
Richard of Onslow	Court Official	Eyton	Novel Disseisin	No. 229	
Richard of Petton	Court Official	Eyton	Novel Disseisin	No. 229	
Richard of Petton s. Richard of Petton	Plaintiff	Petton	Seisin @ Death	No. 260	
Richard of Pimley	Defendant	Pimley, Manor of	Novel Disseisin	No. 145	
Richard of Plo...	Pledge	Sidbury	Novel Disseisin	No. 40	
Richard of Poston	Plaintiff	Cold Weston	Novel Disseisin	No. 135	
Richard of Preston	Accused	[inside Welshry]	Theft	No. 857	Pimhill
Richard of Preston	Defendant	Foregate	Dower	No. 298	
Richard of Preston	Pledge	Birch	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 97	
Richard of Roden	Victim	Pimley	Misadventure	No. 710	Bradford
Richard of Scholde	Victim	Glazeley	Misadventure	No. 560	Stottesdon
Richard of Sleep	Accused	Drayton & Soutlon	Murder	No. 708	Bradford
Richard of Stapleton	Victim	Steplewood	Misadventure	No. 499	Purslow
Richard of Stocks in Sutton	Court Official	Eyton	Novel Disseisin	No. 229	
Richard of Stottesdon	Pledge	Northwood	Nuisance	No. 87	
Richard of Styche	Pledge		Fine	No. 755	Bradford
Richard of The Lyth	Pledge	Tedstill	Unlawful Entry	No. 566	Stottesdon
Richard of The March	Victim	The Marsh	Murder	No. 583	Munslow
Richard of Tibberton	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
Richard of Tunstall	Plaintiff		Novel Disseisin	No. 79	
Richard of Wall	Payer		Fine	No. 600	Munslow
Richard of Willaston s. Robert of Willaston	Plaintiff	Willaston	Seisin @ Death	No. 120	
Richard of Winsley	Accused		Absconded	No. 835	Ford
Richard of Wottenhull	Accused	Sandford	Theft/Assaul	No. 747	Bradford
Richard of Wottenhull	Defendant	Sandford	Novel Disseisin	No. 279	
Richard Oweyn of Stottesdon [Owain]	Accused	Stottesdon, Walton & Harcourt	Murder	No. 549	Stottesdon
Richard Page	Victim		Murder	No. 690	Bradford
Richard Palfreyman	Defendant	Diddlebury	Novel Disseisin	No. 152	
Richard Parker of Soudley	Pledge	Tyrley	Novel Disseisin	No. 280	
Richard Pas	Defendant	Aston	Dower	No. 149	
Richard Paunton	Accused	North Foregate	Murder	No. 900	Shrewsbury
Richard Pigun	Accused		Absconded	No. 812	Brimstree
Richard Pyre	Accused	Tugford	Theft	No. 607	Munslow
Richard Rathbone	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
Richard Rolin	Accused		Theft	No. 786	Condover
Richard Rowse	Accused		Execution	No. 616	Munslow
Richard Rowse	Accused/Victim	Ludlow	Murder	No. 638	Ludlow
Richard s. Alexander	Defendant	Willaston	Novel Disseisin	No. 80	
Richard s. Alice & Warin Child	Attorney	Shrewsbury	Entry	No. 290	
Richard s. Aynun [Einion]	Plaintiff	Birch	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 97	
Richard s. Bernard of Cherrington	Pledge	Cherrington	Misadventure	No. 693	Bradford
Richard s. Gilbert of Aldon	Pledge	Stokesay	Novel Disseisin	No. 15	
Richard s. Griffith [Gruffydd]	Victim		Murder	No. 740	Bradford
Richard s. Hamon Palmer of Bridgenorth	(mention)		Theft/Harbor	No. 863	Bridgenorth
Richard s. Hawise of Shyrington			Compromise	No. 163	
Richard s. Henry	Plaintiff	Mocktree wood in Shelderton	Custom & Services	No. 275	
Richard s. Henry of Bitterley	Pledge		Dower	No. 147	
Richard s. Henry of Marchamley	Pledge	Marchamley	Theft	No. 786	Condover
Richard s. Hugh of Claverhall	Pledge	Shavington	Novel Disseisin	No. 122	
Richard s. Hugh of Muxton	Victim	Lilleshall	Murder	No. 732	Bradford
Richard s. Hugh of Sleep	Defendant	Bomere	Novel Disseisin	No. 98.	
Richard s. Isabel of Ledwich	(mention)	Cleeton	Seisin @ Death	No. 168	
Richard s. Ithell s. Yowan of Crosemere [Ithel] [Ieuan]	Defendant	Hordley	Novel Disseisin	No. 221	
Richard s. John	Defendant	Clive & Haughton	Nuisance	No. 95	
Richard s. John	Accused		Default	No. 822	Chirbury
Richard s. John of Wollerton	Payer	Wollerton	Trespass	No. 745	Bradford
Richard s. Jordan	Victim		Misadventure	No. 889	Shrewsbury
Richard s. Lucy	Victim	Castle Holdgate	Murder	No. 591	Munslow
Richard s. Matthew & n. Adam of Norton	Plaintiff	Spoonhill, Manor of	Seisin @ Death	No. 126	
Richard s. Nicholas	Victim	Gilbert's Hill in Over Chilton	Murder	No. 773	Condover
Richard s. Osbert of Barlow	Accused	Edgton & Broome	Murder	No. 500	Purslow
Richard s. Peter	Defendant	Ludlow	Entry	No. 108	
Richard s. Philip	Plaintiff	Tyrley	Novel Disseisin	No. 280	
Richard s. Ralph	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
Richard s. Ralph			Compromise	No. 338	
Richard s. Ranulph of Eyton	Accused	Stanton	Murder	No. 653	Stanton

Richard s. Reginald of Upton, a madman	Victim	Upton	Misadventure	No. 798	Brimstree
Richard s. Richard	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
Richard s. Richard Dod	Victim	Hanwood	Murder	No. 828	Ford
Richard s. Richard of Baschurch	Pledge	Acton Burnel	Novel Disseisin	No. 231	
Richard s. Richard of Bridgnorth & n. Philip of Bridgenorth	Plaintiff	Astley	Seisin @ Death	No. 304	
Richard s. Richard of Chelmick	Accused	Chelmick, Hope Bowdler, West Wall & Acton	Murder/Assault	No. 606	Munslow
Richard s. Richard of Loppington	Accused		Theft	No. 860	Pimhill
Richard s. Richard of Rushton	Victim	Charlton, Walcot & Uckington	Murder	No. 688	Bradford
Richard s. Richard of Shrewsbury			Compromise	No. 54	
Richard s. Richard of Tunstall	Pledge	Tunstall	Dower	No. 312	
Richard s. Richard Ovyet	Defendant	Astley	Novel Disseisin	No. 286	
Richard s. Richard Pede of Down	Pledge	Down	Novel Disseisin	No. 56	
Richard s. Richard Swart	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
Richard s. Robert	Plaintiff	Steplewood in Condoover	Novel Disseisin	No. 314	
Richard s. Robert	Plaintiff	Willaston	Seisin @ Death	No. 213	
Richard s. Robert	Accused		Theft	No. 671	Wenlock
Richard s. Robert	Defendant	Prescott	Dower	No. 124	
Richard s. Robert of Aldenham	Payer		Fine	No. 559	Stottesdon
Richard s. Robert of Clifton	Plaintiff	Belswardyne Wood	Tort & Force	No. 138	
Richard s. Robert Syward	Plaintiff	Clee St. Margaret	Novel Disseisin	No. 78	
Richard s. Robert Syward	Plaintiff	Willaston	Novel Disseisin	No. 80	
Richard s. Robert Child	Defendant	Adforton	Novel Disseisin	No. 18	
Richard s. Roger of Attingham	Victim	Condoover	Murder	No. 709	Bradford
Richard s. Roger of Norton, Clerk	Accused	Norton	Murder	No. 716	Bradford
Richard s. Seysot	Accused	Stretton	Murder	No. 623	Stretton
Richard s. Stephen	(mention)	Loton	Seisin @ Death	No. 14	
Richard s. Stephen	Defendant	Fennemere	Entry	No. 151	
Richard s. Stephen	Defendant	Fennemere	Novel Disseisin	No. 39	
Richard s. Stephen			Plea of Land	No. 199	
Richard s. Syward of Wytheford	Pledge	Lee	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 219	
Richard s. Thomas Glover	Accused		Assault	No. 890	Shrewsbury
Richard s. Walter	Defendant	West Wall	Seisin @ Death	No. 262	
Richard s. Walter Cosin	Victim	Abdon, Clee St. Margaret, Tugford & The Heath	Murder	No. 609	Munslow
Richard s. Walter of Broadstone	Victim	Tugford & The Heath	Murder	No. 608	Munslow
Richard s. Walter of Clive	Victim		Murder	No. 706	Bradford
Richard s. Warin of Pulverbatch	Victim	Pulverbatch	Misadventure	No. 775	Condoover
Richard s. William	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
Richard s. William	(mention)	Wentnor, Ratlinghope, Medlicott & Home	Murder	No. 492	Purslow
Richard s. William	Victim	Acton	Murder	No. 849	Pimhill
Richard s. William of Hope	Accused	Chelmick, Hope Bowdler, West Wall & Acton	Murder/Assault	No. 606	Munslow
Richard s. William of The Green	Accused	Berwick	Murder	No. 855	Pimhill
Richard s. Wyllot	Accused	Longford	Murder	No. 728	Bradford
Richard Scrupe of Newport	Accused/Pledge	Newport	Trespass	No. 739	Bradford
Richard Smalheued	Victim	Frankwell	Murder	No. 898	Shrewsbury
Richard Smith	Plaintiff	Calverhall	Novel Disseisin	No. 74	
Richard Smith of Claverhall	Accused		Theft	No. 750	Bradford
Richard Smith s. John Smith	Plaintiff	West Wall	Seisin @ Death	No. 262	
Richard Spark	Accused	Ludlow	Murder	No. 576	Munslow
Richard Sprengelose	Pledge	Tedstill	Unlawful Entry	No. 566	Stottesdon
Richard Striche	Victim	Lea	Murder	No. 493	Purslow
Richard Swain	Pledge		Custom & Services	No. 116	
Richard Swart	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
Richard Taylor	Accused	St. Mary's	Assault	No. 901	Shrewsbury
Richard the Clerk s. the Chaplain of Abdon	Accused	Abdon, Clee St. Margaret, Tugford & The Heath	Murder	No. 609	Munslow
Richard the Long of Corfton	Accused	Corfton	Murder	No. 597	Munslow
Richard the Mason of Stretton	Victim	Wentnor, Ratlinghope, Medlicott & Home	Murder	No. 492	Purslow
Richard Tosti	Accused	Field of Millichope	Execution/Murder	No. 656	Wenlock
Richard Traynel of Audmore	Pledge		Murder	No. 892	Shrewsbury
Richard Turner s. Adam Turner	Plaintiff	Foregate	Seisin @ Death	No. 273	
Richard Tyrell	Coroner	Down	Murder	No. 486	Purslow
Richard Tyrell	Coroner	Rowton	Murder	No. 494	Purslow
Richard Tyrell	Coroner			No. 484	Shropshire
Richard Tyrell	Court Official		At Mercy	No. 43	
Richard Tyrell	Defendant	Cold Weston	Novel Disseisin	No. 135	
Richard Tyrell	Pledge	Bernestre Wood	Judgement	No. 613	Munslow
Richard u. Margery d. William Arnold & b. Alice	(mention)	Weston	Entry	No. 16	
Richard Villein	Defendant	Hordley	Novel Disseisin	No. 221	
Richard Wade of Callaughton	Accused	Callaughton	Theft	No. 669	Wenlock
Richard Wertok	Victim	Longford, Moreton Say & Longslow	Murder	No. 701	Bradford
Richard Witting of Cound Hill	Accused		Rape	No. 792	Condoover
Richard Wride	Victim	Bridgnorth	Imprisonment	No. 634	Corfton
Richard Wyfere	Accused		Theft	No. 810	Brimstree
Richard Wynne	Defendant	Woodhouse	Right	No. 344	
Richard Yongebonde	Plaintiff	Donnington	Entry	No. 17	
Richard Yongebonde		Donnington	Compromise	No. 19	
Richard, a parker	Accused	Shrewsbury	Murder	No. 853	Pimhill
Richard, Carpenter	Accused		Theft	No. 750	Bradford
Richard, Clerk of Abbot of Shrewsbury	Pledge	Wollerton	Trespass	No. 745	Bradford
Richard, Lord of Cherrington	Pledge	Cherrington	Misadventure	No. 693	Bradford
Richard, Parson of Rushbury	Payer	Bitterley	Murder	No. 518	Overs
Richard, servant of Thomas Berner	Accused		Assault	No. 890	Shrewsbury
Richelda w. John of Pole	Defendant	Pole	Entry	No. 305	
Rinan	Victim	Edstaston	Murder	No. 683	Bradford
Robert Aleyn	Defendant	Kenley	Seisin @ Death	No. 55	
Robert Archer of Aston	Pledge	Hayton	Novel Disseisin	No. 96	
Robert Ball	Accused	Lawton, Little Sutton & Bitterley	Murder	No. 652	Stanton
Robert Blundel	Defendant	Chirbury	Novel Disseisin	No. 210	
Robert Blundel	Pledge		Murder	No. 795	Condoover
Robert Brown	Victim	Alcaston	Murder	No. 584	Munslow
Robert Brown of Ash	Accused		Execution	No. 754	Bradford
Robert Bule	Accused	Camlad	Murder	No. 813	Chirbury

Robert Bykedune	Plaintiff	Leighton	Entry	No. 246	
Robert Cat of Shire	Accused		Absconded	No. 540	Overs
Robert Catchemare	Accused		Theft	No. 510	Purslow
Robert Champion	Accused	Cocabite Street	Murder	No. 896	Shrewsbury
Robert Clerk	Attorney		Plea of Land	No. 481	
Robert Clerk	Defendant	Acton	Novel Disseisin	No. 51	
Robert Cole, Hayward of Alcaston	Accused	The Marsh	Murder	No. 583	Munslow
Robert Coleman	Plaintiff	Marton	Novel Disseisin	No. 134	
Robert Cook	Attorney			No. 150	
Robert Corbet	Accused		Custom & Services	No. 752	Bradford
Robert Corbet	Defendant	Neen	Entry	No. 259	
Robert Corbet	Defendant	Moreton & Preston in Besford	Novel Disseisin	No. 102	
Robert Corbet	Plaintiff	Clive	Utrum	No. 300	
Robert Corbet	Pledge	Tedstill	Unlawful Entry	No. 566	Stottesdon
Robert Corbet			Novel Disseisin	No. 200	
Robert Corbet			Plea of Land	No. 179	
Robert Corbet of Cause b. Thomas Corbet	Pledge		Murder	No. 795	Condover
Robert Cut	Plaintiff	Whitbrook	Novel Disseisin	No. 21	
Robert de Furches	Defendant	Diddlebury	Novel Disseisin	No. 109	
Robert de Furches	Defendant	Lawton	Novel Disseisin	No. 474	
Robert de Furches	Defendant	Loughton	Novel Disseisin	No. 251	
Robert de Furches	Victim		Extortion	No. 636	Corfton
Robert de Lacy	Warrenty	Spoonhill, Manor of	Seisin @ Death	No. 126	
Robert de Lacy			Compromise	No. 238	
Robert de Meysy	Plaintiff	Stapleton	Novel Disseisin	No. 313	
Robert de Meysy			Appoint Attorney	No. 267	
Robert de Say			Plea of Covenant	No. 233	
Robert de Say of Audleybrow	Accused		Default	No. 751	Bradford
Robert de Say s. Hugh de Say	Defendant	Lostford Mill	Custom & Services	No. 297	
Robert de Say s. Hugh de Say	Defendant	Moreton	Novel Disseisin	No. 119	
Robert de Say/Robert of Grendon	Payer		Fine	No. 755	Bradford
Robert Devenish	Defendant	Diddlebury	Novel Disseisin	No. 152	
Robert Dyer	Pledge	Bridgenorth	Murder	No. 936	Bridgenorth
Robert Fitzbeadle	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
Robert Ford	Plaintiff	Preston	Entry	No. 235	
Robert Gerebonde	Defendant	Amaston	Novel Disseisin	No. 272	
Robert Godknave	Victim	Stapleton & Smethcott	Murder	No. 780	Condover
Robert Hazelwood	Court Official		Perambulation	No. 352	
Robert Hele, carter to the Prior of Chirbury	Victim	Chirbury	Misadventure	No. 814	Chirbury
Robert Herin of Hales	Victim	Drayton	Murder	No. 801	Brimstree
Robert Knode	Victim	Pickstock	Murder	No. 737	Bradford
Robert Knok of Castle Holdgate	Accused		Theft	No. 601	Munslow
Robert le Poer s. Robert Pickard	Plaintiff	Smethcote	Seisin @ Death	No. 209	
Robert Lowys	Accused	Feniton	Custom & Services	No. 864	Bridgenorth
Robert Lune	Defendant	Habberley & Nethercote	Entry	No. 247	
Robert Lune	Juror	Neen	Novel Disseisin	No. 34	
Robert Lytherman	Defendant	Moreton	Novel Disseisin	No. 217	
Robert Mason of Ticklerton	Victim	Stretton	Murder/Absconded	No. 598	Munslow
Robert Mauduit	Court Official	Moreton	Novel Disseisin	No. 217	
Robert Nater	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
Robert of Acton	Defendant	Acton	Nuisance	No. 218	
Robert of Acton	Payer		Theft	No. 793	Condover
Robert of Aldenham	Payer		Fine	No. 559	Stottesdon
Robert of Aldermaston	Attorney			No. 238	
Robert of Attingham, Clerk	Victim	Attingham & Berwick	Misadventure	No. 727	Bradford
Robert of Bicton	Plaintiff	Leighton	Entry	No. 302	
Robert of Bolas	Payer		Trespass	No. 743	Bradford
Robert of Bouldon			Appoint Attorney	No. 268	
Robert of Campden	Accused		Trespass/Force	No. 742	Bradford
Robert of Charlton	Court Official	Acton Burnel	Novel Disseisin	No. 231	
Robert of Chelmarsh	Juror	Lawton	Novel Disseisin	No. 473	
Robert of Corfton	Victim	Bouldon, Poston & Abdon	Murder	No. 590	Munslow
Robert of Cornewood	Court Official	Whatmore	Novel Disseisin	No. 317	
Robert of Derrington	Accused		Theft	No. 750	Bradford
Robert of Dudley	Attorney			No. 70	
Robert of Espley	Plaintiff	Espley	Nuisance	No. 224	
Robert of Espley	Plaintiff	Hopton	Nuisance	No. 225	
Robert of Esthull	Court Official	Donnington	Nuisance	No. 331	
Robert of Exmouth	Defendant	Draycott	Dower	No. 337	
Robert of Eyton	Accused		Trespass/Force	No. 742	Bradford
Robert of Fern	Victim	Cornewood	Murder	No. 531	Overs
Robert of Ford	Defendant		Entry	No. 9	
Robert of Ford			Plea of Land	No. 481	
Robert of Girros	(mention)	Wooton	Custom & Services	No. 249	
Robert of Grendon	Accused	Ludlow Market	Theft	No. 612	Munslow
Robert of Grendon	Sheriff		Fine	No. 559	Stottesdon
Robert of Grendon	Sheriff	Shrewsbury	Imprisonment	No. 738	Bradford
Robert of Grendon	Sheriff	Bridgenorth	Imprisonment	No. 634	Corfton
Robert of Grendon	Sheriff	Bridgenorth	Imprisonment	No. 548	Stottesdon
Robert of Grendon	Sheriff	Bridgenorth & Chelmarsh	Theft	No. 551	Stottesdon
Robert of Grendon	Sheriff	Longslow, Drayton & Longford	Theft/Execution	No. 722	Bradford
Robert of Grendon	Sheriff			No. 483	Shropshire
Robert of Halur'	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
Robert of Hardwick	Victim	Uppington	Misadventure	No. 681	Bradford
Robert of Hatton	Defendant	Hatton	Novel Disseisin	No. 35	
Robert of Hawkstone	Defendant	Clive & Haughton	Nuisance	No. 95	
Robert of Hinton	Victim	Hinton, Broughall, Whitechurch & Ash	Murder	No. 677	Bradford
Robert of Hodnet	Payer		Trespass	No. 743	Bradford
Robert of Hope	Defendant	Whitsborn & Luckley	Dower	No. 149	
Robert of Hope	Plaintiff	Marton	Novel Disseisin	No. 112	
Robert of Hopton Wafers	Accused	Hopton Wafers	Default	No. 565	Stottesdon

Robert of Kilpeck	Accused	Ludlow	Murder	No. 638	Ludlow
Robert of Marchamley, Carpenter	Pledge	Marchamley	Theft	No. 786	Condover
Robert of Munslow	Attorney		Plea of Land	No. 268	
Robert of Oakley	Defendant	Gravenhunger	Dower	No. 117	
Robert of Onibury, Collier	Accused		Execution	No. 581	Munslow
Robert of Paterclyve	Court Official	Whatmore	Novel Disseisin	No. 317	
Robert of Preen	Bailiff	The Heath	Imprisonment/Theft	No. 621	Munslow
Robert of Preen, Bailiff	Accused		Extortion	No. 636	Corfton
Robert of Rollisowrd	Defendant		Fugitive	No. 37	
Robert of Stockton	(mention)		Perambulation	No. 351	
Robert of The Bold	Juror	Lawton	Novel Disseisin	No. 473	
Robert of The Dean	Accused		Theft	No. 671	Wenlock
Robert of Turleby	Attorney		Plea of Debt	No. 245	
Robert of Tywe	Accused	Garmston	Murder	No. 711	Bradford
Robert of Weston	Victim	Severn	Misadventure	No. 886	Shrewsbury
Robert of Whitton	Court Official	Eyton	Novel Disseisin	No. 229	
Robert of Woodhouse	(mention)	Pontesbury	Fine	No. 831	Ford
Robert of Wytetre	Accused		Default	No. 822	Chirbury
Robert Pollard	Accused		Absconded	No. 812	Brimstree
Robert Pride	Defendant	Shrewsbury	Entry	No. 349	
Robert Pride			Custom & Services	No. 480	
Robert Prudhome	Accuser	Brockton	Theft	No. 811	Brimstree
Robert s. Adam	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
Robert s. Adam	Defendant	Sandford	Novel Disseisin	No. 279	
Robert s. Hawise of Shyrington			Compromise	No. 163	
Robert s. Henry of Eaton	Accused		Theft	No. 510	Purslow
Robert s. Hugh			Compromise	No. 153	
Robert s. John of Ticklerton	Victim	Ticklerton	Misadventure	No. 663	Wenlock
Robert s. Parnel of Eyton	Pledge	Rowton	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 142	
Robert s. Reginald de Gauy	Accused		Murder	No. 933	Bridgenorth
Robert s. Reyner of Nobold	Victim		Murder	No. 879	Foregate
Robert s. Richard	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
Robert s. Richard of Gravenhunger	Accused	Gravenhunger	Murder	No. 675	Bradford
Robert s. Robert	Defendant	Stanton Lacy	Seisin @ Death	No. 164	
Robert s. Robert	Defendant	Eaton	Nuisance	No. 303	
Robert s. Robert	Defendant	Bomere	Novel Disseisin	No. 98.	
Robert s. Robert Gysor	Accused	Stanton Long, Ashfield, Ruthall & Brockton	Murder	No. 593	Munslow
Robert s. Robert of Clifton	Defendant	Whitbrook	Novel Disseisin	No. 21	
Robert s. Robert of Leebotwood	Plaintiff	Acton Burnel	Novel Disseisin	No. 231	
Robert s. Robert Welsh	Defendant	Ragdon	Novel Disseisin	No. 166	
Robert s. Roger of Newton	Defendant	Bomere	Novel Disseisin	No. 98.	
Robert s. Sigge	Accused		Theft	No. 750	Bradford
Robert s. Thomas Rabaz	Accused		Assault	No. 743	Bradford
Robert s. Walter of Adforton	Pledge	Adforton	Novel Disseisin	No. 18	
Robert s. Walter of Pickstock	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
Robert s. William of Claverhall	Pledge	Claverhall	Novel Disseisin	No. 157	
Robert s. William of Hill Halton	Victim	R. Teme in Priors Halton, Hill Halton & Robert's Halton	Misadventure	No. 572	Munslow
Robert Seys	Accused		Murder	No. 742	Bradford
Robert Seys	Accused		Murder	No. 823	Chirbury
Robert Slikeberd	Defendant		Custom & Services	No. 116	
Robert Slinge	Pledge	Leighton	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 4	
Robert Smith	Pledge	Bridgenorth	Murder	No. 936	Bridgenorth
Robert Smith of Bletchley	Pledge	Willaston	Novel Disseisin	No. 80	
Robert Swart	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
Robert the carter of Richard Burnel	Accused	Brockton	Theft	No. 811	Brimstree
Robert the Physician	Accused	Hales	Murder	No. 644	Hales
Robert Veysin of Wrickton	Accused	Wrickton	Murder	No. 554	Stottesdon
Robert Walding			Plea of Land	No. 184	
Robert Weathercock	Victim	Eaton	Murder	No. 682	Bradford
Robert Welsh			Compromise	No. 165	
Robert Welsh of Adderley	Accused		Default	No. 751	Bradford
Robert Whytebach	Witness	Ludlow	Murder	No. 576	Munslow
Robert Woodward	Accused		Murder	No. 740	Bradford
Robert, a deaf man of Kemberton	Victim	Kemberton	Misadventure	No. 800	Brimstree
Robert, Chaplain of Alcaston	Accused	Alcaston	Murder	No. 584	Munslow
Roger Arnold	Pledge	Pendeston Mill near Higford	Murder	No. 806	Brimstree
Roger b. Robert of Hawkstone	Defendant	Clive & Haughton	Nuisance	No. 95	
Roger b. William of Middlehope	Attorney		Plea of Utrum	No. 198	
Roger Bardolf	Court Official	The Heath	Entry	No. 114	
Roger Bardolf	Juror	The Heath	Entry	No. 114	
Roger Bardolf	Juror	Wem	Novel Disseisin	No. 48	
Roger Bardolf	Juror	Woofferton	Right	No. 332	
Roger Bon Oste	Juror	Loughton	Novel Disseisin	No. 251	
Roger Burnel	Accused	Feniton	Custom & Services	No. 864	Bridgenorth
Roger Burnel	Warrenty	Acton	Novel Disseisin	No. 51	
Roger Carpenter	Plaintiff	Bayston	Novel Disseisin	No. 208	
Roger Chaplin	Defendant	Corfton	Novel Disseisin	No. 105	
Roger Constantine	Accused		Default	No. 565	Stottesdon
Roger Constantine	Plaintiff		Plea of Land	No. 353	
Roger Constantine	Warrenty	Wheatthill	Dower	No. 257	
Roger Corbet	Accused		Custom & Services	No. 752	Bradford
Roger Croucher of Bletchley	Accused	Bletchley	Murder	No. 714	Bradford
Roger de Biaumes	Defendant	Donington	Custom & Services	No. 323	
Roger de Biaumes	Warrenty	Donington	Dower	No. 295	
Roger de Biaumes	Warrenty	Donington	Dower	No. 341	
Roger de Cadigan of Burton [Cadwgan]	Accused	Brampton	Murder	No. 488	Purslow
Roger de Say	Attorney		Dower/Land	No. 195	
Roger Dun	Victim	Bridgenorth	Imprisonment	No. 634	Corfton
Roger Fairchild	Pledge	Bridgenorth	Murder	No. 936	Bridgenorth
Roger Fat	Defendant	Moreton	Novel Disseisin	No. 217	
Roger Fat	Pledge	Moreton	Novel Disseisin	No. 217	

Roger Forester	Defendant	Bomere	Novel Disseisin	No. 98.	
Roger French			Appoint Attorney	No. 180	
Roger Gaykith	Defendant	Hordley	Novel Disseisin	No. 221	
Roger Goky	Victim	Priors Lee & Leonards Lee	Murder	No. 802	Brimstree
Roger Gray	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
Roger Hastings	Plaintiff	Lostford Mill	Custom & Services	No. 297	
Roger Hazelwood of Longford	Pledge		Assault	No. 743	Bradford
Roger Hering of Wellington	Accused		Assault	No. 744	Bradford
Roger Lamberd	Pledge	Bridgenorth	Murder	No. 936	Bridgenorth
Roger Makedaunce	Accused		Murder	No. 760	Edgmond
Roger Miller	Witness	Castle Holdgate	Murder	No. 591	Munslow
Roger Miller of Cleobury	Defendant	Charlottle	Custom & Services	No. 348	
Roger Mortimer	Defendant	Bealy Wood	Estover	No. 31	
Roger Mortimer			Compromise	No. 123	
Roger Mortimer s. Ralph Mortimer	Defendant	Mocktree	Entry	No. 94	
Roger Nonel	Defendant	Ellastone	Seisin @ Death	No. 77	
Roger of Adcote	Victim	Adcote	Murder	No. 850	Pimhill
Roger of Birch	Defendant	Birch	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 97	
Roger of Boraston	Accused		Execution	No. 533	Overs
Roger of Brecknock	Defendant	Woodcote	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 271	
Roger of Broom	Victim		Murder	No. 602	Munslow
Roger of Cornewood	Pledge		Compromise	No. 7	
Roger of Foxcote	Pledge		Execution	No. 564	Stottesdon
Roger of Foxcote	Warrenty	Walford	Entry	No. 90	
Roger of Halesowen	Accused		Default	No. 645	Hales
Roger of Hastings			Appoint Attorney	No. 233	
Roger of Haughton	Court Official	Donnington	Nuisance	No. 331	
Roger of Hopton	Accused		Murder/Absconded	No. 655	Stanton
Roger of Horderley	Pledge		Fine	No. 599	Munslow
Roger of Kenley, Cook	Pledge		Fine	No. 627	Stretton
Roger of Kinver, an outlaw	Accused		Murder/Harbor	No. 861	Bridgenorth
Roger of Leaton	Court Official	Eyton	Novel Disseisin	No. 229	
Roger of Ledwich	(mention)	Cleeton	Seisin @ Death	No. 168	
Roger of Ledwich	Pledge	Moreton	Novel Disseisin	No. 217	
Roger of Lee	Victim	Wombbridge, Hadley, Ketley & Horton	Misadventure	No. 698	Bradford
Roger of Leigh	Attorney		Plea of Land	No. 481	
Roger of Longden	Court Official	Eyton	Novel Disseisin	No. 229	
Roger of Lostford	Accused		Default	No. 751	Bradford
Roger of Lostford	Defendant	Gravenhunger	Dower	No. 117	
Roger of Luntley	Attorney		Plea of Liberty/Market	No. 201	
Roger of Luntley	Attorney			No. 67	
Roger of Marsh	Defendant	Eyton	Novel Disseisin	No. 229	
Roger of Marsh	Plaintiff	Eyton	Entry	No. 252	
Roger of Middlehope	Victim	Field of Millichope	Execution/Murder	No. 656	Wenlock
Roger of Montgomery, Baker	Witness	Ludlow	Murder	No. 576	Munslow
Roger of Moor	Accused	Leighton	Default	No. 751	Bradford
Roger of More	Serjeant	More	Custom & Services	No. 507	Purslow
Roger of Noneley	Accused		Theft	No. 750	Bradford
Roger of Onslow	Defendant	Thakimor	Novel Disseisin	No. 75	
Roger of Pickstock	Accused		Theft	No. 750	Bradford
Roger of Pilson	Pledge		Rape	No. 672	Wenlock
Roger of Preste	Victim	North Foregate	Murder	No. 900	Shrewsbury
Roger of Puleston	Defendant	Donington	Dower	No. 341	
Roger of Puleston	Pledge	The Heath	Entry	No. 114	
Roger of Skimblescott	Plaintiff	Brockton	Novel Disseisin	No. 72	
Roger of Smethcote	Defendant	Clive & Haughton	Nuisance	No. 95	
Roger of Stanton	Warrenty	Stanton Lacy	Seisin @ Death	No. 164	
Roger of Swin'	(mention)		Perambulation	No. 351	
Roger of The Bold	Defendant	The Bold & Charlottle	Dower	No. 211	
Roger of The Bold	Juror	Wooton	Custom & Services	No. 249	
Roger of The Down	Juror	Neen	Novel Disseisin	No. 34	
Roger of Wallop	Serjeant	Cause	Imprisonment	No. 515	Purslow
Roger of Westhope	Victim	Westhope, Corfton & Dinchope	Murder	No. 595	Munslow
Roger of Westley	Defendant	Stapleton	Novel Disseisin	No. 313	
Roger of Wrockwardine	Accused		Theft	No. 750	Bradford
Roger Page	Accused		Theft	No. 721	Bradford
Roger Poping	Accused	Newport	Murder	No. 700	Bradford
Roger Porter of Wooton	Witness	Ludlow	Murder	No. 576	Munslow
Roger Punch	Defendant	Shrewsbury	Entry	No. 349	
Roger Puncke	Defendant	Shrewsbury	Novel Disseisin	No. 330	
Roger Pylle	Defendant	Wenlock	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 89	
Roger Pyrie	Accused	Stanton & Westhope	Execution/Murder	No. 594	Munslow
Roger Rever	Defendant	Shrewsbury	Seisin @ Death	No. 309	
Roger Rowse of Uckington	Accused		Theft	No. 750	Bradford
Roger s. Adam Hodinol	Victim	Stanton Long, Ashfield, Ruthall & Brockton	Murder	No. 593	Munslow
Roger s. Adam of Langley	Accused	Langley	Theft/Absconded	No. 770	Condover
Roger s. Alan the Miller	Victim	Longford	Murder	No. 728	Bradford
Roger s. Alewy of Bagley	Pledge	[inside Welshry]	Theft	No. 857	Pimhill
Roger s. Alexander	Plaintiff	Newport	Entry	No. 28	
Roger s. Alice of Longnor	Accused	Netley & Frodesley	Execution/Murder	No. 781	Condover
Roger s. Andrew	Witness	Castle Holdgate	Murder	No. 591	Munslow
Roger s. Celestria	Defendant	Norbury	Novel Disseisin	No. 50	
Roger s. David b. Adam s. David	Defendant	Sheet & Wettleton & Stokesay	Seisin @ Death	No. 99	
Roger s. Edwyn of Boraston	Victim	Corn Brook in Spurtree, Whatmore & Milson	Misadventure	No. 529	Overs
Roger s. Ellis [Elis/Elias]	Juror			No. 912	Chirbury
Roger s. Eve	Defendant	Chelmarsh	Novel Disseisin	No. 47	
Roger s. Henry	Defendant	Bromlow	Dower	No. 149	
Roger s. Henry of Bridgenorth	Accused		Theft	No. 865	Bridgenorth
Roger s. Hoel [Hywel]	Defendant	Weston	Entry	No. 16	
Roger s. John of Stretton	Accused	Stretton	Murder/Absconded	No. 598	Munslow
Roger s. John of Stretton	Payer		Fine	No. 626	Stretton

Roger s. Martin of Yorton	Defendant	Bomere	Novel Disseisin	No. 98.	
Roger s. Matthew of Eyton	Defendant	Eyton	Entry	No. 252	
Roger s. of Hugh of Longford	Pledge	Longford	Theft	No. 786	Condover
Roger s. of Roger of Ashford	Court Official	Moreton	Novel Disseisin	No. 217	
Roger s. Philip	Defendant	Astley	Seisin @ Death	No. 304	
Roger s. Ralph	Defendant	Bomere	Novel Disseisin	No. 98.	
Roger s. Richard	Defendant	Aston	Dower	No. 149	
Roger s. Richard	Victim	Berwick	Murder	No. 855	Pimhill
Roger s. Richard	Victim		Murder/Absconded	No. 725	Bradford
Roger s. Robert of Preen	Accused		Murder	No. 602	Munslow
Roger s. Roger of Weston	Plaintiff	Charlcombe	Custom & Services	No. 348	
Roger s. Sybil	Victim	Garmston & Souton	Misadventure	No. 712	Bradford
Roger s. Thomas	Defendant	Eaton	Nuisance	No. 303	
Roger s. Thomas of Hopton	Pledge	Hopton	Theft	No. 786	Condover
Roger s. Walter	Defendant	Woodbatch	Seisin @ Death	No. 299	
Roger s. Warin of Onslow	Court Official	Eyton	Novel Disseisin	No. 229	
Roger s. William	Defendant	Eyton	Entry	No. 13	
Roger s. William Berner	Plaintiff	Bridgenorth	Novel Disseisin	No. 24	
Roger s. William of Eyton	Pledge	Rowton	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 142	
Roger s. William of Myddle	Defendant	Bomere	Novel Disseisin	No. 98.	
Roger s. William of Stanwardine	Court Official	Eyton	Novel Disseisin	No. 229	
Roger s. William of the Hill	Victim	Clee St. Margaret & Weston	Murder	No. 589	Munslow
Roger Shepherd	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
Roger Skinner b. Robert Chaplain	Plaintiff	Diddlebury	Seisin @ Death	No. 214	
Roger Sprengheose	Court Official		At Mercy	No. 43	
Roger Spring of Abdon	Pledge	Corfton	Novel Disseisin	No. 105	
Roger Stoker	Victim	Donnington	Murder	No. 733	Bradford
Roger Swift	Defendant	Clive & Houghton	Nuisance	No. 95	
Roger Tangwar	Accused		Rape	No. 672	Wenlock
Roger the Parson of Hodnet	Accused		Murder	No. 823	Chirbury
Roger Tosti	Accused	Field of Millichope	Execution/Murder	No. 656	Wenlock
Roger Walhop	Pledge	Tedstill	Unlawful Entry	No. 566	Stottesdon
Roger Waudin			Compromise	No. 83	
Roger Welsh of Burlton	Defendant	Bomere	Novel Disseisin	No. 98	
Roger White	Accused		Theft	No. 671	Wenlock
Roger Woodrow	Pledge	Bridgenorth	Entry	No. 215	
Roger Young of Felton	Victim	Ness, Felton & Shrawardine	Murder	No. 843	Pimhill
Roger, Forester	Victim	Batchcott, Wooferton, Ashford Bowdler & Overton	Murder	No. 571	Munslow
Roger, Parson of Sheinton	Accused		Assault	No. 791	Condover
Roger, Parson of Sheinton	Pledge		Executed	No. 788	Condover
Roger, servant of Parson of Withington	Victim		Murder	No. 731	Bradford
S. of Walton	(mention)		Assault	No. 794	Condover
Saer Mauveysyn	Accused		Custom & Services	No. 752	Bradford
Saer Mauveysyn	Plaintiff	Atcham in Berwick	Novel Disseisin	No. 327	
Saer Mauveysyn			Plea of Land	No. 197	
Saer of Berwick	Juror			No. 906	Bradford
Saer of Huntingfield	Accused		Default	No. 535	Overs
Sampson Shepherd	Accused	Bridgenorth	Execution	No. 718	Bradford
Seysel	Accused		Imprisonment	No. 790	Condover
Seysell Gou	Victim	Chapel St. Eldred's & Bromfield	Murder	No. 575	Munslow
Simon b. Henry Prat	Accused		Absconded	No. 876	Bridgenorth
Simon Butcher	Accuser	St. Mary's	Assault	No. 901	Shrewsbury
Simon Deuheuwyne	Defendant	Bromlow	Dower	No. 149	
Simon Hologod	Defendant	Sheet & Wettleton & Stokesay	Seisin @ Death	No. 99	
Simon Memon of Straddle	Accused	Cornewood	Murder	No. 531	Overs
Simon Miller of Broadward	Perp/Victim	Clungenford, Broadward, Jay & Beckjay	Murder	No. 489	Purslow
Simon of Colemore	Plaintiff	Astley	Dower	No. 472	
Simon of Colemore	Plaintiff	Colemore	Novel Disseisin	No. 60	
Simon of Coston	Recipient		Fine	No. 511	Purslow
Simon of Hulle	Pledge		Custom & Services	No. 116	
Simon of Overton	Pledge		Receiving Outlaws	No. 532	Overs
Simon of Overton	Pledge		Theft	No. 537	Overs
Simon of Preen	Accuser		Assault	No. 794	Condover
Simon of Tetsill	Defendant	Hordley	Novel Disseisin	No. 221	
Simon Rate	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
Simon s. Adam of Hope	Victim	Hope	Murder	No. 527	Overs
Simon s. Philip of Loughton	Plaintiff	Loughton	Novel Disseisin	No. 251	
Simon s. Richard of Bursford	Victim	Burford	Misadventure	No. 530	Overs
Simon the Parson of Donington	Victim	Donington	Murder	No. 809	Brimstree
Simon Wele	Victim	Myndtown	Murder	No. 498	Purslow
Siward Champion	(mention)	Benthall	Entry	No. 115	
Stephen b. Philip of Woodhouse	Defendant	Hordley	Novel Disseisin	No. 221	
Stephen Chamberlain	Defendant	Middleton	Custom & Services	No. 350	
Stephen Kede	Accused	Brockton	Theft	No. 811	Brimstree
Stephen Kede	Defendant	Broughton	Seisin @ Death	No. 26	
Stephen Knotte	Pledge	Bridgenorth	Murder	No. 936	Bridgenorth
Stephen of Ashford	Plaintiff	Fennemere	Novel Disseisin	No. 39	
Stephen of Aston	Defendant	Aston	Dower	No. 149	
Stephen of Aston			Compromise	No. 212	
Stephen of Bitterley	Court Official		Perambulation	No. 351	
Stephen of Bitterley	Court Official	Woofferton	Right	No. 332	
Stephen of Bitterley	Court Official	Belswardyne Wood	Tort & Force	No. 138	
Stephen of Bitterley	Juror	Eyton	Entry	No. 13	
Stephen of Bitterley	Juror	Oxenbold	Entry	No. 30	
Stephen of Bitterley	Juror	The Heath	Entry	No. 114	
Stephen of Bitterley	Juror	Weston	Entry	No. 16	
Stephen of Bitterley	Juror	Wem	Novel Disseisin	No. 48	
Stephen of Bitterley	Juror	Woofferton	Right	No. 332	
Stephen of Bitterley	Pledge	Bitterley	Murder	No. 518	Overs
Stephen of Boscobel	Victim	Claverley	Murder/Imprisonment	No. 629	Claverley
Stephen of Fennemere	Defendant		Plea of Land	No. 477	

Stephen of Hope Bowdler	Accused		Default	No. 822	Chirbury
Stephen of Oakley	Defendant	Norton	Seisin @ Death	No. 106	
Stephen of Oakley	Plaintiff	Norton	Entry	No. 310	
Stephen of Smethcote	Victim	Smethcote	Theft	No. 771	Condover
Stephen of St. Albans	Plaintiff	Chirbury	Novel Disseisin	No. 210	
Stephen of Stocks	Accused	Tedstill	Unlawful Entry	No. 566	Stottesdon
Stephen of Westbury	Accused		Theft	No. 860	Pimhill
Stephen Rowse	Defendant	Clive & Haughton	Nuisance	No. 95	
Stephen s. Hamon	Defendant	Adderley	Entry	No. 103	
Stephen s. Matilda	Defendant	Hordley	Novel Disseisin	No. 221	
Stephen s. Osbert of Middleton			Compromise	No. 127	
Stephen s. Richard of Bishop's Castle	Pledge	Hope Bowdler	Novel Disseisin	No. 46	
Stephen s. Stephen	Accused		Default	No. 822	Chirbury
Stephen s. Warin	Defendant	Fennemere	Entry	No. 151	
Stephen s. Warin	Defendant	Fennemere	Novel Disseisin	No. 39	
Stephen s. Warin			Plea of Land	No. 199	
Stephen s. William Herith	Victim	Alveley & Nordley	Murder	No. 543	Alveley
Stephen Welsh	Defendant	Sheet & Wettleton & Stokesay	Seisin @ Death	No. 99	
Stephen, mason of Eaton	Accused		Default	No. 517	Purslow
Stirk' of Shrewsbury	Pledge	Foregate	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 274	
Susan Attelegh gd. Richard s. Fulk	Plaintiff	Legh	Entry	No. 333	
Susanna w. Richard of Loppinton & d. Peter of Aston	Plaintiff	Aston	Seisin @ Death	No. 284	
Swanilde w. Roger Young of Felton	Victim	Ness, Felton & Shrawardine	Murder	No. 843	Pimhill
Sybil d. Geoffrey of Criddon	Defendant	Deuxhill	Seisin @ Death	No. 42	
Sybil d. Hilary + Richard s. Rose & w. Adam Berde	Defendant	Woofferton	Seisin @ Death	No. 33	
Sybil Kede d. William Kede	Plaintiff	Broughton	Seisin @ Death	No. 26	
Sybil n. William Porter	Plaintiff	Shrewsbury	Seisin @ Death	No. 101	
Sybil n. William Porter	Plaintiff	Shrewsbury	Seisin @ Death	No. 309	
Sybil of Wigmore	Accused	Friars Minor, Bridgenorth	Theft	No. 867	Bridgenorth
Sybil s. Margaret Brian	Attorney		Plea of Villeinage	No. 188	
Sybil w. Adam s. Peter	Plaintiff	Claverhall	Novel Disseisin	No. 157	
Sybil w. Henry of Leigh	Defendant	Preston	Entry	No. 235	
Sybil w. Henry of Leigh	Plaintiff		Entry	No. 9	
Sybil w. Henry of Leigh			AppointAttorney	No. 481	
Sybil w. Peter of Calverhall	Plaintiff	Calverhall	Novel Disseisin	No. 74	
Sybil w. Roger of Broom	Victim		Murder	No. 602	Munslow
Sybil w. William de Gardinis	Attorney	Ruckley	Novel Disseisin	No. 226	
Sybil w. William Okeman	Defendant	Criddon	Dower	No. 307	
Sybil w. William s. Hugh Heylin of Bromlow [Heilyn]	Defendant	Bromlow	Dower	No. 149	
Sybil w. William s. William Wytinou	Plaintiff	Astley	Novel Disseisin	No. 286	
Sybil wd. Ellis s. Hervey of Leighton [Elis/Elias]	(mention)	Leighton	Entry	No. 302	
Sybil wd. Hugh of Criddon	Plaintiff	Criddon	Dower	No. 307	
Sybil wd. Richard English	Plaintiff	Leebotwood	Dower	No. 85	
Sybil wd. Richard English	Plaintiff	Whittingslow	Dower	No. 92	
Tangaret [Angharad]	First Finder	Edstaston	Murder	No. 683	Bradford
Thomas a clerk of Drayton, an outlaw	Accused	Drayton	Murder	No. 801	Brimstree
Thomas Amuret of North Foregate	Pledge		Murder	No. 892	Shrewsbury
Thomas b. Richard Smith of Claverhall	Accused		Theft	No. 750	Bradford
Thomas b. Robert of Hawkstone	Defendant	Clive & Haughton	Nuisance	No. 95	
Thomas Baterel	Pledge	Weston	Seisin @ Death	No. 160	
Thomas Berner	Accused		Assault	No. 890	Shrewsbury
Thomas Bindefeud	Accused	Cause	Imprisonment	No. 516	Purslow
Thomas Book	Attorney	Marton	Novel Disseisin	No. 112	
Thomas Boray	Defendant	Shrewsbury	Entry	No. 329	
Thomas Borrey	Accused		Assault	No. 890	Shrewsbury
Thomas Burnel	Accused		Rape	No. 672	Wenlock
Thomas Cadigan [Cadwgan]	Defendant	Ridgwardine	Entry	No. 283	
Thomas Cambun	Accused	Stanton	Murder	No. 650	Stanton
Thomas Carter	Defendant	Rodenhurst	Nuisance	No. 22	
Thomas Carter	Defendant	Shrewsbury	Seisin @ Death	No. 309	
Thomas Champion	Witness	Ludlow	Murder	No. 576	Munslow
Thomas Cleche of The Dean	Pledge	Wenlock	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 89	
Thomas Clerk	Plaintiff	The Heath	Novel Disseisin	No. 88	
Thomas Clerk	Plaintiff	The Heath	Nuisance	No. 169	
Thomas Constantine	Coroner	Fields of Prees Heath	Misadventure	No. 679	Bradford
Thomas Constantine	Coroner			No. 484	Shropshire
Thomas Constantine	Court Official	Eyton	Entry	No. 13	
Thomas Constantine	Court Official	Oxenbold	Entry	No. 30	
Thomas Constantine	Juror	Eyton	Entry	No. 13	
Thomas Constantine	Juror	Oxenbold	Entry	No. 30	
Thomas Constantine	Juror	The Heath	Entry	No. 114	
Thomas Constantine	Juror	Weston	Entry	No. 16	
Thomas Constantine	Juror	Wem	Novel Disseisin	No. 48	
Thomas Constantine			Appoint Attorney	No. 189	
Thomas Constantine s. Isabel d. Robert de Girros	Plaintiff	Sutton	Entry	No. 64	
Thomas Corbet	(mention)		Dower	No. 149	
Thomas Corbet	(mention)	Wythiruk'	Theft	No. 813	Chirbury
Thomas Corbet	Accused	Shrewsbury	Imprisonment	No. 738	Bradford
Thomas Corbet	Bailiff		Imprisonment/Theft	No. 577	Munslow
Thomas Corbet	Defendant	Acton Burnel	Novel Disseisin	No. 231	
Thomas Corbet	Defendant	Alberbury	Novel Disseisin	No. 335	
Thomas Corbet	Defendant	Aston	Seisin @ Death	No. 284	
Thomas Corbet	Plaintiff		Custom & Services	No. 289	
Thomas Corbet	Plaintiff	Yockleton & Amaston	Pracipe in Capite	No. 128	
Thomas Corbet	Sheriff		Theft	No. 510	Purslow
Thomas Corbet	Sheriff			No. 483	Shropshire
Thomas Cotewyn	Accused	Castle Holdgate	Theft	No. 611	Munslow
Thomas Cwawe of Priors Lee	Accused	Donnington	Murder	No. 803	Brimstree
Thomas Dod	Defendant	Clive & Haughton	Nuisance	No. 95	
Thomas Eward	Pledge	Frankwell	Murder	No. 884	Shrewsbury
Thomas Ferraunt	Accused		Assault	No. 890	Shrewsbury

Thomas Forester	Defendant	Clive & Haughton	Nuisance	No. 95	
Thomas French	Plaintiff	Tyrley	Novel Disseisin	No. 280	
Thomas French of Shrawardine	Pledge	Tyrley	Novel Disseisin	No. 291	
Thomas Griffin [Gruffydd]	Juror			No. 928	Worfield
Thomas Hanaud s. William Hanaud	Plaintiff	Marton	Seisin @ Death	No. 256	
Thomas Harang	Juror		Judgement	No. 617	Munslow
Thomas Hare of Loppington	Accused		Theft	No. 860	Pinhill
Thomas Herdsman	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
Thomas Hopton	Defendant	Hopton	Novel Disseisin	No. 57	
Thomas Hord	Accused	Tedstill	Unlawful Entry	No. 566	Stottesdon
Thomas Hord	Payer	Tedstill	Unlawful Entry	No. 566	Stottesdon
Thomas Hord of Wattlesborough	Pledge	Tedstill	Unlawful Entry	No. 566	Stottesdon
Thomas Mauveysyn	Court Official	Eyton	Novel Disseisin	No. 229	
Thomas Melkere	Accused		Theft	No. 786	Condover
Thomas Miller of Drayton	Accused	Condover	Murder	No. 709	Bradford
Thomas of Alkington	Court Official	Donnington	Nuisance	No. 331	
Thomas of Ashwood	Victim		Murder	No. 760	Edgmond
Thomas of Atterley	Accused		Murder	No. 670	Wenlock
Thomas of Bardley	Pledge	Northwood	Nuisance	No. 87	
Thomas of Beckbury	Plaintiff	Nobold, Beckbury & Golding	Dower	No. 162	
Thomas of Chipnall	Pledge	Tyrley	Novel Disseisin	No. 280	
Thomas of Enchmarsh	Accused		Absconded	No. 620	Munslow
Thomas of Enville	Attorney		Plea of Land	No. 269	
Thomas of Eudes	Defendant	Willaston	Seisin @ Death	No. 213	
Thomas of Garmston	Victim	Garmston	Murder	No. 711	Bradford
Thomas of Geldeford	Juror		Judgement	No. 617	Munslow
Thomas of Grinshill	Defendant	Clive & Haughton	Nuisance	No. 95	
Thomas of Hatton	Accused		Theft	No. 619	Munslow
Thomas of Hereford	Accused		Judgement	No. 640	Ludlow
Thomas of Hordley	Plaintiff	Hordley	Novel Disseisin	No. 221	
Thomas of Lea	Court Official		At Mercy	No. 43	
Thomas of Lea	Juror	Eyton	Entry	No. 13	
Thomas of Lea	Juror	Oxenbold	Entry	No. 30	
Thomas of Lea	Juror	The Heath	Entry	No. 114	
Thomas of Lea	Juror	Weston	Entry	No. 16	
Thomas of Lea	Juror	Woofferton	Right	No. 332	
Thomas of Leaton	(mention)	Pontesbury	Fine	No. 831	Ford
Thomas of Leaton, a beadle	Accused		Custom & Services	No. 830	Ford
Thomas of Ledwich	Attorney		Novel Disseisin	No. 10	
Thomas of Lee, Carpenter	Victim	Lee Parva, Ketley, Dawley Panton & Stirchley	Murder	No. 680	Bradford
Thomas of Leighton	Defendant	Woodhouse	Novel Disseisin	No. 159	
Thomas of Leintwardine	Defendant	Chelmarsh	Novel Disseisin	No. 47	
Thomas of Melleg'	Accuser		Corruption	No. 649	Hales
Thomas of Monk Hall	Accused		Theft/Murder	No. 556	Stottesdon
Thomas of Moor	Witness	Castle Holdgate	Murder	No. 591	Munslow
Thomas of Munslow	Victim		Imprisonment	No. 746	Bradford
Thomas of Munslow	Victim	Betton	Murder	No. 713	Bradford
Thomas of Onneley	Bailiff	Staffordshire	Murder	No. 760	Edgmond
Thomas of Sambrook			Appoint Attorney	No. 70	
Thomas of Sambrook			Compromise	No. 69	
Thomas of Shireford, Master	Defendant	Wooton	Custom & Services	No. 249	
Thomas of Shireford, Master	Defendant		Plea of Debt	No. 346	
Thomas of Shireford, Master		Legh	Compromise	No. 63	
Thomas of Shireford, Master			Compromise	No. 163	
Thomas of Shireford, Master			Custom & Services	No. 478	
Thomas of Shirefore	Defendant	Legh	Entry	No. 333	
Thomas of Willaston	Accused		Assault	No. 748	Bradford
Thomas of Willaston	Defendant	Sandford	Novel Disseisin	No. 279	
Thomas of Willaston	Plaintiff	Moreton	Novel Disseisin	No. 216	
Thomas of Worthen	Victim	Worthen	Murder	No. 541	Worthen
Thomas of Wyke	Accused	Brockton	Theft	No. 811	Brimstree
Thomas Pede of Acton	Pledge	Down	Novel Disseisin	No. 56	
Thomas Pede of Stanway	Pledge	Adforton	Novel Disseisin	No. 18	
Thomas Provost of Newton	Defendant	Bomere	Novel Disseisin	No. 98.	
Thomas Punch	Defendant	Woofferton	Right	No. 332	
Thomas Rabaz	Accused		Assault	No. 743	Bradford
Thomas Rabaz	Court Official	Eyton	Novel Disseisin	No. 229	
Thomas reeve of Neen	Pledge	Neen Savage	Novel Disseisin	No. 2	
Thomas Russell	Accused		Absconded	No. 812	Brimstree
Thomas s. Adam	Defendant	Eaton	Nuisance	No. 303	
Thomas s. Adam of Leighton	Pledge	Leighton	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 4	
Thomas s. Alice	Attorney			No. 70	
Thomas s. Berner & b. John			Compromise	No. 294	
Thomas s. Berner & b. John			Compromise	No. 324	
Thomas s. David [Dafydd]	Defendant	Clive & Haughton	Nuisance	No. 95	
Thomas s. David of Leebotwood	Accused	Woodhouse	Murder	No. 778	Condover
Thomas s. Dewynt	Defendant	Bromlow	Entry	No. 250	
Thomas s. Edith of Ledwich	Pledge	Moreton	Novel Disseisin	No. 217	
Thomas s. Eudes	Defendant	Willaston	Seisin @ Death	No. 120	
Thomas s. Hugh	Defendant	Bomere	Novel Disseisin	No. 98.	
Thomas s. Madin of Lea	Accused	Hanwood	Murder	No. 828	Ford
Thomas s. Margery of Ledwich	Pledge	Moreton	Novel Disseisin	No. 217	
Thomas s. Nicholas	Accuser	The Heath	Imprisonment/Theft	No. 621	Munslow
Thomas s. of John of Hodnet	Pledge		Theft	No. 786	Condover
Thomas s. of William Provost	Defendant	Moreton	Novel Disseisin	No. 217	
Thomas s. Osbert of Wollerton	Payer	Wollerton	Trespass	No. 745	Bradford
Thomas s. Peter Champeneis	Defendant	Shrewsbury	Right	No. 278	
Thomas s. Pymme			Plea of Villeinage	No. 188	
Thomas s. Reginald	Victim	Garmston	Murder	No. 687	Bradford
Thomas s. Richard the Chaplain	Victim	Westhope, Corfton & Dinchope	Murder	No. 596	Munslow
Thomas s. Robert	Defendant	Brockton	Novel Disseisin	No. 72	

Thomas s. Robert of Broomcroft	Accused	Kenley	Murder	No. 776	Condover
Thomas s. Robert of Ledwich	Pledge	Moreton	Novel Disseisin	No. 217	
Thomas s. Robert s. Robert	Defendant	Eaton	Nuisance	No. 303	
Thomas s. Robert Syward	Defendant	Clee St. Margaret	Novel Disseisin	No. 78	
Thomas s. Roger	Defendant	Neen Savage	Novel Disseisin	No. 2	
Thomas s. Thomas of Leighton	Defendant	Woodhouse	Novel Disseisin	No. 159	
Thomas s. Walter of Ashford	Accused	Batchcott, Wooferton, Ashford Bowdler & Overton	Murder	No. 570	Munslow
Thomas s. widow Agnes	Victim	Bourton, Presthope, Patton & West Bradeley	Murder	No. 660	Wenlock
Thomas s. William	Warrenty	Kenley	Seisin @ Death	No. 55	
Thomas Schire of Wentor	Pledge	Wentnor, Ratlinghope, Medicott & Home	Murder	No. 492	Purslow
Thomas Selew [Selwyn]	Victim	Kenley	Execution/Murder	No. 777	Condover
Thomas Shoemaker	Defendant		Custom & Services	No. 116	
Thomas Tacy	Accused		Theft	No. 904	Shrewsbury
Thomas Tangwar	Accused		Rape	No. 672	Wenlock
Thomas the reeve of The Heath	Pledge	The Heath	Novel Disseisin	No. 230	
Thomas Thoppe	Defendant	Neen Savage	Novel Disseisin	No. 2	
Thomas Tinker	Victim	Burlton	Murder	No. 852	Pimhill
Thomas Walhop	Pledge	Tedstill	Unlawful Entry	No. 566	Stottesdon
Thomas Wymund	Victim	Stanton	Murder	No. 653	Stanton
Tuthegy, a Welshwoman	Victim	Marlon fields	Misadventure	No. 819	Chirbury
Vivian of Rossall	Court Official		At Mercy	No. 43	
Vivian of Rossall	Juror	Eyton	Entry	No. 13	
Vivian of Rossall	Juror	Oxenbold	Entry	No. 30	
Vivian of Rossall	Juror	The Heath	Entry	No. 114	
Vivian of Rossall	Juror	Weston	Entry	No. 16	
Vivian of Rossall	Juror	Woofferton	Right	No. 332	
Vivian s. Adam of Adderley	Plaintiff	Adderley	Entry	No. 103	
Walter b. Thomas Forester	Defendant	Clive & Houghton	Nuisance	No. 95	
Walter Balle of Peaton	Pledge		Theft/Absconded	No. 637	Corfton
Walter Barun	Accused		Executed	No. 873	Bridgenorth
Walter Benet	Accused		Theft	No. 721	Bradford
Walter Berner	Defendant	Neen	Novel Disseisin	No. 1	
Walter Bovetun of Tugford	Accused		Theft	No. 620	Munslow
Walter Chirin	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
Walter de Clifford	Defendant	Cleobury North	Custom & Services	No. 207	
Walter de Clifford	Defendant	Diddlebury	Novel Disseisin	No. 152	
Walter de Clifford	Payer		Theft/Absconded	No. 637	Corfton
Walter de Clifford	Plaintiff		Trespass	No. 84	
Walter de Clifford			Appoint Attorney	No. 201	
Walter de Clifford			Appoint Attorney	No. 67	
Walter de Dunstanville	(mention)	Adderley	Entry	No. 103	
Walter de Dunstanville			Compromise	No. 101	
Walter de Gardino	Accused		Theft	No. 865	Bridgenorth
Walter Deu [Ddu]	Pledge	Neen	Nuisance	No. 113	
Walter Eyrlich	Juror		Judgement	No. 617	Munslow
Walter Fretel	Attorney		Custom & Services	No. 204	
Walter Goldsmith	Pledge	Bridgenorth	Murder	No. 936	Bridgenorth
Walter Grim	Victim	Longnor	Murder	No. 779	Condover
Walter Hakelutel	Accused		Default	No. 614	Munslow
Walter Haket	Defendant	Egarton in Bromden	Novel Disseisin	No. 255	
Walter Haket	Plaintiff	Wheathill	Novel Disseisin	No. 38	
Walter Haket	Accuser		Theft	No. 721	Bradford
Walter Honne	Accused		Absconded	No. 619	Munslow
Walter Nightingale	Plaintiff	Cainham	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 254	
Walter of Bitterley	Accused	Lee Parva, Ketley, Dawley Panton & Stirchley	Murder	No. 680	Bradford
Walter of Bridgnorth, Master	Defendant	Oldbury	Dower	No. 167	
Walter of Coreley	Victim		Execution/Murder	No. 522	Overs
Walter of Enville	Accused		Theft/Absconded	No. 874	Bridgenorth
Walter of Hadnall	Victim	Cotes/Coton	Murder	No. 888	Shrewsbury
Walter of Heathton	Defendant	Draycott	Dower	No. 337	
Walter of Higford	(mention)	Cressage	Wardship	No. 130	
Walter of Higford	Accused		Default	No. 808	Brimstree
Walter of Hopton	Defendant	Mocktree wood in Shelderton	Custom & Services	No. 275	
Walter of Hopton	Defendant	Shelderton	Custom & Services	No. 276	
Walter of Hopton	Attorney		Plea of Land	No. 189	
Walter of Hopton s. Joan d. Robert de Girros	Plaintiff	Sutton	Entry	No. 64	
Walter of Leighton	Victim		Murder	No. 807	Brimstree
Walter of Mese, Cook	Accused	Lawton, Little Sutton & Bitterley	Murder	No. 652	Stanton
Walter of Pedwardine	Plaintiff	Eyton on the the Weald Moors	Dower	No. 144	
Walter of Pendock	Defendant	Moreton	Novel Disseisin	No. 217	
Walter of Soulton	Victim	Drayton & Soulton	Murder	No. 708	Bradford
Walter of Stanlow	Victim	Burcote	Murder	No. 674	Worfield
Walter of Woodhouse	Accused	Bitterley	Murder	No. 518	Overs
Walter of Woodhouse	Victim		Murder	No. 619	Munslow
Walter of Wottenhull	Accuser		Assault	No. 748	Bradford
Walter Pacy	Defendant	Moreton	Novel Disseisin	No. 217	
Walter Pacy	Pledge	Moreton	Novel Disseisin	No. 217	
Walter Palmer	Accused		Custom & Services	No. 872	Bridgenorth
Walter Palmer, Master	Defendant	Bridgenorth	Novel Disseisin	No. 12	
Walter Parys	Accused	Tugford	Theft	No. 607	Munslow
Walter Peke of Stretton	Pledge	Tedstill	Unlawful Entry	No. 566	Stottesdon
Walter Pelter	Plaintiff	Charlton	Novel Disseisin	No. 141	
Walter Pelter of Charlton	Plaintiff	Charlton	Novel Disseisin	No. 136	
Walter Pinchun	Victim	Mawley, Presleye, Kyneredewell & Cleobury	Murder	No. 545	Stottesdon
Walter Puttock	Accused		Theft	No. 786	Condover
Walter s. Alexander s. Walter of Preen	Plaintiff	Preen	Seisin @ Death	No. 241	
Walter s. Alfred & b. Adam s. Alfred	Plaintiff	Whitton	Seisin @ Death	No. 228	
Walter s. Alice of Norton	Pledge	Pendeston Mill near Higford	Murder	No. 806	Brimstree
Walter s. Gilbert of Stockton	Witness	Pendeston Mill near Higford	Murder	No. 806	Brimstree
Walter s. Horner of Stanton	Victim	Lizard Wood in Stanton	Misadventure	No. 804	Brimstree
Walter s. Humfrey, a clerk	Accused		Absconded	No. 796	Condover

Walter s. Ieun [Ieuan]	Juror			No. 919	Corfton
Walter s. Ives of Marchamley	Payer		Trespass	No. 743	Bradford
Walter s. Ives of Peaton	Pledge		Theft/Absconded	No. 637	Corfton
Walter s. Ives of Peaton	Victim		Extortion	No. 636	Corfton
Walter s. Jareford [Yareford]	Victim	Stretton	Murder	No. 624	Stretton
Walter s. John of Preen	Plaintiff	Preen	Seisin @ Death	No. 240	
Walter s. John of Ragdon	(mention)	Prescott	Dower	No. 124	
Walter s. Reginald of Chatwell	Accused	Enchmarsh	Murder	No. 604	Munslow
Walter s. Richard of Wem	Pledge	river Roden	Misadventure	No. 697	Bradford
Walter s. Stephen of Leighton	Accused	Garmston	Murder	No. 687	Bradford
Walter s. William of Middleton	Victim	Wyre wood outside Duddlewick	Murder	No. 657	Wenlock
Walter s. William of Peaton	Victim		Extortion	No. 636	Corfton
Walter Scariot	Accused	Neen	Murder	No. 524	Overs
Walter Schyre	Victim	Ludlow Market	Murder	No. 582	Munslow
Walter the Chaplain	Victim	Newport	Murder	No. 700	Bradford
Walter the Provost	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
Walter the Smith of Minton	Victim	Stretton	Execution/Murder	No. 622	Stretton
Walter Walhop	Accused	Tedstill	Unlawful Entry	No. 566	Stottesdon
Warin of Soudley, Reeve	Accused	Soudley	Absconded	No. 755	Bradford
William of Lake	Accuser		Imprisonment	No. 790	Condover
William of Leighton	Pledge		Theft	No. 793	Condover
William s. Stephen	Accused		Default	No. 822	Chirbury
William	First Finder	Clungenford, Broadward, Jay & Beckjay	Murder	No. 489	Purslow
William Aleyn	Attorney			No. 282	
William b. Alice wd. Reginald de Gaugy	(mention)		Theft/Harbor	No. 863	Bridgenorth
William b. Hoel s. William [Hywel]	Defendant	Woodbatch	Seisin @ Death	No. 299	
William b. Reginald Cambun	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
William b. Richard Lubbe	Accused	Ludlow	Murder	No. 576	Munslow
William b. Richard Smith of Claverhall	Accused		Theft	No. 750	Bradford
William b. Wyn Croucher	(mention)	Frankwell	Murder	No. 884	Shrewsbury
William Baril	Accused		Assault	No. 890	Shrewsbury
William Baril of Shrewsbury	Pledge	Birch	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 97	
William Baryl			Plea of Land	No. 482	
William Baryl of Shrewsbury	Pledge	Hope Bowdler	Novel Disseisin	No. 46	
William Beadle	At Mercy			No. 20	
William Beruad	Defendant	Rodenhurst	Nuisance	No. 22	
William Bird	Victim	Little Wenlock	Murder	No. 665	Wenlock
William Blanastre	(mention)	Smethcote	Seisin @ Death	No. 209	
William Blethin [Bledwyn]	Accuser	Bernestre Wood	Assault	No. 613	Munslow
William Blunt	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
William Bonami	Pledge	Bridgenorth	Murder	No. 936	Bridgenorth
William Bonami	Pledge		Theft/Harbor	No. 863	Bridgenorth
William Bonet	Defendant	Whitton	Seisin @ Death	No. 228	
William Bordfaxe of Meretown	Pledge	Donnington	Entry	No. 17	
William Bret	Plaintiff	Hope Bowdler	Novel Disseisin	No. 46	
William Brocher, Hayward of Stapleton	Accused	Stapleton & Smethcott	Murder	No. 780	Condover
William Brown	Pledge		Theft	No. 537	Overs
William Brown of Overton	Pledge		Receiving Outlaws	No. 532	Overs
William Brown, Brother at Combermere	Accused		Trespass/Force	No. 742	Bradford
William Bulweyn of Ruyton	Victim	Ness	Murder	No. 845	Pimhill
William Burgeys of Ellerton	Accused	Wellington	Absconded	No. 755	Bradford
William Burnel	Accused		Executed	No. 788	Condover
William Burnell	(mention)	Ruckley	Novel Disseisin	No. 226	
William Buscer	Plaintiff	Monks' Forgeate	Novel Disseisin	No. 61	
William Cadigan [Cadwgan]	Accuser	Shrewsbury	Imprisonment	No. 738	Bradford
William Cadigan [Cadwgan]	Bailiff		Imprisonment	No. 746	Bradford
William Cadigan [Cadwgan]	Defendant	Ridgwardine	Entry	No. 283	
William Cappe of Clew St. Margaret	Accused		Theft	No. 620	Munslow
William Catchpole	Pledge	Drayton	Novel Disseisin	No. 27	
William Chaplain	Defendant	The Bold	Dower	No. 211	
William Chaplain	Warrenty	Sutton	Seisin @ Death	No. 292	
William Child	Defendant	Diddlebury	Novel Disseisin	No. 109	
William Child	Pledge		Fine	No. 577	Munslow
William Chirin	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
William Cokerel of Weston	Accused		Default	No. 535	Overs
William Coleman	Accused		Murder	No. 639	Ludlow
William Coleman	Witness	Ludlow	Murder	No. 576	Munslow
William Constantine (prob. Thomas Constantine)	Coroner	Steplewood	Misadventure	No. 499	Purslow
William Coterel	Defendant	Sheet & Wettleton & Stokesay	Seisin @ Death	No. 99	
William Coterel of Ludlow	Juror		Judgement	No. 617	Munslow
William Couchere	Pledge		Theft	No. 786	Condover
William Crompe	Accused		Theft	No. 671	Wenlock
William Curteys of Nash	Accused	Nash	Murder	No. 526	Overs
William Cut	Accused		Murder	No. 764	Edgmond
William Cuthel	Victim	Frankwell	Murder	No. 891	Shrewsbury
William Daukin	Victim	Stanton	Murder	No. 650	Stanton
William de Baskerville, a clerk	Accused	St. Mary's	Assault	No. 901	Shrewsbury
William de Coleville	Warrenty	Foregate	Dower	No. 298	
William de Furches	Court Official		Perambulation	No. 351	
William de Furches	Juror	Eyton	Entry	No. 13	
William de Furches	Juror	Oxenbold	Entry	No. 30	
William de Furches	Juror	The Heath	Entry	No. 114	
William de Furches	Juror	Weston	Entry	No. 16	
William de Furches	Juror	Wem	Novel Disseisin	No. 48	
William de Furches	Juror	Woofferton	Right	No. 332	
William de Furches b. Robert de Furches	Victim		Extortion	No. 636	Corfton
William de Furches of Wollerton	Payer	Wollerton	Trespass	No. 745	Bradford
William de Gardinis	Defendant	Ruckley	Novel Disseisin	No. 226	
William de Gardino	(mention)		Executed	No. 788	Condover
William de Harcourt	Defendant	Tong Wood & Grange @ Lizard	Nuisance	No. 111	
William de Pantulf	Accused	Hatton	Murder	No. 691	Bradford

William de Ross, Master			Plea of Utrum	No. 198	
William de Ross, Parson of Diddlebury	Plaintiff	Diddlebury	Novel Disseisin	No. 109	
William de Sollars			Plea of Market	No. 201	
William de Stutevill	Accused		Default	No. 614	Munslow
William de Stutevill	Accused		Default	No. 535	Overs
William Dire	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
William Dod	Plaintiff	Wooton	Custom & Services	No. 249	
William Doggefel of Coton [St. Dogmael/Dogvael]	Pledge	Edtaston	Murder	No. 683	Bradford
William Fleming	Plaintiff	Norbury	Novel Disseisin	No. 50	
William Fleming	Warrenty	Prescott	Dower	No. 124	
William Forester	Defendant	Eaton	Nuisance	No. 303	
William French	Plaintiff	Rowton & Obaston	Nuisance	No. 58	
William French			Novel Disseisin	No. 176	
William Gentil	Pledge	Shrewsbury	Novel Disseisin	No. 330	
William Goch	Juror			No. 926	Shrewsbury
William Gogy [Goch]	Victim	Stanton & Westhope	Execution/Murder	No. 594	Munslow
William Golding	Victim	Cound	Misadventure	No. 767	Condoover
William Goldsmith	Defendant	Bridgenorth	Entry	No. 308	
William Gongelard			Compromise	No. 338	
William Hake	Attorney		Plea of Land	No. 190	
William Hering	Accused	Wellington	Absconded	No. 755	Bradford
William Hesulle	Victim		Extortion	No. 636	Corfton
William Heyrun	Accused		Absconded	No. 540	Overs
William Hokeman	Juror	Wooton	Custom & Services	No. 249	
William Hope	Pledge	Frankwell	Murder	No. 884	Shrewsbury
William Horderley	Accused		Default	No. 522	Purslow
William Hubert, Serjeant of Robert de Meysy	Serjeant	Wistanstow	Murder	No. 585	Munslow
William Huner	Defendant	Marton	Novel Disseisin	No. 112	
William Hunter	Defendant	Marton	Novel Disseisin	No. 134	
William Kibin			Compromise	No. 153	
William Kimble	Attorney	Whatmore	Novel Disseisin	No. 317	
William Knave	Victim	Longford	Murder	No. 730	Bradford
William Knight	Accused	Cronkhill in Emstre	Murder	No. 772	Condoover
William Knight	Defendant	Bomere	Novel Disseisin	No. 98.	
William Kocerel of Weston	Pledge	Bitterley	Dower	No. 131	
William Kylmayn	Victim		Murder/Harbor	No. 861	Bridgenorth
William Lance	Defendant	Rodenhurst	Nuisance	No. 22	
William Little	Accused	Brockton	Theft	No. 811	Brimstree
William Little of Notton, Brother at Combermere	Accused		Trespass/Force	No. 741	Bradford
William Long	Bailiff	Pontesbury	Fine	No. 831	Ford
William Lori	Accused		Default	No. 635	Corfton
William Lori of Diddlebury	Victim		Extortion	No. 636	Corfton
William Lovekin	Accused	Bearstone & Gravenhunger	Murder	No. 702	Bradford
William Makedaunce	Accused		Murder	No. 760	Edgmond
William Marculf	Pledge	Marculf	Theft	No. 786	Condoover
William Marshall	Victim	Newport	Murder	No. 758	Edgmond
William Mauduit	Jailor	Castle Holdgate	Theft	No. 611	Munslow
William Mauduit	Defendant		Trespass		
William Mauduit of Castle Holdgate	Plaintiff	Oxenbold	Entry	No. 30	
William Mauduit of Castle Holdgate	Warrenty	The Heath	Entry	No. 114	
William Mauveysyn	Accused		Receiving Outlaws	No. 532	Overs
William Mauveysyn	Court Official	Whatmore	Novel Disseisin	No. 317	
William Mauveysyn	Plaintiff	Nash	Novel Disseisin	No. 93	
William Miller	Accused		Theft/Absconded	No. 633	Corfton
William Morris	Accused		Theft	No. 539	Overs
William Mortimer	Accused	Bulwardine	Default	No. 631	Claverley
William Mossel	Accused	Burton	Murder	No. 852	Pimhill
William Nightingale	Defendant	Cainham	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 254	
William of Adney	Victim	Norton fields	Misadventure	No. 805	Brimstree
William of Bicton	Court Official	Bomere	At Mercy	No. 98.	
William of Bicton, servant of Abbot of Shrewsbury	Accused	Betton	Murder	No. 713	Bradford
William of Birch	Victim		Misadventure	No. 902	Shrewsbury
William of Bitterley	Payer		Fine	No. 882	Foregate
William of Bowdler			Novel Disseisin	No. 200	
William of Bretteswald, Brother at Combermere	Accused		Trespass/Force	No. 741	Bradford
William of Bridgenorth	Accused		Murder	No. 934	Bridgenorth
William of Brompton	Accused		Trespass/Assault	No. 741	Bradford
William of Brompton	Accused		Trespass/Force	No. 742	Bradford
William of Brompton	Attorney		Plea of Land	No. 197	
William of Brompton			Appoint Attorney	No. 197	
William of Burton	Accused		Absconded	No. 789	Condoover
William of Calverhall	Defendant	Calverhall	Novel Disseisin	No. 74	
William of Charlcotte	Defendant	The Bold	Dower	No. 211	
William of Charlcotte	Juror	Lawton	Novel Disseisin	No. 473	
William of Cheswell	Pledge		Theft/Assault	No. 741	Bradford
William of Child	Court Official	Munslow		No. 328	
William of Clater			Plea of Land	No. 180	
William of Claverhall	Accused/Accuser		Theft	No. 750	Bradford
William of Claverhall	Defendant	Claverhall	Novel Disseisin	No. 157	
William of Cloverley	Accused		Trespass/Force	No. 741	Bradford
William of Clunbury	Accused		Default	No. 635	Corfton
William of Combermere, Baker	Accused		Trespass/Force	No. 741	Bradford
William of Coreley	Accused	Hinton, Lilleshall, Brockton & Little Hales	Murder	No. 686	Bradford
William of Coreley	Pledge	Walford & Wigmore	Nuisance	No. 270	
William of Corvedale, a clerk	Accused	Westbury	Murder	No. 827	Ford
William of Darliston	Accused		Theft	No. 750	Bradford
William of Deuxhill	(mention)	Deuxhill	Seisin @ Death	No. 42	
William of Diddlebury, Vicar	Accused		Default	No. 635	Corfton
William of Eccleshall	Pledge		Fine	No. 610	Munslow
William of Ercall	Defendant	Rodenhurst	Nuisance	No. 22	
William of Ercall	Defendant	Rowton & Obaston	Nuisance	No. 58	

William of Ercall			Appoint Attorney	No. 176	
William of Ercall			Compromise	No. 59	
William of Exmouth	(mention)		Imprisonment	No. 899	Shrewsbury
William of Eyton	(mention)	Eyton on the the Weald Moors	Dower	No. 144	
William of Felhampton	Bailiff/Serjeant	Castle Holdgate	Theft	No. 592	Munslow
William of Fenchurch	Accuser		Receiving Outlaws	No. 532	Overs
William of Ford	Defendant	Weston	Seisin @ Death	No. 160	
William of Gannow	Victim	Espley wood	Misadventure	No. 839	Ford
William of Goldstone	Plaintiff	Tyrley	Novel Disseisin	No. 291	
William of Hagindon	Defendant	Sandford	Novel Disseisin	No. 279	
William of Haleworth	Attorney			No. 238	
William of Hampton	Plaintiff	Alveley	Novel Disseisin	No. 3	
William of Haughton	Defendant	Thakimor	Novel Disseisin	No. 75	
William of Haughton	Defendant	Spoonhill, Manor of	Seisin @ Death	No. 126	
William of Hayton	Pledge	Hopton	Novel Disseisin	No. 57	
William of Hints s. William of Hints	Warrenty	Walford	Entry	No. 90	
William of Hockleton	Accused		Default	No. 822	Chirbury
William of Hodnet	Payer		Trespass	No. 743	Bradford
William of Hodnet	Pledge	Ragdon	Novel Disseisin	No. 166	
William of Holdeham	Juror	Lawton	Novel Disseisin	No. 473	
William of Hope	Payer		Fine	No. 511	Purslow
William of Ightfield	Victim	Ightfield	Murder	No. 703	Bradford
William of Ireland	Victim	Westbury	Murder	No. 827	Ford
William of Keure	Pledge	Stokesay	Novel Disseisin	No. 15	
William of Kinnersley	Victim	Newport	Murder	No. 759	Edgmond
William of la Bude	Attorney		Custom & Services	No. 204	
William of Lacon	Defendant	Hawode in Soultoun	Novel Disseisin	No. 220	
William of Lacon	Defendant	Wem	Novel Disseisin	No. 48	
William of Langley	Pledge	Ruckley	Novel Disseisin	No. 226	
William of Lea	Accused	Ludlow	Murder	No. 638	Ludlow
William of Ledwich	Defendant	Cleeton	Seisin @ Death	No. 168	
William of Leidegrane	Juror	Wooton	Custom & Services	No. 249	
William of Leighton	Pledge	Garmston	Murder	No. 687	Bradford
William of Leighton	Court Official		At Mercy	No. 43	
William of Leighton	Court Official	The Heath	Entry	No. 114	
William of Leighton	Court Official	Belswardyne Wood	Tort & Force	No. 138	
William of Leighton	Juror	Eyton	Entry	No. 13	
William of Leighton	Juror	Oxenbold	Entry	No. 30	
William of Leighton	Juror	The Heath	Entry	No. 114	
William of Leighton	Juror	Weston	Entry	No. 16	
William of Leighton	Juror	Wem	Novel Disseisin	No. 48	
William of Leighton	Juror	Woofferton	Right	No. 332	
William of Leighton	Plaintiff	Thakimor	Novel Disseisin	No. 75	
William of Lifford	Attorney		Plea of Land	No. 197	
William of Middlehope			Appoint Attorney	No. 198	
William of Milson	Accused		Default	No. 822	Chirbury
William of Milson	Accused		Default	No. 535	Overs
William of Milson	Defendant	Milson	Novel Disseisin	No. 258	
William of Minton, Carter	Victim	Ludlow Market	Murder	No. 612	Munslow
William of Moreton	Defendant	Bomere	Novel Disseisin	No. 98	
William of Norton	Defendant	Norton	Entry	No. 310	
William of Orleton	Accused	Garmston	Default	No. 751	Bradford
William of Orleton	Pledge		Assault	No. 744	Bradford
William of Orleton	Pledge	Preston	Novel Disseisin	No. 107	
William of Overton	Pledge	Sidbury	Novel Disseisin	No. 40	
William of Pimley	Plaintiff	Pimley, Manor of	Novel Disseisin	No. 145	
William of Pimley, Clerk	Accused	Tedstill	Unlawful Entry	No. 566	Stottesdon
William of Pipillinton	Victim	Severn	Misadventure	No. 847	Pimhill
William of Preen	Accused	Preen	Theft	No. 786	Condover
William of Prees	Attorney	Bomere	Novel Disseisin	No. 98	
William of Radecone	Pledge	Woodcote	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 271	
William of Radnor	Pledge	Ludlow	Theft	No. 579	Munslow
William of Ragdon	Accused	Stretton	Execution/Murder	No. 622	Stretton
William of Ragdon, outlaw	Accused	Longville & Acton	Murder	No. 586	Munslow
William of Roden	Plaintiff	Pulley	Novel Disseisin	No. 148	
William of Sandford	Accused		Theft	No. 750	Bradford
William of Sheinton	Defendant	Cressage	Entry	No. 322	
William of Snitton	Victim	Snitton, Whittton & Uppencott	Murder	No. 523	Overs
William of Songare	Defendant	Stanton Lacy	Seisin @ Death	No. 164	
William of Sparchford	Accused		Default	No. 635	Corfton
William of St. George	Accused		Theft	No. 567	Stottesdon
William of St. George	Defendant	Neen	Novel Disseisin	No. 34	
William of St. George	Plaintiff	Neen	Novel Disseisin	No. 1	
William of St. George	Plaintiff	Neen Savage	Novel Disseisin	No. 2	
William of St. George	Plaintiff	Neen	Nuisance	No. 113	
William of St. George	Warrenty	Walford	Entry	No. 90	
William of Stapleton	(mention)	Stanton	Murder	No. 653	Stanton
William of Stapleton	Court Official	Eyton	Novel Disseisin	No. 229	
William of Stapleton			Plea of Land	No. 190	
William of Styche	Pledge		Fine	No. 882	Foregate
William of Sutton, servant of Christine of Newport	Accused	Newport	Murder	No. 757	Edgmond
William of Tauton	Attorney		Custom & Services	No. 354	
William of Tern			Compromise	No. 76	
William of The Down	Court Official	Whatmore	Novel Disseisin	No. 317	
William of The Green, Chaplain	Defendant	Alveley	Novel Disseisin	No. 3	
William of The Hale	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
William of The Lowe	Court Official	Posenhall	Novel Disseisin	No. 223	
William of The Lowe	Juror	Loughton	Novel Disseisin	No. 251	
William of Walton	Victim	Walton, Ercall, Wytheford & Rowton	Execution/Murder	No. 678	Bradford
William of Westwood	Juror	Lawton	Novel Disseisin	No. 473	
William of Whittton	Accused	Whittton	Absconded	No. 512	Purslow

William of Wilstone	Pledge	Wellington	Theft	No. 761	Edgmond
William of Woodhouse	Victim	Bitterley	Murder	No. 518	Overs
William of Wootton	Attorney			No. 205	
William of Wootton	Attorney			No. 238	
William of Wottenhull	Defendant	Sandford	Novel Disseisin	No. 279	
William Okeman	Defendant	Criddon	Dower	No. 307	
William Page	Attorney		Dower	No. 183	
William Page	Defendant	Aston	Dower	No. 149	
William Pede	Plaintiff	Down	Novel Disseisin	No. 56	
William Peket	Defendant	Atcham in Berwick	Novel Disseisin	No. 327	
William Poitevin	Attorney		Plea of Land	No. 482	
William Provost	Defendant	Bomere	Novel Disseisin	No. 98.	
William Pyneleys	Plaintiff	Cressage	Novel Disseisin	No. 91	
William Pynot	Defendant	Bomere	Novel Disseisin	No. 98.	
William Red	Accused	Tugford	Theft	No. 607	Munslow
William Rees [Rhys]	Plaintiff	Hayton	Novel Disseisin	No. 96	
William Russell	Defendant	Shrewsbury	Entry	No. 6	
William s. Adam	Attorney		Plea of Land	No. 191	
William s. Adam	Accused	Langley	Theft/Absconded	No. 770	Condover
William s. Adam of Weston	Victim	Weston, Middleton & Mucklewick	Misadventure	No. 821	Chirbury
William s. Adam s. Brown of Norton	Pledge		Fine	No. 878	Bridgenorth
William s. Aldith	Accused		Theft	No. 671	Wenlock
William s. Brice [ap Rhys]	Defendant	The Bold	Dower	No. 211	
William s. Cecily	Defendant	Woodhouse	Right	No. 344	
William s. David [Dafydd]			Compromise	No. 45	
William s. Geoffrey of Overton	Attorney		Plea of Land	No. 179	
William s. Geoffrey of Overton	Defendant	Neen Savage	Novel Disseisin	No. 2	
William s. Gilbert of Stockton	Accused	Pendeston Mill near Higford	Murder	No. 806	Brimstree
William s. Golenthyche	Plaintiff	Woodbatch	Seisin @ Death	No. 299	
William s. Hamon de Curzun	Accused		Theft	No. 537	Overs
William s. Hawise of Shyrington			Compromise	No. 163	
William s. Hendelot	Victim		Extortion	No. 636	Corfton
William s. Henry	Accused		Theft	No. 786	Condover
William s. Henry of Claverhall	Pledge	Claverhall	Novel Disseisin	No. 157	
William s. Henry of Wyrley	Plaintiff	Calverhall	Novel Disseisin	No. 74	
William s. Herbert	Victim		Misadventure	No. 553	Stottesdon
William s. Hugh	Accused	Longford, Moreton Say & Longslow	Murder	No. 701	Bradford
William s. Hugh	Plaintiff	Stanton	Custom & Services	No. 345	
William s. Hugh	Plaintiff	Tyrlay	Novel Disseisin	No. 280	
William s. Hugh			Appoint Attorney	No. 282	
William s. Hugh Heylin of Bromlow [Heilyn]	Defendant	Bromlow	Dower	No. 149	
William s. Hugh of Sheinton	Defendant	Cressage	Seisin @ Death	No. 129	
William s. Hugh of Shrawardine	Pledge	Tyrlay	Novel Disseisin	No. 291	
William s. Ithel of Wotherton	Victim	Wotherton	Misadventure	No. 816	Chirbury
William s. Ivor of Myddle	Defendant	Bomere	Novel Disseisin	No. 98.	
William s. John	Plaintiff	The Heath	Novel Disseisin	No. 230	
William s. John	Defendant	The Heath	Novel Disseisin	No. 263	
William s. John	Defendant	The Heath	Nuisance	No. 169	
William s. John	Defendant	The Heath	Novel Disseisin	No. 88	
William s. John	Victim	Longville & Acton	Murder	No. 586	Munslow
William s. John of Castle Holdgate	Defendant	The Heath	Entry	No. 114	
William s. John of Castle Holdgate/The Heath	Accused		Imprisonment/Theft	No. 577	Munslow
William s. John of Castle Holdgate/The Heath	Accused		Murder	No. 578	Munslow
William s. John of Castle Holdgate/The Heath	Payer		Fine	No. 577	Munslow
William s. John of Cound	Accused		Murder	No. 879	Foregate
William s. John of Darliston	Pledge	Darliston	Theft	No. 786	Condover
William s. John of Hopton	Pledge	Hopton	Novel Disseisin	No. 57	
William s. John of The Heath	Accused	The Heath	Imprisonment/Theft	No. 621	Munslow
William s. John of Wall	Accused/Victim		Murder	No. 600	Munslow
William s. John s. Walter	Plaintiff	Preen	Seisin @ Death	No. 242	
William s. John Smith	(mention)	West Wall	Seisin @ Death	No. 262	
William s. Mabel	Accused		Assault	No. 890	Shrewsbury
William s. Madock of Broughton [Madog]	Accused	Broughton	Murder	No. 502	Purslow
William s. Margaret	Accused		Murder	No. 740	Bradford
William s. Matilda	Victim	Westhope, Corfton & Dinchope	Murder	No. 596	Munslow
William s. Maurice of Pulley	Juror	Ruckley	Novel Disseisin	No. 226	
William s. Maydos	Pledge	The Heath	Imprisonment/Theft	No. 621	Munslow
William s. Nicholas of The Heath	Pledge	The Heath	Imprisonment/Theft	No. 621	Munslow
William s. Osbert	Warrenty	Diddlebury	Seisin @ Death	No. 214	
William s. Osbert			Compromise	No. 7	
William s. Pain	Defendant	Leighton	Entry	No. 302	
William s. Parnel	Defendant	Birch	Mort d'Ancestor	No. 97	
William s. Peter	Defendant	Chelmick	Seisin @ Death	No. 52	
William s. Peter			Plea of Land	No. 281	
William s. Peter of Shavington	Plaintiff	Shavington	Novel Disseisin	No. 122	
William s. Philip Miller	Plaintiff	Shrewsbury	Seisin @ Death	No. 340	
William s. Philip of Abcott	Perp/Victim	Clungenford, Broadward, Jay & Beckjay	Murder	No. 489	Purslow
William s. Philip of Stapleton	Defendant	Bomere	Novel Disseisin	No. 98.	
William s. Philip of Stapleton	Defendant	Hayton	Novel Disseisin	No. 96	
William s. Philip of Stapleton		Stapleton	Compromise	No. 170	
William s. Ralph of Preston	Victim	Preston fields	Murder	No. 848	Pimhill
William s. Ralph of Sandford	First Finder	Sandford	Murder	No. 695	Bradford
William s. Ranulf of Posenhall	Defendant	Posenhall	Novel Disseisin	No. 223	
William s. Ranulph of Eyton	Accused	Stanton	Murder	No. 653	Stanton
William s. Redwy	Victim	Coston, Burton' & Beckbury	Murder	No. 491	Purslow
William s. Reginald of Acton	Warrenty	Prescott	Dower	No. 124	
William s. Richad Herdsman	Pledge	Bridgenorth	Murder	No. 936	Bridgenorth
William s. Richard Cuggel of Rossall	Victim	Rossall	Misadventure	No. 842	Pimhill
William s. Richard of Bletchley	Pledge	Willaston	Novel Disseisin	No. 80	
William s. Richard of Brockton	Pledge		Theft/Assault	No. 741	Bradford
William s. Richard of Jay	Pledge	Clungenford, Broadward, Jay & Beckjay	Murder	No. 489	Purslow

William s. Richard of Stanton Lacy	Plaintiff	Stanton Lacy	Seisin @ Death	No. 164	
William s. Richard Pygot	Plaintiff	Bromlow	Entry	No. 250	
William s. Richard the Chaplain	Accused	Westhope, Corfton & Dinchope	Murder	No. 596	Munslow
William s. Robert	(mention)	Neen	Novel Disseisin	No. 1	
William s. Robert Beadle of Preen	Accused		Assault	No. 794	Condover
William s. Robert of Acton	Accuser		Theft	No. 793	Condover
William s. Robert of Acton	Pledge	Acton Burnel	Novel Disseisin	No. 231	
William s. Robert of Brockton	Victim	Brockton, Lydbury, Colebatch & Totterton	Murder	No. 501	Purslow
William s. Robert of Lacon	Pledge	Shavington	Novel Disseisin	No. 122	
William s. Robert of Langley	Pledge		Rape	No. 672	Wenlock
William s. Robert of Worfield	Victim	Oxenbold	Misadventure	No. 659	Wenlock
William s. Robert Seys	Accused	Worthen	Murder	No. 541	Worthen
William s. Roger	Plaintiff	Woodhouse	Right	No. 344	
William s. Roger			Appoint Attorney	No. 206	
William s. Roger of Bagley	Defendant	Bagley	Seisin @ Death	No. 326	
William s. Roger of Leighton	Witness	Garmston	Murder	No. 687	Bradford
William s. Roger of The Down	Juror	Neen	Novel Disseisin	No. 34	
William s. Roger s. Alewy	Defendant	Bagley	Seisin @ Death	No. 86	
William s. Sabina	Accused		Default	No. 751	Bradford
William s. Simon of Tunstall	Accused	Cleobury North	Murder	No. 558	Stottesdon
William s. Stephan of Walcot	Victim	Tern	Misadventure	No. 692	Bradford
William s. the Chaplain of Eyton	Pledge	Uppington	Misadventure	No. 681	Bradford
William s. the clerk of The Heath	Pledge	Clee St. Margaret	Novel Disseisin	No. 78	
William s. the Priest	Defendant	Deuxhill	Seisin @ Death	No. 306	
William s. Thomas	Plaintiff	Norton	Novel Disseisin	No. 49	
William s. Thomas of Oldbury	Victim	Oldbury	Murder	No. 643	Hales
William s. Thomas of Tatlington	Plaintiff	Eudon	Entry	No. 154	
William s. Thomas of Wilmington	Victim	Wilmington	Murder	No. 820	Chirbury
William s. Warin	Defendant	Cheney Hill	Dower	No. 155	
William s. Warin			Dower/Land	No. 195	
William s. Warin of Leighton	Victim		Imprisonment	No. 859	Pimhill
William s. William Cheles	Plaintiff	Little Sutton	Entry	No. 285	
William s. William Cheles	Plaintiff	Sutton	Seisin @ Death	No. 292	
William s. William Lovekin	Accused	Bearstone & Gravenhunger	Murder	No. 702	Bradford
William s. William of Bicton	Accused		Theft	No. 860	Pimhill
William s. William of Cressage				No. 72	
William s. William of Edstaston	Victim	Pimley	Misadventure	No. 694	Bradford
William s. William of Home	Accused	Wentnor, Ratlinghope, Medlicott & Home	Murder	No. 492	Purslow
William s. William of Ledwich	Victim	Middleton, Ledwich, Hopton & The Moor	Murder	No. 587	Munslow
William s. William of Ledwich	Victim	Middleton, Ledwich & Court of Hill	Murder	No. 520	Overs
William s. William of Peplow	Pledge	Peplow	Theft	No. 786	Condover
William s. William of Sidbury	Attorney		Custom & Services	No. 354	
William s. William s. Philip	Victim	[inside Welshry]	Murder	No. 858	Pimhill
William s. William s. William of Bicton	Accused		Theft	No. 860	Pimhill
William s. William Turner	Plaintiff	Shrewsbury	Novel Disseisin	No. 125	
William s. William Wytinou	Plaintiff	Astley	Novel Disseisin	No. 286	
William s. Wymund	Plaintiff	Walford	Entry	No. 90	
William Sermoner	(mention)		Dower	No. 149	
William Seusot	Victim	Longville & Acton	Murder	No. 586	Munslow
William Silon of Longford [Sulien]	Pledge	Longford	Theft	No. 786	Condover
William Smith	Accused	Longslow, Drayton & Longford	Theft/Execution	No. 722	Bradford
William Smith of Aston	Accused		Default	No. 516	Purslow
William Somerswein	Victim	fields of Eyton	Murder	No. 696	Bradford
William Sparrow	Defendant	Shrewsbury	Seisin @ Death	No. 309	
William Spich of Muxton	Accused	Donnington	Murder	No. 733	Bradford
William Spring of Ditton	Accused	Wyre wood outside Duddlewick	Murder	No. 657	Wenlock
William Strike	Accused		Assault	No. 890	Shrewsbury
William Taylor	Defendant	Woofferton	Seisin @ Death	No. 33	
William the Clerk	Attorney	Pulverbatch	Entry	No. 11	
William the Cook of Brockton	Accused		Theft	No. 810	Brimstree
William the Reeve of Bearstone	Victim	Bearstone & Gravenhunger	Murder	No. 702	Bradford
William Toppe	Victim	Ellerdine & Muckleton	Misadventure	No. 717	Bradford
William Treng of Boomcroft	Defendant	Kenley	Seisin @ Death	No. 55	
William Tuppe	Accuser	Sandford	Theft/Assault	No. 747	Bradford
William Turner	Attorney		Plea of Land	No. 266	
William Wade of Shrewsbury	Victim		Murder	No. 880	Foregate
William Walerand	(mention)	Stapleton	Novel Disseisin	No. 313	
William Walerand	Defendant			No. 150	
William Walerand	Plaintiff	Pulverbatch	Entry	No. 11	
William Walerand	Plaintiff	Pulverbatch	Right	No. 475	
William Walerand	Plaintiff	Pulverbatch		No. 264	
William Welsh	Attorney	Pulverbatch	Entry	No. 11	
William Welsh	Victim	Isombridge	Misadventure	No. 705	Bradford
William Wenche	Accused		Theft	No. 750	Bradford
William Weyte of Bridgenorth	Accused	St. Leonard's Church, Bridgenorth	Murder	No. 870	Bridgenorth
William White	Defendant	Chetwynd	Novel Disseisin	No. 110	
William White	Victim	Bishop's Castle	Misadventure	No. 504	Purslow
William Wild of Badger	Accused		Execution	No. 667	Wenlock
William Wild of Clunton	Pledge		Murder	No. 509	Purslow
William Wood	Victim	Neen	Murder	No. 524	Overs
William Wytemuth	Pledge	Great Sutton	Novel Disseisin	No. 66	
William, Abbot of Combermere	Accused		Incitement	No. 741	Bradford
William, Abbot of Combermere	Accused		Incitement	No. 742	Bradford
Wrennon, a Welshman	Accused	Chapel St. Eldred's & Bromfield	Murder	No. 575	Munslow
Wyn Croucher	Victim	Frankwell	Murder	No. 884	Shrewsbury
Wynn s. Madoc [Wyn] [Madog]	Victim	Prees	Murder	No. 736	Bradford
Wyot s. Roger of Ightfield	Accused		Murder/Absconded	No. 725	Bradford
Yareford of Wolverley	Accused		Theft	No. 750	Bradford
Yareford s. Ithel	Accused		Theft	No. 750	Bradford
Yareford Welsh	Victim	Bitterley	Misadventure	No. 519	Overs
Yareford, man of Abbot of Buildwas	Victim	Cause	Imprisonment	No. 516	Purslow

Yewan of Whixal [Ieuan]	First Finder	Whixall	Murder	No. 720	Bradford
Youan s. Madoc Was [Ieuan] [Madog]	Accuser		Murder	No. 753	Bradford
Yowain of Whixall [Owain]	Accused	Whixall	Absconded	No. 755	Bradford
Ythel of Hinton [Ithel]	Accused	Hinton, Broughall, Whitechurch & Ash	Murder	No. 677	Bradford

APPENDIX FIVE
THE ROLL OF THE SHROPSHIRE EYRE OF 1256 WELSH INDIVIDUALS²³⁶

Taken from the data compiled from *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256*, Appendix Five includes only individuals who were Welsh. Whether by name or identifier, these men and women can be considered to be Welsh according to the criteria laid out in Chapter Five.

²³⁶ *The Roll of the Shropshire Eyre of 1256.*

Name	Location
Adam Cyrecok/Ceiriog	Stottesdon
Adan Wele	Overs Hundred
Agnes w. Robert Welsh	
Brice of Cleobury (ap Rhys)	Lawton
Brice of Cleobury (ap Rhys)	The Bold
Cadigan s. Einion of Hinton	Bradford Hundred
Conin of Hope	Cornewood
Dafydd Bollyn	
Dafydd s. Alexander of Bradeshull	Tedstill
Dafydd s. Henry	Woodhouse
Daniel s. Madog Was	Bradford Hundred
Einion s. Alexander of Bradeshull	Tedstill
Einion s. Owain	
Elias	Munslow Hundred
Elias of Berkeford	Berkeford
Elias of Stoke	Stoke
Elias s. Hugh of Noneley	[inside Welshry]
Elias s. Richard	Bradford Hundred
Emeline w. Enion s. Owayn	
Gruffydd	Condoover Hundred
Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn	Chirbury Hundred
Gruffydd of Ultak	Ultak
Gruffydd s. Einion	Ford Hundred
Gwyneth d. Roger of Ellastone & s. Parnel d. Roger of Ellastone	Ellastone
Hywel s. Adam	Chirbury Hundred
Ieuan s. Madog Was	Bradford Hundred
Isabel d. Iseult	Worthen Manor
Iseult w. Edwin	
John Welsh	Hales Manor
Kenewrek s. Wyard Little	Bradford Hundred
Madog of Sutton	The Heath
Nicholas s. Elias of Eaton	Ford Hundred
Nicholas Welsh, Brother	
Osbert s. Heilyn	
Philip Welsh	Down
Richard s. Einion	Birch
Richard s. Griffith	Bradford Hundred
Robert s. Robert Welsh	Ragdon
Robert Welsh	
Roger s. Elias	Chirbury Hundred
Roger Tangwar	Wenlock Manor
Saer Mauveysyn	Bradford Hundred

Saer Mauveysyn	Bradford Hundred
Saer of Huntingfield	Huntingfield
Seysel	Condover Hundred
Thomas Gruffydd	Worfield Manor
Thomas Tangwar	Wenlock Manor
Walter s. Ieuan	Corfton Manor
William Bleddyn	Bernestre Wood
William Cadigan	Bradford Hundred
William Goch	Liberty Shrewsbury
William s. Brice (ap Rhys)	The Bold
William s. Dafydd	
Yareford s. Ithel	Bradford Hundred

Type of Case	Case No.
Criminal Case	No. 552
Regional Juror	No. 910
Civil Case	No. 165
Civil Case	No. 473
Civil Case	No. 211
Criminal Case	No. 742
Criminal Case	No. 531
Civil Case	No. 200
Civil Case	No. 566
Civil Case	No. 159
Criminal Case	No. 753
Civil Case	No. 566
Civil Case	No. 54
Criminal Case	No. 578
Civil Cases	No. 244
Regional Juror	No. 906
Criminal Case	No. 857
Criminal Case	No. 750
Civil Case	No. 54
Criminal Case	No. 790
Civil Case	No. 822
Criminal Case	No. 524
Civil Case	No. 834
Civil Case	No. 77
Civil Case	No. 822
Criminal Case	No. 753
Criminal Case	No. 542
Civil Case	No. 197
Regional Juror	No. 930
Criminal Case	No. 753
Civil Case	No. 114
Regional Juror	No. 923
Civil Case	No. 71
Civil Case	No. 127
Criminal Case	No. 486
Civil Case	No. 97
Criminal Case	No. 740
Civil Case	No. 166
Civil Case	No. 165
Regional Juror	No. 912
Criminal Case	No. 672
Civil Case	No. 197

Civil Cases	No. 752
Civil Case	No. 535
Criminal Case	No. 790
Regional Juror	No. 928
Criminal Case	No. 672
Regional Juror	No. 919
Criminal Case	No. 613
Criminal Case	No. 746
Regional Juror	No. 926
Civil Case	No. 211
Civil Case	No. 45
Criminal Case	No. 750

APPENDIX SIX
*THE WELSH ASSIZE ROLL 1277-1284 BY NAME*²³⁷

Appendix Six is made up of a detailed description of every case found in *The Welsh Assize Roll 1277-1284*. Many of the cases are continuations of claims made earlier in the *Assize* and for that reason the data is organized by individual. The following compilation and analysis identifies arguments and judgements when available and notes when particular legal issues arose. For example, appeals to Welsh law and questions about the legal statuses of Marcher Baronies, Welsh bastards, and wardships are pointed out. Most of the dates in Appendix Six were calculated by J. C. Davies but those that were not I have calculated with the aid of the regnal year calendars compiled by Chris Philips for his website "Some Notes on Medieval English Genealogy".²³⁸

²³⁷ Davies, *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147*.

²³⁸ Chris Phillips, "'A Medieval English Calendar" in Some Notes on Medieval English Genealogy," www.medievalgenealogy.org.uk/cal/medcal.shtml. Accessed between 2015-2018.

Plaintiff	Defendant	Plea	Legal Position	Outcome	Unique legal circumstances	Justice	Record	Court	Pages
Abbot of Cum Hir	Peter Corbet	Claims disseised of six acres of Welsh land (<i>terre Walensis</i>) in Hopton	Novel Disseisin: Claims Peter Corbet unjustly deprived him of his free tenement, thus disseising him and his church. Puts himself on the assize. Peter argues that the Abbot was never in seisin so could not be disseised.	The Abbot could not deny this - he was a newly appointed abbot - and is to be amerced		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	288-289
Abbot of Cum Hir	Peter Corbet	Claims six acres of land, with appurtenances, in Hopton	Abbot claims disseised unjustly, requests inquiry			Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	281
Adam de Montgomery	Gruffydd ap Gwynwyn		Plea of land	Appoints Gruffydd du Lee to represent him		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	289
Adam ab Ithennard & his brother Madog and Geoffrey s. Hugh his brother Philip	Abbot of Valle Crucis		Plea of land	Day given morrow of St. Hilary, 01/14/1280, at Abergavenny		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	289
Adam ab Ithennard & his brother Madog and Geoffrey s. Hugh his brother Philip	Abbot of Valle Crucis	Claims by writ certain lands & tenements in Aberceiriog	Plea of land	Adam, Madog, Geoffry, and Philip do not appear & they and their pledges to be amerced		Walter de Hopton et al	Abergavenny 8Edward1 M21	1280 01/14 Abergavenny 8Edward1 morrow of St. Hilary	284
Adam of Montgomery	Gruffydd ap Gwynwyn	Right to whole of Arwystli	Right of inheritance: Great-grandfather Hywel ab Ieual in seisin @ death. Hywel ab Ieual to Amice d/h to Philip s/h to Adam s/h	Adam withdrew writ	<i>Secundum leges et consuetudines Wallensicas</i>	Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M2	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	235
Adam de Montgomery, lorwerth ab lorwerth & Gruffydd ap David	Gruffydd ap Gwynwyn & his son Owain	Claim the whole of Arwystli, with appurtenances	Right of inheritance: Hywel ab Ieual, ancestor of Adam, lorwerth, and Gruffydd, was seised during the reign of King John. From Hywel to lorwerth, Hywel & Amice s&d/h. From lorwerth ap Hywel to lorwerth ab lorwerth, plaintiff & s/h. From Hywel ap Hywel to David s/h. From David to Gruffydd ap David, plaintiff & s/h. From Amice d. Hywel to Philip s/h. From Philip to Adam de Montgomery, plaintiff & s/h. Gruffydd & Owain respond & deny the right and ask judgement of Adam, lorwerth & Gruffydd and claim that the whole of Arwystli <i>coniuinctum cum uterque predictorum de eadem terra de Arwystly scilicet suum separate</i> .	Adam & the others cannot deny Gruffydd & Owain's claim & are amerced.		Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 7Edward1 M14	1279 01/14 Oswestry morrow of St. Hilary	263
Adam de Montgomery and lorwerth ab lorwerth & Gruffydd ap David, his parceners	Gruffydd ap Gwynwyn	Claim "certain lands and tenements" in Arwystli		Gruffydd ap Gwynwyn does not appear. It is testified that he had been summoned. Judgement to resume at St. Michael Church between Ewys and Abergavenny Sunday, three weeks from the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, 02/23/1279		Walter de Hopton et al	Outside of Hay 7Edward1 M15d	1279 02/05 Outside of Hay 7Edward1 Sunday after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin	278

Adam de Montgomery and Iorwerth ab Iorwerth & Gruffydd ap David, his parcellers	Owain ap Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn	Claim "certain lands and tenements" in Arwystli		Owain ap Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn does not appear. It is testified that he had been summoned. Judgement to resume at St. Michael Church between Ewys and Abergavenny Sunday, three weeks from the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, 02/23/1279		Walter de Hopton et al	Outside of Hay 7Edward1 M15d	1279 02/05 Outside of Hay 7Edward1 Sunday after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin	278
Adam de Montgomery	Owain ap Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn	Claims the whole land of Arwystli	Adam claims that his ancestor Hywel was seized in the time of John1. From Hywel to Amice d/h and from Amice to Philip s/h, and finally from Philip to Adam s/h. Owain denies the right and argues that Hywel had two sons, Owain & Gruffydd who have issue still living, and being male are "nearer in blood than the issue of a woman". Asks judgement of if he ought to answer Adam, "who comes from the female issue, without those of the male, who are alive". Adam argues that according to Welsh law women are not silenced for the sake of male heirs. Owain abandons his argument and warrents his father Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn. Adam responds that Owain cannot call anyone to warrent and seeks a judgement. Owain argues for warrent and also seeks a judgement.	Day given to hear judgement a month from Easter, 05/02/1280. Owain comes and calls his father Gruffydd to warrant. A day is given a week from St. John the Baptist, 07/01/1279, at Montgomery	Debate over inheritance through the female line - Adam de Montgomery arguing according to Welsh law, Owain ap Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn according to English law.	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M18	1279 05/10 Montgomery 7Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	275
Adam de Montgomery	Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn & his son Owain	Essoin	Plea of Land	Essoin by James, servant of Adam de Montgomery. Given day on the morrow of the Close of Easter, 04/29/1280, at Montgomery. Owain ap Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn challenges the essoin because the essoin was not impeded by the great flood of water inundating the stream and the like, according to Welsh law	<i>secundum legem Walensiam</i>	Walter de Hopton et al	St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 M16	1279 09/24 St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 Sunday after St. Matthew	276
Adam de Montgomery	Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn & his son Owain			Day given three weeks from St. Martin, 12/02/1279		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7-8Edward1 M24	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7-8Edward1 A week from Michaelmas	283

Adam de Montgomery	Gruffydd ab Owain	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Adam de Breilaw	Walter de Hopton et al	[Montgomery?] 8Edward1 M25d	1279 12/02 [Montgomery?] 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin (or possibly on the morrow of St. Hilary, 01/14/1280, at Abergavenny - record unclear)	Z98
Adam de Montgomery, represented by his attorney, and Llywelyn ab Ieuan & Hywel ab Ieuan	Owain ap Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn	Claim the whole of Anwylst, with appurtenances	Right of Inheritance: Their ancestor Hywel ab Ieuf was seized. From Hywel to Owain s/h & Amice d/h. From Owain to Ieuan s/h and from Ieuan to Llywelyn & Hywel, plaintiffs. From Amice to Philip s/h and from Philip to Adam, plaintiff, s/h. Owain denies right and calls to warrant Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn. Asks judgement whether he holds these lands by Marcher Barony (<i>per baronium de marchia</i>). If so, he should answer without the King's writ, as Adam brought the case.	Day given coram rege three weeks from Easter, 05/12/1277. Parties come again on the morrow of St. John the Baptist, 07/01/1280. Another day given at Bulth a fortnight from St. John, 07/08/1280.	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M15d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	Z80
Angharad d. Owain	King Edward	Claims the whole land of Cydwain	Right of Inheritance: Owain ap Maredudd seized @ death, Owain ap Maredudd to Angharad d/h, occupied immediately by Llywelyn ap Gruffydd, Prince of Wales after Owain's death, and held by him until ejected by the King's power	Day given coram rege a month from Easter, 05/12/1277. Angharad appoints Sir Walter de Pedwardin, her husband, or Peter de Pedwardine in her place	Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M3	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	Z41-42
Angharad d. Owain	King Edward, Bailiwick held by Sir Payn de Chaworth & Lewis ap Gruffydd	Claims the commote of Anhunio	Right of Dower: Angharad seized by her late husband Owain ap Maredudd until she was ejected by the King's power	Day given coram rege a month from Easter, 05/12/1278. Angharad appoints Sir Walter de Pedwardin, her husband, or Peter de Pedwardine in her place	Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M3	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	Z41-42
Angharad d. Owain	King Edward	Claims the manor of Balaithlon and vills of Dolforwyn and Aberbechan	Right of Entry: Lands were held by Emma in gift of her father Owain, taken by Llywelyn ap Gruffydd, Prince of Wales and held until last year when he was ejected by the King's power	Day given coram rege a month from Easter, 05/12/1278. Angharad appoints Sir Walter de Pedwardin, her husband, or Peter de Pedwardine in her place	Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M3	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	Z41-42
Angharad d. Owain & Walter de Pedwardine her husband	King Edward William, clerk of Sir Roger de Mols & King's steward at Cardigan appeared on his behalf	Claim wardship of Llywelyn ab Owain, Angharad's son by previous husband Owain ap Maredudd, and his lands	Right of Inheritance: Maredudd ab Robert seized at time of peace. To Owain s/h, to Gruffydd b/h, to Madog s/h, and to Owain ap Madog s/h. "And from Madog to this Owain (Owain ap Madog), as son and heir, and to Angharad who now claim"	Because of time constraints, the Justices could not fully agree, day given <i>coram legem</i> a month from Easter, 05/17/1278	Sir Walter de Hopton & Hywel ab Meurig	Bulth 6Edward1 M3d	1278 04/08 Bulth 6Edward1 Friday before Palm Sunday	Z52
Angharad d. Owain & Walter de Pedwardine her husband & her son Owain ap Madog, by her first husband Madog ap Owain	King Edward		Right of Inheritance: Maredudd ab Robert seized at time of peace. To Owain s/h, to Gruffydd b/h, to Madog s/h, and to Owain ap Madog s/h. "And from Madog to this Owain (Owain ap Madog), as son and heir, and to Angharad who now claim"		Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M11	1278 05/17 Westminister Concerning Wales & the Marches 6Edward1 month from Easter	Z56

Angharad d. Owain & Walter de Pedwardine her husband	King Edward, represented by Bogo de Knovill	Claim three vills of Dolforwyn, Bahathion, and Aberbechan	Right of inheritance: Angharad enticed by her father Owain and in full seisin until Llywelyn, Prince of Wales, ejected her by force. Bogo de Knovill answers for the King that Owain died seised and the property was immediately taken by Llywelyn, so Angharad never had seisin. Walter & Angharad maintain her seisin and argue also that Bahathion had been held as dower by Owain's mother Julia, but had been returned to Owain and then enfeoffed to Angharad. Julia was then granted the vill to hold for Angharad's life and to revert to Angharad upon Julia's death.	Sent to the king a month from Michaelmas, 8Edward1, 10/30/1278. Changed to three weeks from Easter after references to Roger de Mortimer, Bogo de Knovill, and Walter & Angharad Pedwardine	Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M9d	1278 07/22 Oswestry 6Edward1 Friday before St. James the Apostle	237
Angharad d. Owain & Walter de Pedwardine her husband & her son Owain ap Madog, by her first husband Madog ap Owain	King Edward	Claim the land of Cydwain	Right of inheritance: Maredudd ab Robert seized at time of peace. To Owain s/h, to Gruffydd b/h, to Madog s/h, and to Owain ap Madog s/h. "And from Madog to this Owain (Owain ap Madog), as son and heir, and to Angharad who now claim"		Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M11	1278 07/22 Oswestry 6Edward1 Friday before St. James the Apostle	259
William(?) Should be Walter) de Pedwardine & his wife Angharad	Edward I, represented by Bogo de Knovill & Sir Roger Mortimer	Claim the cantref of Cydwain, with appurtenances, except the vills of Dolforwyn, Bahathion, and Aberbechan and except one carucate of land, with appurtenances, in Cydwain	Right of inheritance: Angharad's father Owain ap Maredudd was seized at death. When he died Llywelyn, Prince of Wales, immediately unjustly took the land, to Angharad's damage as d/h. He held the land until it was taken by the King by force and power in the war. Mortimer & de Knovill come and deny right. They argue that according to Welsh law Angharad had a year and a day to bring her case. They argue that when Walter & Angharad brought a claim for the previously mentioned three vills they were asked if they would like to sue for the whole of the land and they said no. Angharad & Walter counter that they it was not time that prevented their prosecution of the suit but the fact that they were making their appeal to the king "from parliament to parliament." Put themselves on the King's record.	Day given three weeks from Easter, 05/12/1280. Welsh law applied by the representatives of King Edward I but Angharad & Walter argue that law has not been violated. Difficulties of pursuing a case over several years.	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M22	1279 12/09 Montgomery 8Edward1 Saturday after St. Nicholas	286-287
Walter de Pedwardine & his wife Angharad	Roger Mortimer	Claim the <i>Leyrwyrtom</i> (leirwite = fine for premarital sex) of the whole cantref of Cydwain, which is worth 30s a year	Right of Entry: Granted to Angharad by her father Owain, who was seized as lord of the cantref of Cydwain at his death. When he died Llywelyn, Prince of Wales, immediately unjustly held the cantref. He held the land until it was taken by the King by force and power in the war. Angharad & Walter continued to have seisin of this right until they were ejected by Roger Mortimer. Roger denies force and wrong. He argues that the King gave him the cantref by charter. The land was put into his hands by Bogo de Knovill, by the King's writ, and de Knovill is present and confirms this. Angharad & Walter counter that they were in good seisin when he disposed them. "they were in good seisin by a certain fermor of theirs the said leirwite, which fermor levied the returns of his ferm to their use, in peace, for three weeks before Roger claimed seisin thereof."	Court stated that they could not rule without the King because of his involvement. Day given three weeks from Easter, 05/12/1280	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M22d	1279 12/09 Montgomery 8Edward1 Saturday after St. Nicholas	287-288

Adam Woodcock, Philip Selling, John Pott, John Knott, Macy Talor, John Conyn, Miles Wroth, Peter Dyer, William Sais, Ieuan Felin (?), Philip Cadock, William of Ewys, John Spenser Robert Mose, Richard Wall, and Robert Wroth to be amerced	By the record of Hywel ap Meurig, royal Justice	Were pledges for Meurig ap David and did not pay the fine they were bound to	Adam Woodcock, Philip Selling, John Pott, John Knott, Macy Talor, John Conyn, Miles Wroth, Peter Dyer, William Sais, Ieuan Felin (?), Philip Cadock, William of Ewys, John Spenser Robert Mose, Richard Wall, and Robert Wroth to be amerced		Walter de Hopton et al	St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 M16	1279 09/24 St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 M16 Sunday after St. Matthew	276
Bartholemew de Mora			Appoints Robert de Woodhill or Stephen de Grendon his attorneys		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M18	1279 05/10 Montgomery 7Edward1 Close of the morrow of the Close of Easter	270-271
Bartholemew de Mora	Morgan ap Maredudd	Plea of land	Essoin by Stephen de Grendon. Given day on the morrow of the Close of Easter, 04/29/280. Bailiff of the Earl of Gloucester challenges this essoin on account of the liberty of Glamorgan		Walter de Hopton et al	St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 M16	1279 09/24 St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 Sunday after St. Matthew	278
Bartholemew de Mora	Morgan ap Maredudd	Plea of land: The bailiff of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester comes and argues that since the land is within the Earl's liberty of Liebenydd the summonses should be made by his bailiffs. Morgan argues that the land is not within that liberty	Essoin by Robert de Woodhill.		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M24d	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7Edward1 A week from Michaelmas	294
Bartholemew de Mora, represented by his attorney Stephen de Crandon	Morgan ap Maredudd	Plea of land	Essoin by John Brun		Walter de Hopton et al	[Montgomery?] 8Edward1 M25d	1279 12/02 [Montgomery?] 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	298
Bartholemew de Mora, represented by his attorney Robert de Woodhill	Morgan ap Maredudd	Plea of land	Essoin by John Galebat		Walter de Hopton et al	[Montgomery?] 8Edward1 M25d	1279 12/02 [Montgomery?] 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	298
[] "his son" Most likely Bartholomew de Mora	Gruffydd Sais	Plea of land	Essoin by Richard de Boulers		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 Close of the morrow of the Close of Easter	283
Bartholemew de Mora	Morgan ap Maredudd	Plea of land	Essoin by William		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 Close of the morrow of the Close of Easter	283
David ap Gruffydd ab Owain	Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn	By Right	Compromise - David gives 1m to pay for license of compromise by pledge of William clerk of Oswestry, Gruffydd acknowledges the tenement to be David's by right, he remits and quitclaims to David & his heirs for ever. David does homage to Gruffydd in court		Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M2d	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	243
Emma of Bromfield	Llywelyn ap Gruffydd Vychan of Bromfield	Right of Seisin: Seisin had been granted by Llywelyn before King's Justices Roger de Seyton, Ralph de Hengiam, and Hywel ap Meurig at Worcester, never restored	Llywelyn comes and restores tenements to Emma so that she has seisin. Llywelyn amerced because he did not restore before		Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M2d	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	256

Emma, widow of Gruffydd ap Madog	Margaret, widow of Madog Vychan ap Gruffydd	Claims the manor of Eyton, with appurtenances	Right of Dower: Gruffydd, her late husband, assigned her the manor as dower and put her in full seisin in his life and after his death. Lost land when occupied by Llywelyn, Prince of Wales during the war, who bestowed it upon Madog, Margaret's husband, who enfeoffed her of it as dower	Margaret acknowledges that manor is Emma's by right and restores it to her with quitclaim. Emma the granted the manor to Margaret at a term for the whole of Emma's life in exchange for 10m annually, 5m at Michaelmas & 5m at Easter, in Overton. Any default on Margaret's part returns the land to Emma, and if Margaret dies first it returns to Emma	Ralph de Fremingham & Walter de Hopton	St. Asaph 6Edward1 M6	1277 11/25 St. Asaph 6Edward1 Sunday after St. Catherine the Virgin	235
Emma, widow of Gruffydd ap Madog	King Edward	Claims the manor of Overton, Maelorsaesneg	Right of Dower: Gruffydd, her late husband, assigned her the manor as dower and put her in full seisin in his life and after his death. Lost land when occupied by Llywelyn, Prince of Wales during the war. Previous requests to the king led to justice of Chester making inquiries.	Justices agreed to take the King's will on the premises because no one could produce evidence against Emma's claim. Roger LeStrange is ordered to return the land to Emma's seisin	Ralph de Fremingham & Walter de Hopton	St. Asaph 6Edward1 M7	1277 11/25 St. Asaph 6Edward1 Sunday after St. Catherine the Virgin	267
Emma, widow of Gruffydd ap Madog	Margaret, widow of Madog Vychan ap Gruffydd	Claims the manor of Eyton, with appurtenances	Right of Dower: Gruffydd, her late husband, assigned her the manor as dower and put her in full seisin in his life and after his death. Lost land when occupied by Llywelyn, Prince of Wales during the war, who bestowed it upon Madog, Margaret's husband, who enfeoffed her of it as dower	Margaret acknowledges that Emma is in full seisin by dower, but says that Emma, of her own free will in time of peace, restored the manor to Madog & renitted and quitclaimed it. Put upon the country & jury because, in Wales, feoffment & pleas are made without charter or writing - "nevertheless, they are held of such charters and quitclaims: in those parts when parties agree"	Ralph de Fremingham & Walter de Hopton	St. Asaph 6Edward1 M7	1277 11/25 St. Asaph 6Edward1 Sunday after St. Catherine the Virgin	275-276
Elion Llwyd & Rhydderch kauernethy	Roger Impias		Murder: Appeal Roger of the death of Owain Foel, their brother, killed in the town of Oswestry against the King's peace. Roger denies felony and death and anything against the King's peace. For good & ill puts himself upon the country.	Jury of twelve say that Roger is not guilty of said death	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M25	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7Edward1 A week from Michaelmas	286
Elizabeth, widow of Henry de Penbridge	Rhys ap Rosser		Plea of Land: Rhys ap Rosser tenant	Jury put in respite to a week from St. Peter ad Vincula, 08/08/1278 at the Church of St. Michael at Brilley for lack of jurors. Sheriff of Hereford & bailiffs of Brecon, Bulth, and Efael ordered to call new jury	Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M9	1278 07/22 Oswestry 6Edward1 Friday before St. James the Apostle	289
Elizabeth, widow of Henry de Penbridge	Rhys ap Rosser	Claims the lands of Boughrood and Trewern, with appurtenances	Right of Free Marriage: Given by her father Godfrey de Gamage at the church door, confirmed by charter. She held seisin by the grant and feoffment until ejected by the force & power of the Welsh. Rhys counters that Elizabeth was never in seisin. They put themselves on the country.	Inquiry granted, then transferred to coroner regere a month from Easter, 05/17/1278, because of a lack of jurors. Jurors come a week from St. Peter ad Vincula, 08/08/1278, in the church of St. Michael in Efael and say on their oath that Godfrey de Gamage was seized and did did grant the barony to Elizabeth and her husband in free marriage and that Henry and Elizabeth were in seisin more than twelve years before the and was occupied by the Welsh, whereupon Rhys claimed the land as right from Llywelyn, Prince of Wales. Elizabeth shall recover seisin and Rhys annerced.	Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M11d	1278 07/24 Oswestry 6Edward1 A Month from St. John the Baptist	287
Eva ap Roger ab Ion	Madog ap Llywelyn of Cynlith & his brother Gruffydd	Claims the whole of a tenement in Llanforda that belonged to David, father of Madog & Gruffydd	Right of Enfeoffment or inheritance: Land seized by David, father of Madog & Gruffydd(?) David sold and enfeoffed the land to Adam de Chetwynd & Richard clerk. Adam enfeoffed Eva, who was seized 12 years, then forcefully ejected by Madog	Compromise - Madog ap Llywelyn and Gruffydd acknowledged Eva's right; remit & quitclaim the same to Eva & her heirs for ever. Eva pays them 1m of silver	Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M2	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	255-256

Executors of the late John Briton, formerly Bishop of Hereford	Master Thomas de Cantilupe and Peter de Monte Forti			Bailiff of Abergavenny ordered to distraint by all lands and chattels, 24 who were supposed to appear to make the inquisition in the case		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7-8Edward1 M24	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7-8Edward1 A Michaelmas	293
Fulk fitz Warin	William ap Madog & his brothers		Plea of Land	Fulk appoints John ap Madog or Kynewreck ab Iorwerth to represent him		Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 7Edward1 M14	1279 01/14 Oswestry morrow of St. Hilary	261-262
Fulk fitz Warin	William ap Madog & his brother Adam	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Adam de Hodinet		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M24d	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7Edward1 A Michaelmas	294
Gregory de Genevill	John Tregoz	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Richard de Gyros		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1	282
Matilda, wife of Gregory de Genevill	John Tregoz	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by William s. Michael		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1	282
Gruffydd ab Einion & his brothers Maredudd, Einion, Owain, Hywel, and David	Llywelyn ap Gruffydd Madog and his brother Owain	Claims against Llywelyn: Land in Llangollen Fechan, Ystwenant, Llwyrthdr , Hafodwen, and Dolwen Claims against Owain: Land in Nancennin, Tregierlog, and Nantyr	Right of Inheritance: Einion ap Gruffydd seized @ death, Einion ap Gruffydd to Gruffydd & his brothers s/h			Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M2d	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	238
Gruffydd ab Einion & his brothers Maredudd, Einion, Owain, Hywel, and David	Llywelyn Vychan, his brother Owain, and their mother Emma	Claims the villis of Nancennin, Tregierlog, Nantyr, Llangollen Fechan, Ysgwenant, Dolwen, Hafodwen, and Llwyrthdr	Right of Inheritance: Einion ap Gruffydd seized @ death. Should go to Gruffydd & his brothers as s/h. Llywelyn Vychan is holding Tregierlog, Nantyr, Llangollen Fechan, and Ysgwenant. Owain his brother holds Nancennin, and Emma their mother holds Dolwen, Hafodwen, and Llwyrthdr. Owain, representing himself and his brother Llywelyn Vychan, argues that they should not answer to Gruffydd. Argues that Einion was a bastard and a Cistercian and thus his sons have no claim. Gruffydd & brothers respond that Einion died seized & lawfully married to their mother, and held the lands as his hereditary right during his lifetime from the king in chief and the lords of Wales. Gruffydd & brothers his nearest heirs. He argues that his father's bastardy and service in a monastery should not injure their claim. Owain claims recourse to Welsh law of cyfraith. Gruffydd & his brothers claim the cases (need?) not be heard according to Welsh law. Emma comes and verifies that she holds Dolwen. Hafodwen & Llwyrthdr as a grant from Gruffydd ap Madog, her late husband, and the father of Llywelyn Vychan & Owain. She warrants her sons and they warrant her.	Day given on the morrow of Michaelmas, 09/30/1278, at Oswestry. The parties appeared before Edward I on the morrow of St. Hilary in 7Edward1, 01/14/1279. After further arguments about the application of Welsh law a day given a month from Easter coram Rege, 05/02/1279, Edward unable to attend, so further day given three weeks from Michaelmas, 10/20/1279	Owain & Llywelyn have right because Einion a bastard secundum legem Walensiam aliquam hereditatem per descensum patris non debent optinere and Einion religionem intravit in ordinem Cisterciensem et ibidem professionem fecit Owain & Llywelyn claim recourse to secundum quod lex Walensia que vocatur Keueyrth desiderat. Gruffydd et al argue non est illa lex Walensia que vocatur Keueyrth in isto casu observando in judgement on morrow of St. Hilary Owain & Llywelyn ask suas defensiones habere per legem Walensiam qui vocatur Keurth eis et omnibus Walensicis per dominum Regem concessam et ne quis intramittat se ad aliquod iudicium dandum vel facendum super terris vel tenementis suis predictis per eundem Griffinum et fratres suos petitis cum non vocatur Keurth petunt inde pacem dominini Regis. Et quia videtur Iusticiariis domini regis per ipsos non esse facturi ad interpretandum predictam compositionem pacis per	Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M11	1278 07/22 Oswestry 6Edward1 A Month from St. John the Baptist	256-257

Gruffydd ab Einion & his brothers Maredudd, Einion, Owain, Hywel, and David	Owain ap Gruffydd ap Madoe, brother of Llywelyn Vychan	Claim the vill of Nancennin, with appurtenances	Assize to make recognition of whether Einion ap Gruffydd, father of Gruffydd and his brothers, was seized @ death. They claim he was, Owain claims he was not. He argues that Einion ap Gruffydd only held the land for his lifetime and that his own father Gruffydd was seized of the vill long before Einion and puts himself on the country of Wales. Gruffydd and his brothers put themselves on the assize.		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M28	1280 10/06 Montgomery 8Edward1 week from Michaelmas	305
Gruffydd ab Einion & his brothers Maredudd, Einion, Owain, Hywel, and David	Llywelyn Vychan, brother of Owain ap Gruffydd ap Madoe		Plea of land	Llywelyn Vychan does not appear, but was summoned. Judgement to resume Wednesday after St. Andrew the Apostle, 12/04/1280, in Montgomery	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M28	1280 10/06 Montgomery 8Edward1 week from Michaelmas	305
Gruffydd ab Einion & his brothers Maredudd, Einion, Owain, Hywel, and David	Llywelyn Vychan		Plea of land	Day given the morrow of St. Hilary, 01/14/1281, in Montgomery	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M30	1280 12/04 Montgomery 9Edward1 Wednesday after St. Andrew the Apostle	308
Gruffydd ab Einion & his brothers Maredudd, Einion, Owain, Hywel, and David	Llywelyn Vychan	Claim the vill of Tregerieg, Nantyr, Helodwen, Dolwen, Lwythder, Ysgwenant, and Liangolen Fechan, with appurtenances	Right of inheritance: Einion ap Gruffydd seized [at death]. Llywelyn requests a right and truthful inquiry.	A day given Friday after Close of Easter, 04/25/1281. Llywelyn puts forward a king's writ to send the case to the <i>curiam rege</i> at Westminster a month from Easter, 05/13/1281	Walter de Hopton et al	Bridge of Dulas, near Hay 9Edward1 M33d	1281 04/21 Bridge of Dulas, near Hay 9Edward1 morrow of the morrow of the Close of Easter	318
Gruffydd ab Einion & his brothers Maredudd, Einion, Owain, Hywel, and David	Owain ap Gruffydd ap Madoe	Lands & tenements in Wales		Day given a month from Easter, 05/13/1281	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M35	1281 04/25 Montgomery 9Edward1 Friday after the Close of Easter	320
Gruffydd ab Einion & his brothers Maredudd, Einion, Owain, Hywel, and David	Llywelyn Vychan		Plea of land	Day given at request of both parties. Montgomery on the morrow of St. James, 07/26/1281	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M36	1281 06/15 Montgomery 9Edward1 Week from Trinity	325
Gruffydd ab Einion & his brothers Maredudd, Einion, Owain, Hywel, and David	Llywelyn Vychan		Plea of land	Day given a week from Michaelmas, 10/06/1281, at Montgomery	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M38	1281 07/26 Montgomery 9Edward1 morrow of St. James the Apostle	330
Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester & Hertford	Morgan ap Maredudd		Plea of land	By the King's writ appoints John H as his attorney in this matter	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M18	1279 05/10 Montgomery 7Edward1 morrow of the morrow of the Close of Easter	270-271
Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester & Hertford		Claims all the liberties of the land and tenements in parts of the Marches and Wales		By the Chancellor's licence appoints Robert le Veil or Richard Lonedrem as his attorneys	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M18	1279 05/10 Montgomery 7Edward1 morrow of the morrow of the Close of Easter	270-271

Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester & Hertford	Morgan ap Maredudd	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Richard s. William. Given day on the morrow of the Close of Easter, 04/29/1280, at Montgomery	Walter de Hopton et al	St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 M16	1279 09/24 St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 Sunday after St. Matthew	Z54-255
Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester	Morgan ap Maredudd		Plea of land	The Earl appoints Richard s. Humphrey to represent him	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7-8Edward1 M24	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7-8Edward1 A Michaelmas	Z93
Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester & Hertford	Morgan ap Maredudd	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by John de Bath	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M24d	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7Edward1 A	Z94
Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester	Morgan ap Maredudd		Plea of land by the King's writ	Appoints Richard Lonedrem or Gronw Ddu ap Yssik	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	Z89
Gilbert de Clare, by his attorney []	Morgan ap Maredudd	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Richard s. Richard	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	Z83
Gilbert de Clare, by his other attorney []	Morgan ap Maredudd	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by John s. Robert	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	Z83
Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn	Owain & Maredudd	Owain & Maredudd have changed from being Gruffydd's men to the King's men, to Gruffydd's injury Maredudd argues that he was always the King's man Compromise requested but inquiry into whether the ancestors of Owain & Maredudd were adherents to King when conquered by Gruffydd	Charter: Maredudd produces charter of King Henry II	Jury swore that Owain & Maredudd's ancestors were adherents of Llywelyn, Prince of Wales @ that time enemy of the King. Owain & Maredudd shall do homage to Gruffydd and be indentured to him, the brothers at mercy	Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M2	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	Z56
Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn	Llywelyn, Prince of Wales		Plea of Land:	Llywelyn does not appear and made default previously. Ordered, through his attorneys Adam ap Maredudd & Gruffydd Vychan, to appear on the morrow of Michaelmas, 09/30/1278.	Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M11d	1278 07/22 Oswestry 6Edward1 A Month from St. John the Baptist	Z73
Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn	Llywelyn, Prince of Wales		Plea of Land:	Llywelyn does not appear and made default previously. Ordered, through his attorneys Adam ap Maredudd & Gruffydd Vychan, to appear on the morrow of Michaelmas, 09/30/1278.	Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M11d	1278 07/22 Oswestry 6Edward1 A Month from St. John the Baptist	Z56-257
Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn		Concerning vills of Bryndrinio, Rhiwagor, and half of Maeselyn		At the King's order handed over the vills to the three sons of Madoq ap Rhydderch, keeping for himself right & claims etc	Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 7Edward1 M13	1279 01/14 Oswestry morrow of St. Hilary	Z68

Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn	Concerning the land of Trefolan in Deudwr		Memorandum that Gruffydd handed over the land by the King's order to Hywel ap Cadwgan		Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 7Edward1 M13	1279 01/14 Oswestry morrow of St. Hilary	273
Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn	Concerning the fourth part of Dethenydd, the fourth part of Doedrefcastell, the fourth part of Bronfelen and Belan, all in Arwystli		At the King's order handed over a fourth part of these lands to Llywelyn ap David, keeping for himself right & claims etc		Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 7Edward1 M13	1279 01/14 Oswestry morrow of St. Hilary	269-270
Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn & his son Owain	Essoin	Adam de Montgomery	Complaint. Gruffydd & Owain call Adam to warrant		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M24d	1279 07/01 Montgomery 7Edward1 A week from St. John the Baptist	293
Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn & his son Owain, Robert de Quixhill Perrot, Richard Endego, William s. Ralph, John Prouting, Macy s. Peter, Henry Parmenter, John s. Ralph, Geoffrey Clement, Adam Herbert, Walter s. Henry, and Philip s. Henry			They said they do not make common cause with other people in the town of Abergavenny in prosecuting offenses and injuries.		Walter de Hopton et al	St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 M16	1279 09/24 St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 Sunday after St. Matthew	260
Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn	Claims the thirteen vills between the Rhw & the Lugg	Edward I, represented by Bogo de Knovill & Sir Roger Mortimer	Right of inheritance: His father Gwenwynwyn seized during H3. From him right descended to Gruffydd s/h, de Knovill & Mortimer argue that according to Welsh law Gruffydd had a year and a day to bring his case, but remained silent. Gruffydd responds that he appeared before the judges before and was working on his plea from parliament to parliament. They counter that according to the law of Wales the petition should be excluded. Gruffydd says that he has been in the process of appealing to the King & puts himself upon the King's record.	Day given three weeks from Easter, 05/12/1280 Gruffydd argues that the law of Wales, called Cyfraith Hywel, should not harm the justice of the King.	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M22	1279 12/09 Montgomery 8Edward1 Saturday after St. Nicholas	285-286
Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn	Essoin	Adam de Montgomery	Plea of land	Essoin by Richard clerk	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M21d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	284
Geoffrey ap Hwfa	Claims certain lands and tenements in Nanheudwy	Adam ab ithenard, his brother Madog, and the Abbot of Valle Crucis	Right of inheritance: Hwfa ab ithenard seized @ death, Hwfa ab ithenard to Geoffrey ap Hwfa s/h	Llywelyn Vychan, lord of that fee in Nanheudwy comes and restores the whole as belonging to him by hereditary right, must give seisin to Geoffrey by Saturday or case will continue	Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M2d	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	272
Gruffydd & Iorwerth of Arwystli	Claim of land in Arwystli	Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn & his son Owain	Gruffydd & Iorwerth come and withdraw their claim.	Gruffydd & Iorwerth and their pledges, Owain ap Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn and Walter de Aston to be amerced.	Walter de Hopton et al	St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 M16	1279 09/24 St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 Sunday after St. Matthew	269

Gruffydd ap Maredudd, his brother Cynan, and nephew Llywelyn	Edward I	Claim the two commotes of Gneu'r Glyn and Creuddlyn	<p>Rights of Inheritance: Gruffydd & Cynan's father Maredudd ap Owain was seized of Creuddlyn until Wales. Cynan was seized of Gneu'r Glyn until he was ejected by the same. Bogo de Knowll comes for the King and says that the when Edward's army took those and back from Llywelyn, Prince of Wales, he found the commotes seized by Rhys Vychan ap Rhys ap Maelgwn and Rhys did homage to the King, and Gruffydd, Cynan & Llywelyn were present and did not reclaim anything. When Rhys Maelgwn left the King's peace he took the commotes back into his hands and Rhys Vychan was disinherited. Gruffydd, Cynan & Llywelyn did not claim the land at the time of the disinheritance. Gruffydd, Cynan & Llywelyn counter that they wanted and tried to prosecute their right when Rhys Vychan did homage to the King. They also argue that Rhys Vychan is a bastard son of Rhys Maelgwn by a harlot and disinherited. Bogo de Knowll argues that Rhys was neither a bastard nor disinherited. Gruffydd, Cynan & Llywelyn, by their attorney, put themselves on the King's record by reiterating their claim.</p>	Day given <i>coram rege</i> a month from Easter, 05/21/1280.		Question of whether a bastard can inherit	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M19	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	278-279
Gruffydd Saes	Peter Corbet		Plea of land	Day given at request of both parties. Montgomery, the morrow of the Close of Easter, 04/29/1280			Walter de Hopton et al	Abergavenny 8Edward1 M21	1280 01/14 Abergavenny 8Edward1 morrow of St. Hilary	283
Gruffydd Saes	Peter Corbet & his son Peter	Claims certain lands and tenements in Hem	Writ of Disseisin: Claims Peter (father) unjustly dispossessed him and asks for inquiry. Peter Corbet comes for himself and his son and argues that he should not answer without a writ because he holds the land by Marcher Barony	Gruffydd cannot deny barony and is to be amerced. He may obtain a writ to continue the case	Barony		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M27d	1280 06/25 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of St. John the Baptist	303-304
Henry de Bray, Steward of Abergavenny	Burgesses of Abergavenny		Henry complains that he had the King's permission to sell underwood in the wood of Moelfanau and explained this to the burgesses "expressly prohibiting" them from selling the wood elsewhere during the King's sale in that wood. The burgesses sold wood at their own will and in contempt of the King & to his damage. The burgesses argue that they are of "free condition" and no prohibition could stop them from selling or buying at their will as freemen	Plan conference with the King and with the escheator and the steward. - Memorandum: steward told to cause them to make amends before him and through him			Walter de Hopton et al	St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 M17	1279 09/24 St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 Sunday after St. Matthew	263
Henry de Bray, Steward of Abergavenny	Burgesses of Abergavenny		Henry complains that when the city passed from George de Cantilupe to the King upon Cantilupe's death, he asked but did not receive aid and acknowledgement in the King's name by the burgesses of that city. Claims 100m damages to the King. The burgesses responded that "they are not accustomed to give aid to any keeper, except in the time of the lawful lord"	Plan conference with the King and with the escheator and the steward. - Memorandum: steward told to cause them to make amends before him and through him			Walter de Hopton et al	St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 M17	1279 09/24 St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 Sunday after St. Matthew	263-264

Hugh Turbervill	Margaret de Clifford	Essoin	Plea of covenant and trespass	Essoin by Roger de Pedwardin		Walter de Hopton et al	St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 M16	1279 09/24 St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 Sunday after St. Matthew	263
Heilyn ap Tudur ab Ednyfed	Gruffydd ab Iorwerth	Claims the land of Maenan in the commote of Rhos	Right of Inheritance & Entry: Heilyn's father Tudur held the land of Edward I by charter. Provides charter as evidence. Gruffydd ab Iorwerth says that he ought not to answer unless the king was present because he holds the land directly by the King's commission.	Charter was conditional that Tudur and his heirs remained faithful to the King, but Tudur withdrew from Edward I and followed Llywelyn, Prince of Wales during the war. It is decided that Heilyn should take nothing and is amerced for a false claim		Sir Reginald de Grey, Roger le Strange, Walter de Hopton, Hywel ap Meurig, & Gronw ap Heilyn	Rhuddlan 6Edward1 M12	1278 09/11 Rhuddlan 6Edward1 Sunday after Nativity of the Blessed Virgin	274
Henry ap Philip and William & Thomas his brothers	Robert ap Meurig and Cadwgan Cadwaladr & his brother William		Plea of Land	Appoints Philip ap Philip in their place		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M19d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	280
Isabella Mortimer	Anian, Bishop of St. Asaph	Claims the advowson of the church of Llanymynech		By the King's writ appoints Henry de Uppan as her attorney in this matter		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M18	1279 05/10 Montgomery 7Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	270-271
Isabella Mortimer, represented by her attorney	Anian, Bishop of St. Asaph	Claims the advowson of the church of Llanymynech		The bishop does not appear but was summoned. Judgement to resume at Montgomery a week from St. John the Baptist, 07/01/1279		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M18d	1279 05/10 Montgomery 7Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	270-271
Isabella Mortimer	Anian, Bishop of St. Asaph	Claims the church of Llanymynech	Plea of advowson			Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M25	1279 07/01 Montgomery 7Edward1 A week from St. John the Baptist	295
Isabella de Mortimer	Anian, Bishop of St. Asaph	Claims the advowson of the church of Llanymynech	Right of Dower: Isabella claims that the advowson was assigned to her by John fitz Alan, her late husband.	The Bishop does not appear but was summoned. Previously defaulted on the morrow of the Close of Easter, 05/10/1279. Resummoned. Judgement to resume coram rege three weeks from Michaelmas (this court session) for which he also did not appear. Day given to Isabella to hear judgement at Montgomery three weeks from Michaelmas, 10/1/1279. The Bishop does not appear. By her attorneys Isabella "instantly asks judgement on the several defaults of the Bishop." Decided that Isabella will recover seisin of advowson and the Bishop is to be amerced	Judgement made because one party defaulted on appearance multiple times - not based on actual rule of law	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M25	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7Edward1 A week from Michaelmas	296
Isabella Mortimer	Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Madoeg	Essoin	Plea of Trespass	Essoin by Hamo, clerk		Walter de Hopton et al	[Montgomery?] 8Edward1 M25d	1279 12/02 [Montgomery?] 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	297

John Giffard & his wife Matilda	Rhys ap Ychan		Plea of Land:	Appointed Adam de Scotwell, Thomas de Brinsfield, or Ralph de Crecy to represent them		Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 7Edward1 M13	1279 01/14 Oswestry morrow of St. Hilary	273
John Giffard & his wife Matilda, by their attorney (Adam de Scotwell, Thomas de Brinsfield, or Ralph de Crecy)	Rhys ap Ychan	Claim the Castle of Llandovery its vill, with appurtenances, except the commote of Hirfryn. Also claim the commote of Perfedd, with appurtenances	Right of Inheritance or Dower: Matilda's right, no details given	Rhys ap Ychan does not appear, attorney asks for judgement of default. Day given Sunday after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, 02/05/1279, at Hay, Rhys is ressumoned.		Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 7Edward1 M13	1279 01/14 Oswestry morrow of St. Hilary	278
John Giffard & Matilda his wife, represented by Matilda's attorney	Rhys Ychan	Claim the vill of Llandovery, with appurtenance except the castle, held by the King, and the commote of Hirfryn, held by John & Matilda	Plea of Inheritance: Walter de Clifford, Matilda's ancestor was seized in the time of Henry3. From Walter to Matilda as d/h. At some point Walter had handed custody to Rhys Ychan ap Rhys Gryg, grandfather of Rhys Ychan, the defendant. Rhys Ychan ap Rhys Gryg was bailiff for de Clifford but during the war he unjustly withheld the vill by force & power and occupied it until he died. To his son & after son's death to Rhys Ychan, defendant s/h. Rhys denies the right and argues that he does not hold these lands. Asks if he should answer if he is not "in tenure of those tenements". John & Matilda argue that by condition of his seisin made by the King he is a tenant. They call the king to warrant.	A day given coram regea fortnight from Michaelmas, 10/13/1279		Walter de Hopton et al	Outside of Hay 7Edward1 M15	1279 02/05 Outside of Hay 7Edward1 Sunday after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin	288-270
John Giffard & Matilda his wife, represented by Matilda's attorney	Rhys Ychan	Claim the commote of Perfedd, with appurtenances	Plea of Inheritance: Walter de Clifford, Matilda's ancestor was seized in the time of Richard1, until he was ejected by power and force by Hywel ap Maredudd, Rhys Ychan's ancestor. From Walter right descended to Walter s/h and from him to Matilda as d/h. Rhys comes and denies right, claiming that the land is his according to welsh law and that the King and Llywelyn had made compact that the Welsh people can defend their rights according to law & custom of Wales. John & Matilda argue that they hold the barony of the King, as Matilda's predecessor had, and argue that this particular case, since the King is in seisin, that the claim should be made according to common principles (ie not according to Welsh law)	Court stated that they could not rule without the King because of his involvement. Give a day coram domino rege a month from Easter, 05/02/1279. They appear and are again given a day fifteen days from St. Michael, 09/14/1279, to have their case heard before the king.	<i>secundum legem Walensicorum</i>	Walter de Hopton et al	Outside of Hay 7Edward1 M15	1279 02/05 Outside of Hay 7Edward1 Purification of the Blessed Virgin	288-270
John Giffard, represented by []ler	Morgan ap Maredudd	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Robert de Morton. Given day at Montgomery on the morrow of St. John the Baptist, 07/01/1279.		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M18d	1279 05/10 Montgomery morrow of the morrow of the Close of Easter	270-271
John Giffard, represented by William de Monte Acuto	Morgan ap Maredudd	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Richard s. William [Given day at Montgomery on the morrow of St. John the Baptist, 07/01/1279?]		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M18d	1279 05/10 Montgomery morrow of the morrow of the Close of Easter	270-271
John Giffard & Matilda his wife, represented by Matilda's attorney Robert Maynard	Morgan ap Maredudd	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by William Apine/the bee???		Walter de Hopton et al	St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 M16	1279 09/24 St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 Sunday after St. Matthew	278

John Giffard & Matilda his wife, represented by Matilda's attorney Ralph de la Ile	Morgan ap Maredudd	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by John Pynchard, [day given?] morrow of the Close of Easter, 04/29/1280, at Montgomery		Walter de Hopton et al	St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 M16	1279 09/24 St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward 1 Sunday after St. Matthew	288-239
Matilda, wife of John Giffard	Rhys Vychan	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Roger s. Richard. Rhys Vychan finds fault with the essoin because according to Welsh law the essoin does no (lie/run?)	<i>Et predictus Reus calumpniat essoniam eo quod secundum legem Walensiam nulla essonia facit</i>	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M24d	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7Edward1 a week from Michaelmas	283
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Rhys Vychan		Plea of land	Appoint Walter Page or Adam de Clue to represent them		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	289
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Rhys Vychan		Plea of land	Appoint Robert de Littleton or Richard de Polebury to represent them		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	289
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Morgan ap Maredudd		Plea of land	Appoint Robert de Littleton or Richard de Polebury to represent them		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	289
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Rhys Vychan	Claim the vill of Llandovery, with appurtenance except the castle, held by the king, and the commot Hirfryn except 2 parts, now held by John & Matilda	Right of inheritance: Matilda's ancestor Walter de Clifford was seized in H3. From Walter to Matilda d/h. Walter formally handed the land over to Rhys Vychan ap Rhys Gryg, grandfather to the defendant, as his baillif by Walter's delivery. During the war he retained the land as his own, by force and power. After his death his son Rhys Gryg continued to hold the land. Rhys Vychan his son still occupies the land unjustly. Rhys denies the right and says that the case should not be heard because the land is in Carmarthen and the case should be heard according to Welsh law and not according to English Common law or in the king's courts. John & Matilda claim that the land was held as a Marcher Barony (<i>Baroniam de Marchia</i>) and thus should not be tried under Welsh law but under English Common law.	Day given three weeks after Easter, 05/12/1280. In the presence of the king the justices say that the investigation [pertains to a community near the March?]. Day given at Bulth, Thursday before St. Peter ad Vincula, 07/25/1280. The court decides that the land is held as a barony from the king and therefore should be heard according to English law. John & Matilda, represented by her attorney, again stated their claim and argument for English Common law again. Rhys denies claim and argues that, if the case must be heard by English law, then John & Matilda must acquire a writ. They could not deny this and so must obtain a writ	<i>Rhys claims the land is in Carmarthen et cum fuerit inde pactandum semper in Cotiatum de Keymerchin solebat placitare et per legem Walensiam deduci et nullo modo per legem communem Anglie nec coram iusticiariis et hoc paratus est verificare per patriam Walensiam de Keymerthin et secundum quod curia consideraverit. Qui [iuratores] dicant super sacramentum suum quod dictum tenementum petunt scilicet Llanandavery et Hyrefryn de domino rege debet teneri in capite per Baroniam de Marchia et semper inde consuevit Anglie cum inde fuerit pactandum nisi tunc denum cum dictum tenementum in manus Walensiarum per intervalum temporis devenit per guerram aliquando ideo dictum est partibus quod secundum legem communem Anglie in eodem pacto coram eis hinc inde procedatur.</i>	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23d	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	289-291

John Giffard & Matilda, his wife, by their attorney	Rhys Vychan	Claim the commote of Perfedd, with appurtenances	Right of inheritance: Rhys denies the right and says that the case should not be heard because the land is in Wales and the case should be heard according to Welsh law and not according to English Common law or in the king's courts. John & Matilda claim that the land was held as a Marcher Barony (Baroniam de Marchia) and thus should not be tried under Welsh law but under English Common law.	Jury found that the whole of the Catref of Barony, and thus heard under English law. Rhys argues that, in that case, the case should not be heard without a writ. John & Matilda must obtain a writ to continue suit.	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23d	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	291
John Giffard & Matilda his wife, by their attorneys	Rhys Vychan		Plea of land	Rhys does not appear and is to be amerced. Judgement to John & Matilda	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M19	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the morrow of the Close of Easter	278
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Rhys ap Maredudd			Jury in respite for lack of jurors in Carmarthen and Kidwelly. Respite to Monday before St. Peter ad Vincula, 07/29/1280. Bogo de Knowill, as bailiff of Carmarthen, failed to bring a jury and is amerced £40. The bailiff of Kidwelly also amerced £10	Walter de Hopton et al	Builth 8Edward1 M26	1280 07/10 Builth 8Edward1 fortnight from St. John the Baptist	298
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Rhys Vychan			Jury in respite for lack of jurors in Carmarthen and Kidwelly. Respite to Monday before St. Peter ad Vincula, 07/29/1280. Bogo de Knowill, as bailiff of Carmarthen, failed to bring a jury and is amerced £40. The bailiff of Kidwelly also amerced £10	Walter de Hopton et al	Builth 8Edward1 M26	1280 07/10 Builth 8Edward1 fortnight from St. John the Baptist	298
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Morgan ap Maredudd			Jury in respite for lack of jurors in Carmarthen and Kidwelly. Respite to Monday before St. Peter ad Vincula, 07/29/1280. Bogo de Knowill, as bailiff of Carmarthen, failed to bring a jury and is amerced £40. The bailiff of Kidwelly also amerced £10	Walter de Hopton et al	Builth 8Edward1 M26	1280 07/10 Builth 8Edward1 fortnight from St. John the Baptist	298
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Rhys Vychan		Plea of land	Rhys does not appear, but was summoned. Resummoned to a fortnight from the Purification at Montgomery for judgement on his default.	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M31	1281 01/14 Montgomery 9Edward1 morrow of St. Hilary	311
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Rhys ap Maredudd		Plea of land	Rhys does not appear, but was summoned. Resummoned to a fortnight from the Purification, at Montgomery for judgement on his default.	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M31	1281 01/14 Montgomery 9Edward1 morrow of St. Hilary	311
Matilda, wife of John Giffard	Rhys Vychan		Plea of land	Appoints William de Blakeney or Robert de Poiebury to represent her	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M31	1281 01/14 Montgomery 9Edward1 morrow of St. Hilary	312
Matilda, wife of John Giffard	Rhys ap Maredudd		Plea of land	Appoints William de Blakeney or Robert de Poiebury to represent her	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M31	1281 01/14 Montgomery 9Edward1 morrow of St. Hilary	312

John Giffard & Matilda, his wife, by their attorney	Rhys ap Maredudd	Claim land in Llandovery, Hirfryn, and Perfedd	Plea of land	Rhys does not appear, but was summoned. Previously made default on the morrow of St. Hilary, 04/14/1281, at Montgomery. Judgement to be resumed at Montgomery on Friday after the Close of Easter, 04/25/1281. Rhys summoned by the bailiff of Builth so he can hear judgement on his defaults	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M33	1281 02/16 Montgomery 9Edward1 fortnight from the Purification BVM	315
	Rhys Vychan	Claim the commote of Perfedd, with appurtenances	Right of inheritance: Walter de Clifford seized under Jn.1. From Walter to Walter s/h, and then from that Walter to Matilda d/h. Rhys denies right and says he should not answer because Perfedd is in Carmarthen and thus the case should be heard in the commote, not in Montgomery. John & Matilda claim the land is part of the Barony of Llandovery, concerning which Barony it was previously proved that cases should be heard by Common Law in the King's court.	The sheriff of Carmarthen & other bailiffs must summon jury of twelve to come from Carmarthen to the bridge of Dulas on the morrow of the Close of Easter, 04/21/1281. On that day, once again John & Matilda argue that the case should be heard in the King's court because the villa de Llanandevry et Hyefrin quam dictus commotus de Pereuyz existit de domino Rege per Baroniam de Marchia. Rhys argues that they claim lands and tenements in Perfedd, while the tenement claimed is not named Perfedd but but the commot of Perfedd. Request inquiry. John & Matilda argue that their writ is correct. The bailiffs of Brecon, Builth, and Elfael are ordered to call a jury of twelve	Walter de Hopton et al	Bridge of Dulas, near Hay 9Edward1 M34	1281 04/21 Bridge of Dulas, near Hay 9Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	316-317
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife, by their attorney	Rhys ap Maredudd			Rhys does not appear though summoned three times. Judgement to be resumed at the church of St. Michael in Elfael a fortnight from Trinity, 06/22/1281. Bailiff of Builth ordered to resummon Rhys to hear judgement on his defaults	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M35	1281 04/25 Montgomery 9Edward1 Friday after the Close of Easter	320-321
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife, by their attorney	Rhys Vychan	Claim half the vill of Llandovery, with appurtenances, except the castle. Additionally, half the third part of the commote of Hirfryn, with appurtenances	Right of inheritance: Matilda's right. Rhys comes and says that his parcener, Rhys ap Maredudd, is essoined, so he cannot answer. John & Matilda acknowledge this, but argue that the part of the case on half of the vill of Llandovery applies only to Rhys Vychan, and thus can be heard. Rhys Vychan can not be essoined because he has made two defaults. They ask judgement for the defaults.	Day given at the church of St. Michael in Elfael a fortnight from Trinity, 06/22/1281	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M35	1281 04/25 Montgomery 9Edward1 Friday after the Close of Easter	321
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife, by her attorney	Rhys Vychan	Claim half the vill of Llandovery, with appurtenances, except the castle. Additionally, half the third part of the commote of Hirfryn, with appurtenances	Right of inheritance: Walter de Clifford seized under H8. From Walter to Matilda d/h. Rhys, by his attorney, denies right to both tenements. He asks who has the greater right, he as tenant or John & Matilda. Both ask for inquiry	Justice of Carmarthen, the bailiffs of Brecon, Kidwelly, Talgarth Reginald, Ewas Lacy, Builth, and Elfael Ismynydd and the sheriffs of Hereford & Cardiff to cause people from their districts to come to hear case.	Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Elfael 9Edward1 M37	1281 06/22 Church of St. Michael in Elfael 9Edward1 fortnight from Trinity	327

John Giffard & Matilda, his wife, by her attorney	Rhys Vychan	Claim certain lands and tenements in Perfedd, with appurtenances	Right of inheritance: Walter de Clifford, Matilda's ancestor, was seized under R1. From Walter to Walter s/h, and from that Walter to Walter s/h. Then from this Walter to Matilda d/h. Rhys, by his attorney, denies right. He asks for a view and has it.	The bailiff of Bulith ordered to let Rhys have a view, and then appear in Montgomery the Thursday before St. James, 07/24/1281. On that day it is testified by Sir Hywel ap Meurig that the view was made three weeks from Trinity, 06/23/1281, by three neighbouring landholders. John & Matilda, by her attorney, again state claim and again Rhys denies right. He once again asks if he ought to answer without his parceners. He is to bring them the morrow of St. Michaelmas, 09/30/1281. On the morrow of St. Michaelmas at the Church of St. Michael in Eifael John & Matilda make their claim again. Rhys' parceners do not come. He denies that Walter de Clifford was in seisin of fee and right during R1 and asks for an inquiry. Another inquiry to be made. The justice of Carmarthen & the sheriff of Hereford are ordered to find twelve jurors to come the morrow of St. Andrew the Apostle, 12/01/1281, at the Church of St. Michael in Eifael.		Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Eifael 9Edward1 M37	1281 06/22 Church of St. Michael in Eifael 9Edward1 fortnight from Trinity	327-328
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife, by her attorney	Rhys ap Maredudd	Claim half the vill of Llandoverry, with appurtenances, except the castle. Additionally, half the third part of the commote of Hirfryn, with appurtenances	Right of inheritance: Matilda's right. Rhys does not come but was summoned. He had been summoned previously, having made default on the morrow of St. Hilary, 01/14/1281. 9Edward1. Then Rhys was resummoned to Montgomery a fortnight from Purification, 02/16/1281, and defaulted a second time. He defaulted a third time when summoned to Montgomery the Friday after the Close of Easter, 04/25/1281.	It is ruled that according to the law of Wales, after defaulting three times and then a fourth, John & Matilda shall recover seisin by default of Rhys. Rhys is to be amerced	<i>facere secundum legem Wallenstam</i>	Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Eifael 9Edward1 M37d	1281 06/22 Church of St. Michael in Eifael 9Edward1 fortnight from Trinity	328-329
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Rhys Vychan		Plea of land	Jury put in respite for lack of jurors. To resume on the morrow of Michaelmas, 09/30/1281, at the Church of St. Michael in Eifael. Bailiffs of Carmarthen, Brecon, Ewvas Lacy, Eifael Ismynydd, Kidwelly, and Talgarth Reginald and the sheriff of Herefor are ordered to summon jurors		Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Eifael 9Edward1 M39	1281 07/31 Church of St. Michael in Eifael 9Edward1 Thursday before St. Peter ad Vincula	331
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Rhys Vychan		Plea of land	Jury in respite until the morrow of St. Andrew, 12/01/1281, for a lack of jurors. Bailiffs to summon jurors again		Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Eifael 9Edward1 M39	1281 09/30 Church of St. Michael in Eifael 9Edward1 morrow of Michaelmas	331-332
John Giffard	Rhys Vychan		Plea of land	Appoints Adam de Clue or Richard de Riton to represent him		Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Eifael 9Edward1 M39	1281 09/30 Church of St. Michael in Eifael 9Edward1 morrow of Michaelmas	332

Matilda, wife of John Giffard	Rhys Ychan	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Richard de Polebury. Note - Essoin does not lie/run because according to the law of Wales the essoin does not lie/run. It is asked that default be applied according to the same law	<i>Non iacet quia secundum legem Walensiam essonia non iacet. Ideo intritur defaultam secundum legem eandem.</i>	Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Efael 9Edward1 M39d	1281 09/30 Church of St. Michael in Efael 9Edward1 morrow of Michaelmas	332
The King's justices, on behalf of John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Llywelyn ap Madog, the steward of Rhys ap Maredudd; Gronw Goch, the constable of Dryswll; the two sons of Caur, Douenwal & Gwilym; the two sons of Trahaearn, John & Einion; Henry ab Elydyr Goch; Llywelyn Penfreth; Iorwerth ap Madog & his brother Hywel	Complaint	The justices claim these men hindered the seisin of half the vill of Llandovery, with appurtenances, except the castle. Additionally, half the third part of the commote of Hirfryn, with appurtenances by John & Matilda. Previous judgement had been in their favor because of four defaults by Rhys ap Maredudd	Defendants are to be amerced		Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Efael 9Edward1 M39d	1281 09/30 Church of St. Michael in Efael 9Edward1 morrow of Michaelmas	332
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Rhys Ychan		Plea of land	Jury put in respite until the morrow of St. Andrew, 12/01/1281, because of a lack of jurors		Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Efael 9Edward1 M36d	1281 10/01 Church of St. Michael in Efael 9Edward1 morrow of Michaelmas	336
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife by their attorney	Rhys Ychan	Claim the commote of Perffedd, with appurtenances		Rhys does not appear. John & Matilda, by their attorney, ask judgement on Rhys for default. But the justices had been ordered to send all previous records and process of the plea to the King's court a fortnight from St. Hilary, 01/27/1282. Bailiff of Builth ordered to make sure Rhys knows he must be there to hear judgement on the case and on his defaults		Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Efael 10Edward1 M43	1281 12/01 Church of St. Michael in Efael 10Edward1 morrow of St. Andrew	338
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife by their attorney	Rhys Ychan	Essoin	Plea of land - two parts of the commote of Hirfryn, with appurtenances. One John le Waleys comes, claiming to be Rhys' attorney. When asked by John & Matilda's essoin when he was appointed attorney, it was found that he had not been.	John le Waleys to be delivered to prison for false representation		Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Efael 10Edward1 M43	1281 12/01 Church of St. Michael in Efael 10Edward1 morrow of St. Andrew	338
Matilda de Longespee, wife of John Giffard	Rhys Ychan	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Peter de Madley		Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Efael 10Edward1 M43	1281 12/01 Church of St. Michael in Efael 10Edward1 morrow of St. Andrew	339

John Giffard	Rhys Ychan	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by John de Aqua	Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Elfael 10Edward1 M43	1281 12/01 Church of St. Michael in Elfael 10Edward1 morrow of St. Andrew	339
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife, by their attorney	Rhys Ychan	Claim half the vill of Llandover, with appurtenances, except the castle. Additionally, half the third part of the commote of Hirfryn, with appurtenances	Right of inheritance: Walter de Clifford seized under H.S. from Walter to Matilda d/h. Rhys comes and denies right. Claims land in purparty and asks if he out to respond with out his parcener, Rhys ap Maredudd.	John & Matilda could not deny this. Rhys' parceners to be summoned to Montgomery the Friday after the Close of Easter, 04/25/1281.	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M33	1282 02/16 Montgomery 9Edward1 A fortnight from the Purification BVM	316
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife, by their attorney	Rhys Ychan	Claim two parts of the commote of Hirfryn, with appurtenances	Plea of land	Rhys does not appear, and he was climent and had a day set by the justices. John & Matilda are without day. Rhys & his pledges to be amerced	Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Elfael 10Edward1 M43d	1282 04/06 Church of St. Michael in Elfael 10Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	340
John Giffard by his attorney Ralph de Ruton	Rhys Ychan	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Adam, clerk of Clifford	Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Elfael 10Edward1 M43d	1282 04/06 Church of St. Michael in Elfael 10Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	340
Matilda, wife of John Giffard, by her attorney Richard de Polebury	Rhys Ychan	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by John de Aqua	Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Elfael 10Edward1 M43d	1282 04/06 Church of St. Michael in Elfael 10Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	340
Llywelyn ab Ieuan & Hywel ab Ieuan	Owain ap Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn		Found pledges, Adam de Montgomery & Gruffydd du Lee, in plea of land		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M19d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	270
Llywelyn ab Ieuan & Hywel ab Ieuan	Owain ap Gruffydd	Concerning claim to land in Arwystli	Claim that Owain came and, because of the plea they made concerning lang in Arwystli, took their cattle & other goods & "other outrages" to the damage of 60s. Thus they bring a suit against Owain. Owain denies injury and argues that they had lost their claim in his court, as they were his tenants, and had been amerced. The goods he took were the amercement.	Day given the morrow of St. John the Baptist, 06/25/1280. Owain brings court records and testify that distrain was made by his court. Owain is without day and Llywelyn & Hywel are amerced for a false claim.	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	261-322
Llywelyn, Prince of Wales, represented by attorneys Adam ap Maredudd & Gruffydd Ychan	Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn	Claims whole of Arwystli and all the lands between the Dovey and the Dulais, belonging to the land of Meirionydd	By Right: Gruffydd questioned whether Adam & Gruffydd Ychan were truly attorneys for the Prince, whence they produced a letter from Llywelyn. Gruffydd still questions the attorneys because the prince never appeared to appoint them	Day given on the morrow of Michaelmas, 09/30/1278	Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M9	1278 07/22 Oswestry 6Edward1 Friday before St. James the Apostle	263
Llywelyn, Prince of Wales	Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn	Claims the whole land of Arwystli			Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 7Edward1 M14 & M14d	1279 01/14 Oswestry morrow of St. Hilary	277

Llywelyn Vychan, brother of Owain ap Gruffydd ap Madog	Gruffydd ab Einion & his brothers	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Robert Purcel		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M31	1281 01/14 Montgomery 9Edward1 morrow of St. Hilary	312
Maredudd ap Llywelyn & his brother Owain	King Edward Coed	Claim half the land of Mechain Is	Right of inheritance: Llywelyn, their father, seized when the King to the land into his hand in the last Lent.	Maredudd & Owain acknowledge before the King's justices that, according to Welsh custom & law, Gruffydd ap Llywelyn Vychan and his brothers have as much right in that land	According to Welsh custom and law	Ralph de Fremingham & Walter de Hopton	St. Asaph 6Edward1 M5	1277 11/25 St. Asaph 6Edward1 Sunday after St. Catherine the Virgin	270
Maredudd ap Llywelyn & his brother Owain	King Edward Coed	Claim half the land of Mechain Is	Right of inheritance: Llywelyn, their father, seized when the King to the land into his hand in the last Lent.	Inquisition, jury said under oath that Llywelyn held the land through his life & seized @ death. Maredudd & Owain entered as s/h until the King took the land because of the war. King only serving as lord from whom land is held in chief.		Ralph de Fremingham & Walter de Hopton	St. Asaph 6Edward1 M7	1277 11/25 St. Asaph 6Edward1 Sunday after St. Catherine the Virgin	270
Maredudd ap Iorwerth	Owain ap Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn		Plea of Land: Maredudd has found pledges for his case - Gruffydd of St. Asaph and Maredudd ap Gruffydd Iarnou			Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M19	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	260
Maredudd ap Iorwerth	Owain ap Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn	Claims the manor of Talgarth, with appurtenances	Right of inheritance: Maredudd's ancestor Hywel ab Ieuf was seized. From Hywel to Gwenllian d/h and then from Gwenllian to Maredudd s/h. From Maredudd to Gwenllian as d/h and from Gwenllian to Maredudd ap Iorwerth, plaintiff, s/h. Owain denies right and calls to warrant Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn. Argues that Maredudd's claim should not be heard because Hywel had several sons of lawful wedlock, who have male heirs who are still alive. Additionally, Gwenllian d. Hywel was a bastard. Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn asks for a judgement and asks whether the claim should be heard when there are legitimate heirs and Maredudd is a bastard (? descendant of a bastard)	Day given at Montgomery on the morrow of St. John the Baptist, 07/25/1280. It is decided that Gruffydd is quit and Maredudd takes nothing and is to be amerced for a false claim	Welsh tradition or English tradition - should land be heritable through the female line, especially if the female is a bastard and had several legitimate brothers?	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M19	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	278
Madog ap Llywelyn	Llywelyn, Prince of Wales	Claims the whole land of Meirionnydd, with appurtenances, which Llywelyn occupied		Prince Llywelyn does not appear, day given to Madog coram rege a month from Easter, 05/17/1278		Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M2	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	241
Madog ap Llywelyn	Llywelyn, Prince of Wales	Claims that Prince Llywelyn, while Madog was before the justices at Oswestry, took Madog's man Adam, led him to Meirionnydd and hanged him.	Madog's retainer (Adam "belonging to Madog")	Prince Llywelyn does not appear, day given to Madog coram rege a month from Easter, 05/17/1278		Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M2	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	277
Madog ap Llywelyn of Meirionnydd	Llywelyn, Prince of Wales	Claims whole of Meirionnydd, with appurtenances	By Right: Currently detained & occupied by the Prince	Llywelyn does not appear on the morrow of Purification, 02/02/1279, so day given coram rege at Westminster a month from Easter, 05/02/1279. Prince again defaulted so ordered to appear on the morrow of Michaelmas, 09/30/1279		Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M9	1278 07/22 Oswestry 6Edward1 Friday before St. James the Apostle	263
Madog ap Maredudd	King Edward Bogo de Knovill serving as attorney for Edward I	Claims 1/4 commote in Kerry/Ceri as his right	Right of Heredity: Relative Hywel seized @ death. Hywel to Madog (s/h). Bogo de Knovill argues Madog's ancestor forfeited land to King during his lifetime, thus not seized @ death	Day given, Thursday in Montgomery		Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M2	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	273-274

Madog ap Maredudd & Hywel ap Maredudd	King Edward, Bogo de Knovill the King's bailiff appeared on his behalf	Claim the fourth part of Kerry/Ceri	Right of Inheritance: Maredudd, father of Madog & grandfather of Hywel, was seized when he changed his fealty from King Henry III to David ap Llywelyn, then Prince of Wales. The King then held the lands until they were occupied by Llywelyn, present Prince of Wales, who gave it back to Maredudd and his brother Llywelyn, the father of Hywel. They were never disinherited, so according to Welsh law the land should revert to their nearest heirs of Maredudd & Llywelyn. According to Welsh law heirs could only be "disinherited of lands which belonged to his ancestors, unless the heirs commit murder, or traitor to the lord, or are present when their lands belonging to the lord, are handed over to others and they do not reclaim them.	"And because it seemed to Bogo de Knovill, the King's bailiff in those parts, and he said, that it would be to the King's imminent danger if a jury were taken thereon, as he knew truthfully that the jury would proceed against the King, (he suggested) that Madog & Hywel, who were seized of those lands at the coming of the Justices of Montgomery, should place their seisin of those lands in the King's hand so that justice on the claim should be done to them forthwith the more safely. It seemed to the Justices and to Bogo that those lands should be handed over to the King from the cultivation of Madog and Hywel, his nephew, so that in the meantime fuller inquiry should be made of the King's right to those lands, so that if the King lost those lands by the decision of his court, then the outgoings and expenses incurred in the cultivation of those lands should be rendered by the King to Madog & Hywel." A day given <i>corem regis</i> a month from Easter, 04/26/1277	Cites Welsh law & requests application to this case	Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M3	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	238
Meurig ap Madog, Ieuan ap Madog, and Ithel Vychan	Guncelin de Badlesmere	Complain that "certain thieves", around 11/11.1276, robbed them of 30 oxen and cows and 23 pigs and took the animals to Flint Castle. Guncelin de Badlesmere, Justice of Chester at the time, took the animals and still holds them, regardless of a mandate from the King to deliver them (to whom?)	Meurig, Ieuan, and Ithel Vychan argue that at the time of the theft there was a peace made between the King and Llywelyn, Prince of Wales. Guncelin de Badlesmere argues that the animals were not taken during a period of the King's peace.	Inquisition of the country determined that while Meurig, Ieuan & Ithel Vychan were in the King's peace, the general peace had not yet been proclaimed. Meurig et al acknowledge that the robbery came a day before they gave their homage & fealty	It appears that robbery during time of war was allowed, even in the days right before the peace	Sir Reginald de Grey, Roger le Strange, Walter de Hopton, Hywel ap Meurig, & Gronw ap Helyn	Rhuddlan 6Edward1 M12	1278 09/11 Rhuddlan 6Edward1 Sunday after Nativity of the Blessed Virgin	275
Margaret, widow of Madog Vychan ap Gruffydd	Gruffydd Vychan	Claims half the land of Glyndyrdwy	Right of Dower: Dowered at church door and put in full seisin by husband Madog Vychan. In seisin until Llywelyn, Prince of Wales, occupied the land during the war and bestowed in upon Gruffydd Vychan. Gruffydd argues that he didn't need to answer because land lawfully held by Llywelyn, Prince of Wales.	A day given <i>curiam domini regis</i>		Ralph de Fremingham & Walter de Hopton	St. Asaph 6Edward1 M7	1277 11/25 St. Asaph 6Edward1 Sunday after St. Catherine the Virgin	274
Men of Carghanan near Rhuddlan		Grant to the King half of the meadow of Carghaman, next to the R. Clwyd	Custom: Retained half as "they were previously accustomed to hold it"			Sir Reginald de Grey, Roger le Strange, Walter de Hopton, Hywel ap Meurig, & Gronw ap Helyn	Rhuddlan 6Edward1 M12	1278 09/11 Rhuddlan 6Edward1 Sunday after Nativity of the Blessed Virgin	273

Men of Maenan	Gruffydd ab Iorwerth	Bring six grievances against their lord "namely in purprestures of lands and houses built, and extortion of amercements		Gruffydd was found guilty by inquisition and hail be amerced	Sir Reginald de Grey, Roger le Strange, Walter de Hopton, Hywel ap Meurig, & Gronw ap Helyn	Rhuddlan 6Edward1 M12	1278 09/11 Rhuddlan 6Edward1 Sunday after Nativity of the Blessed Virgin	261
Men of Maenan	Gruffydd ab Iorwerth	Bring grievance that Gruffydd injured them in fishing, threatened them against the peace, deforced them of common wood and "unjustly exacted certain customs of them."		Gruffydd acquitted by inquisition. The men of Maenan amerced for a false claim	Sir Reginald de Grey, Roger le Strange, Walter de Hopton, Hywel ap Meurig, & Gronw ap Helyn	Rhuddlan 6Edward1 M12	1278 09/11 Rhuddlan 6Edward1 Sunday after Nativity of the Blessed Virgin	260
Men from Montgomery & Nicholas Brusebon	Gruffydd ap Gwynwynwyn	Right to free markets and fairs in Montgomery. Thursday markets disrupted by market in Welshpool on Mondays, asking 100m in damages for loss of revenue and support for the king			Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M2	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	268-269
Men of Montgomery, suing for the King	Gruffydd ap Gwynwynwyn	Right to free markets and fairs in Montgomery. Thursday markets disrupted by market in Welshpool on Mondays, asking 100m in damages for loss of revenue and support for the king		Given a day a week from St. Peter ad Vincula, 08/08/1278 at the Church of St. Michael at Pychard on the Arrow/Brilley. Gruffydd directed to attend	Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M9	1278 07/22 Oswestry 6Edward1 Friday before St. James the Apostle	263
Men of Oswestry, on behalf of the King	Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Maudog	Claim damages of £100	Men of Oswestry argue that when the King ordered them (his carpenters) to cut timber from the wood of Coedgaer to repair and construct the King's mill at Oswestry Llywelyn and his adherents came with horses and weapons and "assaulted, beat, wounded, and ill-treated" them, on the eve of Epiphany 6Edward1. 01/05 1278. They claim that Llywelyn and his men took the timber and burnt it. Llywelyn denies force and injury and being against the peace and denies that he or his men were present at such an event. He states that his freemen hold the wood "of which they have had seisin from time out of memory". When these freemen saw outsiders cutting down their wood they resisted. Men of Oswestry counter that the wood belongs to the honour of Oswestry "from time out of memory," and was in the King's seisin on the day they cut the wood.	Llywelyn mainprised his men to have them stand before those who charged them and before the justices. They did not come on this day so Llywelyn to be amerced. Day given to bring his men before the justices at Montgomery a week before St. John the Baptist 7Edward1, 06/23/1279. Inquiry to be made whether Llywelyn consented to the trespass of his freemen.	Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 7Edward1 M13	1279 01/14 Oswestry morrow of St. Hilary	277

Morgan ap Maredudd	Gilbert de Clair, Earl of Gloucester	Claims certain lands & tenements in Ystrad Towy & Glamorgan	Plea of Land	The Earl does not appear, but because of questions about whether his summoning was properly made he is summoned again by the bailiff of Abergavenny to appear at St. Michael's between Ewias & Abergavenny on Sunday three weeks after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin. 02/23/1279		Walter de Hopton et al	Outside of Hay 7Edward1 M15	1279 02/05 Outside of Hay 7Edward1	244
Morgan ap Maredudd	Gilbert de Clair, Earl of Gloucester	Claims certain lands & tenements in Glamorgan	By Right of Heredity: Morgan's father Maredudd was seized until the Earl occupied the land during war. The Earl, through his attorneys, denies the right & argues that in his writ Morgan claims certain lands in Glamorgan and in his pleading he claims the land of Edlogan, thus his claim should not be heard.	Day given a month from Easter, 05/21/1280, <i>coram rege</i> . Morgan cannot deny that Edlogan was not included in the writ, so it cannot be heard. Morgan takes nothing by his writ (<i>misericordia</i>)	Improper purchase and use of the King's writ	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M18	1279 05/10 Montgomery 7Edward1 Close of the morrow of the Close of Easter	276
Morgan ap Maredudd	Bartholomew de Mora	Claims certain lands in Llanwr	Right of Heredity: Morgan's father Maredudd was seized until the Earl occupied the land during war and Bartholomew still holds it to the Earl's injury. The Earl's attorney Robert le Veel comes and claims the liberty of his lord and says the plea should have been heard in the lord's court by the lord's writ since Morgan holds of the Earl in chief. Morgan counters that he does not hold the tenement of the Earl in chief but by barony from the King.	A day given <i>coram rege</i> a month from Easter, 05/21/1280. Bartholomew comes and says he ought not to answer because Morgan brought a writ for lands in Glamorgan and his pleading is for lands in Llanwr. Morgan takes nothing from his writ but is amerced for a false claim	Improper purchase and use of the King's writ	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M18	1279 05/10 Montgomery 7Edward1 Close of the morrow of the Close of Easter	276
Morgan ap Maredudd	John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Claims two parts of the commote of Hlirfryn, with appurtenances	Right of inheritance: Morgan's father Maredudd was seized. From Maredudd to Morgan s/n. Argues that John & Matilda unlawfully detain the land. John & Matilda, by her attorney, argue that they claim the land as a tenement by Barony according to English law (<i>legem Anglicanam</i>) of the King in chief. Therefore they should not answer without a King's writ. Morgan argues that the tenement is held not by Barony by English law of the King in chief but by Welsh law, which he is prepared to prove in court	Day given <i>coram rege</i> three weeks from Michaelmas, 10/21/1279	Morgan argues that the tenement is not held by Barony by English law of the King in chief but <i>secundum legem Walenscam clamat tenere et quod per legem Walenscam debeat teneri et non per Baroniam</i>	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M25	1279 07/01 Montgomery 7Edward1 A week from St. John the Baptist	295
Morgan ap Maredudd	Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester		Plea of land	Day give at request of both parties three weeks from St. Martin, 12/02/1279 in Montgomery		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7-8Edward1 M24	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7-8Edward1 A week from Michaelmas	291
Morgan ap Maredudd	Bartholomew de Mora		Plea of land	Day give at request of both parties three weeks from St. Martin, 12/02/1279 in Montgomery		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7-8Edward1 M24	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7-8Edward1 A week from Michaelmas	291
Morgan ap Maredudd	John Giffard & Matilda, his wife		Plea of land	Day given <i>coram rege</i> three weeks from Easter, 05/12/1280		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	288
Morgan ap Maredudd	Gilbert de Clair, Earl of Gloucester			Day given morrow of St. Hilary, 01/14/1280, at Abergavenny at the request of both parties		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	288

Morgan ap Maredudd	Rhys Ychan		Plea of land	Day given morrow of St. Hilary, 01/14/1280, at Abergavenny		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	289
Morgan ap Maredudd	Gilbert de Clair, Earl of Gloucester		Plea of land	Day given at Montgomery at request of both parties: "saving the rights of the King"		Walter de Hopton et al	Abergavenny 8Edward1 M21	1280 01/14 Abergavenny 8Edward1 morrow of St. Hilary	284
Morgan ap Maredudd	Bartholomew de Mora			Day given at Montgomery at request of both parties		Walter de Hopton et al	Abergavenny 8Edward1 M21	1280 01/14 Abergavenny 8Edward1 morrow of St. Hilary	284
Morgan ap Maredudd	Rhys Ychan		Plea of land	Rhys does not appear and was summoned. Judgement will continue at Montgomery on the morrow of the Close of Easter, 04/29/1280		Walter de Hopton et al	Abergavenny 8Edward1 M21	1280 01/14 Abergavenny 8Edward1 morrow of St. Hilary	284
Madog Saes			Found pledges, William ap Madog & David ap Maredudd, concerning amends for trespass & contempt.			Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M19	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	278
Owain ap Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn	Roger Mortimer	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Gruffydd Llywd		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M21d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	284
Owain ap Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn	Hywel & Llywelyn ab Ieuaf ab Ieuan	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Adam Benet		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M21d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	284
Owain ap Gruffydd ap Madog	Ralph le Boteler & Matilda, his wife	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Adam de Oswestry. Day given Wednesday after St. Andrew, 12/04/1280 in Montgomery		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M28d	1280 10/06 Montgomery 8Edward1 week from Michaelmas	307
Owain ap Gruffydd ap Madog	Adam de Montgomery, Hywel ab Ieuan and Llywelyn ab Ieuan	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Richard, clerk. Day given Wednesday after St. Andrew, 12/04/1280, in Montgomery		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M28d	1280 10/06 Montgomery 8Edward1 week from Michaelmas	307
Owain ap Gruffydd ap Madog	Gruffydd ab Einion & his brothers	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by William Russel		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M30d	1280 12/04 Montgomery 9Edward1 Wednesday after St. Andrew the Apostle	309
Owain ap Gruffydd ap Madog	Ralph le Boteler & Matilda, his wife	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Robert de Aston. Rescheduled for Friday after the Close of Easter, 04/25/1281		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M33d	1281 02/16 Montgomery 9Edward1 fortnight from the Purification BVM	318

Owain ap Gruffydd ap Madog	Ralph le Boteler & Matilda, his wife	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Robert Purcel or Philip ap David	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M35	1281 04/25 Montgomery 9Edward1 Friday after the Close of Easter	321
Owain ap Madog ap Gruffydd	King Edward, represented by Bogo de Knovill (See 240 Cydwain for details (latin))	Claims the whole of Cydwain		Bogo de Knovill answers for the king that Owain ap Maredudd in seisin @ death, after which Llywelyn, Prince of Wales, entered the land as his escheat. Madog ap Gruffydd, a bastard, paid the Prince 300m to hold court regarding his right to the land.	Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M9d	1278 07/22 Oswestry 6Edward1 Friday before St. James the Apostle	273
Peter Corbet	Gruffydd Saes	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by William Hager	Walter de Hopton et al	[Montgomery?] 8Edward1 M25d	1279 12/02 [Montgomery?] 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	297
Peter, son of Peter Corbet	Gruffydd Saes	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Stephen de Boulers	Walter de Hopton et al	[Montgomery?] 8Edward1 M25d	1279 12/02 [Montgomery?] 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	297
Peter Corbet	Robert Pigot		Plea of taking of cattle	Appoints William de Boulers or William le Tyler to represent him	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	289
Peter Corbet & his son Peter	Gruffydd Saes		Plea of land	Appoint William de Boulers or William le Tyler to represent them	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	289
Peter Corbet	Abbot of Cwm Hir	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Thomas de Rudburgh	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M21d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	285
Peter Corbet, represented by his attorney William de Boulers	Robert Pigot	Essoin	Plea of Trespass	Essoin by Philip de Pontsbury	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	282
Nicholas, Prior of Llanthony Prima	William, Abbot of Dore, Richard de Ludlow, Philip Vychan, and the bailiffs of Geoffrey de Genevill	Essoin	Plea of common pasture	Essoin by Ithel Kadeuyle	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M24d	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7Edward1 A week from Michaelmas	293
Prior of Llanthony Prima	Gronw ap Madewith & others			Prior has found pledges: Llywelyn Vychan & Llywelyn Symbel	Walter de Hopton et al	Abergavenny 8Edward1 M21	1280 01/14 Abergavenny 8Edward1 morrow of St. Hilary	284
Prior of Llanthony Prima	Gruffydd ap Modnet and others		Plea of Trespass	Gruffydd and the others do not appear. Bailiff of Abergavenny testifies that they were call; he is charged to distrain them of all their lands so that they come on the morrow of St. John, 06/25/1280	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	281

Robert Banaster	King Edward	Claims the vill of Prestatyn	Right of Inheritance: Robert's ancestor, also Robert, died seised. The land descended to Richard s/h. Richard died without a direct heir, so land to Warin b/h. Warin to Thurstan b/h. and then to Robert as s/h. This Robert left it to Robert Banaster s/h	Parceners summoned by the bailiff of Dinas Bran for the morrow of Michaelmas, 09/30/1278. On the morrow of St. Hilary 7Edward1, 01/14/1279. Owain comes but not his parceners. Claims he holds the manor by barony of the King, according to Welsh law, and by heredity from his great-grandfather, also by Welsh law. Ralph & Matilda reiterate their hereditary claim from Hugh de Pauton to Matilda. A day given before the King a month from Easter, 05/02/1279, but Edward on the continent, so changed to three weeks from Michaelmas, 10/20/1279.	<i>secundum legem et consuetudines Wallenscas et paratus erit ius sum defendere et eidem inde respondere per legem Wallenscam que vocatur Keueureth. Also, the testimony of all tenants is required per iudicium idem participes sui predicti secundum legem Wallenscam in dampno secum concaurent. Et quia testatum est quod lex Wallensca talis est. According to Welsh law, by Welsh law, and will "answer according to the same Welsh law" and per homines Wallenses eiusdem tenementi propinquiores prout lex Wallensca desiderat secundum quod curia considerauerit Idem Owenus per iusticiarios requisitus si velit quod ista verificacio procedat habita medietate iuratorum de hominibus Wallensibus et medietate de englischeria vel quod eadem verificacio fiat per homines iuratos de Englesheriam et Walescheriam. qui dicit quod nullo modo set secundum legem Wallenscam per homines Wallenses verificacioni procedat.</i>	Sir Reginald de Grey, Roger le Strange, Walter de Hopton, Hywel ap Meurig, & Gronw ap Helyn	Rhuddlan 6Edward1 M12	1278 09/11 Rhuddlan 6Edward1 Sunday after Nativity of the Blessed Virgin	277
Ralph le Boteler - & his wife Matilda	Owain ap Gruffydd	Claims the manor of Bangor, with the advowson of the church there, with appurtenances, by right of Matilda	By Right of Inheritance: Hugh de Pauton, Matilda's grandfather seised in reign of Henry III. Hugh de Pauton to William s/h who was in seisin until removed by Madog ap Gruffydd, Owain's grandfather, by force and "power of the Welsh". Right descended William to Matilda d/h. Land originally and presently held under the sergeantry of the Bishop of Chester for annual service, to hunt in the Bishop's forest of Blore once a year at the Bishop's expense, land held as Englishry. Owain argues that the land is in Wales and should thus be heard according to Welsh law being called cyfrath (que vocatur Keueureth. Ralph & Matilda argue land is not in Wales and should not be tried according to Welsh law. Owain also argues that he holds the land by inheritance of Gruffydd, his father. Asks if he should be answering before the court without his brothers, his nephews Llywelyn & Gruffydd, and his parceners.			Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M9d	1278 07/22 Oswestry 6Edward1 Friday before St. James the Apostle	254-255
Ralph le Boteler - & his wife Matilda	Owain ap Gruffydd	Claim the manor of Bangor, with appurtenances	By Right:	Owain ap Gruffydd does not appear and is ressumoned to corem rege a month from Easter, 05/02/1279. Owain is amerced three cows or 15s.		Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M11d	1278 07/24 Oswestry 6Edward1 A Month from St. John the Baptist	277
Ralph le Boteler - Matilda, wife of Ralph le Boteler	Owain ap Gruffydd		Plea of Land:	Appointed Robert, son of Ralph le her step-son to represent her		Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 7Edward1 M13	1279 01/14 Oswestry morrow of St. Hilary	252
Ralph le Boteler -	Owain ap Gruffydd		Plea of Land:	Appointed John de Marchumley to represent him		Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 7Edward1 M13	1279 01/14 Oswestry morrow of St. Hilary	280
Ralph le Boteler & Matilda, his wife	Owain ap Gruffydd ap Madoc			Jury in respite until Wednesday after St. Andrew the Apostle, 12/04/1280, at Montgomery for lack of jurors from Harwarden		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M28	1280 10/06 Montgomery 8Edward1 A week from Michaelmas	304
Ralph le Boteler	Owain ap Gruffydd ap Madog	Claims land and advowson of church of Bangor	Plea of land	Appoints William le Boteler to represent him		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M28	1280 10/06 Montgomery 8Edward1 A week from Michaelmas	306

Matilda, wife of Ralph le Boteler	Owain ap Gruffydd ap Madog	Claims land and advowson of church of Bangor	Plea of land	Appoints Robert's Ralph le Boteler, her stepson, or Richard de Pauntton of Aston to represent her		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M28	1280 10/06 Montgomery 8Edward1 A week from Michaelmas	306
Ralph le Boteler & Matilda, his wife	Owain ap Gruffydd ap Madog	Manor of Bangor		Suit delayed by the King's writ - Owain is told to bring his parcniers and co-heirs to Montgomery on the morrow of St. Hilary, 01/14/1281.		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M30	1280 12/04 Montgomery 9Edward1 Wednesday after St. Andrew the Apostle	308
Ralph de Boteler & Matilda, his wife, by their attorney	Owain ap Gruffydd ap Madog	Claim the manor of Bangor, with advowson of the church	Plea of land	Owain does not appear and has a day already scheduled against Ralph & Matilda. They ask for judgement of default. Day given <i>coram rege</i> three weeks from Easter, 05/04/1281, to hear judgement on the default. Day given to Ralph & Matilda before the bench a week from Trinity, 06/15/1281, at Montgomery		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M35	1281 04/25 Montgomery 9Edward1 Friday after the Close of Easter	320
Robert Creuequer	William de Boteler		Plea of land	Robert appoints Robert Cundy to represent him		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7-8Edward1 M24	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7-8Edward1 A week from Michaelmas	293
Robert de Creuequer	Rober le Strange		Plea of land	Day give at request of both parties three weeks from St. Martin, 12/02/1279 in Montgomery		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7-8Edward1 M24	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7-8Edward1 A week from Michaelmas	291
Robert Creuequer	Roger le Strange		Plea of land	Robert appoints Robert Cundy to represent him		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7-8Edward1 M24	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7-8Edward1 A week from Michaelmas	293
Robert Creuequer	Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Madog	Essoin	Plea of customs & services	Essoin by William de Winsbury. They find fault with the essoyn because the land is not situated in Wales	<i>Columpniatur eo quod terra Wallensica est propter quod non iacet essonia</i>	Walter de Hopton et al	[Montgomery?] 8Edward1 M25d	1279 12/02 [Montgomery?] 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	298
Robert Creuequer	William de Boteler		Plea of land	Day requested by both parties and given the morrow of St. Hilary, 01/14/1280, at Abergavenny		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	288
Robert Creuequer	Roger le Strange		Plea of land	Day requested by both parties and given the morrow of St. Hilary, 01/14/1280, at Abergavenny		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	288
Robert de Creuequer (Baron)	Abbot of Valle Crucis		Plea of Trespass	The abbot does not appear, was complainant. He and his pledges to be amerced. Robert without day		Walter de Hopton et al	Abergavenny 8Edward1 M21	1280 01/14 Abergavenny 8Edward1 morrow of St. Hilary	284
Robert de Creuequer (Baron), represented by his attorney Robert Cundy	William de Boteler	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Roger Haseyng		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M21d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	285

Robert de Creuequer (Baron)	Abbot of Valle Crucis	Esson	Plea of land	Esson by John de Bodliham	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M21d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	285
Robert de Creuequer (Baron), represented by his attorney Robert Cundy	Roger le Strange	Esson	Plea of land	Esson by Peter Knapton	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M21d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	285
Robert de Creuequer (Baron)	Roger le Strange		Plea of land	Robert is not present and is to be amerced.	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M19	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	284
Robert de Oke	John Tregoz of Ewys Harold		Plea of land	John Tregoz does not appear and was summoned. Judgement to resume at Montgomery a week from St. John the Baptist, 07/01/1279	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M18d	1279 05/10 Montgomery 7Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	272-273
Robert del Oke	John Tregoz, lord of Ewys Harold	Claims one messuage and 12 acres of land, with appurtenances in Ewys Harold	Novel Disseisin: Claims John disseised him and occupies the lands. John answers through his bailiff that he did not disseise Robert by entered the whole of Ewys Harold by "judgement and decision of the whole court of Ewys Harold". Asks that an inquiry be made by the country. Robert again says John entered by disseisin and not by judgement. Asks for inquiry	Jury to be called by the bailiff of Shropshire and others	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M25	1279 07/01 Montgomery 7Edward1 week from St. John the Baptist	295
Robert del Oke	John Tregoz		Plea of Novel Disseisin	Jury of assize in respite for lack of recognitors until three weeks from St. Martin, 12/02/1279. Bailiff of Abergavenny & others ordered to have jurors at that time	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7-8Edward1 M24	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7-8Edward1 week from Michaelmas	291
Robert del Oake	John Tregoz, lord of Ewys Harold			In respite to morrow of St. Hilary, 01/14/1280, in Abergavenny because no jurors came. Bailiffs of Abergavenny and Ewys Harold ordered to ensure jurors come.	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	288
Robert del Oake	John Tregoz, lord of Ewys Harold		Plea of land	Jury in respite for lack of jurors, day given the morrow of the Close of Easter, 04/29/1280	Walter de Hopton et al	Abergavenny 8Edward1 M21	1280 01/14 Abergavenny 8Edward1 morrow of St. Hilary	283
Robert del Oke	John Tregoz			Philip Laundurn, Thomas de la Shaw, David Vychan, John de Hompton, Philip de Bleze etc, all from the neighborhood of Ewys Lacy, call to be jurors for this case on the morrow of the Close of Easter, 04/29/1280, at Montgomery. They did not appear and shall be amerced	Walter de Hopton et al	Abergavenny 8Edward1 M21	1280 01/14 Abergavenny 8Edward1 morrow of St. Hilary	284
Rhodri ap Gruffydd, nephew of David ap Llywelyn, formerly Prince of Wales (Gwynedd)	Llywelyn ap Gruffydd, Prince of Wales	Claims "a certain part" of all the lands and tenements, with appurtenances in Snowdon & Anglesey and elsewhere in Wales and "the adjacent parts"	Right of inheritance: As portion of inheritance from uncle, David ap Gruffydd, formerly Prince of Wales (Gwynedd), who was seized @ death, David ap Gruffydd to Rhodri ap Gruffydd r/h	Price Llywelyn does not appear, day given to Rhodri coram rege a month from Easter, 04/26/1277	Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M2d	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	244-245
Richard ap Hywel	Philip ab Einion & Hywel ab Einion	Claims "certain lands"		Philip and Hywel do not appear, amerced 6 cows or 30s, to be resummoned before Walder de Hopton & Hywel ap Meung, Friday, a fortnight after the Purification, 02/16/1277, [at] Hay	Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M2d	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	245-246

Richard ap Hywel	Philip ab Einion & Hywel ab Einion	Claim "certain lands"		Einion & Hywel do not appear and are resummoned. They are amerced twelve cows or 60s.	Bailiff John Giffard comes for Lord --- and argues that his lord holds liberty heard in the lord's own court rather than the king's: "his lord claims the franchise that none of his tenants out to be impleaded concerning lands and tenements which they hold of him, elsewhere than in the court of his lord." - so the bailiff (Giffard or bailiff of the court?) is told to bring Richard coram rege a month from Easter, 05/02 1279	Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M11d	1278 07/24 Oswestry 6Edward1 A Month from St. John the Baptist	277
Roger Le Strange	Robert de Creuquer	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by John de Staunton		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M21d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	285
Roger Mortimer, represented by his attorneys	Owain ap Gruffydd	Claims all the land of Aberdeulas between the Severn and the Pylumon and the Wye. And from the Wye to Pergenac. From the Pergenac to the Tellouch, from there to the Redgern and on to the Blaengvrach. Finally from the Blaengvrach to the C...yochua. With appurtenances.	Right of inheritance: a certain Roger Mortimer, his ancestor, was seised in the time of Richard I. From Roger to Hugh s/h and from Hugh to Ralph s/h. From Ralph to Roger, the plaintiff s/h. Owain denies the right and claims he holds the land as tenement by Marcher Barony an asks judgement if he should have to answer with a king's writ.	Owain has a breve & is without day. No judgement given on amercement of Roger Mortimer		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	281
Robert ap Meurig	Henry ap Philip & his brothers Philip, William, and Thomas	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Llywelyn ab Einion		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	282
The brothers of Robert ap Meurig: Cadwaladr, William & Cadwgan	Henry ap Philip & his brothers Philip, William, and Thomas	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Maredudd ab Owain		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	282
Rhys ap Maredudd	John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Richard Chypham		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M35	1281 04/25 Montgomery 9Edward1 Friday after the Close of Easter	323

Robert Pigot	Peter Corbet		Robert asks why Peter Corbet, Cadwgan ab Einon, Peter's bailiff, and others took & caused to be taken Robert's cattle and unjustly detains them against the King's peace. He claims this happened Thursday before Annunciation of the Blessed Mary, 7Edward1, 03/23/1279. Peter comes and denies any action against the peace. He acknowledges the seizure of the cattle, but claims it was legal. The Abbot of Ystrad Marchell had complained of wrongs committed against him by Robert Pigot. Peter thus attached Robert to come to answer at his Welsh court. But Robert did not come and the Welsh court (<i>curia Walensia</i>) said that he was default. Robert says that he came to Peter's court and other courts and can prove he did not default. Peter says that Robert never came to his court at Caus to ask for his cattle. Both ask for an inquiry. Robert says that he came to the court in Caus several times to have his cattle delivered under pledge and could not could do nothing until the King's bailiffs [were there]. He asks for inquiry. Claims damages of 100s.	The sheriff of Shropshire [Salop] ordered to call twelve jurors. The jurors state under oath that Peter Corbet prevented Robert Caus from coming to his court at Caus to have his cattle released by wage & pledge, when Robert tried to do so. Robert shall recover damages assessed by the jury at 40p and Peter shall be amerced.	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M25d	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7Edward1 A Michaelmas	296-297
Robert Pigot	Peter Corbet		Plea of taking of cattle	Appoints Richard de Grunhill to represent him	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	289
Robert Pigot	Peter Corbet			Jury in respite for lack of jurors, day given the morrow of the Close of Easter, 04/29/1280	Walter de Hopton et al	Abergavenny 8Edward1 M21	1280 01/14 Abergavenny 8Edward1 morrow of St. Hilary	283
Robert Pigot	Peter Corbet			Jury put in respite for lack of jurors until the morrow of St. John the Baptist, 07/01/1280. Sheriff of Shropshire ordered to have a jury present at that time.	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M19	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	284
Robert Pychard	Margaret de Clifford	Essoin		Essoin by Llywelyn ap Philip	Walter de Hopton et al	St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 M16	1279 09/24 St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 Sunday after St. Matthew	289
Rhys ap Rosser	Elizabeth, widow of Henry de Pembroke	Essoin	Plea of Land	Essoin by John ap Kynwric	Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M11	1278 07/22 Oswestry 6Edward1 Friday before St. James the Apostle	272
Rhys ap Rosser	Elizabeth, widow of Henry de Pembroke	Claims the Manor of Boughrood and Trevern, with appurtenances	Right of inheritance & Entry: Rhys' father Rosser seized in time of Henry3. Rhys claims as s/h, which Elizabeth occupies. Elizabeth denies the right and that she came into the tenement by occupation but that she was given the land by the judgement of the King, according to court record.	Rhys shall obtain another writ if he wishes according to Welsh law	Walter de Hopton et al	Outside of Hay 7Edward1 M15	1279 02/05 Outside of Hay 7Edward1 Sunday after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin	244

Rhys ap Rosser	Rhys ap Maredudd	Claims certain lands & tenements		Rhys ap Maredudd does not appear, but was summoned. He has defaulted before (Sunday after St. Matthew the Apostle at St. Michael Cruorney). Judgement to be heard about his several defaults a week from Michaelmas, 10/05/1279, at Montgomery		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M18	1279 05/10 Montgomery 7Edward1 Close of Easter	277
Rhys ap Rosser	Rhys ap Maredudd	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Walter de Villa Ithel		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M25	1279 07/01 Montgomery 7Edward1 week from St. John the Baptist	295
Rhys ap Rosser	Rhys ap Maredudd		Plea of Land	Rhys ap Maredudd does not appear, had been summoned. Judgement continued at Montgomery the morrow of the Close of Easter, 04/29/1280.		Walter de Hopton et al	St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 M16	1279 09/24 St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 Sunday after St. Matthew	299
Rhys ap Rosser, by his essoyn	Rhys ap Maredudd	Essoin	Plea of land	Rhys ap Maredudd does not appear, but was summoned. In default and resummoned to appear at Montgomery three weeks from St. Martin, 12/02/1279		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7-8Edward1 M24	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7-8Edward1 week from Michaelmas	292
Richard de St. Brigida & Matilda his wife	Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester	Claim 53 burgages in the town of Caerleon	Writ of Right: Richard & Matilda argue that the earl disesised them unjustly & put themselves on the country. The earl, by his attorneys, denies the claim and argues that the tenement is within his liberty of Caerleon and held in chief from him, so the case should be heard in his own court "for in that court of his on one lacks right. He asks judgement whether he ought to answer here thereon to anyone unless his court had failed in right to anyone complaining there." Richard & Matilda counter that they do not hold the land of the earl at all. The earl's attorneys disagree and argue that he is prepared to prove that the land is held of him in chief. Additionally, if the court decides that he does not hold the land in chief, the writ Richard & Matilda have brought is incorrect because it refers to both of them but the land is technically only in Matilda's right.	Day given on the morrow of St. Hilary at Abergavenny 8Edward1, 01/14/1280. The court verifies that the land is held of the earl in chief. The earl is ordered to do "full & speedy justice" in his court, otherwise the case will return to the royal court.	Marcher liberties	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7-8Edward1 M24	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7-8Edward1 week from Michaelmas	292
Richard de St. Brigida	Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester		Plea of land	Appoints Ieuan ab Iago to represent him		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M25	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7-8Edward1 week from Michaelmas	296
Matilda, wife of Richard de St. Brigida	Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester		Plea of land	Appoints Ieuan ab Iago to represent her		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M25	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7-8Edward1 week from Michaelmas	296
Richard de St. Brigida & Matilda his wife	Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester		Plea of land			Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	288

Rhys Vychan	John Giffard & his wife Matilda, by their attorney (Adam de Scotwell, Thomas de Brinsfield, or Ralph de Crecy)	Claims two parts of the commote of Hirfryn, with appurtenances	Similar argument Rhys has argued before, that if Welsh law is applied he should have lawful right to the land. John & Matilda's attorney argues that they should not answer because John & Matilda were not summoned. Rhys cannot deny this.	Rhys can proceed against them by summons if he wishes.	Walter de Hopton et al	Outside of Hay 7Edward1 M15d	1279 02/05 Outside of Hay 7Edward1 Sunday after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin	251
Rhys Vychan	John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Claims two parts of the commote of Hirfryn, with appurtenances	Right of inheritance: Rhys claims inheritance from Einion ap Walter and that John & Matilda ejected him by force.	Day given morrow of Close of Easter, 04/29/1280, at Montgomery at the request of both parties	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23d	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	289
Rhys Vychan	John Giffard & his wife Matilda	Essoin		Essoin by Richard ap Walter	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	282
Rhys Vychan	Morgan ap Maredudd	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Richard ap Hywel	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	282
Rhys Vychan	John Giffard & Matilda, his wife, by their attorney		Plea of land	Rhys does not appear and was complainant. John is without day and Rhys & his pledges to be amerced	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M31	1281 01/14 Montgomery 9Edward1 morrow of St. Hilary	310
Rhys Vychan	John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Certain lands & tenements in Hirfryn/two parts of the commot of Hirfryn, with appurtenances	Right of Entry: Rhys argues that John & Matilda ejected him from these lands without reasonable cause. They counter that, during the war, Rhys was an enemy of the King, so they occupied the land by power because it was Matilda's right from ancient times. They say that they took the land in neither secrecy nor without reasonable cause	Day given on the morrow of St. Andrew, 12/01/1281, at the Church of St. Michael in Eifael	Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Eifael 9Edward1 M39	1281 09/30 Church of St. Michael in Eifael 9Edward1 morrow of Michaelmas	331
Rhys Vychan	John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoined by Llywelyn ap Llywarch. Essoin challenged by John & Matilda because of the conviction of Rhys Vychan's "attorney". Justice in respite to a week from St. Hilary, 01/20/1282, at the Church of St. Michael in Eifael.	Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Eifael 10Edward1 M43	1281 12/01 Church of St. Michael in Eifael 10Edward1 morrow of St. Andrew	339
Rhys Vychan	John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Llywelyn ap Llywarch. Challenged by John & Matilda's attorney because Rhys had previously sent John le Waleys as his attorney, but there was no proof that he had been appointed, thus John le Waleys falsely put himself forward and is to be sent to prison (repeat?)	Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Eifael 10Edward1 M43	1281 12/01 Church of St. Michael in Eifael 10Edward1 morrow of St. Andrew	339
Rhys Vychan	John Giffard & Matilda, his wife.			Day given the morrow of the Close of Easter, 04/06/1282, to hear judgement because it has not yet been made	Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Eifael 10Edward1 M43d	1282 01/20 Church of St. Michael in Eifael 10Edward1 Week from St. Hilary	339

Tangaret ab Iorwerth & his brothers		Claims six acres in Croftycoed	Right of Inheritance	Paid 20s to the King for an inquisition	Sir Reginald de Grey, Roger le Strange, Walter de Hopton, Hywel ap Meurig, & Gronw ap Helyn	Rhuddlan 6Edward1 M12	1278 09/11 Rhuddlan 6Edward1 Sunday after Nativity of the Blessed Virgin	277
Theobald de Verdon	John Tregoz	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Simon Bassett	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	282
Villeins of Abergavenny	Henry de Bray, Steward of Abergavenny	Complaints of injustice	The villeins complain that Henry made them work his land without pay, that he made them, on feast days, cut branches in the lord's wood and carry them to his house of Tregar for his own use, and made them move the lord's fold to his own land, even though he is not due this service and makes them do what they ought not to do'. The steward comes and denies the whole & says he never had them marl his land without pay, nor did he do it against their will. He says that he had sold the branches as he could to those outside, he asked them to carry the branches to his house, which they did for nothing and were not compelled. He says that he did not move the lord's fold but used the branches to make folds for his own use. He asks for an enquiry	Jury supported Henry's claim and he is quit. The villeins shall be amerced for a false claim. An inquiry is sent out to find out their names.	Walter de Hopton et al	St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 M17	1279 09/24 St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 Sunday after St. Matthew	277
William Baldwin	The Welch, at that time the King's enemies	Claims that these men tore down a mill he had been authorized by King Henry III to build near Montgomery, wishes to rebuild the mill and divert water too it as previously	Charter: By Henry III granting right to build mill and divert water for 1/2m annually to the King and his bailiffs in Montgomery	Charter confirmed and William Baldwin granted the same terms, with no penalty for the years in which he was unable to pay his annual fee	Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M2d	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	244-245
William le Boteler	Robert Creuequer		Plea of land	Appoints William de Tyel or William le Chamberlain	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	289
William de Boteler, represented by his attorney William de Tyel	Robert de Creuequer	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Richard de Hinton	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M21d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	285
William Corbet	Gilbert de Clair, Earl of Gloucester & Robert le Veel		Plea of land	Bailiff ordered to summon Gilbert de Clair and Robert le Veel to the morrow of St. Hilary, 01/14/1280, in Abergavenny	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	288
William Corbet	Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester		Plea of land	Appoints Edmund de Newbury, clerk or Robert Corbet	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	289

William Corbet, represented by his attorney	Gilbert de Clair, Earl of Gloucester		Claims wardship & marriage of the s/h of Adam de Somery until the son of age. Claims right because Adam held his land of William by knight's service. Earl's attorney Robert le Veei claimed liberty and asked for case to be moved to his court.	Case moved by Robert ordered to have case heard quickly and speedy justice given to William, or Case will revert to king's court at Montgomery on the morrow of the Close of Easter, 04/29/1280	Earl's liberties - which court should the case be heard at?	Walter de Hopton et al	Abergavenny 8Edward1 M21	1280 01/14 Abergavenny 8Edward1 morrow of St. Hilary	283
William le Hunt	Thomas Tubervill	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Robert del Oke. Day at Montgomery on morrow of St. John, 06/25/1280		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	282
William ap Madog & his brothers Adam & Richard	Robert Corbet, Llywelyn Ddu & Einion his brother, Gruffydd ap Rhydderch, Kynewreck ap Gruffydd, Cadwgan ap Wyn & Llywelyn his brother, Einion ab Iorwerth & Tudur his brother		Plea of Land	Defendants do not appear, judgement to be resumed Sunday after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, 02/05/1279, at Hay		Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 7Edward1 M13	1279 01/14 Oswestry morrow of St. Hilary	236
William ap Madog & his brothers Adam & Richard	Fulk fitz Warin	Claim ten acres with appurtenances in Bauseley	By Right of Inheritance: Madog ab Ieuf ap Kynewreck seised when ejected by power & force of the Welsh. Fulk fitz Warin took possession during the war. Madog's sons William, Adam, and Richard now claim the land. Fulk argues that Madog ab Ieuf was never in seisin and asks for an inquiry by the country. William and his brothers maintain their claim and also put themselves on the country.			Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 7Edward1 M13	1279 01/14 Oswestry morrow of St. Hilary	264-267
William ap Madog & his brothers Adam & Richard	Robert Corbet	Claims ten acres of land, with appurtenances, in Braggington	Right of Inheritance: One Madog seised in time of peace in Henry3. Descended to William, Adam & Richard s/h. Robert Corbet denies the right & argues that he does not hold the tenements in question nor held it when the writ was issued, and requests inquiry by the country	Jury comes three weeks after St. Martin, 8Edward1, 11/25/1279. Say on their oath that Robert Corbet had no tenement ie writ but is lord of those lands. William, Adam & Richard's ancestor quitclaimed the land to Thomas Corbet and his heirs. William, Adam & Richard amerced for false claim		Walter de Hopton et al	Outside of Hay 7Edward1 M15d	1279 02/05 Outside of Hay 7Edward1 Sunday after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin	270-271
William ap Madog & his brothers Adam & Richard	Llywelyn Ddu	Claims eight acres of land, with appurtenances, in Bauseley & eight acres of land, with appurtenances, in Braggington	Right of Inheritance: One Madog seised in time of peace in Henry3. Descended to William, Adam & Richard s/h. Defendant denied that William and his brothers had any hereditary right because none of their ancestors had seisin by which they could claim that right.	Jury comes three weeks after St. Martin, 8Edward1, 11/25/1279. Say on their oath that Robert Corbet had no tenement ie writ but is lord of those lands. William, Adam & Richard's ancestor quitclaimed the land to Thomas Corbet and his heirs. William, Adam & Richard amerced for false claim		Walter de Hopton et al	Outside of Hay 7Edward1 M15d	1279 02/05 Outside of Hay 7Edward1 Sunday after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin	270-271
William ap Madog & his brothers Adam & Richard	Einion, brother of Llywelyn Ddu	Claims six acres in Bauseley & six acres, with apurtenances, in Braggington	Right of Inheritance: One Madog seised in time of peace in Henry3. Descended to William, Adam & Richard s/h. Defendant denied that William and his brothers had any hereditary right because none of their ancestors had seisin by which they could claim that right.	Jury comes three weeks after St. Martin, 8Edward1, 11/25/1279. Say on their oath that Robert Corbet had no tenement ie writ but is lord of those lands. William, Adam & Richard's ancestor quitclaimed the land to Thomas Corbet and his heirs. William, Adam & Richard amerced for false claim		Walter de Hopton et al	Outside of Hay 7Edward1 M15d	1279 02/05 Outside of Hay 7Edward1 Sunday after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin	270-271

William ap Madog & his brothers Adam & Richard	Fulk fitz Warin	Claim ten acres with appurtenances in Bauseley	By Right of Inheritance: Madog ab Ieuf ap Kynewreck seised when ejected by power & force of the Welsh. Fulk fitz Warin took possession during the war. Madog's sons William, Adam, and Richard now claim the land. Fulk argues that Madog ab Ieuf was never in seisin and asks for an inquiry by the country. William and his brothers maintain their claim and also put themselves on the country.			Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 7Edward1 M13	1279 01/14 Oswestry Hiary	264-267
William ap Madog & his brothers Adam & Richard	Gruffydd ap Rhydderch	Claims six acres in Bauseley & six acres, with appurtenances, in Braggington	Right of Inheritance: One Madog seised in time of peace in Henry3. Descended to William, Adam & Richard s/h. Defendant denied that William and his brothers had any hereditary right because none of their ancestors had seisin by which they could claim that right.	Jury comes three weeks after St. Martin, 8Edward1, 11/25/1279. Say on their oath that Robert Corbet had no tenement ie writ but is lord of those lands. William, Adam & Richard's ancestor quitclaimed the land to Thomas Corbet and his heirs. William, Adam & Richard amerced for false claim		Walter de Hopton et al	Outside of Hay 7Edward1 M15d	1279 02/05 Outside of Hay 7Edward1 Sunday after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin	270-271
William ap Madog & his brothers Adam & Richard	Iorwerth ap Rhydderch, brother of Gruffydd ap Rhydderch	Claims six acres in Bauseley & six acres in Braggington	Right of Inheritance: One Madog seised in time of peace in Henry3. Descended to William, Adam & Richard s/h. Defendant denied that William and his brothers had any hereditary right because none of their ancestors had seisin by which they could claim that right.	Jury comes three weeks after St. Martin, 8Edward1, 11/25/1279. Say on their oath that Robert Corbet had no tenement ie writ but is lord of those lands. William, Adam & Richard's ancestor quitclaimed the land to Thomas Corbet and his heirs. William, Adam & Richard amerced for false claim		Walter de Hopton et al	Outside of Hay 7Edward1 M15d	1279 02/05 Outside of Hay 7Edward1 Sunday after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin	270-271
William ap Madog & his brothers Adam & Richard	Kynewreck ab Einon	Claims six acres in Bauseley & six acres in Braggington	Right of Inheritance: One Madog seised in time of peace in Henry3. Descended to William, Adam & Richard s/h. Defendant denied that William and his brothers had any hereditary right because none of their ancestors had seisin by which they could claim that right.	Jury comes three weeks after St. Martin, 8Edward1, 11/25/1279. Say on their oath that Robert Corbet had no tenement ie writ but is lord of those lands. William, Adam & Richard's ancestor quitclaimed the land to Thomas Corbet and his heirs. William, Adam & Richard amerced for false claim		Walter de Hopton et al	Outside of Hay 7Edward1 M15d	1279 02/05 Outside of Hay 7Edward1 Sunday after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin	270-271
William ap Madog & his brothers Adam & Richard	Gruffydd ab Iorwerth	Claims six acres in Bauseley & six acres in Braggington	Right of Inheritance: One Madog seised in time of peace in Henry3. Descended to William, Adam & Richard s/h. Defendant denied that William and his brothers had any hereditary right because none of their ancestors had seisin by which they could claim that right.	Jury comes three weeks after St. Martin, 8Edward1, 11/25/1279. Say on their oath that Robert Corbet had no tenement ie writ but is lord of those lands. William, Adam & Richard's ancestor quitclaimed the land to Thomas Corbet and his heirs. William, Adam & Richard amerced for false claim		Walter de Hopton et al	Outside of Hay 7Edward1 M15d	1279 02/05 Outside of Hay 7Edward1 Sunday after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin	270-271
William ap Madog & his brothers Adam & Richard	Gadwgan ap Wyn	Claims eight acres of land, with appurtenances, in Bauseley & eight acres of land, with appurtenances, in Braggington	Right of Inheritance: One Madog seised in time of peace in Henry3. Descended to William, Adam & Richard s/h. Defendant denied that William and his brothers had any hereditary right because none of their ancestors had seisin by which they could claim that right.	Jury comes three weeks after St. Martin, 8Edward1, 11/25/1279. Say on their oath that Robert Corbet had no tenement ie writ but is lord of those lands. William, Adam & Richard's ancestor quitclaimed the land to Thomas Corbet and his heirs. William, Adam & Richard amerced for false claim		Walter de Hopton et al	Outside of Hay 7Edward1 M15d	1279 02/05 Outside of Hay 7Edward1 Sunday after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin	270-271
William ap Madog & his brothers Adam & Richard	Einon ab Iorwerth	Claims four acres of land, with appurtenances, in Bauseley & four acres of land, with appurtenances, in Braggington	Right of Inheritance: One Madog seised in time of peace in Henry3. Descended to William, Adam & Richard s/h. Defendant denied that William and his brothers had any hereditary right because none of their ancestors had seisin by which they could claim that right.	Jury comes three weeks after St. Martin, 8Edward1, 11/25/1279. Say on their oath that Robert Corbet had no tenement ie writ but is lord of those lands. William, Adam & Richard's ancestor quitclaimed the land to Thomas Corbet and his heirs. William, Adam & Richard amerced for false claim		Walter de Hopton et al	Outside of Hay 7Edward1 M15d	1279 02/05 Outside of Hay 7Edward1 Sunday after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin	270-271

William ap Madog & his brothers Adam & Richard	Fulk fitz Warin	Claim ten acres with appurtenances in Bauseley	By Right of Inheritance: Madog ab Ieuf ap Kynwreck seized when ejected by power & force of the Welsh. Fulk fitz Warin took possession during the war. Madog's sons William, Adam, and Richard now claim the land. Fulk argues that Madog ab Ieuf was never in seisin and asks for an inquiry by the country. William and his brothers maintain their claim and also put themselves on the country.		Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 7Edward1 M13	1279 01/14 Oswestry Hilary	264-267
William ap Madog & his brothers Adam & Richard	Tudur ab Iorwerth, brother of Einion ab Iorwerth	Claims four acres of land, with appurtenances, in Bauseley & four acres of land, with appurtenances, in Braggington	Right of Inheritance: One Madog seized in time of peace in Henry's. Descended to William, Adam & Richard s/h. Defendant denied that William and his brothers had any hereditary right because none of their ancestors had seisin by which they could claim that right.	Jury comes three weeks after St. Martin, 8Edward1, 11/25/1279. Say on their oath that Robert Corbet had no tenement ie writ but is lord of those lands. William, Adam & Richard's ancestor quitclaimed the land to Thomas Corbet and his heirs. William, Adam & Richard amerced for false claim	Walter de Hopton et al	Outside of Hay 7Edward1 M15d	1279 02/05 Outside of Hay 7Edward1 Sunday after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin	270-271
William ap Madog & his brother Adam	Fulk fitz Warin, Robert Corbet, and others			Day given at the request of both parties [10/21/1279? as previous case?	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M25	1279 07/01 Montgomery 7Edward1 A week from St. John the Baptist	295
-	-	Essoin		Essoin by Simon de Castello	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	283
-	-	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Cadwgan of Monyton	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	283
-	-	Essoin		Essoin by John de Coldbath	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	283
-	-	Essoin		Essoin by Geoffrey de Coldbath	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	283

APPENDIX SEVEN
*THE WELSH ASSIZE ROLL 1277-1884 BY DATE*²³⁹

Appendix Seven uses the same data collected in Appendix Six, but sorted by date instead of individual. Sorting by date allows for the chronological reading of the proceedings of the assize, something that cannot be done when reading the original membranes in the order they were collected. As Davies points out in his critical edition of the text, the membranes were often sewn together out of order. In this way the original document presents a confusing dialogue in which some cases have been decided before an inquiry has even been requested.

²³⁹ Davies, *The Welsh Assize Roll, 1277-1284: Assize Roll No. 1147*.

Plaintiff	Defendant	Plea	Legal Position	Outcome	Unique legal circumstances	Justice	Record	Court	Pages
Emma, widow of Gruffydd ap Madog	Margaret, widow of Madog Vychan ap Gruffydd	Claims the manor of Eyton, with appurtenances	Right of Dower: Gruffydd, her late husband, assigned her the manor as dower and put her in full seisin in his life and after his death. Lost land when occupied by Llywelyn, Prince of Wales during the war, who bestowed it upon Madog. Margaret's husband, who enfeoffed her of it as dower	Maredudd acknowledges that manor is Emma's by right and restores it to her with quitclaim. Emma the granted the manor to Margaret at ferm for the whole of Emma's life in exchange for 10m annually, 5m at Michaelmas & 5m at Easter, in Overton. Any default on Margaret's part returns the land to Emma, and if Margaret dies first it returns to Emma		Ralph de Fremingham & Walter de Hopton	St. Asaph 6Edward1 M6	1277 11/25 St. Asaph 6Edward1 Sunday after St. Catherine the Virgin	235
Maredudd ap Llywelyn & his brother Owain	King Edward	Claim half the land of Mechain Is Coed	Right of Inheritance: Llywelyn, their father, seised when the King to the land into his hand in the last Lent.	Maredudd & Owain acknowledge before the King's justices that, according to Welsh custom & law, Gruffydd ap Llywelyn Vychan and his brothers have as much right in that land	According to Welsh custom and law	Ralph de Fremingham & Walter de Hopton	St. Asaph 6Edward1 M5	1277 11/25 St. Asaph 6Edward1 Sunday after St. Catherine the Virgin	270
Emma, widow of Gruffydd ap Madog	King Edward	Claims the manor of Overton, Maelorsaesneg	Right of Dower: Gruffydd, her late husband, assigned her the manor as dower and put her in full seisin in his life and after his death. Lost land when occupied by Llywelyn, Prince of Wales during the war. Previous requests to the King led to Justice of Chester making inquiries.	Justices agreed to take the King's will on the premises because no one could produce evidence against Emma's claim. Roger LeStrange is ordered to return the land to Emma's seisin		Ralph de Fremingham & Walter de Hopton	St. Asaph 6Edward1 M7	1277 11/25 St. Asaph 6Edward1 Sunday after St. Catherine the Virgin	267
Emma, widow of Gruffydd ap Madog	Margaret, widow of Madog Vychan ap Gruffydd	Claims the manor of Eyton, with appurtenances	Right of Dower: Gruffydd, her late husband, assigned her the manor as dower and put her in full seisin in his life and after his death. Lost land when occupied by Llywelyn, Prince of Wales during the war, who bestowed it upon Madog. Margaret's husband, who enfeoffed her of it as dower	Maredudd acknowledges that Emma is in full seisin by dower, but says that Emma, of her own free will in time of peace, restored the manor to Madog & remitted and quitclaimed it. Put upon the country & jury because, in Wales, feoffment & pleas are made without charter or writing - "nevertheless, they are held of such charters and quitclaims: in those parts when parties agree"	Cites the way things are done in Wales, ie no written charters	Ralph de Fremingham & Walter de Hopton	St. Asaph 6Edward1 M7	1277 11/25 St. Asaph 6Edward1 Sunday after St. Catherine the Virgin	275-276
Maredudd ap Llywelyn & his brother Owain	King Edward	Claim half the land of Mechain Is Coed	Right of Inheritance: Llywelyn, their father, seised when the King to the land into his hand in the last Lent.	Inquisition, jury said under oath that Llywelyn held the land through his life & seised @ death. Maredudd & Owain entered as s/h until the King took the land because of the war. King only serving as lord from whom land is held in chief.		Ralph de Fremingham & Walter de Hopton	St. Asaph 6Edward1 M7	1277 11/25 St. Asaph 6Edward1 Sunday after St. Catherine the Virgin	270
Margaret, widow of Madog Vychan ap Gruffydd	Gruffydd Vychan	Claims half the land of Glynodfrwy	Right of Dower: Dowered at church door and put in full seisin by husband Madog Vychan. In seisin until Llywelyn, Prince of Wales, occupied the land during the war and bestowed in upon Gruffydd Vychan. Gruffydd argues that he didn't need to answer because land lawfully held by Llywelyn, Prince of Wales.	A day given <i>curiam domini regis</i>		Ralph de Fremingham & Walter de Hopton	St. Asaph 6Edward1 M7	1277 11/25 St. Asaph 6Edward1 Sunday after St. Catherine the Virgin	274
Adam of Montgomery	Gruffydd ap Gwynwyn	Right to whole of Arwystli	Right of Inheritance: Great-grandfather Hywel ab Ieuf in seisin @ death. Hywel ab Ieuf to Amice d/h to Philip s/h to Adam s/h.	Adam withdrew writ	<i>Secundum leges et consuetudines Wallensicos</i>	Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M2	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	235
Angharad d. Owain	King Edward	Claims the whole land of Cydwain	Right of Inheritance: Owain ap Maredudd seised @ death, Owain ap Maredudd to Angharad d/h, occupied immediately by Llywelyn ap Gruffydd, Prince of Wales after Owain's death, and held by him until ejected by the King's power	Day given coram rege a month from Easter, 05/17/1277. Angharad appoints Sir Walter de Pedwardin, her husband, or Peter de Pedwardine in her place		Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M3	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	241-242

Angharad d. Owain	King Edward, Balliwicks held by Sir Payn de Chaworth & Lewis ap Gruffydd	Claims the commote of Anhuuog	Right of Dower: Angharad seized by her late husband Owain ap Maredudd until she was ejected by the King's power	Day given coram rege a month from Easter, 05/17/1278. Angharad appoints Sir Walter de Pedwardin, her husband, or Peter de Pedwardine in her place	Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M3	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	241-242
Angharad d. Owain	King Edward	Claims the manor of Bahallthlon and vills of Dolforwyn and Aberbechan	Right of Entry: Lands were held by Emma in gift of her father Owain, taken by Llywelyn ap Gruffydd, Prince of Wales and held until last year when he was ejected by the King's power	Day given coram rege a month from Easter, 05/17/1278. Angharad appoints Sir Walter de Pedwardin, her husband, or Peter de Pedwardine in her place	Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M3	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	241-242
David ap Gruffydd ab Owain	Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn	Claims certain lands and tenements in Mochant	By Right	Compromise - David gives 1m to pay for license of compromise by pledge of William clerk of Oswestry. Gruffydd acknowledges the tenement to be David's by right, he remits and quitclaims to David & his heirs for ever. David does homage to Gruffydd in court	Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M2d	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	243
Emma of Bromfield	Llywelyn ap Gruffydd Vychan of Bromfield	Claims the vill of Llanarmon & the vachery of Llwythder and half the vill of Trefor, with appurtenances	Right of Seisin: Seisin had been granted by Llywelyn before King's Justices Roger de Seyton, Ralph de Hengham, and Hywel ap Meurig at Worcester, never restored	Llywelyn comes and restores tenements to Emma so that she has seisin, Llywelyn amerced because he did not restore before	Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M2d	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	256
Eva ap Roger ab Ion	Madog ap Llywelyn of Cyrliaeth & his brother Gruffydd	Claims the whole of a tenement in Llanforcia that belonged to David, father of Madog & Gruffydd	Right of Enfeoffment or inheritance: Land seized by David, father of Madog & Gruffydd(?) David sold and enfeoffed the land to Adam de Chetwynd & Richard clerk, Adam enfeoffed Eva, who was seized 12 years, then forcefully ejected by Madog	Compromise - Madog ap Llywelyn and Gruffydd acknowledged Eva's right, remit & quitclaim the same to Eva & her heirs for ever, Eva pays them 1m of silver	Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M2	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	255-256
Gruffydd ab Einion & his brothers Maredudd, Einion, Owain, Hywel, and David	Llywelyn ap Gruffydd Madog and his brother Owain	Claims against Llywelyn: Land in Llangollen Fechan, Yswennant, Llwythdr, Hafodwen, and Dolwen Claims against Owain: Land in Nancennin, Tregeriog, and Nantyr	Right of inheritance: Einion ap Gruffydd seized @ death, Einion ap Gruffydd to Gruffydd & his brothers s/h		Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M2d	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	238

Gruffydd ap Gwynwyn	Owain & Maredudd have changed from being Gruffydd's men to the King's men, to Gruffydd's injury Maredudd argues that he was always the King's man Compromise requested but inquiry into whether the ancestors of Owain & Maredudd were adherents to King when conquered by Gruffydd	Charter: Maredudd produces charter of King Henry I	Jury swore that Owain & Maredudd's ancestors were adherents of Llywelyn, Prince of Wales @ that time enemy of the King. Owain & Maredudd shall do homage to Gruffydd and be indentured to him, the brothers at mercy	Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M2	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	256
Geoffrey ap Hwfa	Adam ab Ithenard, his brother Madog, and the Abbot of Valle Crucis	Right of Inheritance: Hwfa ab Ithenard seized @ death, Hwfa ab Ithenard to Geoffrey ap Hwfa's/h	Llywelyn Vychan, lord of that fee in Nanheudwy comes and restores the whole as belonging to him by hereditary right, must give seisin to Geoffrey by Saturday or case will continue	Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M2d	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	272
Madog ap Llywelyn	Claims the whole land of Meirionydd, with appurtenances, which Llywelyn occupied	Madog's retainer (Adam "belonging to Madog")	Prince Llywelyn does not appear, day given to Madog <i>corem rege</i> a month from Easter, 05/17/1278	Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M2	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	241
Madog ap Llywelyn	Claims that Prince Llywelyn, while Madog was before the justices at Oswestry, took Madog's man Adam, led him to Meirionydd and hanged him	Madog's ancestor forfeited land to King during his lifetime, thus not seized @ death	Prince Llywelyn does not appear, day given to Madog <i>corem rege</i> a month from Easter, 05/17/1278	Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M2	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	277
Madog ap Maredudd	Claims 1/4 commote in Kerry/Ceri as his right	Right of Heredity: Relative Hywel seized @ death. Hywel to Madog (s/h). Bogo de Knovill argues Madog's ancestor forfeited land to King during his lifetime, thus not seized @ death	Day given, Thursday in Montgomery	Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M2	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	273-274
Madog ap Maredudd & Hywel ap Maredudd	Claim the fourth part of Kerry/Ceri	Right of Inheritance: Maredudd, father of Madog & his fealty from King Henry III to David ap Llywelyn, then Prince of Wales. The King then held the lands until they were occupied by Llywelyn, present Prince of Wales, who gave it back to Maredudd and his brother Llywelyn, the father of Hywel. They were never disinherited, so according to Welsh law the land should revert to their nearest heirs of Maredudd & Llywelyn. According to Welsh law heirs could only be "disinherited" of lands which belonged to his ancestors, unless the heirs commit murder, or treacher to the lord, or are present when their lands belonging to them are handed over to others and they do not reclaim them.	"And because it seemed to Bogo de Knovill, the King's bailiff in those parts, and he said, that it would be to the King's imminent danger if a jury were taken thereon, as he knew truthfully that the jury would proceed against the King, (he suggested) that Madog & Hywel, who were seized of those lands at the coming of the Justices of Montgomery, should place their seisin of those lands in the King's hand so that justice on the claim should be done to them forthwith the more safely. It seemed to the Justices and to Bogo that those lands should be handed over to the King from the cultivation of Madog and Hywel, his nephew, so that in the meantime fuller inquiry should be made of the King's right to those lands, so that if the King lost those lands by the decision of his court, then th outgoings and expenses incurred in the cultivation of those lands should be rendered by the King to Madog & Hywel." A day given <i>corem rege</i> a month from Easter, 04/26/1277	Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M3	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	238

Men from Montgomery & Nicholas Brusebon	Gruffydd ap Gwynwyn	Right to free markets and fairs in Montgomery. Thursday markets disrupted by market in Welshpool on Mondays, asking 100m in damages for loss of revenue and support for the king				Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M2	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	Z58-259
Rhodri ap Gruffydd, nephew of David ap Llywelyn, formerly Prince of Wales (Gwynedd)	Llywelyn ap Gruffydd, Prince of Wales	Claims "a certain part" of all the lands and tenements, with appurtenances in Snowdon & Anglesey and elsewhere in Wales and "the adjacent parts"	Right of inheritance: As portion of inheritance from uncle, David ap Gruffydd, formerly Prince of Wales (Gwynedd), who was seized @ death, David ap Gruffydd to Rhodri ap Gruffydd r/h	Prince Llywelyn does not appear, day given to Rhodri coram rege a month from Easter, 04/26/1277		Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M2d	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	244-245
Richard ap Hywel	Philip ab Einion & Hywel ab Einion	Claims "certain lands"		Philip and Hywel do not appear, amerced 6 cows or 30s, to be resummoned before Walder de Hopton & Hywel ap Meurig, Friday, a fortnight after the Purification, 02/16/1277, [at] Hay		Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M2d	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	245-246
William Baldwin	The Welsh, at that time the King's enemies	Claims that these men tore down a mill he had been authorized by King Henry III to build near Montgomery, wishes to rebuild the mill and divert water too it as previously	Charter: By Henry III granting right to build mill and divert water for 1/2m annually to the King and his bailiffs in Montgomery	Charter confirmed and William Baldwin granted the same terms, with no penalty for the years in which he was unable to pay his annual fee		Ralph de Fremingham et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M2d	1278 02/09 Oswestry 6Edward1	244-245
Angharad d. Owain & Walter de Pedwardine her husband	King Edward William, clerk of Sir Roger de Mols & King's steward at Cardigan appeared on his behalf	Claim wardship of Llywelyn ab Owain, Angharad's son by previous husband Owain ap Maredudd, and his lands	???	Because of time constraints, the Justices could not fully agree, day given coram legem a month from Easter, 05/17/1278	Secundum leges et consuetudines Wallensicos & Secundum legum consuetudinem patrie & as the law and custom of the country require - meaning the custom of Wales	Sir Walter de Hopton & Hywel ab Meurig	Builth 6Edward1 M3d	1278 04/08 Builth 6Edward1. Friday before Palm Sunday	Z52
Angharad d. Owain & Walter de Pedwardine her husband & her son Owain ap Madog, by her first husband Madog ap Owain	King Edward		Right of inheritance: Maredudd ab Robert seized at time of peace. To Owain s/h, to Gruffydd b/h, to Madog s/h, and to Owain ap Madog s/h, "And from Madog to this Owain (Owain ap Madog), as son and heir, and to Angharad who now claim"			Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M11	1278 05/17 Westminster Concerning Wales & the Marches 6Edward1 month from Easter	Z56 A

Gruffydd ab Einion & his brothers Maredudd, Einion, Owain, Hywel, and David	Llywelyn Vychan, his brother Owain, and their mother Emma	Claims the vills of Nancennin, Tregerlog, Nantyr, Llangollen Fechan, Ysgwennant, Dolwen, Hafodwen, and Llywther	Right of Inheritance: Einion ap Gruffydd seized @ death. Should go to Gruffydd & his brothers s/h. Llywelyn Vychan is holding Tregerlog, Nantyr, Llangollen Fechan, and Ysgwennant. Owain his brother holds Nancennin, and Emma their mother holds Dolwen, Hafodwen, and Llywther. Owain, representing himself and his brother Llywelyn Vychan, argues that they should not answer to Gruffydd. Argues that Einion was a bastard and a Cistercian and thus his sons have no claim. Gruffydd & brothers respond that Einion died seized & lawfully married to their mother, and held the lands as his hereditary right during his lifetime from the king in chief and the lords of Wales. Gruffydd & brothers his nearest heirs. He argues that his father's bastardy and service in a monastery should not injure their claim. Owain claims recourse to Welsh law of cyfraith. Gruffydd & his brothers claim the cases (need?) not be heard according to Welsh law. Emma comes and verifies that she holds Dolwen, Hafodwen & Llywther as a grant from Gruffydd ap Madog, her late husband, and the father of Llywelyn Vychan & Owain. She warrants her sons and they warrant her.	Day given on the morrow of Michaelmas, 09/30/1278, at Oswestry. The parties appeared before Edward I on the morrow of St. Hilary in 7Edward1, 01/14/1279. After further arguments about the application of Welsh law a day given a month from Easter coram Rege, 05/02/1279, Edward unable to attend, so further day given three weeks from Michaelmas, 10/20/1279	Owain & Llywelyn have right because Einion a bastard secundum legem Walensiam aliquam hereditatem per descensum patris non debent optinere and Einion religionem intravit in ordinem Cisterciensem et ibidem professionem fecit. Owain & Llywelyn claim recourse to secundum quod lex Walensia que vocatur Keueyrth desiderat. Gruffydd et al argue non est illa lex Walensia que vocatur Keueyrth in isto casu observando. In judgement on morrow of St. Hilary Owain & Llywelyn ask suas defensiones habere per legem Walensiam qui vocatur Keurth eis et omnibus Walensicis per dominum Regem concessam et ne quis intramittat se ad aliquod iudicium dandum vel faciendum super terris vel tenementis suis predictis per eundem Griffinum et fratres suos petitis cum non vocatur Keurth petunt inde pacem dominini Regis. Et quia videtur Iusticiariis domini regis per ipsos non esse facturi ad interpretandum predictam compositionem pacis per	Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M11	1278 07/22 Oswestry 6Edward1 Month from St. John the Baptist	Z56-257
Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn	Llywelyn, Prince of Wales		Plea of Land:	Llywelyn does not appear and made default previously. Ordered, through his attorneys Adam ap Maredudd & Gruffydd Vychan, to appear on the morrow of Michaelmas, 09/30/1278.		Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M11d	1278 07/22 Oswestry 6Edward1 Month from St. John the Baptist	273
Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn	Llywelyn, Prince of Wales		Plea of Land:	Llywelyn does not appear and made default previously. Ordered, through his attorneys Adam ap Maredudd & Gruffydd Vychan, to appear on the morrow of Michaelmas, 09/30/1278.		Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M11d	1278 07/22 Oswestry 6Edward1 Month from St. John the Baptist	Z56-257
Angharad d. Owain & Walter de Pedwardine her husband	King Edward, represented by Bogo de Knovill	Claim three vills of Dolfowrwn, Bahaithlon, and Aberbechan	Right of Inheritance: Angharad enfeoffed by her father Owain and in full seisin until Llywelyn, Prince of Wales, ejected her by force. Bogo de Knovill answers for the King that Owain died seized and the property was immediately taken by Llywelyn, so Angharad never had seisin. Walter & Angharad maintain her seisin and argue also that Bahaithlon had been held as dower by Owain's mother Julia, but had been returned to Owain and then enfeoffed to Angharad. Julia was then granted the vill to hold for Angharad's life and to revert to Angharad upon Julia's death.	Sent to the king a month from Michaelmas, 8Edward1, 10/30/1278. Changed to three weeks from Easter after references to Roger de Mortimer. Bogo de Knovill, and Walter & Angharad Pedwardine		Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M9d	1278 07/22 Oswestry 6Edward1 Friday before St. James the Apostle	Z37
Angharad d. Owain & Walter de Pedwardine her husband & her son Owain ap Madog, by her first husband Madog ap Owain	King Edward	Claim the land of Cydwain	Right of Inheritance: Maredudd ab Robert seized at time of peace. To Owain s/h, to Gruffydd b/h, to Madog s/h, and to Owain ap Madog s/h. "And from Madog to this Owain (Owain ap Madog), as son and heir, and to Angharad who now claim"			Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M11	1278 07/22 Oswestry 6Edward1 Friday before St. James the Apostle	Z59

Rhys ap Rosser	Elizabeth, widow of Henry de Pembroke	Essoin	Plea of Land	Essoin by John ap Kynwric		Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M11	1278 07/22 Oswestry 6Edward1 Friday before St. James the Apostle	272
Elizabeth, widow of Henry de Pembroke	Rhys ap Rosser	Claims the lands of Boughrood and Trewern, with appurtenances	Right of Free Marriage: Given by her father Godfrey de Gamage at the church door, confirmed by charter. She held seisin by the grant and feoffment until ejected by the force & power of the Welsh. Rhys counters that Elizabeth was never in seisin. They put themselves on the country.	Inquiry granted, then transferred to <i>coram rege</i> a month from Easter, 05/17/1278, because of a lack of jurors. Jurors come a week from St. Peter ad Vincula, 08/08/1278, in the church of St. Michael in Eifel and say on their oath that Godfrey de Gamage was seized and did did grant the barony to Elizabeth and her husband in free marriage and that Henry and Elizabeth were in seisin more than twelve years before the and was occupied by the Welsh, whereupon Rhys claimed the land as right from Llywelyn, Prince of Wales. Elizabeth shall recover seisin and Rhys amerced.	No direct appeal to Welsh law but Rhys ap Rosser must have based his claim to Llywelyn upon a previous Welsh right to the land that predated its possession by Godfrey de Gamage	Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M11d	1278 07/24 Oswestry 6Edward1 A Month from St. John the Baptist	267
Ralph le Boteler - & his wife Matilda	Owain ap Gruffydd	Claim the manor of Bangor, with appurtenances	By Right:	Owain ap Gruffydd does not appear and is resummoned to <i>coram rege</i> a month from Easter, 05/02/1279. Owain is amerced three cows or 15s.		Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M11d	1278 07/24 Oswestry 6Edward1 A Month from St. John the Baptist	277
Richard ap Hywel	Philip ab Einion & Hywel ab Einion	Claim "certain lands"		Einion & Hywel do not appear and are resummoned. They are amerced twelve cows or 60s.	Bailiff John Giffard comes for Lord --- and argues that his lord holds liberty and thus this case should have been heard in the lord's own court rather than the king's: "his lord claims the franchise that none of his tenants out to be impleaded concerning lands and tenements which they hold of him, elsewhere than in the court of his lord." - so the bailiff (Giffard or bailiff of the court?) is told to bring Richard speedy justice or the case will go to <i>coram rege</i> a month from Easter, 05/02/1279	Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 6Edward1 M11d	1278 07/24 Oswestry 6Edward1 A Month from St. John the Baptist	277
Heilyn ap Tudur ab Edfnyfed	Gruffydd ab Iorwerth	Claims the land of Maenan in the commote of Rhos	Right of Inheritance & Entry: Heilyn's father Tudur held the land of Edward I by charter. Provides charter as evidence. Gruffydd ab Iorwerth says that he ought not to answer unless the king was present because he holds the land directly by the king's commission, for a false claim	Charter was conditional that Tudur and his heirs remained faithful to the king, but Tudur withdrew from Edward I and followed Llywelyn, Prince of Wales during the war. It is decided that Heilyn should take nothing and is amerced for a false claim		Sirs Reginald de Grev, Roger le Strange, Walter de Hopton, Hywel ap Meurig, & Gronw ap Heilyn	Rhuddlan 6Edward1 M12	1278 09/11 Rhuddlan 6Edward1 Sunday after Nativity of the Blessed Virgin	274

Meurig ap Madog, Ieuan ap Madog, and Ithel Vychan	Guncelin de Badlesmere	Complain that "certain thieves", around 11/11 1276, robbed them of 30 oxen and cows and 23 pigs and took the animals to Flint Castle. Guncelin de Badlesmere, Justice of Chester at the time, took the animals and still holds them, regardless of a mandate from the king to deliver them (to whom?)	Meurig, Ieuan, and Ithel Vychan argue that at the time of the theft there was a peace made between the King and Llywelyn, Prince of Wales. Guncelin de Badlesmere argues that the animals were not taken during a period of the King's peace.	Inquisition of the country determined that while Meurig, Ieuan & Ithel Vychan were in the King's peace, the general peace had not yet been proclaimed. Meurig et al acknowledge that the robbery came a day before they gave their homage & fealty	Sir Reginald de Grey, Roger le Strange, Walter de Hopton, Hywel ap Meurig, & Gronw ap Helyn	Rhuddlan 6Edward1 M12	1278 09/11 Rhuddlan 6Edward1 Sunday after Nativity of the Blessed Virgin	275
Men of Carghanan near Rhuddlan		Grant to the King half of the meadow of Carghanan, next to the R. Clwyd	Custom: Retained half as "they were previously accustomed to hold it"		Sir Reginald de Grey, Roger le Strange, Walter de Hopton, Hywel ap Meurig, & Gronw ap Helyn	Rhuddlan 6Edward1 M12	1278 09/11 Rhuddlan 6Edward1 Sunday after Nativity of the Blessed Virgin	273
Men of Maenan	Gruffydd ab Iorwerth	Bring six grievances against their lord "namely in purprestures of lands and houses built, and extortion of amercements		Gruffydd was found guilty by inquisition and hall be amerced	Sir Reginald de Grey, Roger le Strange, Walter de Hopton, Hywel ap Meurig, & Gronw ap Helyn	Rhuddlan 6Edward1 M12	1278 09/11 Rhuddlan 6Edward1 Sunday after Nativity of the Blessed Virgin	261
Men of Maenan	Gruffydd ab Iorwerth	Bring grievance that Gruffydd injured them in fishing, threatened them against the peace, deforced them of common wood and "unjustly exacted certain customs of them"		Gruffydd acquitted by inquisition. The men of Maenan amerced for a false claim	Sir Reginald de Grey, Roger le Strange, Walter de Hopton, Hywel ap Meurig, & Gronw ap Helyn	Rhuddlan 6Edward1 M12	1278 09/11 Rhuddlan 6Edward1 Sunday after Nativity of the Blessed Virgin	260
Robert Banaster	King Edward	Claims the vill of Prestatyn	Right of inheritance: Robert's ancestor, also Robert, died seised. The land descended to Richard s/h. Richard died without a direct heir, so land to Warin b/h. Warin to Thurstan b/h, and then to Robert as s/h. This Robert left it to Robert Banaster s/h		Sir Reginald de Grey, Roger le Strange, Walter de Hopton, Hywel ap Meurig, & Gronw ap Helyn	Rhuddlan 6Edward1 M12	1278 09/11 Rhuddlan 6Edward1 Sunday after Nativity of the Blessed Virgin	277
Tangaret ab Iorwerth & his brothers		Claims six acres in Croftycoed	Right of inheritance	Paid 20s to the King for an inquisition	Sir Reginald de Grey, Roger le Strange, Walter de Hopton, Hywel ap Meurig, & Gronw ap Helyn	Rhuddlan 6Edward1 M12	1278 09/11 Rhuddlan 6Edward1 Sunday after Nativity of the Blessed Virgin	277

Adam de Montgomery, lorwerth ab Iorwerth & Gruffydd ap David	Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn & his son Owain	Claim the whole of Arwystli, with appurtenances	Right of inheritance: Hywel ab Ieuaf, ancestor of Adam, lorwerth, and Gruffydd, was seized during the reign of King John. From Hywel to lorwerth, Hywel & Amice s&d/h. From lorwerth ap Hywel to lorwerth ab Amice s&d/h. From Hywel ap Hywel to David s/h. From David to Gruffydd ap David, plaintiff & s/h. From Amice d. Hywel to Philip s/h. From Philip to Adam de Montgomery, plaintiff & s/h. Gruffydd & Owain respond & deny the right and ask judgement of Adam, lorwerth & Gruffydd and claim that the whole of Arwystli <i>conlunctim cum uterque predictorum de eadem terra de Arwystly scilicet suum separale</i> .	Adam & the others cannot deny Gruffydd & Owain's claim & are amerced.	Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 7Edward1 M14	1279 01/14 Oswestry morrow of St. Hilary	263
Fulk fitz Warin	William ap Madog & his brothers		Plea of Land	Fulk appoints John ap Madog or Kynsweck ab Iorwerth to represent him	Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 7Edward1 M14	1279 01/14 Oswestry morrow of St. Hilary	261-262
Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn		Concerning vills of Bryndrinio, Rhiwagor, and half of Maeselyn		At the King's order handed over the vills to the three sons of Madog ap Rhydderch, keeping for himself right & claims etc	Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 7Edward1 M13	1279 01/14 Oswestry morrow of St. Hilary	268
Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn		Concerning the land of Trefolan in Deuddwr		Memorandum that Gruffydd handed over the land by the King's order to Hywel ap Cadwgan	Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 7Edward1 M13	1279 01/14 Oswestry morrow of St. Hilary	273
Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn		Concerning the fourth part of Dethenydd, the fourth part of Doedretcastell, the fourth part of Bronfelen and Belan, all in Arwystli		At the King's order handed over a fourth part of these lands to Llywelyn ap David, keeping for himself right & claims etc	Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 7Edward1 M13	1279 01/14 Oswestry morrow of St. Hilary	269-270
John Giffard & his wife Matilda	Rhys ap Ychan		Plea of Land:	Appointed Adam de Scotwell, Thomas de Brinsfield, or Ralph de Crecy to represent them	Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 7Edward1 M13	1279 01/14 Oswestry morrow of St. Hilary	273
John Giffard & his wife Matilda, by their attorney (Adam de Scotwell, Thomas de Brinsfield, or Ralph de Crecy)	Rhys ap Ychan	Claim the Castle of Llandovery its vill, with appurtenances, except the comote of Hirfryn. Also claim the comote of Perfedd, with appurtenances	Right of inheritance or Dower: Matilda's right, no details given	Rhys ap Ychan does not appear, attorney asks for judgement of default. Day given Sunday after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, 02/05/1279, at Hay. Rhys is ressumoned.	Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 7Edward1 M13	1279 01/14 Oswestry morrow of St. Hilary	278
Llywelyn, Prince of Wales	Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn	Claims the whole land of Arwystli			Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 7Edward1 M14 & M14d	1279 01/14 Oswestry morrow of St. Hilary	277

Men of Oswestry, on behalf of the King	Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Madog	Claim damages of £100	Men of Oswestry argue that when the king ordered them (his carpenters) to cut timber from the wood of Coedgar to repair and construct the king's mill at Oswestry Llywelyn and his adherents came with horses and weapons and "assaulted, beat, wounded, and ill-treated" them, on the eve of Epiphany 6Edward1, 01/05 1278. They claim that Llywelyn and his men took the timber and burnt it. Llywelyn denies force and injury and being against the peace and denies that he or his men were present at such an event. He states that his freemen hold the wood "of which they have had seisin from time out of memory". When these freemen saw outsiders cutting down their wood they resisted. Men of Oswestry counter that the wood belongs to the honour of Oswestry "from time out of memory" and was in the King's seisin on the day they cut the wood.	Llywelyn mainprised his men to have them stand before those who charged them and before the justices. They did not come on this day so Llywelyn to be amerced. Day given to bring his men before the justices at Montgomery a week before St. John the Baptist 7Edward1, 06/23/1279. Inquiry to be made whether Llywelyn consented to the trespass of his freemen.	<i>hoc petunt verifficari secundum legem Walensisam qualitercumque Curia consideraverit</i>	Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 7Edward1 M13	1279 01/14 Oswestry morrow of St. Hilary	277
Ralph le Boteler - Matilda, wife of Ralph le Boteler	Owain ap Gruffydd		Plea of Land:	Appointed Robert, son of Ralph le her step-son to represent her		Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 7Edward1 M13	1279 01/14 Oswestry morrow of St. Hilary	282
Ralph le Boteler -	Owain ap Gruffydd		Plea of Land:	Appointed John de Marchumley to represent him		Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 7Edward1 M13	1279 01/14 Oswestry morrow of St. Hilary	280
William ap Madog & his brothers Adam & Richard	Robert Corbet, Llywelyn Ddu & Einion his brother, Gruffydd ap Rhydderch, Kynewreck ap Gruffydd, Cadogan ap Wyn & Llywelyn his brother, Einion ab Iorwerth & Tudur his brother		Plea of Land	Defendants do not appear, judgement to be resumed Sunday after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, 02/05/1279, at Hay		Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 7Edward1 M13	1279 01/14 Oswestry morrow of St. Hilary	286
William ap Madog & his brothers Adam & Richard	Fulk fitz Warin	Claim ten acres with appurtenances in Bauseley	By Right of Inheritance: Madog ab Ieuf ap Kynewreck seized when ejected by power & force of the Welsh. Fulk fitz Warin took possession during the war. Madog's sons William, Adam, and Richard now claim the land. Fulk argues that Madog ab Ieuf was never in seisin and asks for an inquiry by the country. William and his brothers maintain their claim and also put themselves on the country.			Walter de Hopton et al	Oswestry 7Edward1 M13	1279 01/14 Oswestry morrow of St. Hilary	284 387
Morgan ap Maredudd	Gilbert de Clair, Earl of Gloucester	Claims certain lands & tenements in YstradTowy & Glamorgan	Plea of Land	The Earl does not appear, but because of questions about whether his summoning was properly made he is summoned again by the bailiff of Abergavenny to appear at St. Michael's between Ewvas & Abegavenny on Sunday three weeks after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, 02/23/1279		Walter de Hopton et al	Outside of Hay 7Edward1 M15	1279 02/05 Outside of Hay 7Edward1	244

Adam de Montgomery and Iorwerth ab Iorwerth & Gruffydd ap David, his parceners	Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn	Claim "certain lands and tenements" in Arwystli	Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn does not appear. It is testified that he had been summoned. Judgement to resume at St. Michael Church between Ewias and Abergavenny Sunday, three weeks from the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, 02/23/1279		Walter de Hopton et al	Outside of Hay 7Edward1 M15d	1279 02/05 Outside of Hay 7Edward1 Sunday after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin	278
Adam de Montgomery and Iorwerth ab Iorwerth & Gruffydd ap David, his parceners	Owain ap Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn	Claim "certain lands and tenements" in Arwystli	Owain ap Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn does not appear. It is testified that he had been summoned. Judgement to resume at St. Michael Church between Ewias and Abergavenny Sunday, three weeks from the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, 02/23/1279		Walter de Hopton et al	Outside of Hay 7Edward1 M15d	1279 02/05 Outside of Hay 7Edward1 Sunday after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin	278
John Giffard & Matilda his wife, represented by Matilda's attorney	Rhys Vychan	Claim the vill of Llandover, with appurtenance except the castle, held by the King, and the commote of Hirfryn, held by John & Matilda	Plea of inheritance: Walter de Clifford, Matilda's ancestor was seized in the time of Henry3. From Walter to Matilda as d/h. At some point Walter had handed custody to Rhys Vychan ap Rhys Gryg, grandfather of Rhys Vychan, the defendant. Rhys Vychan ap Rhys Gryg was bailiff for de Clifford but during the war he unjustly withheld the vill by force & power and occupied it until he died. To his son & after son's death to Rhys Vychan, defendant, s/h. Rhys denies the right and argues that he does not hold these lands. Asks if he should answer if he is not "in tenure of these tenements". John & Matilda argue that by condition of his seisin made by the King he is a tenant. They call the King to warrant.		Walter de Hopton et al	Outside of Hay 7Edward1 M15	1279 02/05 Outside of Hay 7Edward1 Sunday after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin	288-270
John Giffard & Matilda his wife, represented by Matilda's attorney	Rhys Vychan	Claim the commote of Perfedd, with appurtenances	Plea of inheritance: Walter de Clifford, Matilda's ancestor was seized in the time of Richard1, until he was ejected by power and force by Hywel ap Maredudd, Rhys Vychan's ancestor. From Walter right descended to Walter s/h and from him to Matilda as d/h. Rhys comes and denies right, claiming that the land is his according to Welsh law and that the King and Llywelyn had made compact that the Welsh people can defend their rights according to law & custom of Wales. John & Matilda argue that they hold the barony of the King, as Matilda's predecessor had, and argue that this particular case, since the King is in seisin, that the claim should be made according to common principles (ie not according to Welsh law)	secundum legem Wallensiam	Walter de Hopton et al	Outside of Hay 7Edward1 M15	1279 02/05 Outside of Hay 7Edward1 Sunday after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin	288-270
Rhys ap Rosser	Elizabeth, widow of Henry de Pembroke	Claims the Manor of Boughrood and Trewern, with appurtenances	Right of inheritance & Entry: Rhys' father Rosser seized in time of Henry3. Rhys claims as s/h, which Elizabeth occupies. Elizabeth denies the right and that she came into the tenement by occupation but that she was given the land by the judgement of the King, according to court record.	Rhys shall obtain another writ if he wishes according to Welsh law	Walter de Hopton et al	Outside of Hay 7Edward1 M15	1279 02/05 Outside of Hay 7Edward1 Sunday after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin	244
Rhys Vychan	John Giffard & his wife Matilda, by their attorney (Adam de Scotwell, Thomas de Brimsfield, or Ralph de Crecy)	Claims two parts of the commote of Hirfryn, with appurtenances	Similar argument Rhys has argued before, that if Welsh law is applied he should have lawful right to the land. John & Matilda's attorney argues that they should not answer because John & Matilda were not summoned. Rhys cannot deny this.	Rhys can proceed against them by summons if he wishes.	Walter de Hopton et al	Outside of Hay 7Edward1 M15d	1279 02/05 Outside of Hay 7Edward1 Sunday after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin	251

William ap Madog & his brothers Adam & Richard	Robert Corbet	Claims ten acres of land, with apurtenances, in Braggington	Right of Inheritance: One Madog seised in time of peace in Henyŷ. Descended to William, Adam & Richard s/h. Robert Corbet denies the right & argues that he does not hold the tenements inquest nor held it when the writ was issued, and requests inquiry by the country	Jury comes three weeks after St. Martin, 8Edward1, 11/25/1279. Say on their oath that Robert Corbet had no tenement ie writ but is lord of those lands. William, Adam & Richard's ancestor quitclaimed the land to Thomas Corbet and his heirs. William, Adam & Richard amerced for false claim	Walter de Hopton et al	Outside of Hay 7Edward1 M15d	1279 02/05 Outside of Hay 7Edward1 Purification of the Blessed Virgin	Z70-271
William ap Madog & his brothers Adam & Richard	Llywelyn Ddu	Claims eight acres of land, with apurtenances, in Bauseley & eight acres of land, with apurtenances, in Braggington	Right of Inheritance: One Madog seised in time of peace in Henyŷ. Descended to William, Adam & Richard s/h. Defendant denied that William and his brothers had any hereditary right because none of their ancestors had seisin by which they could claim that right.	Jury comes three weeks after St. Martin, 8Edward1, 11/25/1279. Say on their oath that Robert Corbet had no tenement ie writ but is lord of those lands. William, Adam & Richard's ancestor quitclaimed the land to Thomas Corbet and his heirs. William, Adam & Richard amerced for false claim	Walter de Hopton et al	Outside of Hay 7Edward1 M15d	1279 02/05 Outside of Hay 7Edward1 Purification of the Blessed Virgin	Z70-271
William ap Madog & his brothers Adam & Richard	Einon, brother of Llywelyn Ddu	Claims six acres in Bauseley & six acres, with apurtenances, in Braggington	Right of Inheritance: One Madog seised in time of peace in Henyŷ. Descended to William, Adam & Richard s/h. Defendant denied that William and his brothers had any hereditary right because none of their ancestors had seisin by which they could claim that right.	Jury comes three weeks after St. Martin, 8Edward1, 11/25/1279. Say on their oath that Robert Corbet had no tenement ie writ but is lord of those lands. William, Adam & Richard's ancestor quitclaimed the land to Thomas Corbet and his heirs. William, Adam & Richard amerced for false claim	Walter de Hopton et al	Outside of Hay 7Edward1 M15d	1279 02/05 Outside of Hay 7Edward1 Purification of the Blessed Virgin	Z70-271
William ap Madog & his brothers Adam & Richard	Gruffydd ap Rhydderch	Claims six acres in Bauseley & six acres, with apurtenances, in Braggington	Right of Inheritance: One Madog seised in time of peace in Henyŷ. Descended to William, Adam & Richard s/h. Defendant denied that William and his brothers had any hereditary right because none of their ancestors had seisin by which they could claim that right.	Jury comes three weeks after St. Martin, 8Edward1, 11/25/1279. Say on their oath that Robert Corbet had no tenement ie writ but is lord of those lands. William, Adam & Richard's ancestor quitclaimed the land to Thomas Corbet and his heirs. William, Adam & Richard amerced for false claim	Walter de Hopton et al	Outside of Hay 7Edward1 M15d	1279 02/05 Outside of Hay 7Edward1 Purification of the Blessed Virgin	Z70-271
William ap Madog & his brothers Adam & Richard	Iorwerth ap Rhydderch, brother of Gruffydd ap Rhydderch	Claims six acres in Bauseley & six acres in Braggington	Right of Inheritance: One Madog seised in time of peace in Henyŷ. Descended to William, Adam & Richard s/h. Defendant denied that William and his brothers had any hereditary right because none of their ancestors had seisin by which they could claim that right.	Jury comes three weeks after St. Martin, 8Edward1, 11/25/1279. Say on their oath that Robert Corbet had no tenement ie writ but is lord of those lands. William, Adam & Richard's ancestor quitclaimed the land to Thomas Corbet and his heirs. William, Adam & Richard amerced for false claim	Walter de Hopton et al	Outside of Hay 7Edward1 M15d	1279 02/05 Outside of Hay 7Edward1 Purification of the Blessed Virgin	Z70-271
William ap Madog & his brothers Adam & Richard	Kynwreack ab Einon	Claims six acres in Bauseley & six acres in Braggington	Right of Inheritance: One Madog seised in time of peace in Henyŷ. Descended to William, Adam & Richard s/h. Defendant denied that William and his brothers had any hereditary right because none of their ancestors had seisin by which they could claim that right.	Jury comes three weeks after St. Martin, 8Edward1, 11/25/1279. Say on their oath that Robert Corbet had no tenement ie writ but is lord of those lands. William, Adam & Richard's ancestor quitclaimed the land to Thomas Corbet and his heirs. William, Adam & Richard amerced for false claim	Walter de Hopton et al	Outside of Hay 7Edward1 M15d	1279 02/05 Outside of Hay 7Edward1 Purification of the Blessed Virgin	Z70-271
William ap Madog & his brothers Adam & Richard	Gruffydd ab Iorwerth	Claims six acres in Bauseley & six acres in Braggington	Right of Inheritance: One Madog seised in time of peace in Henyŷ. Descended to William, Adam & Richard s/h. Defendant denied that William and his brothers had any hereditary right because none of their ancestors had seisin by which they could claim that right.	Jury comes three weeks after St. Martin, 8Edward1, 11/25/1279. Say on their oath that Robert Corbet had no tenement ie writ but is lord of those lands. William, Adam & Richard's ancestor quitclaimed the land to Thomas Corbet and his heirs. William, Adam & Richard amerced for false claim	Walter de Hopton et al	Outside of Hay 7Edward1 M15d	1279 02/05 Outside of Hay 7Edward1 Purification of the Blessed Virgin	Z70-271

William ap Madog & his brothers Adam & Richard	Gadwgan ap Wyn	Claims eight acres of land, with appurtenances, in Buseley & eight acres of land, with appurtenances, in Braggington	Right of Inheritance: One Madog seised in time of peace in Henry's. Descended to William, Adam & Richard s/h. Defendant denied that William and his brothers had any hereditary right because none of their ancestors had seisin by which they could claim that right.	Jury comes three weeks after St. Martin, 8Edward1, 11/25/1279. Say on their oath that Robert Corbet had no tenement ie writ but is lord of those lands. William, Adam & Richard's ancestor quitclaimed the land to Thomas Corbet and his heirs. William, Adam & Richard amerced for false claim	Walter de Hopton et al	Outside of Hay 7Edward1 M15d	1279 02/05 Outside of Hay 7Edward1 Sunday after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin	Z70-Z71
William ap Madog & his brothers Adam & Richard	Einion ab Iorwerth	Claims four acres of land, with appurtenances, in Buseley & four acres of land, with appurtenances, in Braggington	Right of Inheritance: One Madog seised in time of peace in Henry's. Descended to William, Adam & Richard s/h. Defendant denied that William and his brothers had any hereditary right because none of their ancestors had seisin by which they could claim that right.	Jury comes three weeks after St. Martin, 8Edward1, 11/25/1279. Say on their oath that Robert Corbet had no tenement ie writ but is lord of those lands. William, Adam & Richard's ancestor quitclaimed the land to Thomas Corbet and his heirs. William, Adam & Richard amerced for false claim	Walter de Hopton et al	Outside of Hay 7Edward1 M15d	1279 02/05 Outside of Hay 7Edward1 Sunday after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin	Z70-Z71
William ap Madog & his brothers Adam & Richard	Tudur ab Iorwerth, brother of Einion ab Iorwerth	Claims four acres of land, with appurtenances, in Buseley & four acres of land, with appurtenances, in Braggington	Right of Inheritance: One Madog seised in time of peace in Henry's. Descended to William, Adam & Richard s/h. Defendant denied that William and his brothers had any hereditary right because none of their ancestors had seisin by which they could claim that right.	Jury comes three weeks after St. Martin, 8Edward1, 11/25/1279. Say on their oath that Robert Corbet had no tenement ie writ but is lord of those lands. William, Adam & Richard's ancestor quitclaimed the land to Thomas Corbet and his heirs. William, Adam & Richard amerced for false claim	Walter de Hopton et al	Outside of Hay 7Edward1 M15d	1279 02/05 Outside of Hay 7Edward1 Sunday after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin	Z70-Z71
Adam de Montgomery	Owain ap Gruffydd ap Gwynwyn	Claims the whole land of Arwystli	Adam claims that his ancestor Hywel was seised in the time of John1. From Hywel to Amice d/h and from Amice to Philip s/h, and finally from Philip to Adam s/h. Owain denies the right and argues that Hywel had two sons, Owain & Gruffydd who have issue still living, and being male are "nearer in blood than the issue of a woman". Asks judgement of if he ought to answer Adam, "who comes from the female issue, without those of the male, who are alive". Adam argues that according to Welsh law women are not silenced for the sake of male heirs. Owain abandons his argument and warrants his father Gruffydd ap Gwynwyn. Adam responds that Owain cannot call anyone to warrant and seeks a judgement. Owain argues for warrant and also seeks a judgement.	Day given to hear judgement a month from Easter, 05/02/1280. Owain comes and calls his father Gruffydd to warrant. A day is given a week from St. John the Baptist, 07/01/1279, at Montgomery	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M18	1279 05/10 Montgomery 7Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	Z75
Bartholemew de Mora				Appoints Robert de Woodhill or Stephen de Grendon his attorneys	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M18	1279 05/10 Montgomery 7Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	Z70-Z71
Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester & Hertford	Morgan ap Maredudd		Plea of land	By the King's writ appoints John H as his attorney in this matter	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M18	1279 05/10 Montgomery 7Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	Z70-Z71
Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester & Hertford		Claims all the liberties of the land and tenements in parts of the Marches and Wales		By the Chancellor's licence appoints Robert le Veil or Richard Lonedrem as his attorneys	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M18	1279 05/10 Montgomery 7Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	Z70-Z71

Isabella Mortimer	Anian, Bishop of St. Asaph	Claims the advowson of the church of Llanymynech		By the King's writ appoints Henry de Uppan as her attorney in this matter		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M18	1279 05/10 Montgomery 7Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	270-271
Isabella Mortimer, represented by her attorney	Anian, Bishop of St. Asaph	Claims the advowson of the church of Llanymynech		The bishop does not appear but was summoned. Judgement to resume at Montgomery a week from St. John the Baptist, 07/01/1279		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M18d	1279 05/10 Montgomery 7Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	270-271
John Giffard, represented by []ler	Morgan ap Maredudd	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Robert de Morton. Given day at Montgomery on the morrow of St. John the Baptist, 07/01/1279.		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M18d	1279 05/10 Montgomery 7Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	270-271
John Giffard, represented by William de Monte Acuto	Morgan ap Maredudd	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Richard s. William [Given day at Montgomery on the morrow of St. John the Baptist, 07/01/1279?]		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M18d	1279 05/10 Montgomery 7Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	270-271
Morgan ap Maredudd	Gilbert de Clair, Earl of Gloucester	Claims certain lands & tenements in Glamorgan	By Right of Heredity: Morgan's father Maredudd was seized until the Earl occupied the land during war. The Earl, through his attorneys, denies the right & argues that in his writ Morgan claims certain lands in Glamorgan and in his pleading he claims the land of Edlogan, thus his claim should not be heard.	Day given a month from Easter, 05/21/1280, <i>coram rege</i> . Morgan cannot deny that Edlogan was not included in the writ, so it cannot be heard. Morgan takes nothing by his writ (<i>miseri cordia</i>)	Improper purchase and use of the King's writ	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M18	1279 05/10 Montgomery 7Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	276
Morgan ap Maredudd	Bartholomew de Mora	Claims certain lands in Llanwer	Right of Heredity: Morgan's father Maredudd was seized until the Earl occupied the land during war and Bartholomew occupied of the Earl. Argues that Bartholomew still holds it to the Earl's injury. The Earl's attorney Robert le Veel comes and claims the liberty of his lord and says the plea should have been heard in the lord's court by the lord's writ since Morgan holds of the Earl in chief. Morgan counters that he does not hold the tenement of the Earl in chief but by barony from the King.	A day given <i>coram rege</i> a month from Easter, 05/21/1280. Bartholomew comes and says he ought not to answer because Morgan brought a writ for lands in Glamorgan and his pleading is for lands in Llanwer. Morgan takes nothing from his writ but is amerced for a false claim	Improper purchase and use of the King's writ	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M18	1279 05/10 Montgomery 7Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	276
Robert de Oke	John Tregoz of Ewyras Harold		Plea of land	John Tregoz does not appear and was summoned. Judgement to resume at Montgomery a week from St. John the Baptist, 07/01/1279		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M18d	1279 05/10 Montgomery 7Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	272-273
Rhys ap Rosser	Rhys ap Maredudd	Claims certain lands & tenements		Rhys ap Maredudd does not appear, but was summoned. He has defaulted before (Sunday after St. Matthew the Apostle at St. Michael Cruorney). Judgement to be heard about his several defaults a week from Michaelmas, 10/05/1279, at Montgomery		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M18	1279 05/10 Montgomery 7Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	277
Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn & his son Owain	Adam de Montgomery	Essoin	Complaint. Gruffydd & Owain call Adam to warrant	[Essoin] by John de Ellismere		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M24d	1279 07/01 Montgomery 7Edward1 A week from St. John the Baptist	283

Isabella Mortimer	Anian, Bishop of St. Asaph	Claims the church of Llanymynech	Plea of advowson				Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M25	1279 07/01 Montgomery 7Edward1 A week from St. John the Baptist	Z95
Morgan ap Maredudd	John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Claims two parts of the commote of Hirfryn, with appurtenances	Right of inheritance: Morgan's father Maredudd was seized. From Maredudd to Morgan s/h. Argues that John & Matilda unlawfully detain the land. John & Matilda, by her attorney, argue that they claim the land as a tenement by Barony according to English law (<i>legem Anglicanam</i>) of the King in chief. Therefore they should not answer without a King's writ. Morgan argues that the tenement is held not by Barony by English law of the King in chief but by Welsh law, which he is prepared to prove in court	Day given <i>coram rege</i> three weeks from Michaelmas, 10/21/1279	Morgan argues that the tenement is not held by Barony by English law of the King in chief but <i>secundum legem Walensiam clamat tenere et quod per legem Walensiam debeat teneri et non per Baroniam</i>	Montgomery 7Edward1 M25	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M25	1279 07/01 Montgomery 7Edward1 A week from St. John the Baptist	Z95
Robert del Oke	John Tregoz, lord of Ewys Harold	Claims one messuage and 12 acres of land, with appurtenances in Ewys Harold	Novel Disseisin: Claims John disseised him and occupies the lands. John answers through his bailiff that he did not disseise Robert by entered the whole of Ewys Harold by "judgement and decision of the whole court of Ewys Harold". Asks that an inquiry be made by the country. Robert again says John entered by disseisin and not by judgement. Asks for inquiry	Jury to be called by the bailiff of Shropshire and others		Montgomery 7Edward1 M25	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M25	1279 07/01 Montgomery 7Edward1 A week from St. John the Baptist	Z95
Rhys ap Rosser	Rhys ap Maredudd	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Walter de Villa thel		Montgomery 7Edward1 M25	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M25	1279 07/01 Montgomery 7Edward1 A week from St. John the Baptist	Z95
William ap Madog & his brother Adam	Fulk fitz Warin, Robert Corbet, and others			Day given at the request of both parties [10/21/1279? as previous case?		Montgomery 7Edward1 M25	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M25	1279 07/01 Montgomery 7Edward1 A week from St. John the Baptist	Z95
Adam de Montgomery	Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn & his son Owain	Essoin	Plea of Land	Essoin by James, servant of Adam de Montgomery. Given day on the morrow of the Close of Easter, 04/29/1280, at Montgomery. Owain ap Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn challenges the essoin because the essoin was not impeded by the great flood of water inundating the stream and the like, according to Welsh law	<i>secundum legem Walensiam</i>	St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 M16	Walter de Hopton et al	St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 M16	1279 09/24 St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward 1 Sunday after St. Matthew	Z76
Adam Woodcock, Philip Selling, John Pott, John Knott, Macy Tailor, John Conyn, Miles Wroth, Peter Dyer, William Sals, Ieuan Felin (?), Philip Cadock, William of Ewys, John Spenser Robert Mose, Richard Wall, and Robert Wroth	By the record of Hywel ap Meurig royal justice		Were pledges for Meurig ap David and did not pay the fine they were bound to	Adam Woodcock, Philip Selling, John Pott, John Knott, Macy Tailor, John Conyn, Miles Wroth, Peter Dyer, William Sals, Ieuan Felin (?), Philip Cadock, William of Ewys, John Spenser Robert Mose, Richard Wall, and Robert Wroth to be amerced		St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 M16	Walter de Hopton et al	St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 M16	1279 09/24 St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward 1 Sunday after St. Matthew	Z76

Bartholemew de Mora	Morgan ap Maredudd	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Stephen de Grendon. Given day on the morrow of the Close of Easter, 04/29/1280. Bailiff of the Earl of Gloucester Challenges this essoin on account of the liberty of Glamorgan	Walter de Hopton et al	St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 M16	1279 09/24 St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward 1 Sunday after St. Matthew	278
Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester & Hertford	Morgan ap Maredudd	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Richard s. William. Given day on the morrow of the Close of Easter, 04/29/1280, at Montgomery	Walter de Hopton et al	St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 M16	1279 09/24 St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward 1 Sunday after St. Matthew	254-255
Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn & his son Owain, Robert de Quixhill Perrot, Richard Endego, William s. Ralph, John Prouting, Macy s. Peter, Henry Parmenter, John s. Ralph, Geoffrey Clement, Adam Herbert, Walter s. Henry, and Philip s. Henry			They said they do not make common cause with other people in the town of Abergawenny in prosecuting offenses and injuries.		Walter de Hopton et al	St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 M16	1279 09/24 St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward 1 Sunday after St. Matthew	260
Gruffydd & Iorwerth of Arwystli	Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn & his son Owain	Claim of land in Arwystli	Gruffydd & Iorwerth come and withdraw their claim.	Gruffydd & Iorwerth and their pledges, Owain ap Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn and Walter de Aston to be amerced.	Walter de Hopton et al	St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 M16	1279 09/24 St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward 1 Sunday after St. Matthew	259
Henry de Bray, Steward of Abergavenny	Burgesses of Abergavenny		Henry complains that he had the King's permission to sell underwood in the wood of Moelflamau and explained this to the burgesses "expressly prohibiting" them from selling the wood elsewhere during th King's sale in that wood. The burgesses sold wood at their own will and in contempt of the King & to his damage. The burgesses argue that they are of "free condition" and no prohibition could stop them from selling or buying at their will as freemen	Plan conference with the King and with the escheator and the steward. - Memorandum: steward told to cause them to make amends before him and through him	Walter de Hopton et al	St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 M17	1279 09/24 St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward 1 Sunday after St. Matthew	263
Henry de Bray, Steward of Abergavenny	Burgesses of Abergavenny		Henry complains that when the city passed from George de Cantilupe to the King upon Cantilupe's death, he asked but did not receive aid and acknowledgement in the King's name by the burgesses of that city. Claims 100m damages to the King. The burgesses responded that "they are not accustomed to give aid to any keeper, except in the time of the lawful lord"	Plan conference with the King and with the escheator and the steward. - Memorandum: steward told to cause them to make amends before him and through him	Walter de Hopton et al	St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 M17	1279 09/24 St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward 1 Sunday after St. Matthew	253-254
Hugh Turbervill	Margaret de Clifford	Essoin	Plea of covenant and trespass	Essoin by Roger de Pedwardin	Walter de Hopton et al	St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 M16	1279 09/24 St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward 1 Sunday after St. Matthew	263

John Giffard & Matilda his wife, represented by Matilda's attorney Robert Maynard	Morgan ap Maredudd	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by William Aping[the bee]???	Walter de Hopton et al	St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 M16	1279 09/24 St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward 1 Sunday after St. Matthew	278
John Giffard & Matilda his wife, represented by Matilda's attorney Ralph de la Ile	Morgan ap Maredudd	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by John Pynchard, [day given?] morrow of the Close of Easter, 04/29/1280. at Montgomery	Walter de Hopton et al	St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 M16	1279 09/24 St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward 1 Sunday after St. Matthew	288-239
Robert Pychard	Margaret de Clifford	Essoin		Essoin by Llywelyn ap Philip	Walter de Hopton et al	St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 M16	1279 09/24 St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward 1 Sunday after St. Matthew	239
Rhys ap Rosser	Rhys ap Maredudd		Plea of Land	Rhys ap Maredudd does not appear, had been summoned. Judgement continued at Montgomery the morrow of the Close of Easter, 04/29/1280.	Walter de Hopton et al	St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 M16	1279 09/24 St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward 1 Sunday after St. Matthew	259
Villeins of Abergavenny	Henery de Bray, Steward of Abergavenny	Complaints of injustice	The villeins complain that Henry made them work his land without pay, that he made them, on feast days, cut branches in the lord's wood and carry them to his house of Tregar for his own use, and made them move the lord's fold to his own land, even though he is not due this service and makes them do what they "ought not to do". The steward comes and denies the whole & says he never had them marl his land without pay, nor did he do it against their will. He says that he had sold the branches as he could to those outside, he asked them to carry the branches to his house, which they did for nothing and were not compelled. He says that he did not move the lord's fold but used the branches to make folds for his own use. He asks for an enquiry	Jury supported Henry's claim and he is quit. The villeins shall be amerced for a false claim. An inquiry is sent out to find out their names.	Walter de Hopton et al	St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward1 M17	1279 09/24 St. Michael Cruorney 7Edward 1 Sunday after St. Matthew	277
Adam de Montgomery	Gruffudd ap Gwenwynwyn & his son Owain			Day given three weeks from St. Martin, 12/02/1279	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7-8Edward1 M24	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7- 8Edward1 A week from Michaelmas	293
Einion Llwyd & Rhydderch kauernethy	Roger Impias		Murder: Appeal Roger of the death of Owain Foel, their brother, killed in the town of Oswestry against the King's peace. Roger denies felony and death and anything against the King's peace. For good & ill puts himself upon the country.	Jury of twelve say that Roger is not guilty of said death	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M25	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7- 8Edward1 A week from Michaelmas	296
Executors of the late John Briton, formerly Bishop of Hereford	Master Thomas de Cantilupe and Peter de Monte Forti			Bailiff of Abergavenny ordered to distrain by all lands and chattels 24 who were supposed to appear to make the inquisition in the case	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7-8Edward1 M24	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7- 8Edward1 A week from Michaelmas	293

Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester	Morgan ap Maredudd		Plea of land	The Earl appoints Richard s. Humphrey to represent him		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7-8Edward1 M24	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7-8Edward1 A week from Michaelmas	293
Isabella de Mortimer	Anian, Bishop of St. Asaph	Claims the advowson of the church of Llanymynech	Right of Dower: Isabella claims that the advowson was assigned to her by John fitz Alan, her late husband.	The Bishop does not appear but was summoned. Previously defaulted on the morrow of the Close of Easter, 05/10/1279. Resummoned. Judgement to resume coram rege three weeks from Michaelmas (this court session) for which he also did not appear. Day given to Isabella to hear judgement at Montgomery three weeks from Michaelmas, 10/11/1279. The Bishop does not appear. By her attorneys Isabella "instantly asks judgement on the several defaults of the Bishop." Decided that Isabella will recover seisin of advowson and the Bishop is to be amerced	Judgement made because one party defaulted on appearance multiple times - not based on actual rule of law	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M25	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7-8Edward1 A week from Michaelmas	296
Morgan ap Maredudd	Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester		Plea of land	Day give at request of both parties three weeks from St. Martin, 12/02/1279 in Montgomery		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7-8Edward1 M24	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7-8Edward1 A week from Michaelmas	291
Morgan ap Maredudd	Bartholomew de Mora		Plea of land	Day give at request of both parties three weeks from St. Martin, 12/02/1279 in Montgomery		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7-8Edward1 M24	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7-8Edward1 A week from Michaelmas	291
Robert Creuequer	William de Boteler		Plea of land	Robert appoints Robert Cundy to represent him		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7-8Edward1 M24	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7-8Edward1 A week from Michaelmas	293
Robert de Creuequer	Robert le Strange		Plea of land	Day give at request of both parties three weeks from St. Martin, 12/02/1279 in Montgomery		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7-8Edward1 M24	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7-8Edward1 A week from Michaelmas	291
Robert Creuequer	Roger le Strange		Plea of land	Robert appoints Robert Cundy to represent him		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7-8Edward1 M24	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7-8Edward1 A week from Michaelmas	293
Robert del Oke	John Tregoz		Plea of Novel Disseisin	Jury of assize in respite for lack of recognitors until three weeks from St. Martin, 12/02/1279. Bailiff of Abergavenny & others ordered to have jurors at that time		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7-8Edward1 M24	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7-8Edward1 A week from Michaelmas	291

Robert Pigot	Peter Corbet		Robert asks why Peter Corbet, Cadwgan ab Einon, Peter's bailiff, and others took & caused to be taken Robert's cattle and unjustly detains them against the King's peace. He claims this happened Thursday before Annunciation of the Blessed Mary, 7Edward1, 03/23/1279. Peter comes and denies any action against the peace. He acknowledges the seizure of the cattle, but claims it was legal. The Abbot of Ystrad Marchell had complained of wrongs committed against him by Robert Pigot. Peter thus attached Robert to come to answer at his Welsh court. But Robert did not come and the Welsh court (<i>curia Walensia</i>) said that he was default. Robert says that he came to Peter's court and other courts and can prove he did not default. Peter says that Robert never came to his court at Caus to ask for his cattle. Both ask for an inquiry. Robert says that he came to the court in Caus several times to have his cattle delivered under pledge and could not could do nothing until the King's bailiffs [were there]. He asks for inquiry. Claims damages of 100s.	The sheriff of Shropshire [Salop] ordered to call twelve jurors. The jurors state under oath that Peter Corbet prevented Robert Caus from coming to his court at Caus to have his cattle released by wage & pledge, when Robert tried to do so. Robert shall recover damages assessed by the jury at 40p and Peter shall be amerced.	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M25d	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7Edward1 A week from Michaelmas	Z96-297
Rhys ap Rosser, by his essoyn	Rhys ap Maredudd	Essoyn	Plea of land	Rhys ap Maredudd does not appear, but was summoned. In default and resummoned to appear at Montgomery three weeks from St. Martin, 12/02/1279	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M24	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7Edward1 A week from Michaelmas	Z92
Richard de St. Brigida & Matilda his wife	Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester	Claim 53 buggages in the town of Caerleon	Writ of Right: Richard & Matilda argue that the earl dislised them unjustly & put themselves on the country. The earl, by his attorneys, denies the claim and argues that the tenement is within his liberty of Caerleon and held in chief from him, so the case should be heard in his own court "for in that court of his on one lacks right. He asks judgement whether he ought to answer here thereon to anyone unless his court had failed in right to anyone complaining there." Richard & Matilda counter that they do not hold the land of the earl at all. The earl's attorneys disagree and argue that he is prepared to prve that the land is held of him in chief. Additionally, if the court decides that he does not hold the land in chief, the writ Richard & Matilda have brought is incorrect because it refers to both of them but the land is technically only in Matilda's right.	Day given on the morrow of St. Hilary at Abergavenny 8Edward1, 01/14/1280. The court verifies that the land is held of the earl in chief. The earl is ordered to do "ful & speedy justice" in his court, otherwise the case will return to the royal court.	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M24	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7Edward1 A week from Michaelmas	Z92
Richard de St. Brigida	Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester		Plea of land	Appoints Ieuan ab Iago to represent him	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M25	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7Edward1 A week from Michaelmas	Z96
Matilda, wife of Richard de St. Brigida	Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester		Plea of land	Appoints Ieuan ab Iago to represent her	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M25	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7Edward1 A week from Michaelmas	Z96

Nicholas, Prior of Llanthony Prima	William, Abbot of Dore, Richard de Ludlow, Philip Vychan, and the bailiffs of Geoffrey de Genevill	Essoin	Plea of common pasture	Essoin by Ithel Kadeuyle	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M24d	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7Edward1 A week from Michaelmas	Z93
Bartholemew de Mora	Morgan ap Maredudd	Essoin	Plea of land: The bailiff of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester comes and argues that since the land is within the Earl's liberty of Liebenydd the summonses should be made by his bailiffs. Morgan argues that the land is not is within that liberty	Essoin by Robert de Woodhill.	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M24d	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7Edward1 A week from Michaelmas	Z94
Fulk fitz Warin	William ap Madog & his brother Adam	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Adam de Hodnet	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M24d	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7Edward1 A week from Michaelmas	Z94
Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester & Hertford	Morgan ap Maredudd	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by John de Bath	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M24d	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7Edward1 A week from Michaelmas	Z94
Matilda, wife of John Giffard	Rhys Vychan	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Roger s. Richard. Rhys Vychan finds fault with the essoin because according to Welsh law the essoin does no (lie/run?)	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 7Edward1 M24d	1279 10/06 Montgomery 7Edward1 a week from Michaelmas	Z93
Bartholemew de Mora, represented by his attorney Stephen de Grandon	Morgan ap Maredudd	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by John Brun	Walter de Hopton et al	[Montgomery?] 8Edward1 M25d	1279 12/02 [Montgomery?] 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	Z98
Bartholemew de Mora, represented by his attorney Robert de Woodhill	Morgan ap Maredudd	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by John Galebat	Walter de Hopton et al	[Montgomery?] 8Edward1 M25d	1279 12/02 [Montgomery?] 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	Z98
Isabella Mortimer	Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Madog	Essoin	Plea of Trespass	Essoin by Hamo, Clerk	Walter de Hopton et al	[Montgomery?] 8Edward1 M25d	1279 12/02 [Montgomery?] 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	Z97
Peter Corbet	Gruffydd Saes	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by William Hager	Walter de Hopton et al	[Montgomery?] 8Edward1 M25d	1279 12/02 [Montgomery?] 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	Z97
Peter, son of Peter Corbet	Gruffydd Saes	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Stephen de Boulers	Walter de Hopton et al	[Montgomery?] 8Edward1 M25d	1279 12/02 [Montgomery?] 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	Z97
Robert Creuequer	Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Madog	Essoin	Plea of customs & services	Essoin by William de Winsbury. They find find fault with the essoin because the land is not situated in Wales	Walter de Hopton et al	[Montgomery?] 8Edward1 M25d	1279 12/02 [Montgomery?] 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	Z98

Adam de Montgomery	Gruffudd ab Owain	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Adam de Breilaw	Walter de Hopton et al	[Montgomery?] 8Edward1 M25d	1279 12/02 [Montgomery?] 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin (or possibly on the morrow of St. Hilary, 01/14/1280, at Abergavenny - record unclear)	288
Abbot of Cum Hir	Peter Corbet	Claims disseised of six acres of Welsh land (<i>terre Walensis</i>) in Hopton	Novel Disseisin: Claimes Peter Corbet unjustly deprived him of his free tenement, thus disseising him and his church. Puts himself on the assize. Peter argues that the Abbot was never in seisin so could not be disseised.	The Abbot could not deny this - he was a newly appointed abbot - and is to be amerced	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	288-289
Adam de Montgomery	Gruffudd ap Gwenwynwyn		Plea of land	Appoints Gruffudd du Lee to represent him	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	289
Adam ab Ithenard & his brother Madog and Geoffrey s. Hugh his brother Philip	Abbot of Valle Crucis		Plea of land	Day given morrow of St. Hilary, 01/14/1280, at Abergavenny	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	289
Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester	Morgan ap Maredudd		Plea of land by the King's writ	Appoints Richard Lonedrem or Groww Ddu ap Ysik	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	289
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Rhys Vychan		Plea of land	Appoint Walter Page or Adam de Clue to represent them	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	289
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Rhys Vychan		Plea of land	Appoint Robert de Littleton or Richard de Polebury to represent them	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	289
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Morgan ap Maredudd		Plea of land	Appoint Robert de Littleton or Richard de Polebury to represent them	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	289

John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Rhys Ychan	Claim the vill of Llandovery, with appurtenance except the castle, held by the King, and the commot Hirfryn except 2 parts, now held by John & Matilda	Right of inheritance: Matilda's ancestor Walter de Clifford was seized in 113. From Walter to Matilda d/h ap Rhys Gryg, grandfather to the defendant, as his baillif by Walter's delivery. During the war he retained the land as his own, by force and power. After his death his son Rhys Gryg continued to hold the land. Rhys Ychan his son still occupies the land unjustly. Rhys denies the right and says that the case should not be heard because the land is in Carmarthen and the case should be heard according to Welsh law and not according to English Common law or in the king's courts. John & Matilda claim that the land was held as a Marcher Barony (<i>Baroniam de Marchia</i>) and thus should not be tried under Welsh law but under English Common law.	Day given three weeks after Easter, 05/12/1280, in the presence of the king the justices say that the investigation [pertains to a community near the March?]. Day given at Bulth, Thursday before St. Peter ad Vincula, 07/25/1280. The court decides that the land is held as a barony from the king and therefore should be heard according to English law. John & Matilda, represented by her attorney, again stated their claim and argument for English Common law again. Rhys denies claim and argues that, if the case must be heard by English law, then John & Matilda must acquire a writ. They could not deny this and so must obtain a writ	<i>Rhys claims the land is in Carmarthen et cum fuit inde pacitandum semper in Cotatum de Keymerchin solebat placitare et per legem Walensiam deduci et nullo modo per legem communem Anglie nec coram iusticiariis et hoc paratus est verificare per patriam Walensiam de Keymerthin et secundum quod curia consideraverit. Qui [juratores] dicunt super sacramentum suum quod dictum tenementum petium scilicet Llanandevry et Hyrefryn de domino rege debet teneri in capite per Baroniam de Marchia et semper inde consuevit Anglie cum inde fuerit placitandum nisi tunc denum cum dictum tenementum in manus Walensiarum per interuallum temporis deuenit per guerram aliquando ideo dictum est partibus quod secundum legem communem Anglie in eodem placito coram eis hinc inde procedatur.</i>	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23d	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	289-291
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife, by their attorney	Rhys Ychan	Claim the commote of Perfedd, with appurtenances	Right of inheritance: Rhys denies the right and says that the case should not be heard because the land is in Wales and the case should be heard according to Welsh law and not according to English Common law or in the king's courts. John & Matilda claim that the land was held as a Marcher Barony (<i>Baroniam de Marchia</i>) and thus should not be tried under Welsh law but under English Common law.	June found that the whole of the Catref Bychan should be held of the King by Marcher Barony, and thus heard under English law. Rhys argues that, in that case, the case should not be heard without a writ. John & Matilda must obtain a writ to continue suit.		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23d	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	291
Morgan ap Maredudd	John Giffard & Matilda, his wife		Plea of land	Day given coram rege three weeks from Easter, 05/12/1280		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	288
Morgan ap Maredudd	Gilbert de Clair, Earl of Gloucester			Day given morrow of St. Hilary, 01/14/1280, at Abergavenny at the request of both parties		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	288
Morgan ap Maredudd	Rhys Ychan		Plea of land	Day given morrow of St. Hilary, 01/14/1280, at Abergavenny		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	289
Peter Corbet	Robert Pigot		Plea of taking of cattle	Appoints William de Boulers or William le Tyler to represent him		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	289

Peter Corbet & his son Peter	Gruffydd Saes		Plea of land	Appoint William de Boulders or William le Tyler to represent them		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	289
Robert Creuequer	William de Boteler		Plea of land	Day requested by both parties and given the morrow of St. Hilary, 01/14/1280, at Abergavenny		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	288
Robert Creuequer	Roger le Strange		Plea of land	Day requested by both parties and given the morrow of St. Hilary, 01/14/1280, at Abergavenny		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	288
Robert del Oake	John Tregoz, lord of Ewas Harold			In respite to morrow of St. Hilary, 01/14/1280, in Abergavenny because no jurors came. Bailiffs of Abergavenny and Ewas Harold ordered to ensure jurors come.		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	288
Robert Pigot	Peter Corbet		Plea of taking of cattle	Appoints Richard de Grunhill to represent him		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	289
Richard de St. Brigida & Matilda his wife	Gilbert de Clair, Earl of Gloucester		Plea of land			Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	288
Rhys Vychan	John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Claims two parts of the commote of Hirfyn, with appurtenances	Right of inheritance: Rhys claims inheritance from Einion ap Walter and that John & Matilda ejected him by force.	Day given morrow of Close of Easter, 04/29/1280, at Montgomery at the request of both parties		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23d	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	289
William le Boteler	Robert Creuequer		Plea of land	Appoints William de Tycel or William le Chamberlain		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	289
William Corbet	Gilbert de Clair, Earl of Gloucester & Robert le Veel		Plea of land	Bailiff ordered to summon Gilbert de Clair and Robert le Veel to the morrow of St. Hilary, 01/14/1280, in Abergavenny		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	288
William Corbet	Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester		Plea of land	Appoints Edmund de Newbury, clerk or Robert Corbet		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M23	1279 12/02 Montgomery 8Edward1 Three weeks from St. Martin	289

William? Should be Walter? de Pedwardine & his wife Angharad	Edward I. represented by Bogo de Knovill & Sir Roger Mortimer	Claim the cantref of Cydwain, with appurtenances, except the vills of Dolforwyn, Bahallithon, and Aberbechan and except one carucate of land, with appurtenances, in Cydwain	Right of Inheritance: Angharad's father Owain ap Maredudd was seized at death. When he died Llywelyn, Prince of Wales, immediately unjustly took the land, to Angharad's damage as d/h. He held the land until it was taken by the King by force and power in the war. Mortimer & de Knovill come and deny right. They argue that according to Welsh law Angharad had a year and a day to bring her case. They argue that when Walter & Angharad brought a claim for the previously mentioned three vills they were asked if they would like to sue for the whole of the land and they said no. Angharad & Walter counter that they it was not time that prevented their prosecution of the suit but the fact that they were making their appeal to the king "from parliament to parliament". Put themselves on the King's record.	Day given three weeks from Easter, 05/12/1280	Welsh law applied by the representatives of King Edward I but not been violated. Difficulties of pursuing a case over several years.	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M22	1279 12/09 Montgomery 8Edward1 Saturday after St. Nicholas	286-287
Walter de Pedwardine & his wife Angharad	Roger Mortimer	Claim the <i>Levrywtom</i> (leirwite = fine for premarital sex) of the whole cantref of Cydwain, which is worth 30s a year	Right of Entry. Granted to Angharad by her father Owain, who was seized as lord of the cantref of Cydwain at his death. When he died Llywelyn, Prince of Wales, immediately unjustly held the cantref. He held the land until it was taken by the King by force and power in the war. Angharad & Walter continued to have seisin of this right until they were ejected by Roger Mortimer. Roger denies force and wrong. He argues that the King gave him the cantref by charter. The land was put into his hands by Bogo de Knovill, by the King's writ, and de Knovill is present and confirms this. Angharad & Knovill counter that they were in good seisin when he dispossessed them. "they were in good seisin by a certain termor of theirs the said leirwite, which termor levied the returns of his term to their use, in peace, for three weeks before Roger claimed seisin thereof.	Court stated that they could not rule without the King because of his involvement. Day given three weeks from Easter, 05/12/1280	Leirwite is a pre-Norman tax under English law. Welsh equivalent? Different from the fine for marriage <i>anabyr</i> in Welsh law and <i>Merchet</i> in English law.	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M22d	1279 12/09 Montgomery 8Edward1 Saturday after St. Nicholas	287-288
Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn	Edward I. represented by Bogo de Knovill & Sir Roger Mortimer	Claims the thirteen vills between the Rhw & the Lugg	Right of Inheritance: His father Gwenwynwyn seized during t3. From him right descended to Gruffydd s/h. de Knovill & Mortimer argue that according to Welsh law Gruffydd had a year and a day to bring his case, but remained silent. Gruffydd responds that he appeared before the judges before and was working on his plea from parliament to parliament. They counter that according to the law of Wales the petition should be excluded. Gruffydd says that he has been in the process of appealing to the King & puts himself upon the King's record.	Day given three weeks from Easter, 05/12/1280. Gruffydd argues that the law of Wales, called <i>Cyfraith Hywel</i> , should not harm the justice of the King.	Welsh law applied by the representatives of King Edward I and rejected by Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn. <i>Griffinus dicit quod huiusmodi lex Walensia scilicet Keurth Howel non debet sibi nocere eo quod dominus rex. . .</i> Difficulties of pursuing a case over several years	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M22	1279 12/09 Montgomery 8Edward1 Saturday after St. Nicholas	285-286
Gruffydd Saes	Peter Corbet	Plea of land		Day given at request of both parties. Montgomery, the morrow of the Close of Easter, 04/29/1280		Walter de Hopton et al	Abergavenny 8Edward1 M21	1280 01/14 Abergavenny 8Edward1 morrow of St. Hilary	283

Robert del Oake	John Tregoz, lord of Ewys Harold		Plea of land	Jury in respite for lack of jurors, day given the morrow of the Close of Easter, 04/29/1280		Walter de Hopton et al	Abergavenny 8Edward1 M21 morrow of St. Hilary	283
Robert Pigot	Peter Corbet			Jury in respite for lack of jurors, day given the morrow of the Close of Easter, 04/29/1280		Walter de Hopton et al	Abergavenny 8Edward1 M21 morrow of St. Hilary	283
William Corbet, represented by his attorney	Gilbert de Clair, Earl of Gloucester		Claims wardship & marriage of the s/h of Adam de Somery until the son of age. Claims right because Adam held his land of William by knight's service. Earl's attorney Robert le Veel claimed liberty and asked for case to be moved to his court.	Case moved by Robert ordered to have case heard quickly and speedy justice given to William, or case will revert to king's court at Montgomery on the morrow of the Close of Easter, 04/29/1280	Earl's liberties - which court should the case be heard at?	Walter de Hopton et al	Abergavenny 8Edward1 M21 morrow of St. Hilary	283
Adam ab Ithennard & his brother Madog and Geoffrey s. Hugh his brother Philip	Abbot of Valle Crucis	Claims by writ certain lands & tenements in Aberceiriog	Plea of land	Adam, Madog, Geoffry, and Philip do not appear & they and their pledges to be amerced		Walter de Hopton et al	Abergavenny 8Edward1 M21 morrow of St. Hilary	284
Morgan ap Maredudd	Gilbert de Clair, Earl of Gloucester		Plea of land	Day given at Montgomery at request of both parties "saving the rights of the King"		Walter de Hopton et al	Abergavenny 8Edward1 M21 morrow of St. Hilary	284
Morgan ap Maredudd	Bartholomew de Mora			Day given at Montgomery at request of both parties		Walter de Hopton et al	Abergavenny 8Edward1 M21 morrow of St. Hilary	284
Morgan ap Maredudd	Rhys Vychan		Plea of land	Rhys does not appear and was summoned. Judgement will continue at Montgomery on the morrow of the Close of Easter, 04/29/1280		Walter de Hopton et al	Abergavenny 8Edward1 M21 morrow of St. Hilary	284
Prior of Llanthony Prima	Gronw ap Madewith & others			Prior has found pledges: Llywelyn Vychan & Llywelyn Symbel		Walter de Hopton et al	Abergavenny 8Edward1 M21 morrow of St. Hilary	284
Robert de Creuequer (Baron)	Abbot of Valle Crucis		Plea of Trespass	The abbot does not appear, was complainant. He and his pledges to be amerced. Robert without day		Walter de Hopton et al	Abergavenny 8Edward1 M21 morrow of St. Hilary	284
Robert del Oke	John Tregoz			Philip Laundurn, Thomas de la Shaw, David Vychan, John de Hompton, Philip de Bleec etc, all from the neighborhood of Ewys Lacy, call to be jurors for this case on the morrow of the Close of Easter, 04/29/1280, at Montgomery. They did not appear and shall be amerced		Walter de Hopton et al	Abergavenny 8Edward1 M21 morrow of St. Hilary	284
Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn	Adam de Montgomery	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Richard clerk		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M21d morrow of the Close of Easter	284

Owain ap Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn	Roger Mortimer	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Gruffydd Lwyd	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M21d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	284
Owain ap Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn	Hywel & Llywelyn ab Ieuaf ab Ieuan	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Adam Benet	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M21d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	284
Peter Corbet	Abbot of Cwm Hir	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Thomas de Rudburgh	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M21d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	285
Robert de Creuequer (Baron), represented by his attorney Robert Cundy	William de Boteler	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Roger Haselyng	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M21d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	285
Robert de Creuequer (Baron)	Abbot of Valle Crucis	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by John de Bodham	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M21d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	285
Robert de Creuequer (Baron), represented by his attorney Robert Cundy	Roger le Strange	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Peter Knapton	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M21d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	285
Roger le Strange	Robert de Creuequer	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by John de Staunton	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M21d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	285
William de Boteler, represented by his attorney William de Tyrel	Robert de Creuequer	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Richard de Hinton	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M21d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	285
Abbot of Cwm Hir	Peter Corbet	Claims six acres of land, with appurtenances, in Hopton	Abbot claims disesised unjustly, requests inquiry		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	281
Adam de Montgomery, represented by his attorney, and Llywelyn ab Ieuan & Hywel ab Ieuan	Owain ap Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn	Claim the whole of Anwystli, with appurtenances	Right of inheritance: Their ancestor Hywel ab Ieuaf was seized. From Hywel to Owain s/h & Amice d/h. From Owain to Ieuan s/h and from Ieuan to Llywelyn & Hywel, plaintiffs. From Amice to Philip s/h and from Philip to Adam, plaintiff, s/h. Owain denies right and calls to warrant Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn. Asks judgement whether he holds these lands by Marcher Barony (<i>per baronium de marchio</i>). If so, he should answer without the King's writ, as Adam brought the case.	Day glen coram rege three weeks from Easter, 05/12/1280. Parties come again on the morrow of St John the Baptist, 07/01/1280. Another day given at Bulth a fortnight from St. John, 07/08/1280.	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M19d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	280
[] "his son" Most likely Bartholomew de Mora	Gruffydd Saes	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Richard de Boulers	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	283

Bartholemew de Mora	Morgan ap Maredudd	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by William		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	283
Gregory de Genevill	John Tregoz	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Richard de Gyros		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	282
Matilda, wife of Gregory de Genevill	John Tregoz	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by William s. Michael		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	282
Gilbert de Clare, by his attorney []	Morgan ap Maredudd	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Richard s. Richard		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	283
Gilbert de Clare, by his other attorney []	Morgan ap Maredudd	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by John s. Robert		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	283
Gruffydd ap Maredudd, his brother Cynan, and nephew Llywelyn	Edward I	Claim the two commotes of Gneu'r Glyn and Creuddlyn	Right of Inheritance: Gruffydd & Cynan's father Maredudd ap Owain was seized of Creuddlyn until Wales. Cynan was seized of Gneu'r Glyn until he was ejected by the same. Bogo de Knovill comes for th King and says that the when Edward's army took those and's back from Llywelyn, Prince of Wales, he found the commotes seized by Rhys Vychan ap Rhys ap Maelgwn and Rhys did homage to the King, and Gruffydd, Cynan & Llywelyn were present and did not reclaim anything. When Rhys Maelgwn left the King's peace he took the commotes back into his hands and Rhys Vychan was disinherited. Gruffydd, Cynan & Llywelyn did not claim the land at the time of the disinheritance. Gruffydd, Cynan & Llywelyn counter that they wanted and tried to prosecute their right when Rhys Vychan did homage to the King. They also argue that Rhys Vychan is a bastard son of Rhys Maelgwn by a harlot and disinherited. Bogo de Knoville argues that Rhys was neighter a bastard nor disinherited. Gruffydd, Cynan & Llywelyn, by their attorney, put themselves on the King's record by reiterating their claim.	Day given coram rege a month from Easter, 05/21/1280.	Question of whether a bastard can inherit	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M19	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	278-279
Henry ap Philip and William & Thomas his brothers	Robert ap Meurig and Cadwgan Cadwaladr & his brother William		Plea of Land	Appoints Philip ap Philip in their place		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M19d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	280
John Giffard & Matilda his wife, by their attorneys	Rhys Vychan		Plea of land	Rhys does not appear and is to be amerced. Judgement to John & Matilda		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M19	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	278

Llywelyn ab Ieuan & Hywel ab Ieuan	Owain ap Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn		Found pledges, Adam de Montgomery & Gruffydd du Lee, in plea of land			Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M19d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	270
Llywelyn ab Ieuan & Hywel ab Ieuan	Owain ap Gruffydd	Concerning claim to land in Arwystli	Claim that Owain came and, because of the plea they made concerning lang in Arwystli, took their cattle & other goods & "other outrages" to the damage of 60s. Thus they bring a suit against Owain. Owain denies injury and argues that they had lost their claim in his court, as they were his tenants, and had been amerced. The goods he took were the amercement.	Day given the morrow of St. John the Baptist, 06/25/1280. Owain brings court records and testify that distrain was made by his court. Owain is without day and Llywelyn & Hywel are amerced for a false claim.		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	281-282
Maredudd ap Iorwerth	Owain ap Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn		Plea of Land: Maredudd has found pledges for his case - Gruffydd of St. Asaph and Maredudd ap Gruffydd Iarrou			Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M19	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	260
Maredudd ap Iorwerth	Owain ap Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn	Claims the manor of Talaerth, with appurtenances	Right of inheritance: Maredudd's ancestor Hywel ab Ieuf was seized. From Hywel to Gwenllan d/h and then from Gwenllan to Maredudd s/h. From Maredudd to Gwenllan as d/h and from Gwenllan to Maredudd ap Iorwerth, plaintiff, s/h. Owain denies right and calls to warrant Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn. Argues that Maredudd's claim should not be heard because Hywel had several sons of lawful wedlock, who have male heirs who are still alive. Additionally, Gwenllan d. Hywel was a bastard. Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn asks for a judgement and asks whether the claim should be heard when there are legitimate heirs and Maredudd is a bastard (? descendant of a bastard)	John the Baptist, 07/25/1280. It is decided that Gruffydd is quit and Maredudd takes nothing and is to be amerced for a false claim	Welsh tradition or English tradition - should land be heritable through the female line, especially if the female is a bastard and had several legitimate brothers?	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M19	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	278
Madog Saes			Found pledges, William ap Madog & David ap Maredudd, concerning amends for trespass & contempt.			Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M19	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	278
Peter Corbet, represented by his attorney William de Boulers	Robert Pigot	Essoin	Plea of Trespass	Essoin by Philip de Pontsbury		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	282
Prior of Llanthony Prima and others	Gruffydd ap Modnet and others		Plea of Trespass	Gruffydd and the others do not appear. Bailiff of Abergavenny testifies that they were called; he is charged to distrain them of all their lands so that they come on the morrow of St. John, 06/25/1280		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	281
Robert de Creuequer (Baron)	Roger le Strange		Plea of land	Robert is not present and is to be amerced.		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M19	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	264

Roger Mortimer, represented by his attorneys	Owain ap Gruffydd	Claims all the land of Aberdeulas between the Severn and the Pylunon and the Wye. And from the Wye to Perigenac. From the Perigenac to the Tellouch, from there to the Redgern and on to the Blaengvrach. Finally from the Blaengvrach to the C...ynochua. With appurtenances.	Right of inheritance: a certain Roger Mortimer, his ancestor, was seized in the time of Richard I. From Roger to Hugh s/h and from Hugh to Ralph s/h. From Ralph to Roger, the plaintiff s/h. Owain denies the right and claims he holds the land as tenement by Marcher Barony an asks judgement if he should have to answer with a king's writ.	Owain has a brewe & is without day. No judgement given on amercement of Roger Mortimer		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	281
Robert ap Meurig	Henry ap Philip & his brothers Philip, William, and Thomas	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Llywelyn ab Einion		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	282
The Brothers of Robert ap Meurig: Cadwaladr, William & Cadwgan	Henry ap Philip & his brothers Philip, William, and Thomas	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Maredudd ab Owain		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	282
Robert Pigot	Peter Corbet			Jury put in respit for lack of jurors until the morrow of St. John the Baptist, 07/07/1280. Sheriff of Shropshire ordered to have a jury present at that time.		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M19	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	284
Rhys Vychan	John Giffard & his wife Matilda	Essoin		Essoin by Richard ap Walter		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	282
Rhys Vychan	Morgan ap Maredudd	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Richard ap Hywel		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	282
Theobald de Verdon	John Tregoz	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Simon Bassett		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	282
William le Hunt	Thomas Tubervill	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Robert del Oke. Day at Montgomery on morrow of St. John, 06/25/1280		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	282
-	-	Essoin		Essoin by Simon de Castello		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	283
-	-	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Cadwgan of Monypion		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	283
-	-	Essoin		Essoin by John de Coldbath		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	283

-	-	Essoin		Essoin by Geoffrey de Goldbath		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M20d	1280 04/29 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	283
Gruffydd Saes	Peter Corbet & his son Peter	Claims certain lands and tenements in Hem	Writ of Disseisin: Claims Peter (father) unjustly disseised him and asks for inquiry. Peter Corbet comes for himself and his son and argues that he should not answer without a writ because he holds the land by Marcher Barony	Gruffydd cannot deny barony and is to be amerced. He may obtain a writ to continue the case	Barony	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M27d	1280 06/25 Montgomery 8Edward1 morrow of St. John the Baptist	303-304
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Rhys ap Maredudd			Jury in respite for lack of jurors in Carmarthen and Kidwelly. Respite to Monday before St. Peter ad Vincula, 07/29/1280. Bogo de Knovill, as bailiff of Carmarthen, failed to bring a jury and is amerced £40. The bailiff of Kidwelly also amerced £10		Walter de Hopton et al	Builth 8Edward1 M26	1280 07/10 Builth 8Edward1 fortnight from St. John the Baptist	298
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Rhys Vychan			Jury in respite for lack of jurors in Carmarthen and Kidwelly. Respite to Monday before St. Peter ad Vincula, 07/29/1280. Bogo de Knovill, as bailiff of Carmarthen, failed to bring a jury and is amerced £40. The bailiff of Kidwelly also amerced £10		Walter de Hopton et al	Builth 8Edward1 M26	1280 07/10 Builth 8Edward1 fortnight from St. John the Baptist	298
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Morgan ap Maredudd			Jury in respite for lack of jurors in Carmarthen and Kidwelly. Respite to Monday before St. Peter ad Vincula, 07/29/1280. Bogo de Knovill, as bailiff of Carmarthen, failed to bring a jury and is amerced £40. The bailiff of Kidwelly also amerced £10		Walter de Hopton et al	Builth 8Edward1 M26	1280 07/10 Builth 8Edward1 fortnight from St. John the Baptist	298
Gruffydd ab Einion & his brothers Maredudd, Einion, Owain, Hywel, and David	Owain ap Gruffydd ap Madoc, brother of Llywelyn Vychan	Claim the vill of Nancennin, with appurtenances	Assize to make recognition of whether Einion ap Gruffydd, father of Gruffydd and his brothers, was seized @ death. They claim he was, Owain claims he was not. He argues that Einion ap Gruffydd only held the land for his lifetime and that his own father Gruffydd was seized of the vill long before Einion and puts himself on the country of Wales. Gruffydd and his brothers put themselves on the assize.	Assize of the Hundred of Oswestry, Mechain Uwchcoed, Edelynion, and Ellesmere to be made. Jurors say that Einion ap Gruffydd died seized of Nancennin & appurtenances and that Gruffydd & his brothers s/h. They will recover seisin and Owain shall be amerced. Bailiff of Dinas Bran ordered to put them in seisin but says he could not because of the power and force of Llywelyn Vychan's men (brother of Owain). Llywelyn directly ordered to put Gruffydd & his brothers in seisin. He did nothing and is in contempt		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M28	1280 10/06 Montgomery 8Edward1 week from Michaelmas	305
Gruffydd ab Einion & his brothers Maredudd, Einion, Owain, Hywel, and David	Llywelyn Vychan, brother of Owain ap Gruffydd ap Madoc		Plea of land	Llywelyn Vychan does not appear, but was summoned. Judgement to resume Wednesday after St. Andrew the Apostle, 12/04/1280, in Montgomery		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M28	1280 10/06 Montgomery 8Edward1 week from Michaelmas	305
Owain ap Gruffydd ap Madog	Ralph le Boteler & Matilda, his wife	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Adam de Oswestry. Day given Wednesday after St. Andrew, 12/04/1280 in Montgomery		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M28d	1280 10/06 Montgomery 8Edward1 week from Michaelmas	307
Owain ap Gruffydd ap Madog	Adam de Montgomery, Hywel ab Ieuan and Llywelyn ab Ieuan	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Richard, clerk. Day given Wednesday after St. Andrew, 12/04/1280, in Montgomery		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M28d	1280 10/06 Montgomery 8Edward1 week from Michaelmas	307

Ralph le Boteler & Matilda, his wife	Owain ap Gruffydd ap Madoc			Jury in respite until Wednesday after St. Andrew the Apostle, 12/04/1280, at Montgomery for lack of jurors from harwarden		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M28	1280 10/06 Montgomery 8Edward1 week from Michaelmas	304
Ralph le Boteler	Owain ap Gruffydd ap Madog	Claims land and advowson of church of Bangor	Plea of land	Appoints William le Boteler to represent him		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M28	1280 10/06 Montgomery 8Edward1 week from Michaelmas	305
Matilda, wife of Ralph le Boteler	Owain ap Gruffydd ap Madog	Claims land and advowson of church of Bangor	Plea of land	Appoints Robert s. Ralph le Boteler, her step-son, or Richard de Paunton of Aston to represent her		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 8Edward1 M28	1280 10/06 Montgomery 8Edward1 week from Michaelmas	306
Gruffydd ab Einion & his brothers Maredudd, Einion, Owain, Hywel, and David	Llywelyn Vychan		Plea of land	Day given the morrow of St. Hilary, 01/14/1281, in Montgomery		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M30	1280 12/04 Montgomery 9Edward1 Wednesday after St. Andrew the Apostle	308
Owain ap Gruffydd ap Madog	Gruffydd ab Einion & his brothers	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by William Russel		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M30d	1280 12/04 Montgomery 9Edward1 Wednesday after St. Andrew the Apostle	309
Ralph le Boteler & Matilda, his wife	Owain ap Gruffydd ap Madog	Manor of Bangor		Suit delayed by the King's writ - Owain is told to bring his parceners and co-heirs to Montgomery on the morrow of St. Hilary, 01/14/1281.		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M30	1280 12/04 Montgomery 9Edward1 Wednesday after St. Andrew the Apostle	308
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Rhys Vychan		Plea of land	Rhys does not appear, but was summoned. Resummoned to a fortnight from the Purification at Montgomery for judgement on his default.		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M31	1281 01/14 Montgomery 9Edward1 morrow of St. Hilary	311
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Rhys ap Maredudd		Plea of land	Rhys does not appear, but was summoned. Resummoned to a fortnight from the Purification, at Montgomery for judgement on his default.		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M31	1281 01/14 Montgomery 9Edward1 morrow of St. Hilary	311
Matilda, wife of John Giffard	Rhys Vychan		Plea of land	Appoints William de Blakeney or Robert de Polebury to represent her		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M31	1281 01/14 Montgomery 9Edward1 morrow of St. Hilary	312
Matilda, wife of John Giffard	Rhys ap Maredudd		Plea of land	Appoints William de Blakeney or Robert de Polebury to represent her		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M31	1281 01/14 Montgomery 9Edward1 morrow of St. Hilary	312
Llywelyn Vychan, brother of Owain ap Gruffydd ap Madog	Gruffydd ab Einion & his brothers	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Robert Purcel		Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M31	1281 01/14 Montgomery 9Edward1 morrow of St. Hilary	312

Rhys Vychan	John Giffard & Matilda, his wife, by their attorney	Claim land in Llandovery, Hirfryn, and Perfedd	Plea of land	Rhys does not appear and was complainant. John is without day and Rhys & his pledges to be amerced	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M31	1281 01/14 Montgomery 9Edward1 morrow of St. Hilary	310
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife, by their attorney	Rhys ap Maredudd	Claim land in Llandovery, Hirfryn, and Perfedd	Plea of land	Rhys does not appear, but was summoned. Previously made default on the morrow of St. Hilary, 01/14/1281, at Montgomery. Judgement to be resumed at Montgomery on Friday after the Close of Easter, 04/25/1281. Rhys summoned by the bailiff of Bulth so he can hear judgement on his defaults	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M33	1281 02/16 Montgomery 9Edward1 fortnight from the Purification BVM	315
Owain ap Gruffydd ap Madog	Ralph le Boteler & Matilda, his wife	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Robert de Aston. Rescheduled for Friday after the Close of Easter, 04/25/1281	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M33d	1281 02/16 Montgomery 9Edward1 fortnight from the Purification BVM	318
	Rhys Vychan	Claim the commote of Perfedd, with appurtenances	Right of inheritance: Walter de Clifford seized under Jn.1. From Walter to Walter s/h, and then from that Walter to Matilda d/h. Rhys denies right and says he should not answer because Perfedd is in Carmarthen and thus the case should be heard in the commote, not in Montgomery. John & Matilda claim the land is part of the Barony of Llandovery, concerning which Barony it was previously proved that cases should be heard by Common Law in the King's court.	The sheriff of Carmarthen & other bailiffs must summon jury of twelve to come from Carmarthen to the bridge of Dulas on the morrow of the Close of Easter, 04/21/1281. On that day, once again John & Matilda argue that the case should be heard in the King's court because the villa de Lannadevery et Hyrefrin quam dictus commotus de Peretvz existit de domino Rege per Baroniam de Marchia. Rhys argues that they claim lands and tenements in Perfedd, while the tenement claimed is not named Perfedd but but the commot of Perfedd. Request inquiry. John & Matilda argue that their writ is correct. The bailiffs of Brecon, Bulth, and Elfall are ordered to call a jury of twelve	Walter de Hopton et al	Bridge of Dulas, near Hay 9Edward1 M34	1281 04/21 Bridge of Dulas, near Hay 9Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	316-317
Gruffydd ab Einion & his brothers Maredudd, Einion, Owain, Hywel, and David	Llywelyn Vychan	Claim the villa of Tregeriog, Nantyr, Hafodwen, Dolwen, Lwyrthder, Ysgwenhant, and Llangolen Fechan, with appurtenances	Right of inheritance: Einion ap Gruffydd seized [at death]. Llywelyn requests a right and truthful inquiry.	A day given Friday after Close of Easter, 04/25/1281. Llywelyn puts forward a king's writ to send the case to the <i>coram rege</i> at Westminster a month from Easter, 05/13/1281	Walter de Hopton et al	Bridge of Dulas, near Hay 9Edward1 M33d	1281 04/21 Bridge of Dulas, near Hay 9Edward1 morrow of the Close of Easter	318
Gruffydd ab Einion & his brothers Maredudd, Einion, Owain, Hywel, and David	Owain ap Gruffydd ap Madog	Lands & tenements in Wales		Day given a month from Easter, 05/13/1281	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M35	1281 04/25 Montgomery 9Edward1 Friday after the Close of Easter	320
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife, by their attorney	Rhys ap Maredudd			Rhys does not appear though summoned three times. Judgement to be resumed at the Church of St. Michael in Elfael a fortnight from Trinity, 06/22/1281. Bailiff of Bulth ordered to resumon Rhys to hear judgement on his defaults	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M35	1281 04/25 Montgomery 9Edward1 Friday after the Close of Easter	320-321

John Giffard & Matilda, his wife, by their attorney	Rhys Vychan	Claim half the vill of Llandovery, with appurtenances, except the castle. Additionally, half the third part of the commote of Hirfryn, with appurtenances	Right of inheritance: Matilda's right. Rhys comes and says that his parcener, Rhys ap Maredudd, is essoined, so he cannot answer. John & Matilda acknowledge this, but argue that the part of the case on half of the vill of Llandovery applies only to Rhys Vychan, and thus can be heard. Rhys Vychan can not be essoined because he has made two defaults. They ask judgement for the defaults.	Day given at the church of St. Michael in Elfael a fortnight from Trinity, 06/22/1281	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M35	1281 04/25 Montgomery 9Edward1 Friday after the Close of Easter	321
Owain ap Gruffydd ap Madog	Ralph le Boteler & Matilda, his wife	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Robert Purcel or Philip ap David	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M35	1281 04/25 Montgomery 9Edward1 Friday after the Close of Easter	321
Ralph de Boteler & Matilda, his wife, by their attorney	Owain ap Gruffydd ap Madog	Claim the manor of Bangor, with advowson of the church	Plea of land	Owain does not appear and has a day already scheduled against Ralph & Matilda. They ask for judgement of default. Day given <i>coram rege</i> three weeks from Easter, 05/04/1281, to hear judgement on the default. Day given to Ralph & Matilda before the bench a week from Trinity, 06/15/1281, at Montgomery	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M35	1281 04/25 Montgomery 9Edward1 Friday after the Close of Easter	320
Rhys ap Maredudd	John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Richard Chypham	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M35	1281 04/25 Montgomery 9Edward1 Friday after the Close of Easter	323
Gruffydd ab Einion & his brothers Maredudd, Einion, Owain, Hywel, and David	Llywelyn Vychan		Plea of land	Day given at request of both parties. Montgomery on the morrow of St. James, 07/26/1281	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M36	1281 06/15 Montgomery 9Edward1 Week from Trinity	325
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife, by her attorney	Rhys Vychan	Claim half the vill of Llandovery, with appurtenances, except the castle. Additionally, half the third part of the commote of Hirfryn, with appurtenances	Right of inheritance: Walter de Clifford seized under H.B. from Walter to Matilda d/h. Rhys, by his attorney, denies right to both tenements. He asks who has the greater right, he as tenant or John & Matilda. Both ask for inquiry	Justice of Camarthen, the bailiffs of Brecon, Kidwelly, Talgarth Reginald, Ewias Lacy, Bulth, and Elfael Ismyrnydd and the sheriffs of Hereford & Cardiff to cause people from their districts to come to hear case.	Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Elfael 9Edward1 M37	1281 06/22 Church of St. Michael in Elfael 9Edward1 fortnight from Trinity	327

John Giffard & Matilda, his wife, by her attorney	Rhys Vychan	Claim certain lands and tenements in Perfedd, with appurtenances	Right of Inheritance: Walter de Clifford, Matilda's ancestor, was seized under R1. From Walter to Walter s/h, and from that Walter to Walter s/h. Then from this Walter to Matilda d/h. Rhys, by his attorney, denies right. He asks for a view and has it.	The bailiff of Bulith ordered to let Rhys have a view and then appear in Montgomery the Thursday before St. James, 07/24/1281. On that day it is testified by Sir Hywel ap Meurig that the view was made three weeks from Trinity, 06/23/1281, by three neighbouring landholders. John & Matilda, by her attorney, again state claim and again Rhys denies right. He once again asks if he ought to answer without his parceners. He is to bring them the morrow of St. Michaelmas, 09/30/1281. On the morrow of St. Michaelmas at the Church of St. Michael in Efael John & Matilda make their claim again. Rhys' parceners do not come. He denies that Walter de Clifford was in seisin of fee and right during R1 and asks for an inquiry. Another inquiry to be made. The justice of Carmarthen & the sheriff of Hereford are ordered to find twelve jurors to come the morrow of St. Andrew the Apostle, 12/01/1281, at the Church of St. Michael in Efael.	Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Efael 9Edward1 M37	1281 06/22 Church of St. Michael in Efael 9Edward1 fortnight from Trinity	327-328
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife, by her attorney	Rhys ap Maredudd	Claim half the vill of Llandoveri, with appurtenances, except the castle. Additionally, half the third part of the commote of Hlirfryn, with appurtenances	Right of Inheritance: Matilda's right. Rhys does not come but was summoned. He had been summoned previously, having made default on the morrow of St. Hiary, 01/14/1281. 9Edward1. Then Rhys was resummoned to Montgomery a fortnight from Purification, 02/16/1281, and defaulted a second time. He defaulted a third time when summoned to Montgomery the Friday after the Close of Easter, 04/25/1281.	It is ruled that according to the law of Wales, after defaulting three times and then a fourth, John & Matilda shall recover seisin by default of Rhys. Rhys is to be amerced	Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Efael 9Edward1 M37d	1281 06/22 Church of St. Michael in Efael 9Edward1 fortnight from Trinity	328-329
Gruffydd ab Einion & his brothers Maredudd, Einion, Owain, Hywel, and David	Llywelyn Vychan		Plea of land	Day given a week from Michaelmas, 10/06/1281, at Montgomery	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M38	1281 07/26 Montgomery 9Edward1 morrow of St. James the Apostle	330
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Rhys Vychan		Plea of land	Jury put in respite for lack of jurors. To resume on the morrow of Michaelmas, 09/30/1281, at the Church of St. Michael in Efael. Bailiffs of Carmarthen, Brecon, Ewys Lacy, Efael Isynydd, Kidwelly, and Talgarth Reginald and the sheriff of Herefor are ordered to summon jurors	Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Efael 9Edward1 M39	1281 07/31 Church of St. Michael in Efael 9Edward1 Thursday before St. Peter ad Vincula	331
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Rhys Vychan		Plea of land	Jury in respite until the morrow of St. Andrew, 12/01/1281, for a lack of jurors. Bailiffs to summon jurors again	Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Efael 9Edward1 M39	1281 09/30 Church of St. Michael in Efael 9Edward1 morrow of Michaelmas	331-332

John Giffard	Rhys Vychan		Plea of land	Appoints Adam de Clue or Richard de Ruton to represent him		Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Efael 9Edward1 M39	1281 09/30 Church of St. Michael in Efael 9Edward1 morrow of Michaelmas	332
Matilda, wife of John Giffard	Rhys Vychan	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Richard de Polebury. Note - Essoin does not lie/run because according to the law of Wales the essoin does not lie/run. It is asked that default be applied according to the same law	<i>Non iacet quia secundum legem Walensiam essoina non iacet. Ideo intretur defaultam secundum legem eorundem.</i>	Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Efael 9Edward1 M39d	1281 09/30 Church of St. Michael in Efael 9Edward1 morrow of Michaelmas	332
The King's Justices, on behalf of John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Llywelyn ap Madog, the steward of Rhys ap Maredudd; Gronw Goch, the constable of Dryswyll; the two sons of Caur, Douenwal & Gwilym; the two sons of Trahaearn, John & Einion; Henry ab Elydyr Goch; Llywelyn Penfreth; Iorwerth ap Madog & his brother Hywel	Complaint	The Justices claim these men hindered the seisin of half the vill of Llandovery, with appurtenances, except the castle. Additionally, half the third part of the commote of Hirfryn, with appurtenances by John & Matilda. Previous judgement had been in their favor because of four defaults by Rhys ap Maredudd	Defendants are to be amerced		Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Efael 9Edward1 M39d	1281 09/30 Church of St. Michael in Efael 9Edward1 morrow of Michaelmas	332
Rhys Vychan	John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Certain lands & tenements in Hirfryn/two parts of the commot of Hirfryn, with appurtenances	Right of Entry. Rhys argues that John & Matilda ejected him from these lands without reasonable cause. They counter that, during the war, Rhys was an enemy of the King, so they occupied the land by power because it was Matilda's right from ancient times. They say that they took the land in neither secrecy nor without reasonable cause	Day given on the morrow of St. Andrew, 12/01/1281, at the Church of St. Michael in Efael		Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Efael 9Edward1 M39	1281 09/30 Church of St. Michael in Efael 9Edward1 morrow of Michaelmas	331
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Rhys Vychan		Plea of land	Jury put in respite until the morrow of St. Andrew, 12/01/1281, because of a lack of jurors		Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Efael 9Edward1 M36d	1281 10/01 Church of St. Michael in Efael 9Edward1 morrow of Michaelmas	326
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife by their attorney	Rhys Vychan	Claim the commote of Perfedd, with appurtenances		Rhys does not appear. John & Matilda, by their attorney, ask judgement on Rhys for default. But the Justices had been ordered to send all previous records and process of the plea to the King's court a fortnight from St. Hilary, 01/27/1282. Bailiff of Builth ordered to make sure Rhys knows he must be there to hear judgement on the case and on his defaults		Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Efael 10Edward1 M43	1281 12/01 Church of St. Michael in Efael 10Edward1 morrow of St. Andrew	338

John Giffard	Rhys Vychan	Plea of land	Appoints Adam de Clue or Richard de Ruton to represent him	Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Eflael 9Edward1 M39	1281 09/30 Church of St. Michael in Eflael 9Edward1 morrow of Michaelinas	332
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife by their attorney	Rhys Vychan	Plea of land - two parts of the commote of Hirfryn, with appurtenances. One John le Waleys comes, claiming to be Rhys' attorney. When asked by John & Matilda's essoin when he was appointed attorney, it was found that he had not been.	John le Waleys to be delivered to prison for false representation	Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Eflael 10Edward1 M43	1281 12/01 Church of St. Michael in Eflael 10Edward1 morrow of St. Andrew	338
Matilda de Longespee, wife of John Giffard	Rhys Vychan	Plea of land	Essoin by Peter de Madley	Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Eflael 10Edward1 M43	1281 12/01 Church of St. Michael in Eflael 10Edward1 morrow of St. Andrew	339
John Giffard	Rhys Vychan	Plea of land	Essoin by John de Aqua	Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Eflael 10Edward1 M43	1281 12/01 Church of St. Michael in Eflael 10Edward1 morrow of St. Andrew	339
Rhys Vychan	John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Plea of land	Essoined by Llywelyn ap Llywarch. Essoin challenged by John & Matilda because of the conviction of Rhys Vychan's "attorney". Justice in respite to a week from St. Hilary, 01/20/1282, at the Church of St. Michael in Eflael.	Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Eflael 10Edward1 M43	1281 12/01 Church of St. Michael in Eflael 10Edward1 morrow of St. Andrew	339
Rhys Vychan	John Giffard & Matilda, his wife	Plea of land	Essoin by Llywelyn ap Llywarch. Challenged by John & Matilda's attorney because Rhys had previously sent John le Waleys as his attorney, but there was no proof that he had been appointed, thus John le Waleys falsely put himself forward and is to be sent to prison (repeat?)	Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Eflael 10Edward1 M43	1281 12/01 Church of St. Michael in Eflael 10Edward1 morrow of St. Andrew	339
Rhys Vychan	John Giffard & Matilda, his wife.	Plea of land	Day given the morrow of the Close of Easter, 04/06/1282, to hear judgement because it has not yet been made	Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Eflael 10Edward1 M43d	1282 01/20 Church of St. Michael in Eflael 10Edward1 Week from St. Hilary	339
John Giffard & Matilda, his wife, by their attorney	Rhys Vychan	Claim half the vill of Llandoverry, with appurtenances, except the castle. Additionally, half the third part of the commote of Hirfryn, with appurtenances	John & Matilda could not deny this Rhys' parcerens to be summoned to Montgomery the Friday after the Close of Easter, 04/25/1281.	Walter de Hopton et al	Montgomery 9Edward1 M33	1282 02/16 Montgomery 9Edward1 fortnight from the Purification BVM	316

John Giffard & Madida, his wife, by their attorney	Rhys Vychan	Claim two parts of the commote of Hirfryn, with appurtenances	Plea of land	Rhys does not appear, and he was daiment and had a day set by the justices. John & Madida are without day. Rhys & his pledges to be amerced		Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Elfael 10Edward1 M43d	1282 04/06 Church of St. Michael in Elfael 10Edward1 Close of the morrow of the Close of Easter	340
John Giffard by his attorney Ralph de Ruton	Rhys Vychan	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by Adam, clerk of Clifford		Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Elfael 10Edward1 M43d	1282 04/06 Church of St. Michael in Elfael 10Edward1 Close of the morrow of the Close of Easter	340
Madida, wife of John Giffard, by her attorney Richard de Polebury	Rhys Vychan	Essoin	Plea of land	Essoin by John de Aqua		Walter de Hopton et al	Church of St. Michael in Elfael 10Edward1 M43d	1282 04/06 Church of St. Michael in Elfael 10Edward1 Close of the morrow of the Close of Easter	340

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