1. MARY, only da. and heir; bap. 16 Sep. 1669, at Canterbury Cathedral, married there, 29 Dec. 1685, as his first wife, Herbert Randolph,[26] afterwards Recorder of Canterbury. She died 26, and was buried 31 Jan. 1697/8 in the said Cathedral, aged twenty-eight. He died 14, and was buried there 19 March 1725/6, in his sixty-ninth year, leaving issue by both wives. M.I.

(To be continued.)

THE HEIRS OF WILLIAM FITZ RALPH AND THE FAMILY OF BENINGWORTH.

In Vol. xv (N.S.) of *The Genealogist*, W. H. B. B. and the Rev. W. O. Massingberd have contributed articles of great interest on the ancient Lincolnshire family of Beningworth; a desire to clear up some doubtful points in descent and to show how this family was connected with many distinguished Normans, must be my excuse for reverting to the subject. I have compiled from various sources the pedigree here drawn, and will now briefly state the evidence on which it is based, and a few particulars relating to the persons contained in it, which have come to light in my researches.

William fitz Ralph, Seneschal of Normandy, is a character well-known in history, but I fail to discover that a satisfactory proof of the origin of his ancestors has ever been established, though various conjectures have been hazarded.

In the Chronicle of Dale Abbey, his daughter the Lady Matilda de Salicosa mara, who, as we are told, came in her old age from the Parts of Lindsey to reside at the Abbey, thus speaks of his father and her grandfather—

"Magne autem potestatis homo quidam nomine Radulfus filius Geremundi eo tempore Dominus erat medietatis ville de Okebroke et de Alwaston' cum soka hic cum vice quadam a Normannia reversus esset in Anglia placuit sibi visitare terras et nemora sua. Cumque die quadam, ludum querens venisset cum canibus suis, venandi gratia in boscis suis de Okebroke, stipatus caterva multa apropinquavit loco ubi degebat vir Dei," etc. [see fo. 182]

In confirmation of her statement the Red Book of the Exchequer records A.D. 1166, under Nottinghamshire, that "Radulfus fil'

[26] "The family of Castillion is now [1892] represented by the family of the late Rev. Herbert Randolph, Rector of Letcombe Bassett, Berks, and Vicar of Chute, Wilts, three of whose sons have had issue, and two of whom still [1892] survive, viz., the Rev. Francis Randolph, Vicar of Furneaux Pelham, Herts, and Edmund Randolph, Esq., of Ryde, Isle of Wight. They are descended from Mary Castillion, great grand-daughter of John Baptist Castillion" [Money's *Speen*; see note "1" above]. A letter from "Edmund Randolph" [1877 ?] states that "Dr. John Castillion's dau. and only child, Mary, married Mr. Herbert Randolph, Recorder of Canterbury, my direct ancestor" [*Mis. Gen. et Her.*, N.S., vol. i, p. 344]. This Edmund's father, Rev. Herbert Randolph abovenamed [died 1828, aged fifty-six], was son of the Rev. Herbert Randolph, B.C.L., Preb. of Salisbury [died 2 April 1803, aged sixty-four], who was son of another Rev. Herbert Randolph, Rector of Deal and Woodchurch, co. Kent [died 1 Sep. 1755, aged sixty-two], who was son of Herbert Randolph, by his first wife, Mary Castillion, as above stated.

Geremundi" held two Knights' fees of Ralph Hanselin and half a fee of Robert de Cauz. His widow Hawisia also held of Alexander Hanselin, and in the Chronicle of Dale we read that he had a daughter Margaret married to Serlo de Grendon, who was the father of several sons and daughters, their names being mentioned. But to return to William fitz Ralph, we know that he was Sheriff of Notts and Derbyshire from Easter 1170 to Mich. 1177, and then Serlo de Grendon acted for him till Mich. 1180; he was also a Justice,[1] and was appointed Seneschal of Normandy in 1178; this office he continued to occupy during the reign of Richard I, by whom he was held in great esteem, and until his death, which is believed to have taken place in A.D. 1200.[2] We gather from the Cartulary that he was the founder of Dale Abbey, that he purchased land in Stanley, and that after his daughter Matilda had married Geoffrey de Salicosa mara, he sold this land for £100 to them and their heirs. In the endowment of the Abbey William fitz Ralph was aided by William and Serlo de Grendon, as well as by the above Geoffrey and Matilda. He was also a benefactor to Derley Abbey, on which he bestowed the church of St. Michael of Derby and the chapel of Alwoldeston; this gift was confirmed by his only son Robert, Archdeacon of Nottingham, afterwards Bishop of Worcester, who predeceased his father. Passing over other daughters in the pedigree I revert to Matilda, who married as her first husband William de Tilly. From the Curia Regis Rolls it appears that William de Tilly was possessed of lands at Rotheram, in Yorkshire, and on his death, which must have taken place prior to A.D. 1194, a brother Ralph de Tilly, who married Olivia, daughter of Geoffrey Martel,[3] and thus acquired the manor of Blandford St. Mary's, in Dorsetshire, became his heir. Hunter when writing his history of Rotheram[4] could not explain the Tilly and Vescy tenures, and I can only note a few references in the hope that some genealogist may clear up the difficulty. In the Pipe Roll, 12 Hen. II, A.D. 1166, under Yorkshire, a Ralph de Tilli paid a fine for his lands: at the same date a Roger de Tilli held of Henry de Lacy,[5] and Mr. Eyton states[6] that a Ralph de Tilli took part in the capture of William, King of Scots at Alnwick, in 1174; further, from charters of Hanepole Priory, founded about 1170, printed in the Monasticon a pedigree[7] given below can be deduced.

[1] *Vide* Foss, *Judges of England*, vol. i.
[2] Stapleton, Mag. Rot. Scacc. Normanniæ, vol. ii, p. ccxix.
[3] Rot. Claus, 6 Hen. III, m. 15. Hutchins' *Hist. Dorset*, vol. i, p 163.
[4] South Yorkshire, vol. ii.
[5] Red Book Exch., and Pipe Rolls.
[6] Court, Household, and Itinerary of Hen. II, p. 180.

[7]

Radulfus de Tilli. = Sibilla, d. of William de Clarefai and Avicia de Taneia his wife.

Hugo de Tilli.

Radulfus de Tilli.

Rogerus de Tilli.

Now in Stapleton's *Rot. Normann.* A.D. 1180, a William, son of Ralph de Tilleio, owes £60, the residue of a fine for his father's land,[1] and since Matilda probably resided in Normandy when her father was Seneschal, and her brother-in-law Ralph de Tilly, according to evidence, was in that country in 1200, it appears not unlikely that this William was her husband.

Prior to her second marriage I find nothing relating to Geoffrey de Salicosa mara, but about A.D. 1193 Eustace de Vesci offered by Walter, Archbishop of Rouen, 40 marks for judgment of the Curia Regis in a dispute with Geoffrey and his wife relating to 3 Knights' fees.[2] On 17 July 1195 Geoffrey made a Final Concord[3] relating to a carucate of land in Billingea, and in the same year paid in Normandy £50 of a fine of £170 for his lands, and received in 1198 the sum of £10 for the service of one Knight which he performed.[4] In Mich. 1200, Eustace de Vesci, as heir of his grandfather Eustace fitz John, who was his father William's father, claimed from Geoffrey and his wife Matilda the vill of Rodenham (Rotheram), co. York[5]; the defendants declared that William de Tilly had bestowed it upon Matilda his wife as dower, and Ralph de Tilly as brother and heir was called to warrant, but the case was postponed because Ralph was beyond the sea. Later, when the suit was to be decided by duel,[6] Ralph was in Normandy, and by the King's commands it was deferred till Eustace also came over, when it was to be waged according to the custom of England: however, on the 28th Feb. 1205,[7] the King ordered the Sheriff of Dorset to give Geoffrey de Salicosa mara 50 marks of Ralph de Tilly's lands in that county if he held as much, in lieu of a moiety of the vill of Rodenham, which Ralph had warranted to Eustace de Vesci.[8] In Trinity Term, 5 John,[9] Hugh Scottus accused Geoffrey of having struck him in the King's Court; this was a Lincolnshire case, and was left to a jury to decide, Jollan de Nevill and Gilbert de Beningeworth being pledges, but in this instance also delay arose, for Geoffrey with horse and arms was across the sea in the King's service.

In Hilary 10 John,[10] we find a suit relating to land in Amboldeston, Derbyshire, brought by Isabella, widow of Alexander Hanselin, against Geoffrey de Salicosa mara and Isabella, daughter of Geoffrey "Camerarius," a minor in Geoffrey's custody. Also in a roll, of which the probable date is Mich. 17 John,[11] there is mention of a

[1] Vol. i, p. 96.
[2] Rot. Pipe, 6 and 7 Ric. I (Yorkshire).
[3] Pedes Finium, No. 1, Northampton. It should be Lincoln, the county is added incorrectly in a later hand.
[4] Rot. Normann. Vol. i, p. 139. Vol. ii, p. 445.
[5] Curia Regis Roll, No. 22, m. 4; No. 23, m. 2; No. 24, m. 23; No. 29, m. 10.
[6] Curia Regis Roll, No. 26, m. 7 d.
[7] Rot. Lit. Claus, 6 John, p. 21.
[8] *Vide* Surtees Soc. Pedes Finium Ebor. No. 237, 5 John, 4 May 1204.
[9] Curia Regis Roll, No. 31, m. 4 d; No. 32, m. 3 d.
[10] Curia Regis Roll, No. 50, m. 2 d.
[11] Curia Regis Roll, No. 112, m. 1.

claim by Hubert fitz Ralph, Geoffrey de Sausuemara, and Geoffrey de Musters, against the Prior of Shelford for a moiety of the church of Alwaldston'.

On the 31st Jan 1216,[1] the Sheriff of Yorkshire was commanded to give the lands of Eustace de Vescy and Geoffrey de Saucemara in Rodenham to Simon de Campo Remigii, no doubt because they had joined the Barons against King John. From the Red Book of the Exchequer, A.D. 1210-12, it appears that Geoffrey held 2½ Knights' fees of the Escheat of the Earl of Brittany in the soke of Gaytone, Lincolnshire, and on the 30th March 1218 the King ordered that he was to have possession, as these lands did not belong to the Earl.[2] In Mich. 1219, he was engaged in a suit with Simon de Kyme about common pertaining to a free tenement he owned in Billinghay; this case gave rise to endless difficulties, and was continued with Philip de Kyme, Simon's son, certainly till Easter 1226.[3] Shortly after this Geoffrey de Salicosa mara must have died, for in the Close Roll, 28th March 1228, at Reading, Matilda, his widow, was granted seisin of the dower which she had of the freehold of William de Tilly, her first husband, in Rodenham, Yorkshire: and on the 16th April, at Westminster, seisin of the lands of Geoffrey in Lincolnshire was granted to his heirs, who from other evidence were clearly his two daughters Avicia and Johanna.

The same year in Mich. Term,[4] William, son of Peter de Billingey, commenced an action against Sir William de Beningworth and Avicia his wife, and Sir William de Poynton and Johanna his wife, for not observing a Fine made [13th Oct. 1200][5] between his father Peter and Geoffrey de Sausemara, touching the manor of Billingey; and at Easter 1229,[6] lands were named in Walecot, Lutorp and Lopintorp, when it was decided that no homage attached to the Fine made. At the same time Matilda claimed as her dower from Sir William de Beningworth and his wife Avicia a third of one carucate and 39 acres of land in Lokintorp (*sic*), and a third of one carucate in Wulstorp, also one messuage in Walecot, of which she alleged William had disseised her. William declared there were four messuages of the inheritance of Geoffrey, and of these he had one in Billingeie, William de Pointon another in Steinton, and he believed the one she claimed belonged to his messuage in Billingeie; it was decided, however, that the messuage was Matilda's, and the Sheriff was to inquire what damage she had sustained. Sir William de Pointon and Johanna his wife also claimed from the defendants

[1] Rot. Lit. Claus, 14 John, p. 247. Rot. Pat., p. 164.
[2] Rot. Lit. Claus, 2 Hen. III, p. 357.
[3] Curia Regis Roll, No 70, m. 10, m. 18; No. 71, m. 14, m. 24; No. 74, m. 17, m. 29 d; No. 81, m. 5; No. 83, m. 20; No. 88, m. 18 d; No. 94, m. 1; No. 95, m. 1 d.
[4] Curia Regis Roll, No. 98, m. 2 d, m. 12; No. 100, m. 8 d, m. 10 d; No. 103, m. 9 d, m. 10 d.
[5] *Vide* Linc. Final Concords, p. 17.
[6] Curia Regis Roll, No. 101, m. 10 d.; No. 102, m. 9 d.

a moiety of the above lands in Lopintorp and Wulstorp as their share, but Sir William and Avicia de Beningworth said that Geoffrey de Saucesmara had given to Sir William and Johanna de Pointon a 100 shillings worth of land in Alewalton, and of this they claimed purparty; but since it was proved that the latter was Matilda's and not Geoffrey's inheritance, the plaintiffs gained their case.

The earliest mention of Sir William de Pointon I have found is in the Patent Roll 18 John, A.D. 1216, when he had a letter of safe conduct to arrange for the ransom of his father Sir Alexander,[1] who after taking part with the Barons in the long defence of Rochester Castle against the King was at that time a prisoner in Corfe Castle, whence King John dated the order on the 8th July. He succeeded his father before Easter Term 1242, in lands in Pointon and Graby, Lincolnshire, for Beatrice, Alexander's widow, claimed dower from William and his brothers at that date, and his name constantly appears in the records of that period. In the Quinzaine of St. John the Bapt. 1247, Sir William and his wife Johanna made an agreement with John, Abbot of Dale, concerning nine and a quarter bovates of land in Alwoldeston, Aywoldeston, Amboldeston, and Thurleston, in Derbyshire, which they gave to the Abbey for an annual rent of 24s. 6d., and in return the Abbot gave them four bovates and two tofts in Steynton, in Lincolnshire, for an annual rent of one penny.[2] The *Testa de Nevill* enumerates other lands held by Sir William in Lincolnshire of Petronilla de Croun, and though the exact date of his death has not come to light, the Feet of Fines prove it to have taken place between Trinity 1250, and Mich. 1257, his widow surviving him many years.

Sir William de Beningworth appears to have succeeded his father about 1223, and he is frequently mentioned in Records until his death about 1242, his widow being involved in considerable litigation after his death.

With regard to the pedigree Mr. Massingberd has quoted from Lansdowne MSS., 207 c, f. 445, in which Sir Gilbert de Beningworth is stated to have had a wife Hawisia, I have been unable to find any confirmation of that marriage. In the Pipe Roll, Lincolnshire, 7 Ric. I, under the head of *Nova Oblata*, this entry appears—

Gileb't' de Benigwurd'a redd' comp' de . xl. m' q' dux' filia' Ric' de Warewic q' erat de Donatio'e R' p' pl' Sym' de Kyme et Sim' de Buggeden'. In th'ro. xij. m'. Et deb'. xxviij. m'.

And under Yorkshire—

Ric' de Warewich redd' comp' de . x. m'. q' maritau' filia' sua' s'n' lic' Reg'. In th'ro. vij. m'. Et deb'. xl. s'.

Entries of a similar nature in the Pipe Roll of the 6th year, enable us to fix the date of Sir Gilbert's marriage with Sarra at about A.D. 1193, and as he was living in A.D. 1221, and his

[1] *Vide* Foss. *Judges of England.*
[2] Feet of Fines, divers Counties, File 12, No. 218.

widow had married Simon de Hauton[1] before Easter 1225, it is quite evident if he had a wife named Hawisia it must have been prior to 1194. Now the pedigree in question is beneath a charter in the MSS. which does not mention Hawisia, so clearly it came from another source, and turning to p. 473 of the same volume, we see a plea there transcribed, in which "Hawisia que fuit ux' Gilb'ti de Benigword'" claims her dower from "Joh'em de Baton' et Ph'am ux'em ejus," an undoubted error of Gilbert instead of Geoffrey, as the Fine of 42 Hen. III proves; and further, in the margin is written "Gilb'tus de Benningworth=Hawisia." This case is undated, and I have failed at present in finding the original, if it exists, but Holles made the copy from the Book of Ormesby, and having neither date, nor the evidence we now possess, seems thus to have gone astray. May we not conclude in the absence of direct proof to the contrary that Sir William de Beningworth was Sarra's son? I would also point out the error in the statement for the Crown (Coram Rege Roll, Easter, 3 Ed. II), that Geoffrey de Beningworth survived John de Bath, for the same Fine, Trinity, 42 Hen. III, clearly proves he was then dead. John de Bath was son of Henry de Bath[2]; was this Henry the celebrated judge?

In the present notes no attempt has been made to deal with later generations of the family of Beningworth and other points relating to their history; but, in conclusion, it may be of interest to mention that Sarra de Beningworth inherited property from her mother Idonea,[3] and that in a Catley Charter,[4] dated at Newbo on the Commemoration of St. Paul the Apostle [30th June] 1268, the widow Mortimer styles herself, "Matild de Mortuo Mari fit dni Willi de Benyngwrd," [5] and as a witness we also find, "Johe de Benyngworth avuncto dce dne Matild."

In the construction of the pedigree the valuable Derley and Dale Cartularies have afforded great assistance, and the following extracts therefrom have been added overleaf as proofs of the genealogy given in this paper.[6]

E. M. Poynton.

[1] He was son of Gilbert de Halton; fine casts of the seals of Simon (armorial) and Sarra, from originals attached to a grant to Revesby Abbey amongst the Stanhope Muniments, are in the British Museum.

[2] Assize Roll, No. 1178, m. 15 d.

[3] Curia Regis Roll, No. 88, m. 17.

[4] Q. R. Mem. Roll, 184.

[5] The confusion in the name arises from the fact of there formerly being two parishes named Dunnesby, viz., the present Dunsby, near Morton and Bourn, and Dunsby St. Andrew joined to Brauncewell. In the Bishop of Lincoln's Reg. A.D. 1290, the Abbot of Bourn presented to the former church, the Prior of Catley to the latter. In the former parish Will'm de Morteyn, Mortoys, Morton, Mortoun, held of the Bishop of Lincoln; in the latter Will'm de Mortuo Mari or Mortimer of Will'm Bardolf, as well as in Lopyngthorp (Lobthorp) of the Archbishop of York. Both Williams seem to have been succeeded by a son Roger, and in Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 5531 (Lincolnshire pedigrees probably drawn by Holles), Matilda de Beningworth is shown to have married William de Mortuo Mari, mentioned in Rot. Pipe Linc., 13 John.

[6] In Bracton's Note Book, by Professor Maitland, the following cases refer to these families, 174, 309, 515 944, 956 1092 1093, 1102, 1211, 1417, 1546.

Cartulary of Derley Abbey. Brit. Mus. Titus C. ix.

Alex' Hauseliu . . . . me dedisse . . . . viij. ac^{as} t're in mora q' e' int' Boltonam et Osmundeston' . . . . s'. viij. acras q^{as} d'na Hawisia q' fuit uxor Rad'i fil' Geirmu'di tenuit de d'nio meo de q^{ib}' e' ip'a fecit c'cessione' p'fatis can'. fo. 65.

Will's fil' Rad' omnib' filiis s'c'e matris ecc'e et om'ib' hominib' suis Francis et Anglis sal't'. Sciatis me dedisse . . . . ecc'e S'c'e Marie de Derb' . . . . p' salute anime mee et uxoris mee Edeline cuj' corp' in p'fata ecc'a quiescit . . . . dimidia' marc' argenti assisam de redditu molendini mei de Alwoldeston'. fo. 148.

Another charter.—me dedisse . . . . ecc'am S'c'i Michael' in Derb' . . . . cum consensu et concessione. R. filii mei et h'edis. fo. 148.

Rob'tus fil' Will'i Ar^{id}' Notingham sal'm . . . . corroborasse . . . . ecc'am S'c'i Michael' de Derb' et capellam de Alwaldeston' . . . . sic Will's fil' Rad' p'r meus eam eis donavit. fo. 148.

D'na Edelina sal't' . . . . sex solid' annuati' recipiendos de mole'dino de Burg . . . . Et pret'ea . . . . donum p'ris mei Will'i fil' Rad'i. fo. 148.

Ego Edelina fil' Will'i fil' Rad' . . . . q^{ti}nq' acras t're in Bolton fo. 148.

Ego Hub't' fil' Rad' . . . . donac'onem q^{am} Edelina sponsa mea fecit . . . . s'. vj. solid' de molendino de Burg. fo. 148.

Hub' fil' Rad' sal't' . . . . advocac'o'm ecc'e de Scardeclif . . . . p' salute anime mee et Sare uxoris mee et Edeline q^{o}ndam sponse mee et Sare postea uxoris mee. fo. 149.

Ego Avitia filia Will'i fil' Rad'i de Alwoldeston' dedi . . . . cum corpore meo unam bovatam t're i' Amboldesto'. fo. 148.

Ego Almaricus de Gasci . . . . unam bovatam t're in Amboldeston' . . . . q^{am} D'na Avitia m'r mea dedit eis cum corp'e suo. fo. 148.

Cartulary of Dale Abbey. Brit. Mus. Vesp. E. xxvi.

Amalric' de Gasci miles . . . . Redditu' uni' denarii de duab' bovatis t're in Amboldeston' . . . . quas Rob't' de Muscha'p h'uit in maritagio cu' Agnete uxore sua. sorore mea. Cu' toto jure pat^{o}nat' medietatis ecc'ie de Eginton'. fo. 169.

Galfridus de Must's sal'm . . . . me consensu Avicie uxoris mee filie Will' fil' Rad' de Alwoldeston quondam senescalli de Normannia . . . . jus patronat' medietatis ecc'ie de Egington'. fo. 169.

Will's fil' Rad'i . . . . me donasse Galfrid' de Salicosa mara et Matild' filie mee uxori ejus et he'dib' q' de eis duobus nassent^{r}. t'ram meam de Stanley. fo. 12.

Matild' de Salicosa mara, fil' Will'i fil' Rad'i q^{o}nd' Senescalli de Normann' Salut'. . . . q'd ego in p'p^{a} p'ta'tate et viduitate mea existens p' amore dei et p' salute anime mee et lib'or' meor' . . . . p' a'i'a d'ni Galfridi de Salicosa mara spo'si mei et p' a'i'ab' Rob'ti Ep'i f'ris mei et Will'i de Tylli et Odeline sororis mee . . . . confirmavi . . . . Donac'o'em q^{am} d'n's meus Galfrid' de Salicosa mara et ego fecim' p'dc'is Canonicis de toto d'nico n'ro . . . . in villa de Alwoldeston' . . . . totam Medietate' Molendini de Burgo. fo. 23.

Johann^{a} de Poynton' salute' in d'no. Nov'it' q'd ego in p'p^{a} p'tate et viduitate mea existens p' salute anime mee et viri mei . . . . quiet' clamavi . . . . Redd' viginti q^{a}tuor solidor' et sex denarior' p' annu' q^{em} solebam p'cip'e ab eisd'm Canonicis de t'ris meis. s'. de Alwaldeston'. Aylwaldeston'. Ambaldeston'. et Thurleston'. p' fine' f'tam in Cur' D'ni Regis . . . . warant' inp'petuum. fo. 24.

Ego Joh'a relicta d'ni Will'i de Poyngto' in p'p^{a} et ligia viduitate mea existens p' salute anime mee remisi et quietu' clamavi deo et Ecc'e b'e Marie de P'co Stanley . . . . totu' jus . . . . in t'ris. tenementis. redditibus. bossis quib'cunq' q' d'c'i canonici h'nt ex dono et feofamento quor'cunq' au'cessor' meor' . . . . inp'petuu'.

Dat' apud Poyngton decimo K'l' Ap'l' Anno d'ni M^{o}. CC^{o}. septuagesimo s'c'do. [Stanley]. fo. 12.

Ego Avicia de Saucesmar' q^{o}ndam ux' Will'i de Benigwr'h in p'p^{a} p'ate et viduitate mea existens . . . . dedi . . . . tota' t'ram meam q^{am} h'ui in Soca de Alwaston cu' om'ib' Rustic', Cotariis, ... warant' inp'petuu'. [Alwald']. fo. 40.

Geremundus.

Radulphus, occurs 1166, held two knights' fees of Ralph Hanselin.[1] = Hawisia, survived her husband, held land of Alexander Hanselin.[1]

William, Sheriff of Derby and Notts, 1170—1180; Seneschal of Normandy, 1180—1200; ob. *c.* 1200. = Edelina, bur. in the church of St. Mary of Derley.

Margaret. = Serlo de Grendon.
William. Serlo. other issue.

Robert, Archdeacon of Nottingham, 1188; Bishop of Worcester, 5 May 1191; ob. 26 June 1193 (*Reg. Sacrum Anglicanum*).

(1) William de Tilly, held lands at Rotherham, co. York; ob. before 1194. = Matilda, living a widow Mich. 1228.

(2) Geoffrey de Salicosa mara, occurs *Rot. Norm.* 1195-8; mar. before 1194; ob. *c.* 1227; held lands in co's Lincoln, Derby, and York.

Edelina or Odelina. = Hubert fitz Ralph of Crich, co. Derby.

[2] Avicia. = Geoffrey de Musters.

Sir William de Beningworth, of Beningworth, co. Linc. (s. and h. of Sir Gilbert de Beningworth, who died *c.* 1223), occurs Mich. 1223; ob. *c.* 1242. = Avicia, d. and coh.; mar. before Mich. 1228; living a widow Nov. 1242.

Sir William de Poynton, of Pointon, co. Linc. (eldest s. and h. of Sir Alex. de Poynton, who d. *c.* 1241), occurs 1216; ob. *c.* 1250-7. = Johanna, d. and coh.; mar. before Mich. 1228; living a widow at Pointon, co. Linc., April 1272.

[1] In the Cartulary of Derley Abbey this name occurs as "Hauselin."
[2] Called "Mater" by Almaricus de Gasci, whose sister Agnes married Robert de Muschamp.