

ANGLO-SAXON PEDIGREES ANNOTATED – PART 3

transcribed by Michael Wood¹

EDITOR'S NOTE

We conclude the transcript of pencil annotations² from the London Library copy of *Anglo-Saxon Bishops, Kings and Nobles* (Searle, 1899). That work is a useful source for 10th and 11th century families, especially of non-royal lines. The notes should be read in conjunction with the introduction to part 1 of the article (*Foundations* (2004) 1 (4): 269-274), part 2 (*Foundations* (2004) 1 (5): 375-385), and with Searle's original publication. A scanned copy of the latter is available to FMG registered users on our website³.

Foundations (2005) 1 (6): 445-457

© Copyright FMG

B. The Anglo-Saxon Nobles (continued)

p. 414. Geny 33.

A horizontal line right from Ealhhelm leads to a possible brother: **Aelfsige?**, from whom vertical lines lead to his four sons: **Aelfheah, Aelfhere, Aelfwine, Eadric**.

To the left of Ealhhelm is: **Signs as minister from 931, nearly always with Aelfsige, till 940. Possibly son of Ealhmund, son of Aethelweald. See Geny 7 and pencil note, Geny 26.**

To the left of Aelfric is: **Aelfric the ealdorman was killed at Assundun, FI of W. 1016. This was probably the Hampshire one, NSA p.120. So the Aelfric mentioned here was very likely the Hampshire one not the Mercian one. He must have been an elderly man. Below this is: Such a descent would explain his promotion to dux and the constant overlooking of his treachery (if true).**

A note below the pedigree, led to by a long curved line from beside the printed note beneath Aelfric is: **Aelfric dux of Mercia was son of Aelfhere dux.**

p. 415. Geny 34. Above the pedigree is: **Other lands:- Charlton, Chinnock, Eadburgebury (to Eadmer?), Hafen.** [Adderbury, Oxon; Avon, Wilts: Whitelock, Wills (1930): pp. 11, 111; 12, 112.]

To the right of Beorhtwyn is: **Received grant from King Eadward. Might belong to Alderman Beorhtnoth's family.**

To the left of Wynflaed is: **There was a "Wynflaed" mother of Eadric. Athelstan Atheling's will KCB 722. d. 1015.** The word Berks is underlined, and beside is **Wilts. Searle On.**

Below Aethelflaed is: **Ebbisborne.** Below her husband Eadmer is: **Coleshill, Inggensham, Faccancumb,** next to which a sign leads to a note below this pedigree: **Aethelmaer, dux Hants, leaves Inggensham to his elder son (Aethelwine?). It looks as if Wynflaed might be connected with Geny No. 24.**

¹ *Contact details:* Michael J Wood, 4 Bray Court, 80a Madeira Road, Streatham, London, SW16 2DE.

² The annotations are shown in bold, verbatim and uncorrected (even for probable errors). Descriptive text is in normal font. Genealogies in Searle's work are referred to as "Geny 3" etc.

³ <http://fmg.ac/> - select the "Users' Area" (password needed).

Below Eadweald is: **A child at time of will.**

p. 415. Geny 35.

Below Wulfwaru's husband N.N. is: **d. 977. Remaindermen: Aelfwine & Wulfware.** Below Wulfmaer is: **Claverton, Compton, ½ Budcombe.** Below Aelfwine is: **Leigh, Holton, Hoxton.** Below Gode is: **Windford.** Below Aelfwaru is: **½ Budcombe.**

At the foot of p. 415 is: **Abbot Aelfhere - got Freshford.**

pp. 418-9. Geny 36.

? is to the left of the Wulfrun shown as child of N.N. ? is also to the left of the printed references below her son Wulfric, and beside BCD 692 is: **, 704.** Below him is: **Signs as minister 982-1002. Wulfric is put here as brother to Wulfruna because Leofwine is given wrongly as the father of Wulfric Spot, & some one is wanted as "Wulfruni sunu".** What Robertson suggests is that Wulfrun was **father of Wulfric Spot & Aelfhelm.** (Wulfric Spot was "Wulfruni sunu".)

Beside Wulfruna, a line below FIW a. 1035 curls up to: **"and the noble lady Wulfruna".** Below the NSA line is: **Robertson p. 185 assumes she was P.R.** [Propinqua regis]. Beside the FIW below this is: **?,** below which is: **Aethelmaer's kinswoman, KCD 714 (a. 1005). Robertson p. 185.**

Below the long entry for Aelfhelm is: **Probably min. who signs 982 to 990.**

p. 419. To the right of Leofwine near the top is ?

Among the references below Wulfric Spot, KCD 1298 is described as: **will.** Beside KCD 710 (a. 1004) is: **Confirmation of Burton foundation. He is called minister.** The paragraph beginning k. at Ringmere has to its left a sign that leads to these, below his entry:

NSA p. 123. There is little reason for holding with Freeman NC i 347, 671, that this Wulfric was the son of Leofwine & grandson of Wulfstan. Vide Geny 37, or that he fell at Ringmere. (He was probably dead before 1006 or would have been involved in the destruction of his family then by Eadric Streona. FIW].

A. There is a Wulfric minister who signs fairly often from 970 to 975.

B. Another signs apparently from 980 to 988, when he is 3rd on list.

C. Another apparently begins signing in 988, 2nd from bottom (at same time as B. 3rd from top). He goes on signing till 1002, when he stops. In KCD 704 d. 999? he is called Wulfrun's son. This is apparently the Wulfric of this genealogy and the Founder of Burton.

Beside N.N., dau. of Wulfric and Eahlswith is: **Eadgyth = Morcar,** with a vertical line from this dau. and Morcar to **Wulfric's godchild Eadgyth.** A horizontal line gives Morcar a brother **Sigefrith = Eadgyth.**

In the bottom right corner is:

Wulfric's will:

To Wulfgar my page, Baltrytheleag, all as his father acquired it.

To Aelfhelm, my kinsman, land at Palterton and that wh. Scegh bequeathed to me.

Aethelric* land at Wibtoft and Turnige (Warwick?) for my soul and his mother's. [Twongan (KCD); Whitelock, Wills p. 114, who says this is either Tong, Hampshire or Tonge, Leics. (p. 156).]

Robertson p. 188 suggests he was father of Eadric Streona & his brothers.

The * beside Aethelric in the above note leads to this, to the left: **EAF i note 11 rather thinks he was the "senex" minister.**

p. 422. Geny 37.

To the left of Wulfstan is: **NSA p. 123. Essex landowner.** Below his wife N.N. is: **sister of Brithnoth, No. 28.**

Below the mention under Wulfmaer (II) of Wulfmaer (I) is: **the same man.**

p. 422. Geny 38, Left of Aelfflaed is: **see Geny 40.**

p. 423. Geny 40. Left of N.N. at the top is: **Also vide Geny 38.**

A vertical line between Aelfgifu and Aelfwaru leads to a brother **Aelfweard**. The youngest sibling N.N. is **Aethelweard**, and below his wife Aethelflaed is: **KCD 981.**

Below Aelfgifu is: **The will certainly reads as if she had been the king's wife.** A note to the right is:

Land at Mindingwell in common to (1) Aelfweard, (2) Aethelweard & (3) Aelfwaru. These bracketed digits, above not left of the names, lead to:

(3) is apparently her sister as above. (1) & (2) would then be her brothers. (2) is probably Aethelweard III Geny 51, son-in-law of Aethelmaer the great, whose dau. was Aethelflaed.

p. 423. Geny 41.

Below Leofsige is: **Leofsige signs solitary charters in 982, 986, 987, as minister.**

A sign beside Leofsige leads to this, below right:

May have been close relation of Beorhtnoth, who was such a hero to both lay & clerical people that it seems hardly likely that his family would have been superseded. Beorhtnoth had a dau. Leoflaed. Again, Aethelmaer was a relation of both Beorhtnoth and Leofwine. The Leof... evidently ran in the family.

His promotion seems to have been a special one as he had no ministerial experience.

p. 426. Geny 43.

This note runs across the top and down left of the printed pedigree:

An Aelfmaer "min" signs in 1004 & 1005. One signs in 1012 & 1014 (12th & 7th). Aelfmaer cniht of Wulfaru c.995 (KCD 694). Aethelmaer was Aethelstan Atheling's disc thegn c.1015 (KCD 722). Could hardly have been the Aelfmaer of Aelfhelm Polga's will (KCD 967). Could he have been Eadric's brother whom FIW calls Aethelmaer? No signature as Dux. In Bohn's "H of H" it says in a note that the battle is described in "Antiq. Celto-Scand. p. 130".

Above Sherstone is: **(Wilts)**.

p. 427. Geny 45.

To the right of Leofeca is: **Leofsige?**

Below Aelfgar on the left is: **Freeman asks:- Was he the son of Aelfric? Geny 26. He Wulfgeat is shown as holding lands which had been taken by Aelfgar from the Abbington mony.**

p. 428. [Blank as printed], This entry is not cross-referred to from elsewhere (but see the printed note below Geny 45, on p. 427).

Birch 1317 d. -?- at end. Followed by a short chart pedigree, headed by **N.N., parent of Wulfgeat, landowner Worcester, Dunnintun = Golde, dau. of N.N.,** who had two children: (1) **Wulfgyth = N.N.** who had a son; (2) **Wulflaed.**

pp. 430-1. Geny 47.

To the right of N.N. on the top line of p. 430 is: **An earl. Gaimar line 3629.** To the left of Ordgar is: **Atharic. A rich man from Exeter to Frome. Gaimar line 3601 et seq.**

Below N.N., wife of Ordgar is: **Buried at Tavistock. KCD 629* before 981. Sprang from noble kings. Gaimar line 3630.**

Straight lines lead horizontally left from Ordwulf, then vertically down to another son of Ordgar: **Eadwulf [c.975?], cognatus of K. Edward [II?], of gigantic stature and great strength, founder of Horton Abbey, Dorset. W. Malm [RS] GPC 95.** To the right of this note is: **Edulf?**

A vertical line leads down to another son of Ordgar, to the right of Ordwulf: **A son buried at Tavistock before 981. KCD 629*.**

A vertical line leads down from Aethelweald = Aelfthryth to: **A son, to whom K. Eadgar was Godfather. Gaimar line 3728 et seq.**

On p. 431, below Aelfthryth is: **The gefaederan of Aelfheah. KCD 593. Kemble for this gives "cousin", Thorpe gives "gossip".**

p. 434. Geny 48. Below Nafana is: **LVH p. 360.** A horizontal line to his right leads to a sibling **Norwinan. LVH p. 360.**

p. 434. Geny 50. At the top is: **See Geny 77.** To the right of Meaw is: **This might be Haylwardus "Snew".**

p. 435. Geny 51.

To the right at the top is: **Beorhthelm**, with generation lines to two children. The one on the right is **Beorhthnoth Dux**, about whom no more is said. The one on the left, to whom the vertical line is broken by the pencilled horizontal line that extends right from Aethelweard (I) to the latter's possible brother (see below), stops at N.N., wife of Aethelweard (I), below whom is: **Beorhtgifu ?? BCS 1218 d. 968, LVH BAVE.**

Left of Aethelweard (I) is **b. c.940**, and to his right, **"Wada"**. The references below the dux line to just above d. a. ... are boxed, with this, by the top line in the box:

Aethelweard III. The line below the box has been amended to: d. a. c.998 **Robertson.** Below this is: **Certainly dead in 1005. See KCD 714.**

Aethelweard's younger brother is: **?Aelfweard, bro. of Aethelweard, BCS 1301, KCD 584*, 974. Generally signs as min next to the most prominent of the Aethelweard ministers. Even if the charter is doubtful, a forger would hardly invent this relationship. Aethel.x. and Aelf.x. is very common among brothers' names.**

Left of Aethelmaer the fat is b. c. 961. Further down, still on the left, is: **Wright BBL says he was certainly alive in 1090!!! p. 522. He also makes Aethelweard I the son, not the father, of Aethelmaer!!**

A ? is to the right of the reference KCD 717 below Aethelmaer. At the foot of his entry is: d. a. **1014. Robertson.** Below his wife N.N. is: **Aethelfryth (Alrida). Capt. Aylmer's pedigree.**

Below Aethelweard (II) is: **Must have been 30 years old at death. May have left children.** Below Aethelnoth is: **born before 988 (christened by St Dunstan).**

A vertical line to Aethelnoth's right leads to another son of Aethelmaer the fat: **Aethelfand KCD 1302, dated c.1006. Must be about 1012. (Aethelmeres sunu) the ealdorman. Only instance of name given by Searle, On. May have left children.**

Beside N.N., dau. of Aethelmaer the fat who = Aethelweard (III) is: **Aethelflaed (KCD 981).** A sign beside Aethelweard (III) leads to this note below:

No doubt the earl exiled by Cnut 1020 (Chron. C.D.E.F.). Witnesses as Dux 1018 (KCD 728). Succeeded Aethelmaer as Earl of Western Counties about 1016. Probably the son in law of Aethelmaer. An Aethelweard minister signs 1004 to 1015. An Aethelweard minister signs 967 to 998. (above from NSA p. 79). Also *vide* KCD 981, manumission, which must be dated 1002 to 1018. This must be this Aethelweard dux, & we get the name of his wife Aethelflaed, & his ealdordom, viz. West provinces of Wessex.

At the bottom right, below Leofwine, kinsman of Aethelmaer, are: **Beorhtnoth, ealdorman; Beorhthelm, Bishop propinquus regis; Godwine; Wulfin or Wulfrun.** Below a horizontal line under this is: **KCD 656* Aelfrith de Beuncumbe, also related to Leofwine. Leofric Clericus de Poceswylle?**

p. 438. Geny 55. To the left is:

Thored was staller end of Cnut's reign. Perhaps Thurkill's nephew "Thorth Thurcylles nefa". KCD 745.

p. 439. Geny 56. Below Eadgyth a sign above widow of Ulfcytel Snilling leads to: **Her name was Wulfhild. See Geny 44.**

p. 439. Geny 57. Top left has: **Other kinsmen: Aelfgar - Boreham. Alfric son of Wihgtar - Bramford. *vide* next page*.** (See below.) Top right has: **Others: Stigand - Willavesham (In the middle of all her kinsmen). Aeylmer - Stoneham. Ailsa - Hintlesham, Gristlingthorp. Bishop Alfward - Bentley. Osmund had had land at Bentley. Lefkyld - Warley 2 hides?**

Below the N.N. who = Leofgifu is: **Not certain if he was alive 1045.**

A short dotted vertical line between Leofgifu and her brother leads to: **Stigand? Arcp of C. Beside Leofgifu's N.N. is: Aethelmaer? Bishop of Elmham. Beside Ailric is: Stoneham, Suf. Waldingfield, Suf., Lichtletic.**

Left of 'Alfred' is: **Hagley**. Above and beside Godwine is: **son in law & kinsman. Warley 3 hides.**

At the bottom of Geny 57 are:

To my "lord" Bentley. Husband or King? To St Edmburg - Hintlesham, Gristlingthorp. She was owner of Colne mony. [Edmburg is Eadmundes Byri.]

p. 439, Geny 58. Beside Wine is: **/Lustwine, No. 28.**

p. 440 has these notes, led to by the * beside Geny 57:

This Aelfric, son of Wihtgar, witnesses a lot of charters. (Searle On.) He is apparently the same man who disputed the will of his relation Ailwine Niger against Ramsey, AD 1049 [Hist. Rames., p. 169]. He seems to have been Ailwine's next of kin. Ailwin was a Bedfordshire noble.

Stigand and his brother Aethelmaer were nearly certainly relations of Leofgifu and would be about the same generation, as the former must have been born c.900.

Ailwine or Aethelwine Niger is said (Dugdale 2nd Edn Vol II, p. 566) to have been the brother of Alderman Aethelwine Dei Amicus. He can scarcely have been full brother, but may have been half brother. If this is correct, we may possibly trace the descent of Stigand and Aethelmaer to the Half-King Aethelstan or to one of his brothers. This might partially account for the large amount of property they had.

p. 442. Geny 61.

Right of Cola is: **The King's High reeve, heahgerefa? K.1001. AS Chr. A. (Does not appear among minister witnesses.)**

Right of Aethelmaer is: **Might be one of the two ministers of the name who sign about then.**

p. 443. Geny 62.

Straight lines right and down from Eadyth lead to a possible sibling: **Dodda Child? "Seemingly a kinsman of Odda's" EAF. Possibly same as Dodda Aethelmaer. KCD 767.**

At the bottom of this pedigree, right of the entry below Odda, is: **Thegns of his are mentioned in Hereford Domesday.**

p. 443. Geny 63. Above N.N., wife of Ketel and mother of Aelfgifu, is: **Seflaed?** Below Aelfgyth, a sister of Ketel, is: **Swannehals?**

A horizontal line right of Wulfcytel leads to a brother Aelfkytel.

Near the bottom right is: **There was a Wulfketel abbot of Croyland c.1051. Dugdale Ed 2 Vol. III, p. 215.**

Further down: **Kinsman. Aelfric my priest (Ketel).**

p. 446. Geny 66.

Left of Siward Barn is: **In Doms. Warwick, Lincoln, Notts, Derby, Berks.** To his right a horizontal line leads to his brother: **Aldred. Ord. Vit.**

p. 447. Geny 67.

At top left: **As Robert is always given as son of Wimarc, it seems to me that she must have been the King's relation.**

At top right: **S.O. p. 490 makes Wymarc = Wigmearc, apparently a Saxon name, but as Robert is always considered a Norman & acted as such, probably the father was a Norman.**

To the right of Robert is: **Relation of Edward the C. KCD 813 d. 1062.**

To the right of Swegen is: **Took name of "de Essex". EAF iv. p. 735.**

A short vertical line down from Swegen leads to his son **Robert de Essex**, and another from this Robert leads to: **Swegen's son or grandson, Henry of Essex. of Welshwar 1159. Mother's name Cicely - shorn a monk. Married Alice sister of Alberic de Vere, 1st Earl;** from whom lines lead to two sons: **Henry and Hugh.**

[Most of this last note spills over below the line above Geny. 68.]

pp. 450-451.

The names Aelfric (I) and Aelfric (II) are joined by a curled line to their right, beside which is **Normannus**. To their left, between their names, is "**qui nunc est**" 851. To the left of a long bracket extending from Leofric (I) to Leofric (III) is:

Freeman considers all this quite mythical & impossible. He is inclined to adopt the theory that Leofwine was the son of one Northman Dux (an uncommon name reappearing in Leofwine's son).

It appears to me that, if this is so, this Northman Dux probably married one of the King's kin &, judging from the sons' names, a sister of Leofwine, "pro. regis". This might account for his signing before his father and for his preferment, as also that of his father. It would make his son Godwine a kinsman of Aethelmaer the Great.

At the top of p. 451, at the right, is:

KCD 662 d. 988. Grant to Minister Northman of land at Heamtun. If this is the Dux of 994 I can find none of his signatures as minister.

KCD 687 d. 994 suddenly adds 3 new duces, i.e. Leofsig, Northman & Waltheof. The first goes on all right but the last two disappear altogether from King's charters.

KCD 925 undated is a manumission by Geatfled and refers to St Cuthbert's.

At the end Northman Earl & Ulfcytel son of Osulf make grants to St Cuthbert's. From the mention of one Cospatric I should say that the dux Northman could not have been the same as the one mentioned in 994. It must be long after. No other Northman at all corresponds.

For Waltheof I senior see p. 371.

Probably Northman was a northern Earl. They seldom sign.

A short vertical line gives Leofric (III) a possible son: **Wulfric Spot?? Palgrave as above. EAF i note 00 disagrees.**

A horizontal line right from Leofric (III) leads to a possible brother: **?Leofstan NSA p. 112, KCD 722 c/1015 Earle.**

A sign right of Leofwine leads to this, at the foot of p. 450:

"Leofwynus Alderman filius Elfwynae dedit Deo & St Petri Adelwoltune".

[Ex Hug. Candidi Coenob. Burgensis Historia p. 43] quoted in Dugdale's Mon. Ang. 2nd En. Vo1 I p. 386.

p. 450. Left of Leofric 'earl of Leicester' is: **E. of Chester ?1017.**

p. 451. Below Godwine is: **May have been Aethelmaer kinsman KCD 714.** Below his son Aethelwine is: **a hostage 1014 "a Danis obses manibus truncatus est". Hemings Worcester Cartulary 259-260.**

Below Northman k. a. 1017 is: **Probably Earl of Chester. Earldom passed to his bro. Leofric. EAF.**

p. 450. Below Burheard is: **Col. Hist. Staff. p. 13. Charter showing he died at Rheims, when returning from Rome.**

p. 452. Blank as printed, it has these notes:

Leland vol. 1 p. 11. *Terras a tempore Adulphi abbatis [972-992] datae monasterii de Burch:*

LEOFWINUS Alderman filius ELFWINE dedit ADELWOLDTUNE.

BCS 909. K. Eadred to thegn Aelfsige Hunlafing 5 hides at AETHELWOLDINGTON or Alwalton between Chesterton & Overton, Co. Hunts, near Peterborough. Pedigree No. 20. [*sic*: should be 18. See adds. to p. 395 above.]

The following Pedigree seems probable:

Hunlaf = ? with lines to two children: (1) **Aelfsige** = **Aethelild***, and (2) **Wynsige**. The son of Aelfsige and Aethelild is: **Aelfwine** = ?, the parents of **Leofwine &c. pedigree 69**, but below the no. 69 is [pedigree] **36**. Below this is another chart pedigree. Headed by **Aethelhelm Duke of Wilts**, a short vertical line leads to his dau. **Aelflaed** = **K. Edward the Elder**, from whom another vertical line leads to ***Aethelild** (meaning the wife of Aelfsige above), with a horizontal line spouting either side to show she was one of several children.

p. 454. Geny 70. Above Tofig Pruda is: **Scirgerefu** [sheriff] **in Somersetshire. Kemble S in E. vol. ii Ch v** [p.168]. Right of Tofig Pruda is: **a Dane FIW**. Below him is: **Estates in Somerset, Essex, etc. EAF. Original founder of Waltham. EAF.**

p. 454. Geny 71. Below Aki is: **Was this Anschil (Aschil) of Ware, a thegn of K.E? VCH Herts & Beds.**

p. 455. Geny 72. Short lines descend from Waltheof = Judith to **Simon comes** = **Mathildis**, then to their son **Simon earl of Northampton.**

p. 457. Above the printed heading ANGLO-SAXON NOBLES (20) are:

Haylwardus Snew.

Extract from Latin verses in Dugdale 2nd Edition Mon. Ang. [vol. II] p. 65.

Ego dux Odo apud Theok. prioratum fundo.

*Abque ego Doddo Stanwey cum membris addo
 Abbathiam fundo Ailwardus, Meaw dictus ego
 Algarus dico haec omnia ibi confirmo.
 Et Bictanus, ultimus ante conquestum dominus
 Hoc templum fundo mihimet vere corde jucundo*

If the above is correct then "Haylwardus Snew" was really "Ailwardus Meaw". Algarus his son was Aelfgar son of Meaw of 1016 (FIW) whose son was Beorhtric Meaw. This seems very convincing.

Searle "On" only gives the one "Haylwardus" which shows I think that it was a corrupted name, from "Aethelweard" or "Aelfweard".

p. 458. Geny 74. Above the printed part is: **Dux Ordgar**, with a vertical line to his son **Ordulf**, from whom is a vertical line to the printed N.N.

p. 458. Geny 75. To the right of Osbern Pentecost is: **Osbern of Richard's Castle**. To his left, and extending below his entry, is:

Round in the introduction to Domesday VCH Hereford vol. 1 says this Osbern was not Osbern Pentecost. O.P. was Osbern uncle of Alvred of Marlborough. Pentecost Castle was really that of Ewyas (Harold) which Earl William "refortified" for Alvred when he reinstalled him there on the Welsh border.

p. 458. Geny 76. To the left of Alfred is: **Round - not necessarily an Englishman, probably Breton.**

A possible son of Alfred, inserted midway between William and N.N. by a short vertical line is: **? Iudhel de Tottenais. Held 107 manors. Built Castle of Totnes 1085. Dispossessed by William II.** A short vertical line leads down from him to: **Succeeded by another Alfred who joined Baldwin of Redvers at Exeter 1136 (Gesta Stephani).**

p. 459. Geny 77. At the top: **This is all taken from Dugdale Edn 2nd vol. II p. 60, "Tewkesbery monastery". [Chronica de Tewkesburye in Bibliotheca Cottoniana, sub effigie Cleopatra CIII fol 220a.]**

Beside Haylwardus Snew is: **Pencil note A p. 457.** To the right of the line beginning "descendant" below N.N. is: **"Ex illustri prosapia regis Edwardi senioris ortus".**

Below Haylwardus Snew is: **"Miles quidam nobilis". C.DCCCXXX .. Claruit. Must have been a grandson of Eadweard I. May have been son possibly illegitimate of Aelfweard (Aethelweard) or Aelfwine (Eadwine?).**

To the right of Aelfgar is: **Was this Aelfgar the son of "Meawis" (Snew?) who fought against Edmund Ironside, and did his royal descent constitute the obligation to do the opposite? FIW 1016. Applies possibly to Ailmar Dyrlling also.**

Below Beorhtric, the references KCD 804, 805 and KCD 813 each have: **signature only** alongside. The "Mau" of Brictrich Mau is underlined, and to the right is: **or Meaw.** To the right of the line "EAF Will. Rufus Index" is: **"Died without children". Dugdale.**

p. 459. Geny 78. left of Aelfhelm Polga is: **ch. d.988. *** to the right of his name leads to this, above him: **A P gives land to Westminster at Bricandun before 998. A**

sign next to Thorpe p. 195* (199) below Aelfhelm Polga leads to this, above: **Same as Ch. d. 959.**

N.N. below wife of Aelfhelm Polga has been deleted, and above is: **Affa KCD 966.** The word "will" under her is deleted, and below is: **Aelfwynn?**

A large '**A**' beside Aelfweald leads to a long note on p. 460 (see below). To the right of this line is: **These brothers must have been born 930x940.**

The words "probably dead" below Aethelric have been underlined, and to their right is: **Why dead? He was a legatee.**

In the space below Aelfhelm and Aelfweald is: **KCD 1223* d.959 seems obviously spurious. Aelfhelm mins. signs 959 to 974 once, in 961 twice; 983 to 990 then apparently promoted (Geny 36); signs 995 once.**

Below Aelfhelm Polga is: **No date to this will, but it must be after 974 as that was when he got Wratling from K. Eadgar. Will KCD 1274.**

Below Aelfgar is a short vertical line to a possible son **Wulfgar?** Between Aelfgar and his sister is: **Born 955-965**, which straddles a vertical line down to **Bishop Aelfweald NSA p. 125**, showing him as another son of Aelfhelm Polga. Above N.N. (the wife of Godric) is: **Eadgifu?**

To the right of this pedigree, boxed off and extending below the line that divides it from geny 79 is: **Legatees: Osmaer page; Aelfmaer and his bro. Aelfstan, "Hatley & Potton, Beds"; Osgar, Goderc, Leofsige. Aelfmaer & Aelfstan may have been the sons of Brihtmaer to whom Bp Oswald gave lands for 3 lives in 969. KCD 560.**

p. 459. Geny 79. A horizontal line has been drawn across the top, with three brothers: (1) **Toki**, father of five sons: **Brand, Aschil, Siric, Siworth, Godric**; (2) **Tope**, whose name replaces N.N. son of..., words and dots that have been deleted, and below whom is '**B**', leading to a note on p. 460 (see below); (3) **Boge**, who had sons, not named.

Below Healdene is: "**Claxby**".

Below the pedigree is: **Lands: Carlton, Bytham, Sempringham to Church. Lofington, Hardwick, Shillington, Hoby & Morton to Bp Ealdred. Manthorp to Abbot Brand. Willoughby to Siferth, kinsman of his. Stoke to Lyfgifu, kinswoman of hers. Strothistun to Ingemund. Overton to be sold.** To the right of this note is: **Kettleby & Cotum to his mother. Canington to Ingemund if I come not home. Ormsby to Church. Loughton to Church. Linbeorh to his pages.**

p. 460. Two long notes on an otherwise blank page.

A. (See notes to Geny 78 above.) **It certainly looks as if this Aelfweard was the same as Aelfweald of Merthanlefe, Lib. Elien. ii 10. In this the two Aelfhelms are sureties for Aelfweard. They are all closely connected with Ely. Aelfweald of Merthanlefe has two sons, Aelfwine & Aethelmaer. Aelfmere is a legatee in Aelfhelm Polga's will, KCD 967, presumably a close relation.**

Is this possibly the Aethelmer son of Aethelwold who signs KCD 703 of 999? An Aelfgar also signs as "relation". If the two Aelfwealds are the same, then he had three sons, Aelfwine, Aelfstan & Aethelmaer.

The first is not mentioned in Aelfhelm Polga's will.

B. (See notes to Geny 79 above.) *Ex Hug. Candidi Coenob. Burgensis Historia* p. 43 (quoted Vol. 1 p. 386 Dugdale's Mon. Angl.) "Peterborough Mony".

"*Wulf filius Topae frater ejus dedit S. Petro Manetorp et Carletune*". A Tope occurs in Lib. Eliensis II 25. He had a brother Boge de Hemmingeford with sons, who put up a claim about Bluntisham.

The *frater ejus* above might refer to Abbot Brand of Medesh. 1066-1069. KCD 819, 953, 963, or to Elfgarus de Dunisbi who had given that place. "*Brand dimisit illud cuidam propinquo suo ad firmam Haldene dicto*." Probably refers to Elfgar.

p. 461. Below the heading ANGLO-SAXON NOBLES (21) is a short chart pedigree: Aethelrith, landowner Cambs. BCS 1268, KCD 1269, Lib. Eliensi 8. Left LINTON to his son, from whom are lines to his three children: (1) Leofric de Brandune. Exchanged Lintun with Bp Aethewold for Besingtun (References as above). This was before 975. After this he disputed it. = Aethelflaed. (2) Aethelflaed = Wulfsige, with a short vertical line to her son, unnamed. (3) Aetheleve.

p. 462. Geny 80. A horizontal line left from Wigod gives him a sibling N.N., who was parent, shown by a vertical line, of Thorold, Dom. 166.b. EAF iv p. 734. Lands at Hantone, Glos.

Below Aelfred is: Held in chief etc. at Baromire. Stock & Cecadune (Oxford) which had belonged to Wulfrid. (*Recherches sur le Domesday*).

p. 463. Geny 82. At the top is: See p. 471. Beside Aelfwine is: or Aethelwine, and after sheriff of Warwick is: in 1072. A horizontal line right from him leads to a possible brother Leofwine? VCH Warks.

After Thurkill, "of Warwick" is in inverted commas. Arden is underlined with * added, leading to this, at the top of the page: Arden was adopted as family name; one of the earliest surnames. VCH Warw.

A horizontal line right from Thurkill leads to his two brothers: (1) Gudmund his brother. Doms. fo. 241; (2) Chetelbert, charter of 1072. Staff. Cols. li 178. 'Radford'.

p. 464. [Blank as printed]. Begins with a short chart pedigree:

Three siblings, for whom no parents are suggested, are joined by a horizontal line: (1) Stigand Arcp of C. b. c. 1004? d. 1072. (2) Aethelmaer, Bisp of Elmham. Bisp 1047-1070 d. before Domesday Book. = ? (3) a sister, *vide* Domesday Norfolk, landowner f. 116. The middle brother Aethelmaer, by generation lines, is allocated two children, the second conjectural: (1) Saemann. KCD 820 (1050). Hants. (2) Aethelmaer? Capt. A's pedigree.

Below this are these passages:

The Bishop was dead in 1087 when Domesday made. Doms. f. 194. Who was Ailmar son of Godwin who was then alive and had many of the king's freemen? f. 273. He is apparently the same as Almar "LXIII These are the freemen belonging to no farm in K. E.'s time whom Almar keeps and who were added to this farm in K.W.'s time".

100 of Flecest. Burc, Celnestune, Rothufnisbei, Ripis, Clepebei, Bastnar, Bitlakshei, Somertuna, Wintretuna, Martham. f. 272. [Little Domesday, Norfk.]
Was he a grandson of the Bishop?

There seems to be no clue whereby to identify "Godwin" his father among the many Godwins mentioned, including the elder Ralf's brother.

Could the elder Ralf's brother have been the husband of the bishop's sister? This might afford some explanation of the enormous properties owned by Stigand & Aethelmer the Bishop.

Again, could Stigand and the bishop have been connected with Aethelwine Dei Amicus & that lot? This might give them great possessions in East Anglia.

A 'Stigand' son of Godwine made gifts to Hyde Abbey in the 11th century.

LVH.

p. "471". The unnumbered page after that with the colophon has this chart pedigree, headed: **Geny 82. The following is taken from the Journal of the Association 1883 Vol. xxxix "Compton Castle & Manor, Devonshire, by C. H. Compton Esqre.**

Alwyn father of **Turchill**, who by **N.N.** had: **Siward de Arden** ancestor of the family of Arden; and by **Leverunia** had: **Osbert, got Compton Wyniate, Wark.** Took surname of **Compton 16 Henry II.** Osbert was father of: (1) **Osbert**, father of **dau.** and **dau.** (unnamed), **his coheireses.** (2) **Philip, from whom Northampton Comptons are descended. Marquis of N.,** with a vertical line to his son **Thomas de Compton.** (3) **Peter, got manor & castle of Compton, Devon from Alice de Pole.**

By a series of vertical lines Peter is given these descendants, one to a generation: **Robert - William - Robert - William d. 12 Edward I - Philip - William.** This William had two daughters: (1) **Joan = Geoffrey Gilbert of Greenway Devon, son of Thomas Gilbert;** (2) **Susan = John Chiderlegh.**

References

The annotator 'APC' uses the following abbreviations to refer to sources; these have been transcribed as written.

Anon. (1858). <i>The Master of the Rolls' Series of Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland.</i> London.	RS
Birch, W de Gray (1885). <i>Cartularium Saxonicum.</i> London	BCS
Birch, W de Gray (1892). <i>Liber Vitæ. Register ... of New Minster and Hyde Abbey Winchester.</i> London: Hampshire Record Society	LVH
Blake, E O (editor, 1962). <i>Liber Eliensis.</i> [Vol.II] London: Camden Society, 3rd Series, vol. 92	Liber Eliensis II
Freeman, E A (1875-1879). <i>The History of the Norman Conquest of England.</i> Oxford	EAF
Howard, Lord William (1592). <i>Florentii... Wigornensis Chronicon ex chronicis.</i> London	FIW
Kemble, J M (1839-1848). <i>Codex diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici.</i> London	KCD
Leland, John (1710-1777). <i>De rebus Britannicis Collectanea.</i>	Leland
Napier, A S and Stevenson, W H (1895). <i>Anecdota Oxoniensia. The Crawford Collection of early charters and documents.</i> Oxford	NSA

-
- Robertson, E William (1872). *Historical Essays in connexion with the land, the Church & c.* Edinburgh Robertson
- Searle, William George (1897). *Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum.* Cambridge: University Press Searle On
- Searle, William George (1899). *Anglo-Saxon Bishops, Kings and Nobles.* Cambridge: University Press
- Whitelock, Dorothy (1930). *Anglo-Saxon Wills.* Cambridge: University Press Whitelock
- Wright, Thomas (1842). *Biographia Britannica Literaria.* London Wright BBL