Synopsis

Is the name Pemberton of Anglo-Saxon, Brythonic or Some Other Origin?

Areas to consider:

1. Lack of available evidence from reliable contemporary sources
2. Lack of digitisation of contemporary sources
3. Problems with Internet Genealogy from existing family trees
4. Bible-based Genealogy and books on the family name - the Villiers connection
5. The Windle Connection and the Edusa Case

Etymology of the name

 The commonly held view of Anglo-Saxon origins Pem Bre Tun

 The Brigantes connection and potential for Celtic Origins Pen Bre Ton, Penn Bre Ton Pem Bre Ton Pem Bere Ton

 The Northumbria connection and Viking Origin – Pem Bre Tun – using Anglo-Saxon spelllings

 Alan the Black and a potential Breton Connection - as Celtic

 The Welsh connection and Breton near Chester

 The Edusa Case and Pen Bre Ton

History of Britain and Lancashire – and why the national histories are important in our search

The Celtic Period

 The Celtic Era – 1500-54AD, Boudica and Anglesey 61AD – the Celts in Brittany

 The Romano-British = the Silurians, Brigantes and Anglo Saxon Mercenaries of 411

The Contraction of Rome, Attila the Hun - the push north and west of Germanic Tribes into France, Britain, Sweden

Celtic Resurgence 425-@600 - King Arthur

The Anglo Saxon Period @ 477-1066

 The Migrations: Goths, Vandals, Lombards, Franks who were all themselves pushed westwards by the Huns, Avars, Slavs, Bulgard and Alans with later incursions by the Arabs, Berbers, Magyar, Moors Turks and Mongols

 Angles, Saxons and Jute Germanic tribes cross the North Sea to Britain

 What happened to south Lancashire?

 The Rise of Northumbria @ 600AD

The Rise of Mercia @ 630AD

The Vikings

Early raids on Northumbria @ late 700s

Expansion into Mercia

The Invasion of 865 – links with the Norse-Gael of Ireland

Further Expansion, Alfred the Great and the Rise of Anglo-Saxon Wessex

Anglo-Saxon Resurgence and Viking Kings and return to power of

Wessex gains control of the whole Country from about early 900s

Anglo-Saxon Infighting and Illegitimacy

New Viking raids, particularly on the south coast

St Bride’s Day Massacre of 1002

Danish Viking Kings Sweyn and Cnut and Emma of Normandy

Viking infighting Harold, Harthacnut

Edward the Confessor Harold Godwinsons - the return of Anglo-Saxon Kings

Tostig’s invasion

Norman Power – The Franks Normans and Angevins

The battle of Hastings and William the Conqueror

Harrying of the North – semblance of peace but internal Norman quarrels

William Rufus

Henry I – New men and the White Ship 1120

Stephen, Matilda and the Anarchy – loss of sovereign power

Henry II – restoration of sovereign power.