

# Adelaide Branch Richard III Society



## Meetings

Minutes of meeting held Saturday 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2019.

With 11 members present and several apologies, R McEvoy opened the meeting by reading the Society's mission statement. The minutes of the previous meeting-Christmas lunch, were read and accepted. Our Treasurer in the process of moving house was absent so no financial report. Correspondence was the email from Rob Smith as Australasian VP asking us to think about holding a Ricardian convention, sharing the load between all branches. Ricardian articles available on line through Society website. Reminder about convention in Victoria in August. Ricardus Rex- emailed to all SA branch members.

General business involved discussion on our branch holding convention here, preferably in 2021 looking at age, health etc of current members. In principle agreement and S Walladge, R McEvoy, J Forster, L Cortez, D Haynes all volunteered to be part of organizing group. Email to be sent to Rob Smith confirming we'll hold 2021 convention.

R McEvoy apologies for July, August meetings J Carr apologies for June, July, August meetings.

Future meetings-

**March** Sue Garforth on Tichborne affair – Interested visitors welcome

**April**-DVD The man who killed Richard III **May** Quiz **June**- R McEvoy- Anne Neville

**July**-Coronation lunch **August** M Whitford **September**- S Walladge Richard III at War

**October** AGM **November**- J Carr- talk on clothes **December** Christmas lunch theme TBD

Meeting closed, followed by Anne Cooper's interesting talk on surnames which include.

**BEGINNINGS AND ORIGINS OF SURNAMES (ENGLISH)** Anne Cooper's talk.

While never having read either of these I have many times been entranced by those, now equally defunct publications, the street directory and the telephone book of which latter it has been said " the plot is thin, but the list of characters superb". A lost pleasure is both the Yellow Pages, reading the bizarre occupations and the White coming across strange surnames. So, I thought I would share some of this odd interest with you.

Surnames as we know them have not always existed, and were unnecessary in small communities. As society became stabilised and there was property to leave in wills and with larger populations often with clustering of people following the same trade into a small area more precise identification became needed

The Greeks used only a single name (Aristotle, Plato, Alexander) with, if necessary, a locator as in Phillip of Macedon, Hippocrates of Cos. This was the practice in Israel, according to the Bible with identifiers of place if a person was outside their own home eg Paul of Tarsus, Joseph of Arimethea or Jesus of Nazareth. The disciples were all known by a single name. Ah ha you say!

What about Judas Iscariot? This is a distortion of Judas ish Kerioth, also a locator showing how pronunciation and dialects had a role in evolving new names.

## **Roman Empire**

The use of a family name waxed and waned. Most men had 2 names, a NOMEN ,denoting their group or kinship and a

PRAENOMEN(Like a first name) for men. Initially women were known only Nomen Maxima, Minor or by an ordinal number (like English public schools), later they had their own praenomen(a).

A limited number of men were given a COGNOMEN , almost a nickname to differentiate eg Gaius Julius(nomen) CAESAR(cognomen).Marcus Tullius CICERO.

Later came an AGNOMEN- given to only a few in honour of an event or place where they achieved fame. eg Publius Cornelius Scipio became PCS AFRICANUS.

With Christianity a Christian first name was added. By 5th C that had died out and only one name was used in Eastern (Byzantine) Roman Empire. Under the Germanic influence on the Holy Roman Empire family names were almost non-existent . eg Charlemagne, Roland and Oliver.

Around 10th C surnames reappeared in the eastern Roman Empire influenced by the familial affiliations of the Armenian military aristocracy, then spread gradually to Western Europe.

**Ireland** was the first Western country to adopt fixed surnames- 1st citation 916 O'Clerigh.

**Vikings** added a descriptor to a given name -Erik the Red, Sweyn Forkbeard. Harald Fairhair -as did **Saxons**- Edward the Aethling, his son Edward the Confessor (Mother Maud of Norway). Peasants had only the one name.

In **Britain** the earliest names still in use come from Celtic or Latin personal names, moulded by their own pronunciation and speech habits. A Celtic example is Rhys, a Latin example is Kay, deriving from Caius and familiar as Sir Kay in the Arthurian tales. From 400 onwards came a Germanic invasion, Celts especially the Welsh retaining Apostolic names and names derived from the early martyrs and Saints such as Martin. The Angles, Saxons and Jutes brought customs and titles of their pagan gods chiefly the wolf and the eagle and in their territories can be found names incorporating these elements such as Woolgar(wolf-spear) Woolmer (wolf-pool). These di-thematic names were adopted by later Anglo-Saxons leaving mono-thematics to the poorer classes.

A second wave of Germanic names (chiefly first names but these becoming as will be shown, surnames,) came with the Vikings, Danes around 800, Norwegians in the Northwest after 900.

**1066** brought the Norman influence, but as" Northmen" they had also had had a Germanic beginning, keeping their familiar names while adopting the French of their conquered lands. They brought the last pre-surname wave of names such as Richard, Robert and Roger (don't believe Monty Python about Wodger and Woderick!!) Anglo-Saxon names were fading in favour of figures from the Old Testament and later non-scriptural saints mingling old Teutonic names such as Gilbert and Ledger to evolve into surnames in time.

General usage of surnames is attributed to the compilation of the Domesday Book 1086. Firstly, among the Norman nobility, then filtering down to the gentry. Most were " territorial " surnames by affixing "de" in front of their feudal lands eg Robert of Normandy, Simon de Montfort). A modern equivalent would be Sadam Hussein al TIKRITI. Names such as Beaumont, Beaumaris etc come directly from French lands.

Some dropped their French nomenclature and adopted the name of their English lands or they became anglicised by hearsay John of Ghent-John of GAUNT. Cf The Beauchamp-became Beecham in pronunciation.

Many names date back to the Domesday Book. The next earliest sources are the Hundred Rolls.

The Hundred Rolls dating late 12thC were thought to be an attempt to create a second Domesday Book. They are a census of England and parts of (now) Wales. They are a survey of Royal Privileges and land ownership 1274-1275 and 1279-1280, commissioned by Edward I to record the adult population for judicial and tax purposes. They also specify the services due from tenants to lords. Many are lost or damaged but some survive in National Archives as a major source for the period.

**General usage of surnames** throughout the population was uncommon in 12thC, rare in 13th C. Most names were locational or distinguishing one person of the same name from another eg John Butcher, John Carter. Informal additions, like the Roman cognomen eg Edward Longshanks or William Rufus were occasionally seen, some morphing into a family name. Some peasants adopted the name of their lord or of the manor for location.

A lower status man marrying an only daughter of higher status would usually adopt that name and ensure property transfer- (this continued for many centuries eg Jane Austen's brother, Austen Leigh, took on that name after being adopted by wealthy childless relatives.).

By 1400 most English & some Scottish people had adopted surnames. Henry VIII ordered marital births be recorded in the name of the father, which became standard practice to denote legitimacy. Amazingly, this didn't become Law in France until January 1 2005 (to conform with EU standard of 1978) . Normally in conflict the father's name is still given but we see changes with the increase in extra-marital births where nowadays it is common to receive the maternal surname. In the Roman Empire there was a ceremony to announce assumption of paternity then allowing bestowal of the family name.

**China-** family names were noted for census purposes in 2852 BC. Originally names were matrilineal but in the Shang dynasty around 1,000BC became patrilineal.

**Japan-** uncommon except in the aristocracy, until 19th C.

In many nations surnames became commonplace only for administration of empires eg Netherlands -1795, Japan -1870's, Thailand -1920, Turkey-1934.

Surnames are not used by Icelanders, Tibetans, Burmese, Javanese, many East African tribes or soccer players and super models.

**Names often changed for political/ social reasons.** A statute of Edward IV in 1465 required every Irishman in the counties around Dublin to adopt a surname of English form. Chinese, Thais and Indonesians changed their names for social advancement, Jews in Nazi Germany for survival. Lenin and Stalin both adopted new surnames as their political profile rose. Mountbatten, a literal translation of the name Battenberg was created to minimise the anti-German sentiment in World War I directed at the Royal family, who likewise adopted "Windsor" to replace "Saxe-Coburg Gotha Sonderburg Glucksberg. Princes William and Harry used Wales as their surname when in the military. Anglicizing on entry to USA was commonplace, with officials at Ellis Island both "simplifying" a name they found difficult or just bestowing a new one. New arrivals were often happy to comply with this. Shortening a complex "foreign" sounding name was not unusual in Australia also. I am familiar with a Greek family, now called Poulos who dropped the preceding 5 syllables of their name.

A four-year study of the origin of English surnames analysed sources from the 11th-19th C. Over 90% of the 45,602 surnames are native to Britain and Ireland with many having been anglicized from mainly European Countries (OLIVIER).

Quote from Sue's book " when surnames began to be fixed in the high Middle Ages, the exact or even rough meaning of many Old English stems had been forgotten, and first names from that source were mis-interpreted often, perhaps , just shrugged away as meaningless; when the name went back a little further , to our Germanic ancestors abroad, the chances of deception or oblivion were even greater, and a tough, horsey name like ROSAMOND (meaning horse protection in OG) got mixed up with the cult of the Blessed Virgin "immaculate rose". Even the study of Latin was imperfect-the monks assumed Latin and all other languages descended from Hebrew - Greek which was studied before the Viking invasion was neglected, Jewish scholarship was not reaching England in the Middle Ages, so everything was seen through the prism of Latin, like the example above.

Commonest -unsurprisingly are Smith, Jones, Williams, Brown, Taylor, Johnson & Lee.

In the US 1,712 surnames cover 50% of the population (1% are Smith) but many names appear as corruptions of European names possibly due to the aforementioned immigration officials. Spelling and pronunciation of names in the US remained fluid until standardized by the Social Securities System.

85%of Chinese share 100 surnames.

## **TYPES OF NAMES**

**DERIVATION FROM A GIVEN or PERSONAL NAME or PATRONYMIC** - Oldest and most common type

(a) A simple first name- James, David, William and variants seguing ie Collin , Collins Colling Collings Collidge , etc .

(b) A true patronymic- by adding -son Collinson, Johnson, Anderson, Benson. Most common in Scandinavia, but also Spain & Portugal- (Lopes, Alvares, Dominguez).

Iceland -instead of what we would call a surname , they use a full patronymic- Ingvar KARLSSON is Ingvar- son of Karl -Inge KARLSDOTTIR is Inge-daughter of Karl.

This name would, obviously, not change on marriage and the next generation would acquire a different second name. I recently read that a problem for Americans of Scandinavian extraction trying to trace their family tree is that many Scandinavians reversed their patronymic on arrival in the USA presumably for anonymity and to achieve a fresh start e.g. Jens Hansen became Hans Jensen.

Russia- patronymic middle name Nicholas Alexandrovich ROMANOV Peter Illyich TCHAIKOVSKY A daughter has the patronymic translating to "daughter of" rather than "son of" hence Czar Nicholas's daughter was Anastasia Nicolaevna ROMANOV(A) Anna Arkadyevna KARENINA.

In Gaelic, Malaysia and other Muslim States and the Indian states of Tamil Nadu and Kerala the use of patronymics is widespread.

(c) Matronymic-less common Madison (Maud) Emerson, Emmot (Emma), Marriott (Mary). Genealogists customarily accuse an ancestor of illegitimacy if his descendants bear a name deriving from a female first name but acknowledge that a posthumous child (presumably father dead or how else ?) may take the mother's name or if the mother was a dominant personality.

(d) Use of the pet form or diminutives - Thom or Thomkin from Thomas, Maggs from Margaret, Sissons from Cecilia, the last 2 having, of course, a whiff of illegitimacy!

(e) Ancestral or Clan affiliation especially in Scotland, but also Ireland and some modern day Arabic speaking nations, eg Cameron, Stuart, Douglas, Jamieson, Crawford, Campbell, Forbes. Then the Mac- prefix, meaning "son of" as above but also becoming a clan name eg McLeod, McDonald and variants. These "Mac" names originated in Ireland and moved to Scotland when the Irish Celts displaced the Picts.

(f) Patronal or patronage- denoting a follower or adherent eg Hickman-meaning Hick's man (Hick is a pet form of Richard) -or strong religious ties esp in Ireland Kilpatrick=follower of St Patrick Kilbride= follower of StBridget

which became "Gil" with the Celts in Scotland Gilmartin=follower of St Martin Gilmer, Gilmore, Gilmour =follower of St Mary. The "Kil/Gil" is termed an affixer. There are many "affixes" like the Mac and its variants.

"O" in Gaelic-Irish Scots or Manx actually means grandson or descendant not son of and should never have an apostrophe. The prefix Mul has the same meaning Mularkey = descendant or devotee of Saint Erc, Mulhearn (St Ciaran), Mulholland (St Callan)

Welsh- Llewellyn ap Griffith. Over time the "ap" has contracted hence Preece was originally ap Rhys, Pritchard was ap Richard. Pryce, also ap Rhys. Probert, Probyn, Prosser and Pugh. There are pronunciation instances of it becoming a "B" as in B(owen) or B(evan) (My "p" in Sampson (Cornish) is not this).

Certain names beginning with N such as Nye or Nash carry the meaning "at the N-island or ash tree with the N being affixed to the name by speech eliding.

Affixers in French include le, la, de (Dampier originally de Saint Pierre), du, des, de la which becomes Della in Italian (as in the artist Della Robbia), in German, von (which becomes van in Dutch, und and zu. In Spanish we see de and y as affixers

Hebrew use affixer Ben as a prefix- David ben Gurion, (Is this son of or clan of????)

Arabic-"al"or"ul". (Inzaman ul Huq).

Fitz in Irish derives from Latin "filius" simply meaning son but its use for the illegitimate sons of English kings has been overlaid on its original usage.

### **OCCUPATIONAL SURNAMES**

These are the next biggest group. Common names such as Smith, Miller, Potter, Farmer, Thatcher. Many were compounded eg Wright-Cartwright or Wainwright or Smith-Arrowsmith. Huge list.

Some occupations less obvious by name today eg Cooper, Cutler, Chandler, Vyntner or (Vyner) and Mather (a mower).

Follow a category through -Shepherd, Farmer, Plowright, Shearer, Woolman, Fuller, Weaver, Dyer, (Dexter which originally was a female Dyer) Tanner, Glover, Carter, Porter, Mercer, Merchant, Chapman (their congregating in one area of London produced Cheapside), Seller(s), Taylor.

- Forester, Meadows, Hunter, Warden, Fisher, Fowler, Game.

-Chappell, Castle, Bailey, Lodge, Croft, Grange(r), Church(ett), Hall-even the early Australian explorer Hovell!

-Sherriff, Chancellor, Proctor, Warden, Reeve(s), Steward, Justice, Constable, Sargent, Court, Judge, Jury.

-Chaplain, Nunn, Bishop, Priest, Prior, Abbot, Pope.

- Page, Freeman, Squire(s) Franklin(familiar from Chaucer), Knight, Noble, Lord, Earl, Duke, King,

Interestingly I couldn't conceive how one dared adopt the name of King, or Pope or even more so Angel or Virgin, which are all common surnames. These allegedly derive from the Mystery Plays which were performed regularly as we know in many places, notably York and Wakefield. The roles in these plays were often assigned for life, and indeed handed down from father to son so it is postulated that noted players may have been referenced by the name of their role and hence acquired it as a name. In the most famous Passion Play Oberammergau, Anton Lang played Christ from 1900-1922 ( 3 cycles) and narrated in 1930 & 1934.

"Christ" is a surname in both English and German possibly from the player. I like to imagine residents calling across the village square to Christ or Judas. The English St John (pronounced Sinjen) also derives from the mystery plays, as possibly does the less glamorous Player. (The name Sinclair is likewise derived from St Clair).

Servants were often differentiated by the addition of "s" ie if the lord was Richard, the servant became "Richards", therefore the servant of the vicar adopted the name "Vickers", Squire and Squires etc. This is comparable with Black African slaves in the Americas adopting the name of their master or plantation. English upper-class nannies of 19th and 20th century were called Nanny Household name.

Other languages use occupational nomenclature as well eg German, Schmidt. Zimmermann=carpenter. The newer colonial nations also had individuals adopting an occupational name, often amusingly to our ears. Cricket lovers may remember Farookh Engineer, Nari Contractor, Gulam Guard or Seymour Nurse. (Sue's book quotes a 'Canteenwallah". I have met an Indian with the surname, Surveyor. Nowadays would we have, Programmer or Call Centre Operative, Environmentalist or Statistician?

The Welsh came late to surnames as we know them and the example is given of a long row of colliery cottages or a whole village sharing Jones, Thomas, Griffiths, Davies or Williams hence we heard Jones the Milk, or Evan Evans the Box (undertaker!) until quite recently. (He also references John Jones OLWEN-his mother's name, Owen Owen Maesteg- he used to live there and Thomas Thomas Salem Baptist Church!!!!). There is a line in the wonderful Australian movie, The Castle, which my family glory in; "Jenny, Jenny ? No, microwave Jenny."

## TOPONYMIC NAMES

Names from places, locations or directions.

(a) North, South, East, West, Lower, Bridge or Cross.

(b) Directly from a town or village eg London, Burton, Sutton. Or a larger area of land eg Kent, Cheshire, Galway, Hampshire. Even larger attributions denoted incomers- Franks, French, Scott, Ireland, Spain. These names were spread as people became more mobile for commerce or war.

(c) From the estate or manor name eg Windsor, Stauton, Ashby, Kir(k)by- spreading in a similar way.

(d) From a geographical feature- Hill, Bush, Lake, Lee, Wood, Waters, Grove, Holmes, Forest, Underwood, Brook(es), Field, Stone, Morley, Moore, Perry, Burns, Rivers, Cliffe, Ferry, Dean (e), Dale, Mount, Marsh, Dell, Flint, Combe, Wald=wood hence Waldron== dweller in the woods.

Note the possibility of inclusion of Saxon, Norman Celtic and Danish etc word elements into combinations eg -ton, -bury, -thorpe, -by, -dun, -burgh, -ville all meaning "town" or settlement. Hence Dunedin and Edinburgh mean the same. Fenchurch and Burnside are just 2 examples of these combinations.

Quote from Sue's book "by surname -time our place names had been so pounded by generations of mispronunciation, by Norman-trained Domesday clerks and by meddling priests..... that the chances of hitting on the meaning must have been slight indeed."

There is a well known couplet; 'by Tre, Pol and Pen you may know the Cornishmen....."

Tre=town Pol- a pool Pen-a headland are well known in Cornish.

(f) from an animal or creature eg Salmon, Bull, Lamb, Steer, Badger, Sparrow, Partridge.

### **DERIVED FROM A NICKNAME**

As mentioned the Vikings with Sweyn Forkbeard, etc then William Rufus, Edward Longshanks etc but more usual names evolved often from personal characteristics: eg appearances like Short, Brown, Black, Grey, White, Young, Elder, Long& Whitehead

Or Characteristics-Handy, Blythe, Strong, Good, Stout, Proud or Proudman , Good , Goodes or Goodman, Constant, Bragg . (Deriving from eloquence NOT pomposity).

The reason for the bestowal of these may be lost and obscene and unkind nicknames have usually been disguised. I was amused by Vidler="having a face like a wolf".

One well known to us was derived from the Latin botanical name for the gorse plant, the flower of which Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, was in the habit of wearing in his cap. Planta Genasta leads us to PLANTAGANET.

These are known in other languages eg in German such as Schwartzkopf, Gutman.

Some were commemorative nicknames such as Pilgrim, Palmer (from one who had made the pilgrimage to Compostella), Roman or Templar. cf Muslims who having made the Haj may incorporate that into their name. Greeks who have had a Bishop in the family then added"Papa" into the name eg Papageorgiou, Papademetriou.

### **ASSUMED, INVENTED or ORNAMENTED NAMES**

Shakespeare gave us the inimicable Sir Toby Belch, Sir Andrew Aguecheek, Mistress Quickly, Doll Tearsheet or Mistress Overdone etc which foretold their characters.

Charles Dickens (a patronymic, diminutive form!) was the master of these often characterful and euphonious inventions. Bumble, Gargery, Pipchin ,Pumblechook, Dombey, Jarndyce , Drood, Scrooge, Gamp, Cratchitt and Pirrip are just some of his creations.

This type of name is often associated with the stage eg Margot Fonteyn (born Margaret or Peggy Hookham), ornamenting Fontes (her mother's maiden name) to Fonteyn when forbidden by her relatives from disgracing their name. Alicia Markova (Alice Marks) "Russianified" her name as did Anton Dolin (Patrick Kay), and Ninette de Valois "went" French to capture the exoticism of the Ballet rather than her hard to pronounce or prosaic Irish name. (Edris Stannus). Hollywood in the golden era was also prone to this practice with Archie Leach becoming Cary Grant and many more.

And now there is an entire subset with rappers inventing "distinctive" names.

Pennames occasionally become more associated with the writer than the birth name eg Mark Twain and Lewis Carroll. Political names that are more familiar to us than the originals include Lenin, Stalin and Rasputin.

What do Luna Lovegood from Harry Potter, Ada Lovelace- Byron's illegitimate mathematical genius daughter, William Shakespeare and Dr Dolittle have in common? These are all examples of another group of invented names- the "tossport names". A tossport is a word which is a combination of a vowel and a noun, Curious??

Sue's book gives the wonderful example of a sign on a real estate agent "Dolittle and Dally".

Pronunciations are often modified to appear more genteel eg Hyacinth Bucket or O'Nions. Pronunciation variation in regions led to differing spellings e.g. Badcock becoming Badcoe (VC winner.) I was recently Googling the name of the French surgeon I assumed was spelled Jaboulet to check the history of his operation, only to find it is spelled "Jaboulay", so this pronunciation variation occurs in other languages also.

Names can be indicators of heritage, status, nation of ancestry and legitimacy as we have discussed.

Gender can be revealed in some languages, not just the Icelandic suffix-son or -dottir but by feminine endings in some languages. eg Russian and Eastern European (this is usually an "a" eg Anna Karenina whose husband is/was Karenin. Romanov Czars' daughters were titled Grand Duchess (whoever) ROMANOVA.

Status Robin Hood as an example= Robin Earl of Locksley- a landed man . Alan-a Dale -slightly lower but of fixed status Friar Tuck-occupational Will Scarlett- probably a personal descriptor Little John-personal descriptor no indicator of property Much the Miller's Son- status foreshadowed by his father's (and most likely his) trade.

I learned from Joanna Lumley that Indian surnames indicate one's caste and hence status, and I have mentioned the Anglo-Saxon's differentiation between di-thematic and mono-thematic names.

Old Testament names used as patronymics such as Samuels, Abraham, Isaacs, Joseph(s), Jacobs, Amos, Daniels or Zachariah denote Jewish families while the

Jewish surnames Cohen and Levi indicated rabbinical ancestry. Greek "Papa" names as previously mentioned.

Singh indicates a Sikh ancestry and Khan is synonymous with Islamic chieftains.

Shakespeare may have said "What's in a name?" but he also saw the prestige of a name as he said "who steals my purse steals trash.....but he that filches from me my good name robs me of that which not enriches him and makes me poor indeed."

**There are often several explanations of origins of names.** Some reflect the researchers bias, some, as mentioned before, are names seen through the prism of a Latin focus or as further research comes to light through discovery or translation of documents of an era. (Refer to Denis in Sue's book.)

### **SA branch members' names**

Walladge-possibly Welshification of Wallace which is stranger or outsider. Sue notes in her book that it may derive from the Danish Walluch-a personal name.

Walden already mentioned but many believe toponym as in Saffron Walden .In 1273 Alice de Waledene mentioned in Hundred Rolls. Also I Welsh = "Welshman's valley"

Jones-simple patronymic from John

MacEvoy - patronymic derived from Gaelic "Giolla Broide" yellow-haired boy: hence son of yellow-haired boy.

Sampson -patronymic son of Samson. A knight, Or de St Sampson, accompanied William the conqueror and descendants mentioned in the first Domesday Book. Some think it derives from St Anselm. Cooper-occupational

Cortez- ? Spanish . Stout Cortez.



Devrell- ? of French origin.

Mitchell-either from Michael or a nickname deriving from Old English " micel" meaning big. Earliest reference 1203' Michel". !6th most common name in Scotland -pronunciation softened cf Dike to ditch, kirk to church.

Haynes- patronymic derived from the Norman name 'Hagano", which came from Old German mythology.. First citation 1273,

Collings -a double diminutive from Nicholas or son of Colin . one suggestion is that the Irish (where it is the 30th most common name ) is that it derives from OCullane-descendant of the whelp.

Carr a Scottish variant of Kerr ultimately Norse kjarr for "wet ground"1392 Poll tax of Yorkshire. Many Irish names anglicised to Carr (Rock). Some comparisons derive from Cornish "Caer" meaning a castle or fortified town, French "Carre" - a stout broadshouldered man, Welsh "Cawr" - a giant. Take your pick!

Forster- derived from Forester ex Latin "forestam (silva)"-outer wood. Commoner in N of England esp Northumberland. Chaucer mentioned one in Canterbury Tales.

Gill- ? derived from Gilbert ultimately Guillaume first appears 1103 in Ireland and the Isle of Man then 1273 Hundred Rolls. Possibly Norse/Scandinavian for "young man".

Mann -English for vassal or servant 1273 Hundred Rolls

Whitford - obviously from the elements White and Ford (Devonshire)

Hampston- a toponym

Overy a place or valley

## News from overseas

CONFERENCE : LAMBERT SIMNEL AND THE TUDORS : SATURDAY 18TH MAY, 2019.Thanks to Keith Stenner, who met up with Steve David and found out more details concerning his plans for a conference to be held at Minster Lovell. The title has been finalized [ see above ] and progress is being made to complete a programme for the day.

The event is prompted by the publication of Steve's new book " Last Champion of York : Francis Lovell , Richard III's Truest Friend". Currently Steve intends to open with a guided tour [ Graham Kew conducting ] of Minster Lovell Hall and the St Kenelm's Church [ Lovell tombs ]. This will be followed by a talk and possibly an additional speaker will be engaged.

The event will be held at the Old Swan, Minster Lovell, Oxfordshire. There are no further details at this stage but Steve has asked if anyone with potential interest in the day contact him either by telephone [ 07980989218 ] or email [rdavid973@btinternet.com](mailto:rdavid973@btinternet.com) when he can give the latest status of plans.

Thanks very much to Sheilah O'Connor for this information about Barnet. Good luck to them!

"The Barnet 1471 Battlefields Society has just announced on twitter that they have "just put in 2 initial applications to HLF to launch our own archaeology project to find the Battle of Barnet which will be a 5 year project and another to build a Barnet Battlefield and Wars of the Roses Visitor Centre."

There was an item on teletext this morning which may be of interest.  
[Survey searches for 'lost' Royal Palace](#)

History enthusiasts hope to unearth the exact location of a 'lost' royal palace later this year.

Geophysical surveys are taking place in the Northamptonshire village of Collyweston, once home to Henry VII's mother Lady Margaret Beaufort who died in 1509. The site was vacated and later cleared before being built over. Researchers say at its peak the Collyweston Palace could have been as large as Hampton Court Palace.

<http://www.gatehouse-gazetteer.info/English%20sites/4323.html>

There is a lot more information about the palace at this website. Thanks to Michael Elliman for the information.

For more information see link below

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-northamptonshire-47209859>

Thanks to Michael Elliman for this link to an interesting article about a bed which could have belonged to Henry VII and Elizabeth of York.

[https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/henry-viis-marriage-bed-may-have-spent-15-years-british-hotels-honeymoon-suite-180971485/?utm\\_source=smithsoniandaily&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=20190213-daily-responsive&spMailingID=38867264&spUserID=NjM4NTQ3ODAyMjU0S0&spJobID=1461184974&spReportId=MTQ2MTE4NDk3NAS2](https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/henry-viis-marriage-bed-may-have-spent-15-years-british-hotels-honeymoon-suite-180971485/?utm_source=smithsoniandaily&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=20190213-daily-responsive&spMailingID=38867264&spUserID=NjM4NTQ3ODAyMjU0S0&spJobID=1461184974&spReportId=MTQ2MTE4NDk3NAS2)

Philippa made this Radio 4 programme in the Great Lives series back in 2015 but it is still available to listen to and lasts 30 minutes. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b04ww045>

I've just been reminded of it as Rosalie Rondeau sent me the cutting from BBC History magazine where Robert Lindsay chooses Richard III as his history hero, and this programme is mentioned at the end.

Leicester cathedral is to be extended to cope with increased visitor numbers since the reburial of Richard III there.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-leicestershire-47237731>

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