

Turner

The associated coat of arms is recorded in Sir Bernard Burke's General Armory. Ulster King of Arms in 1884. Lord Mayor of London, 1669. The surname of TURNER was derived from the Old French TOURNOUR - one who fashioned objects on a lathe in wood and metal. The name was brought to England in the wake of the Norman Conquest of 1066. Early records of the name mention Warner le Turner of London in 1180. Geoffrey le Turner of the County of Cambridgeshire in 1273. Johannes Turnour of Yorkshire was listed in the Yorkshire Poll Tax of 1379. George Turnor and Ann Eleanor Hanmer were married at St. George's, Hanover Square, London in 1791. Originally the coat of arms identified the wearer, either in battle or in tournaments. Completely covered in body and facial armour the knight could be spotted and known by the insignia painted on his shield, and embroidered on his surcoat, the draped garment which enveloped him. Between the 11th and 15th centuries it became customary for surnames to be assumed in Europe, but were not commonplace in England or Scotland before the Norman Conquest of 1066. They are to be found in the Domesday Book of 1086. Those of gentler blood assumed surnames at this time, but it was not until the reign of Edward II (1307-1327) that second names became general practice for all people. Since the dawn of civilisation the need to communicate has been a prime drive of all higher mankind. The more organised the social structure became, the more urgent the need to name places, objects and situations essential to the survival and existence of the social unit. From this common stem arose the requirements to identify families, tribes and individual members evolving into a pattern in evidence today. In the formation of this history, common usage of customs, trades, locations, patronymic and generic terms were often adopted as surnames. The demands of bureaucracy formally introduced by feudal lords in the 11th century, to define the boundaries and families within their fiefdoms, crystallized the need for personal identification and accountability, and surnames became in general use from this time onwards. A notable bearer of the name was Sir Tomkyns Hilgrove Turner (1766-1843) the English soldier. He fought at Aboukir Bay and Alexandria and brought to Britain from French custody the Rosetta stone in 1801. The associated arms are recorded in Sir Bernard Burkes General Armory. Ulster King of Arms in 1884.

ARMS - Argent on a cross sable five fer-de-moline argent

CREST - A wolf's head erased sable guttee d'eau in the mouth
a tulip branch vert

MOTTO - - PRO PATRIA - For my country