

White

The surname of WHITE was derived from the Old English word Hwit - a nickname for one with white hair and a pale complexion. The name was established in England before the Norman Conquest of 1066, and became a very popular font name during the 11th and 12th centuries. Early records of the name mention Whita (without surname) listed as a tenant in the Domesday Book of 1086. Geoffrey le Whyte of County Cambridge, 1273. Thomas White was listed in the Yorkshire Poll Tax of 1379. Magota Whyte, 1379, *ibid*. Other records of the name mention Wyctman de Freton of the County of Essex in 1240. William Wightman of the County of Cumberland in 1332. Richard Wightman was listed in the Yorkshire Poll Tax of 1379. Roger Wightman, son of John Whightman, miller, of the County of Yorkshire in 1639. The associated arms are recorded in Sir Bernard Burkes General Armory. Ulster King of Arms in 1884. The names introduced into Britain by the Normans during the Invasion of 1066 were of three kinds. There were names of Norse origin which their ancestors had carried into Normandy; names of Germanic origin which the Frankish conquerors had brought across the Rhine and which had ousted the old Celtic and Latin names from France, and Biblical names and names of Latin and Greek saints. These names they retained even after the customs and language of the natives of Northern France had been adopted by them. After the Norman Conquest not only Normans, but Frenchmen and Bretons from other parts of France settled in England, and quite a few found their way north into Scotland. An eminent member of the family name was Sir George Stuart White (1835-1912). He was the English soldier. On entering the army in 1855, he served in the 2nd Afghan war of 1878-80, where he won the Victoria Cross. He was commander-in-chief in India, and became governor of Gibraltar in 1900 until 1904. Terence Hanbury White (1906-64) English novelist born in Bombay, India. He was educated at Cheltenham College and Queen's College, Cambridge. Until 1936 he was a master at Stowe. Always a keen sportsman, he was an ardent falconer and fisherman, and his knowledge and love of nature are imbued in his work. He published more than 25 books but was best known for his interpretation of the Arthurian legend 'Once and Future King' (1958).

ARMS - Gules between a chevron vair three lion rampant or

CREST - Out of a ducal coronet or a demi eagle wings expanded or

MOTTO - - LOYAL UNTO DEATH