

Richardson

The surname of RICHARDSON was derived from the Old German 'Ricard' a font name meaning powerful and brave. The name was introduced into England by the Normans during the Norman Conquest of 1066, and was usually Latinized as Ricardus in medieval documents. Early records of the name mention Ricard (without surname) listed as a tenant in the Domesday Book of 1086. Adam Ricard of County Somerset, was documented during the reign of Edward III (1327-1377). Thomas Richardson of Yorkshire was listed in the Yorkshire Poll Tax of 1379. Thomas Ricardson and Joanne Lovelacke were married in London in the year 1500. Samuel Richardson (1689-1761) English Novelist, author of 'Pamela', 'Clarissa Harlowe' and 'Sir Charles Grandison'. At first the coat of arms was a practical matter which served a function on the battlefield and in tournaments. With his helmet covering his face, and armour encasing the knight from head to foot, the only means of identification for his followers, was the insignia painted on his shield, and embroidered on his surcoat, the flowing and draped garment worn over the armour. The associated arms are recorded in Sir Bernard Burkes General Armory. Ulster King of Arms in 1884. Origins, Merioneth, Wales. Visit Isleworth, Middlesex 1663. The family were connected with Kent, but more latterly Devon. This given name is widely distributed throughout the world in its many various forms, but popularized by the Normans in England. Surnames before the Norman Conquest of 1066 were rare in England having been brought by the Normans when William the Conqueror invaded the shores. The practice spread to Scotland and Ireland by the 12th century, and in Wales they appeared as late as the 16th century. Most surnames can be traced to one of four sources, locational, from the occupation of the original bearer, nicknames or simply font names based on the first name of the parent being given as the second name to their child. In many parts of central and western Europe, hereditary surnames began to become fixed at around the 12th century, and have developed and changed slowly over the years. As society became more complex, and such matters as the management of tenure, and in particular the collection of taxes were delegated to special functionaries, it became imperative to distinguish a more complex system of nomenclature to differentiate one individual from another.

ARMS - Sable on a chief argent three lions heads
erased of the field langued gules

CREST - On a mural crown or a lions head erased ermine langued
gules crowned with an earl's coronet of the first

MOTTO - FIRMUS IN FIRMIS
Firm among the firm