

# Rogers

SURNAMES as we know them today were first assumed in Europe from the 11th to the 15th Century. They were not in use in England or in Scotland before the Norman Conquest, and were first found in the Domesday Book. The employment in the use of a second name was a custom that was first introduced from the Normans. They themselves had not long before adopted them. It became, in course of time, a mark of gentler blood, and it was deemed a disgrace for gentlemen to have but one single name, as the meaner sort had. It was not until the reign of Edward II (1307-1327) it became general practice amongst all people. ROGERS was derived from the Old French name Rogier, meaning fame-spear. The name was brought to England in the wake of the Norman Conquest of 1066. Early records of the name mention Rogerus Marescalcus, listed as a tenant in the Domesday Book of 1086. Willelmus Rogerson of Yorkshire, was listed in the Yorkshire Poll Tax of 1379. Walter Rogerson was documented in County Somerset in 1400. John Cooper and Elizabeth Rogers were married at St. George's, Hanover Square, London in the year 1788. The name was exceedingly common in the 13th century throughout the land, considered to be a knightly name. 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. The arms are registered at Lanke, County Cornwall. The family settled there in the early part of the 16th century. 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 - Argent a chevron between three bucks trippant sable

CREST - A stag trippant sable charged with a trefoil or

MOTTO - SINE MACULA

Without stain