



## **GEOFFERY PROCTOR OF NORTHUMBERLAND**

One of the earliest Proctors located so far is found in the "History Of Northumberland" Geoffery Proctor was born about 1450 in Nether Bordley, Craven, Yorkshire, England and died in 1525. He married first to Katherine (unknown) who was named in a deed with Geoffery in 1506. He married secondly to Margaret (unknown)

They had four children, Richard, Henry, William and Robert.

William married Isabel Lilburn in December 1500. She was the daughter of John Lilburn of West Lilburn who also owned the manors of Shawdon, Glanton and Bedford, all of which were located in Northumberland.

Roddam township was raided by the Scots in 1533 and the Roddam family moved in with the Proctors of Shawdon, as a lady of the Proctor family, either Elizabeth or Margaret married Cuthbert Proctor, son of William and Isabel.

On 18 Jan. 19 Henry VII, Geoffery Proctor executed a bond to preform covenants of marriage of his son Robert with Joannet, daughter of Thomas Hagthorpe.

Robert and Joanett had four children, three boys and a girl. One of these was Richard. who married (unknown) and had two male children, one named Richard Jr. who married Alys Boldsworth, and another named George.

George married (unknown) and they had two children. George Jr. of Langley Park, Norfolk and William of Epsom, Surrey.

William married (unknown) and had a daughter named Ann.

Ann Proctor married Thomas Beauchamp son of Ephriam Beauchamp and Letitia Coppin about 1691. Thus combining the Proctor family with the celebrated Beauchamp family. (see combined coat of arms above)

Ann and Thomas had a son named William Beauchamp. baptized 11 May 1722. William assumed the surname and arms of PROCTOR, in addition to those of his paternal family, by an act of parliament 18 George II in compliance with the testamentary injunction of his maternal uncle, George Proctor, Esq. of Langley Park, Norfolk. Therefor becoming William Beauchamp-Proctor. NOTE-- The 4th son of Sir Thomas William Bograve Proctor-Beauchamp. 4th Bart., DL for Norfolk, assumed by Royal Licence, July 9, 1852 the surname of Proctor-Beauchamp in that sequence instead of Beauchamp-Proctor. The image on the right at the start of this page is the combined Proctor-Beauchamp arms

## **EMBLETON PARISH, Northumberland**

The Proctor family, originally settled in Nether Bordley, Yorkshire, was established at Shawdon in 1506 through the marriage of William Proctor of Nether Bordley to Isabel, daughter of John Lilburn of Shawdon. John Proctor who exchanged Shawdon for the Dunstan estate, married twice. Thomas Proctor, the eldest son of the first marriage, became ultimately the owner of Rock, whilst John Proctor, the second son of the second marriage, succeeded under his fathers will to the land at Dunstan. The old tower, formerly known as Dunstan Hall, received from its new owners the name Proctor's Stead, by which it is generally known. But though the name of the Proctors remains associated with the place, the family did not retain the property for any great length of time. John Proctor, son of John Proctor and Elizabeth Ion, sold his land at Dunstan in 1778 to Daniel Craster for 7,700 pounds. In this way the old estate of the Wetwangs was added to that part of Dunstan which from ancient times had been the property of the Craster family. The boundaries of Dunstan belonging to John Proctor were surveyed in 1724 and showed the "west farm" containing 359 acres, another farm containing 219 acres for a total of 578 acres.

## DUNSTAN HALL or PROCTORS STEAD

Near the hamlet of Dunstan, Northumberland, England, is a group of connected buildings called Dunstan Hall. In 1705 John Proctor of Shawdon, exchanged the Manor of Shawdon for Dunstan Hall and renamed it Proctors Steads. The oldest part is an ancient pele or watchtower in advance of Dunstanburg Castle. It was constructed in 1295 and is 18 foot by 14 foot on the outside and consists of four stages of construction. The first story belongs to a very early period of the type of construction used by the Saxtons. The walls in this part are solid stone four feet in thickness and the vaulted ceiling is approximately 10 feet high and is built entirely of basalt stone. The superstructure is built of freestone and the work indicates that it was erected about the same time as Dunstanburg Castle.



Reyner, the 1st Dunstan, lived early in the reign of Henry III. His son Michael held 1/3 of land in 1298. Dunstan was burned by the Scots and Richard Wetwang, a Yorkshireman, acquired part of the township of Dunstan. Proctorsteads is the site of the home of the Dunstans. After Michael Reyner's death, his son allowed Richard Wetwang to take over the house and adjacent land. It seems likely that it was he who rebuilt the house in stone, circa 1310. By 1359 a quarter of the township belonged to Richard Wetwang. The Wetwangs continued to flourish, another Richard, who married an heiress, was made receiver of the Lordship of Dunstanburg in 1417, and either he or his son Edward, who was constable of Dunstanburg, in 1440 made good the damage done by the Scots when they again burned Dunstan in 1385. The house may have lain in ruins for some time, at any rate, the south front was beyond repair, and was taken down to ground level and rebuilt with the old Ashlar stone immediately within its former line. The base of the turret is of a very remote period, and one part is similar to the work done in Saxton times. The date of the next reconstruction of Dunstan is uncertain, but it was probably not before the reign of Henry VIII nor later than James I. In 1598, Dunstan Hall was for the first time named. It was then the home of Henry Wetwang and in 1603, Richard Wetwang was fined for taking a sub tenant into Dunstan. Joshua Wetwang, who succeeded to Dunstan before 1657, seems to have been a brother to Capt. Sir John Wetwang, the Terror of the Dutch, who was master of Trinity House in Newcastle in 1677.

Joshua did further restoration to Dunstan. The second floor of the tower was cut down and given a sloping roof which presents a curious appearance. The restoration that was done by the Stuarts was not favorable to the

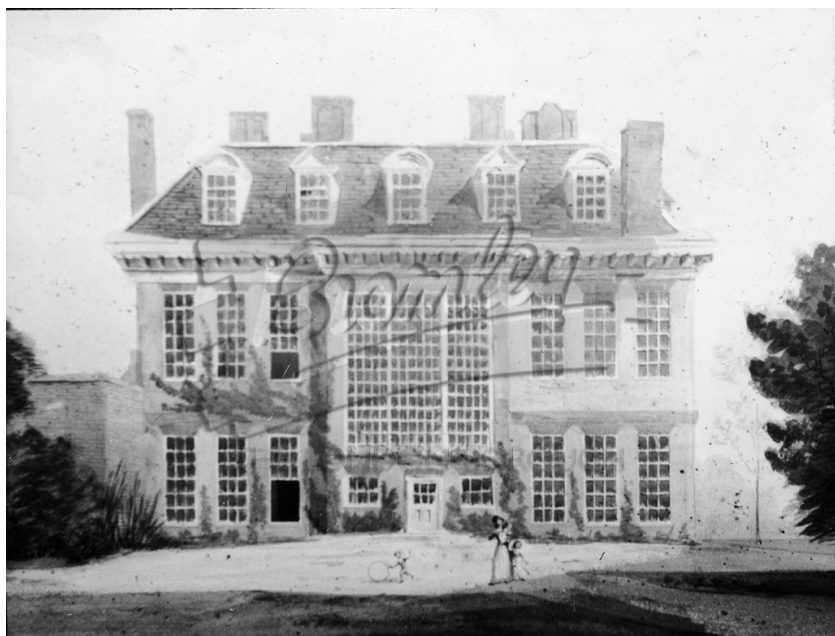
Wetwangs and Joshua's heir sold Dunstan in 1692 for 1,000 pounds to Alexander Browne, who in 1705 gave it to John Proctor of Shawdon and Crawley in exchange for these two properties. The Proctors were like the Wetwangs, of Yorkshire origin, though long settled in Northumberland and at Shawdon since 1506. John Proctor lost no time in going on with the reconstruction of Dunstan Hall. Over the lintel of the doorway are carved the initials "J.P.". John's grandson, John Proctor III sold the property in 1778 to Daniel Craster for 7,700 pounds.

One of the early records of the Proctor family in England is found in Downton Parish, Wiltshire. The town of Salisbury was the county seat of Wiltshire. The Proctor family there were a family of such influence and importance as to have been represented in Parliament in 1747 by the Honorable George Proctor. (from The Founders of the Mass Bay Colony)

## **ENGLISH ESTATES OF THE PROCTOR FAMILY**

### **LANGLEY PARK**

On river Yare 10 miles SE of Norwich county of Durham. in the county of Norfolk, near the small town of Loddon, about 10 miles S E from Norwich



This noble mansion is the home of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart., a vice admiral in the royal navy. It was commenced in 1720 for Mr. Recorder Berney, who before it was completed, sold the property to George Proctor Esq., and he, dying in 1744, bequeathed it, with a considerable estate, to his nephew, William Beauchamp, Esq, who in memory of his uncle and with Royal permission, changed his name to Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart., and Knight Companion of the Bath. By him the mansion was much enlarged and beautified, and, upon his death in 1773, he was succeeded by his son, Sir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, who died in 1827. The estate then devolved to Sir William, son of the last named baronet.□ Langly Hall is a magnificent structure, the center or main building is in five divisions with a portico of the Doric order, but the two original wings have been pulled down and rebuilt by Sir William, who has likewise added much to the comfort and convenience of the mansion. Few English country seats are richer than Langly Park in works of art, of the very finest order. We have only to name Michael Angelo, Salvator Rosa, Nicholas Berghem, Canaletti, Vandervelde, Andre del Sarta, Wonverman, Teniers, Vandyke, Leonardo di Vinci, Claude, Albert Durer, the two Poussins, Murillo, Cornelins, Jansen; besides these, numerous antiques, and many paintings of the best English Masters, such as Gainsborough, Wilson, and Sir Joshua Reynolds. The park possesses an agreeable variety of surface,

and is covered with extensive plantations and fine timber. One part in particular deserves notice, being a walk from the east door to the church, through a shrubbery and pleasure-ground that are kept in excellent order.

The site of Langley Park mansion is now occupied by Langley Park School for Girls, behind what is now the 3rd green of Langley Park Golf Club.



### ***John Proctor of Virginia***

#### Gleanings in England

John Proctor was born abt. 1583 in London, England. He boarded the ship Seaventure in London in 1607, thirteen years before the Mayflower, voyage. He landed in Virginia City, Virginia. He did not undertake the voyage for reasons of poverty as so many did. as his wife, Alice or Allis followed him followed him to Virginia accompanied by a servant and ample possessions to earn the title of "Gentlewoman". John and his wife settled on the Pace plantation called Paces Pains in a large typical 18ty century house. In March of 1622 the Quinoughcohannock Indians conducted the first large scale attack upon the English settlers in the Colony's-the Great Massacre of 1622. It is thought that John was in England at the time of the massacre as it is recorded that "Mistress Proctor" a proper' civil and modest gentlewoman held out against the Indians until the English officers forced her to leave the house for her own safety. The Indians then burned the house. Of an estimated 1244 settlers, 334 of them were slaughtered and the first section of the colony was abandoned. After the loss of their home, the Proctors moved to Surry County near Jamestown on the James River. John Proctor received a patent for land from the Virginia Company in July of 1623. and received 100 acres in Henrico on the James River in 1626. John died in 1624 and his will mentions his brother Thomas, a haberdasher in London. There is evidence that John and Alice had 5-7 children.



## PROCTOR FAMILY COAT of ARMS



Origin, Meaning, Family History and Proctor Coat of Arms and Family Crest

Proctor Origin:

England, France

Origins of Proctor:

The surname of Proctor is considered an occupational surname. In the case of the surname of Proctor, those who were given this surname originally worked as a steward. This means that the original bearer of the surname of Proctor most likely served as a steward, meaning that he actually carried out this job. Occupational surnames were not originally hereditary surnames. They only became hereditary if the son followed in his father's footsteps for a career; then the surname became hereditary and was used by the children and spouse of the son. In the case of the surname of Proctor, the surname itself derived from the Middle English word of "proktour, which was also spelled as "proketour," and which itself comes from the Old French word of "procurateor," stemming from the Latin word of "procurare," all of which can be translated to mean "to manage." It is believed that the occupational surname of Proctor was given to those who served as an attorney in a spiritual court, those who served as tax collectors, and those who collected alms on behalf of lepers and monks.

Variations:

More common variations are: Procktor, Procter, Prockter, Procktor, Procotor, Proctoer, Porocor, Procteor

## England:

The first recorded spelling of the surname of Proctor can be traced to the country of England. One person, who was recorded to have the surname of Proctor, was named as one Thomas le Procurator, who was mentioned in the document known as the Hundred Rolls of Lincolnshire in the year of 1273. This document was ordered, decreed, and written under the reign of one King Edward I, who was known throughout the ages, and commonly referred to throughout history as both “Longshanks,” and “The Hammer of the Scots.” King Edward I of England was such named because of the wars, conquests, and overall hardships that he waged on the country of Scotland throughout his reign, which lasted from the year of 1272 to the year of 1307. Other mentions of the surname of Proctor in the country of England include on William le Procuratur, who was mentioned as residing in the county of Lincolnshire in the year of 1292, one Johanna le Proketour, who was named within the document known as the Subsidy Rolls of the County of Yorkshire in the year of 1301, and one John Proketour, who was found in the Book of Fees of Durham Priory in the year of 1356. Those who bear the surname of Proctor within the country of England can be found in the areas in and around the city of London.

## United States of America:

Throughout the 17th Century, it became common for European citizens to migrate to the United States of America. Among those disgruntled people, who were just in search of a better life for them and their families, was one Allis Proctor, who arrived in the state of Virginia in the year of 1621, who carried the surname of Proctor to the United States of America. One George Proctor arrived in the state of Massachusetts, in the city of Dorchester in the year of 1637, and was followed by one Nathaniel Proctor, who landed in Maryland in 1659.

Here is the population distribution of the last name Proctor: United States 40,653; England 10,072; Canada 3,004; Australia 2,618; South Africa 2,137; Scotland 1,162; New Zealand 615; Wales 587; Northern Ireland 370; Ireland 306

## Notable People:

James Edward Proctor Jr. (1936-2015) who was a politician from America who served as a member of the Maryland House of Delegates from the year 1990 to the year 2015

Haydn Proctor (1903-1996) who was a judge and politician from America who served as the president of the New Jersey State Senate during the year 1946

Thomas Proctor (1739-1806) who was a commander of the 4th Continental Artillery Regiments from as an American who was born in Ireland he served during the revolutionary war

Redfield Proctor Jr. (1879-1957) who was a politician from America who served as Vermont’s 59th Governor from the year 1923 to the year 1925

Phillip Proctor who was born in the year 1940 and who is an actor and voice actor who belongs to The Fireside Theatre and is most well-known for his voice acting roles in various Pixar films that include Toy Story 1, Toy Story 2, Monsters Inc., A Bug’s Life, and Finding Nemo

Scott Christopher Proctor who was born in the year 1977 and who is an American who is retired from the MLB

## Proctor Coat of Arms Meaning

The three main devices (symbols) in the Proctor blazon are the nail, martlet and chevron. The three main tinctures (colors) are gules, or and sable.

Red in heraldry is given the name Gules, sometimes said to be the “martyr’s colour”<sup>1</sup>. The color is also associated with Mars, the red planet, and the zodiacal sign Aries <sup>2</sup>. Later heralds of a more poetical nature would sometimes refer to the color as ruby, after the precious stone.<sup>3</sup>.

Sable, the deep black so often found in Heraldry is believed to named from an animal of the marten family know in the middle ages as a Sabellinœ and noted for its very black fur. In engravings, when colors cannot be shown it is represented as closely spaced horizontal and vertical lines, and appropriately is thus the darkest form of hatching, as this method is known. Although it may seem a somber tone, and does indeed sometimes denote grief, it is more commonly said to represent Constancy.

It is important that a coat of arms be easily recognized and so everyday objects were frequently used as clearly identifiable charges – tools being a common and important example of these, of which the nail is typical. Some of these tools are rather obscure to modern eyes, who of us nowadays would recognize a hemp-break, let alone know what to use it for! Nevertheless, for mediaeval peasant it was a clearly identifiable symbol.

The Marlette is by far the most common bird to appear in British Heraldry, perhaps only equaled by the eagle; however it is not a species ever to be found in an ornithologists handbook! The word itself is thought to have come from the French word Marlette, the female blackbird and itself a similar type of charge used in French Heraldry. Over time the image has become quite stylized, without visible legs or distinctive feathers. Wade suggests that this representation arises from “the appearance of the bird of paradise to ancient travelers”. Other bird species may be named in coats of arms (Cornish chough is a frequent example) but in actual execution their appearance is often indistinguishable from the martlet.

The chevron is one the major shapes used upon a shield, known as ordinaries. The inverted ‘V’ of the chevron is perhaps thought to have originated to represent a military scarf folded on the shield, or additional cross-pieces used to strengthen the shield and painted a different colour. It has also acquired the meaning of “Protection... granted... to one who has achieved some notable enterprise”, possibly because of its resemblance to the roof truss of a house.