

Our Brome/Broome/Broom Family Information *by Pablo Brome*

A way to know if your ancestor line have a connection with the Plantagenet is with your Coat of arms.

The chronicles of England show the early records of the name Brome to be derived from the Norman race. The name appears in England from about 1066 A.D., and its history is interwoven within the majestic tapestry which contains the history of Britain. Professional researchers used such ancient manuscripts as the Domesday Book (compiled in 1086 by William the Conqueror), the Ragman Roll, the Wace poem, the Honour Roll of Battle Abbey, the Curia Regis, Pipe Rolls, the Falaise Roll, tax records, baptismals, family genealogies, and local parish and church records to establish that the first record of the name Brome was found in Kent where they had been granted lands by William the Conqueror for their assistance at the Battle of Hastings in 1066 A.D.

Your name, Brome, occurred in many references, but from time to time, spellings included Broome, Broom, Brome, and many others. Scribes recorded and spelled the name as its sounded. It wasn't unlikely that a person would be born with one spelling, married with another, and buried with a headstone which showed another spelling.

The Normans were commonly believed to be of French origin but, more accurately, they were of Viking origin. The Vikings landed in the Orkneys and Northern Scotland about the year 870 A.D., under their King, Stirgud the Stout. Later, under their Jarls, Thorfinn Rollo, they invaded France about 940 A.D. The French King, Charles the Simple, after Rollo laid siege to Paris, finally conceded defeat and granted northern France to Rollo. Duke William who invaded and defeated England in 1066, was descended from the first Duke Rollo of Normandy.

The surname Brome emerged as a notable family name in the country of Kent. The family name claims direct descendancy from Earls of Anjou who changed their name to Broome after a pilgrimage to the crusades and the Holy Land. Fulk, Earl of Anjou, having worn a spring of Broome as a symbol of humility took the name of the plant as his name. Fulk was father of Geoffrey "Plantagenet". The first on record was sir William de Broome, standard bearer to King Edward II of England, Thomas Broma was secretary to King Henry VI, and Henry Broome followed the Earl of Richmond and died in his cause at Bosworth. This unusual family name claims direct descent from the Kings of England, from King Edward I, to be more precise, and family name historians have made representations to the crown for this recognition many times in the past. There is on file many gifts from various Kings and Queens. Queen Elizabeth the I sent a silver cup and fan; James I, a richly bound green satin Bible; and from King Charles I the proclamation forbidding that any of the family should be "vexed, hurt or molested". One of the records of this name was in the English country of Norfolk in the 13th century, but within a century the name appeared in Scotland, on the

English/Scottish border near Hawick, where in 1366 members of the family name acquired lands. In this area, deep in the Teviot Hills, there is a Broomhouse and Broomfields, and the family is mentioned in the chronicles of the Border sagas. The family also had estates in Glasgow by the year 1550, and in the 1600's the name was reasonably popular in the city of Edinburgh. Meanwhile in England the name flourished in Norfolk, and from the entries in the census records, such as the Hundrendorum Rolls and the Pipe rolls, the Christian names popular with the family name were, William, Henry, Eustace, Nicholas, Roger and Robert, and all these names were registered at least once as holders of estates. One of the notable English!

A dramatist of the Tudor-Stuart period, was Richard Brome, who wrote many satirical comedies of life in London in the 17th century.

Outstanding amongst the family at this time was Henry Broome at the Battle of Bosworth.

The surname Brome contributed much to local politics and in the affairs of England or Scotland. During the 12th century many of these Norman families moved north to Scotland. Later, in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries England was ravaged by religious and political conflict. The Monarchy, the Church and Parliament fought for supremacy. The unrest caused many to think of distant lands.

In Ireland, settlers became known as the "Adventurers for land in Ireland". They "undertook" to keep the Protestant faith, occupying the lands of the Irish. There is no record of this distinguished family migrating to Ireland, but this does not preclude the possibility of individual migration to that country.

The democratic way of life of the New World beckoned many. They sailed aboard the fleet of sailing ships known as the "White Sails".

In North America, migrants which could be considered a kinsman of the family name Brome, or variable spellings of that same family name included Roger Broome who settled in Boston Mass in 1635; Sarah and Francis Broome settled in Maryland in 1775; John Broome of Yorkshire, who settled in New York in 1732; John Broom settled in Virginia in 1727; another John Broom settled in Jamaica in 1722; Daniel Broom settled in Philadelphia Pa in 1683; the family also settled in California, New York, in the 18th and 19th centuries. From the port of arrival settlers joined the wagon trains westward. During the American War of Independence some declared their loyalty to the Crown and moved northward into Canada and became known the United Empire Loyalists.

Meanwhile, the family name was highly regarded in the social stream. There were many notables of this name, Brome Air Marshall Ivor Broom; and Judge F. N. Broome.

The most ancient grant of a Coat of Arms found was:

On a black background, three green sprigs of broom on a silver chevron.

The Crest was: A broom branch.