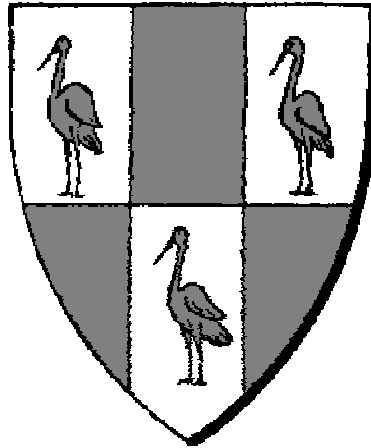


Storie
Story
Storey

For ease of writing, and to the dismay of many of my readers, only one variant of our Name will be used here. Storey. I admit to being biased.....

An Illustrated Essay by Geoff Storey, February 2003



The First Storey Shield Design to be granted:

Party per fesse argent and sable, a pale counterchanged, three storks close of the second

--Edward STOREY, Bishop of Carlisle, 1468, and of Chichester, 1478-1502*

*Note:--The Storeys might have adopted the stork as the family emblem because of the similarity of the two words in Old English (Anglo Saxon) – a stork was a “Storc”. Storc survives in English village names such as Storrington, the village visited by storks.

1. A BEGINNING

The root of our name is of Norse origin. “Stor, or Storr”, meaning “Large”.

In the centuries before Christ eastward migrations of peoples saw bands of Indo-European Germanic tribesmen begin infiltrating into the inhospitable wastes of what is now Norway. There they found widely scattered hunter-gatherers akin to the modern Lapps. There was probably little violent conflict between the two peoples, rather displacement or assimilation.

The newcomers thrived in their new home of rock, forest, and bog. Although basically a farming people in a dark cold land with little farming land and a very short growing season they soon turned their faces to the sea, the only viable link between the strips of arable and pasture around the lonely fords. The art of shipbuilding developed apace.

Their culture blossomed into that known as the Vendal culture, a magnificent development of the Northern Germanic culture. Within a few centuries it was to lead to the Viking Age.



Vendal Horseman, 550-850 AD

Germanic Peoples began to expand throughout central Europe, pressing south and west to meet the Northward march of the Romans.

Linguistically and culturally there were close connections among these Peoples. To the South of the Norse were, amongst others, the Jutes of mainland Denmark, the Angles at the base of that same peninsula, and the Saxons to their South and East. These three tribal confederations were to be remembered as the leading invaders of the Roman Province of Britain, along with others such as the Franks and Frisians. Ultimately these West Germanic peoples were to become known to history as the English. They too had developed the oared longship, not yet quite as sophisticated as those of their cousins 400 years later, but still seaworthy craft capable of both swift hit-and-run raids, and moving entire groups of settlers with their basic necessities for a new life across the North Sea to Britain.

English thegns



The Vendal culture in Norway flourished whilst the English invasion and settlement of Britain continued throughout the fourth to seventh centuries. Socially the people were divided into the free and the un-free, often the descendants of the indigenous populations or prisoners of war. Free men (and to a surprisingly large degree women) enjoyed what we would call democracy and the protection of customary law while owing recognised obligations to their group. Farmers formed the basis of a society which included thralls, craftsmen, merchants, and the very few professional warriors or war-leaders. Skill at arms was a basic part of their education. As was learning to understand the sea and ships. Ships evolved gradually from the log dugouts through relatively sophisticated planked craft such as those found at North Ferriby in Yorkshire and dated to c.4,000 years ago, into the famed- and feared- ships of the Viking Age. But even in the great age of exploration, the eighth to eleventh century, the courage of these men and women in going out to sea in what were essentially large open rowing boats, an assemblage of wood and rope, designed in the mind of the shipwright, with no plans, but only experience, simple tools, materials available, and common-sense.

When, in the Eighth Century the pressures of land-hunger and overpopulation grew too great, these ships were to provide the Norse with the means to go a-viking.

Norwegian fjord



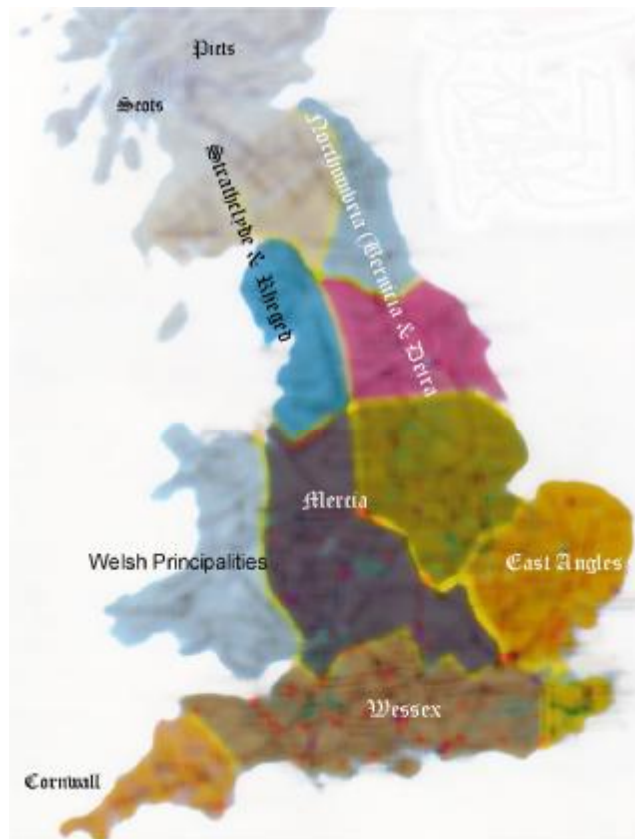
While The Vikings were drawn from all three of the modern Scandinavian Lands, the Swedes, or Rus, tended to look East, where they were to unite the Slavic tribes and ultimately be remembered as the Russians, who explored as far as the Caspian and interacted with mighty Constantinople. The Danes and the Norwegians looked West. To France, the Islands of Britain, the Mediterranean, and far into the Atlantic, to Iceland, Greenland, and Canada.

The Danes (who had filled the largely abandoned lands of their cousins the Jutes and Angles of modern Denmark and who were now settled in Angle-Lond, the land of the Angles, England) tended to regard the nearer North Sea, the English Channel, and the Mediterranean as their hunting grounds. The first of the Scandinavians to organize and ultimately unite, largely due to pressure from the Ottonian Empire to the South, their sea-kings and jarls were able to field large armies of conquest, seizing lands in

eastern England which they settled in the late 9th Century. This was the Danelaw, land to the North and East of Watling Street. Within two generations the English Conquest of this Danelaw was to result in all England being ruled by the former kings of Wessex, who became the Overlords of all Britain for a time, and the land largely organised as it was in Wessex, into Shires and hundreds- or Wapentakes in the North. The old Anglo-Saxon kingdoms became earldoms under the control of the Southern kings. The Big Four were Wessex in the South, East Anglia, the midlands known as Mercia, and mighty Northumbria, which stretched from Lincolnshire in the South to include the modern Scots Lowlands to beyond Edinburgh and Stirling. The Saxon kings of Wessex changed their title from Alfred the Great's "King of the Angles and Saxons", to simply "Kings of the English".

In 911 the area now known as Normandy, "Land of the Northmen", was granted to the Viking Rollo by the King of France. In 1066 the descendants of these Northmen were to write the last bloody chapters of Anglo-Scandinavian history.

Norwegians included the most intrepid sailors in Scandinavia. From their fjords and islands they set out on the long westward voyages of exploration. They took the Faeroes early, displaced the Pictish Kings of the Shetlands and Orkneys, then moved down the western seaboard of Britain, through the Irish Sea, to settle the Kingdom of Man, and to colonise the coasts of Ireland, founding the first Irish trading towns, such as Dublin, Limerick, Cork. Ultimately their voyages were to take them to North America.



The Norse-British areas on the map are named in black, the English and Danish in white.

2. BRITAIN.



A knarr

From their Irish colonies, and from Man, many land-hungry chieftains, individuals these, looked across the Irish Sea to the Kingdom of Strathclyde and to the once Danish ruled southern half of Northumbria, Deira, where the hold of the English kings was weak.

Strathclyde was a successor state to Roman Britain, known as Romano

Britain, beyond Hadrian's Wall. They had been subsidised by the Romans in an effort to create "defence in depth". Direct Roman rule had broken down in Britain in the early fifth century. The Empire had never formally withdrawn from Britannia. Her rule had simply faded away. Troops were withdrawn, money was no longer imported, the salaries of soldiers and civil servants ceased to be paid. Soldiers waited for their pay, and gradually drifted away, or began to serve as freebooters under their old officers in protection of the cities, or for themselves. People returned to barter. Mass-produced goods were replaced once again by the home-made.

With most of the troops having been withdrawn to fight Rome's enemies on the continent, the Emperor Honorius had effectively given "the cities" permission to arm and defend themselves. City Government continued. But the more powerful magistrates probably enhanced their power at the expense of rivals. Old officers simply faded away- or found new roles leading troops of mercenaries. Finally, harried by the Scots from Ireland in the West and the Picts from the North, and, presumably, by roving bands of *bacaudae* (brigands, peasant revolutionaries), the sub-Roman authorities tried a familiar technique. They hired English mercenaries to fight off the other threats to Britain. This was successful, but soon the victorious English demanded more, and finally revolted. This was the age of Hengist and Horsa, of Vortigern and the Last of the Romans, Ambrosius Aurelianus. A time when small mobile field-armies held masses of English infantry at bay. But the fortunes of war fluctuated. And, some say, the time of the mysterious war-leader, Arthur, whose victories against the pagan English Barbarians gave sub-Roman Britain fifty years of peace. But in the late sixth century they again began driving north and west. Within the next century they ruled most of the fertile plains of Eastern England. Only the Cornish in their rocky peninsula enjoyed a semi-independence until the tenth century, as did the Welsh princelings in their western mountain fastnesses, and Strathclyde behind the barrier of the Pennines. To the North the embattled Picts fell prey to those other invaders, from the West, the Scots, in the ninth century.



When the invading Angles of Northumbria broke the power of other Southern Romano British states, such as Rheged, Strathclyde moved in to fill the

vacuum in the West of England before the Angles could fully capitalise on their victory. At its' greatest extent Strathclyde was to stretch along the west of Britain from Wales to Loch Lomond, with its' capital at Dumbarton, the fortress of the Britons.

Romano British

As its' authority moved south it absorbed much more Romanised portions of England, or Roman Britain proper. Here the legacy of Rome was very real. It is reported that in Carlisle the aqueducts remained in good repair for close to three hundred years after the take-over, public buildings were still used, and the people conducted business in Latin.



But west of the Pennines the Roman grip was always rather shaky, and to all intents and purposes the people were indigenous Britons, speaking a form of Welsh, as did their new rulers in Dumbarton. Actual frontiers fluctuated with time.

Much of their new lands were lightly peopled, and still at threat in the East from the Angles (from now on referred to as The English) of Bernicia and Deira, which were the two constituent halves of the Kingdom of Northumbria, and from two peoples in the North. First were the Picts, occupying the North East of modern Scotland, who also spoke a variety of Welsh. Secondly was the even more potent threat from the West, from the Irish Scotti, fearsome sea-raiders and permanent settlers from Ireland. Their home-kingdom was Dal Riata in Ulster, and that was the original name for their toe-hold in Argyle, . From their embattled valleys in the South the Scots were finally to take-over the old Pictish High Kingship so completely that even their Pictish language was to disappear, leaving the Highlands to speak only Irish Gaelic. As they were to absorb the Picts, so they were to take advantage of the Northumbrian's discomfiture during the Viking period to conquer the far north of Northumbria, the modern Eastern Border regions of present-day Scotland. Unfortunately for them, this meant that their all-conquering Gaelic met an even-more resilient language, English, rooted for hundreds of years in the Borders and in the large towns such as Edinburgh, which was to emerge as the dominant language in modern Scotland under the title "Scots"

The Scots were to prove the most dangerous and determined enemy of Strathclyde. The Kingdom endured- thrived- for six hundred years and more, a major power-broker in The North. Its' people enjoyed a standard of living that was exceptionally high for that time. However its' power base was north of Carlisle. South of Carlisle stretched a long open shore-line backing attractive white beaches, open to Northmen and Irish alike. Their eastern borders were the Pennine mountain chain, which held back the English like a dam. The Deirans had already turned their flank and reached the Irish sea north of Chester.



South of Carlisle there were large tracts of ravaged land. Lands that had been ravaged by her numerous foes needed strong, independent-minded settlers. A steady stream of English individual settlers had long trickled over the Pennines. They were to serve their new Lords well in return for lands held by military service.

3. THE FIRST STOREYS ?

The Norsemen scented opportunity and came a-voyaging.

From all around the Irish Sea. The Irish colonies. The Kingdom of Man, as far afield as the Orkneys and Shetlands.

Within a relatively short period the Norse settled widely throughout the southern half of Strathclyde, in Cumberland and Westmoreland. There is little to suggest that this settlement was the result of Viking raids. The authorities probably welcomed the majority of these Norsemen, as farmers and as fighters.

Among them was a man surnamed The Large, or Stor, probably in the Tenth Century. He would have been the leader of a shipload of fellow-settlers, probably thirty or so warriors with perhaps a dozen women, together with some breeding stock and with their own personal valuables. They would not have arrived in a Dragon-Ship, or any of the slim swift war-craft of the day. They were settlers, probably sailing in on a wide-beamed knar. This group would be unlikely to have expected to fight for its land. Perhaps approaches had already been made by its' leader in the days before. Perhaps too he had explored the countryside already. In return for the land he would have promised the authorities fighting men, and loyalty. No doubt his offer had been accepted, and the knar's reception committee awaited the immigrants.

The surviving documentary evidence, and that of name survival, leads us to believe that our Stor settled in the Carlisle-Eden Valley area, at the head of the Solway firth. This is at the seaward end of a long fertile valley which is still one of the most productive agricultural regions in England.



The Eden Valley

The mountains hemming the valley in were more inhospitable, but individuals would have gradually spread outwards and into the mountains.



The Lakes and mountains of Cumbria, South Strathclyde.

As all of us interested in names know, there is a very basic division of surnames into those derived from ancestors' first names (Jonson), those derived from an ancestral occupation (smith), those recording localities or places (Jack London), and those peculiar to one ancestral nickname.

The first three imply no direct relationship. The latter, among which is our Name, can often imply a blood-tie among those who bear it.



Such individual nicknames describe the ancestor's status, his face, figure, clothes, temper, morals, tastes, sexual appetites, etcetera.

When supported by documents that limit the area in which our curious surname is found, the evidence becomes very strong that we are all named for one individual.

The name of the Leader of this group of immigrants might have

been Harold, Ivar, Bjorn, Ulf, who knows. But he was The Large. Perhaps, as I intimated, not only in size, but in appetites !. In a truly memorable way.

Not only his direct descendants would have been remembered as his people, but his dependants too. However a closely knit compact group might soon have closely connected and criss-crossed blood lines.

It is very tempting (to this researcher in particular) to attempt to trace the roots of our ancestor back, to the Western seaboard of Norway. A harsh but beautiful land, of mountain and fjord. There are small areas of arable land along the fjords and even in high mountain valleys, but everywhere the hard black rock breaks through. The incentives to try a-viking, or later emigration, were ever – present once the means became available.

Of course, “Stor” is likely to define the personal attributes of one man, but for all that this writer spent some time on the coast from which he is likely to have originated. Of course, almost every Norwegian is an amateur genealogist, and once they hear this writer's surname the suggestions simply flowed !. “Store” is a part of many Norwegian surnames (e.g. Storjohan, Storeviking, etc.), but there is a large group which is said to be related. They include “Storre”, “Store”, “Stora”, “Sand “Storoy”. There are many “Large” places in Western Norway. And many large islands. But one in particular, south of Bergen, now called Stord. We were told that this was a modern spelling. In former times it was merely THE large island. Stor, in fact. Its' inhabitants, from whatever village on the island, call themselves Storoy. And the name features highly in the Bergen telephone directory.

Many writers have tried to explain the suffix “ey”, “i”, “y” at the end of our name. From related words such as water, river, even the island mentioned above. But the explanation seems far more mundane. The Norman clerks trying their level best to deal with the strange English and Norse names they encountered simply added the “E” suffix in an attempt to write the name as they heard it pronounced. Twenty years

after the Norman Conquest of England in 1066, in Domesday Book, both the names “Storri” and “Estory” appear.

Stori and his Norse followers would probably have mingled more easily with their immigrant English neighbours than with their Welsh British counterparts. The English and Norse shared a similar culture and language. Their material culture too was similar. The English might have been Christian by then, but they still knew the old myths and legends of their homelands in the North. Their heroes, their former Gods, their mores, were all similar. As was their social structure. Our Stor would have soon converted. But during the long winter nights would have shared the same tales of Gods, Heroes, Trolls, and Berserkers with his English neighbours and in-laws.

The lives of both men and women would have been self-sufficient. The building of homes, the making of tools, woodwork, clothing, pottery, farming which included the tending of beasts and the growing of crops. People literally shared their homes with their animals right up until the modern day. They were an integral part of their life. No wonder cattle-rustling was never taken lightly. Those animals were known individually, and to a large degree was a family’s wealth.

It is ver difficult to say, at least in the early period, precisely what tasks were done specifically by men and women, even children. A family would certainly allocate specific tasks to individuals. Of course there were the obvious divisions. Men would be buried with the weapons of hunt and of war, women with their spinning equipment. But we can only guess at whose responsibility was the family vegetable patch.

Children would have taken on adult responsibilities very young, learning the tasks that an individual needed to survive as an adult. The only schooling was in



the home, or, if such their was, at the knee of a village elder. It is unlikely that these children would have enjoyed a long carefree childhood.

Labour, hard physical labour, dominated the whole communities lives, and caused many of the injuries we see in the graves and the skeletons of the period. Many medical books survive from Anglo Saxon times. They had an expert knowledge of herbal medicine, of rudimentary surgery, and some memory of Roman techniques. Life was short. Because of childbirth it was longer for a man than for a woman. He could hope, if he reached adulthood, to reach 45.

But life was not all labour. Apart from the pleasures of the hunt, enjoyed in their various ways by both men and women, there were village sports including a very distant ancestor of football. Some children had the freedom to play with toys. Babies had rudimentary rattles. And so many adult objects were also toys. Things can be banged, bounced, and shaken. They had cats and dogs. They “helped” the adults. In the evenings there was song and music. Heroic stories and tales of the ancestors were accompanied by the lyre or harp. Professional poets would memorise and recite the old works. They were also able to compose new ones on request. The stories and poems suggest fertile imaginations. They loved a good yarn.

And of course there were games. Many gaming pieces have been found, made from a variety of materials including wood, bone, horn, and natural pebbles; all used in board games. Some games required dice, but most seem to have been contests of skill. Some of the latter resembled backgammon. There was hnefattat, which survives today as Fox and Geese, which would have been known to the Scandinavian English before they left Jutland, and was still played by the Norse. And if the game was not exciting enough, one could always place bets on the outcome !

4. ENGLAND

The English spelling of his name would have been “Styr”, and the growing prosperity of the clan, and its spread throughout the area, is witnessed by a certain Styr who gave the manor of Durham in AD 999 with other places to the abbot of Lindisfarne right over on the east coast of Northumbria.

The Storeys were prolific and became an established clan.

The tenth and eleventh centuries would have been turbulent times. Pressure from the Scots, who had now absorbed Pictland and Edinburgh and the Lothians from Northumbria, grew intense. Marital chicanery and bully-boy tactics saw Scotland take over the Northern half of Strathclyde by the end of the eleventh century. In 1066 the Normans seized England. A resurgent Norman England hastened to secure the southern half of Strathclyde for England. A mighty Norman fortress was built at Carlisle. The people of the former Southern half of Strathclyde, those of Northern Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland found themselves securely within the English realm.

Many of course were English, or their close cousins the Norse, as we have seen. Over the next two centuries the borders between the modern countries of Scotland and England were fixed. This would have been one of the most peaceful periods on the border. Relatively speaking, anyway. For they were still a Border people, with the Hand of central authority in both Scotland and England lying very loose upon them. Law would have been much what a man and his kin could make of it. Belonging to a Name became the greatest guarantee in life.

Then came the reign of King Edward (1272-1307). The man who attempted to build an English Empire, but instead created three separate modern national identities; those of England, Wales, and Scotland.

During his reign squabbling princelings found themselves leading national opposition movements to the English king.

The Border erupted into bloody warfare, with Storeys fighting under the red and white Cross of St George for England at great victories over the Scots such as Solway Moss and Flodden Field.

Individuals won great wealth from captured Scottish Lords.

It was but a small step from audacious individuals fighting a war against the national foe to those same individuals fighting a war for their own ends.



Border Horsemen

It was not to quieten until the Seventeenth Century when James the Sixth of Scotland also ascended the English throne as James the Sixth.

The Storey's, Story's and Stories who inhabited the border region of northern England during the 14th to 17th centuries were part of a society that is difficult for their modern descendants to comprehend. Home was a fortress. Whether in a Castle, Pele Tower, Bastle, or humble stone hovel, life was brutal, unfair, and often short. The only protection to be found was in your Name. Without that, one was Nothing. The central rule of law was virtually defunct. Organised cattle raids often degenerated into an orgy of murder, rape, and pillage. Revenge would either be swift, or slow, premeditated. And equally random.



The grim Armstrong castle of Hermitage, near The Debateable Land.

Life in the border region was marked by war, lawlessness, feuds, and even murder.



The Pele, or Peel Tower, at the village of Elsdon.

Elsdon, in Northumberland, has a large population of Storeys who still amiably continue the feud with local Grahams (the alternative spelling of Story is more popular to the West, in Cumbria). It is a village built in the shape of a wagon-train laager, houses and bastles surrounding a central Green and Church, to which the stock can be driven for protection from rival Borderers.





A Bastle, a fortified farmhouse of the middling folk

A feud between the Storeys and Grahams in the 16th century, forced many of the

Storey families to migrate eastward from the area surrounding the city of Carlisle, to Northumberland in the east.

It was of course the wealthier heads of families who were known to the authorities. They carved out new homes for themselves in the east.

But many Storeys stayed behind, many of the middling and the poorer sort. Most of the former came to an accommodation with the Grahams and others. But many of the poorer, without protection and clan charity, sank to the lowest of the low. Some became sand-baggers on the Solway Firth. Literally living by the sand they could bag and sell.

The Solway Firth:



5. THE UNITED KINGDOM

When King James VI of Scotland united the thrones of England and Scotland in the early 1600's, both governments now set out to quiet the old Border (now the heartland of Britain). Their measures were harsh. The wilder Storey element would have been conscripted into the King's armies on the Continent, or resettled in Ireland. Individual Storeys would have seen the opportunities for a stout-hearted Protestant and emigrated over the years willingly. But the benefits of a Government "Plantation" of Protestants in Ireland were obvious.



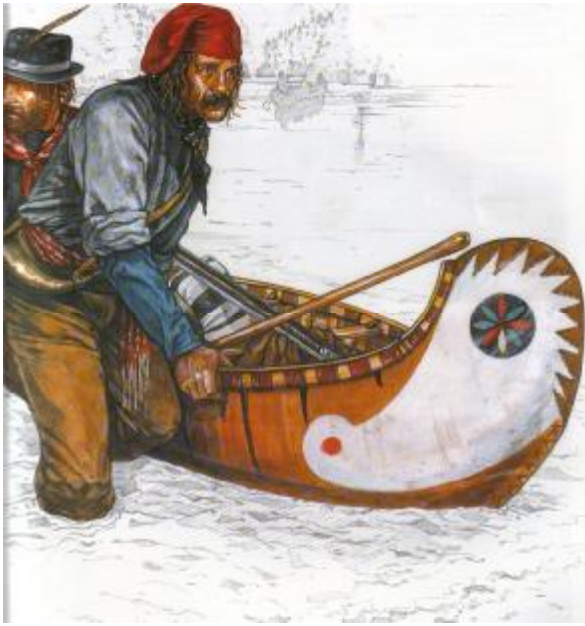
Border
horseman
fighting Irish
kern and
gallowglass

Although Church of England Protestants they made common cause with the Scots Presbyterians against the Catholic natives. Once more they were on the edge, on the frontier.

It was not only that in many cases the native Irish were displaced in favour of the settlers, and who then fought back tenaciously. Many a Storey home in Ulster would have appeared as an even more elaborate fortress than the homes they had left behind on The Border. The land was often poor even for Borderers from the Pennines. Government misadministration was common.

The rigours of this dangerous and oft un-rewarded frontier life, if anything more dangerous than that of the old Border, were to be instrumental in so many Anglo Irish emigrating to the Americas when the opportunity arose in the next century.

6. THE NEW WORLD.



During the Eighteenth Century new opportunities offered themselves to these Protestant Storeys. The American Colonies. Again the movement was part individual, and partly taking advantage of Government policy and the bounty provided by wealthy patrons. But as ever, the Storeys found themselves somehow always on the edge of a new frontier which would test their best, and worst, qualities, pushing the limits of how far they could go....

They arrived, naturally, in the ports of the East Coast. If they were acting as

individuals they would often choose to travel to the Colony which best suited their religious preferences. Some would stay there for generations, and grow to be pillars of Colonial Society.

Others would hear the siren call of open lands to the West, and begin the long journey across the American Continent. Their enemies this time, the Native Americans, would be fierce, but could not meet them on the same equal terms as had the Reiver or Gallowglass.

The next two centuries saw Storeys involved in all the great crises of American History. During The Revolution they suffered, as did all American families, the fratricidal conflict of Whigs and Tories. Canadian, British, and American families were to be divided again during The War of 1812. In the Civil War Storeys fought for both The North and South.

Many Storey's of course, stayed quietly on the old Borderlands, which were now at the heart of the United Kingdom, while others moved south to their old cattle markets in Norfolk and Lincolnshire. After all, the reivers had needed good trading markets and contacts far from the scrutiny of the Border authorities !. For many these old robber's haunts were to offer new opportunities and new homes.

The English Civil Wars further increased the Storey Diaspora. The North was predominantly Royalist. Most of the Storey Gentry would have been Cavaliers. Rival English and Scots armies ravaged the land. During Cromwell's Commonwealth many Storey landowners would have lost their lands and/or their fortunes. The Restoration of the Monarchy did not simply restore their circumstances to what they had been before. And the poor would have, as always, suffered.

The richer Shires of the South beckoned, especially the great cities of London, Norwich, Bristol, and Exeter. It was these cities, and others in the South West, that sent out the great English colonization of America.

And a Century later, from their new homes, the Storeys seemed poised to move ever further afield when the next great opportunities beckoned – those of the Nineteenth Century British Empire.

In the Seventeenth century Ireland dominated the spread outwards of our clan. Their settlement in the northern counties of Ulster had been largely a result of the British government's policy of "planting" Protestants. The warlike Borderers had been seen as the ideal weapon with which to subdue the native Irish and to roll the Catholics back.

Then followed the great English Civil Wars.

In The Eighteenth it was America. Again the Storeys found opportunity beckoned at the fringes of the new society they were to help build.

In the Nineteenth came the opportunities provided by the British Empire, to Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

And in the Twentieth shipload after shipload of immigrant liners were to carry the optimistic youth of the North of England to the old White Dominions of the Commonwealth.

The Nineteenth Century was the heyday of The British Empire. The North of England has always been the main recruiting base for The British Army, which saw action in every corner of the world. Many old soldiers were to settle down in places far from home.



Cartoon skit of the period- the Recruiting Sergeant



The Reality for many a British Soldier: A Last Stand on Afghanistan's plains .

England was the first country to experience The Industrial Revolution and its consequent social changes and population movements. Most of the Storeys who now people the English-speaking world would have travelled steerage, in search of a new life. They came from farms in the wake of the Agricultural revolution, from the slums of London, Norwich, and countless other towns and cities. Again many were to find themselves "bearing the White Man's Burden" in strange places, or fighting frontier wars against tribes they had never known existed.

In South Africa, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand the story was like unto our expansion in America. Each Colony had its own history, its own problems, its own solutions. For many starting out again, wherever they were, was very difficult.



For many the Second South African War (1899-1902) was a defining point. Besides this bitterly fought war resulting in the Union of the South African Colonies and Republics, it galvanised the Australian Colonies into creating their own Commonwealth. Australian, Canadian, Rhodesian, South African Colonial and Kiwi Storeys were to fight on the veldt alongside their British counterparts, sometimes successfully using the tactics of their opponents, the Boer irregular horse, much as had the old Border horsemen, at one time the finest light cavalry in the world.

During the twentieth Century the process of unifying all these territories politically was completed.

The majority of our "extended family" would settle down, become farmers, merchants, take up an old trade, or become civil servants and thrive within the Empire. They would dig for diamonds and gold in South Africa, and build cities in Johannesburg, Sydney, Melbourne, and Vancouver.

The catastrophes of World War would twice unite the English-speaking world; and Storeys from across the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Commonwealth, would again fight in a common cause.

7. THE FUTURE ?

In the Twentieth Century emigration from the United Kingdom continued to increase. Passenger-liners and aeroplanes left British ports carrying thousands of hopeful emigrants to the old White Dominions and for the United States. This mass movement of people continued well into the 1960's and beyond.