

## **NEW MATERIAL for PART ONE**

### **1 The Renouf surname.**

**While it has long been suggested that the Renouf name was derived from the Germanic name Raginwulf [Wolf Advisor] more recent information from Egypt throws up a much earlier possibility. The names Ren [ from Re the midday sun] and its variants Renpet, Ranofer, Ranofru Renefer date back to the 18<sup>th</sup> Dynasty in Egypt. Further the Wills of Two Brothers [c.a 1900 BC] speak of one being nick named Ankh-Renef. He was an employee of the government's public works.**

**This proposition is not indisputable, but DNA findings do indicate more than one migration flows through the Near East into Europe up to 20,000 years ago any one of which could have been a vector carrying the name into Western Europe.**

### **2 New DNA findings.**

**In the first chapter of this booklet I speculated about the origins of my earliest ancestors. I now have more information about their history; gained by genetic testing.**

**Five male Renoufs whose ancestors came from Guernsey, and who represent three major Renouf family lines in Guernsey [two from St. Andrews, and one from the Forest/Vale] have undergone Y- DNA testing at familytreedna.com. While the sample is small it has already proved useful, especially as there are also eleven Jersey Renouf samples to compare and contrast with the Guernsey samples.**

**What has been discovered to date is that;**

**The Jersey Renouf family lines, up until the 19<sup>th</sup> century, are discreetly different from those in Guernsey. The one early migrant [Edouard Renouf – son of Mon. Robert Renouf and Joanne Hues of St. Peter Port] –left Guernsey to marry and live in Jersey with Marie Hocquard. There were no sons of this marriage so Edouard did not affect the Jersey Renouf DNA findings.**

**In Jersey two Haplogroups have been identified so far. They are either Haplogroup I1 [called the Viking Haplogroup] or R1a1 which is also associated with North Germanic /Nordic origins. In contrast, the current Guernsey Renouf data is quite different in its origins.**

**The five Guernsey samples show that each belong to the R1b Haplogroup, which is the most common Haplogroup in Atlantic Europe, and contributes to over 80% of the male population in the Scottish Highlands, Western Wales, Ireland, Normandy and Brittany and the Basque country.**

**However, the Guernsey samples belong to three separate subclades namely; R1 b1 [2 samples] and R1 b1 a2 [1 sample] and R1b1a2a1a1b3\* [2 samples]. Alternatively, and more easily, these are known respectively as P25; M269 and U152.**

**Considerable information about the R1b Haplogroup has become available in the past three years and many new genetic tests continue to identify new branches within its subclades; some within relatively recent times.**

**The two P25 descendants belong to an ancient subclade originating around the Black Sea, Anatolia and the Levant around the time of the last glacial maxima [circa 20 000 years ago]. Most people from this subclade are thought to have migrated to northern Anatolia and across the Caucasus in Neolithic times. This is a very rare subclade.**

**Current at 4 April 2013 but subject to ISOOG changes**

**The others are thought to have moved into the Near East and migrated westward through the Mediterranean. These Neolithic peoples did not reach Western Europe until about 2500 BC. My maternal Renouf ancestors from Fief L'èveque, belong to this P25 subclade. However, we cannot tell when their ancestors reached Guernsey.**

**The R1b1a2 sample [ M269] places their origin in the Russian Steppes and members of this subclade show up mostly in the Balkans. Further tests are needed, but it is probable their ancestors migrated west through south east Europe**

**In contrast, my paternal Renouf ancestors [from La Monnaie] are part of a more recent sub clade [descending from an ancestor called U-152] who was part of the Italo- Alpine group of Celts settling on various lake shores in the Alps by 2 500 years BC. These lake shore dwellers were members of first, the Hallstatt and later the La Tene cultures. From this homeland the La Tene groups expanded south and westwards taking their Iron Age knowledge and skills with them.**

**As war faring Celts, these people reached into the low lands of Europe, conquering areas along the Atlantic seaboard between 500 BC and 100AD, and were established there before the Roman Conquest of Western Europe. In fact, the Romans identified nine different Celtic tribes living in Gaul, among them the Unelli or Venellii in the area around Coutances in Normandy. Again, this does not tell us when they reached Guernsey but does place them amongst the early settlers in Normandy.**

**Three significant findings have come from the Guernsey DNA test results. First, they tell us that the two Renouf family lines which originated in St. Andrews [at La Monnaie and Fief l'èveque], were not recently related at all. They share no common ancestor in the last 20 000 years. Second, there is no recent link between the La Monnaie Renoufs and the Forest/ Vale Renoufs.**

**The two U152 samples however, showed a close genetic match and we can safely conclude that the St Peter Port Renoufs, descended from Nicolas Renouf and Jeanne Grut, were relatives of the La Monnaie Renoufs but we cannot definitively say who was their common ancestor. But baptismal**

**records suggest they were socially linked in the sixteenth / early seventeenth century.**

**As for the genetic history of descendants of Jean Renouf of St. Peter Port, the wealthy trader, no recent descendants have so far been located who could undertake testing.**

**To date no French men named Renouf have joined the DNA Project. Hopefully, at some time this will happen and give information to help both Jersey and Guernsey Renouf ancestors in the Project.**

### **3 The Normandy Connection**

**Two books have thrown more light on the links between the Cotentin Peninsula of Normandy and the Channel Islands during the sixteenth century. Both are based on the Journals [essentially account books with “notes upon all matters which have arisen” for the years 1553-62 written by Gilles Picot, known as Gilles, Sire of Gouberville and du Mesnil-au-val. His manuscripts were found by the Abbe Tollemer of Valognes in 1887, who printed the material still available. Since then, historians have found the documents to be a rich trove of information about life in the sixteenth century Cotentin. Researchers in Normandy continue to examine the texts to elaborate on different aspects of local history.**

**Apart from an interest in the references to a Denys Renouf [a tailor from Theville] in the text, I was most interested in three items which throw some light on the Normandy / Guernsey connection since it might have given answers to my questions about when and why Renouf ancestors moved from Normandy to Guernsey.**

**The first item concerns the free passage of people between England and Normandy in the years between 1450 and 1560. In 1418 King Henry 111 of England invaded France and soon after besieged Cherbourg, on the tip of the Cotentin. The British occupation of that town lasted until August 1450.**

**The Journal of Gilles indicates, though, that positive relations had developed between the occupier and the occupied which expressed itself in trading and in the movement of individuals back and forth between England and Normandy. In 1552 Gilles, himself, plays host to the young son of an Englishman for some months.**

**While the Channel Islands are not specifically noted as a source in this free flow of people we do know that Gilles went on a weekend expedition to Alderney in July 1558, with a particular interest in cattle on the island. Reference is made to fishing and to smuggling by pirates and privateers in the Islands.**

**The small boat taken by Gilles sailed, on favourable tides, from Saint Germain des Vaux on an overnight voyage to Alderney. The journal indicates that other ports, such as Ormanville la Petite and Port Racine [also on the NW cusp of Normandy] were also utilized by those going to and from the Channel Islands. Gilles also indicated that he knew the cliffs of Sark.**

**The journals, then, confirm that during the period 1450 to 1560 people were travelling between the Cotentin of Normandy and the Channel Islands. We can extrapolate that other larger ports on the west coast of Normandy also saw such movements, as well as trade, and that there was some migration of settlers to the Islands, as was suggested by Edith Carey [refer the section on Robert Renouf of St. Peter Port]. However after 1562, with the advent of religious wars in France, these population movements was largely halted for some time.**

**The second item of interest in the Journals is the role that Gilles played in establishing cider making on his farms in the Cotentin, as well as on a farm he inherited from an uncle in Roussy, near Bayeaux.**

**Gilles planted over 40 varieties of apple, became an expert in grafting and growing apples and played a major role in encouraging others to develop their orchards to produce cider. We know that Norman apples were grown by Guernsey orchards in the eighteenth century and it is likely the seeds were taken to Guernsey by Norman migrants or traders in the mid 1500's.**

**We know that my paternal Renouf family at La Monnaie acquired their wealth from their cider making, but we cannot yet confirm whether they brought their apple growing skills to Guernsey themselves in the mid sixteenth century or acquired them from more recent Norman migrants.**

**The third item of interest from the Journals concerns the education of the people with whom Gilles interacted. It is revealed that up to 80% percentage of the local male population in the Cotentin were literate as were approximately 30% of the women. Elementary education was made available, more or less regularly, by local priests. Gilles himself knew Latin and Greek and had a library of some dozen books including Nicola Machievelli's "The Prince" and the Almanacs of Nostrodamus. He was also in regular contact with Rabelais, then resident in Cherbourg. Clearly this "petit nobleman" was well read. He was surely not unique amongst his peers in this regard and we know that many of the Guernsey merchants who came from Normandy were similarly educated.**

**In my document The Renoufs of Guernsey I suggested [page 19] that my paternal Renouf ancestors from the Monnaie possibly could have arrived in Guernsey in the mid1550s but that, in all probability, were in Guernsey in the fourteenth century. I am less sure of that view now and lean more toward their arriving in Guernsey in the 1550's.**

**CORRECTIONS for PARTS 2-3 and APPENDICES**

**1 Page 30- Renouf of Fief Le Roi**

**In the Census of 1881 William John Renouf and his family from Hurriaux, St. Andrews were incorrectly listed by another name, but in the Census of 1901 all were to be found still living at Hurriaux.**

**2 Page 31- Renouf of Fief l'evêque**

**We now know that there is no recent genetic link [ in 20 000 years] between the two Renouf family lines in St. Andrews [Fief l'evêque and La Monnaie]. Also, the Forest Renoufs show no recent links to the Monnaie Renoufs nor to the Fief l'evêque Renoufs. Essentially, the three main Renouf lines are unrelated**

**3 Page 32**

**James Pierre Renouf, born 1784, was already living at Les Caches in 1841.**

**4 Page 34- Renouf of the Forest**

**Simon of the Forest has only a very distant genetic link with the La Monnaie Renoufs**

**5 Page 39 –Renouf of St. Peter Port**

**We have proof of a close biological relationship between Nicolas Renouf, who married Jeanne Grut, and Jean Renouf of Le Monnaie.**

**6 Page 40 Footnote**

**We have now discarded the opinion that the Renoufs of La Monnaie and those of Fief l'evêque were related.**

**7 Page 44**

**Jean Renouf, born 1828, was the only Renouf sea captain from Guernsey at that time.**

#### **8 Page 49 -Renouf in UK**

**Amongst the Renoufs in Liverpool in 1891 was Pierre Jean [b1828] son of Jean David Renouf of St. Peter Port. Unlike three of his siblings, who emigrated to Australia, Pierre Jean got no further than the UK. A son Frederick William was born there in 1865 and a daughter Julia in 1871.**

#### **9 Page 50**

**Philip Louis Renouf remained a staunch Catholic whilst his father [Sir PeterLe Page Renouf] broke away from the Catholic Church and this created a breach within the family. In addition, Philip's parents were opposed to his relationship with Jane Tomlin who he married in a Catholic church in 1901. Philip Louis died in 1915.**

**Philip and Jane had three children. Their elder son, Louis Philip, was a noted scientist who specialized in ecology. He worked first at the University of Scotland and then at Cork University. Louis and his wife Norah had two sons, Pat and Luan, and two daughters Jean and Mena. Louis retired in 1954 and died in 1968. His son Pat was a physician with a practice in Cornwell and Luan, also a physician, migrated to Victoria, Australia. Children and grandchildren reside in Australia.**

**Philip and Jane's second son, Paul Emile [b 1891] emigrated to Australia early in the twentieth century but no further information about him has been found.**

#### **10 Page 51**

**In 1901 Francis Renouf was a banker living in London. In 1911 he was still single, lived in Salcombe, Devon and was by then a Bank Securities Inspector.**

**11 Page 53- Renouf in USA**

**William Renouf, one of the twin sons of Thomas Renouf and Marthe Trachy of St Peter Port, emigrated to New York in 1803. Later, in 1815 William's twin brother, Nicolas, emigrated, via Canada to Philadelphia.**

**However, it has now been established that William, like Nicolas, was a Quaker, who married twice; first to Hannah Baldwin and second to Phoebe Hull. William Renouf and Hannah had many children including twin daughters Elizabeth and Rachel, born in 1819. Thus, continuing the propensity to twins in this Renouf family line.**

**William's great grandson, William Joseph, became the Town Supervisor in Gates County only briefly, because he died in office after 54 days. There is a road named Renouf Drive as a memorial to him. Many of his descendants still live in the County.**

**12 Page 54**

**It was Lydie Collas, the daughter of Pierre Collas and Rachel Renouf [b 1845] who migrated to the USA, not her mother Rachel Renouf.**

**13 Page 54**

**Peter and Lillian Renouf sailed from Southampton on the Titanic.**

**14 Page 55**

**Two children of George Simon Renouf [b 1824] are known to have emigrated from Guernsey. They were John [b1860], who went to Buffalo, New York where he set up house at 324 Oak Street; and Mary Jane [b1856], who first migrated to Canada between 1891- 1895 with her husband William Dunn and their two oldest sons [William George, and Clement John]. A third son was born in Canada [Arthur Edwin] and soon after this William Dunn died.**

Mary Jane returned to Guernsey for a time and resided with her mother before moving to Buffalo, with Arthur Edwin, to live with her brother and her older sons. In the 1900 US census they are all resident in Oak Street. The following year, 1901, Mary Jane married, in Buffalo, John Dorey, a stone breaker from Guernsey.

Another of George Simon's sons, another George Simon [b 1857] may well have spent time in the USA as his son Alfred was born there. In 1891 George Simon junior was a widower who subsequently remarried in Guernsey where two daughters were born before 1901. George Simon senior visited the USA in 1900. It was said to be his second visit.

### **15 Page 56 -Renouf in Canada**

Marguerite Renouf [b1818] daughter of Thomas Renouf and Susanne Machon of the Vale, and wife of Isaac Robilliard, spent her last years in Canada when she went to live with her daughter, Betsey, in Victoria, British Columbia, at some time after she was widowed in 1878. She died there in 1900.

### **16 Page 57**

Edward Walter Renouf [b1880] did not go to Canada but it was Edward Martin Renouf [born 1881] who did so. Instead, Edward Walter married Louisa Maud Mann at St John's Church in St Peter Port in March 1903 and at some later time they moved to St. Heliers, Jersey. Louisa died in 1954 and Edward then married Olive James in Croydon in 1955. Edward died there in 1963. Edward Walter was the son of Jean Renouf and Julie Martel of Sabigny.

Edward Martin Renouf, a carpenter, was the son of Thomas Renouf and Rachel Martel of les Closepains, Vale, and he married Alice May Gaudin. The couple went first to British Columbia, then to Ontario and later Quebec. Edward Martin had followed his younger brother, Thomas John [b 1883] who had emigrated through Ellis Island en route to Revelstoke, British Columbia in 1907. Both brothers served in the Canadian forces.

**The third Renouf from Guernsey, in the Canadian forces in 1914-18, was a cousin William John [b1879] son of Jean Renouf and Julie Martel of Boubigny and the brother of Edward Walter above.**

**16 Page 57**

**Ernest John Renouf [b about 1875] was the son of James Renouf and Lydie Ann Robilliard. He married Helena Robin Ritchie and they migrated to Hamilton, Ontario in 1920. In 1911 the family was living in the Bray Road with four daughters and his parents. Ernest was a stone mason.**

**17 Page 60-Renouf in New Zealand**

**The first Guernsey Renouf arrived in New Zealand in about 1912. He was William George Renouf, born in July 1888 in the Bray. He was the son of George Henri Renouf of the Vale who was a chimney sweep and pitch maker. William George married Florence May Saunders [1888-1968] in August 1911 and the couple sailed from Liverpool on the Mauritania bound for Wellington.**

**A son William Alfred was born on 20 January 1913 and a daughter Joan Florence was born on 14 September 1914. William senior died in an accident in August 1917 and his widow and children moved to Taumaranui where Florence started a business. Young William Alfred visited Guernsey in 1935, and whilst there married Ethel Roberts and then they returned to New Zealand on the Rangitane in December 1937 accompanied by their first child. They had four children, but a daughter Mavis died aged 4 in 1944.**

**18 Page 65- Appendix Two**

**Edouard Renouf [b1671/2] son of Robert Renouf and Joanne Hues of St. Peter Port married Marie Hocquard of Sark and went to live in Jersey. There were no male children.**

**Jacky Renouf**

**December 2013**