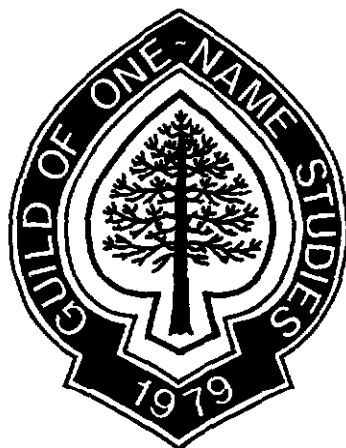


The Journal Of
ONE-NAME STUDIES



VOL.1 NO.2

SPRING 1982

THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES

Member of the Federation of Family History Societies

Registrar

Frederick N. Filby
15 Cavendish Gardens
Cranbrook, Ilford
Essex, IG1 3EA

Chairman

Derek A. Palgrave
210 Bawtrey Road
Doncaster, S. Yorks.
DN4 7BZ.

Hon. Secretary

John K. Marfleet,
4 Robotham Close
Huncote, Leicester
LE9 6BB.

Editor

Frank Higenbottam
25 Glenside Avenue
Canterbury, Kent
CT1 1DB

Hon. Treasurer

Sydney Brewin
Hall Place Cottage
South Street,
Havant, Hants.
PO9 1DA.

Executive Committee

All the above officers plus the following:

Christopher L. Barrett (co-opted)
15 Limes Road, Folkestone, Kent.

Mrs I.J. Marker,
"Green Ridges", 25 Gladsdale Drive, Pinner, Middlesex, HA5 2PP.

David Rose,
6 Victoria Park, Herne Bay, Kent, CT6 5BJ.

Guild Emblem designed by member David Pulvertaft

THE JOURNAL OF ONE-NAME STUDIES

being the continuation of the Guild of One-Name Studies Newsletter: the official publication of the Guild of One-Name Studies.

Editor: Frank Higenbottam, BA, FLA,
25 Glenside Avenue, Canterbury, Kent CT1 1DB.

Vol. I, No. 2

Issued Quarterly

Spring 1982

C O N T E N T S

	page
From the Editor's Chair	19
A Preservation Trust for Genealogical Records	20
From Our Readers	21
International Reply Coupons	22
The Traherne Families	23
Combing the Telephone Directories	24
The Guild and Its Aims	25
What's in a Name? - Only the Name! After 29 Generations	26
The Surname of Goard	27
A Mystery in the Ballyn Family	29
Jewison: I. Juetta to Jewetson	30
Dorrell Family Gathering.	33
One-Name Journals	33

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

The Editor and other officers connected with the production of the Guild Journal are much encouraged by the kind comments of readers who have taken the trouble to write in expressing their pleasure with our new format.

Having said that, the Editor would also like to ask members to continue sending in letters, articles, notes and news. This is your journal and together we can make it even more successful than it has been. If we can attract some 350 members with the old duplicated Newsletter, I believe we can double that figure with the 'new look' Journal, due in no small measure to the efforts of Mrs Alice Humphery-Smith in producing the text and Mickle Print Ltd of Canterbury in printing it.

Of course, a word of thanks must also be expressed to our many contributors, who have submitted articles, letters and items of genealogical interest to our readers. As Mr J. Heygate-Browne, senior, writes: "... A few statistics might be of a little interest to members. There have been 110 contributions to the Guild journal on forty subjects by fifty-nine members. The most popular subject was CATEGORIES and amongst the least popular COMMITTEES.

Maximum points for members' contributions goes to Mr Filby, with runners-up Mrs Wilson and Mr Hamlin. A little licence was used here, after our Editor ran into double figures. He is fairly assured of top rating; no others have yet reached double figures".

I understand that a new edition of the International Genealogical Index on microfiche will shortly be available from the Mormon headquarters in Salt Lake City. This is a very valuable tool for the family researcher, in spite of its shortcomings - the poor coverage in certain counties, due to the intractability of the ecclesiastical authorities, and the numerous errors found by its users in previous editions, to name only two. Nevertheless we must be very grateful to the Mormons for making the material they have accumulated so readily available to researchers throughout the world.

The microcomputer is already invading the home and soon, if we are to believe the experts, with the rapid development in this field there will be a great reduction in costs. Each year the position is changing as the computers get smaller and smaller. I hear from David Rose of the Rose Family Society that he has acquired a microcomputer with print-out, so when he has fed in all his data, perhaps we can hope for an article from him on how it all works and what are the advantages for the do-it-yourself family historian.

.....
A PRESERVATION TRUST

Mrs BETTY CHOYCE SHEEHAN, P.O.B.183, Easthampton, Mass. 01027, USA, writes:

We genealogists must all ponder the same inevitability: what will become of the research we've spent years amassing, after we're gone? Is there enough expertise among our members to consider the establishment of some sort of a "Preservation Trust"? Money from such a trust could be used to store our precious records in a protected place. As the trust grows, the records could possibly be computerized and made accessible to future genealogists.

The ultimate goal of the trust could be a permanent building (perhaps in the beautiful English countryside?) to house all of the contributions offered by genealogists throughout the world. Is this vision too far-fetched? Can someone offer another solution? Let's hear it from the boys in the back room.

(One answer is to bequeath your genealogical collection to the record office or county library of the county where your ancestors were most prevalent. - Editor).

FROM OUR READERS

Miss MADELINE R. KILLICK, Hon. Secretary of the Killick Society, 19 Fairway Avenue, Folkestone, CT19 5LG, Kent, writes:

With reference to your Winter magazine, it is noted that someone suggests more correspondence between committee and members. Hence this letter.

1. GUILD EMBLEM. I like this. Is there a chance of a car sticker to help one identify other members prowling round a churchyard, etc? About the size of the symbol on the Leicester Conference sheet.

2. INDEX OF CHRISTIAN NAMES. I would like to know how Mr Gilbert keeps his index on typed pages. I tried this originally for easy handling but reverted to a card index in order to maintain chronological order within a particular name. How to do this on typed pages, with constant additions defeated me; but such a system would be more compact and transportable than my card index.

3. FEDERATION NEWS AND DIGEST. Personally I find this the most useful of the family history magazines, keeping one informed without taking a plethora of magazines from all the societies and swamping the house with more paper. If others don't want it, however, I could take out a separate sub, though paying assorted subscriptions on various renewal dates is a bit like hard work!

4. ADMIN. My need is guidance on the administration of a society, never have had experience of this before. I hope the Guild will continue to give guidance on copyright for those new to magazine publishing, and perhaps a basic system of book-keeping. I use an analysis book, as I hope this can be instantly understood by members or any future secretary.

5. MAGAZINE DISTRIBUTION. Due to the cost of reproducing our 50-page family magazine and postage we agreed to discontinue sending it to non-subscribers when the number of societies began to mushroom. Could the Guild perhaps maintain a central library for our publications, perhaps with a spare copy for loan purposes? At our local society I rarely see any of the members reading the One-name magazines available to them, and they just sit there cluttering up the shelves.

6. ISSN NUMBER. I have never applied for an official publication reference. Do other members find this useful, and what does it entail?

7. DIRECTORIES. Could we have a list of overseas directories similar to our National Genealogical Directory? I have just taken out a sub to an Australasian version because the leaflet came through my door and I thus became aware of its existence, but there must be others in the major Commonwealth countries where many members of one's family are likely to be found searching.

Comments from the Editor

1. The suggestion for a car sticker for the Guild Emblem will be passed to the Executive Committee for consideration.

4. The Editor will try to get an article on the administration of a society written and published in one or possibly more issues of the Journal.

5. There is already a central file of member societies' family history magazines (including some one-name publications) kept by the Federation in the Nottingham Public Library. Obviously it would be cheaper to pay for a photo-copy of any desired article rather than pay postage both ways for a loan.

6. There was a full explanation of the ISSS (International Standard Serial Number) in the Editor's series of articles RUNNING A FAMILY BULLETIN ON A SHOESTRING (see Guild Newsletter, vol.1, no.5, Jan.1981, page 59). Using the ISSN on your publications will ensure its entry in the British National Bibliography - a weekly list of all publications published in the U.K. that is cumulated monthly, bi-monthly, half-yearly and yearly and that goes all over the world. Only the first issue of a new publication is entered but this is sufficient to bring it to the attention of all those interested. Incidentally, the Committee is planning to publish a revision of the Editor's articles as a separate publication.

7. The request for a list of overseas directories has been noted, Miss Killick, and when completed will be published in the Journal.
.....

INTERNATIONAL REPLY COUPONS

Mrs Jean STODDARD, Editor of The Stoddard Tribeloid, 40 Margravine Road, London, W6 8HH, writes:

I would like to take up Mrs Barbara Balch's piece about IRCs etc. IRCs are issued in accordance with the Postal Union's regulations, and each one is valued not against the exchange rate, but against the cost of sending a letter via surface mail from the recipient's country. Thus, one IRC now gives a 19½p stamp, and as the lowest air mail rates in Zones B and C are now 26p and 29p respectively, and if only one is received, which is usually what I get, one is either 6½p or 9½p adrift, let alone the cost of stationery, photocopies and one's valuable time. If the letter goes above 10gm, for Zone B it is an extra 14p per 10gm and 15p for Zone C.

The American dollar has its attractions, but unless one either wants to collect them or one gets quite a few in the course of enquiries, one has to save them up until one gets at least \$5.00 because the minimum bank charge is 40p, and as a dollar is worth around 54p at the moment, to change one dollar at a time would be silly as one would be even more out of pocket.

On the whole, the IRCs are the best solution, at least they ensure that you get stamps to a certain value, whether the postage goes up or not. They can also be used by the recipient as a form of 'currency' when he or she wants a reply.

However, all this storm in a teacup about IRCs and dollar bills raises in my mind the question of whether one should, because one runs a one-name study, be considered fair game for free information. In the past year I have received one or two quite amazing letters on specific questions, which I would have had to launch into a full-scale research which I simply could not do, especially as two of them would have meant I would have had to travel to Durham or Lancaster. Two of the enquirers were quite abusive in their replies, one even went so far as to 'threaten' to report me to the Guild! I can take that in my stride, but it does raise important issues. Very little of my Stoddard research is in the form of 'exchange' information, most of it being original research carried out in the UK by me with some help from my husband. In each edition of the Stoddard Tribeloid I give source material to help, particularly with our American Stoddards, find missing links. I will even get certificates from St Catherine's House at cost plus 50p towards fares (soon to be £1.20 or more), which is much cheaper than asking St Catherine's House for it direct.

Perhaps the time has come when enquirers should expect to pay a small amount towards the general research that we one-namers do. In no way will it ever pay for the research, but it will make it easier for us to go on producing material in these days of ever-increasing costs. Family history is fun, but it can become a worry when one gets unreasonable requests, even if they form a very small minority of one's enquiries. There is a definite belief by some people that members of the Guild should be able to supply free information, and if one has not got it, one should go out and get it. Whilst there is nothing in the Guild's literature to support this, there are always those who cannot read!

.....
THE TRAHERNE FAMILIES

Mrs Vera E. PURSLOW, "Centuries", 19 St Michael's Road, Claverdon, Warwickshire, CV35 8NT, sends details of a series of booklets that

she has written and published on Traherne families (in all spellings):

Centuries of Traherne Families

Book 1. Hereford - Worcester - Birmingham: Richard Trehearne and his descendants, 1550-1850. 8pp. + 16"x11" folding pedigree, £1.45.

Book 2. The Parish of St Nicholas, Hereford: Walter Treyhearne, d.1583 and his descendants, 1550-1850. 14pp. +16"x11" folding pedigree, £1.65.

Book 3. The Parish of Lugwardine, Herefordshire: Thomas Traherne and his descendants, 1550-1850. 19pp + 16"x11" folding pedigree, £1.85.

The Town of Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire: pedigree only (with typed synopsis) 16"x11" of descendants of John Trahern/Treherne. 65p.

Also, Extension Trees updating some of the lines of descent to 1980 viz. Ext.Charts to Book 1 (1), (2) and (3), Book 2 (1), (2) and (3). 65p each.

Book 4. The City of Hereford: lines of descent from William Traherne, and Edmund Traherne/Traheyron. Included, the life of Philipp Traherne, innkeeper and mayor of Hereford, and the suggested origins of the 17th century metaphysical poet, Thomas Traherne of Hereford. Pedigree covering 1550-1750. 30pp. £2.55.

All the above are professionally printed books, 7" x 5" with glossy cover and all prices include postage at 1982 rates.

IN PREPARATION. Book 5. The Town of Ledbury, Herefordshire: genealogy of the Treyern/Treherne families of Ledbury 1550-1870, also all known (previously unpublished) details of the 18th century schoolmaster, Thomas Trehern, of Knowle, Warwickshire.

Books 6, 7, 8 & 9 of Centuries of Traherne Families will, eventually, be published on the genealogy of the Traherne families of Gloucestershire, London and the Home Counties, Cornwall and Wales. All the above available material can be obtained by post from the author, Mrs Vera E. Purslow, at the address given above. Enquiries about Traherne research welcome; please enclose S.A.E. for reply.

.....

COMBING THE TELEPHONE DIRECTORIES

G.H.SHIPSIDES, 8 Cornwall Road, Pilgrims Hatch, Brentwood, Essex, CM16 9LX, writes:

I have just received my quarterly Journal of the Guild of One-Name Studies and I was surprised and impressed when I saw the new format.

I would like to congratulate you on giving us such a nice journal and for keeping it so interesting and to thank you for all the work that you are doing for members of the Guild.

Last November I took the plunge and wrote to seven other bearers of my name. (There are 38 in the telephone books, one being mine and another my son's). One letter was returned "Deceased" and although I only had one reply before Christmas, five of the other six have now replied. I have been reluctant to write to any more as I have become involved in considerable correspondence with them. I will, however, later on.

All five say that like me they have never met anybody else with the name other than their immediate family. I have managed to link two of them into my own family tree round about 1800.

.....
THE GUILD AND ITS AIMS

DOUGLAS W. HAMLEY, 21 New Street, Cawston, Norwich, NR10 4AN, writes:

Mr J. Heygate-Brown's contribution to The Journal of One-Name Studies cannot go without comment, but then, that was one of its main purposes, was it not?

I do not think that the Guild is facing in the wrong direction, but that it is not facing in as many directions as it should. Perhaps I may be one of the few members equipped to answer queries, but I found that the more I delved into the subject of my family history in the broadest sense, the better I became to help others engaged in the same pursuit.

Perhaps the Guild could and should do more to assist members to collect data on their particular surname, and I am only too willing to do anything I can, within the confines of my restricted world, to help anyone in their search for knowledge in respect of family history. Agreed that we should do more to assist members to explore not only the main stream of St Catherine's House, Kew and parish registers, but more to get them into the byways of the vast amount of material that can be searched through, with the 'tit-bit' that one finds from time to time. From Calendars of various Rolls to little-known parish histories, from almost anything in print, family material can be gleaned. Our public library system is one of the finest sources of material available and it is free, and all one has to give is one's time.

I must cross swords with you when you say it does not matter if some of our researchers do not reach a very high standard and a

agree that it is not worth the expense that the Guild incurs in ensuring that we all have a copy. It is money that could well be used, as you suggest, in a monthly magazine for our own members, but perhaps you do not realise that a lot of members do communicate with each other and mention (of that) does not appear in the Guild Journal. We do need a monthly magazine on the basis you suggest, and of course too much is being done by too few - I know only too well that the majority sit back and let the willing horse pull the load - having been several years editor of our Norfolk and Norwich journal as well as being treasurer.

There are so many different aspects of family history that have not been mentioned. I have spent many, many hours tracing the reasons why buildings, places, roads, mines and other places to be found on maps were named after members of the family, even down to fields! All manner of things are named after people, flowers, fruits, races, laws, etc. from Granny Smith apples to Halley's Comet. All are part of someone's family history!

.....

A.R.INCH, 4 Garden Cottages, Bolnore, Isaacs Lane, Haywards Heath, West Sussex RH16 4BU, writes:

I was delighted to see we now have a super emblem for a super Guild. You asked me to submit a further piece for the Journal so have enclosed what may be a flight of fancy! On the other hand it may contain a grain of truth as the 'genes' are a very complex subject and I've probably simplified it. However it may amuse fellow members if published and possibly I shall get some learned authority shooting me down in flames. May I say how much we are indebted to all the officers of our Guild for working so hard in our interests and keeping the Guild going so strongly. I am particularly happy to belong to it as my Inch interests are mainly centred in Cornwall and Devon and although I support our local Sussex FHS, the county is extremely barren for the name of Inch.

.....

WHAT'S IN A NAME - ONLY THE NAME!
AFTER 29 GENERATIONS

By A.R.Inch.

This is a fictitious story of "Norman Smith", aged thirty years, who came over with the William the Conqueror in 1066, and to whom, even though present day descendants might be able to prove a direct, unbroken male line back to him through twenty-nine generations (average thirty years per generation), could no longer claim to be "genetically" connected to the original "Norman Smith". I will try to explain why.

We human beings have a blueprint of forty-six chromosomes, being a complete set of genes which make up each individual person, but when a man and woman mate, they each only pass on twenty-three chromosomes apiece, which creates a new being, who then possesses forty-six chromosomes, albeit different from either parent.

So, turning to our fictitious character who was supposedly born in 1036, he could be said to be the first blueprint of the name of "Norman Smith" with forty-six chromosomes and a 100% name of Smith. So when Norman Smith and spouse produce a male offspring in 1066, that son would carry only twenty-three Norman Smith chromosomes and when he in turn produced the third generation, the Norman Smith chromosomes would again be halved to 11.5 and each succeeding generation would have the original Norman Smith chromosomes halved. After twenty-nine generations (i.e. to 1876) the number of original "Norman Smith" chromosomes would be reduced by division to practically NIL.

Therefore, although the present-day descendants might be able to prove their descent from Norman Smith (b.1036), they would no longer be able to claim a generic connection to him, as the original Norman Smith chromosomes would have been reduced to NIL. (Collapse of stout party, the Conqueror 'snob').

Contributor's address: 4 Garden Cottages, Bolnore, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, RH16 4BU.

.....

THE SURNAME OF GOARD

By Victor Goard.

A peculiar collection of letters G-O-A-R-D. How did it evolve? COS (pronounced CAUZE) and COIT or COID, Brythonic Celtic, or Cornish, for woodland or forest. Treforest or Tregoid: settlement of hamlet or dwelling-place in the woodland or forest.

Root area: Upper Looe valleys, West Looe (parishes Talland and Pelynt, and St Germans 1284 to 1337, St Germans: 15th century to early part of this century.

Telephone Directories: 18 entries Sydney, N.S.W.; 2 London; 1 Exeter; 1 Bath; 6 Plymouth; none Cornwall (except an adoption); 7 Vancouver; Ontario, a numerous line of descendants, but telephone directories yet to be explored; U.S.A., the same applied; 2 California; line of descendants from Samuel Goard, stonemason, 1857 marriage, Michigan Copper Country family.

Overseas branches traced so far (including England):
Plymouth - Derbyshire; Plymouth to Kent, my own. (Horace John, my father, to Chatham on marriage, 1913); Liskeard to Saltdean, Brighton. Dairy farming, then family to Streatam area of London; East Grinstead and Forest Row area, East Grinstead to New South Wales, 1977; one branch of Liskeard branch to London, Romford, and Marlow, Bucks; St Germans to Stratton, N. Cornwall, to British Columbia; St Germans to Stratton, N. Cornwall one generation earlier, to Woodville, Ontario; St Germans to Redruth, then St Blazey to Sydney, N.S.W. about 1854; St Germans, to Chatanooga area, Tennessee, U.S.A., about 1855, then after California to Michigan. Many more branches to be traced.

Histories;

Colonial Brick-making Family of New South Wales, 132 pages. Paul Goard, B.Sc. Printed and distributed on 3rd October 1981, at reunion at Cobbitty, N.S.W., of just under 300 descendants of family founded by Ann Collins (later wife of George Morgan), born seven days out of Sydney, 3rd October 1791.

Some of my notes on the Cornish family root and the name's language derivation and evolutions were timed to be included with the above.

The Goard Family of the Michigan Copper Country. Howard Chynaveth (Newhouse in Cornish), born 27 January 1896. 22 closely-typed pages.

History of British Columbia and Ontario branches gradually being compiled. Kenneth and Douglas Goard, Vancouver.

Earliest historic reference to Goard emigration, from Passengers to America, Founders of New England. Taunton Record Office.

29 April 1635. Richard Goard, aged 17, embarked on the "Elizabeth and Ann". Amongst passengers a family of Lords (surname): Thomas (16), Ann (14), William (12), John (10), Robert (9), Amyie (6), Dorothy (4). (The Philip Goards of St Germans married into the Lord family of Rame, E. Cornwall, in 1666 and 1774).

4 November 1679. Lott Goarding, Commander of "Hannah and Elizabeth" of Boston, sailed from Dartmouth to New England. Richard Goarding listed amongst the passengers.

GOARD appeared in E. Cornwall registers as the standardized spelling of an old Cornish name at some time after the Cornwall Protestation Returns, 1641. In the Devon Protestation Returns, 7 entries out of the 18 were already spelled this way for the first time.

GAUDE was an old Cornish version, to ensure the correct phonetic pronunciation.

Contributor's address: Tregoid, Victoria Road, Sidmouth, Devon.
.....

A MYSTERY IN THE BALLYN FAMILY

By Elizabeth G. Roberts

Certain evidence has now been found which partly solves some of the mystery surrounding our grandfather's birth on July 17th, 1846.

In a bedroom of the house of his eldest son, Richard James Ballyn, there was for many years a portrait of a dark, brown-eyed man of whom everyone said, "He must be a Ballyn". In fact, our grandfather, Clifford James Ballyn, always said that that it was his father's portrait. One of our cousins, a daughter of Richard James Ballyn, said her brothers and one or two of her cousins were "the living image" of the man in the portrait, who was said to be Nicholas James Ballyn, a French Huguenot solicitor's clerk.

Quite recently I sent my cousin Geraldine a small photograph of Thomas Butler-Cole of Kirkland Hall, Garstang, for comparison with the man in the portrait. She wrote at once, telling me there was no resemblance between the two men. I certainly could not see any likeness at all to anyone in our family.

I really think it was our grandmother's idea that her husband was the son of Thomas Butler-Cole. She had never seen the portrait nor knew anything about it.

Her mother-in-law had come to live with them and was continually giving her advice on how to manage the house; she was perpetually holding forth about Mr Butler-Cole, whose housekeeper she had been for about fourteen years, until his death in February 1864.

It is surprising that our grandmother did not realise that her mother-in-law surely would never have spoken so often of the father of her illegitimate child. I think she did, but becoming exasperated by the constant references to the Butler-Cole menage, one day, quite openly made the suggestion that her mother-in-law had been the mistress of Thomas Butler-Cole. Her mother-in-law made no reply, but walked quietly out of the room. I imagine that Butler-Cole was never mentioned again.

Our aunt, Catherine Mary Ballyn, was the only person present when this happened and was embarrassed; she wished her mother had never made the remark.

Certain evidence now points to Windsor as the home of James Nicholas Ballyn, so the search continues.

Contributor's address: Mrs Elizabeth G. Roberts, 7 Harrow Close, West Hagley, Stourbridge, D79 OPF, Worcs.

.....

J E W I S O N

I. Juetta to Jewetson

By E.J.Jewesson

In the long story of western civilization the family name, as we know it today, was relatively slow to arrive. At the time of the Norman Conquest of Britain ordinary people had their given names - usually that of one of the saints or a figure from history or mythology with perhaps a nickname or an indication of their trade. One might simply be referred to as "the son of ...". Godwinson was not a family name of King Harold. He merely had Godwin as a father. Landed nobles often identified themselves by the name of their family seat or their birthplace. Most forenames had diminutives, as they do today, and these were commonly used. A name, still much in use today, Juliana had as its popular diminutive Jeutta or Juetta. It also appears as Juliet or, in its masculine form, Jowe.

Under the feudal system life for the common man was harsh, brutish and short. In records he was reduced to one of a number of serfs or villeins without special identity. Outside the church literacy hardly existed. Norman-French was the language of the Court. Records, such as they were, were in Latin. Education was a matter for the Church rather than the State. The 14th and 15th centuries, when family names were beginning to emerge and to become stabilized, were marked by wars, rebellion, general anarchy and pestilence. This was not a good climate for records. Those, other than for landed gentry, court officials, church dignitaries or unfortunates falling foul of the authorities, were virtually non-existent. Many records made at this time have not survived.

Perhaps the main stabilizing influence in this society was the Church. Following in the wake of the Norman Conquest came the Cistercian, Dominican, Augustinian and other religious orders, all contributing, especially in the introduction of sheep-rearing to the eastern slopes of the Pennines, Byland, Bolton and Whitby Abbey. They could have succeeded only with the help of the great

noble families, the heads of which were not averse to buying their way to Heaven or finding something to occupy their womenfolk until they had returned from the latest Crusade or war to which their feudal master had committed them.

One of William the Conqueror's followers was Osberne de Arches, who came from Arques (just south of Dieppe). According to the Domesday Book of 1085 he was made tenant-in-chief of the counties of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. He established his seat at Arches (now Thorpe Arch) near York. His estates were inherited by his son William, who, together with his wife Dame Juetta de Arches, founded the Priory of Nun Monkton. William and Juetta had two daughters: Juetta who became effectively his heir and Matilda (Maud), who became Prioress of Monkton. Juetta married first Adam de Brus of Skelton (d.1145), a great-uncle of Robert the Bruce of Scotland; secondly, Roger de Flammaville (d.1169), whose name is perpetuated in the village and headland of Flamborough. Juetta died c.1206 having outlived both husbands. The later part of her life was notable for her pious works. Her inheritance enabled her to endow several religious houses and a chapel in St Mary's Abbey, York - a work carried on by her immediate descendants in the line of Peter de Brus I. The family was closely related by marriage with many powerful northern Norman families, viz. Mowbray, Percy, etc.

Not much work has been done so far on the social impact of the early religious houses, (although we know something of the disastrous effect of the dissolution by Henry VIII). But it requires little imagination to conclude that, in pursuance of their Christian mission, they may well have given shelter, food and some education to the poor, and may possibly have adopted or found homes for the many foundlings brought to their doors. It would be natural for the recipients of such charity to take the name of their benefactor. Some may have been taught trades or skills, to become the first "freed men". Hence, in the northern counties particularly, we find the beginnings of families with names adapted to ...son: firstly the Latin from filius/filia de... and later, when the Saxon genitive took over "...son", such as "Harry's son", "Richard's son", "John's son", "Thomas's son", etc. So, some poor orphan may have been glad to accept the name of Juetta as his patroness.

This is so far only a theory but, however the Juetson families may have got started, we know:

1. All "sons of Juetta" traced in ancient rolls and charters are found in Northern England, mostly in Yorkshire and in areas where Juetta de Arches or her immediate descendants would have had some

influence. One in particular, dated after 1241 and appearing to refer to Walton Park, in the vicinity of Thorpe Arch, describes "Thomas son of Jowet" as a "free man" and bears an endorsement listing the heirs of Peter de Brus (Yorkshire Archaeological Society Record Series, Vol.XIII - Yorkshire Inquisitions).

2. A series of deeds relating to property of the Le Playce family is witnessed inter alia by Thomas, son of Juet (Jouet), variously of Gristhorpe and Esthorpe from 1327 to 1332 but thereafter identifiably the same man signs as Thomas Jouettson. The series ends in 1370, Thomas witnessing until April 1343. There is a slight problem about the distance between Gristhorpe and Esthorpe (now Londesborough), but it was not unusual for separate parcels of land in the same county to be occupied by one tenant. All the property subject to this series of deeds was in the area of Gristhorpe and Bridlington (Yorkshire Archaeological Society Record Series, Vol.CXX - Yorkshire Deeds). It is perhaps not inappropriate that a road north of Bridlington, running towards Flamborough, should be named Jewison Lane in memory of an eighteenth century Jewison who farmed in that area and is buried in nearby Bampton churchyard.

3. In the 1500s a Jewitson presence in the East Riding is confirmed by Fines (property transfers), wills and reports of ecclesiastical courts and visitations. Surviving parish registers of the time reveal Jewitsons at York (St Crux), Water and Seamer.

4. Some early Jewetsons seem to have had a close connection with the Church. In 1372 a deed mentions Stephen Yueson, clerk and Christiana, his wife, of "Hendemanby" (Hunmanby). In 1529 John Jewetson is mentioned in the Will of John Swift, nephew of the Prior of Charterhouse, Hull. In 1526 William Jewetson was appointed Cantarist at Everingham, subsequently becoming Vicar of Market Weighton. Henry Jewetson was admitted to membership of the Guild of Corpus Christi, York, in 1533. This was probably the same Henry who was Vicar of Market Weighton, 1558-1577.

The only exception to an East Riding origin of Jewetson is to be found in the parishes of Stickford, Sibsey and Stickney in Lincolnshire, where a family is recorded from at least 1532 to 1639. There was a marriage in 1532 between John Kyme of Stockford (d.1550/1) and Beatrix Jewitson, daughter of William Jewiston (d.1532). Nothing is known so far of any connection between this Kyme family and that of Newton Kyme, near York. (Two Kyme brothers married daughters of Robert, son of Fulk, cousin of Juetta de Arches).

Contributor's address: 151 Vale Road, Worcester Park,
..... Surrey, KT4 7ED.

DORRELL FAMILIES

On Sunday, 16 July 1978, a gathering of Dorrell Families was held at Ashton-under-Hill, near Evesham, Worcestershire. This was a very interesting occasion and it has been suggested that a similar informal meeting be held in the Spring or Summer of 1982, but extended to include anyone with the name, or closely connected. A gathering of Dorrell families is proposed at Rock, in Worcestershire, where forebears of many Dorrell families were located for several generations. Those interested are invited to write (enclosing s.a.e.) to E. Henry Dorrell, "Koala", 2 Ainslie Close, Hereford (Tel: 66942), stating where they suggest the gathering should be held.

.....

ONE - NAME JOURNALS

GARLANDHAYES: Report No.1, Spring 1981. Editor: Mrs Nancy G. Furlong, 53 Spearpoint Gardens, Newbury Park, Ilford, Essex, IG2 7SZ. Qly. 20pp. duplicated typescript, A5, + 1 photo and map (on cover). Twice a year.

This is the first issue of a journal dealing with the history of the Garland families of St Gregory and surrounding parishes in Somerset and with the families allied to them by marriage. 'hayes' was added to the name for the title, from O.E. (ge)haeg, meaning 'enclosure' or 'forest fenced off for hunting'. Garlandhayes seemed an appropriate title for the Reports as the Editor and publisher has been hunting for details of Garlands in the veritable forest of information that is available and enclosing the fruits of her labours in this and (she hopes) further Reports.

It was a pleasure to peruse this well produced journal, printed by Mrs Furlong by herself on a Gestetner. She does not give a subscription fee nor quote an ISSN (International Standard Serial Number). Details of how to obtain this free were given in the Guild Newsletter, vol.1, no.5, Jan 1981, page 59, in the last of the series of five articles entitled RUNNING A FAMILY HISTORY BULLETIN ON A SHOESTRING, written by your Editor.

It was encouraging to be able to report in the last issue of this Journal the efforts of Captain Pulvertaft to print his own journal Pulvertaft Papers and now we have Mrs Nancy Furlong treading the same path trod by your Editor in producing The Higginbottom Family Bulletin by his own efforts on a duplicator. We wish Mrs Furlong every success in her new venture. Mrs Furlong tells me that Garlandyses: Report No.2 is due this Spring.

DELICHON URBICA (THE HOUSE MARTIN): the Journal of the Family History Society of Martin, Vol.1, No.9, January 1982. Quarterly. Editor: L.W.Martin Nex. A4, photo offset-litho, 16pp. A well produced issue of an established one-name journal (Mr Nex unfortunately does not give an address for prospective subscribers to write to, nor a subscription fee). If I may make a suggestion, it would be better to leave a bigger margin, so that when one comes to binding the journal, no text will be lost when the binder makes his inevitable trimming of the pages. I see that the Martins are hoping to hold a gathering at Athelhampton in 1983. This is a good number full of interesting items that would gain from the addition of article headings.

SANT NEWSLETTER, No.27, February 1982. Quarterly. Editor: George W. Brown, 2 Rusland Crescent, Ulverston, Cumbria, LA12 9LT. 8pp. A5, photo offset-litho (typescript reduced 50%). Subscription: £2 per annum, £3 overseas. This is the first issue in its new format. The journal now includes the variations SAINT and SAUNT, and possibly SAINTY.

The present reviewer finds a 50% reduction rather trying to the eyes and Mr Brown might care to consider an 85% reduction, as in this present Journal. It means ordinary typescript is only reduced by a factor of .85 instead of being halved. I would also recommend this size to Mr David Rose, Editor and publisher of the well-established ROSE TREE. Quite a number of family historians and genealogists are elderly people and editors of journals might spare a thought for them. I suspect that Mr Brown is still quite young, like my good friend David Rose.

UREN THERE: the journal of the Uren Family History Society. Editor: C.L.Barrett, 15 Limes Road, Folkestone, Kent, who is also co-ordinator of research and librarian to the Society. 8pp. with stiff coloured cover, letterpress by Viking Press, 12 Plain Road, Folkestone. Quarterly, A5. No.1, Feb. 1982.

The superiority of letterpress printing over any other form of publication is emphasized by this new one-name journal. Nevertheless it is a pity that the first issue should be marred by so many misprints, corrected by hand. I know from experience that it is extremely difficult for the editor of a publication to be his own proof-reader, as he is so familiar with the text that he tends to read what he knows should be there. But a good effort, Chris!

THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES was formed in 1979 for the exchange of ideas and co-operative liaison between the growing number of family historians who concentrate their research on all references to a single surname. In the majority of cases this activity is carried on by individuals working alone rather than as part of a society and this tends to prevent the further exploitation of their interests through membership of the Federation of Family History Societies, which is comprised of member societies, not individual researchers.

The aims and objectives of the Guild of One-Name Studies are:

- (a) To bring together those individuals and groups of people who are already engaged in the collection of family data relative to all references, branches and occurrences of a single surname.
- (b) By production of a journal or newsletter and by periodic meetings, to exchange information on sources and research techniques helpful to 'one-name' activity.
- (c) To maintain and publish a Register of the surnames being researched and through close association with the Federation of Family History Societies to secure the widest possible awareness of one-name research.
- (d) To encourage and ensure by a written undertaking that members of the Guild will deal with all reply-paid enquiries relative to their registered surname.

Membership of the Guild is open to individuals who have a declared interest in the genealogical study of a particular surname for which the collection of data covering all occurrences of that name has progressed to a stage where guidance and advice can and will be given to interested enquirers.

Annual subscription, payable on 1st January, is £4.00. There is also an initial Registration fee of £2.00.

Members of the Guild receive four issues of The Journal of One-Name Studies (Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter) and two issues of the Federation Family History News and Digest (Spring and Autumn).

Publications

Forming a One-Name Group, by Derek A. Palgrave. 2nd ed. Federation of Family History Societies, 1981. 16pp. A5, paperback. £0.55.

Register of One-Name Studies. Guild of One-Name Studies, 2nd ed. 1980. plus supplement. 29pp. £0.55.