

Moving Joslin
Farmhouse
From Prince William to
Kings Landing.
Plus, History of Family
and House.

Compiled from Kings Landing website <https://kingslanding.nb.ca/>



Figure 1 Joslin House circa 1892



Figure 2 Joslin House circa 1892



Figure 3 Joslin House 1966



Figure 4 Joslin House circa 1960



Figure 5 Joslin House circa 1960



Figure 6 Moving Joslin House 1969



Figure 7 Moving Draft Barn from Joslin Farm. 1969



Figure 8 Moving Joslin House 1969

KL Research Note Joslin Farmhouse¹

- January 18, 1967, Peter Stokes inspected the present day Joslin house on it's original site in Prince William, he recommended the house be moved complete with carriage shed²
- The front would have originally been facing the river³
- Original owner at time of transfer stated that the carriage shed was from the 1870s⁴
- Last owner Frank Joslin⁵
- Located Prince William, 3 miles upriver⁶
- House and barns purchased from NBEPC by CIC for 200 \$ in 1966⁷
- Moved March 4, 1969 to Kings Landing⁸
- October 1795, Andrew Joslin bought a lot of land in Prince William from Jonathan Odell⁹
- The older part of the Joslin House was built in 1795, the house entrance is where the closet is in the formal dining room, the kitchen was where the parlour is and the formal dining room was originally the drawing room, the slipp bedroom was probably the pantry and the office a bedroom, it had a center chimney and two stories
- In the 1850's, William Cook Joslin added onto the house and changed the entrance to face the road
- Daniel Cook, son of William, married and had a son Frank Joslin who was the last owner of the house¹⁰

¹ Research compiled by Evelyn Fidler September 14, 2020

² Peter Stokes site visit report to CIC January 18, 1967

³ ibid

⁴ Ibid

⁵ File note Darrell Butler 1985

⁶ A Guide to Buildings in Kings Landing Historical Settlement by Darrell Butler, Research Historian April 1, 1980

⁷ Receipt from NBEPC to CIC, Dec.30, 1966

⁸ list obtained from W. Gallagher May 28, 1969

⁹ Darrell Butler, "Kings Landing Work Station Manual The Joslin Farm" no date

¹⁰ Ibid

KL Research Note Joslin House Room Designation Pre 1860¹

- The Joslin House has been built in two stages, the first was in the mid 1790's
- Originally it had two stories with center chimney
- Front door was on the river side located where the large closet in the formal dining room is now
- Facing the river, to the right of the front door was the kitchen with the drawing room to the left of the door
- The current slip room was possibly the pantry
- The current office was probably a bedroom
- Upstairs rooms were used as bedrooms and a weaving loft
- In the 1850's, William Cook Joslin shifted the front door to the side facing the road as more people were travelling by road
- Before 1860, Joslin added the family dining room, small bedroom, kitchen and pantry and the upstairs weaving loft²
- An early report by Peter John Stokes believes that the stairs going to the attic were original to the 1790's
- Stokes also claims that the Master Bedroom and the boys room facing the river had fireplaces in the original construction³

¹ Information Compiled by Evelyn Fidler August 9, 2016

² Darrell Butler, Joslin Workstation Manual

³ Peter John Stokes letter dated January 30, 1967 regarding Preparation and Moving of Buildings

KL Research note Joslin family¹

- **First Generation**

- Andrew Joslin (1757-1837), son of John Joslin and Joanna Andrews, born in Rhode Island and served as a Sergeant with the Loyal New Englanders
- Andrew sailed to New Brunswick, early in 1783, on the ship "Union", he first obtained land on Musquash Island, then Waterborough, moving to York County in 1786
- John married Priscilla Cook Slocum (?)(1764-1845) in 1783
- Before his death, Andrew owned over 1832 acres of land (one lot was sold to him by Jonathan O'Dell in 1795 when he left Prince William), he farmed and operated a sawmill and later a grist mill and carding mill, ²
- Andrew and Priscilla had six children Samuel(1789-), William Cook (1795-1880), Joanna (1788-1830), Bathsheba (1785-), Priscilla Thankful Joslin Bradbury (1800-1833)and Mary (1805-)
- Samuel became embroiled in a lawsuit and left the province for Ontario
- June 15, 2018 Charles Bradbury shared family history that substantiates that Andrew Joslin (1757-1837) and Priscilla Cook (1764-1845) had a fourth daughter Priscilla Bradbury born 1800³ and died May 22, 1833⁴. On February 9, 1829 she married Jabez Bradbury⁵. They had first George William Bradbury born 1830 and David Joslin Bradbury born May 4, 1833.⁶
- Priscilla T Bradbury (May 22, 1833 age 33) was buried beside Jabez (May 8, 1858 age 68 6 months)⁷ and Priscilla Joslin, her mother (June 22, 1845 age 81)⁸
- Census records prove that Jabez and his two children moved to Hodgdon Maine to live beside his cousin Christopher C Bradbury and his wife Mary Joslin (sister of Priscilla)⁹ In 1850, Jabez and his two sons were living with Christopher and Mary¹⁰

¹ Information compiled by Evelyn Fidler December

² Paul Dayton Kilburn, "Andrew Joslin: his French, English and American Roots." Generations, summer 1998, 29-36.

³ Tombstone Hodgdon Cemetery Priscilla Bradbury died May 22, 1833 age 33

⁴ Ibid

⁵ Ancestry.com. Acadia, Canada, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1757-1946 Marriage Record of Jabez Bradbury and Priscilla Joslin

⁶ Diary of David Bradbury of Hodgdon Maine from 1857 to 1883

⁷ Tombstone Ibid

⁸ Ibid

⁹ 1840 census of Hodgdon, Aroostook County, Maine and Last Will and Testament of Andrew Joslin December 26, 1836

¹⁰ 1850 census of Hodgdon, Aroostook County, Maine

- Andrew Joslin willed property to daughter Mary Bradbury and his grandsons George and David Bradbury which is substantial proof of the family connection.¹¹
- Joanna married Simon Hammond, son of Archaelous Hammond, in 1803, the same day Bathsheba married Lothrop Hammond (1765-1848), his brother, Joanna was only 15 or 16 years old¹²
- Lothrop became an ordained minister in 1811, moving to Tobique to preach in 1836
- Lothrop and Bathsheba's second child, Jerusha (1806-1845), married Richard Holyoke, she was his second wife¹³
- Andrew joined the Baptist church in 1802, two years after it formed, he held prominent positions such as treasurer and clerk until a year before his death¹⁴
- Archelaus Hammond was converted under the preaching of Henry Alline and preached in the Waterborough area, Andrew was converted under the preaching of James Manning¹⁵
- **Second Generation**
- William Cook Joslin was called Captain due to his serving commissions in the York County Battalion
- in 1821, he was awarded Lieutenant of the second Battalion of the York County militia,¹⁶ in 1829 he held the rank of Captain of the third Battalion¹⁷
- His son Daniel served as Lieutenant in the second battalion York County Militia in 1865¹⁸
- William Cook married Hannah Courser (1796-1860)¹⁹, they had 5 children, Thankful (1821-1864) who married George Wheeler (1819-1880) and moved to Florenceville, Daniel Cook (1828-1906), Simon (1835-1878), Olive Ann (1825-), Priscilla (1839-) and John A (1819-)²⁰
- Priscilla married Thomas Saunders in 1865²¹ and they had at least one son, Frank and one daughter Bertha, when Frank was two, Thomas abandoned the family and left the area, Priscilla moved back to the family farm²² by 1881 and was listed as a female farmer²³

¹¹ Last Will and Testament of Andrew Joslin December 26, 1836

¹² Kilburn ibid

¹³ Family information from Fred Everett

¹⁴ Kilburn, Ibid

¹⁵ Darrell Butler, Research Note: Joslin Farm, 2007

¹⁶ Commission awarded to William Cook Joslin, 1821

¹⁷ Commission awarded to William Cook Joslin, 1833

¹⁸ Commission awarded to Daniel Cook Joslin, 1865

¹⁹ Evelyn Fidler, Character Hannah Courser Joslin

²⁰ Ancestral chart provided by Carlene A Dick February 11, 1997

²¹ September 29, 1864, New Brunswick Reporter and Fredericton Advertiser

²² Darrell Butler: Research Note The Joslin Family 2004

²³ Census of Canada, 1881, York County, Prince William

- In 1871, William was appointed a Justice of the Peace²⁴
- John A married Lucy A Smith (1828-1892) they adopted Addie (Ida)R Blyther (1870-1887), Addie was living with widow Snodgrass in 1881²⁵
- In 1822, William Cook was involved in the arrest of Peter Pennard for the murder of John McGeorge²⁶
- According to the 1861 census, the family was well established, Priscilla had just passed away, the farm was able to employ three labourers Enoch Bishop, Adelaide Hindley, and William McCulyer who was black, the farm was valued at 6000 dollars, they had sheep, cattle, a horse, produced 600 pounds of butter, 200 of cheese, 75 of wool and 152 dollars' worth of cloth and other home manufacture²⁷
- Daniel (called Cook) and Simon together ran the farm and mills, the sawmill was now using a new circular saw
- Simon was in delicate health but loved horses and racing them around Prince William and in Fredericton, his favourite was named Black Hank, Simon never married and Cook married late²⁸
- In 1871, the family was still prospering, only the male members were still living on the farm and Enoch Bishop still served as a hand, Joseph Sander also worked as a labourer, they owned reapers, mowers, cultivators, fanning mills, they raised apples and owned five horses, they raised bees and produced over 500 pounds of butter, 30 of cheese, 102 of wool and 47 yards of cloth, keeping in mind that the household was entirely male²⁹
- William Cook Joslin took the prize for best straw bonnet at the York County Central Show, held in Fredericton, in 1850, since women entered items in the name of male relatives, the bonnet was made by one of the Joslin ladies³⁰
- Olive married a Thomas Watson from Woodstock
- **Third Generation**
- Daniel Cook Joslin married Amanda Fraser (1863-1920) in 1889, she was 26 and Cook was 61, they had Frank Fraser (1896-1976), George Cook Joslin (1890-1946), and Annie Joslin (1892-)
- Frank Fraser married Blanche Idella Hood (1897-1976), from Northumberland, in 1919, George married Alice Gertrude Earle (1897-1992) from Queensbury in 1916, Annie married Edward Furrow (1888-) of Canterbury in 1914

²⁴Butler Ibid

²⁵ Census of Canada, 1881, York County, Prince William

²⁶ KL Research note the murder of John McGeorge 1822

²⁷ Census of Canada, 1861, Prince William, William Joslin

²⁸ "Extracts from A History of Prince William" E.R.Ingraham

²⁹ Census of Canada, 1871, William Joslin

³⁰ November 29, 1850 NB Reporter

- At the time of his marriage, George had joined the Church of England as had his wife, they moved to Bear Island³¹
- Olive and Thomas Watson had a son, Cook J who died at the age of 24 in 1886³²and a daughter Elizabeth, in 1861 they had a farm labourer, Lewis Pinkham, a Universalist from the United States and Ellen a domestic who was Roman Catholic, Thomas was a Methodist but Olive remained Baptist and raised the children Baptist³³
- By 1871, Olive was teaching school³⁴and by 1891 they were living with their daughter Elizabeth and her husband Rigby Shaw³⁵
- The saw mill was sold around 1902 and demolished, the grist mill and carding mill were gone by 1902³⁶
- Frank Joslin was the last owner of the Joslin house, before it was moved to Kings Landing, which had remained in the family since it was built

³¹ Darrell Butler, Research Note: Joslin Farm, 2007

³² March 13, 1886, Carleton Sentinel

³³ Census of Canada, 1861, Woodstock, Carleton County

³⁴ Census of Canada, 1871, Woodstock, Carleton County

³⁵ Census of Canada, 1891, Lower Northampton, Carleton County

³⁶ "Interview with Frank Joslin 9 November 1966"

Research Note: Joslin Farm

Source: Kings Landing Research Files

Frank Joslin was the last owner of the house known as the Joslin Farm House restored at Kings Landing.

Frank Fraser Joslin was born on May 15, 1896 and married Blanche Hood on February 26, 1919. His brother was George Cook Joslin (b. August 1, 1890) who married Alice Gertrude Earle on March 22, 1916. George Cook Joslin moved to Bear Island when he married "Gertie." Frank died in 1976 and Blanche died the same year.

Irvine Earle Joslin (1920-1971) was the son of Frank and Blanche Joslin. He was raised in the Joslin Farm House. He married Laura Agnes Rosborough on August 3, 1949. Before the building of the Mactaquac Dam he moved to Sunset Drive in Fredericton north to live and drove a fuel truck. He died in 1971.

Frank and George were the children of Daniel Cook Joslin (d. 1906) and Amanda Fraser, daughter of George Fraser of Prince William, and a Toppin from Miramichi. Daniel and Amanda married on January 8, 1889.

Daniel Cook Joslin was the son of William Cook Joslin and Hannah Courser, who married on October 7, 1818. Hannah had been born in Prince William on March 25, 1796. She was probably the daughter of John and Mary Courser, John was a New York Loyalist who had been an engineer, and who had received land in Prince William. On October 5, 1819 their son John Andrew was born; on December 21, 1821, Thankful Slocum was born; October 12, 1825, Olive Ann was born; July 6, 1828 Daniel Cook was born; August 1, 1832 Simon Hammond was born; and March 1, 1839 Priscilla was born.

William Cook Joslin was a well-respected member of the community before his father had passed away. On June 25, 1821, he was appointed a Lieutenant in the Second Battalion York County militia. He served in this capacity until he was appointed a Captain on February 3, 1829 of the Third County York County militia. He continued to serve as a militia captain of either the Third or the Second Battalions for the next thirty-six years. He was often referred to as Captain Joslin.

By 1860, William Cook Joslin would have been 66 years old. John Andrew Joslin would have started his own farm near his father's farm. Thankful married on June 18, 1856 and Olive on November 26, 1856. This would leave Hannah, Daniel Cook, Simon, and Priscilla living in the farm house. Hannah fell into ill health sometime during 1860 and died on December 8, 1860. She would have been buried on the family burial plot near Andrew. To help Priscilla and Hannah with the household chores as well as processing the large quantity of wool and cloth, William had taken in Adelaide Hindley as a servant. Enoch Bishop was a young boy who helped around the farm and William McCulyer was a black labourer who helped around the farm or mill.

During the next decade, Priscilla would marry Thomas Saunders and have a daughter Bertha and a son, Frank. When Frank was two years old, Thomas Saunders abandoned the family and left the area. Priscilla moved back to her father's home for a few years and then moved back to her former home. On May 16, 1864 William's oldest daughter Thankful died.

Daniel Cook Joslin followed his father in the militia. On October 3, 1865 he was appointed a Lieutenant in the Second Battalion York County militia and on August 29, 1866 he was appointed a Captain in his father's place.

During the same time, Daniel Cook Joslin took over running the farm, and with Simon's help, the sawmill. Enoch Bishop continued to live on the farm. William McCulyer moved on and was eventually replaced by Joseph Sander. Simon upgraded the sawmill to a circular saw and made many improvements to the farm. He and his brother were very interested in horses. They did away with the oxen and used horses. He doubled the amount of improved acres from 80 to over 150. He owned two carriages and sleighs and six wagons and sleds, four ploughs and cultivators, 1 mower and reaper, and one fanning mill by the 1871 census. The family still produced butter, cheese and cloth, despite having no women living in the farmhouse.

William Cook Joslin's parents were Andrew Joslin and his wife Priscilla. Andrew Joslin was born in Exeter, Rhode Island, on April 16, 1756. His parents were John Joslin, born in 1734 in West Greenwich, Rhode Island, and Joanna Andrews. As the American Revolution began, Andrew, his father John and brother Rufus, were conscripted into the patriot forces. They refused to serve and were arrested. Their property was confiscated. Andrew escaped and fled to Newport, which the British forces still controlled. In Newport, Andrew Joslin enlisted in the Loyalist regiment The Loyal New Englanders and served as a sergeant. The regiment never mustered more than 82 men and was merged with other regiments in 1779. In Andrew's own words, he "embraced every opportunity to attack and annoy the enemy during the war". Between April 11 and April 16, 1783, Andrew left Eaton's Neck and boarded the ship Union moored in Huntington Bay, to be transported to the St. John River Valley. On board the Union with Andrew was a colleague from Rhode Island and the Loyal New England regiment, Ebenezer Slocum.

On their arrival in Saint John, Andrew Joslin drew a lot at Parrtown and received 15 acres on Musquash Island and 178 acres in Waterborough, near Grand Lake. Ebenezer Slocum settled with his family nearby. Eleazer Slocum received land in Sheffield, but, by 1787, he lived in Kingsclear. On March 7, 1787, Andrew Joslin purchased lot number 36, 550 acres, from John Leonard in Kingsclear for 125 pounds. A year later, in June 1788, Andrew had to petition the government for the return of lot 36 in Kingsclear. It had been escheated, or taken back from him, because he had been unable to develop it. He explained in his petition that "he was prevented by sickness from settling with his family on the Lot" and that "his family would be reduced to extreme distress if he losses that Lot". On October 11, 1792, Andrew petitioned for Lot 35 in Kingsclear and was granted that lot.

By this time Andrew was married. His wife's first name was Priscilla but it is not known for certain what her family name was. Fred Everett has suggested that Priscilla was Eleazer Slocum's daughter. His reasons for thinking this are the long relationship between Eleazer and Andrew, and the names of his children. His family by 1788 included Priscilla his wife, Bathsheba Slocum Joslin, born about 1785, possibly Samuel Joslin born 1786, and Joanna Andrew Joslin born in January 1788. Bathsheba is not a name that appears in the Joslin family but was the name of Eleazer Slocum's mother. Johanna was the name of Andrew 's mother and Joanna was his sister's name. In 1794 his second son William Cook Joslin was born in Kingsclear.

In October 1795, Andrew Joslin and Eleazer Slocum purchased several lots of property in Prince William parish from Jonathan Odell. Both families moved to the Prince William parish. They established a sawmill on their property and cut lumber for local use. In June, 1807, Andrew Joslin purchased all of Eleazer Slocum's property for 400 pounds and owned nearly 1500 acres in the parish.

. In 1803 Andrew's daughters Bathsheba and Joanna married Archelaus Hammond's sons Lathrop and Simon. Archelaus and his family had played a role in the development of the Baptist Church in New Brunswick. Archelaus had heard Henry Alline preach and he was actively preaching with John Lunt in the Waterborough area before coming to Kingsclear. In 1800 a Baptist congregation developed in Prince William. Simon Hammond joined them and Andrew Joslin, after meeting James Manning, joined. In his journal the travelling preacher James Manning would write about his visit to Prince William in 1801 "walked 2 miles to see my frind M'r Johsling[Joslin]" Andrew became a leading member of this congregation, serving as treasurer from 1811 until 1828, clerk from 1822 until 1827, and was recognized as a "Messenger" to other congregations in 1836.

Andrew Joslin was active in the community of Prince William in other ways as well. He served as one of three or four Highway Commissioners from at least 1799 until at least 1808. This would have been a parish appointment from the General Session of the Justices of the Peace. The Commissioners would be responsible to "lay out and regulate Highways, Roads and Streets in the Town or Parish for which they shall be so appointed" and that would also "by the first day of May in each and every year, make out a list of the inhabitants in such Town or Parish, with the number of days work to be performed by each, ... direct the said Surveyors at what places the work shall be done; which work shall be done by such inhabitants under the direction of such Surveyors". The family's condition and Andrew's firm religious believes, are clearly seen in his will which was written on December 26, 1836 and probated after his death on December 6, 1837.

By the time the American Revolution broke out in Colonial America, there had been six generations of Joslins in America. Thomas Joslin had emigrated from Suffolk, England, with his wife, a maid and five of his seven children in 1635. They landed at Boston and established a farm near Sudbury on the Musketsquid River. Thomas' grandson, also named Thomas, was a blacksmith took his family to Rhode Island where he established a farm. His grandson John was born in 1734 in West Greenwich, Rhode Island. He married Joanna Andrews and took his family to Exeter, Rhode Island. John and Joanna had a family of five boys and two girls.

Darrell Butler,
Manager, Heritage Resources
Kings Landing Corporation
February 22, 2007

William Cook Joslin¹

(1795-1880)

William Cook Joslin was born in 1795, the second son and second oldest of Andrew and Priscilla Joslin, both of whom were Loyalists.² His father Andrew had started the farm in Prince William sometime shortly after 1795. In 1802, he joined the local Baptist church.³

William Cook Joslin was called "Captain" due to his serving commissions in the York County Battalion. In 1821, he was awarded Lieutenant of the second Battalion of the York County militia,⁴ in 1829 he held the rank of Captain of the third Battalion⁵. One of the most notable events in Williams life was in 1822. William Cook was involved in the arrest of Peter Pennard for the murder of John McGeorge.⁶ William Cook Joslin took the prize for best straw bonnet at the York County Central Show, held in Fredericton, in 1850, since women entered items in the name of male relatives, the bonnet was made by one of the Joslin ladies⁷. In 1871, William was appointed a Justice of the Peace.⁸

William Cook married Hannah Courser (1796-1860) in 1819, they had 5 children, Thankful (1821-1864) who married George Wheeler (1819-1880) and moved to Florenceville, Daniel Cook (1828-1906), Simon (1835-1878), Olive Ann (1825-), Priscilla (1839-) and John A (1819-)⁹.

In 1861, William's farm was worth over 6000 dollars. There were three male hands and two females. He had only one horse, 8 milk cows, two oxen, 27 sheep and two swine. This indicates he still used oxen to work the farm.¹⁰

In 1880, William died and was buried in the Prince William Cemetery along side his wife Hannah and daughter Thankful Wheeler.¹¹

¹ Information compiled by Evelyn Fidler January 26, 2019

² Paul Dayton Kilburn, "Andrew Joslin: his French, English and American Roots." Generations, summer 1998, 29-36.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Commission awarded to William Cook Joslin, 1821

⁵ Commission awarded to William Cook Joslin, 1833

⁶ KL Research note the murder of John McGeorge 1822

⁷ November 29, 1850 NB Reporter

⁸ Darrell Butler: Research Note The Joslin Family 2004

⁹ Ancestral chart provided by Carlene A Dick February 11, 1997

¹⁰ Census of Canada, 1861, William Joslin, Prince William, York.

¹¹ PANB New Brunswick Cemeteries

Hannah Courser Joslin
(March 25,1796-December 8, 1860)¹

Hannah was born in Prince William March 25, 1796 probably the daughter of John and Mary Courser. John was a New York Loyalist who had been an engineer and who had received land in Prince William.²She was the eighth of 11 children.³

Hannah married William Cook Joslin on October 5, 1819.⁴ they had 5 children, Thankful (1821-1864) who married George Wheeler (1819-1880) and moved to Florenceville, Daniel Cook (1828-1906), Simon (1835-1878), Olive Ann (1825-), Priscilla (1839-) and John A (1819-)⁵.

On December 8, 1860, Hannah became sick and passed away.⁶ She was buried in the Prince William Cemetery.⁷

¹ Information compiled by Evelyn Fidler January 26, 2019

² Darrell Butler, Joslin Workstation Manual

³ John Courser 1765-1847, <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Courser-1> (accessed January 26, 2019)

⁴ Darrell Butler, Ibid.

⁵ Ancestral chart provided by Carlene A Dick February 11, 1997

⁶ Darrell Butler, Ibid.

⁷ PANB, Records of New Brunswick Cemeteries

Daniel Cook Joslin
(1828-March 11, 1906)¹

Daniel, known as Cook, Joslin was born in 1828 to William Cook Joslin and Hannah Courser. He was the fourth oldest of six children.²

Besides the farm, Cook Joslin was also actively running the families sawmill which had been fitted with a modern circular saw.³

Cook married late. Daniel Cook Joslin married Amanda Fraser (1863-1920) in 1889, she was 26 and Cook was 61, they had Frank Fraser (1896-1976), George Cook Joslin (1890-1946), and Annie Joslin (1892-).⁴ We have a charcoal drawing of Cook and Amanda Joslin in the Kings Landing Collection.

March 11, 1906 Cook Joslin died of "la grippe".⁵

¹ Information compiled by Evelyn Fidler January 26, 2019

² Darrell Butler, Joslin Workstation Manual

³ E.R. Ingraham, "Extracts from a History of Prince William"

⁴ Darrell Butler, Research Note: Joslin Farm, 2007

⁵ PANB death records, Daniel C Joslin

Joslin Parlour

M98.17.68 Mrs. Amanda Joslin wife of Daniel Cook Joslin



M98.17.67 Mr. Daniel Cook Joslin



Both are charcoal developed photographs

Charcoal developed photographs-“.....The portrait is of a style quite commonly produced in the late 19th and early 20th Century. I believe it was originally a photographic portrait, almost certainly with a camera which used glass plate negatives (probably 4" x 6"), but then enlarged roughly by a factor of four to produce the printOne of the side effects of such enlargements from smaller negatives is that any blemishes or imperfections in the original, including a lack of contrast between light and dark shades, would be enlarged and/or enhanced in appearance. As a result, such enlargements were often retouched or embellished in a variety of ways. In some cases the customer might even have requested, for example, a special colouring of the portrait, whatever the quality of the black & white or sepia version.

These effects were achieved using pencil, **charcoal**, pastels, water colours or oil paints, and I've discussed a number of examples of retouched or otherwise modified portraits...”<http://photo-sleuth.blogspot.ca/2013/02/portraits-in-sepia-and-charcoal.html>

Simon H. Joslin
(1835-July 10,1878)¹

Simon Joslin was the fifth of six children of William Cook Joslin and Hannah Courser. Simon was in delicate health but loved horses and racing them around Prince William and in Fredericton, his favourite was a grey stallion named Black Hank, Simon never married.²

Simon died July 10, 1878.³

¹ Information compiled by Evelyn Fidler January 26, 2019

² "Extracts from A History of Prince William" E.R.Ingraham

³"Saint John Daily Telegraph", July 29, 1878

Priscilla Joslin Saunders

(1839-)¹

Priscilla was the youngest daughter of William Cook Joslin and Hannah Courser.² She was probably named after her aunt Priscilla Joslin Bradbury, daughter of Andrew Joslin. Priscilla married Thomas Saunders in 1865³ and they had at least one son, Frank and one daughter Bertha. When Frank was two, Thomas abandoned the family and left the area. Priscilla moved back to the family farm⁴ by 1881 and was listed as a female farmer.⁵

¹ Information compiled by Evelyn Fidler January 26, 2019

² Ancestral chart provided by Carlene A Dick February 11, 1997

³ September 29, 1864, New Brunswick Reporter and Fredericton Advertiser

⁴ Darrell Butler: Research Note The Joslin Family 2004

⁵ Census of Canada, 1881, York County, Prince William

Adelaide Henley

(1841?-?)¹

Adelaide Henley appears on the 1861 census of Canada as a servant in the household of William Joslin. Previous transcriptions of the census recorded her name as “Hindley” but an actual look at the microfiche sees that it is probably “Henley” which is a more common New Brunswick name.² It is there that she seems to disappear from history. She was a live in servant like many young women her age so we can get a glimpse of her life by examining what a young girl experienced working for a farming family in the mid 1800’s.

Children taking off the farm work was important to a family’s economic wellbeing. It was common for young women, who were not needed on the family farm, to go out to work for other families.³ There was a distinction made between women hired as domestic servants to clean the house, nurse and cook and those hired to help out on the farm as farm servants. In most small farms, the female servant mixed her time between the household and the farm. She was expected to milk cows, make butter and cheese, tend to livestock, tend to gardens, preserve the winters food and carry out household chores. She was also expected to help out in the fields at the height of the harvesting.⁴

So, what is Adelaide’s story? She is a bit older than many young women working on farms. Considering that this is an all-male household except for Priscilla and Hannah, the Joslin’s probably preferred someone older. There were no babies to tend or nursing to do. Adelaide stayed over as she was listed in the census but she may not have stayed throughout the whole year. By the 1871 census, she has moved on after Hannah has died, Priscilla married and a daughter in law, Amanda has moved into the household.

¹ Information compiled by Evelyn Fidler, May 22, 2019

² Adelaide Henley, Census of Canada, 1861

³ Peter Dickinson, “Family Life: The Child’s Perspective”. Education Staff Training Session, May 7, 2002.

⁴ Nicola Verdon, “Changing Patterns of Female Employment in Rural England, 1790-1890”, Submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy University of Leicester 1999