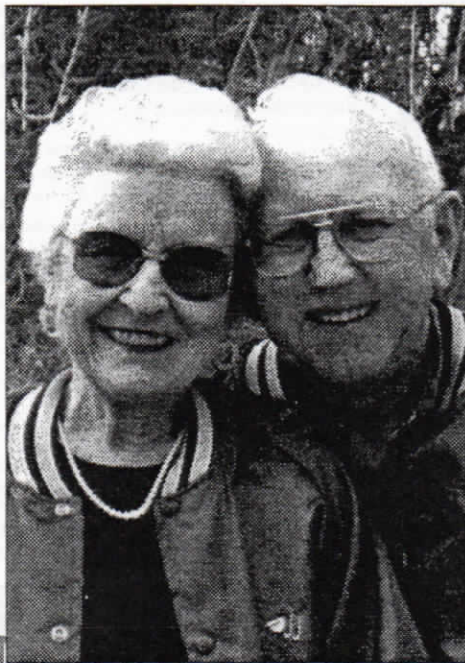


The Society's Visit to Leigh -on-Sea 10 April 1999

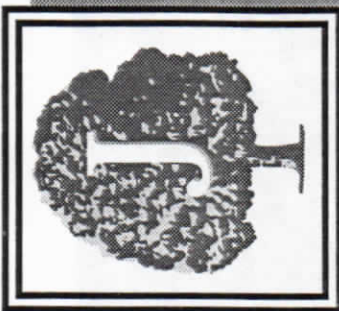


Above: Society members assembled in St. Clements churchyard.
Below: Two newcomers to the Society, Donald and May Joslin from Overland Park, KS, USA.



"The weather forecast was good for Saturday and I started off from home in fine spirits and in what I thought was ample time for the arranged meeting outside St. Clements Church, Leigh Old Town at 10.45 am. I have travelled to Leigh many times to visit our first President, Arthur William Joscelyne (No. 15 D) on occasions, whose Joscelyne ancestors have been prominent residents of Leigh, back to the marriage and arrival in 1780 of John Joscelyn and Mary Woodwards and have established links with other members of our society."

Our Editor Bill continues the story inside...



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THE SOCIETY VISIT TO LEIGH-ON-SEA Cont.

10 April 1999

Welcome everybody to issue No 16 of the Josselin Journal, it is hard to believe that we have been producing this magazine since 1991, indeed, the time has seemed to race by.

In those early days the magazine – which didn't even have a proper name at that time! – was produced on a small PC by Peter Josling, Member No 1, and pictures were very difficult to reproduce, however with the development of new technology we have really come a long way and have seen a number of changes, needless to say, many aspects of the production have become very streamlined.

One area though still presents a problem, typing, it helps a great deal if articles for publication are supplied on a floppy disk or Zip disk formatted either for PC or Apple in Microsoft Word, if there is anybody who can assist our Editor Bill Joscelyne, member No 2 in typing from handwritten or hard copy onto P.C. computer, he would very much like to hear from you.

Once again we have a variety of items for your enjoyment and interest, some of which may help in your family history research such as the concluding part of the Roots of the Loyalists, kindly sent to us by Paul Dayton Kilburn, Member No 105, you will find this on page 8. Joan Bongilli Member No 51 begins an interesting account of her wartime experience in the Women's Land Army on page 3.

Dr Averil Snodgrass continues her fascinating article which began in issue 15 detailing her investigations into the Joscelyne family and poses a few questions, let's hope someone can help her with any information.

Simon Joslin Member No 5 continues his personal profile on page 6 and we report on a successful and very enjoyable gathering by the society last spring, so read on and enjoy this our 16th issue.

I have never had a time schedule for the journey before. On previous visits I have parked my car, free of charge, in a large car park behind Leigh Railway Station (not the station car park), and enjoyed the walk along the sea wall, past the boat yard and cockle sheds and into the Old Town.

This morning I parked as usual and headed into a cold wind and overcast sky as I walked along the sea wall and soon realised I had not allowed myself sufficient time, but by increasing my pace, and climbing the steep hill to the church at a speed not compatible with my age I was very warm when I arrived ten minutes late, but in time to join the 22 other members when they entered the church. We were pleased to welcome two new members, Donald and May Joslin from Overland Park, KS, USA.

Inside the church we were introduced to a Church Warden who proceeded to give us a very informative guide around St Clements leaving 'no stone unturned', or at least no carpet covering monumental brasses in the floor unturned. Many of the covered floor brasses had been cleaned, and while they were removed, the renovators had produced identical replicas which were mounted on wood panels for the benefit of visitors. Part of the inside plaster lining had been

removed from the roof exposing the original rafters which were similar to the upturned hull of a boat we were told.

After thanking our guide we ventured out into the graveyard and I noticed I was not the only one unprepared for the change in the weather, as our Chairman, Brenda Joscelyne (No 95) endeavoured to adjust a Society Scarf to cover an open necked blouse she was wearing. We assembled around a vault while Brenda pointed out the names of Joscelynes inscribed on all four sides and across the top, and further graves which she had obviously researched thoroughly.

A group photograph was taken by our professional Photographer, Peter Joslin (No. 29) before moving off down Leigh Hill towards the sea front. On the way down it started to rain but it didn't amount to much. Our attention was drawn to 'The Ship' public house where lunch had been booked for 1.00 pm before we crossed the iron footbridge over the railway and leading to Leigh High Street, pubs and cockle stalls other side. An interesting visit was made by members to the Craft Gallery, where souvenirs etc. were purchased.

We were now ready for lunch and the thought of a hot meal in a warm pub, preceded by a liquid starter made the climb back over the bridge that much easier. On entering the bar, which had been reserved for our use only, we found about six of our group who had beaten us to it and were sampling the drinks of the house. Well, they said they were samples! All meals had been

previously booked and there was little delay before we were 'tucking in' to a three course meal which I thought was very good value for £8.50.

After lunch we climbed back over the iron bridge again for a booked visit to Leigh Heritage Centre to browse around all the old items and photographs connected with Leigh during bygone years. We then went upstairs where chairs had been arranged for us to view a visual slide show with a narrative given by a member of the Leigh Society on Old Leigh generally. We were fortunate to have Mrs Clare Harvey (No 60) in our party, who is Arthur's (No 15) daughter, and had come prepared with a selection of slides collected by her Father on topics of local Joscelyne interest.

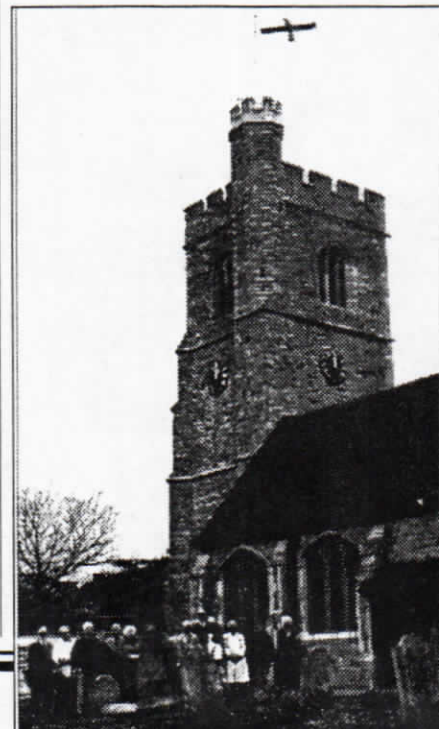
She still had many unshown slides when it was decided to close the meeting at 5.00pm and end our memorable day at Leigh -on-Sea.

We did not have time to visit Joscelynes Beach which is about 15 minutes walk along the front from Leigh.

Thank you to all the organisers who arranged this visit for our enjoyment.

Bill Joscelyne

A detailed A4 sized map of the area is available on request from Bill Joscelyne (No. 2). Some historical information on St. Clements Church and Old Leigh appears on page 11



Left: The traditional Society visit photo.

Below: Don Joslin examines the grave of Robert Joscelyne.

Pictures kindly supplied by Peter Walter Joslin



THREE YEARS OF MY LIFE IN THE WOMEN'S LAND

ARMY 1943-1946 Part I J.E. Bongilli Member No. 51

For those readers too young to remember the Second World War, one has to appreciate that apart from the vital goods, such as canned food, arms, artillery and aircraft that were being shipped as deck cargo from Canada and the United States of America, Britain had to be virtually self sufficient to survive in the face of invasion from Hitler's Nazi Germany which dominated mainland Europe at that time. In order to achieve this the Women's Land Army was formed, and it was literally that! an army of young women aged between 18 - 25 which took over the important jobs of the agricultural workers who had been called up for military service and were fighting overseas.

In 1943 I left a comfortable office job to join this group of young women. Most of my ancestors had been farmers or millers, so farming was in my blood and the opportunity to work on the land sounded attractive. Albeit I was bound by the 'Direction of Labour Act' introduced during the war, therefore in farming I would have to stay until directed otherwise.

I was sent to a dairy farm on the Whitley Park Estate in Surrey, set in idyllic but remote surroundings, a picturesque scene of unsurpassed beauty. There were just two semi-detached cottages, with a small stream running by, situated in a valley skirted by steep heather clad hills with a winding pathway leading up to Hindhead and the stupendous view of the 'Devil's Punch Bowl' the famous beauty spot.

The cottage provided a hostel for six landgirls and the home of the Cowman and his family. The Cowman's wife acted as our warden and cooked our meals. This was an experiment in a small scale training scheme for milkers, who after six weeks at the farm would be sent to other farms for a more permanent job.

On our first morning, getting up at 5.30 was a shock to the system. Blearly eyed we staggered into the dimly lit cowshed - the stench of cow dung pervaded the air. We were confronted with more than 30 messy backsides and swishing filthy tails, not to mention udders caked with dung.

The cowman gave us a demonstration of our first job. After having raked the offensive dung laden straw into the gutter, he set about hosing down each cow with cold water. The freezing blast directed at the hindquarters must have been a shock for they all did a little jig during the process. Next, the udders were washed with



Above: The cottages in the remote Surrey countryside which became my home for three years.

Right: Myself with Shirley.

warm disinfected water, it was known as 'Bag Washing'.

There were only about three cows on which we could practice milking, they needed to be gentle and partially dried out as practising on a heavy milker would rapidly diminish the output. This was a herd of tuberculin tested pedigree Ayrshires - very heavy milkers and all hand milked - although another herd of Guernseys on the estate were milked by machines.

It was soon apparent that each cow was as individual as we humans, despite the myth that in the field they all look alike. The faces, the markings and even the teats were all varied. We soon discovered the difference in personalities. My favourite, Shirley, had beautiful black and white markings and a gentle personality, whereas Bruce was vicious and would kick the bucket or who ever was milking her, so during milking her head was pulled round with a rope attached to the horns in



such a contortion that she would have broken her neck in an attempted kick.

Heifers having calved for the first time were also difficult to milk with their small teats and their habit of dancing about and throwing their hind legs out in all directions.

At the end of the six weeks training period when the girls had to be sent to various farms, the cowman - for good or ill - decided

to keep me on, on a permanent basis, to help with the new intake of trainees and the milking, I was 23 years of age whereas the average age of the other recruits was 18 years, so maybe this was considered an advantage.

FREEZING WINTER MORNINGS, BLISTERED HANDS AND A BAD TEMPERED COWMAN, JOAN CONTINUES HER STORY IN ISSUE 17 OF THE JOSSELYN JOURNAL



SKELETONS

Part 2

By Dr. C. A. Snodgrass M.A., M.D., F.R.C.O.G. Member N0 103

In the first part of this article published in issue 15 of the Josselin Journal I described how The Local Government Board 1871 was set up not only to administer the Poor Law but also to deal with Public Health until 1919 when it was taken over by the Ministry of Health. National Insurance 1911 began the current system of benefits which supervened in 1946.

The following examples of personal unhappiness in the Josselin family illustrate most of these points. They also demonstrate the varying sources which can be explored to provide insights into our ancestors' less than perfect lives. I have excluded items in wills which reveal personal animosities.

POLICE RECORDS.

William John Joscelyne.

My first visit to a Record Office followed the Josselin Society meeting in March 1998 and the first request at Chelmsford was for the records of the Essex Constabulary as my great-great grandfather was recorded as a policeman on his daughter's birth certificate. I was pleased to find him so quickly, on page 14, at Witham, where my great-grandmother Anne Hart Joscelyne was born. He was one of the original recruits on 18.3.1840 His previous children were born in Springfield but he was entered here as William Joscelyne, constable, aged 31 yrs, 5' 9", born in Old Zandford, previously a labourer. This document proved to reveal my first skeleton! He was dismissed on 18.3.1842!! No reason for dismissal is recorded. In the column for 'Conduct' there is a dot on the line only; so no clues there. See Inquests and Coroner's reports on p. 8. ERO Essex Constabulary Papers. 1840 - 1910 J/P 2/1-2.

COMMENT.

In the list of dismissed policemen, many succumbed to drunkenness on duty and insubordination. One was found to 'Commit an abominable act'. Many were 'allowed to resign' presumably to avoid unpleasant proceedings. The

paper published by the Essex Constabulary states that at the inception of the Police in Essex many recruits were taken on who were found unsuitable. It took a year or two for them to settle on a job description and decide on required attributes. Another comment was that beer was the average man's beverage, coffee and tea being too expensive for all but the rich and that now 'duty' was twenty four hours. There was no 48 hour week.

The following Newhooks are included not only to illustrate Police records but that the Joscelynes were not the only unfortunates. They were the brothers of Anne Hart Joscelyne's Husband Charles Newhook, latterly New. No wonder she had a poor view of the Police.

Another relative of mine in Hampshire, William Newhook, was 'called to resign' from the police force after twenty one years service for 'Discharging self from County Hospital, under care of Chief Surgeon to the Constabulary without his consent, and in direct disobedience to the orders of the Chief Constable'. There was no mention of the reason for hospitalisation and he continued a productive life for another 33 years. I wonder if he got a police pension? He had received £2 award for 'apprehending a Brigand' in 1850. (Ref: Police Examination Book, Winchester R. O.). His eldest brother, Eli Newhook, also joined the police on 30.12.1848 but was dismissed on 16.5.1854 for being 'Drunk and Disorderly on Duty'. He subsequently became a Railway employee. (Ref: Police Examination Book, Winchester R. O.)

BASTARDY ORDER.

William Joscelyne.

The Essex R. O. searches a few days later revealed a Bastardy Order of 19.8.1831 against William Joscelyne by a Maria Ketley, single-woman. The document (*below*) is transcribed in its entirety as it illustrates many aspects of the problem.

Essex, to wit, The Order of Sir John Tyrells Baronet and John Crabb, Esquire two off his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, acting in and for the said County.

Whereas it hath been duly made appear unto us, the said Justices, as well upon the Complaint of the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the Parish off Little Waltham in the said County, as upon the Oath of Maria Ketley Single-Woman, that she was delivered of a Male Bastard Child, at the said Parish, on the 21st Day of July last and that the said Bastard Child is now living, and chargeable to the same. And further, that William Joscelyne late of Springfield in the said County Laborer did beget the said Bastard Child on the Body of her the said Maria Ketley And whereas the said William Joscelyne hath appeared before us, in Pursuance of a Summons for the Purpose, but hath not showed any Cause why he should not be adjudges the reputed Father of the said Bastard Child.

We do, therefore, upon the Examination of the Cause and Circumstances of the Premises, hereby adjudge him, the said William Joscelyne to be the reputed Father of the said Bastard Child, and Order, that he do pay to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the said Parish of Little Waltham the Sum of Three pounds one shilling and sixpence for the Charges incident to the Birth of the said Child, and the Maintenance thereof, to the Time of making this our Order, viz:-

	£.	s.	d.
For the Relief of the said Bastard Child, to the Day of the Date hereof	-	-	-
For the reasonable Charges and Expences incident to the Birth	2	-	-
For the reasonable Costs of apprehending and securing the said William Joscelyne		9	6
For the reasonable Costs of obtaining this our Order		12	-
Total	3	1	6

And we do further Order, that the said William Joscelyne shall also pay to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the said Parish of Little Waltham for the Time being, the Sum of Two Shillings Weekly, for and towards the Keeping, Sustention, and Maintenance of the said Bastard Child, for so long Time as the said Bastard Child shall be chargeable to the said Parish. And that the said Maria Ketley shall also, in like manner, pay the Sum of Sixpence Weekly, in case she shall not nurse and take Care of the Child herself. The said several Sums being duly and respectively ascertained on Oath, before us, pursuant to the Statutes in such Case made and provided.

Given under our Hands and Seals, the 119th Day of August in the Year of our Lord, 1831.

Sgd. J. Tyrell.
John Crabb.

ERO D/P 220/15/2

Does any one know who this child was and what his name was. Could he have been (supposedly) born to my great great grandfather? I suppose we shall never know.





SETTLEMENT ORDERS

Thomas Joiceing and Mary his Wife and 'Thomas Elizebath Joseph and Mary their Children' were acknowledged by the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor to be inhabitants legally settled in Panfield Magna. Settlement Certificate. 26.3.1744. ERO D/P 268/13/1

James Joscelyne, labourer, and his family were found to be legally settled in Faulkbourne on 5.6.1727. ERO. No Removal Order was found in this bundle. ERO D/P 39/13/1

REMOVAL ORDERS

Removal Order by Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor. 'George Josling Laborer Sarah his Wife and their child named Eliza about two years lately came to inhabit in the said Parish of Great Leighs, not having gained any legal settlement there, nor produced a Certificate, acknowledging them to be settled elsewhere, and are actually chargeable to the parish of Great Leighs' 'adjudge the Place of the last legal Settlement' to be in the Parish of Feeling in the County of Essex. 8.5.1829. ERO D/P137/13/2.

A Removal Order was made to take Susannah Joslyn back to her husband William Joslyn in Great Leighs from Black Notley. Evidence was taken from William. One wonders what made her leave and what fate became her on her return. 21.7.1815. ERO D/P 137/13/2

Martha Joslen, widow, ventured from Great Baddow to Great Burstead without legal settlement. She was unable to attend the Petty Sessions 'owing to illness and infirmity'. But received a Removal Order. 23.11.1820. ERO D/P 139/13/2

A Removal Order was served on Mary Joslen. She was unable to travel because of sickness and infirmity of body and the Order was suspended ON 23.11.1820. A further Order was made on 28.11.1820 and 'may be executed without danger'. Where was she and who looked after her for a short time? Why did she think she would be better off in the new place? The first page of the document mentioning the places is missing from the bundle. ERO D/P 139/13/2

A Removal Order was served on William Joslin, Ann his wife and William six months to return to Great Coggeshall from Great Leigh 11.1.1826. ERO D/P 137/13/3

Richard Jocelyn, Blacksmith and Singleman was legally settled in Bromfield on 20.10.1714 but entered White Notley. ERO D/P 39/13/1.

A Removal Order was served on Hannah Joslin, singlewoman from Great Burstead to Little Burstead on 1.2.1831 ERO D/P 139/13/2.

A Removal Order was served on Joseph Josling and Martha his wife from Chelmsford to Great Baddow on 28.4.1809. ERO D/P 94/13/2a

APPRENTICES INDENTURE

An Indenture of 25.7.1744 re Mary Gosling 'about 7 yrs of age a poor Child lately left to the Charge of the said Parish', describes her apprenticeship to Robert Barnes of the Hamlet of Moulsham and Parish of Chelmsford to learn 'Housewifry'. The Apprentice was to 'Dwell, and Serve' 'and Obey in all lawful Business and Employment, according to the best of her Power, Ability and Knowledge, and honestly and orderly, shall demean and behave herself' until such time as she 'Come to the Age of One and Twenty Years' In return to be given 'Meat, Drink, Apparel, Washing, Lodging, and all other Necessaries during the said Term'. ERO D/P 94/14/2

On the other hand, the names of Josselin etc appear as Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor and Justices of the Peace. For example:-

Thomas Joslin Signatory to Settlement Certificate of William Manning and wife and family in Wethersfield. 7.4.1735 ERO D/P 268/13/1.

Benjamin Joslin J. P. of Essex. Signature on a Legal Settlement for Jeremiah Dr**th and Margaret his wife in Rain. 17.12.1721. ERO D/P 268/13/2.

John Gosling was a signatory to the Legal Settlement Certificate of Joseph Cracknill and his wife in Braintree. On 3.12.1733. ERO D/P 268/13/1.

And again on 1.1.1734 for John Vailes and Mary his wife. In Braintree.

Also, as taking apprentices from the Poor Law system helped to minimise the cost to the Parish. For example, an indenture of 4.11.1791 about 'Abraham Starling a poor child of the said Parish' was given as 'Apprentice to John Josling of Braintree, Pastry Cook'. ERO D/P 94/14/2.

Without knowing the value of the cost of taking apprentices it is difficult to judge how much the Master stood to gain.

Other papers relevant to the Poor Law relate to the following. These documents were not examined by me.

- Susan Joseline. 1700.
- ERO D/P 30/15
- John Joslin. Rayne. 1800.
- ERO D/P 137/13/1
- Joseph Joslin. Prittlewell. 1805.
- ERO D/P 194/13/4
- William Joslin Leigh Magna. 1826. ERO D/P 361/13/2
- George Josling. Terling. 1829. 137/13/2
- John Josling. Master. Braintree. 1791. ERO D/P 94/14
- Samuel Josling. Master. Waltham, Parva.
- 1803. ERO D/P 50/14/2
- Thomas Josling Mountnessing. 1755. ERO D/P 31/13/1
- 'Hurley' Joslyn. Boxford. 1788. 26/13/1
- Richard Joslyn. Waltham Magna.
- 1706. ERO D/P 94/13/1
- William Joslyn. Black Notley. 1815. ERO D/P 137/13/2
- John Josslyn. Master. 1702. ERO D.P 67/14
- Jonathan Josselyne. Master. Hatfield Peverel.
- 1690. ERO D/P 30/14

THE NEXT GROUP OF SKELETONS FROM THE TIMES CD ROM INDEX WILL APPEAR IN ISSUE 17



OY JOSSO - AN UNUSUAL SURNAME Part 3

A personal profile By Simon Joslin



SUMMER 1974 WAS A HOT ONE, SO WAS 1975 BUT THE HOTTEST BY FAR WAS 1976 AND SIMON JOSLIN FINDS HIMSELF SLAP BANG IN THE MIDDLE OF LONDON

Although we were blissfully happy and carefree during that long summer of 1974, we were all very politically aware and we were beginning to realise how things were changing in the world.

That summer, Nixon got kicked out of the White House after Watergate hit the fan, The Common Market was beginning to worry us, the Cold War was getting worse and we were worried that the Russians might make a try for the Middle East oil fields, the then Labour government was screwing things up a treat, petrol kept going up every week and we were on the verge of yet another recession.

GOODBYE FOR NOW

Yvonne finished college that summer of 1974 and got offered a job at Guy's Hospital in London as a Nursery Nurse in the special intensive care unit, Guy's served a largely multi-cultural working class area of South London where there was a lot of hardship, mortality rates caused concern and premature births were quite high, Yvonne felt that this would be an ideal place to further her training in what was in those days a hospital that was firmly at the very leading edge of special care for infants.

It was an opportunity that she could not turn down, we both knew that, so we promised each other that we would see each other every other weekend, I had always had an ambition to work in London too but I needed six months more experience as an art director with Whitefriars before I could even think about moving jobs.

The following 12 months turned out to be sort of OK, but I was very worried about Yvonne being in London because the IRA had just started a big bombing campaign in the Capital, I was a bit lonely but I had my work which was kind of developing, I enjoyed going down to London on the Friday overnight National Express Bus to see Yvonne at weekends and she used to come up to stay with me

at my parent's house, sometimes we used to stay at her mum's cottage in Ashton which was great as there was a smashing local pub there and I got to meet some of her old school friends from before she went to boarding school, one guy in particular became a great friend of mine, Paul Macdonald who was at University in Newcastle, he used to go out with Yvonne a few years before, he became a great drinking partner of mine and was to become my best man when Yvonne and I eventually got married.

ALL CHANGE

1974 moved into 1975, in the Spring of that year, my company, Whitefriars Advertising, who were expanding very rapidly, moved offices from their old North West Vintners headquarters, Belgrave House in Bath Street Chester, down the road to Boughton into another equally luxurious office and business was continuing to boom despite the recession!

The summer of 1975 was a very hot one, Yvonne after 10 months in London was offered a job at the West Cheshire Hospital and she decided to take it so that we could be together for a while before she went to Canada as she had a chance of a job there for a year, she knew I was getting bored at Whitefriars, I, by that time had come to realise that although I had been working in industry for just over 2 years, I still did not feel as if I was a proper designer, I was somewhere between being an ex art student and a jobbing art director. Alan Sharpe, the Liverpoolian M.D. of Whitefriars had always treated me properly and had given me a huge amount of responsibility at a very early stage of my time at Whitefriars, I was coping with situations and dealing with clients that normally only people several years my senior got to handle. Alan Sharpe told me that I had 'a balance of creativity and commercial maturity that not many designers or artists of my age had'.

In the autumn of that year I finally moved out of the family home, I wanted to see what it was like living on my own and supporting myself, Mum was very upset but she knew I was going to have to live alone when I moved to London and appreciated that I wanted to be prepared for it but I know it took her a long time to get

over the fact that her youngest son was now independent.

My first place was in a large house in the well to do suburb of Hoole in Chester not far from where Yvonne used to live with Lesley Hitchcock, I shared it with three other lads who were Law students, one of them was a New Yorker called Bob, who was really great, he had an unbelievable sense of humour and was having a very happy relationship with Guinness, his parents were Irish Americans and so he regarded the Guinness in this country as the closest to the real thing, we used to have drinking competitions and he used to tell us about what it was like to grow up in New York, he told us about the Bronx where he grew up in the late 60s and the Lower East Side, Brooklyn Bridge and Madison Avenue where all the advertising agencies and law firms were.

EUROPEANS!

During that year, 1975, my generation were targeted by the then Prime Minister, Edward Heath's very sophisticated pro Common Market propaganda, but I voted no in the referendum for Britain staying in this thing that they were starting to refer to as the EEC because for some reason I had a gut feeling - as did many of my contemporaries - that it was somehow leading to something that we were not being told about.

THIS TOWN AIN'T BIG ENOUGH FOR THE BOTH OF US

1976 began on a very positive note, I was confident with the experience I had by that time that I could move on from Whitefriars Advertising and get a good position with an advertising agency or design studio in London, (there was no way I was going to get the Creative Director's Job, he was 40 years old and it would be at least 10 years before he left or retired), and so, I started to go to some very 'mind gaming, loaded question, cryptic clue, searching sort of interviews in the capital.

On my days off I started catching the 6 am train from Chester, via Crew into Euston, spending 6 hours tramping around the capital with my heavy portfolio, and catching the 5p.m. train back returning at around 11 pm to the lovely Victorian house in

Shavington Avenue, Hoole, where I was renting a flat at that time. The Landlady, Mrs Macmillan and her husband and two teenage Daughters - one of whom was at the time in fact studying at St Martin's School of Art in London - were always very kind and welcoming, I suppose I subconsciously left one family and kind of moved in with another, which in a way is only human nature I suppose.

Yvonne by that time, the early spring, had got the job she wanted as a Nanny in Canada for 6 months working for a British family who had moved there, so we were to be apart for most of that year but we would be re-united in the late summer when she came back and started work for a Jewish family in North London, Harvey and Linda Michaels along with their children Helena, Edward and baby Julian (Yvonne's charge), by that time I hoped I would be settled in the capital.

My hopes came true and I was offered a job in a busy London art studio on the corner of Crawford Street and Baker Street called Robert Hobson Studios. Within the space of two weeks I had left the relatively sheltered provincial environment of Chester and was working with a group of people who included Tony Osman, a Turkish Cypriot, a very friendly Indian chap called Pinnaki from Calcutta, a lovely lady called Marie from Barbados who in her spare time was a clothes designer for a rag trade workshop in the East End, and, last but not least, two likely lads, Steve from Dartford in Kent, and a bloke called 'Andy from Essex', who always referred to me as an 'Irish Pain In The Arse' because he thought I came from Liverpool! I suppose you cannot get more 'multi-cultural than that.

I never really found out where 'Andy' came from in 'Essex', In fact I had never even been to Essex!

Essex was a place that was unknown territory to me, however, little did I know that that county was one day to become very familiar to me both in my business AND social life.

*Above:
Yvonne's beloved Citroën Dyane 6 pictured
on our wedding day in Chester
27 July 1978*

*Opposite above: The author possibly
pictured around 1978/79.*

*Opposite below: Yvonne Shone, the centre
of my life! pictured during the Christmas of
1972 when I first met her, at that time she
was working at my Aunt's Nursery in
Wallasey. Her mother Anne Shone is
pictured in the background.*



WORKING IN LONDON

I remained at Robert Hobson Studios for the summer of 1976 (which was the hottest summer since records began) and the first 6 months of 1977, I had initially found a place to live in Kilburn and some of my experiences from that particular time were covered in issue No 6 of the Josselin Journal.

After about 3 months I found a larger flat in Highgate, which was a much nicer area, Kilburn, although possessing several brilliant Irish pubs serving great Guinness and equally great Irish music was a rather violent place and there was always an uneasy atmosphere there.

With my move to Stanhope Gardens in Highgate I started to enjoy living and working in London, it really was a fantastic time, 1976/77, everything was changing, music, fashion and graphic design, the hard edged challenging typographic styles that I and my contemporaries had been experimenting with at art school (much to the horror of our lecturers) in the early 1970s, were now to be seen everywhere, on posters, record sleeves and magazines advertisements etc, it all happened very quickly, almost overnight and nothing has ever really been the same in the industry since.

After about 9 months experience of working in a front line West End studio I felt confident enough to try and get a job in a design consultancy, which was my main objective since leaving Art School and so during the August of 1977 I went to several interviews. In those days there weren't that many proper design companies, in fact you could have counted them on two hands if the truth be known.

I finally found the job I was looking for with a company called Don Burston and Associates based in Richmond, Surrey, in fact on the

particular day that I went for my interview there I had three other interviews and was offered jobs with two of the companies on the spot, this was quite common in those days mainly because the people who were doing the recruiting on the creative side not only knew exactly what they were looking for, but tended to be very good judges of character as well, something that is rather lacking these days. In the late 70s and 1980s, getting creative staff through a recruitment agency was absolutely unheard of, in fact it was positively taboo.

I was offered the job - also on the spot! - as designer with DB's, or Dobo's as we called it, with a starting salary of £4,500 pa, with 6 monthly reviews, more than twice what I was getting at Robert Hobson's. I had finally done it, I was a 'bona fide' Graphic Designer working for one of the leading corporate design groups in London.

The atmosphere at DB's was very different to any other place I had worked, the MD, Don Burston - a friendly and Very Generous Scotsman - was himself, originally a designer/art director and so had a genuine affinity with his employees and more or less let us do what we wanted to creatively. It was also a very young company, the three other creative staff with whom I worked were all the same age as myself and our receptionist, Dee, was 4 years younger, it was very fulfilling to know that you were trusted by Don and my experience of dealing with clients in my first job at Whitefriars Advertising in Chester really came into it's own.

I stayed with Don Burston and Associates for 4 very happy years, in fact some of my experiences during that period have also been covered in earlier issues of the Josselin Journal, namely 6 and 7.

It was also during that happy time that Yvonne and I got married, 27 July 1978 to be exact and began our

married life together in a beautiful flat in St Margaret's just a stone's throw from my office in Richmond, Yvonne was now working for an American family in Baker Street, driving up to town everyday in her bright orange Citroën Dyane 6 - the ultimate in London mobile Chic in those days - to look after her charge, Alison Mary Baker Webster,* everything seemed to fall into place for us, it couldn't have been better.

Although I was extremely happy at DBA and had formed solid friendships with my colleagues, one of which survives to this day with a chap called Martin Butler, I still had ambitions and a career path to pursue. My goal had always been ever since my art school days, to achieve the position of Creative Director of a London advertising agency, the post of Creative Director was, and still is, the highest and most prestigious creative position a designer or art director can reach in the industry and my ambition was to reach that goal by the time I was 37 - younger than my old boss at Whitefriars in Chester, but little did I know at the time, I was to achieve this a lot sooner.

I finally moved on from Don Burston and Associates in May 1981 and got my first post at senior level with a small design company in Harrow-on-the-Hill,

I was responsible, along with the production manager, for overseeing the output from the creative department and to maintain the company's creative standards as well as liaising with the company's clients.

Although I enjoyed my job and gained the valuable experience at senior level that I felt I needed, my stay at Colin Enskat Associates was a brief one, less than 8 months, because I was very unhappy with the company's shoddy corner cutting attitude. By the time I had decided I had had enough of the job there and resigned I had been approached by the Creative Director of Williams Advertising - Tony Lancaster - he wanted a senior art director to work alongside him with a view to taking over the role of Creative Director when he took up a position on the board. I jumped at the chance of this job and with perfect timing left my old position with Colin Enskat & Associates in Harrow on the Friday afternoon and the following Monday started work for Williams Advertising, Marketing and Public Relations in Putney as assistant to the Creative Director.

Capital 'A' and exuded creativity and impeccable taste, the team of people I worked with were the most diverse bunch of insane characters I have ever met, the client list was very impressive and mainly fashion orientated e.g. Pepe Jeans, L'uomo menswear, Rohan clothing systems but there were also more diverse client companies such as British Gas and Airfix to name but a few. I began to develop my skills as an art director organising complicated location fashion photographic shoots, handling huge budgets and initiating creative brainstorming sessions and think-tanks with the creative department.

In the Spring of 1982 I took over the post of overall Creative Director earlier than I expected when my mentor, Tony Lancaster, surprised everyone by declining his position on the board and left for a very high powered role as a Creative Group head at Book Club Associates.

So I finally realised my ambition by becoming Creative Director of my own department in a London Advertising Agency, the only difference being that I was considerably younger than the 37-40 years that most people reached that level in those days, in fact at 27, I was one of the youngest creative directors in London at that time.

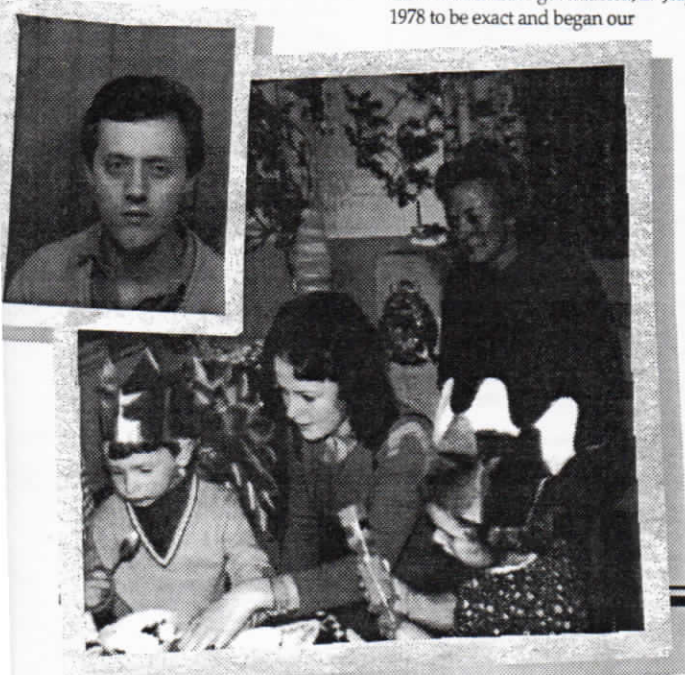
My 3 years at Williams Advertising seemed to flash by very quickly, it was a whirlwind time of exciting marketing and design projects and exhausting photographic shoots in the most diverse locations, e.g. during the freezing January of 1984, I found myself hundreds of feet underground in a vast stalagmite and stalactite shrouded cave in Derbyshire with a film and lighting crew and fashion models shooting the pictures for the 1985 winter collection for Pepe Jean's fashion range, *and yes, we did get snowed in at the hotel!* the experience of playing snooker in the hotel games bar with two very attractive young women whom I had only ever seen before in T.V. commercials and 48 sheet posters was a very memorable one I can assure you!

** Alison Mary Baker Webster was named after Baker Street, having been born in an apartment on that particular street in London, and although growing up in the United States Of America, has a British Passport, and to this day still keeps in touch with my wife, her old 'Nanny Bon'*

A DESIGN FOR LIFE

My time at Williams was extremely fulfilling and rewarding both creatively and financially, Tony Lancaster was an art director with a

THE INSANE, STRESSFUL WORLD OF LONDON ADVERTISING IN THE 1980s, BLACK COFFEE, BIG SHIPS, MODELS AND A REVELATION. ALL TO BE FOUND IN THE CONCLUDING PART OF SIMON JOSLIN'S PROFILE IN OUR NEXT ISSUE





ROOTS OF LOYALISTS Part 2

In issue No 15 of the Josselyn Journal we reproduced only the first three pages (due to lack of space) of some interesting material that was sent to us by Paul Dayton Kilburn, Member No 105, here we have the remainder of those pages which completes the set. Anyone interested in obtaining full sized print outs of these items please contact the Editor Bill Joscelyne Member No. 2.

...England

Abraham was killed along with 40 of the 41 other men who were in the village at that time. His wife and daughter were captured and later tortured and killed. Mary Rowlandson's book *The Captive* vividly describes the raid on the town, widow Joslin and her young daughter's subsequent imprisonment and death. The book states on page 17:⁶

"She [Ann Joslin] having much grief upon her spirit about her miserable condition, being so near her time, would be often asking the Indians to let her go home. They not being willing to do that, and yet vexed with her importu-

July, Summer 1998

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Above: The story as we left it in issue 15

DIARY DATES

1999 AGM

September 25/26 1999 in Exeter, Venue still to be finalised. The provisional plan is for an outing on Saturday morning followed by an A.G.M./Workshop on Saturday afternoon, a meal is planned for the evening. A program for Sunday is yet to be arranged and depends on numbers of people interested.

MILLENIUM MEETING

9/10/11 June 2000
Venue still to be finalised
Friday evening: sit down meal with after dinner speaker.
Saturday: Church Crawl with Roy Tricker followed by a pub lunch
Sunday a.m. Possible talk by Richard Joscelyne and Don Joscelyne
Sunday afternoon: garden party with buffet at Diane and Derek Kirby's
Please note these arrangements are provisional at this stage but finalised details will be sent to all members well in advance

niry, gathered a great company together about her, and strip her naked, and set her in the midst of them. And when they had sung and danced about her (in their hellish manner) as long as they pleased; they knockt her on head, and the child in her arms with her. When they had done that, they made a fire and put them both into it...

In this fashion was the Joslin woman, only a week before she was due to give birth to another child, killed. While not directly the Andrew Joslin line, it shows clearly the dangers and difficulties of the early immigrants. Settlement of the western frontier was set back for at least a generation owing to the heavy fighting and atrocities on both sides. Eventually after fourteen months the settlers wore down the Indians by destroying their crops and creating widespread starvation. Phillip was captured and killed and the bloody war ended. For the New England Indians it was a defeat from which they never recovered.

As stated before, the New Brunswick Joslin line comes from mariner Abraham's fifth child Thomas (b 1658 at Scarborough, Maine), who had left Lancaster well before the outbreak of the war and was probably in Plymouth where he is recorded as a juror in 1680. He was a blacksmith and eventually took his family to Rhode Island where his children were born. Little more than vital statistics is known of the Rhode Island Joslins for the next several generations. The vital records are good, however, and by the third generation there were many Rhode Island Joslins.

John Joslin (b 1734), grandson of blacksmith Thomas, was the father of the New Brunswick Andrew. He was born in West Greenwich, Kent County and in 1754 he married Joanna Andrews of nearby East Greenwich. Their oldest son Henry (b 2 Jan 1756) was probably born in West Greenwich, but the family soon moved to nearby Exeter, Washington County, 10 miles to the

Andrew Joslin: His French, English and American Roots

southeast, where his additional nine children were born including Andrew the loyalist, b 16 Apr 1757, followed by Rufus, also a loyalist soldier born two years later.⁷

John Joslin (b 1734) was recorded in the Rhode Island census of 1774 as head of a family of 11, five males (two over 16) and six females, three over 16. Perhaps the oldest son Henry was working elsewhere, as there should have been John and his two oldest boys listed. As there were only two females in the family, the other four must have been servants or children from other families. Without names given in this census the entry is unclear but proof of the location of this family at the time. In short, while we have a good deal of information on this family overuse of the same first names, especially John, Henry and Thomas, and lack of middle names make identification of individuals difficult.

IV. Joslins in the Revolutionary War

The loyalist movement was not strong in Rhode Island. Perhaps the strongest Tory town was Newport, and only about 50 Tories left Newport with the British when they departed the town they had dominated in 1779. This was a very small proportion of the 5000 who lived there at that time.⁸ Further evidence is the fact that of the 4118 loyalist claimants for lost property during the war only 55 were from Rhode Island.

The John Joslin family was strongly loyalist in a town which had loyalist leanings. Florence Simister in her *Short History of Exeter*... writes of the lack of patriotic feeling in the town (pp 23-24) as follows:

"Enlistments for the army did not come in quickly enough in Exeter. No matter what bounty the town offered, few men were willing to serve. Soon the Town Meeting ruled that six men out of every

hundred "upon and upward of 16 years (30 in number)" equip themselves. In 1777 in compliance with an act of the general assembly the town agreed to enlist the number of men levied on Exeter and offered bounties of sixteen pounds for enlistment in the Continental service... The people remained reluctant to enlist and the general assembly passed a resolution stating that Exeter was "in a most daring and insolent manner still" refusing to raise its quota of men."

The Assembly directed General Spencer, commander of all Rhode Island troops to "seize, detain and confine in the jails... the disaffected inhabitants..."

At this time father John was 43, his eldest son Henry 22, Andrew 20 Rufus 18, and Sylvester 16. John and his son John¹⁰ were eventually placed on the list of delinquents, (a copy of which is in the hands of the author), jailed and their estate confiscated. Andrew escaped to Newport which was then in British hands and joined the Loyal New Englanders. Perhaps Rufus escaped also although he was not mentioned in Andrew's York County Memorial #943 which states:¹¹

"early in the American revolution his father himself and a younger brother were all at one time drafted for the rebel army and on utterly refusing to take arms against his Majesty the father and brother were committed to prison and property confiscated but your Excellencies memorialist happily made his escape by flite and took refuge under His Majesties arms then in possession of Newport [RI]."

It is not known which younger brother was imprisoned. Only Andrew and Rufus are recorded as being loyalist soldiers, and both appear in the loyalist archives as enrolled in the Loyal New Englanders. This regiment was formed in Newport in 1777 and although it was intended to include 600 men, enrollment never exceeded 82 and by 1779 its

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Generations, the Journal of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society, Summer 1998

Andrew Joslin: His French, English and American Roots

Descendants of John Joslin

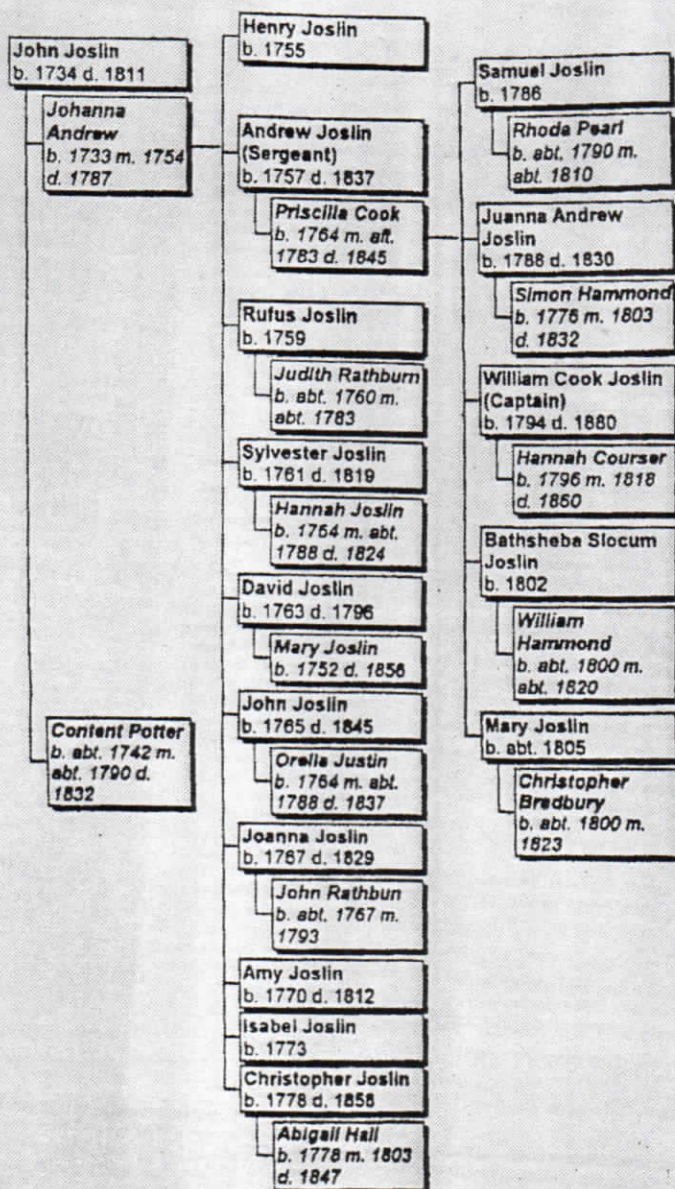


Fig 4, John and Andrew Joslin Descendants

soldiers were merged with other Provincial regiments.

The first muster roll in which both are mentioned appeared in 1779; in the muster roll of 9 Oct 1780 Andrew is listed as a 23 year old Sergeant, former occupation

Labourer, a term used for all farmers; Rufus is listed as a 21 year old Private, Labourer, and at that time serving on Commander Cornwallis' galley. Such entries giving age and former occupation, while valuable, are unfortunately

rare in the muster rolls I have examined. Both appear on the muster rolls from December 1779 through March 1781 in such places as Lloyds Neck, New Utrecht and other areas around New York City.

When merged in 1779 with other provincial regiments, the Loyal New Englanders ceased to exist. There are no additional records for Andrew after 1781 in any regiment; until December 1782 Rufus appears regularly in muster rolls as a Private in the Kings American Dragoons. He remained in the United States after the war, married Judith the daughter of Joseph Rathburn, also spelled Rathburn or Rathbone, a loyalist from Exeter.

Joseph Rathburn was a loyalist soldier in the the Barrackmaster Generals Department according to E. C. Wright and emigrated to New Brunswick, sailing on the "Union" with Andrew in 1783. He eventually settled in York County. It is interesting to speculate on why none of his children accompanied him to New Brunswick, for Andrew's sister Joanna married John Rathburn, one of Joseph's sons. Apparently only "extreme" loyalists emigrated, for only two members of these two families did so. And Rhode Island could not have been a very hospitable place for loyalists after the war; most members of the Joslin family soon moved to Frankfort, New York. As for Rufus the loyalist soldier, he disappeared from the records and nothing is known of his residency or family after the war, except that he is mentioned in his father John's will in Frankfort in 1811 as being the recipient of all his father's "wearing apparel", indicating that he lived nearby and was perhaps not as wealthy as some of the sons who received only a token \$1.¹²

V. Andrew Joslin in New Brunswick

For most loyalists in the decades before 1820 there are few



Andrew Joslin: His French, English and American Roots

genealogical records; the most valuable are the petitions for land, which often provide insights into age, birth, family, etc. According to these records Andrew first obtained 15 acres on Musquash Island; then 168 acres in Waterborough; and finally moved to York County in 1786. By then he had arrived at Prince William where he remained the rest of his life, farming, buying many lots and establishing a grist mill and probably a saw mill on Joslin Creek, named after him and running through the center of his holdings.

He built a two-story home on his Prince William property probably before 1800, and this portion formed the central part of the house that was later modified by his son. A more complete description of the original house and subsequent modifications can be found in an article published by Kings Landing.¹³ The house was moved to Kings Landing prior to completion of the dam at Mactaquac in 1966 and is part of the historic village.

Andrew had not forgotten his early Rhode Island years or his family as shown by a letter he wrote to his younger brother Sylvester in Rhode Island in 1797:¹⁴

Letter to Sylvester Joslin, Exeter

"Dear and beloved it is with joy I improve the Present moment to enquire after the health and welfare of yourself and family hoping these Lines may find you and all other friends as they leave Myself and family, Enjoying perfect health. Blessed be god for that and all other bounties. I long to see you all in this country as I am hear alone from all my brothers, sister and relations tho we are in a comoptable way of living have good neighbors and Society in general, yet the happy moments of our youth is fresh in my memory. When we were all to gether with our dear parents and Causes me to long to see or at least to hear from you. Prey if you can possibly make it convenient Come and see us. If not, write every opportunity, and let me know if you and the remainder of our friends are in health.

excuse my writing for I am in hast my family all joins me in love to you and yours and all other friends as to my scumstases I refer you to David Letter [probably an earlier letter to another brother]. I am your loving and affectionate brother

Andrew Joslin
Prince William
Sated night 10 o'clock 16 Sept 1797"

Andrew was a hard-working man for he accumulated enough money over his lifetime to purchase a total of at least 1832 acres of land in 21 lots in the Prince William area. His first mention of lumbering was in 1794, when along with Eleazer Slocum and three Hammonds¹⁵ he requested a permit to "build a Saw Mill on the stream that leads through the said plot [lot 36] to the end of the timber." The note at the bottom of the memorial states "cannot be complied with", which would indicate the request was not granted; but it indicates his interest in logging and lumbering which was certainly pursued vigorously on his other properties. Indeed logging proceeded along with farming almost universally at this time in New Brunswick. This request also names some colleagues, such as the Hammonds and Slocums, who were continuously linked with Andrew throughout subsequent years. We can assume that Andrew established his own sawmill in Prince William, and it became important to subsequent Joslins. The importance of lumbering is reported in more detail in Inghram's *A History of Prince William*¹⁶ which describes the Joslin place where Capt Joslin, Andrew's son William Cook, lived with his two sons Cooke and Simon in the mid-1800's. "Beside the large farm the Joslins were extensively engaged in lumbering. Had a saw mill near the house and besides sawing their own cut, did a lot of sawing for the farmers in the neighborhood."

At a later date (1966) Mr. Frank Joslin reported: "there were [several] mills on the creek near his

house. They belonged to the family on the next property. The saw mill was sold around 1902 and demolished. It was located near the Joslin House. Further up the creek there was a grist mill, also a carding mill near the road."¹⁷

Andrew had five children,¹⁸ all born in Prince William (See Fig. 4). The eldest son Samuel married abt 1820 and raised four children. He left the province in 1829 for Ontario. Andrew's second son William Cook (b 1794), presumably given his mother's maiden name as a middle name, remained at the original homestead. Andrew also had three daughters, two of whom married children of friend Archelaus Hammond who also requested a saw mill with Andrew in 1794. The close Hammond-Joslin relation lasted for many years, as the Hammond properties were located only five miles downstream on the St. John River. The first daughter, Juanna Andrew (b 1788) married Simon Hammond, one of Archelaus' sons, in 1803; the second, Bathsheba Slocum (b 1802), who carried as a middle name the surname of Eleazer Slocum, another one of the sawmill requesters, married another of Archelaus Hammond's sons.¹⁹ The third daughter Mary (b abt 1805) married a Bradbury.

In 1802 Andrew Joslin joined the Baptist Church at Prince William which had been formed two years earlier.²⁰ He shortly became a leading member of the church and frequently visited absent members and wrote letters to other churches. He was appointed treasurer in 1811, a post he held until he resigned in 1828. He was also clerk from 1822 to 1827. He remained an active member throughout his life and in 1836, a year before his death was listed as a "Messenger" to other churches.

Andrew died in 1837 and was buried at the Olde Cemetery on the Joslin farm. When the area was flooded by the Mactaquac Dam and

the house moved to Kings Landing, the cemetery was moved to New Burden, its present location. His gravestone still remains there today.²¹

In his will in 1836 Andrew bequeathed some 14 lots comprising 1260 acres in Prince William to his children and some seven grandchildren. A 26 year old immigrant when he arrived in St. John in 1783, during his lifetime he acquired a large estate, built a house that still stands, and left a substantial legacy to his children and grandchildren. This is not an uncommon story in the history of the province. It indicates not only the perseverance of the early settlers, but also the spirit of cooperation among the early inhabitants in this almost virgin colony.

Paul Dayton Kilburn
17425 West 57th Avenue
Golden, CO, USA 80403
303-278-3309
19 March 1998

Endnotes

- The key article provided documented information is by Elizabeth French, *Genealogical Research in England: Joselyn Concluded*, "New England Historic Genealogical Society (NEHGS)" Bulletin, v 71, 1917, pp227-257. The book by Wessler published originally in 1962, has been republished in soft cover by Higginson Book Co of Salem, MA. A new edition on the Joslins in America is soon to be published by Don Joslin of Overland Park, KS who is using Wessler notes accumulated since 1962.
- Dr James O'Dea of Tracyton, WA, a Joslin researcher believes the conventional Brittany origin is wrong and favors Normandy "around the site of Bec Abbey, founded in 1030, near the Reisle River. He received a letter in 1991, which he has copied to me, from Josselin Duke de Rohan, owner of Josselin Castle in Brittany who
- states that the Essex branch is from Brittany, but Normandy Josselin Society is now consist this and more of O'Dea's evidence.
- For the most recent discussion those with William see A J Ca 1990, *My Ancestors Came with Conqueror*. He lists on p 10 or some 15 surnames that have been positively identified. He later summarizes some eight so called "Battle Abbey Rolls" and lists about 2500 surnames of soldier that reportedly came with William along with various spellings; certainly there were thousands in the battle, and most of those fighting must remain unnamed.
- O'Dea claims that old Hertfordshire records state "that the Joscelyns received the Hyde from Earls of Essex in [the] early 1200 and not from Maud." O'Dea is actively researching the Joscelyn line in England and when he publishes his results we will have more reliable genealogical information on this line prior to the emigration to New England.
- According to the aforementioned NEHGS article (v 71) his firstborn son, perhaps by an earlier marriage died early.
- The book by Mary Rowlandson, 1682, *The Captive* is the first female authored book in America and has been republished many times. It is an eyewitness account of the sacking of Lancaster and capture of several women and children in 1675.
- E. C. Wright's 1955 *The Loyalists of New Brunswick* lists five Joslins, one a John whom Wessler calls Andrew's brother and also a loyalist who settled in Carleton, 1783; she also lists both Moses and David Joslin, both of whom are recorded in the Kings American Dragons but a different company from Rufus in 1782; David, brother of Andrew was born in 1763 and would have been 17 in 1780; it is possible that he is the loyalist soldier that came to New Brunswick.
- See F P Simister *The Fire's Center* about Rhode Island in the Revolution, especially Chapters four and eight.
- F. P. Simister, 1978, *A Short*

province for Ontario, possibly on unpleasant terms. This latter idea given me by Walter Joslin of Oxford, MI, his ggg grandson. It may have been for these reasons that neither he nor his children were mentioned in the will of Andrew in 1838.

19. Bathsheba Slocum married a

Hammond; E C Wright states that it was Lathrop Hammond on 21 Feb 1803 in the NB Telegraph Journal 3 Nov 1943; C Dick more recently states that it was William Hammond in her FGR.

20. "Record of the Baptist Church at Prince William, 1800-1840."

21. The gravestone in the New Burden Cemetery reads "Andrew Joslin who died 16 Dec 1837 aged 81 years" should really read 80 years, assuming our birth and death dates are correct. There is no stone for his wife but there are stones for his son William Cook and his wife Hannah.

WHAT'S IN A NAME

There is a JOSSELYN CLOSE at Earls Colne, Postcode CO6 2SE, which would no doubt have been named after the celebrated diarist

Received from Ben Joscelyne, member No 9, following publication of Jos named roads in issue No. 14 of the Josselin Journal



HISTORICAL INFORMATION ON ST CLEMENTS CHURCH AND OLD LEIGH

St. Clements Church was built 15th-16th century but rectors date from 1248. Two flags of Dunkirk were placed above the screen of the Chapel of the Resurrection in 1968 in memory of 'The little ships which went to Dunkirk' from Leigh in 1940. At the same time a plaque was dedicated in remembrance of those from Leigh who lost their lives in the evacuation aboard 'The Renown'.

In the graveyard the Cutlass Tomb, containing the remains of Mary Ellis, who died in 1609 aged 119. (This tomb has deep furrows in its top, caused by the Press Gang sharpening their cutlasses on it).

LEIGH

Earliest written record of Leigh refers to Legra in the Domesday Book (1086) but the name goes back beyond that. Leigh was split into two areas. The Manor of Leigh occupied the high ground, and the fishermans dwellings by the waters edge at the foot of the cliff which extends now from Southend Pier to Benfleet.

Leigh was a national port of some consequence for trade during the 15th century, continuing as such for 200 years. The fishing industry reached its peak in the 18th and 19th centuries.

The railway, constructed in 1856 carried fish from Leigh to Billingsgate Market in London. The Mansion House or Hall stood about a quarter of a mile east of St. Clements Church.

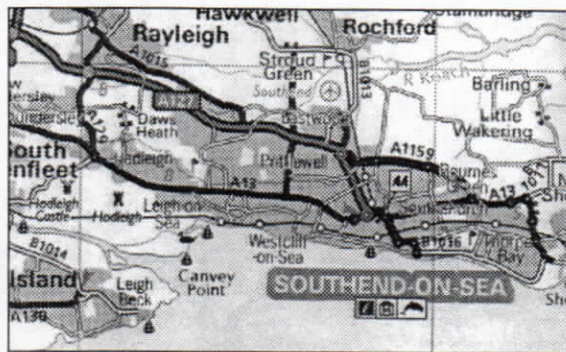
Oyster cultivation was started with great success as early as 1714.

At the top of the hill was the Victoria pottery, which closed in 1899. There exists a very comprehensive map, showing all properties, owners, tenants and leases at the planning stage of the railway in 1855 and John Joscelyne's was on the planned route.

Due to a proposed new road westwards across and through the Old Town, between 1930 and 1970, many old buildings fell into disrepair and were demolished. Those that remain are built mainly of brick. As a result of the Council's original policy, few new buildings were erected in the Old Town until 1989.

The major refurbishment of the Leigh Heritage Centre 1984-5, led the revitalising of the Old Town. The Council has strict guide lines for the Old Town now.

The water supply to the Old Town was provided by a conduit from a spring at the head of the cliff down



to a reservoir between The Crooked Billet and The Peter Boat public houses. This became insufficient and a well sunk in the middle of the Strand in 1832 on ground given by Lady Olivia Bernard Sparrow, the lady of the Manor, and a further well sunk in 1836 at the end of the High Street. A gasworks was in operation in 1873.

Under the government Act 1894, Leigh Rural District Council was founded and replaced in 1897 by an Urban District Council which took over the water and gas supplies, also supplying a sewage system.

The fishermen of the Old Town found their entertainment in the eight public houses near the end of the century, and at the Ship Inn a village fiddler from Prittlewell kept them merry into the early hours of the morning. There were also Societies which provided entertainment for their members.

Number 13A High Street was occupied as a ship's chandlers and blacksmith by George Churchyard from 1860-1880, and was recorded as a smithy on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey Map (1897) but closed down in the early 1920s.

In 1981, the Leigh Society submitted details to Southend Borough Council for restoration work on the old smithy building to use it as a heritage Centre, and after protracted negotiations, the work commenced and was completed in 1982.

More information covering Leigh-on-Sea can be obtained in a booklet entitled LEIGH published in 1991 by:

THE LEIGH HERITAGE CENTRE
13A HIGH STREET
OLD TOWN
LEIGH-ON-SEA
ESSEX SS9 2EN
Telephone 01702 470834

Roots

History of Exeter, Rhode Island, 105 pp records not only the extent of the loyalist feeling in Exeter, but also notes that it did raise a patriot regiment; in short it was pretty divided in its loyalties, but one of the most loyalist leaning towns in Rhode Island.

10. The son must have been one of the older ones as son John was only 12 at the time.

11. See York County Memorial No. 943 available at the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick in Fredericton.

12. This very interesting will can be obtained from the Herkimer County Historical Society; in the will John bequeaths all his possessions to his second wife, his eight living children and grandchildren of the two sons not living, David and Henry. Most of his land is given to David's three children (his grandchildren), and some to his two unmarried daughters. Sons Andrew, Sylvester and John are given only \$1 each, indicating they are quite successful, and of course Andrew is in New Brunswick. In short, his request is apportioned to the need of his children and grandchildren; and all but Andrew are in or near Frankfort!

13. See D N Butler, 1990, "The Joslins", pp 5-6

14. Letter on file at the Herkimer County Historical Society Library, Herkimer, New York.

15. York County Memorial No. 502.

16. E R Ingraham, undated, *Extracts from A History of Prince William*, pp 11-13.

17. Interview with Mr. Frank Joslin, 9 Nov 1966, before the Macataqua Dam was built.

18. In the York County Memorial No. 943 dated 17 March 1819, at which time Andrew was 62, he states that he had five children. It is likely that the first child was Samuel, b 1786 in Prince William, inasmuch as Samuel states he was 25 in a land petition in 1811 and born in Prince William. Even though he was not mentioned in Andrew's will, Samuel was born in 1786 which was two years before Andrew's first daughter Jerusha. In 1829, some 14 years later Samuel's became embroiled in a lawsuit and left the

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Summer 1998

COMMENT YVONNE WATTERSON Member No 100 (AUSTRALIA)

In response to two items in issue number 14 of the journal (Summer/Autumn 1998) regarding place names, Yvonne has kindly sent us the following information.

PAGE 5, Letter from David Joslin (88)

There is no suburb of Joslin in Sydney NSW but there is in South Australia-Joslin (postcode 5070) The suburb was established in 1901 - Henry Joslin was one of the company directors when the 10 acres was laid out. This Henry Joslin was of Gaynes Park, Essex. he died on 2 November 1927 in South Australia.

PAGE 7 Did You Know

There is a Josselyn Place in Concord, a suburb of Sydney. Robert Josselyn was proprietor of the 'Captain Cook' Inn, Clyde Street, Sydney in 1870-71 then of 'Duxbury's Hotel' 20 Sussex Street, Sydney from 1873 to 1879. In 1885 Robert Josselyn lived at Breakfast Point Road, Concord and had become an Alderman on the Council. After that at least until 1890 he lived at 'Gladstone Cottage' Major's Bay Road, Concord, and appears to have died in 1903 at Concord.

Although the Council itself has no record, it is more than likely that Josselyn Place is named after this Alderman of 1887 onwards. The Council of the municipality of Concord was established in 1883. Robert Josselyn emanated from a waterman and was born in London in 1835



JOSSELIN CASTLE USED IN BRITTANY HOLIDAYS CAMPAIGN

Everybody knows that in Brittany you are never far from a stunning beach. The white cliffs, sea stacks and dunes, even more beautiful than the views of a peaceful bay of history and Celtic mystery, of festivals and folklore. The lovely ports of Brest and St Malo and the sea with their in-betweens and coves is all generally beautiful.

Explore the Breton coastline from the coast and the towering fortresses of Fougères and Josselin. Discover the medieval towns, such as Locronan, with its towers of King Arthur and Merlin. In Brittany dining and shopping are a daily delight, with fresh seafood, traditional oysters and colourful local markets in abundance. And some of the best golf courses in France. Whether countryside or seaside, it will be most enjoyable. Ferries visit all corners of Brittany and offer a huge range of Holiday Home, Car and Hotel holidays and breaks throughout the year, plus some great special offers.

Let us be the outstanding Breton beach and Breton town's range of 1995 holiday attractions.

Discover the pleasures of Breton, one of the jewels of France.

Brittany Ferries
The Holiday Fleet

FOR THE UNMARKING, BREITON GUIDE AND RELIABLE FERRY DEPARTURES, ALL PARTS OF THE NORTH WEST COAST OF FRANCE, ALL 1995 FERRY SERVICES TO THE SEA AND THE BAY OF BREST.

Those of us holidaying to France this summer might recognise a familiar landmark in the Brittany Ferries stylish advertising campaign.

Yes, our 'very own castle', or rather the Chateau at Josselin - which the society has visited - was featured quite prominently in the stylish advertisements promoting Brittany as a destination for the British tourist market.

The text in the ads was extremely well written and for those among us who have still yet to visit this very special place of our possible origin, read on and have your appetite wetted.

"BRITTANY - A ROMANTIC LAND OF SUPER MARKETS AND HIGH RISE TOWERS. Everybody knows that in Brittany you are never far from a stunning beach.

But drive a little way inland and another, even more beguiling Brittany reveals itself. A peaceful land of history and Celtic mystery, of festivals and folklore.

The holiday ports of Roscoff and St Malo still echo with their turbulent past and Dinan is still gloriously medieval.

Explore Renaissance towns such as Locronan and the towering fortresses of Fougères and Josselin.

Discover the mystical forests, such as Brocéliande, said to be the home of King Arthur and Merlin.

In Brittany, dining, shopping are a daily delight, with fresh seafood, traditional crêperies and colourful local markets in abundance. And some of the best golf courses in France.

Whether countryside or seaside, it's all so easy. Brittany Ferries sail direct to Brittany and offer a huge range of Holiday Home, Gite and Hotel holidays and breaks throughout the year, plus some great special offers.

Discover the pleasures of Brittany, one of the treasures of France."

The Josselin Society wholeheartedly supports the above sentiments!

From the Observer Magazine February 14 1999



OUR THANKS

Many thanks to those members who helped out with articles material and pictures in this our 16th issue. As always we cannot say enough how vital your contributions are to the Josselin Journal, it is you, the readers who make the magazine possible, without your stories, articles and pictures there would be nothing to publish so please send in anything you can that may be of interest, if you have any pictures to accompany your articles don't hesitate to submit them we promise to look after them. Goodbye for now

Any articles, pictures etc for publication in the Josselin Journal should be sent to the Editor: Bill Joscelyne, 74 Celandine Close, South Ockendon. RM15 6JA

The views expressed in the articles published in this newsletter are those of the individuals concerned and in no way reflect those of the editorial policy of the Josselin Society in general