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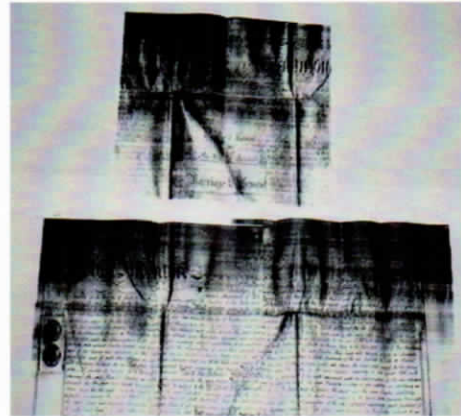
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Joslin Research

Out of the Blue

by C. Wayne Joslin (member 28)



In 1994, we took our summer vacation in September so that Jeanne and I could join others from the Josselin Society in Josselin, France. We also took the opportunity to do some genealogy research in Pas de Calais and Alsace, while we were in the neighbourhood. In 1995, vacation time slipped even later, into October, because of business commitments. Few people would describe October in Canada as 'summer'. Going to the beach was out. We decided to do a motor trip into New England to see the autumn colour and to buy some antique woodworking tools. These objectives were pretty well split along spousal lines. No genealogy this year.

The Thanksgiving long weekend was spent visiting South American friends who lived in Montreal, and proselytising for the then-pending referendum on separation. From Montreal it is straight south into western Vermont. We kept to secondary (and worse) roads to enjoy the vistas, ferret out the antique shops and visit places of interest.

After a brief sojourn into Massachusetts we headed back north along the eastern boundary of Vermont and then into New Hampshire. Due to a minor navigational error (we were totally lost), we spent the night in Keene, New Hampshire. Neither of us had heard of this city located in the southwest corner of the state. An 80-year-old lady with dyed red hair operated our motel. She had very strong animal rights views (the sign says 'Pets welcome, with well-behaved owners'). While in conversation with this lady (unavoidable) I spotted a free map of Keene and surrounding territory, which I took.

That evening, reviewing escape routes for the following morning, I spotted an unusual name not far from our location: Joslin! It was unclear with what geographic feature the name was connected, but at least it was spelled correctly. At first light we went on safari to determine whether "Joslin" was a street, village, farm, creek or promontory. We found hills, railway tracks, old factories but mostly trees but not much of anything. Nothing to hang such a stately label upon. So we headed for downtown Keene to investigate further. It is a very nice New England town with wide, treed streets.

We couldn't find the Post Office so we went into City Hall and asked the lady at reception what was named 'Joslin' at the south end of town? They'd never heard of it, but perhaps the Clerk's office across the hall could help. After the receptionist in the Clerk's office convened a quick meeting it was decided they hadn't heard of it either. Perhaps the Engineering office on the fourth floor would know. No reception here, we got an engineer. He'd never heard of 'Joslin' but there were topographical maps on the wall and sure enough, there it was. This map gave no hint what the name was connected to, but it was located close to a hilltop, so perhaps that was it. Another engineer joined us.

The Chief Engineer was called in from his large corner office but he knew no more. While the engineers were speculating and adding more fingerprints to the map, I found the magnificent (1460 feet) 'Joslin Hill' located about 10 miles north of Keene. The mystery deepened. After consuming about 10 man-hours of friendly city hall staff time, we left with precise directions to the library, which had a (locked) genealogy and history room. Keys were obtained and dusty books hauled down, with excellent result.

Edward Joslin, son of David and Rebecca, was born in Stoddard, New Hampshire, in 1810. He came to Keene and soon started manufacturing woodworking equipment (we must be related!) and his company, under various names 'Joslin & Fay, J. A. Fay & Co., Fay & Egan' became the largest maker of woodworking equipment in the USA. He also had interests in the Keene Furniture Co., Cheshire Chair Co., Keene Steam Power Co., and the Lancaster Shoe Co. He died in 1901 at 91. We have a photo of his home and confirmation that the mysterious 'Joslin' south of town was the site of his factory.



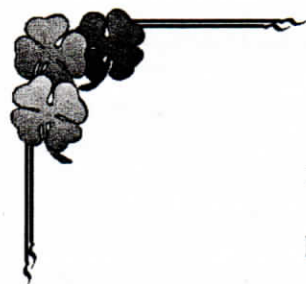
This story should end with my purchase of an antique woodworking tool made by Edward's company. Alas, no. But we salved our disappointment with a trunk-load (boot-load?) of tools both new and used and continue to look for the Joslin & Fay name in the antique stores.

In 1977, long before I started my family history research, I was stranded at an airport in the USA, waiting patiently in the bar with my R & D manager, when we became aware of the conversation from two similarly stranded men in the next banquette. One was describing his father's retirement and consequent interest in genealogy research. At this point he said "But it is difficult since Joslin is such an unusual name." I handed over my card and assured him it wasn't that unusual. His father was Alvin L. Joslyn of Ypsilanti, Michigan. In a letter from Alvin I learned of Edith Wessler's book "The Jocelyn-Joslin-Joslyn-Josselyn Family". For 22 years I searched for a copy and had our library search as well, but never found it.

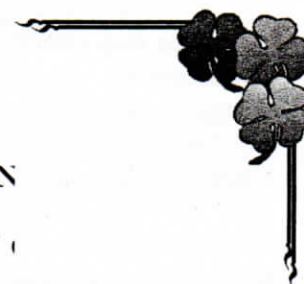
Then came the Society's annual meeting in Braintree in June 2000, where we met May and Don Joslin from Kansas. Not only had he heard of Wessler's book, he had her notes. At last I have obtained a copy of this long-sought book and of Don and May's "Nathaniel & Sarah Joslin and Their Descendants in America". Alvin L. Joslyn appears in neither book. Edward appears in "Nathaniel..." (#642) along with the genealogy connecting him to Nathaniel (and Don). He also appears in Edith Wessler's book (#264).

As I work on my Devon line with great assistance from Peter and David, I am aware of the publication standard set by Edith, Don and May. Perhaps one day we'll replicate that work for Devon. Meanwhile, I'm hoping for another productive coincidence.

Received 19.12.2000.



SKELETONS A CONTINUING SERIES.



**ROBERT JOCELYN, THIRD EARL OF RODEN
1788-1870
BLE GRAND MASTER OF THE ORANGEMEN**

The third Earl of Roden was born on 27.10.1788, the son of Robert the second earl, by his first wife Frances Theodosia, eldest daughter of Robert Bligh, dean of Elphin. He was elected MP of Dundalk in from 1810 to 1820 when he succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father. In 1821 he was created a peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Clanbrassil, and a knight of St. Patrick the same year. He was an ardent conservative, taking a prominent part in conservative and protestant gatherings in the North of Ireland and elsewhere. He chiefly resided at Tullymore Park, Castlewella, co Down when in Ireland. He supported several protestant movements.

He was a noted leader of the Orange Society and became grand master. On 12th July 1849 an affray took place between Orangemen and Roman Catholics at Dolly's Brae, near Castlewella, in which a number of lives were lost. A commission of enquiry appointed to examine into the matter censured Lord Roden for his conduct in connection with this affair, and he was deprived of his place on the commission of the peace.

He died on 20th March 1870 at Edinburgh where he had gone for the benefit of his health, and was buried in the family vault at Bryansford, co Down.

Lord Roden was twice married, first, on 9th January 1813 to Maria Frances Catherine, second daughter of Thomas, Lord de Spencer, who died in 1861. Secondly, in 1862, to Clementina Janet, daughter of Thomas Andrews of Greenknowes, North Britain, and widow of Captain Robert Lushington Reilly of Scarva, co. Down. By his first wife he had 3 sons and 3 daughters. He was succeeded in the title and estates by his grandson, Robert, son of his heir Robert, Viscount Jocelyn (1816-1854)

Transcribed by C. A. Snodgrass from The Dictionary of National Biography, OUP.



ELLIOTT P. JOSLIN, MD: A CENTENNIAL PORTRAIT. AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE CAREER OF Dr. ELLIOTT P. JOSLIN: 1898-1962.

by Donald M. Barnett, MD. Published by the Joslin Diabetes Center., 1, Joslin lace, Boston, Massachusetts 02215. 1998. 88 pages A5 paperback format. 18 b & w illustrations. No index.

This book was sent to me by a friend who knew of my subspecialty interest in diabetic pregnancy and the name Joslin. This extensive extract is inserted as I first wrote it as I am aware that some other members of the Society have a personal interest in diabetes which is an increasing world problem.

The book is a slim volume primarily of interest to diabetologists and medical historians as **Elliott Proctor Joslin was a well known American pioneer** in the field, his practice and clinical experience in Boston, Massachusetts, being gained during pre and post insulin eras. It was very many years before his innovations in management were copied; they have not been put into practice everywhere in the UK!

The book mentions case histories, colleagues and practice methods. It is particularly interesting for describing his methodology which was a four pronged attack upon the disease.

Firstly patients should attend specialised clinics and education of the patient was of prime importance. Specialised clinic and home nurses were the day to day contact with the patient between consultant visits. Secondly, the clinical care should be "hands on" and march with advances contributed world wide. Thirdly, laboratory investigations and research were very important. Fourthly, teaching of nurses, laboratory staff, undergraduate medical students and post-graduate doctors continued with dissemination and accumulation of knowledge through international channels. He published "The Diabetic Manual" for patients and the textbook "The Treatment of Diabetes" for physicians. They were first published in 1912, and went into 10 editions.

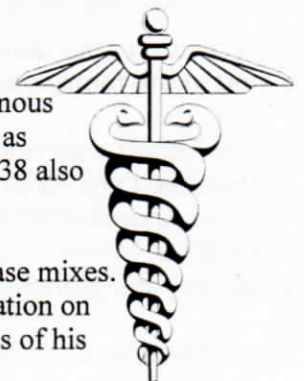
He made over twenty trips to Europe and was especially interested in the methods of German, Danish and Swiss doctors. He annotated his books in the margins in the language in which they were written. It was on a German model that he developed his Clinic to include the laboratory and hostel. He personally assisted with fees for promising students, one of whom was Priscilla White, a pioneer in the management of pregnancy in the diabetic patient.

He was friendly with the famous Sir William Osler who inaugurated him into a club of his devising for the advancement and sharing of knowledge called The Interurban Clinical Club In 1905. Osler had published a famous medical textbook in 1892. Joslin published extensively, 17 papers being produced between 1898 and 1906.

The life expectancy for Type I diabetes before Insulin was discovered was 18 months. Type II patients, the middle aged, obese patients, could be kept on strict low carbohydrate controlled diets and could survive several years. Joslin was involved in the trials of insulin and he and his team were the first to administer the commercially available product by Ely Lilly Co. in 1922. He was one of six physicians appointed to the Insulin Committee selected by the American government to oversee the use and results in the summer of 1923.

Patients came from far afield and included the poorest to the rich and famous. Colleagues and their families consulted him. He treated Thomas Edison and Dr. George Minot, a Nobel Prize winner for his work in the treatment of pernicious anaemia in 1934. His mother became a Type II diabetic and with his help lived from 65 to 73 on diet alone before dying of hemiplegia and terminal pneumonia before insulin was discovered.

After insulin was isolated in 1922 life expectancy increased enormously unmasking the effects of the condition on all systems of the body, hitherto unsuspected. Joslin added a pathologist and chiropodist to his team and encouraged Priscilla White, one of his very famous protégées, to take over the care of the pregnant patient, being present for delivery as well as providing close supervision throughout the pregnancy. The advent of antibiotics from 1938 also increased life expectancy as poorly controlled diabetics are very prone to infection.



His ledger keeping of data was invaluable to the provision of interval audit for different case mixes. On this basis he was able to provide the epidemiology and demography to allow concentration on prediction, early diagnosis and prevention. By the end of his career there were 80 volumes of his ledgers, now, no doubt, replaced by computerisation but inevitably of poor detail.



He was able to progress through several buildings of his own devising to house his family and the clinics, laboratories and latterly two hostels for patients attending the out patient studies. These buildings have become absorbed into the Harvard Campus. Streets, parks and buildings now bear his name in honour of his work.

There is little family history in this book and what there is dispersed amongst all pages. References to the non-medical family history begin on p 23 as an "aside". He was born 4 years after the Civil War, in 1869 in Oxford, Mass, 80 miles west of Boston, a small agricultural and manufacturing town. From 1909 he maintained a 300 acre working farm and stables called Buffalo Hill Farm.

Dr. Joslin's father Allen was a shoe manufacturer in the town of Oxford. His mother was Sara Proctor Joslin; presumably Proctor was her maiden name. Her sisters and one brother were the heirs to a very large fortune derived from their father Abel's leather tanning trade. Sara Proctor was the 2nd wife of Allen Joslin. The two families collaboration was beneficial. There is a mention of John Proctor of Salem having been hanged for defending his principles in the witch trials of 1692. There is no further mention of his father and no mention of siblings.

His mother was diagnosed as diabetic in 1899 at the age of 60 years and died in 1913 aged 73 years before the advent of insulin. An aunt was the translator of many German medical texts of Minkowski and von Merring and herself raised and gave money to Harvard for further research as the Proctor Fund.

Before attending medical school he attended Yale's Sheffield School of Science. He could read and speak Greek. He began practice in 1898. There is no mention of graduation dates and degrees obtained, nor any mention of post-graduate theses or honours. He was an Officer in the American Army in WWI but there is no mention of his field of operation. He met his wife of 60 years Elizabeth Denny Joslin on a hiking holiday in Switzerland. She was an American from Brookline, Mass. He was 28 years old. They were married 4 years later. They had three children, Mary Otto of New York, Dr Allen Joslin of Newton, Mass and Elliott P. Joslin Junior of Rhode island. There is a favourite daughter-in-law, Barbara but it is not apparent to whom she is married.

His character was informed by his Wesleyan upbringing. He abhorred alcohol and Wesleyan quotations were built into the décor of his many buildings. The Buffalo Hill farm was run by managers and used for relaxation, mainly horse riding. He encouraged camping holidays amongst his colleagues and girls and boys clubs, to take place on his property. His first car was bought in 1914 but he continued to use the trams and subways.

He encouraged his patients by inaugurating a graduated medal scheme for achievement. He used his affluence to encourage good students, research, and to build his various clinics. He was a tireless fund raiser. This was assisted greatly by his affluent friends who gave generously to what developed into the Joslin Foundation Inc.

He began his practice in his parents' town house near the corner of Mass Av and Beacon Street. Next, he left the Marlborough Street apartment with his wife and Mary the eldest child who was born about 1905, and moved to 81, Bay State Road facing the Charles River, built 1904-1906 partly on his wife's legacy. It is near Kenmore Square, an area equivalent to our Harley Street. They lived and worked there for 50 years. Now Joslin Hall is a student dormitory for Harvard.

In 1956, Dr Joslin moved his clinic of 50 employees to a modern facility on Pilgrim Road next to the New England Deaconess Hospital, of Harvard Medical School. Joslin Park and Joslin Road were both named by the city of Boston in his honour. In 1934 he established the Baker Clinic of the New England Deaconess Hospital that housed a research laboratory devoted to diabetes and named after another tireless worker in the field.

He died on 29th January 1962 in his sleep at Longwood Towers, aged 91 years and was buried at his home at Buffalo Hill Farm. Shortly after his death the Joslin Diabetes Foundation, founded 1953, became incorporated. His personal effects from his office and library were packed away.

A more comprehensive story is to be published shortly.



**JOSLIN DAY at MALDON ESSEX,
SATURDAY 14TH OCTOBER 2000**

Simon Gladas resumes his account from Volume 20

It was time to give my talk, so armed with an enlarged version of Peter's tree, I started with the present and worked backwards to the furthest that the tree had reached. As I mentioned before, my son Benjamin, wife Sharon, father Albert, sister Vivien, brother Andrew were in the audience, and with Michael and Joy Brill, and Janet and Brian Parsons, we had a good turn out from our tree. My great aunt Inez Joslin, nee Frost, at 97 is the oldest relative I have, and it was hoped she may attend, but it was not possible.

The family still live within 20 miles of Heybridge, my mother Beryl being born there and brought up with sister Marion, both having passed away with cancer in recent years, something frequently claiming the lives of the family. Their father, Albert Joslin, worked all his life at Bentalls (the originators of the building I work in) and was renowned for his attention to detail. He was a staunch Methodist, and though in the Army in the First World War, was I believe also a conscientious objector. I had with me a number of articles which I inherited, including Family Bibles, Prayer books, Order of Forrester's regalia (of which he was an active member) and a most charming note book, which was pre First World War and contained messages from friends. This practice of writing poems, rhymes, jokes and drawing cartoons or self portraits was quite popular, perhaps now back in fashion as "text messaging" by the youngsters of today!

Clearly times were not often easy and I well remember my mother explaining how during the strikes of the 1930's the family were forced to find food from the left overs of the crops after the farmer had harvested them. Ironically these same fields would have been farmed by the family's ancestors. What price industrialisation? The community was dominated by the Bentall factory, and their fortunes swung with it's success.

Albert was born in Maldon in 1892, and had a younger brother Asa born 1903, husband to Inez mentioned above, and he, Albert, made good in the Co-operative food shops, so important to the working communities of the town. But it is Albert's older sister, Alice, who inspired my interest in genealogy, and formed the greater part of my talk.

Alice was born 1888, and I met her a month after her 100th birthday in September 1988 whilst on honeymoon in British Columbia, Canada. She lived to 103, and I became the only U.K. family member to visit her at her home in Vancouver Island B.C., something I am so glad to have done, and a very important lesson in searching family tree history ... if you can, visit the old 'uns first, while you can!!

It was a wonderful experience, to talk (and boy did we talk) with someone who knew and understood all the family and where we all lived. Alice had grown up around Maldon and from the many photos we have, she was a most striking woman, and strong willed, her mother scolding her for being late home. She had been known to everyone through out her life as "Ping", an unusual nickname, but no one had thought why she was called it, but during our visit and her reminiscence of the streets of Maldon she recalled the time she was first called Ping.

Maldon was a well known sailing barge port, and Alice's mother, Caroline Prior, was from the community of barge people, born and brought up on the barges and the surrounding streets of the Hythe. One day Alice was down near the river, on North Street, when a young man by the name of Ping Braybrook, would try to catch her eye. Her friends would taunt her and make fun, and say, "there's your man Ping". It stuck! It was a story which surprised her family who sat listening to us talk.

Alice, or Ping, worked as a maid in the finer houses and at the age of 24 (that's 1912, before the war!) married her cousin Albert, and retained the family name of Joslin, and thus appears twice on the tree. "Bert" was a market gardener, and farmed up in the Barking areas of Essex, once countryside before London spread out. There are some great pictures of them and they moved around the country with the work, including nearby Colchester at Oliver's Farm, famous for a barn where Oliver Cromwell slept



whilst in pursuit of some Roundheads. Bert and Ping had two sons Ronald and Geoff, and the latter recently paid us a visit and we stopped off at the farm where he spent his childhood.

Geoff and his wife Helen always remained in touch with my mother and though I probably met them when I was a child, I first got to know them on the trip in 1988, and subsequent holidays they spent here in England, and Scotland where Helen's family hail from. Helen has done much to track the family tree, both on Bert's side and Pings.

Bert and Ping eventually retired in 1957 (year I was born!) and joined Geoff out in Canada, and after Bert's death in 1969, Ping flew for the first time in her eighties to return to England for holidays. How she longed to return for good, but her other son also lived in Canada, so there would have been no one to look after her, she lived for 30 years or so, and increasingly needed care.

Onto the next level, and we have George Joslin and Caroline Prior, as mentioned previously. George was born 1866 and again was a worker in the Bentall factories. He sported a huge handle bar moustache, typical of the Victorian period, and he was a prominent member of the Maldon Town Band, playing the Big Bass Drum! We have a newspaper cutting of him proudly standing next to the drum in a band photo, which must date well before the Second World War. His wife Caroline came from the sailing barge families who lived in and around the Hythe Quay, and from the photos we have and Aunt Alice's recollections, she was a hard, tough woman, not given to light heartedness! Pictures of the couple in their younger days show serious looks, upright figures, but later in their eighties, the faces are worn, but perhaps a slight hint of a smile ... time may have mellowed them?

That's the fun of researching your tree, finding out who they were, what they were like, or perhaps imagining their life, and knowing that one day some future generation might do the same for us.

The tree by now is quite large as George was one of eight children, and his father William Joslin, born 1826, was also one of eight children!! This is where some of the family begin to connect, as William's brother Joseph, born 1838, had eleven children including Hephzibah (what a wonderful name!) who married George Rainbow, the grandfather of Janet Parsons and Jean Rainbow, attending the day; and Albert, who incredibly married my great aunt Alice, or Ping as we know her! So that part of the family appear twice on the tree. We have found out much information on this part of the family from both Alice, through her son Geoff and his wife Helen, and the long term research of Janet, the efforts of our Canadian cousins being most welcome. Janet has collated much of the birth certificates, parish registers and other supportive documentation and moved us further back. Also we have another sister Alice who married Frederick Pearson, and their daughter Marjorie is a member of the society, and her son is Michael Brill, who organised much of the days proceedings.

Joseph lived in the Heybridge area, and married a Tollesbury girl Elizabeth Sharpe, and this has led Janet to take on board another line of research of families based in this small fishing village out on the edge of the marshes of the Blackwater river. Even today it's not that much changed, with many of the original family names still in the area. Joseph, though did not stay to work in the factories and moved to the Barking area of Essex, now swamped by London, but then farmed by market gardeners.

William and Joseph's parents were Joseph Joslin, born 1798 and Mary Turner, born 1803, and Janet has begun to find that the Turner family owned sailing ships which made Atlantic crossings to North America. She has an idea that there may be a connection with her native Canada. Joseph was one of 10 children and the family lived in the Totham area, through which we had travelled. This is significant and marks the change from farm labourers, to factory workers as a result, I'm sure, of the Industrial Revolution of this time. Bentall had invented a type of plough in the village of Goldhanger, and no doubt attracted poorly paid farm hands to Heybridge and the promise of workers cottages, many still remain and were where family members lived up until the 1960's. Curiously, Joseph and Mary died the same day Jan 2nd 1883.



The last generation on our tree is Joseph's parents John Joslin, born 1750 and Sarah Marthams, born 1754, who lived in the hamlet of Broad Street Green, mid point between Heybridge, the Tothams, and Langford. Not much is known of this ancestor, Janet has tried to identify other members of this family, but records are scant. It is also surprising that though cemeteries have a smattering of Joslins buried locally, none relate to our family, leading me to wonder if they lacked the funds to have stone graves which last the ravages of time?

We are back to where we started our day's journey ... the grave of James and Mary at Little Totham ... perhaps we will make a positive link, until then we will have to keep digging away at finding out more about our ancestors who lived in ... Joslin Territory!!!

Received 27.2.2001

Editor's note:- Monumental inscriptions are notorious for their inaccuracies. They are not to be recommended as a primary source but may be all you can find. The majority of ancestors had only a wooden structure as headstones and kerbing. Even those from the early years of the 20th Century have rotted away or the site may have been re-used where space was at a premium. Cemeteries have plot disposition maps and log books but may take some tracking down. Some churches take a pride in displaying maps of numbered plots together with published lists of occupants as in Boldre Church, Hampshire.

Another caveat about memories of the elderly has to be born in mind. What is clearly correct to them at eighty may not be the same at ninety and yet another version may appear at one hundred. Events and people tend to become telescoped into one. Questioning may distress the teller greatly if they think you are not believing what they say and doubt their memories. It is better to listen with occasional prompting. A speech operated dictating machine can be indispensable; but, beware of teaspoons and cups and saucers rattling. I have lost some irreplaceable material because of tea spoon rattling!!

A DICTIONARY OF SURNAMES

Patrick Hanks and Flavia Hodges

OUP. 1st edition 1988, reprint 1996. £65.00.

JOCELYN

English: from an old French personal name of complex origin, imported into England in the forms Goscelin, Gosselin, Joscelin. The name was known in England before the Conquest, but was spread by the Normans, among whom it was very popular. For the most part it is from the Germanic personal name Gauzelin, a diminutive from a short form of the various compound names having as their first element the tribal name Gaut (apparently the same as old English Geatas, the Scandinavian people to which Beowulf belonged, and also akin to the name of the Goths). However, the name also came to be considered as a diminutive of old French Josse; see Joyce.

Variants: Joscelyn(e), Josselyn, Joselin, Joslen, Joslin(g), Jose(e)land, Gosling.

Cognate: Fr.: Jo(u)sselin(e).

Gosling

English: 1. Variants; with hard initial, of **JOCELYN**.

2. Nickname; gosling, young goose (from old English 'gos' and the Germanic suffix '-ling' (eg. CHAMBERLAIN), partly in imitation of old Norse goeslingr from gas).

Variants: (mainly of 1.): Gossling, Goseling, Gostling, Gos(se)lin, Gosland.

Cognate: (of 1) Fr: Gosselin.

Transcribed by Dr. C. A. Snodgrass.

There are, of course, many other spellings. These will be the subject of an article by V. Lane in due course.



ELY CATHEDRAL;
a remote Josselyn connection
 by John Hallum (137)



My grandmother, **Henrietta Josselyn**, was the daughter of **Charles Josselyn** of Colchester & **Mary Henrietta Steward** of Gt Yarmouth.

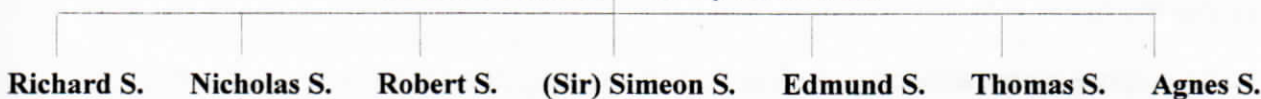
It is claimed in some quarters that the Gt Yarmouth Stewards are descended from the ancient **High Stewards of Scotland** (a branch of which family became the **Royal House of Stuart**) who came to England in 1405 when **Sir John Steward** was forced ashore at Flamburgh Head when travelling to France with Prince James (later James II).

Sir John Steward remained in England and married **Mary Tollemache**; the line then passed down through four (or more) generations to **Nicholas Steward** of Wells who married **Cicely Baskerville**.

(There is some confusion amongst various writers as to the descent from this last named Nicholas. Two entries in the Dictionary of National Biography, albeit by different contributors, give conflicting details, differing also from other sources such as the Rev. Mark Noble and the Harleian Manuscripts (refs. 71, 76, 77 & 78). Thomas Carlyle, in his publication on Cromwell's Letters and speeches (ref. 82) takes great delight in referring to Noble as "an imbecile" on a number of occasions, but who is to say which if any is right.)

Hence perhaps we might be nearest to the truth in assuming the offspring from Nicholas to be;

Nicholas Steward = Cicely Baskerville



Line of descent

Of these children:-

(1) **Richard**, married **Elizabeth Cosslyn** of Wells and had issue four sons and three daughters.

(3) **Robert**, born at Wells. After graduating at Cambridge he was elected Prior of Ely in 1522. In the 1529 Convocation, he maintained the marriage of Henry VIII to Catherine of Aragon, but later changed his views and supported Henry in the dissolution of the monasteries. He surrendered the Monastery of Ely in 1539 and received a pension of £120; when the see was re-founded in 1541 he was appointed its first Protestant Dean, resuming the family name of Steward which he had earlier relinquished on becoming a monk. He retained the deanery until his death 20th September 1557, when he was buried in Ely Cathedral.

Robert was one of those claiming descent from the Scottish line. He was particularly attentive to his nephews with the farming of the profitable tithes at Ely and donation of church lands.

(4) **Simeon (Sir)**, who married **Joan Besteney**, resided in Suffolk and Cambridgeshire. His son, Sir Mark Steward, had a splendid monument bearing some 23 armorial quarterings erected to him in Ely Cathedral.

(5) Edmund, chancellor of the diocese of Norwich until 1528 and then chancellor and dean of Winchester.

(6) Thomas, pastor of the English Church at Frankfurt and canon of Ely from 1560 till his death in 1568; he had a daughter Agnes.

(2) Nicholas Steward, married Elizabeth Lucas of Wells; he had a son William who was in possession of a considerable estate at Ely.

A glass window dated 1574 listed William's descent as follows:-

A tree descending out of Banquo with, on the branches; Fleanchus, Walterus, Alanus, Alexander, Andrew, Alexander, Johannes, Johannes, Thomas, Ricardus, Nicholas, Nicholas, Guilemus.



A descendent of **Nicholas Steward** and **Cicely (Baskerville)**, [and most probably of **Nicholas Steward** and **Elizabeth (Lucas)**], was **Timothy Steward**, of Wells.

Timothy Steward (G7), born at Wells 1696, moved to Gt. Yarmouth where he became a freeman of the town (by apprenticeship to John Smith) in 1721. He married **Hannah Harbord** in 1731, whence he established the family at Gt. Yarmouth where they were to take a prominent part in the life of the town. From this line the descent of the family down to its link with **Hallum** is through five generations;

- (G6) **Timothy Steward**, eldest son, married **Mary Palmer**.
- (G5) **Timothy Steward**, second son, married **Mary Fowler**.
- (G4) **Arthur Steward**, youngest son, married **Mary Burton**.
- (G3) **Mary Henrietta Steward**, their daughter, married **Charles Josselyn**.
- (G2) **Henrietta Josselyn**, one of nine daughters, married **Thomas George Hallum** in 1883.

[note; (G...) numbers refer to generations counting back from myself as (G0).

There are two areas of some doubt in this line, namely the connection with the Scottish Stewards and, second the precise connection (if one exists) of the first **Timothy Steward** of Wells with the Ely Stewards. These are items that I would like to investigate further; any contributions welcome!

John Hallum (137)

A MARRIAGE HAS BEEN ARRANGED!

BY JOHN HALLUM (137)



Nowadays, couples planning to marry are increasingly being advised to arrange a pre-nuptial contract to ease the path if divorce ensues; maybe wise advice but hardly the best climate in which to embark on a lifetime journey into the future.

It was with some surprise when, attending my first Society meeting (the Millennium weekend), I was handed a photocopy of a Marriage Settlement made between Thomas George Hallum and Henrietta Josselyn (my grandparents) just prior to their wedding in 1883. (Even more unusual was that the photocopy had been taken in an office in Johannesburg and arrived via Hugh Joscelyne (No 44). How did it get there?).

The import of the Settlement was somewhat different in this case; no mention of separation or divorce, merely their 'joint lives or that of the survivor'.

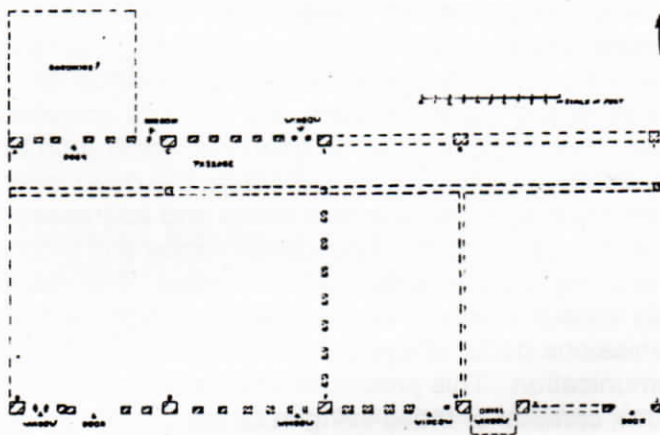
In essence, it involved the setting up of a Trust with the Trustees being Henrietta's uncle, John Henry Josselyn, and Alan Mumford, a witness at the wedding, possibly the Best Man. Thomas transferred a capital sum of two thousand pounds and his mortgaged estate to this Trust. The estate was the Grove Estate at Wormingford, Essex, which was the family residence with farm buildings and about 400 acres. Henrietta also pledged an expected part-share bequeathed to her in the will of her maternal grandmother, Mary Steward of Gt. Yarmouth, and due to her on the demise of her mother Mary Henrietta (Steward). The Trust was set up in benefit of both of them during their joint lifetimes and thereafter to the survivor during his/her lifetime.

In 1889 the family employed 8 men and 2 lads on the farms (The Grove and Longs Farm); Mr. Robert Brown Sen., Mr. Robt. Brown Jun., Mr Geo. Balls Sen., Mr. Geo. Balls Jun., Mr. John Balls, Mr. James Balls, Mr Wm. Frost, Mr. Sidney Frost, Mr. Thos. Frost, Mr. Vince, groom and gardener.

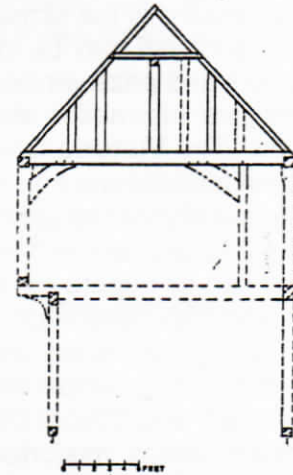
In 1894 they moved from The Grove with their young family of three sons and a daughter to Lexden, Colchester where Thomas died in 1917, aged 77. I have often wondered why, with three young sons, they would move from the Wormingford estate which had been in the family and passed down father to son for three generations. Could it have been that farming was going through a particularly bad state at that time? Would the Trustees have had an influence in this decision? It also seemed strange that the administration showed Thomas's personal effects were valued at less than two hundreds although the property at Lexden was quite substantial. Obviously most of their wealth was in Trust. Henrietta, about 15 years younger than Thomas, moved to Frinton-on-Sea where she resided with her spinster sister Mary until being evacuated at the start of the war; she died in 1946, aged 91.



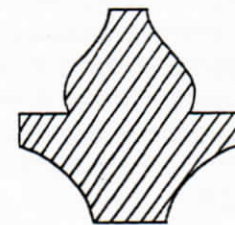
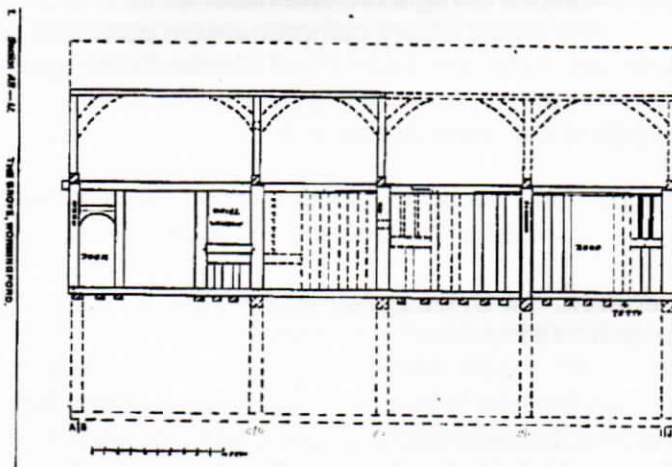
The existing house at The Grove is an enlargement and restoration of the farmhouse as it was at the time of the Hallum occupation. Pre-1914, it was enlarged and restored into a quality residence; more recently, it has again been refurbished by its current owner. During this latter refurbishment, many of the original timbers were exposed; this presented an opportunity for the details to be recorded and subsequently reported by Mr. R. Shackle for the Colchester Archaeological Group who states that "The style is somewhat similar to that of the Red Lion Hotel at Colchester which is thought to date from about 1500". It would appear that the principal rooms were at first floor level, with doorways at that level probably leading to exterior stairways. It may have been part of a larger complex, such as a medieval lodging; possibly it was under the auspices of the monks of St John's Abbey, Colchester, who are known to have had parcels of land in Wormingford.



Above; Plan of the first floor Below; A sectional view



Scale 1/4" = 1' THE GROVE, WORMINGFORD



Section of moulding

Reconstructed views of The Grove,
Wormingford, Essex, from the article
by Richard Shackle.

Plans by R. M. Welton,
FRIBA, Dip Arch.

The Grove passed to the Duke family in 1894 followed by Mr. Eustace Smith who carried out a refurbishment. He resided there until 1931 when it was sold to Capt. Foljambe with whom I corresponded in 1970. After changing hands in 1987 it was extensively refurbished again.

References

1. Beaumont, Winifred and Taylor, Ann. Wormingford. History of an English village. Quoted by Shackle.
2. Shackle, Richard. The Grove, Wormingford. Colchester Archaeological Group Annual Bulletin number 32 (1989) pp 9 - 17.

Richard Shackle has given permission for the reproduction of some of his Figures from his article, a copy of which is kept by the editor. He would be interested to hear of any further information about its ownership. He is a librarian at Colchester Public Library. A copy of his article is lodged with the Editor.

3. ERO D/DU/555/26

Editor's note. The Grove is not mentioned by Nikolaus Pevsner in his Buildings of England, Essex (Penguin, 2nd edn. 1965, rep. 1996). He mentions the Church as Norman and 14th Century, Church House, Church Hall, and Jenkin's Farm as 16th Century and Rochford's as 15th and 16th Century. The latter three are specifically timber framed with Rochford's behind a plain 18th Century front.



RESEARCHING YOUR FAMILY HISTORY SERIES. NUMBER 2.

USING SCHOOL RECORDS.

by Dr. C. A. Snodgrass

PUBLISHED DATA

Those published and available on library shelves take the form of registers, histories or Who's Who volumes. **Registers** can cover years back into the 1550s and are compiled from surviving documents in the possession of the school. Inevitably there are gaps from lost or damaged records. Lists of governors and staff may be included together with rowing, football and cricket teams, prefects, exhibitioners and prize winners. Information can be sparse but usually gives parent and achievement. **Histories** give information about founders, governors and the staff, with only outstanding pupils being mentioned. **The Victoria County History series** is a secondary but well referenced source for educational foundations and endowments. **Who's Who** and some registers, are volumes compiled from replies to questionnaires sent out by the school from their registers. As an example, Wellington School¹ sent out 4,200 circulars in 1949 and received only 2,106 in reply with only 474 from the dead letter office. The detail can be superb for the family historian, mentioning parentage with dates and addresses, spouses and their parentage, and issue together with details about school performance and progress after school and University, including campaigns and medals², and current addresses. The volumes' value is in including people who do not necessarily appear in Who's Who or Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed and Official Classes. However, omissions occur where questionnaires are not returned, due to death, illness, misfortune or failure of communication. This produces a rather biased volume as those best qualified tend to reply whereas the infirm, criminal or those living in far off countries difficult of access tend not to. **Celebrations** of special events such as tercentenaries can result in a publication which includes lists of names. Easily available publications of registers and histories tend to be confined to well known schools but the **Society of Genealogists** keeps a very comprehensive collection which includes some overseas establishments. **Trade Directories**, e.g. Kelly, Pigot, White, Taylor, give names of staff of some schools in the neighbourhood, and this may be the only source for ephemeral private establishments. These directories often give very good current histories at the beginning of each place where benefactions are mentioned.

EXAMPLES.

1. Harrow School Register. 1800 - 1911. 3rd edition. M. G. Daughlish and P. K. Stephenson. Longmans, Green, and Co., London. 1911.

Jocelyn, the Viscount and Honourables have entries but little is added to the detail obtained from Burke or Debrett. Two generations of Gosling appear, with a Gosselin and a Gostling, e.g. **Gosselin, George Bellingham**, son of Admiral T. le M. Gosselin, Bengoe Hall, Herts. Entered September 1825. Left 1831, first term. Christ's Coll. Camb., B.A. 1837; of Ware Priory; J.P. Herts. (High Sheriff, 1859). Died October. 8th, 1868.

2. The Sedbergh School Register. 1546 - 1895. Edited by B. Wilson. Published by Richard Jackson, Leeds. 1895.

The early data was missing to 1820 and that list has been compiled from entrances to St. John's Coll., Cambridge, to which the majority of University entrants went on a Lupton Scholarship. Therefore there are many early omissions. Nevertheless, thirteen pupils are recorded from 1540 - 1550 who gained entry to St. John's. For Gosling and Gosling there are no dates and no pre-names or comments.

¹ Wellington College Register. Seventh Edition. January 1859 - December 1948. Butler and Tanner Ltd. Frome. 1951.

² Ibid. Fifteen Old Wellingtonians received the VC between 1882 and 1945. Sixty eight died in the South African war, 707 in WW1 and 501 in WW2.





3. A History of Felsted School 1564 - 1947. By Michael Craze. Published by Cowell, Ipswich. 1955.

Apart from staff, only high achievers gain mention here. "From the College Admission Books **Edward Jocelyn** became Fellow of Queen's, Cambridge" between 1668 and 1670. (p.71). "**W. J. Josling** gained a double first in Classics at Christ's" (p.163).

4. The Old Public School-boy's Who's Who Series: Eton. St. James Press. London. 1933.

GOSLING, LIONEL DRUMMOND. Sixth son of Robert Gosling, D.L. (1832 - 95), of Hassobury, Bishop's Stortford, Essex, by his wife, Eleanor Spencer, eldest dau. of Spencer Smith (1806-1882), of Brooklands, Hampshire; b. at Hassobury 21.1.1875; m. January 1921 Gwenhwar, dau. of R. b. Lloyd, of Fir Grove, Farnham, Surrey, etc., etc. This entry is also included amongst those for the senior army Goslings found in Who's Who or Kelly's.

5. Victoria County History of Essex. Volume II.

- a. Will of **Benjamin Joscelyne**, 27 September 1775, gave £5 per annum to Kelvedon School. This bequest was applied to the National School in 1905. p 559.
- b. **Hezekiah Jocelyn** kept a school in 1640 in Harlow. He was a scholar who had been admitted to Gonville and Caius, Cambridge. p 552.

UNPUBLISHED DATA.

These include school registers, admission books, staff note books, school magazines, and prize day lists and may be found in local archive repositories. Do not forget Church schools as well as state or National schools, and Sunday School registers. Very interesting reports of day to day occurrences may be found from school teachers notes in the register, see below. They itemise the school children present, their reasons for non-attendance and their progress. Local social history is illustrated by reasons for absence. Infectious diseases can be followed as they spread amongst the community, such as scarlet fever, typhoid fever and diphtheria. Despite the very small circulation of a school magazine, the data contained can be invaluable. Brief biographies may be included of new and retiring staff or pupils who may write with their own later progress. Former Pupil or Old Boy/Girl Associations are another source.



Town Hall or Record Office archives may have Education Committee Minutes. Ratification of Staff appointments and lists of Passes for Teacher's Certificates may be found interspersed with the reports from the Sanitary Officer. The PRO Kew, keeps the records of the Department of Education.

Example. From Teacher's Notes for March 1888, Craster, Northumberland. Northumberland Record Office.

March 4th. Diocesan Inspection.

March 5th. Sent home Thomason Chape, Ellen Smailes, Alice Archbold and William Tate Archbold infected with the mumps.

March 6th. Miss A. C. Craster visited the School. Average attendance for week was 29.

Many children have absented themselves during the past week to gather wheat which has been washed ashore from the wreck of the Raven Castle.

March 9th. Very Stormy day of snow, wind and rain. Subsequently, a very thin attendance indeed. More outbreaks of the mumps. Disinfecting the School every day with Carbolic Acid. Also the out-offices.

March 10th. Had to close the School for two days on account of the stormy weather.

March 23rd. William Archbold left school to work.

March 24th. Punished Hannah Taylor and Margaret Archbold for telling falsehoods. March 25th. Margaret Archbold kept after school to do her sums. A very careless idle girl.

March 27th. Average attendance 41.



March 31st. John and Margaret Cameron are staying away from School on account of the fever being in the village.

Extracted by Dr. C. A. Snodgrass. Apologies for not being Josselins! **Can anyone find some similar data for a Josselin attended school in Essex? It would make splendid reading. How about Leigh-on-Sea? Tell us where you found the source.**

What to do:

1. Try your local **Public Library** as well as that of the **County Record Office**.
2. **Local Museums** can be found in even quite small towns and often have very interesting collections and some items for sale researched by the **Local History Society** whose members welcome enquiries. Volumes of **Old Photographs of** and **A History of** series have some textual information as well as providing you with illustrations of the school, e.g. Empire Day celebrations and form photographs.
3. Write to the **school** to obtain the address for their **Old Boy or Girl or Former Pupil Association**. Addresses may be obtained from local library holdings of books of different categories of current schools.
4. Ask at the **Local Record Office** for school papers from their archives.
5. Visit the **Society of Genealogists** after telephoning (020 7250 0291) or e-mailing library@sog.org.uk or visiting their Web site www.sog.org.uk to ascertain availability.
6. **Second hand book shops** and **Book Fairs** may have copies of registers. They are not cheap as the circulations were relatively small.
7. **County Family History Societies** sometimes keep a library for members.
8. **Local Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints Family History Centres** are very helpful in tracking down records.
9. www.pro.gov.uk for PROCAT, the new **PRO online catalogue**.

Further reading:-

1. Herber, Mark D. Ancient Trails. The Complete Guide to British Genealogy and Family History. Chapter 25. Education. Pp 479 - 484. Sutton Publishing with the Society of Genealogists.
2. Society of Genealogists. School, University and College Registers and Histories in the Library of the Society of Genealogists. Library Sources. No. 6. 1996.
3. Morton, Ann. Education and the State from 1833. Public Record Office Reader's Guide No 18. PRO Publications. 1997.

The Editor's private holdings include registers for the following schools and university colleges. She is willing to search for a name in return for a stamped self addressed envelope. Not all years are covered. The Josselin and Gosselin names will appear in the Handbook.

Registers for Aldenham, Charterhouse, Durham, Eton, Haileybury, Harrow, Highgate, Rugby, Wellington, Winchester; Keble, Balliol and King's Cambridge.
 Histories of Felsted, Essex, Strode's and Virginia Water Schools, Surrey.
 School Who's Who. Eton, Rugby.
 Special Occasion. Cheltenham Boy's College.
 Old Girl's Association. Lady Eleanor Holles School, Hampton, Middlesex.

The Editor apologises for the length of this article but it illustrates the many types of reference material available to the researcher and may act as an aide memoire for all aspects of your family history research e.g. **University and College** documentation is very similar to the above.



ALL FROM AN OVERHEARD REMARK

By Ben Joscelyne (09)

When in the Essex Record Office recently, I passed a gentleman at the Enquiry Desk and I thought I caught the word Joslin. Making myself known, it turned out that he was researching a Stockbridge Joslin in New England in the 18th Century from whom he was descended. I thought I would be able to help and he duly wrote with more detail.

Recalling that our respected member Don Joslin of Overland Park, Kansas, USA, (114) had given me much information when searching for our family's Joseph Joscelyne who was thought to have been in the Colonies, I looked this through and was able to immediately find Stockbridge Joslin and his forebears.

Not unexpectedly, they stemmed from the Thomas Josselyn of Bollinghatch, Roxwell, Essex, England, who went over in the ship the "Increase" in 1635 to found the American Joslins, this time through Thomas' eldest son Abraham who was a brother to Nathaniel from whom Don's line stems. So my acquaintance was related to Don.

This also means, based on President Richard's research, that he (and Don) are also related to the "Braintree" and the "Leigh on Sea" Joscelynes further back from Thomas through the Felsted line of Ralph's and John of Sheering. (See "The Joslins of Rayne" by Richard Joscelyne published by the Society last year). It also means the likelihood of my acquaintance being a descendant of Geoffrey the brother of Gilbert of Sempringham (as all the Joslins/Joscelynes probably are).

A further letter showed how my friend traced his line from three different people on the "Mayflower" and in particular from Myles Standish the military leader of the Plymouth Colony. Myles great great granddaughter Olive Standish married Stockbridge Josselyn/Joslin, he being born in Hanover, now in Massachusetts, on 29 March 1741.

Hanover, incidentally, is between Plymouth Plantation and Braintree, just south of Boston. Braintree was named by emigrants from our area here in 1640. I was among those who attended their 350th celebrations in 1990 and Mary and I visited friends there two years ago.

Returning to the Standishes, Olives widowed mother, Hannah Standish, when she wrote her Will on 19 October 1801, made the following Bequests:-

"To daughters Hannah Standish and Polly Standish, equally, all my estate real or personal wherever it may be found: subject however to the following conditions (viz) That the said Hannah and Polly pay to my two sons, Lemuel Standish and James Standish, thirty dollars to each to be paid within three years of my decease without interest."

"And further that they, the said Hannah and Polly, pay to my daughter Olive Josselyn, wife of Stockbridge Josselyn, one dollar within three months after my decease, and that they shall allow my said daughter Olive to use and improve her dwelling house on the land on which it now stands with a privilege of laying firewood at the door of said house, so long as she the said Olive shall live separate from her husband, and shall improve the said house herself; but she shall not be permitted to put any other family in said house, where it now stands, but she, the said Olive, shall have liberty to remove and dispose of said house whenever she pleases."

"And that they the said Hannah and Polly pay to Priscilla Josselyn, my daughter, the wife of Seth Josselyn sixty dollars within three years after my decease."

"And that they the said Hannah and Polly pay my son David Standish one dollar if demanded in three months after my decease."

Clearly, Hannah didn't get on with Stockbridge Josselyn! Perhaps Seth Josselyn had a more amenable nature - he was a younger brother of Stockbridge.

Not bad for a chance encounter !

Ben Joscelyne Braintree, Essex.
Received 28.2.2001

Proposed visit to Alnwick and Warkworth for a summer weekend in 2002

Proposed Alnwick weekend is for Friday 21st June to Sunday 23rd June Inclusive. There will be visits to Alnwick Castle and archives. and to Warkworth Castle, a dinner in the Titanic room of the Swan Hotel in Alnwick High Street, and Sue Wood, Senior Archivist for Northumberland record office will give a talk.

Optional visits to Alnwick church and Hulne Priory on the Duke of Northumberland's estate, Warkworth church and Hermitage. For fishermen, in Alnwick there is Hardy's shop and museum and Barter Books is a second hand book shop occupying the whole of a railway station.

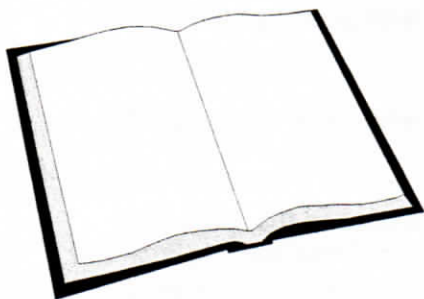
The Tourist Information Office,
2, The Shambles,
Alnwick,
Northumberland,
England

Tourist Information,
132, Granger Street,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
England,

will provide anyone with more details of hotels and other attractions in the neighbourhood of which there are very many

www.visitnorthumbria.com

JOSSELIN SOCIETY HANDBOOK



If anyone has any information they wish to be included in the society handbook (such as registration lists of certificates held, transcriptions of Parish records, books on family or local history, newspaper articles or other reference material), please send it to the editor.

WITH THANKS

The editor would like to thank everyone for the copies of death certificates already received in response to the request made in the last journal.

The editor would also like to thank all those who have already filled and sent in their questionnaires. Please keep them coming.

OUR THANKS

Many thanks to all those members who helped out with articles, material and pictures in this issue. We can not say enough how vital your contributions are to the Josselin Journal. It is you the readers who make the magazine possible. Without your stories and articles 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.



Any articles, pictures etc for publication in the Josselin Journal should be sent to the Editor: Dr. C. A. Snodgrass, 15 Moor Lane, Darras Hall, Ponteland, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Ne20 9AD. Tel. & Fax : 01661 825155. E-mail: CAJOSC@aol.com. 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.

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