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WELCOME TO EDITOR MAY JOSLIN

Born 6th January 2003 to

Andrew and Anna Joslin (93)

Many thanks to all those who contributed articles, material and pictures in this issue. Please keep sending contributions to make the Journal possible.

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Arthur and Rose Ellen Joscelyne c. 1986



Rose Ellen Joscelyne and day
old great grand daughter
Olivia Harvey b 27.8.1999



Edie May Joslin
B. 6.1.2003 in Hackney, daughter of An-
drew and Anna (nee Jobson) Joslin and
grand daughter of
Peter and Margaret Joslin of Morecambe



George Joslin, antiquarian of Colchester
24.8.1821 – 22.4.1898
* See Issue 24
Copyright Colchester Museums



Left. C. Wayne Joslin family in 1999—2000

Back row Jeff & Ingrid, parents of Sophie aged 2 years
inset.

Shayne and Wayne
Jeanne (wife of Wayne) and Jenny.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE JOSCELYNE FAMILY

by Richard Joscelyne President

There are a good number of myths about the origins of our ancient family. Many of the lineages published on the Internet and other places, including the Josselin Journal, suggest that the family is descended from the Counts of Louvain, and can trace the line back to Charlemagne. This linkage is thought to be through a Norman Knight, possibly named Gilbert, who came to England with William the Conqueror. Another story is of a Gilbertus or Agedius Josceline a younger son of Lambert I "The Bearded," Count of Louvain who was born in the Chateau de Joselin in Brabant in 1005, went to England with Edward the Confessor in 1042 and was given lands in Sempringham, Lincolnshire. It is suggested that his son is the Sir Gilbert who came to England with the Conqueror. This Gilbert is said to be the father of St. Gilbert of Sempringham, who founded the Gilbertine Order, and of Geoffrey from whom our family is said to be descended. The subsequent history of the family is based on the lineages compiled from the Visitations of Essex and London by the College of Arms in the 16th and 17th Century.

Very little of this is verifiable fact. I have been unable to discover whether the Chateau de Joselin in Brabant actually existed. The Counts of Louvain certainly had a castle in Louvain but I have seen no evidence of it being called Joselin Castle or of the family possessing another castle of that name. The only Chateau de Josselin which we know is in Brittany, and there is nothing to suggest that there is any connection between it and our family. It had no connection with the Counts of Louvain.

In the Josselin Journal of Spring 2000, Dr James O'Dea traces the story of Egidius to a document box in the Society of Genealogists in London written "by an English genealogist". It is uncertain who this genealogist was, and on what evidence he based his story. Dr. O'Dea also suggests that Sir Gilbert may be the same person as Toustan de Bec, Bec being an Abbey in Normandy held by Count Lambert of Louvain. It is not clear from Dr. O'Dea's article whether this information also comes from "the English genealogist."

This is all uncertain ground. However, there are some grounds which can be trodden with more certainty. Dr O'Dea quotes a passage from a manuscript in the Cotton Collection in the British Museum (probably early 14th century) which deals with the parentage of St. Gilbert of Sempringham:

"His father, Jocelinus by name, a fine soldier and a good and rich man came from the Neustigen tribe and held several estates in the province of Lincoln."

This Jocelinus has a substantial entry in the Domesday Book (1085). He was a considerable landowner. The Domesday Book calls him the son of Lambert. There is no evidence to suggest that this Lambert might be Lambert II 'the Belted' who died in 1063. There are a good number of Lamberts in the Domesday Book, and it does appear from one reference there that Lambert might still have been alive and living in England at that date. I have been unable to trace the Neustigen tribe. It is not referred to in any of the references to the Counts of Louvain.

The lineages which appear in the Visitations of Essex must clearly be treated with some caution. They are based on submissions made in the 16th or 17th century by the Jocelyn family to the officials of the College of Arms about the history of the family during the previous 600 years. The family seems to have been emerging at this time from being country squires to positions of influence at the Tudor and Stuart courts and might well have wished to show their ancestry as being as distinguished as possible. It is doubtful whether all the evidence adduced would have stood up to the most rigorous scrutiny. Inevitably the earlier period would have been the most doubtful.

Although experts suggest that the concept of surnames was introduced into England at the Norman Conquest, they were not in general use even among wealthy families until the 200 years later. They were certainly not used in the Domesday Book. So Joselin was known as Joselin son of Lambert. Joselin was a given name as were Lambert and Gilbert. There are a large number of Joselins in the Domesday Book, which only shows that at the time it was a popular given (Christian) name. It derived from two sources, a diminutive of the popular Breton saint St. Judoc, hence Judocling; and a derivation with a diminutive, from an old Gothic tribe, hence Gautling. We must therefore take the assumption that there could have been such a person as Sir Gilbert Josselin in the 11th Century extremely sceptically. We only know Jocelin son of Lambert, and his son St. Gilbert of Sempringham.

There is no certain evidence, therefore, that Jocelin son of Lambert was descended from the Counts of Louvain; nor that the family which acquired Hyde Hall by marriage nearly 200 years later was in any way related to Jocelin son of Lambert in the Domesday Book. One would need to find some corroborative evidence. The Coat of Arms of Jocelyn or Josselyn of Sawbridgeworth, Herts. and Little Horkesley was probably a 17th century confection and thus contemporary with the Essex Visitations, and licensed by the College of Heralds. The Quarterings are of interest, since they show two Joscelin shields, one of them the Lion Rampant which may have come from Louvain, and marriage links with

the Chaselin, Battaile, and Enfield families, all of which seem to predate the acquisition of Hyde Hall. Further Quarterings with the Hide, Patmer and Baude families seem to be subsequent to that event.

The first documentary evidence of the existence of a family using the surname Jocelyn occurs surprisingly early. The New England Historical and Genealogical Review (vol 71 page 237) shows references in the calendars of Patent and Charter Rolls to a John Jocelin who held land in Eston (now Easton Maudit) in Northamptonshire and 'Shelewes' (now Shellow Bowells)* in Essex during the reigns of King John and Henry III in the early 13th Century. It is through his son Thomas's marriage to Maude Hide in about 1248 that The Hide, later Hyde Hall, in Sawbridgeworth came into the family.

The acquisition of Hyde Hall is the most significant event in our family history since it gives us sure ground on which to trace our lineage back to that date. Although the detail of the lineages given in the Visitations may not be wholly accurate, it is certain that the same Jocelyns were the owners of Hyde Hall for the following 700 years, and that the various lines of Joslin in various spellings which can trace their lines back with some degree of certainty to the Hyde Hall family are likely to be related.

The next significant feature, occurring some 200 years later, for the branch of the family which eventually adopted the spelling Joscelyne, as well as for many of the American Joslins, is the famous Brass Memorial in Sawbridgeworth church of Jefforey Joscelyn and his two wives Catherine and Joanne. Jefforey was a younger brother of Thomas from whose line the Earls of Roden and eventually emerge and an elder brother of Ralph who was Lord Mayor of London in 1464 and 1476.

The history of the family over the next three generations is again reliant on the Visitations of Essex. Although various lineages have also been published in Burke's Peerage and Landed Gentry, one supposes that they used the Visitations as a primary source although they may have used some additional material available to the Jocelyn family.

This Jefforey died on 14th January 1470/71 and according to the Visitations of Essex, left only one son, John, by his first wife Catherine. The Visitation gives this John three sons: Rafe, Phillip and Geoffrey. It is from Rafe that our line may well emerge. Phillip's male line seems to have died out in the third generation, although I have suggested in "The Joslins of Rayne" that John Joslin of Braintree (who made his Will in 1597) might have been his heir. From Geoffrey, the third son, appears the distinguished family of Josselyn of Little Horkesley.

The Visitation gives Rafe one daughter Agnes who married Sir John Wiseman of Canfield or -fold.. Fortunately Rafe (Rauffe Josselyn of Much Canfold) made his Will in 1622, and it has been well preserved. He mentions in his Will three sons, Philip, Rauffe and Nicholas, and two daughters Agnes (married to John Wiseman) and Denyse.

Most lineages show that his second son Rauffe had two sons Simon and John. This may well be so. The Parish Register of Much Canfield, although full of Joslyns in the 16th and 17th centuries, including the family of the elder Rauffe's younger brother Geoffrey, mentions only the burial of Elizabeth, the wife of Rauffe Joslyn, on 13 August 1546. If, indeed, the younger Rauffe did have these two sons, he may have moved to Fyfield where, as described in the Parish Register, Simon, John and their sister Agnes were all married in 1544 and 1544/5, and Simon and John's elder children, Radolphus and Helenora were both born. There may be evidence to show that Simon, John and Agnes were the children of Rauffe; I have not seen it.

From there it is relatively plain sailing. The better preserved Parish Registers and a number of good Wills allow us with a few question marks to trace descendants of Simon and John in England and the United States to the present day.

*It may (or may not) be significant that a Lambert is shown in the Domesday Book as holding land in Shellow Bowells.

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STRANGE CONNECTIONS

by Ben Joscelyne (09)

with assistance from Brian Joscelyne (06) and Peter Joslin (29)

On the 11 May 1837 at the Borough of Colchester Quarter Sessions, one **Frederick Strange** was found guilty on three counts of burglary and following committal in the Borough Gaol, he was transported to Australia. It was noted in the Gaol Calendar that Strange was aged 30, a painter and could read and write well.

This information was drawn to my brother Brian Joscelyne's attention by Mrs Robyn Lake of Launceston, Tasmania, who having found his name and address in that town's archives, wrote to enquire whether one of Strange's victims was a relation. This was a **Thomas Joslin, a Draper and Grocer of Braintree**, from whom Strange had stolen silver spoons and other items.

Mrs Lake was researching Convict Artists, an article about whom she and others subsequently had published in "The Australian" magazine in August 2002; Strange had become a noted Painter. She was also researching 19th Century Furniture Makers in Tasmania. She had come across numerous invoices of a **Samuel Joscelyne of Launceston** who had supplied furniture to the Gatenby family in the 1860's.

Brian was able to tell her that Samuel was one of the "Braintree" Joscelynes who had emigrated in 1852 - he was then living in Sudbury, Suffolk - first to Melbourne, then settling in Launceston in the north of Tasmania. Samuel's wife Elizabeth (of the Sparrow family of Halstead and Gosfield) and their family went out a few years later. There are descendants still living in Launceston and the family has spread widely in Australia, several being members of the Josselin Society.

Who then was Thomas Joslin?

We know from the Court Report that Thomas was of Braintree, and in 1837 was a Grocer and Draper and that his stolen property included 12 silver teaspoons and a silver pap ladle (probably an infants spoon). He must therefore have been a reasonably prominent person in the community.

A search of various Commercial Directories and Censuses in the Essex Record Office reveal a Thomas Joslin, Draper, in The Square in a Braintree Census of 1821 (in which he was also an Enumerator); in Pigot's in 1823 as Agent for the Equitable Fire Office, Grocer, Linen and Woollen Draper and Tailor; in Pigot's again in 1839, this time as Essex and Suffolk Insurance Agent, Linen and Woollen Draper, Grocer and Tea Dealer; and in the 1845 and 1846 Post Office Directories listed in Great Square as Grocer, Linen Draper and Agent for the Essex and Suffolk Equitable Fire Office.

In the 1841 Census, Thomas appears in Great Square as head of household, a Draper, age 60 (ages were rounded in that Census); there were also two Draper's Assistants including John Mason, two Grocers Assistants, two male servants and two female servants.

Surprisingly, however, Thomas is not listed in the 1840 Tithe Award. Whites Directory of 1848 lists an Augustus Portway as a Grocer in Great Square, (noted as Hailstorm Offices); Portway was also listed as Estate Agent, Appraiser and Undertaker and Agent for the Sun Life Fire Office.

Where in Great Square?

In the 1840 Tithe Award though there is a house, yard and buildings in Great Square listed between the Bell Public House and a Charles Veley as belonging to Charles Dixon and occupied by Augustus Portway. (Shops as such are not distinguished in the Award). Then in the 1851 Census, a Frederick Andrews, age 26, was listed as a Grocer and Hop Merchant in Great Square between John Ward, Innkeeper, and Veley.

Great Square links the Market Place with High Street (at the Bank Street/New Street junction) and was, and still is, an important central location. The Portway and Andrews building, presumably the same, was most probably the one between the present Boots Opticians and the Halifax Building Society. Now occupied as a night club, older Braintree residents will remember it as Adams Stationers shop.

The Directories do not give detailed addresses nor do the early Census returns. Veley was connected

with Cunningtons, Solicitors, who at one time owned and occupied all of what is now the Halifax building and on the upper floors of which Cunningtons still have their offices.

In 1851, the house listed next beyond Veley was unoccupied (it is now Lloyds Chemists) whilst next listed was Ann Cunnington, Relict (widow) of a Solicitor, and this must be Hill House, now Bradford and Bingley Taylor and Co's offices, followed by John Oates Harrington, Currier, who was known to have lived at the Great House, now the Constitutional Club. All these follow round the East end of Great Square.

But from the evidence in Wills, it seems clear that the Joslins owned and occupied their premises - was Thomas just missed from the Tithe Award, were his premises the same as Portway's and/or Andrews or were they different? Further research is needed.

Thomas and Local Government

In W F Quin's "A History of Braintree and Bocking", a Thomas Joslin is noted as a Parish Officer in a minute of The Vestry in 1824, the Vestry being the local government of the Parish of the day. In Braintree, this was the successor to "The Company of the Four and Twenty", a self perpetuating oligarchy of substantial parishioners which had existed from the middle of the 16th Century to the early 1800's.

Quin also lists a Thomas Joslin and a Daniel Joslin as among people who served as Churchwardens or Overseers or Members of the Vestry in the period 1824-35. The list also includes Joseph Garrett, Joseph Joscelyne, Benjamin Joscelyne and James Joscelyne, Junior, all of whom are antecedents or relatives of the author of this article.

Joseph Garrett, a leading member and a Deacon of Bocking End Congregational Church, was a particularly active member of the Vestry and was credited for helping to bring Gas to Braintree and also assisting the Courtaulds in establishing their business.

The Family of Thomas and evidence from Wills

A Thomas Joslin wrote a Will dated 13 November 1839, proved in 1845 with two Codicils (Veley and John Cunnington, Junior, were Witnesses), and a Daniel Joslin wrote one on 27 December 1825 and Proved with a Codicil in 1829 (John Cunnington was a Witness). Copies have been supplied by Peter Joslin of Morecambe together with other information and it seems clear that Daniel was the father of this Thomas. Apart from property in Braintree, Thomas also had some in Felsted and elsewhere.

Daniel in his Will was described as a Gentleman and owned property in Braintree, including a tenement and shop and part of a brewhouse occupied by his son Thomas. It is also noted that there was the benefit of a right of way through the yard of Mr Samuel Tunbridge. No street names are mentioned, but it is indicative that the Samuel Tunbridge mentioned is almost certainly the Brewer, son of another Samuel Tunbridge, who ran a Brewery in New Street.

Michael Bardell in his book "Give Them Ale Enough" thinks the Brewery may have been in the middle of New Street, while Tunbridge could also have been associated with the White Horse Inn on the East side of New Street (as well as the Green Man opposite) and this would therefore link with the Joslin property being on the South side of Great Square.

Thomas Joslin in his Will again does not give the address of his shop or residence but he does refer to a detached orchard and garden in Hyde Lane - which is the former name of Market Street. This would therefore fit with the main property fronting the South side of Great Square and I think it is most likely to have been the one between the Bell and Cunningtons/Halifax.

Putting the names and relationships in the Wills together with other information provided by Peter Joslin, I have prepared a probable family tree over 4 generations, although this is not complete. The Joslins were related to the Clarence family through Daniel's wife Elizabeth and also Daniel's sister Sarah marrying a John Clarence. Emma, a daughter of Thomas Joslin married a John Mason in 1842 and he was probably the John Mason listed as part of Thomas' household in 1841.

One of Thomas brothers was George Joslin the founder of the Ironmongers business in Colchester and whose son George was the Antiquarian the subject of an article in Journal 24.

Although Thomas Joslin and his line are not part of the "Braintree Joscelynes", nevertheless it is most probable there is a link in about the 16th or 17th centuries, all likely to stem from the principal family who resided in Hyde Hall, Hertfordshire, for six centuries and whose antecedents are thought to have come over from the Low Countries or Northern France at about the time of William the Conqueror.

Braintree, Essex, 2003

References and Acknowledgements

"A History of Braintree and Bocking" by W F Quin 1981. Printed by The Lavenham Press Ltd. (ISBN 0 9507378 0 1)

"Give Them Ale Enough" by Michael Bardell 1998. Printed by PressXpress, Braintree (ISBN 0 9529105 1 9)

Will of Daniel Joslin Proved 4 May 1829. PRO Prob 11/1755

Will of Thomas Joslin Proved 14 October 1845. PRO Prob 11/2025

Directories: Pigot's 1823, 1839; Post Office 1845, 1846, 1855; Whites 1848. (All in the Essex Record Office - ERO)

Tithe Award for Braintree c.1840. ERO D/P 264/2

Braintree Parish Census of 1821 on Microfiche. ERO D/DU 65/83 ERO and Essex Society for Family History

Braintree Census of 1841. ERO HO 107/331/12

Braintree Census of 1851. ERO HO 107/1785

Ordnance Survey Map of Braintree 1875 at 1/500 scale

Death Certificate of Thomas Joslin 28 September 1845, dying of Apoplexy age 66

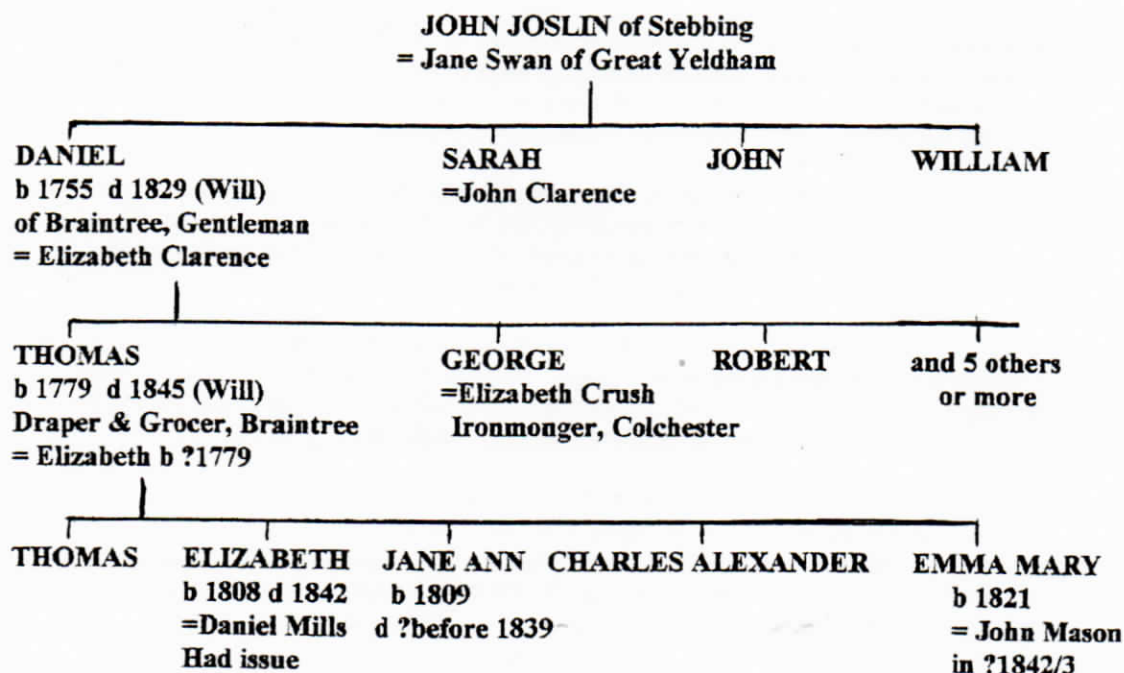
Gaol Calendar, Borough of Colchester, 22 June 1837

Quarter Sessions File, Midsummer 1837, Colchester Borough, Ref: Acc.C1

Mrs Robyn Lake, Launceston, Tasmania, Australia.

Brian Joscelyne, Braintree, Essex.

Peter Joslin, Morecambe, Lancashire.



CIRCLING ROUND FROM WALTHAM ABBEY TO THE WALTHAMS

From Peter Joslin (29)

See also Josselin Journal Issue 3 Sept 1991 page 2.

John Jocelyn b. 1529 d. 1603

On the way to Leaden Roding there is a tiny lane off on the right which leads past High Rodingbury to the Church of All Saints, to peter out at the edge of a field. At that very point the church is an invitation into village history, but its distance from habitation and the increase of petty damage has caused the key to be kept at the Rectory at Leaden Roding. Inside, the furnishings are as simple and honest as the faith which has been demonstrated here since its erection at the end of the twelfth century. The pulpit is a delight to the eye, a Jacobean gem, beautifully constructed and carved in wood; it swells out from a central stem. By the organ, near the tiny vestry there is a brass inscription on the floor which catches the eye, and the imagination:

"John Jocelyn, esquire, interred here doth lie,
Sir Thomas Jocelyn's third son of worthy memory.
Thrice noble was this gentleman by birth, by learning great,
By single chaste and godly life, he won in heaven a seate;
He the year one thousand and five hundred twenty nine was born,
Not twenty years old him Cambridge did with two degrees adorn.
King's College him a fellow chose, in anno forty-nine,
In learning tryde whereto he did his mind alwaies incline,
But others took the praise and fame of his deserving wit,
And his inventions as their own, to printing did commit.
One thousand six hundred and three it grieves all to remember,
He left this life (poor's daily friend), the twenty eighth December."

It is tempting to read into the third and fourth to last lines a clue to another claimant in the "Who wrote Shakespeare?" controversy. The Jocelynes lived in New Hall, a mile due west of the church on the other side of the Roding, which they built in the seventeenth century on an old moated site. Outside, All Saints' appearance was considerably altered in May 1832 when, according to the Kent and Essex Mercury, "On the 15th instant, the spire of High Roothing church was struck by lightning; being composed of wood it was set on fire, and but for great exertions, the whole fabric might have been reduced to a state of ruin." So the very graceful spire had to be replaced by the best that could then be afforded, in the shape of a small bell turret which still exists.

Sir Thomas, son of the above, and heir at the age of 19, was made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Edward VI. Edward Jocelyn, who was the next heir, was baptised by Archbishop Cranmer, and the Protestant King, Edward VI, was his godfather: he was also probably the King's namesake.

Edward's younger brother, John Jocelyn is an interesting figure. While the former was probably a follower of the reformed faith, the latter was undoubtedly a representative of the new learning. His studies were many and varied. He was a Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, and gave £100 towards founding a Hebrew Lectureship there.

He understood well the Saxon language, and published a Saxon Dictionary.

He was Secretary to Archbishop Parker, and had a great share in the collection a book 'De Antiquitate Ecclesiae Britannica,' published by the Archbishop." His studies did not, however, bring him the reputation he merited. His epitaph in High Roothing Church, Essex, plaintively records that

"But others took the Praise and Fame of his deserving Wit,
And his Inventions, as their own, to Printing did commit."

Jan. 2003

ROSE ELLEN JOSCELYNE NÉE HARVEY

14 October 1913 - 3 February 2003

by Clare Harvey (60)

Rose was the fifth Harvey child of eight children (4 boys and 4 girls). The girls were all named after flowers as their father was a gardener. There was Lily and Violet the twins, Rose and then baby Poppy. She was born at 80 Princes Street, Southend and moved to 6 Wellington Avenue, Westcliff when she was three years old. The family remained in the same house until quite recently - other members of the family moved into 15, 30 and 60 because they enjoyed being close to one another.

They were a happy loving family. As Edwardian parents Frederick and Clara Harvey were strict but loving. There was seldom any physical punishment "*The Look*" was enough in the Harvey household and this was passed on as a trait in their children when they in turn brought up their own children. The Harvey's laughed a lot and played a lot. Frederick would take them all to the park to play cricket and Clara would get the washing line down and play skipping with them in the back garden. There was always time for children and love in the Harvey household. Their rule was never to go to bed on an argument. Her father would always come up last thing and give them a hug and kiss and tell them all was all right but they must try to be good in future.

The children were taught to say grace at each meal, prayers kneeling by the bed each night and Rose won a prize bible from her Sunday school. Their father, on occasions, brought home people who had fallen on hard times for the night and some good food, even though the family were not well off. Also a succession of dogs were purchased from the gypsies in order to rescue those that looked ill treated.

It was in this atmosphere that young Rose grew up. She so longed to go to work at fourteen but was told that she must be the one to stay at home and care for the family. This was a great disappointment to her. So her life was cooking, cleaning, washing etc. for ten, plus being a second mum to her baby sister Poppy. She had the ability to resign herself to disappointment and think "Oh well, if this is what I must do I will do it well". It was not a weakness, but great strength to be able to put the needs of others first.

Even after her marriage to Arthur "Sonny" Joscelyne in 1935, she still went home every day to cook and clean for her parents and any remaining children. She remarked that she was embarrassed to kneel by the bed and, in the first days of their marriage, Sonny could not understand her times of silence until she explained that she needed to say her prayers and talk to God each night. She had an unquestioning faith. He accepted this but he had not been brought up with a religious background. They had a flat that he had built in Nelson Road, Leigh. Sonny went to Dunkirk with the small ships and was assigned to the *Renown* which was blown up. Rose attended his memorial service, but three days later he appeared again as he had changed ships at the last moment and sailed a barge across - to be tied up in Ramsgate Harbour for three days awaiting the relief of Calais - unaware that Rose thought she was a widow. It was after this that he started to share her faith in a God, destiny and a life after death. In 1941 Sonny and Rose evacuated to Chippenham in Wiltshire, where she worked in a munitions factory painting mines. It was heavy work which sadly caused her to lose her first much wanted child. In 1944 her one and only child Clare was born.

They returned to Southend after the war but, like so many, found rationing and the dour state of things difficult, so Sonny decided they should immigrate to South Africa. It was here that Rose gained her wish to work. They had a grocers/cafe at 4th Beach, Clifton, just outside Cape Town, and she instructed and oversaw the cooking and running of the place, building a successful business.

In 1952 her mother was ill, so they returned for a visit. Grandma lingered a further three years and by that time it was decided that they would resettle where their roots were. She got a job in a

local newsagents and he too had plans for her to manage the place as she was a perfectionist and kept the place clean as a new pin in between customers. She used her initiative and never wasted a moment.

At home she was very artistic and creative - a wonderful needle woman - always knitting, crocheting or embroidering items or making pictures or things out of shells. Later in her 70's she even took up Porcelain Doll making.

All will remember her hospitality. She supported Sonny in his hobbies with the Cage Bird Society and Genealogy Groups and was famous for conjuring cakes from nowhere.

She was much loved by all children - both nieces and nephews on Sonny's side as well as her own and invariably had them to care for during school holidays or in the event of illness. She was heavily into projects, making things, painting and drawing, off round the fields collecting and identifying plants and flowers so that we had charts to take to school and show the other children. Paddling around in ponds fishing for tadpoles and newts. Without exception they all have their own happy memories of their Auntie Rose.

Her Christmas's were renowned - sometimes as many as twenty five would gather round the table laden with goodies and enormous trifles. There would always be a Father Christmas arrive at the door to hand around presents - she really threw herself into festivities.

Her own grandsons called in most days on their way home from school, knowing that Nan would produce beef burgers and chips or plates of cakes and biscuits, this giving growing lads a second lunch.

She was devastated when Sonny died age 90 (in 1993) just a couple of years short of their 60th Wedding Anniversary. But she refused to live with daughter Clare and remained staunchly independent even though she was afraid of being alone at night. She stuck it out until in 2001 she became ill and lost the last of her brothers and sisters (young Poppy). She could not understand why, although a middle child, she should be the last one left. She pined so for her brothers and sisters that she began to go downhill. Chris, my cousin, (Poppy's daughter) explained to her that she was left because she was the carer, everyone depended on her. She saw most of them into the world and it was her job to see them peacefully out of the world and all their children grown up and independent with families of their own.

At this juncture Clare insisted she stay with her. It was a game, just a temporary stop until she got on her feet again to save her independent pride. She busied herself with Hoovers, mops and cooking; always nursing a dog or cat on her lap. Her great grandchildren visited often so she was once again involved with projects concerning paint and glitter and Playdo and water. She always entered a child's world and never minded the mess. In turn she was the first person the children always ran to.

She was just threatening to go home because she felt well again, when Clare became ill, so at eighty nine she stayed on to help through the long months after surgery, chemotherapy and radiotherapy. Then sadly just as Clare was returning to health, she herself was diagnosed with cancer of the oesophagus. It was a long and very hard six months battle, as always bravely born with humour and spirit. She died at home, surrounded by pets and family in the atmosphere of love that she herself had passed on as her legacy. To the end one could hear her saying her nightly prayers and in discussions she insisted that she had no fear of death as she would be with Sonny and all her loved ones. It was just the dying that was hard and had to be born with fortitude.

The summer of 2002 was in many ways an Indian Summer. Clare was free from work and the two of them spent happy days with the grandchildren. She had to be prevented from going on the big slide in Chalkwell Park and retrieved from the roundabout when she got dizzy. She took them all

to Sealife and sat on the Beach supervising them digging, swimming and generally enjoying themselves, leaving behind so many happy memories.

The words that come to mind when thinking of MUM are LOVE, CARE, PATIENCE, DEVOTION TO FAMILY AND A WONDERFUL AFFINITY WITH CHILDREN AND ANIMALS, ALSO ENORMOUS COURAGE AND FAITH. We were a truly happy family who always got on together and put love before material things, which is rare these days.

Written by Clare Harvey in celebration of the life of her mother Rose Ellen Joscelyne.

N.B. *Thank you Clare for sharing this tribute to your mother. Nick and I will always remember going to Rose's for tea with cream cakes. We were so pleased to have the opportunity to meet her.* Brenda Joscelyne Chairman.

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

Hansen, Mary Carla Onslow, née Master. New House, Upperton, Petworth, West Sussex. GU28 9BE Tel: 01798 342019. Member 164. Researching JOSSELYN. Grandmother Florence née Josselyn. Has specialist knowledge of Josselyn emigrants to Boston, USA.

Mary, did you know that Petworth House was given to Joscelin de Louvain on his marriage to the heiress Agnes Percy by his step sister Adeliza, second wife of Henry I of England? A project for you! See what you can find out about Joscelin at Petworth. He played a part on behalf of King Henry I in warning Thomas Becket off from returning to England permanently. Editor.

Firth, Christine. 23, Barette, Hull, Quebec. J9A 1B9, Canada. Tel: (819) 770 3016 Fax: (819) 770 7940 e-mail chrisaf@ca.inter.net Member 165. Special interest JOSLING. Looking for parents of Robert Josling b. 1801 m. Eliza Scott b. 1804 Stratford, Suffolk. Robert and Eliza had Charles Josling b. 1828 Stratford who m. Emma Payne b. 1834 of Chigwell Row. The latter had Frances Katharine Amy Josling b. 1869, Chigwell Row who m. William Albert Kearn b. 1868 Bombay. The Keams had Edith Maude Josling Kearn b. 1894 in Leytonstone. She was Christine Firth's grandmother.

THOUGHTS ON CONTINENTAL ORIGINS OF JOSSELIN

From Jim O'Dea (106).

I recently found an entry in Turton's Plantagenet Ancestry listing a Rudolph of Mons [cap. of Hainaut Prov.], cadet son of Regnier II, Count of Hainaut, who was the son of Regnier I and Hersent of France. Rudolph married Adele of Vienne and had Gossuin I of Mons who died ca. 997 and had a son, Gossuin II of Mons who died ca. 1076 who may have crossed the channel with Edward! At the same time, Gozelon II, Duke of Lower Lorraine 1044-1065, had a brother, Pope Etienne/Stephen IX 1057-58, and a sister, Uda/Oda of Lorraine [children of Gozelon I, Duke of Upper and Lower Lorraine in 1033, who died ca. 1044] who married Lambert II, Count of Louvain, who is buried at the Cloister of ST. Gertrude at Nivelles south of Gosselies in Brabant. They had Henry II of Brabant, Count of Lorraine and Louvain, who was the father of Godfrey I of Brabant, father if Adeliza of Louvain who married Henry I and William d'Aubigny-Jocelyn of Louvain - and Godfrey II, Count of Louvain, who died in 1143. Lambert II was great grandson of Regnier II!! I think we are getting close to the Continental source of Josselyn/Joscelyn/etc.!! --Jim O'—8.8.01

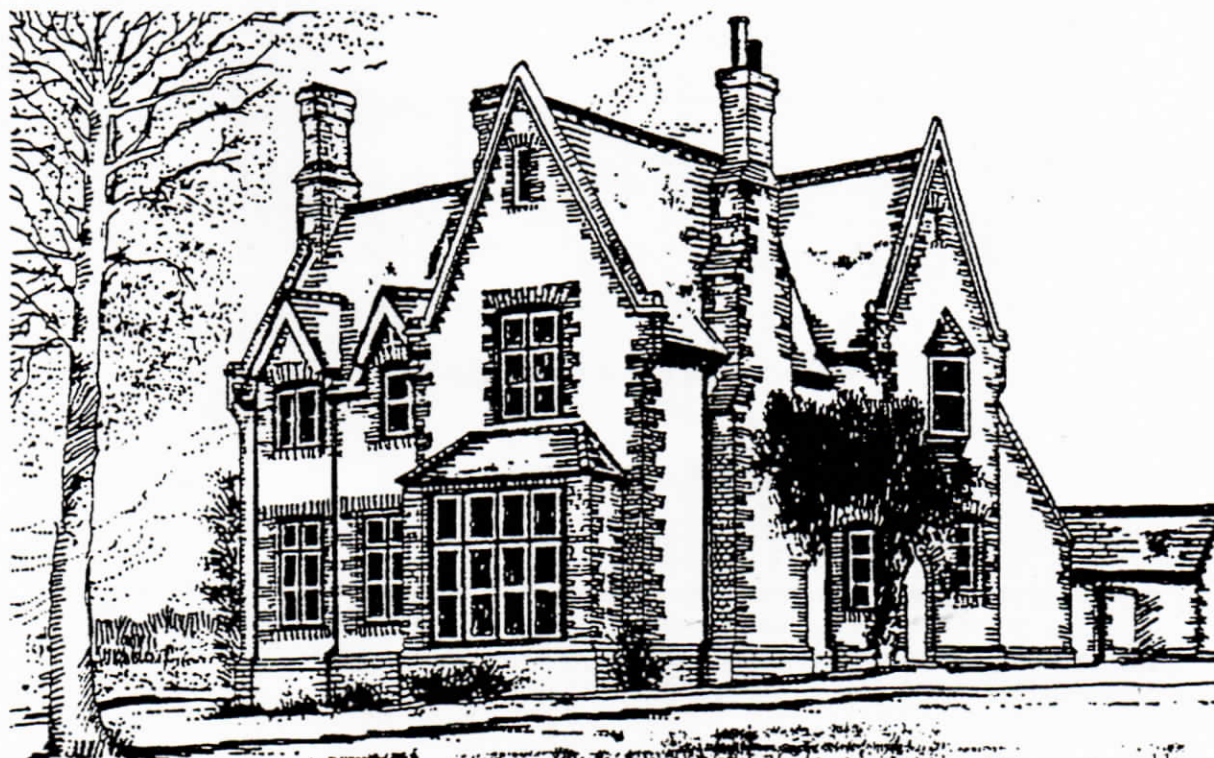
Descendants of Henry Joscelyne

- 1 Joscelyne, Henry b: 1825 in Leigh on Sea, Essex d: 7.Jul.1909 in Chalgrove, Grand Av. Bournemouth. Christchurch RD, Hants Occupation: Bet. 1878 - 1906 Rector of Ibstone. Curacies fr 1961 -1875 Medical: Duke, A. T. MRCS
 -Gowland, Maria Louisa b: Abt. 1835 in Laysdown, Kent but Andrew says Isle of Sheppey m: 30.Aug.1855 in Leigh-on-Sea, Rochford, Essex d: 14.Jul.1926 in Stourwood Lodge, Clifton Road, Bournemouth. Medical: Morton, James Robert. MB
- 2 Joscelyne, Louisa Elizabeth b: 1856 in Horningham, Wilts Occupation: 1881 Companion
 -Luke, Arthur George b: Bef. 1843 m: 3.Jan.1884 in Ibstone, Wycombe, Bucks Occupation: 1884 Civil engineer
- 2 Joscelyne, Henry Maurice b: Abt. Mar.1860 in Headington, Oxford d: 1949 in Malvern, Melbourne, South Australia Occupation: Bef. 1885 Tutor in a Scottish School/ Civil Servant
 -Trenlett, Gertrude Louisa b: 1859 in Plymouth, Devon m: Abt. Mar.1885 in Paddington d: 14.May.1934 in Bath, Somerset
- 3 Joscelyne, Alice M b: 1885 in New South Wales, Australia d: 1885 in New South Wales, Australia
 3 Joscelyne, Francis Henry Tremlett b: 1886 in New South Wales, Australia d: 19.Nov.1916 in WWI, Somme, France. Occupation: Taff Vale Railway staff
 3 Joscelyne, Arthur Kennett b: 1892 d: 26.Jun.1917 in WWI, Arras, France Occupation: 2nd Lt. 5th Bn. Royal Berkshire Regiment
- 2 Joscelyne, Mary Ewing b: Abt. Mar.1862 in Headington, Oxford, Oxfordshire d: 3.Oct.1933 in 9, Clifton Rd, Bournemouth. Occupation: 1881 Nil at 1881 Medical: Morton, J. R. MB
 2 Joscelyne, Herbert Cathcart b: Abt. Dec.1863 in Headington, Oxon d: 12.Nov.1947 in 60, Vicarage Road, Watford, Herts Occupation: 1905 Land agent. Estate agent on mother's will Medical: Margit Muller. LRCP
 -Price, Suzanne Elizabeth Long b: 1871 m: 29.Apr.1905 in Talley, Carmarthen. d: Abt. Dec.1944 in Hendon
- 3 Joscelyne, Madi Rosamund b: Abt. Mar.1907 in Fulham d: 1955
 -Millward, Edward T. m: Abt. Mar.1942 in Brentwood
- 2 Joscelyne, Alice Emma b: Abt. Jun.1865 in Headington, Oxon d: 23.Nov.1951 in 9, Downleaze, Bristol, Glos. Occupation: Nurse Medical: A. Gordon Heron MB
 2 Joscelyne, Arthur Edwin b: Abt. Mar.1867 in Stoke Lyne, Oxford. d: 17.Apr.1950 in Salisbury House, Taunton, Somerset Occupation: Phys Taunton & Somerset Hospital Medical: Died Cottage Hospital, Wellington. W. J. Collins MB.
- Gurney, Emily Vivian b: 1.May.1863 in Church Town, Madron, Cornwall. m: 28.Apr.1895 in Woodlands, Frome, Somerset d: 24.Mar.1948 in Crooms Hill, West Monkton. Medical: W. J. Collins MB
- 3 Joscelyne, Muriel Vivian b: 23.Feb.1896 in 6, Crooms Hill, Greenwich. d: 4.Mar.1969 in Uckfield Hospital, Uckfield Occupation: Asst School Med Off. Ely. CC. Medical: C.G.C.Pett MB
 3 Joscelyne, Lawrence Arthur b: 16.Dec.1897 in 6, Crooms Hill, Greenwich. d: 1.Oct.1917 in WWI, Ypres, Belgium Occupation: 2nd Lt 7th Bn Somerset Light Inf. Medical: Shellfire
- 3 Joscelyne, Mary Ewing b: Abt. Jun.1901 in Greenwich
 -von Tyszk. Julius Egon Adrian Applethwaite m: 14.Aug.1929 in St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton, Somerset Occupation: 1929 Wholesale Professor of Chemicals
- 2 Joscelyne, Ethel b: Abt. Jun.1869 in Stoke Lyne, Oxon
 -Beatty, Frederick Gunners b: Bef. 1881 m: 4.Jun.1903 in Ibstone Parish Church, Wycombe, Bucks Occupation: Bef. 1903 National Provincial Bank
- 2 Joscelyne, Edward Walter b: Abt. Mar.1871 in Stoke Lyne, Oxford. d: 11.Feb.1953 in Downside Nursing Home, Bristol, Glos. Occupation: Physician and Surgeon, Cardiff. Medical: A. Gordon Heron. MB
 -Beasley, Constance Emily Warren b: Abt. 1875 m: 18.Feb.1897 in St. Augustine's, Penarth, Cardiff d: Abt. Sep.1960 in Bristol
- 3 Joscelyne, Doris Ewing b: 3.Apr.1898 in The Homestead, Southwick, Steyning, Sussex d: 15.Jun.1992 in 26, Henbury Road, Bristol. Occupation: Bet. 1938 - 1958 Asst Psych. Child Guidance Clinic. Bristol
 -Heron, Alexander Gordon b: 7.Feb.1901 in Bristol m: 24.Jun.1926 in Parish Church, Kensington d: 1.Sep.1989 in Bristol Occupation: 1964 Fellow BMA
- 3 Joscelyne, Patrick Cathcart b: 26.Aug.1901 in Homestead, Southwick, Steyning, Sussex d: 28.Sep.1963 in Eastfield House, Eastfield, Bristol, Glos. Occupation: 1924 HS Weston Super Mare. Cas O & HP. Bristol RI
 Medical: W. H. Hayes MRCS
- Whitcombe, Rosalind Effie b: 1907 m: 11.Jun.1931 in Wimbledon, Surrey
 -2nd Wife of Joscelyne, Patrick Cathcart
- Hughes, Vera Augusta b: 1906 in Abergavenny, Monmouth, Wales m: 17.Jul.1939 in The Register Office, Abergavenny, Mon d: Jul.1990 in Hastings, Sussex
- 2 Joscelyne, Frederic Percy b: 19.Jan.1874 in Stoke Lyne, Oxford. d: 26.Jan.1950 in The Stores, Stoford, Banwick, Yeovil, Somerset Occupation: Bef. 1949 MOH, Taunton RD. Medical: Gas attack; Humid climate for healing. Served Colonial Service, Borneo. 1920's
 -Gilot, Stella Mary b: Abt. 1874 m: 17.Jan.1903 in Birmingham d: Abt. Sep.1929 in Richmond, Surrey
- 3 Joscelyne, Peter Henry b: 17.May.1906 in Kingsclere, Hants d: 1958 in Rhodesia, S. Africa Occupation: 1945 Intelligence
 -Moon, Ursula b: 9.Nov.1912 m: 9.Aug.1945 in Llanymynech, Lichfield Diocese, Shropshire d: Oct.1989 in Basingstoke
- 3 Joscelyne, Richard Andrew b: 1.Jul.1909 in Kingsclere, Hants d: 11.Dec.1992 in Somerset W.
 -Symons, Jean Erskine b: Abt. 1909 m: 31.Aug.1940 in St. Michael & All Angels, Alington, Exeter, Devon
- 3 Joscelyne, Gerald St George Arthur b: 23.Apr.1914 in Taunton, Somerset d: 13.Sep.1974 in RTA, A696, Knowesgate, Northumberland Occupation: 1974 Wayleave Officer Medical: Inquest 29.11.1974. John Kent, coroner for South Northumberland.
- Lacy, Cynthia Coleman Greenwood b: 1911 m: Abt. Dec.1937 in Knaresborough, Yorks. d: Abt. Dec.1986 in Colchester
 -2nd Wife of Joscelyne, Gerald St George Arthur
- Shelton, Sheila Mary b: 27.Mar.1926 m: Abt. Mar.1956 in Northumberland d: 1999 in Northumberland
 -2nd Wife of Joscelyne, Frederic Percy
- Taylor, Gwendolen Mary b: 1888 m: 17.Jun.1933 in Exeter, Devon d: Abt. Mar.1974 in Okehampton, Devon

15.3.2003
by Dr. C. A. Snodgrass.

IBSTONE cum FINGEST RECTORY c 1900 Built 1855 demolished about 1965

From Ibstone - Glimpses of the past by 2. The Old Rectory by Elizabeth Morgans and Susan Wright.
Rep. 1992



1904 ... an attendance officer
called on this day Afternoon.
Sunday 1st Average 37.7.

I have taken drill in the
play-ground in the Mornings
instead of in the Afternoon.
As on the 1st - 2nd, as the
Afternoon have been so hot.
6th I have examined the Attendance Registers this
Morning, and found them correct. Attendance 40 out of
42 on the Registers.

H. Joscelyne, Manager.

8th Average 39

11th It being Stoken Church Fair, the
usual half day holiday was
taken by the children.

July 12th I have examined the Attendance Registers and
found them correct. M. E. Joscelyne. (Manager.)

15th Average 37.6

M^r Barber, called this afternoon
18th Visited the School and found
all things all right.

Joseph Judge Manager

[Joseph Judge Manager]

Part of the Attendance Report of Ibstone Voluntary School for 1904 showing the
signature of the Rev. Henry Joscelyne on 6th July and of Mary Ewing Joscelyne (1862 -
3.10.1933, second daughter) on 12th July. Mary Ewing subsequently had her own
school in Bournemouth.
See Issue 24 also.

From Steve Runciman *A History of the Crusades* Vol. II
The Kingdom of Jerusalem: Appendix III
Cambridge University Press 1952 reprinted by Penguin 1990



THE CRUSADES

SOME OF THE AMAZING ADVENTURES OF THREE JOSCELINS

COUNTS OF EDESSA AND SENESCHAL OF JERUSALEM

PART I

by C. A. Snodgrass (103)

Baghdad. Tekreet. Mosul. Syria. Mountains of Kurdistan. Kurds, Armenians, Turks, Syrians, Egyptians, Persians. Arabs and Europeans, including Franks, Germans and Spaniards. Men of many nations. War between faiths, within faiths.; between cities, within cities. Lust for power. Scheming, lying, subterfuge, betrayal. Espionage. Secrets bought and sold. Alliances, including marriages, made and broken and remade. Incompetence. Naiveté. Children against parents. Children as pawns. Brutality. Torture. Mutilation. Imprisonment. Loss of life, family, territory and property. Starvation. Dehydration. Death. The players led by rulers interested in self aggrandisement, power and monetary gain. The litany goes on. But, this is not Gulf War 2003. This is 1096 -1149; First and Second Crusades.

Kings and Queens, Princes, Princesses, Popes and Emperors, Caliphs, Knights, Counts and Emirs were all involved. Countries, City States and Kingdoms were included. Tyre, Antioch, Beirut, Acre, Sidon, Tarsus, Giza, Jaffa and Jerusalem, Tiberias, Aleppo and Damascus, Bosra; Edessa, Mosul, Tekreet and Baghdad. Christians and Muslims and other faiths. Frontiers and alliances were continually shifting.

A crusade was a Holy War; a jihād , authorized by the Pope and proclaimed in the name of Christ. It was considered to be a justifiable defensive reaction to aggression towards Christian people or territory. Participants enjoyed privileges offered by the Pope and enshrined in Canon Law. The Muslims sent to the Caliph of Baghdad on several occasions for help in repressing the Frankish invasion. In summer it took three weeks to cross from Damascus to Baghdad across the Syrian Desert. No help was forthcoming.

As the invaders advanced in the adverse conditions across Turkey and Syria the Turks isolated water resources. Besieged Franks drank the blood of their horses and their own urine. Starvation was exacerbated by plagues of locusts. Many died. Knights slaughtered their horses for meat. Cannibalism made use of Turkish casualties. Some knights capitulated and declared conversion and fought beside Turks and against Frankish friends. Some were sent into captivity, into Syria or Central Asia. In 1096 Franks swept through Nicaean Christian villages, commandeering the harvest, massacring the villagers, burning alive some of the children. They plundered Greek churches.

Joscelin de Courtenay first emerges into Crusade history when his uncle, Baldwin II of Jerusalem was still Count of Edessa. Joscelin came East, wandered to Edessa and asked for a fiefdom. He was given some lands west of the Euphrates, which were dominated by the castle of Turbessel (now Telbeshir 24 miles from Zeugma on the Euphrates). These were rich lands which had not been invaded. Joscelin was boastful, upset his uncle Baldwin Count of Edessa, and was accused of disloyalty and ingratitude which were then major crimes. Joscelin was put in a small dungeon in which he could hardly move and Baldwin II stripped him of his fiefdom.

EDESSA is present day Urfa or Sanliurfa , capital of Sanliurfa Province. It is 75 miles east of Gaziantep and about 25 miles north east of the Syrian border, and west of Diyarbakir; in the watershed of the Balikh tributary of the Euphrates. It began as Assyrian, was taken over by Persia, captured by Alexander the Great in the 4th century BC and later became known as Edessa. It was one of the poorest places until recently; noted for mud-brick beehive houses. It was said to be the birthplace of Abraham. When Seleucus established his capital here, after Alexander's death, he populated it with Macedonian veterans who preferred to call it Edessa after their native province. In 2nd century AD Edessa was the earliest Christian centre in Mesopotamia. It was conquered by Arabs in the late 5th century AD. In the first Crusade Count Baldwin of Boulogne or Bruges (depending on source) established a small Christian state in 1098. It was destroyed by the Mongols in 1260. Now it is inhabited by Arab and Kurdish peasants. The Ataturk Dam on the Euphrates is 50 miles north. This recently caused a Roman settlement and Eastern outpost of the Roman army to be drowned.

Controlled by successive local Arab rulers, the Roman Empire, the Byzantine Empire, Edessa became Christian. By the end of the 3rd century AD numerous monasteries were built. Muslim control governed Edessa from the 7th century AD until the Christian Crusaders captured the city in 1098 AD. Edessa was

the first Middle Eastern City to be occupied by the Crusaders, who had been invited to come by the local Armenian ruler. It became the centre of a powerful Crusader State and remained in Crusader hands for half a century until sacked by the Turks in the middle of the 12th century. Joscelin II was involved in its final loss.

The County of Edessa was run by Baldwin, cousin of Baldwin I, King of Jerusalem. Baldwin tried to flee from ambush by Emir Jekermish of Mosul and the Muslims in battle on the banks of the Balikh in May 1104. Baldwin's mount slipped in the mud while trying to ford the Balikh and he was taken prisoner.

Jekermish gathered all the robes, banners and weapons of the fallen Franks, dressed his men in them and headed for the fortresses held by the Franks. It was their custom when they saw their comrades returning victorious to rush out and meet them. They were massacred and the fortress taken. This stratagem was repeated in several places. The Frank Bohemond was demoralised and left the Holy Land.

Baldwin was taken as prisoner to Mosul by Emir Jekermish, and although offered to Bohemond (uncle) and Tancred (nephew) of Antioch in exchange for a young beautiful princess captured by them, Bohemond and Tancred accepted the money, rather than rescue Baldwin who remained in captivity for 3 years in Mosul. Tancred took Edessa.

However, Emir Jekermish was overthrown in 1107 by Jawali, a "Turkish adventurer of remarkable intelligence". Jawali saw an opportunity to benefit from the rivalry between Tancred and Baldwin and released him. Baldwin asked for Edessa back. Tancred offered him money and gods but refused the city. A commission of Bishops and priests testified that Bohemond, the uncle of Tancred, had advised restoration of Edessa to Baldwin if he were released from captivity. Tancred gave way. Baldwin realised that this was due to Jawali so he released all the Muslim prisoners in his territory, executed one of his insubordinate Christian functionaries.

Curious and fleeting alliances were made during the crusades. The whole region of the Near East was divided into warring city states ruled by different races and creeds with a mixture of inter-related rulers.

The Seljuk King Ridwān of Aleppo, fearing the alliance between Baldwin of Edessa and the Emir Jawali of Mosul, formed an alliance with Tancred of Antioch. Illustrating these curious alliances, there is a poetic translation by Maalouf of Ibn al-Athīr's chronicle *Perfect Histories*. "At the beginning of October 1108, in a field of plum trees where the last of the dark fruit was ripening" Maalouf continues "on one of the lightly wooded hills rose the majestic ramparts of Tel Bāshir, alongside which the two opposing armies offered an unusual spectacle. In one camp stood Tancred [Frankish prince] of Antioch, ringed by fifteen hundred Frankish Knights and foot-soldierssix hundred long-haired Turkish cavalry sent from Aleppo by Ridwan, [Seljuk king of Aleppo]. In the other camp stood Jawali, the emir of Mosul, his coat of mail covered by a flowing robe with brocade sleeves. His army was composed of two thousand men divided into three battalions: Arabs on the left, Turks on the right, and in the centre Frankish knights, among them Baldwin of Edessa and his cousin Joscelin, master of Tel Bāshir."

Antioch and Aleppo gained the advantage and Jawali fled. A large number of Muslims sought refuge in Tel Bāshir where Baldwin and cousin Joscelin, Master of Tel Bāshir, treated them, gave them clothing and led them home. However, the Christian inhabitants of Edessa, were not impressed. Learning of Baldwin's defeat and presuming him dead, the Armenians of the city thought to rid themselves of the Franks. Baldwin arrested the principle notables, including priests, and put their eyes out. In the meantime Jawali was discredited totally, the Sultan Muhammad put a price on his head. He escaped disguised as a merchant to Isfahan.

In March 1118 King Baldwin I of Jerusalem died after an extremely ill-judged invasion of Egypt with only 216 knights and 400 foot soldiers. He was replaced by his cousin/nephew Baldwin II of Edessa. He was crowned because the Crusaders rated highly his experience in Edessa and showed his fitness to rule the Kingdom of Jerusalem as opposed to the brother of Baldwin I who wished to remain in France. Eventually Joscelin was set free and he arrived in Jerusalem. He was courageous and had "good address" so he rose quickly to be Prince of Tiberias, an important member of the Royal Council. Once Baldwin was in Jerusalem, Joscelin de Courtenay, formerly Master of Tel Bāshir, Lord of Turbessel and Prince of Tiberias was made Count of Edessa and lived in the Palace where he had once occupied a small dungeon. In 1122 the administrator of the city for Joscelin I, an Armenian called Vasil, had the fortifications of the city strengthened including an additional round tower projecting from the walls with arrow slits to provide flanking fire.

Aleppo was run by the Turk, Emir Balak by 1122. In September he ambushed Joscelin I, at a swampy site along the Euphrates, "wrapped him in a camel skin, had it sewn shut, and then, rejecting all offers of ransom, locked him in a fortress". He was thrown into a dungeon in the Castle of Kharput in the Kurdish mountains. Baldwin II assumed the regency of Edessa. Seven months later, in April 1123,

Baldwin II, being dismayed at these events in Edessa and Antioch which had become vulnerable, went north with some Knights of Edessa who led him to the site of Joscelin's ambush. A quick reconnoitre reassured Baldwin who camped for the night. The next morning, while exercising his favourite sport of falconry, Baldwin was ambushed by Balak.

Balak threw Baldwin II and his escort into a dungeon in the same castle. Jerusalem was then without a King. Egypt started to invade from the south. Joscelin got a message out of the Castle exhorting Armenians to attack the Castle. Fifty Armenians, disguised as monks/beggars with arms concealed under their clothing, made their way from Edessa to Kurdistan mountains, entered the castle secretly at night, killed the guards and raced to the tower to release Baldwin II and Joscelin. However, the Turks still had a powerful army in the vicinity and before they could escape the Turks besieged Castle Kharpūt. Baldwin II thought he could fight off the Turks and urged Joscelin to escape through enemy lines to get help. Joscelin and three Armenians crossed the Euphrates on inflated leather bags (a method still in use). He lost his shoes. Feet bleeding and exhausted he fell asleep under a nut tree with his body hidden by brambles and bushes. He was awakened by an Armenian peasant who had been a former servant of Joscelin. On his peasant's ass he reached Turbessel where Joscelin found his wife and rewarded the peasant. This is the first mention of Joscelin's wife. Joscelin set off immediately to Antioch and then Jerusalem, where he offered some links of his prison chains as an ex-voto in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

An organised column of men from the Jerusalem army, together with men from Antioch and Tripoli rode off to Turbessel only to find King Baldwin II still holding the Castle. Balak offered safe conduct if Baldwin II surrendered the castle. Baldwin II refused and the siege continued. In a rage Balak ordered the rock on which the castle stood to be mined. Muslims were experienced tunnellers. They mined under the two principle towers and filled the tunnels with wood and then set fire. Both towers fell and Baldwin II was forced to surrender. Balak spared Baldwin II but took brutal vengeance on the Armenians.

Balak entered Antioch in June 1123 and married Ridwān's daughter. He swiftly reconquered all the Frankish possessions around the city but on May 6th 1124 he was struck by an arrow from Manbij fortress and died. In Aleppo power fell to Timurtash, son of Ilghazi, a nineteen year old coward who repaired to Mardin after releasing Baldwin II, King of Jerusalem in exchange for a ransom and goods. Baldwin immediately laid siege to Aleppo. Ibn al-Khashāb was left to defend the city. Timurtash failed him so Ibn al-Khashāb recruited al-Borsoki, recently made governor of Mosul. When the latter arrived at Aleppo in January 1125 the Franks fled. This union of Aleppo and Mosul in 1125 became the nucleus of a powerful state which could withstand the Franks.

In 1129 Baldwin II wanted Damascus. He amalgamated the armies of Joscelin of Edessa, Bohemond II and Pons of Tripoli with many knights from the retinue of Fulk of Anjou. Baldwin was winning when a huge storm produced so much mud that the crusaders had to withdraw, defeated by the weather. Baldwin II died 21.8.1131.

Joscelin I of Edessa died gloriously after being severely injured by falling masonry during an attack on a Turkish fortress. As Joscelin lay dying a messenger brought news that his Castle at Cresson was being besieged by the Sultan of Iconium. Joscelin summoned his son Joscelin and ordered him to attack the Sultan. Joscelin II made many excuses. The enemy was too large. There were too few resources. Joscelin I ordered the entire army out and ordered a litter to be built and had himself strapped into it. He commanded the army from this litter and set out for Cresson. On the way he heard that the siege had been raised because the Turkish chieftain had heard that a vast army was driving towards him. Joscelin I died soon after, still lying in his litter and praising God for all the benefits conferred on him.

To be continued.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The bibliography of the Crusades is vast. Not all books consulted have mentioned the Joscelins and, therefore, have not been mentioned here. The references recorded below are written by academics researching from primary sources most recently. Coffee table books are listed under Tertiary Sources.

Maalouf, Amin. *The Crusades Through Arab Eyes*. Translated by Jon Rothschild. Al Saqi Books. 1984.
Madden, Thomas F. *A Concise History of the Crusades*. Rowman and Littlefield. 1999. Maryland.
Payne, Robert. *The Crusades. A History*. Wordsworth Military Library. 1994 pbk edition of the 1986 "The Dream and the Tomb".
Runciman, Steven. *A History of the Crusades. Volume II. The Kingdom of Jerusalem and the Frankish East. 1100 – 1187*. 1st edition 1952 Cambridge University Press, reprint 1990 Penguin. London.
Note. The current batch of reprints from Penguin has Appendix III missing. The copy of the Family Tree of the Royal House of Jerusalem: Counts of Edessa: Lords of Sidon and Caesarea from Appendix III is taken from a copy in the Central Library of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

SULTANATE
OF
RUM

CILICIA (ARMENIANS)

COUNTY
OF
EDESSA

ANTIOCH
• ALEPPO
PRINCIPALITY
OF
ANTIOCH

TORTOSA
• KRAK DES CHEVALIERS
COUNTY
OF
TRIPOLI

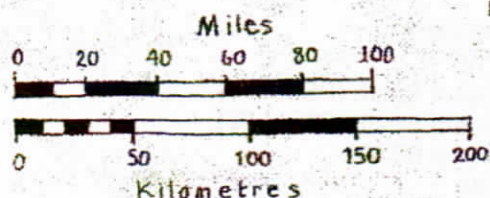
BEIRUT
SIDON
• DAMASCUS
• BANYAS
EMIRATE
OF
DAMASCUS

TYRE
MONTFORT
ACRE
HAIFA
TIBERIAS
Sea of Galilee
KINGDOM

ASCALON
GAZA
JERUSALEM
• BETHLEHEM
• KERAK
OF
Dead Sea
JERUSALEM

EGYPT

GREAT SELJUK EMPIRE



CAN YOU HELP?

In H. V. Morton's book "**In Search of England**", (published 2.6.1927) he records a motor car journey around England, and writes about the interesting people and places he encountered during his travels. In his narrative on page 270, he visits Kenilworth and on page 273 meets a vicar who shows him an alabaster memorial to a knight, spurred and in full mail, in the vicar's church. He is told by the vicar that the memorial was to **Sir Gervais Jocelyn**, who led a party of local men on the third Crusade. The church has Coats of Arms on the walls, and an old helmet hanging high on a nail.

I visited two churches in Kenilworth, the local reference library and wrote to the local historian but with no success in locating this monument to Sir Gervais.

William Joscelyne (02) January 2003

This request appeared first in Issue 10, Autumn 1996 page 4. Surely someone could help by now! I think Morton's original notes from which he wrote the book must be inaccurate. There is only one church in Kenilworth old enough to have such a monument according to Pevsner. The church in question must be close by Kenilworth or visited by Morton about the same date. Editor.

TED GOSLING Author. Sutton Publishing. 2002.

The author Ted Gosling has written a number of "In Old Photograph" books for Sutton Publishing, including Axminster, Colyton and Seaton, Dartmoor, Newton Abbot, Exmouth, Budleigh Salterton, Torquay and Sidmouth and East Devon at War, East Devon; People and Places,. He has also produced several books on railways in the West Country.

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