



# JOSSELIN JOURNAL

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THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE JOSSELIN SOCIETY

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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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Members of The Josselin Society at Temple Cressing Barns October 12th 2003. Photos: Peter Joslin. Above and left.



Jacki Connell née Joslin daughter of Gordon Francis Joslin.  
Photo: C. A. Snodgrass



C. Wayne Joslin and Vivian Joslin June 2003.



## JOSSELIN SOCIETY MEETING AT TEMPLE CRESSING BARN

Sunday 12th October was a crisp autumn day for our meeting at Cressing Temple Barns.

The guided tour began with a talk by Anne Padfield in the Coffee Shop of the Visitor Centre. The two huge 13th C. barns were built by the Knights Templar in the century after the adventures of the Crusading Joscelins although the land is recorded as their manorial possession by 1185. Bill Joscelyne questioned the connection with the Joscelins. See below.

In addition to the awe inspiring 13th C barns there were a 17th C granary and farmhouse in spacious surroundings, and a reconstruction of a Tudor garden. Inside one of the barns there was an interesting display describing the building methods of the day and the life of those times. (Interestingly, the Antiques Road Show was broadcast from there a couple of Sundays later.) The visit was all too short and photographers were left wishing for more time.

The extensive buffet lunch provided at The Learning For Life Centre at the Braintree Museum was enjoyed by all. The AGM was followed by a general exchange of information and the meeting ended all too soon. It was an extremely enjoyable day and our thanks are due to the organisers' expertise. Next time please make the day last longer!

### Addenda

Since the visit **Bill Joscelyne** has ascertained his research findings which he gained from the St John's Offices in St John's Road, Clerkenwell, London. Bill writes:-

#### Knights Templars

**"Maud (Matilda) of Boulogne, wife of King Stephen of England, granted to the knights Godfrey of Bouillon and Baldwin I, her uncles, in 1137 the manors of Cressing in Essex, and two years later Cowley in Oxford. From these beginnings the Templars in England grew and flourished".**

**Editor.** Godfrey of Bouillon and Baldwin I were brothers who were sons of Eustace II Count of Boulogne (1049—1093) and Ida. Eustace was a son of Maud of Louvain. The three Crusading Joscelins were related to Baldwin I. See Family tree in Issue 25.

In an account of 1185 The Templars possessed different types of rural holdings modelled on manorial husbandry. Among the main types was "Manors of 'widespread honour' (e.g. Cressing in Essex and Cowley in Oxfordshire)". See pages 93-4 in Edward Burman's book The Templars. Knights of God. Crucible Press, 1986.

#### **Re:- Joceline de Louvain**

The dowager queen [Adeliza second wife of Henry I of England] had a half brother.....[Joceline de Louvain] a younger son of a second marriage, more endowed with lineage than hard cash and landed estate. Adeliza brought him from Brabant to the English Court where the young Agnes de Percy was a maid of honour. The dowager approached William de Percy, head of the house, who had lost his four sons and one of his two daughters. Agnes... was heiress to the Percy estates. [William stipulated that] either the Percy name or the Percy coat of arms was to be taken by the prospective bridegroom. Joceline..took the name of Percy..[and] retained his coat of arms. Joceline was handsome and skilled in the tournament and remembered for his benefactions to abbeys and religious houses. He played a part of some prominence in public affairs and was...one of four representatives of Henry II who met Thomas Becket at Winchester on the Archbishop's return from self-imposed exile in France.....as a wedding gift Adeliza granted the erstwhile Royal manor of Petworth [Sussex] and some feudal services in Yorkshire to Joceline and Agnes, Joceline holding Petworth for the Earl of Arundel and performing service as needed as castellan of Arundel Castle. Agnes lived .. until 1205 but Joceline predeceased her by some years. Their elder son died during his mother's lifetime and William, the second son, succeeded as Baron Percy. William....was overshadowed by his forceful uncle, Richard, one of the barons of the Magna Carta. William died in 1245....

It is uncertain whether in the twelfth century there was a large house to define the Percy presence.

**Note.** At this time the Percys owned six castles in Yorkshire.

New member Carla Hansen (164) sent this extract [précis above] from:- Peter Jerrome. Petworth: From the beginnings to 1660. Published 2002. p 22.



**SKELETONS**  
A Continuing Series

**BISHOP JOSCELINE OF SALISBURY**  
(1142-1184)  
**An Illegitimate Son and**  
**Excommunicated by Thomas Becket.**

PART ONE

**Chance find on a visit to Salisbury**

A search for overnight accommodation on the Dorset/Wiltshire boundary in April 1999 took me to Salisbury, familiar from my childhood. Not wishing to waste more time away from the hunt for my Newhook ancestors, Salisbury Cathedral was approached in the attitude of "I suppose we'd better do a quick rekke while we are here." Scaffolding covered the west end and there was a queue to pay on the way in. However, in the Chapter House was an exhibition celebrating the 900<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the death of the first Bishop Osmond and the fourth copy of the Magna Carta.

Imagine my amazement (and horror) to find original documents signed by Bishop Joscelin! And being displayed in a case subject to full artificial light.

Knowing that there was no such person in the 24 or so volumes of the Dictionary of National Biography I was intrigued, but no mention of him was made in any publication in the shop and the archivist was not found. Eventually, Josceline's name was found in a dark corner by the south door, high up on an ill lit plaque commemorating the known bishops.

I knew of the ecclesiastical Jocelins all of whom are included in the Dictionary. Haydn's Book of Dignities does mention Bishop Josceline of Salisbury.

Miss Suzanne M. Edwards, Librarian and Keeper of the Muniments of Salisbury Cathedral, replied to my request for information with photocopies of several texts relevant to Bishop Josceline and sources for further study. In her reply she stated "Thank you for your letter of 2 May, concerning Joscelin de Bohun, bishop of Salisbury 1142-1184 (who of course was never married and so had no descendants)." Not a comment to make to an obstetrician!

**Illegitimate son prospers**

In fact Bishop Josceline of Salisbury had a son Reginald FitzJosceline who, far from being disfavoured on account of his illegitimacy, became Archdeacon of Salisbury and was elected Bishop of Bath [and Wells] in 1174. He was not consecrated until 1191 however as it was believed by the Archbishop that he had been elected by "corrupt means". His consecration took place in Savoy by Richard, as Archbishop of Canterbury on 23<sup>rd</sup> June 1191 and he was enthroned 24<sup>th</sup> November 1191. Three days later he was elected Archbishop of Canterbury on 27<sup>th</sup> November 1191 but he died on 25<sup>th</sup> December 1191 before his "translation could be perfected". He was buried near the high altar in the "church of Bath". "Reginald the Lombard", was presumably born, but certainly spent his early life, in Italy, possibly before his father's ordination, some say about 1151 (he was 24 in 1174). His visits to S. Jean de Maurienne gave rise to speculation that she was his mother and therefore related to the House of Burgundy and The Emperor Henry VI. He was referred to by Becket as "That bastard son of a priest born of a harlot". The father and son visited and supported each other throughout their lives.

**Josceline's origin and progress**

Josceline himself held a Prebend of London at Isledon (Islington) and was the 4<sup>th</sup> Archdeacon of Winton or Winchester, although this is contended by Godwin, and made Bishop of Salisbury in 1142 consecrated by Archbishop Theobald. His election was not unanimous although said to be "another of Henry of Winchester's young men". He completed the prebendal system and established the hierarchies of dignitaries at Salisbury. The prebendal system gave each canon an individual estate to support him. Forty two prebends were achieved and Josceline took the unprecedented step amongst English bishops of assigning a Prebend, Major Pars Altaris, to himself carrying the duty to say Psalms 1-5. Prebends ensured an income and Josceline assigned higher reward to resident priests. The close co-operation between bishop and chapter which marked Salisbury's history in the later 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries is attributed to this. His hierarchical Prebend system survived into the modern period. He wrote a Constitutio for the cathedral. He held the position for forty three years, resigning just before his death in 1184 to become a monk at Forde, a Cistercian foundation in Dorset. He died on 18<sup>th</sup> November 1184. In 1226 the bodies of the first three bishops, Os-



mund, Roger and Josceline, were translated from Old Sarum to the Lady Chapel of the new cathedral. Despite many learned authors' attempts, Josceline's origins have been difficult to ascertain. He has been called "of Lombardy" and "de Bohun". The family name Bohun derived from S. Georges de Bohon near Carentan Manche. It is thought that Josceline could be a nephew of Engelger de Bohun, the son of Richard de Meri. He was distantly related

to the Earls of Gloucester and Savaric, bishop of Bath and Wells. Jocelin is a recorded name in Sussex in connection with Arundel and Petworth in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Some authors have queried whether he was related to Giles Aegidus Jocelyn, a noble of Brittany prior to the Conquest. Giles Aegidus Jocelyn's son Sir Gilbert (d. 1186) founded the Cistercian monastery at Sempringham. The monks became known as Gilbertians and their founder was canonized by Pope Innocent III. Jocelin de Bohun and the de Bohun family were supporters of Matilda throughout the conflict with Stephen. There seems to be some confusion between de Bolu and de Bohun which may account for the confusion over who was archdeacon of Winchester. His brother was Richard de Bohun, dean of Bayeaux by 1144, bishop of Coutances 1150 – 1179.

Some authors considered Josceline as important but not to have played a very glorious part in the drama with Becket. Urry, from his letters and actions, considered he was an irresolute man, turning for support and guidance now to the archbishop, now to Foliot and now to the King and to have exhibited a ponderous jocularity in his letters.

#### **Becket: accounts clerk to Archbishop**

Becket was the son of a Norman merchant working as an accounts clerk to a banker cousin in London when he entered the service of Archbishop Theobald of Canterbury in 1145. He worked his way to being a confidential agent and was rewarded with the rich archdeaconry of Canterbury. He was not a cleric. Henry I was impressed and appointed him Chancellor, another secular post. He was talented at administration, diplomacy and military strategy but was ostentatious and lavish. He worked for the King even when appearing to conflict with the church, making Archbishop Theobald anxious. He led Henry to think he was a loyal subject and when Theobald died Henry I decided that Thomas Becket would secede\*. This went against long tradition that the post should go to a monk. Cathedral monks reluctantly agreed, and on 2<sup>nd</sup> June 1162 Becket was ordained priest and the following day consecrated Archbishop.

#### **The Bishops**

The Episcopal colleagues of Thomas Becket were a notable group of men who were already in post when he was made Archbishop of Canterbury. They were of a great variety of types and personalities. As Thomas only consecrated two colleagues in his term of office, this group went with him through out his tenure. They were a long-lived group ruling from 21 years to the 43 years attained by Joscelyne. These fifteen bishops could be considered in four groups; the royal officials; clerks who had risen by the ladder of preferment; clerks who had risen to distinction outside England and the monks. Curiously, the royal officials, usually numerous both before and after this period were represented only by Nigel of Ely. Clerical careerists included the Bishops Hugh de Poiset of Durham (nephew of Henry of Winchester/Blois), Roger of York, Richard Peche, of Lichfield (Coventry), Robert de Chesney of Lincoln, Walter (brother of archbishop Theobald) of Rochester, Josceline of Salisbury and Roger of Worcester (cousin to the king). The others were Robert of Bath and Wells, Hilary of Chichester, William Turbe of Norwich, Bartholomew of Exeter, and Robert of Melun was moved to Hereford in Foliot's place as choice of king and Canterbury, Roger of Worcester (King's cousin and archbishop's choice).

Josceline de Bohun was another member of the Norman Baronage and a protégé of Henry of Winchester (Blois), brother to King Stephen and close relative of Henry II. Pope Alexander III wrote of Josceline, also known as of Lombardy, as being "a dear friend of olden days".

#### **Gilbert Foliot: defeated candidate for Canterbury and intermediary of Alexander III to Henry II over Becket troublemaking**

Gilbert Foliot of Hereford was a Cluniac Prior and then Abbott of Gloucester followed by Bishop of Hereford. He appeared as a strong contender to the Archbishopric, in opposition to Thomas the Chancellor on the basis of spiritual, personal and social factors. He spoke against Thomas, but was outvoted and rewarded with translation to the Bishopric of London by the Pope at the request of the king and Becket. The Pope nominated him as confessor to Henry II. The Bishops owed allegiance to the King and to the Pope and the Archbishop not to mention their relations! Foliot was said to reconcile these allegiances by "an elaborate construction of canonical casuistry" according to Knowles. Twelfth century church/state relations bristled with problems which seem to have been previously shelved. Political manoeuvring across Europe between crowns and church necessarily produced factions but irreconcilable and unsolvable dilemmas occurred within the bishopry.

To be continued.

C. A. Snodgrass. (103)

07 June 2000.





Photo: Peter Joslin 1996

## HUGH PATRICK JOSCELYNE 21 October 1928 - 16 September 2003

We regretfully announce the sudden passing of Hugh Joscelyne of Bishops Stortford within a month of his 75th birthday. An early member (No 44) of the Society, Hugh and his wife Celia attended a good many local meetings and were among the parties that visited Josselin on both occasions in 1994.

A Grandfather of 13, Hugh was Father to Raymond, Rosemary, Valerie and Barbara. Of Raymonds 5 children, there are two boys, Charles and Leo (just a few months old) to hopefully carry on the Joscelyne named male line. A Thanksgiving Service was held at the Water Lane United Reformed Church, Bishops Stortford, followed by a Reception at the St. Barnabas Centre, Thorley, both attended by many members of the family, relations, friends and business and school colleagues.

The son of Charles and Irene Joscelyne and Grandson of Clement and Frances (nee Crittall) Joscelyne, Hugh followed in their footsteps in running Clement Joscelyne Ltd. the family furniture retailing firm founded by Clement, one of the Braintree family, in 1879. Hugh was Managing Director for many years and Chairman for no less than 40, equalling his Father's record term. Raymond now carries the responsibility of an enterprise having several branches besides the substantial Stortford premises.

The pinnacle of Hugh's career was becoming Master of the Worshipful Company of Furniture Makers in the City of London in 1996 which followed his Presidency of the National Association of Furniture Retailers in 1973-5 and being made a Freeman of the City of London in 1975.

Educated at Bishops Stortford College (and latterly President of the Old Stortfordian Association), Hugh then took a Commission as a National Serviceman before joining the family firm. Blessed with considerable energy and drive, Hugh was associated with numerous local organisations especially the Bishops Stortford Amateur Operatic Society and the Water Lane Drama Group. He was instrumental in organising a "Son et Lumière" event at St Michaels Church depicting the history of the town and was associated with that Church, as well as Water Lane URC, especially in fund raising.

Hugh also found time to sit as a Justice of the Peace on the local Bench for 26 years and be a School Governor. Together with Celia he travelled extensively in recent years including a call on the Society's President in Brisbane, Australia.

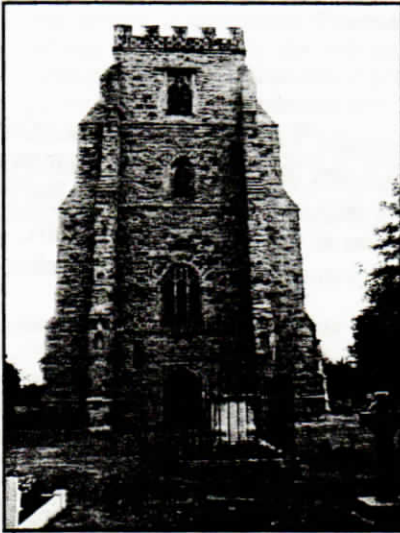
Ben Joscelyne (09) 2003



### THE JOSLINS OF CANEWDON

Thomas Joslin was baptised on 6 May 1793 in St. Nicholas Church, Canewdon, probably by Herbert Randolph rector of the church at that time. Thomas was the eldest known son of Thomas and Elizabeth Joslin, who were to have another son John James Joslin baptised 15 June 1795. The two boys would have grown up in Canewdon village, with its market and Church, which stands on Canewdon Hill, playing an important part in their lives. There was also in the village the Guild of St. Anne for maintenance of a light on the Church tower, which served as a guide to seaman and fishing folk on the coast and at the mouth of the River Thames. The stone church tower is 74 feet high. On Sundays the five bells would have rung out across the very flat open countryside calling the villagers to church services, including the children to Sunday School. Unfortunately the bells are now almost silent, as they are unsafe and need re-hanging.

On 14 September 1815 I would like to think the bells would have rung out for the wedding of Thomas Joslin to Sarah Gage, a spinster born in Eastwood. Sarah died in December 1859 aged 69 and was buried in the grounds of the church. On 26 February 1861 Thomas remarried widow Charlotte Mullings (nee Layzell).



John James Joslin married on 8 December 1817 Susanna Wilsmore and they had three children. Twins Lavina and Samuel who were baptised 7 October 1821 and Mira baptised 1 May 1825. Unfortunately Samuel died in October 1823 aged two and his father died 8 August 1826 aged 31. When her husband passed away Susanna had two small children to look after, aged seven and four. She remarried a bachelor, John Prentice, on 23 September 1829 in St. Nicholas Church, Canewdon.

Thomas died 8 October 1884 aged 91 and was buried in the churchyard in an unmarked grave. He had been an agricultural labourer and farmer most of his life. He was probably well known at the village market and also at the yearly fair held on 24 June.

On the North wall inside the church is a large board on which the following can be found "A parcel of Land containing about 5 Acres in the Occupation of J. Whitwell and T. Joslin, at £17. A Year". This was probably pertaining to vicarial tithes. James Whitwell was a witness at the wedding of Thomas in 1815 and it would seem they were friends and work partners.

In White's Directory 1848, a Thomas Joslin was a victualler at The Anchor, Canewdon. Could it have been this Thomas? It has been known that some farmers had other jobs. This public house is very close to the church and before the tenor bell was hung in the church tower, the workmen carried it to the Anchor and filled it with beer and spent the rest of the night celebrating!



If you ever visit Canewdon be on your best behaviour as the parish council have put back in working order the village lockup and stocks which date back circ. 1775. Also still in use is the Victorian post box.

Photos, research and text by Brenda Joscelyne (95) 2003



## RESEARCHING YOUR FAMILY HISTORY

### PRINTED SOURCES FOR BEGINNERS

#### PARISH REGISTERS

Many counties had societies which published early parish registers. You may find copies in the Family History section of your local public library or on loan from your Local Family History Society holdings or from The Society of Genealogists. Copies of these publications are increasingly found in second hand book shops and at Book Fairs. They may consist of accumulated data including Bishop's Transcripts as well as the Vicars register. BTs often fill in for lost data from the vicar's register. Both may have transcription errors before errors made in transcribing for publication. Having found your data it is important to search the original documents for confirmation.

#### NEWSPAPERS

These contain much information of interest to the family historian. Examples are the birth, marriage and death notices, obituaries, notices and photographs relating to young men serving in WW1 and WW2, accounts of inquests (see *William John & Thomas Alfred Joscelyne & Jeremiah Orris*) and criminal trials. The British Newspaper Library, Colindale Road, Colindale, London, NW( 5HE (tel: 0171 412 7353) holds back numbers of almost all British national and local newspapers. These can be viewed at the Library or the services of a research agent can be used. (See adverts in Family History Journals.) In addition, microfilm copies of newspapers can be purchased although this is expensive. Many local libraries and museums hold copies of local newspapers. **NB** Before using the services of an agent please ask the editor whether she holds any copies of newspaper articles which can be made available to you for a small handling fee. A list of newspaper holdings will be made available in the next Josselin Manual due out next year.

#### PARISH MAGAZINES

Copies of old parish magazines are often located amongst parish chest records. These can contain much of interest, e.g. births, marriages and deaths, obituaries, details of office holders within the parish, local advertisements, etc. *I found my great great grandfather's (Anne Hart Joscelyne's father-in-law) activity as a churchwarden by chance in this way. He was a signatory to the documents regarding the pulling down of the old church about to fall into the sea at Milton, Hants., and the rebuilding on a safer site. It is such glimpses into the lives of others that give substance to people otherwise long forgotten. Also, see notes found during the Societies visit to Terling and White Notley Issue 20 Spring 2001 re Joslins.*

#### GAZETTEERS

These are useful for locating place names and parishes. The 19th C volumes are often the most helpful e.g. Bartholomew's Gazetteers. Brief details re population, distance from nearest sizeable place may be given.

#### DIRECTORIES

These can take different formats. Street directories are a list of residents in each street and a trade directory is names and addresses by trade; e.g. White's, Kelly's, Pigot's. Some of the latter include farmers but most do not. Some produce very detailed summaries of the demography. It is possible to check the addresses against census entries. Professional occupation directories include, for example, Crockford's Clerical Directory published from 1858, the Law List, Retail Directory, Directory of Directors etc. The Medical Directory include addresses, qualifications and lists of posts held with dates. Note that the GMC Register does not give career details. Who's Who and Who Was Who, a ten year compilation, may be helpful but there are other more locally produced editions such as Who's Who in Essex, Who's Who in Music. Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed and Official Classes is useful.

#### ELECTORAL REGISTERS

Commenced in 1832 with the introduction of the secret ballot. Sometimes they are known as burgess rolls as originally only burgesses were entitled to vote. The early registers are of limited use because of limited franchise. They can be particularly useful in populous areas to locate address on census. Some registers are arranged alphabetically by surname of voter. Prior to introduction



of secret ballots the registers were known as **poll books**. Multiple property ownership gave more than one voting right and may be found in other towns.

#### **TELEPHONE DIRECTORIES**

The first telephone directory dates from 1880. Good for tracing trades people. The British Telecom archives at 268-278 High Holborn, London, WC1V 7EE holds an almost complete set of directories. Local libraries also hold some local directories.

#### **TRINITY HOUSE PETITIONS**

The Corporation of Trinity House was responsible for maintaining lighthouses throughout England. Some of its funds were made available to provide relief to "distressed mariners". Claims were made by 'petition'. The petitions of 1787—1854 were presented to the Society of Genealogists who have published an index which can be purchased from the Society. Copies are held in local libraries.

#### **THE LONDON GAZETTE**

This has been published since 1665 and comprises official court and government announcements. Events referred to include bankruptcies, medal awards, naturalisations, clerical and armed forces appointments etc. Complete series of the Gazette are held at the British Library and the Guildhall Library. Some local libraries have incomplete series.

#### **THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE**

Published between 1731 and 1868. Contains information about upper and middle class families. Refers to bankruptcies, appointments, birth, marriages and deaths etc. It does include some references to poorer families e.g. if lived to a long age etc.

#### **PUBLICATIONS OF LOCAL ANTIQUARIAN AND HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.**

In the North East the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and the Surtees Society produce publications which, although not aimed at family historians, do include articles of interest. For example, the Surtees Society has published the registers of Roman Catholic 18th C. estates. There are also County Societies of Surname research.

#### **LLOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING**

This is an annual list of shipping produced for insurance purposes. Earliest list to survive dates from 1764. Complete series of lists are held at The Guildhall Library, London but copies are also held in local libraries. They provide names of ships, previous names, tonnage, date and place of construction, master and owner's names, port of registry and official number. It is an excellent starting place for anyone with maritime ancestors.

#### **LLOYD'S REGISTER OF CAPTAINS**

An alphabetical list of holders of master's certificates 1869—1948 gives date of birth and place of master and ticket number, name of vessel, tonnage and indication of part of world that vessel sailed. SOG has published first register on fiche. Also available in Guildhall Library and some in local libraries.

#### **LLOYD'S LIST**

Published weekly, and later daily, from 1741 it lists ship's arrivals and departures from each port, as well as any ship losses that were reported to Lloyd's. Copies held at Guildhall Library, National Maritime Museum and British newspaper Library.

#### **ARMY LISTS**

Lists of officers have been published since 1740. Copies are held in PRO, now The National Archives, but worth checking locally. M&M Publications (advertise in Family Tree Magazine) are producing fiche copies.

By Sue Wood, Senior Archivist, Northumberland Record Office 1999, with additional comments from C. A. Snodgrass 2003.



## Dolly's Brae Version 1.

Being on the 12th day of July, eighteen and forth-nine  
 The pagans of this country together did combine,  
 To shoot and slay our Orangemen upon that glorious day,  
 They did encamp in thousands great at a place called Dolly's Brae  
 Lord Roden was Grand Master of the Orangemen just then,  
 No better chieftain could be found among the sons of men:  
 To humanists he would not yield, nor any Popish foe.  
 He firmly stood like Joshua on the plains of Jericho.  
 He sent an invitation to Rathfriland Orange corps,  
 To come and spend the day with him at sylvan Tollymore  
 The Orangemen they did obey their noble chief's command:  
 So over Dolly's Brae they marched, a loyal, stalwart band.  
 The sun did shine with splendor in a bright and cloudless sky,  
 Our drums did beat and fifes did play, and Orange flags did fly,  
 Each loyal son, with sword and gun, was ready for the fray,  
 Had the rebel hordes attacked us going over Dolly's Brae.  
 Priest Mooney and Priest Murphy went through the rebel lines,  
 Distributing the wafer god among the Phillistines;  
 Priest Mooney cursed the Orangemen with candle, book and bell,  
 While the rebel crowd did cry aloud, "We'll drive them all to hell."  
 But still the Orangemen marched on thru Castlewellan town,  
 Brave Jordan being in command, he feared no Popish frown,  
 He nobly led his brethren on like William, Prince of yore,  
 Until they reached the entrance gate of sylvan Tollymore.  
 A splendid arch that gate did span which we all passed thru,  
 And in the center of the arch these words appeared in view;  
 "Welcome all to Tollymore, this day we gladly join,  
 To commemorate and celebrate the victory of the Boyne".  
 Lord Roden gave a brief address, and then to us did say,  
 "Beware, my Orange brethren, going home by Dolly's Brae,  
 Give no offense to any man as you're returning home,  
 But don't look shy when passing by those pagan troops of Rome".  
 We loudly cheered for Roden then and for the British Crown;  
 Slieve Donard sent the echo back o'er Castlewellan town.  
 The pagans heard our loyal cheers, as they lay on the hill,  
 Awaiting there, like hungry wolves, our Orangemen to kill.  
 We formed in full procession and unfurled our flags once more;  
 We bade adieu to all the friends we left at Tollymore.  
 With fifes and drums and loaded guns we gaily marched away.  
 Resolving to defend ourselves going home o'er Dolly's Brae.  
 With courage strong we marched along thru Castlewellan town,  
 And when we reached the Boretree Hill, a messenger came down.  
 He says, "Prepare both front and rear, attend to what I say.  
 A hot reception you will get before you're o'er the Brae.  
 As o'er the Brae we did proceed, the road being very bare,  
 The Ribbonmen advantage took and fired upon our rear;  
 Like lions stout we wheeled about, with powder and with ball,  
 The volley we sent into them caused scores of them to fall.  
 The battle it raged loud and keen along the mountain-side,  
 To save ourselves, as best we could, our ranks we opened wide;  
 The volleys from the rebel guns had no effect at all,  
 For not a man among our ranks fell by a Papish ball.



As fearlessly we charged them, their terror it was great,  
 Thru rocks and whins, to save their shins, they beat a fast retreat  
 The Coolagh tykes threw down their pikes and boldly ran away,  
 And cursed the day they came to fight at fatal Dolly's Brae.  
 The battle being over, the glorious victory won.  
 We reached our homes that evening by the setting of the sun,  
 Our wives and sweethearts met us, returning home that day;  
 With shouts of joy they greeted us safe back o'er Dolly's Brae.  
 So now my song I mean to end, my pen I will throw down,  
 I say success to every man supports the British Crown,  
 And generations yet unborn shall sing this loyal lay,  
 And speak of those that beat their foes at famous Dolly's Brae.

Note: Dolly's Brae is a pass in County Down. The song refers to a fight between Orangemen and Ribbonmen.

This is one of the several versions of the song. Dolly's Brae is a steep road with a difficult pass which on 12 July 1848 was occupied by a large assembly of Ribbonmen intent on stopping by violence the traditional march of Orangemen to Tollymore. To prevent trouble the Orangemen avoided the Brae that year, a concession which merely allowed the jubilant Ribbonmen to circulate songs deriding the Orangemen for their supposed cowardice. Confrontation the following year was inevitable: indeed the triumphant Ribbonmen sent a letter to a magistrate, George Shaw, challenging both police and soldiers to meet them on the Brae and boasting that it would be the last Twelfth on which the Orangemen would walk through their country. The Orangemen got through to Castlewella and held their demonstration but, on their returning over the Brae, they were ambushed. The first shots were fired by the Ribbonmen but the Orangemen were well prepared and on returning the fire killed about 30 Ribbonmen without loss to themselves. The Government, no friend of Orangeism or of the right of the Orangemen to march, used the Dolly's Brae affray as the excuse for the passing of the Party Processions Act a biased piece of law which penalized Protestants while ignoring the antics of the nationalists.

Obtained by entering "Roden" into the Google search engine. See also Issue 21 Summer 2001 Robert Jocelyn Third Earl of Roden.

#### Thomasine Emily Jocelyn

*SHAW, Sir Frederick 1799-1876 b 11.12.1799 Bushey Park, Dublin. Ed. Trinity College Dublin and Brasenose College Oxford. 1822 Irish Bar. MP for Dublin 1830-31. MP University of Dublin 1830-1848. Succeeded to barony 1869. d. 30.6.1876.*

Married March 16<sup>th</sup> 1819 Thomasine Emily Jocelyn (d 1859). 5 sons and 3 daughters.

From Dictionary of National Biography.

#### **Kelly's Industrial Directory 2001. 114<sup>th</sup> edition.**

Reed Business Information Ltd. Company Information Section. [www.kellysearch.com](http://www.kellysearch.com)

**Gorseline Ltd.** 16, High Street, Hatfield, Doncaster, S. Yorkshire. DN7 6RY Gas Detection Services. P 2084  
**Gosling, C. W. Ltd.** 69a Albert Road, Bromley. BR2 9PZ. Electrical Contractors. P 2085  
**Gosling, M. (Engine Tuning)** Unit 209. Foley Industrial Estate. Lisle Av. Kidderminster. Worcs. DY11 7DH. Motor Vehicle repair and Breakdown Recovery. P 2085  
**Gosling, W. G. and Sons. (Precision Engineers) Ltd.** Knightsdale Road, Ipswich, IP1 4LE. General Precision Engineers. P 2085.  
**Gosling, William and Sons Ltd.** Northwood Works, Tame Road, Wilton, Birmingham. B7 DG. Corrugated Case Makers. P 2085.  
**Joslin Rowe Associates Ltd.** Bell Court House. 11. Blomfield Street, EC2M 7AY Financial Recruitment Consultants. P 2161.





Gill & Chris Langley, Hitchin. Chris is grandson of Louise Ellen Joslin.

*Photos from collection of Wayne Joslin.*



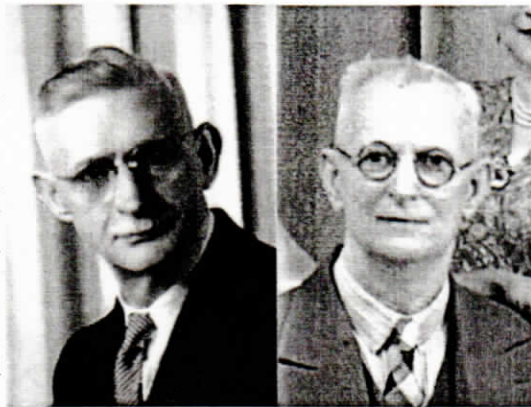
Josephine (née Joslin) and Paul Murillo, Wanlip, Leics. Josephine is grand daughter of Sidney William Joslin



**Left:** Linda Humphreys, Halifax, Yorks. A Devon Joslin.

**Near right:** Charles Richard Joslin grandfather of Wayne. Died 1969 aet 88.

**Far right:** Sidney William Joslin, Paola, Malta. Died 1951 aet 72.



1989 Photo of Gordon Francis Joslin and children. L to R: Alan, Hazel, Denise, Tracey, Jacki. Gordon was grandson of Francis Henry Joslin.



Irene and Frank Rennie, Erith, Kent. Irene is daughter of Amy Joslin.



**Wayne's Wanderings**  
**The Quest for the Devon Joslins**  
**By C Wayne Joslin**  
**Canada**

**Part II**

I stayed in Gravesend for a week. From there I could drive to Horkesley, Beckton, Erith, and Hitchin while avoiding the worst of London traffic (a great theory), and take the train to the Greenwich Cemetery records at Woolwich to track down my grandparents graves. Not coincidentally, I could also train to the Royal Observatory Greenwich, my 'must see' tourist destination.

The Horkesley outing, preceded by dinner with Richard, Ben and Mary, and Brian, was great and the details are reported elsewhere. I met with **Vivian and Doreen Joslin** in Becton. Two of their four children, **Ellan and Linda**, were there as well. We had a long visit with lots of laughs. While he claims to be the best-looking Joslin, the photo shows the truth.

Next I took the train into London Bridge station to meet with **Linda Humphreys**, a Joslin relative from further back than Richard and Ellen. This meeting was arranged at the last minute after another referral from **David Joslin**. We had lunch at the station and exchanged tree data. There may be another article here, when we get it all sorted out.

Then it was up to Hitchin for an overnight stay with **Chris and Gill Langley**. We had a lovely walk, dinner and non-stop discussion. Since they both work and I had to leave early to make an appointment in Woolwich, the evening had to suffice. It was not enough time.

I made it to the Greenwich Cemetery Services only 20 minutes late, thanks mostly to the slow progress around M25 during the morning rush. The cabbie who drove me from the train station was not familiar with the "Shooters Hill Depot" and eventually parked his cab and got out to help me locate it. Great service! I was successful in getting the locations of **Richard, Ellen and Harry's** graves, all in Greenwich Cemetery, just a short walk (or long limp) away. At the cemetery my luck ran out. There were no staff in the office or to be seen on the grounds. A sign gave me some guidance but I was unable to locate any of the three graves. The suspected locations were in waist-high grass and many markers were almost horizontal. Indeed there may not have been any markers.

The following day was Royal Observatory Greenwich day, where I drooled over the magnificent Harrison clocks and enjoyed everything but the walking – I had done more than sufficient the previous day and arthritis limits my tolerance. Thank God for Guinness!

I left Gravesend and headed north, stopping to see **Vivian's sister Josephine** and her husband **Paul Murillo** in Leicester. First I went to the Catholic store Josephine runs in downtown Leicester then, joined by Paul, we went to their lovely home outside of town for dinner, where we were joined by two staff members. They were gracious hosts and we discussed both family and world issues. We solved none.

Then it was a dash up to Newcastle-upon-Tyne where I had been invited to stay at the luxurious Snodgrass hotel. Averil accompanied me to meet with the Northumberland clan at the home of **Denise (nee Joslin) and George Cameron**. Also there were their daughter **Louise Hayton** and her son **Daniel**; her sister **Jacki** and her husband **Dennis Connell** and their daughter **Faye**, and her sister **Tracey** and her husband **Bill Gibbinson**. **Douglas Hayton** arrived a bit later. The three sisters are all great-granddaughters of **Frank, daughters of Gordon**.

Averil took photos and notes while I schmoozed with my newfound cousins. Many errors and omissions in my data were corrected before, during and after a lovely dinner. Reversing the adage, I took coals from Newcastle – a carving in coal of a miner chipping at the face – a gift from these cousins. The following day Averil showed me around the area, including Wallsend, Tynemouth (old tools flea market), Alnwick and points between, followed by a delicious Sunday roast.

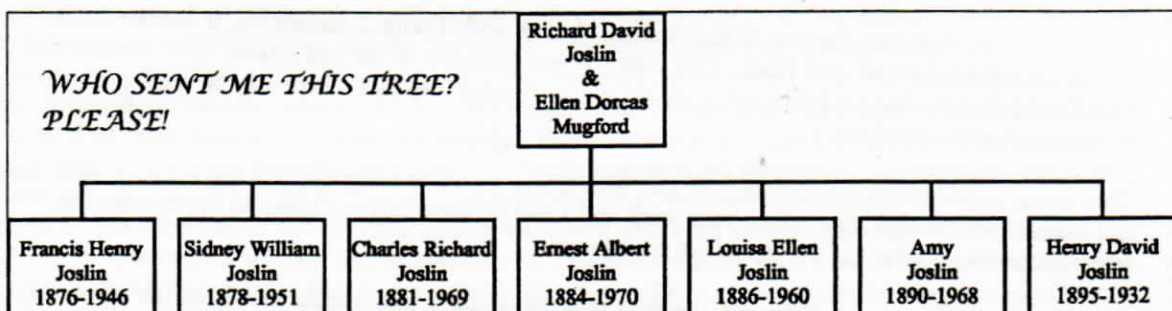


The next week started off with a visit to Hadrian's wall, a drive through the Pennines and Lake Country, with a stop at Iron Bridge. The next day it was Bristol, for an evening visit with **Roger's son Darren** and his wife **Gill** and children **Rhoesheena (Roo)**, **Natasha and Sabrina (Beanie)** and Darren's brother **Craig** and his wife **Maxine** and daughter **Ciara**. We had a pleasant evening getting acquainted and exchanging data. Roger, unfortunately, was vacationing at the time.

I had passed through Morecambe at a time when Peter was previously committed and managed to miss David as I passed south of Bristol, so I returned to Gravesend. The next day was lunch with **Irene and Frank Rennie** in Erith, Kent. They are very spry in their early 80s and were a great help with first-hand stories of the family. I haven't yet finished transcribing the recording I made.

One thing I have discovered by this research is that many Devon Joslins have migrated east and are gathered around the borders of Essex. One, in fact, lives in Dagenham, Essex already. South Ockendon is almost cut off. It won't be long...

In all, I gathered a lot of family history information, established closer contact with many family members, but mostly met a number of wonderful people, relatives and others. It was a great trip.



#### JOSLIN/GOSLIN

##### Examples of the juxtaposition of these names.

From Diane Kirby (3)

1. Jonathon and Susan Joceline had baptised 13 children in Boxted, Suffolk. One was called Gosling Joceline on 28th September 1755. See Ipswich Record Office.
2. In the National Burial Index there is a death of Goslin Joslin aged 83 buried on 29th December 1837 at Boxford Independent Churchyard.
3. Bury St. Edmunds Record Office has a will for Gosling Josceline of Boxford reference 343, dated 1838.

#### ADDENDA and CORRIGENDA to ISSUE 26

Diane Kirby (3) has kindly informed me of my errors and omissions in **ACQUISITIONS** in the last issue.

1. Re:- Indenture dated 21.4.1874 between Susannah Hawes and Dashwood. Susannah Hawes was the sister in law of Diane's gt gt gt grandfather John Josselyn, born 1799. she and her sister Ann, John's wife brought money onto the family, from their father.
2. Re:- Will of Samuel Johnson. Not given by Diane!
3. Re:- Will of John Josselyn, the elder, of Copdock was given by Diane.

#### In the next issue:-

Descent of Hugh Josselyne by Bea Byrne.

The Josselyns at Little Horkesley by John Hallum

Reginald Fitzjocelin 1140? - 1191 Bishop of Bath 1173 and Archbishop of Canterbury.



# HONOURS AND AWARDS

## ARMY

1914 - 1920

J. B. Haywood and Son.  
Medal Specialists, 17, Piccadilly Arcade, London. Sw1Y 6NL  
1979

### NON-EFFECTIVE OFFICERS

#### RETIRED FROM ACTIVE LIST AND OFFICERS ON THE UNEMPLOYED SUPERNUMERARY LIST

GOSSELIN, Capt. J. H., ret. pay *late* 18 Hrs 24 Feb 1900  
JOCELYN, Col. J. R. J., CB., ret. pay *late* Staff. (R.A.) p.s.c., p.a.c. Col. 1 Apr. 1898.  
JOSLING, Lt. Col. C. L. ret. pay *late* R.A.M.. 5 May 1905.  
JOSSELYN, Col. J. E. ret. pay *late* Staff R.A. 1 Nov 1896.

### VICTORIA CROSS

GOSLING, Serjt. W. R.F.A.

#### ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD ETC.

#### MILITARY COMPANIONS. (C.B.)

JOCELYN, Col. J. R. J. p.s.c. p.a.c.

### MILITARY OFFICERS (O.B.E.)

GOSLING, Col. G., TD, Terr. Force.  
GOSLING, Maj. W. R. *late* Serv. Bns. Welch R.  
JOSCELYNE, Maj. F.P., M.C., *late* R.A.M.C.  
JOSSELYN, Lt. Col. (temp. col.) J., G.M.C., D.S.O., TD. 6 Bn. Suff. R.

### MILITARY MEMBERS (M.B.E.)

JOSLIN, Lt. E. W. 11 Hrs.

### COMPANIONS (D.S.O.)

GOSLING, Lt. Col. S. F., Res. Of Off.  
GOSTLING, Lt. Col. (temp. Col.) E. V., R.A.M.C. (T.F.)  
JOSSELYN, (temp. Col.) J. C.M.G., O.B.E., TD. 6 Bn Suff. R.

### THE MILITARY CROSS

GOSLING, Temp. Lt. F. H. 16 Bn. Notts & Derby. R.  
GOSLING, Capt. G. E. 10 Hrs.  
GOSLING, Lt. G. L., 3 Bn. R. Berks. R.  
GOSSLING, Temp. Lt. F. N. Postal Sect. R. E. Spec. Res.  
GOSTLING, Capt. B. W. W., R. Fus.  
GOSTLING, Capt. W. B. T F. Res.  
JOSCELYNE, Maj. F. P., O.B.E., M.D., *late* R.A.M.C.  
JOSCELYNE, Temp. 2<sup>nd</sup>.Lt. L. A., Som. L. I. (attd)

### OFFICERS HOLDING RANK IN THE REGULAR ARMY, ETC., AUTHORISED TO WEAR FOREIGN ORDERS ON ALL OCCASIONS

GOSLING, Capt. G. E. M.C. 10 Hrs. Leopold, Knight (Belgium)

C. A. Snodgrass.

DOES ANYONE KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT THE V.C. OF Serjt. W. GOSLING R.F.A. ??  
IS ANYONE WILLING TO LOOK IT UP? IT WOULD MAKE A GOOD STORY FOR ANOTHER JOURNAL ISSUE.  
Major F. P. Joscelyne is grandfather to Andrew M. H. and great uncle to Richard Patrick.  
Sorry, no clues to abbreviations in book.



## Notes on the work of CT Clay

by Richard Joscelyne (38)

**Charles Travis Clay (Ed:) Early Yorkshire Charters Vol: VI The Paynel Fee based on the manuscripts of the late William Farrer.** The Yorkshire Archeological Society Record Series extra series Vol II 1939.

**CT Clay The Family de Amundeville** Lincolnshire Archit: & Archaeol: Society 1945 vol: iii part ii pp109 to 137.

**CT Clay Notes on the Family of Amundeville** Archaeologia Aeliana edited by CH Hunter Blair. The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne MCMXLVI.

The Tree below is derived from three separate articles by Mr Clay extracts from which have been given me by Dr Jim O'Dea. They refer to his research into the lines of two families, the Amundevilles and the Mustels. He has an interest in the Jocelin family only in so far as they relate to these two families.

As far as the Amundevilles are concerned, he suggests that Gozelinus filius Lamberti may have been the Juclinus de Amundevilla who signed a charter concerning the Abbey of Fecamp with King William in 1085. He points out that Remegius the Bishop of Lincoln 1086 had been a monk of the Abbey, and that Gozelinus was his tenant. He suggests that Juclinus may have been one of the ten knights provided by the Abbot to support William in his invasion of England and that the Bishop of Lincoln may have granted them tenancies. He also theorises that Goislan (Gozelin/Joselin) de Amundeville dapifer of the Bishop of Lincoln was a son of Gozelinus. These theories allow Mr Clay to link the town of Mondeville in Normandy with the Anglo Norman family of Amundeville.

He may be right. But it is curious that neither Lambert nor his son Gozelinus nor his children Gilbert (St Gilbert of Sempringham) Roger and Agnes, the relationship of whom is clearly established in contemporary documents, are anywhere referred to as de Amundeville. It is curious also that Roger, who appears to have been childless, seems to have made his sister Agnes, married to a member of the family de Mustel his heir which suggests that Goislan was not his younger brother\*. In addition, while Roger and Agnes and her son Roger de Mustel are recorded as having made generous benefactions to the Priory of Sempringham, Goislan and his descendants did no such thing, although they are substantial benefactors to the Hospital of Elsham, which does not appear to have been a Gilbertine house.

In conclusion, it must be open to some considerable doubt that Gozelinus filius Lamberti and Juclinus de Amundivilla were the same person.

### Lambert and his descendants.

#### Lambert (fl.1086)

1. **Gozelinus filius Lamberti (fl.1086).** At the Domesday survey Gocelin was the tenant of Alfred of Lincoln in Torrington, Alvingham, Cockerington, Sempringham, Billingborough, Boothby, Graffoe and Somerton and at the Lindsey survey (1110) he was tenant of Alfred of Lincoln in Torrington. He gave the churches of Sempringham and West Torrington to his son St Gilbert.

1. **Gilbert (St. Gilbert of Sempringham).**

2. **Roger, Seneschal of the Bishop of Lincoln, married a daughter of Sir Gerrard Salvin of York. He was founder of the Alvingham Priory. As Roger son of Gocelin he gave to Sempringham Priory, with the consent of his overlord Ranulf de Bayeux, land in Sem**



pringham and Billingborough and his mill in Cockerington and later added the remainder of his land in the former two places totalling 5 ½ carucates altogether.

3. Agnes. Contemporary documents show that Roger son of Gozelinus was the uncle of Roger de Mustel; and in the period 1148 to 58 Roger de Mustel with the assent of Agnes his mother and Hugh his brother, confirmed to Sempringham Priory 5 ¼ carucates of land in Sempringham and Billingburgh which Roger son of Jocelin his uncle had given to together with the church of (West) Torrington and a mill in Cockerington.

Roger's mother Agnes can certainly be identified with Agnes daughter of Jocelin who held 3 knight's fees of Roger de Bayeux in 1166 and it may be deduced that she was sister and heir of Roger son of Jocelin. Her son

1. Roger Mustel's relationship to St Gilbert brother of Roger son of Jocelin, is stated in a charter by which Roger Mustelle with William his son and heir demised to Sixle Priory, one of the Gilbertine houses, the vill of Legsby for a rent of 6 marks; and granted all his fee in Willingham for 20s yearly, together with his two daughters whom master Gilbert his uncle had received into the order of his nuns.

?4. Goislan of Amundeville, dapifer to the Bishop of Lincoln. Mr Clay surmises that Goislan was the son of Gozelinus filius Lamberti which is doubtful. He married Beatrice, daughter of Ralph Paynel. The obits of Goslanus de Amundauilla dapifer and Beatrix uxor Goslani dapiferi were observed in Lincoln Cathedral on 5 April and 11 November.

1. Walter de Amundeville was Goislan's eldest son and heir. He inherited the office of dapifer to the Bishop of Lincoln from his father. He issued a charter of confirmation to the hospital of Elsham, giving to the regular canons serving God there all his fee in Elsham, including the church there, and other lands and benefices. The witnesses to the charter were William, Elias, Ralph and Adam de Amundeville his brothers. He was sheriff of Lincolnshire during the five-year period ending in 1163. He became a canon at Elsham hospital where he died some time after 1167. He had no legitimate issue.
2. William probably married Agnes daughter of Robert Grelley and succeeded his father in 1167 but died a year later.
3. Elias succeeded his brother William in 1168. He confirmed the gift of Walter his brother to Elsham hospital, which his mother Beatrice had founded. Among the witnesses to this charter were Ralph and Adam his brothers, and his nephews Jollan/Jorselinus/Goslanus and William de Everno. The latter were the sons of Reyne or Reyner de Evernus who had evidently married a sister of the Amundeville brothers.

1. Jollan or Jocelin de Amundeville was his father's son and heir. As son of Elias he confirmed the gifts which had been made by Beatrice his grandmother, and Walter his uncle, and confirmed by his father, to Elsham hospital, specified in detail; among the witnesses to his charter being William de Amundeville, Jollan (Goslanus) de Evermou, Walter de Evermou and Reiner, nephew of Jollan de Evermou. Jocelin is witness to various charters in the period 1180 to 1205.

1. Peter de Amundeville was Jocelin's son and heir.



4. Ralph as a younger brother was probably given a knight's fee in Long Preston by Walter.

1. Ralph married Avice de Luvetot and died about 1201.

1. Elias.
2. Nigel

5. Adam

*Mr Clay suggested that the family of John de Amundeville, below, was a younger branch of the Lincolnshire family. In this case he would have been a younger brother of or in some other way related to Goislan the Dapifer and hence a son or grandson of Juclinus de Amundeville. A relationship with Gozelinus filius Lamberti is doubtful.*

**John de Mundavilla in the Pipe Roll for Northumberland in 1130.**

1. Robert de Amundeville with his father and brother William witness to a charter in 1131.

2. John de Amundeville II a witness to Yorkshire charters 1165 to 1185.

1. Robert de Amundeville II in Pipe Roll 1195.

1. Ralph de Amundeville fl 1235/36.

**Editor's notes.**

Richard has done a great deal of work on these and other papers to produce this succinct article showing the lack of documentary proof of a direct line to Ralph Jocelin. In his covering note he states that "the value of the [Clay] articles for the present is to show that there is documentary evidence to disprove all that romantic stuff about Sir Gilbert Jocelin and Sir Geoffrey"...."the often published line running from 'Geoffrey' to Ralph (1201) is pure fiction."

Two comments in general for other workers :- "It is curious also that Roger, who appears to have been childless, seems to have made his sister Agnes, married to a member of the family de Mustel his heir which suggests that Goislan was not his younger brother"

*It appears a commonplace assumption amongst historians and archaeologists that the sidelining of a person of a household indicates that there is no family relationship. I have encountered this assumption many times. As a doctor I must commend for your consideration that physical and/or mental disability, whether inherited or acquired, occurs frequently within families. In order to maximise the effect of inheritance within a family it is incumbent upon the family to ensure that the inheritance should go to the most able and fittest. Consider, for instance, that the youngest brother, born to an older mother, could have been born with trisomy 21 or more commonly known in the past as a Mongol child. Brain damage from any number of causes, or addictions could render a family member unfit. There is a more recent example of a Josselin/Gosselin family having a less than capable male child kept in a house by himself within the large family estate but under custodial care. He was not included as a major legatee.*

Care is also needed in interpreting brother, sister, uncle and aunt within deeds or wills. These words can be used in place of brother in law, sister in law etc. and it can be impossible to tell the difference if there is no other documentary evidence.

**Seneschal(us)** was a steward with jurisdiction over several manors. He was often also sheriff and/or high Constable.

**Dapifer** was a personal steward.

**Oddments**

Clack, P A G & Gosling, P F. Archaeology in the North. Report of the Northern Archaeology Survey. Newcastle 1976. ISBN 0 905096 00 2. Contribution by Sarah Gosling.

**Trevor Gosling.** Sound recordist with David Attenborough. See Life on Air. Memoirs of a Broadcaster.

**Ancestors**, published by The National Archives, is now issued monthly.