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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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JOSSELYN MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN LT HORKESLEY CHURCHYARD

by John Hallum (No 137).

Issue 26 of the Magazine (Dated September 2003) carried articles and photos of the June meeting held at the Horkesleys. Those articles listed 23 graves in the Lt Horkesley churchyard relating to Josselyn and related families, namely Lay and Waylen. This brief account will attempt to place those graves within the family framework.

[Note. (G--) numbers refer to my system of numbering generations back (via my grandmother Henrietta Josselyn) with myself as the base (G0). MI-- numbers refer to the listing in Issue 26]

The period covered by those memorials is approximately 100 years from about 1770 to 1880, although records show the family present there from the start of the 1600's, or earlier;

"1609. Marye ye wife of Thomas Joslyne was buried the 20 day of June, 1609" and

"1610. Thomas Joslyne was buried 14 May 1610"

Their daughter Elizabeth had already been buried there in 1605, and other of their issue followed although the eldest son Thomas (G9), through whom the major line continued, was buried in London;

Thomas Josselyn, described in later documents as 'an eminent lawyer', was a Secondary in the Court of the Exchequer. In his will (proved P.C.C. 26 April 1636) he requested to be buried at Lt Horkesley if he died in the country or at St Bartholomew the Great if in London; he was buried at the south side of the choir at St Bartholomew the Great. The manor where he dwelt at Lt Horkesley passed to his wife and on her death (1671) to his only son Thomas (G8).

Thomas Josselyn (G8) was baptised 1631 at St Bartholomew the Great, as were the other children; he was admitted to Colchester (Royal) Grammar School in 1641.

(Founded by King Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth in the mid 1500's, CRGS recently celebrated its 450th anniversary; several Hallums and, no doubt Josselyns also, have since attended that school).

Thomas married twice; by his first marriage in c1652 he had two sons, namely Thomas (who died without issue) and James, and by the second marriage a further son William and four daughters. He was buried at Lt Horkesley 1681.

The senior Horkesley line continued through James (G7) whose baptism is recorded;

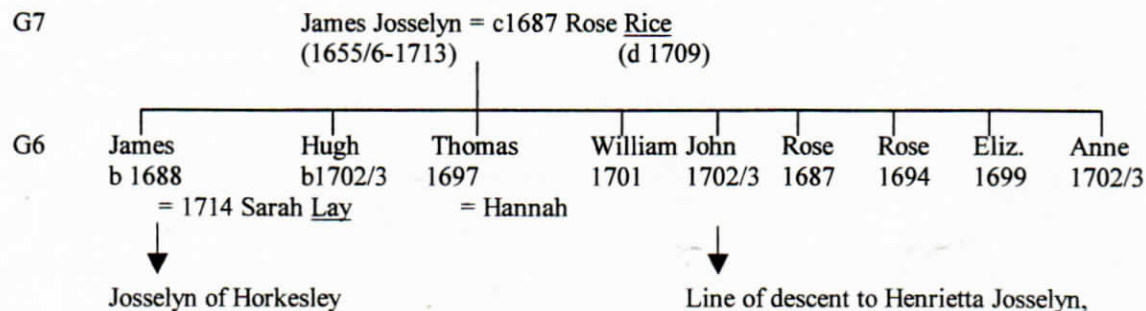
"1655. James, the son of Thomas Josseline, Gent and Elizabeth his wife, was born ye nineteenth of March 1655 about 3 or 4 of the clock in the morning and baptised the third day of April 1656.

James Lock, Esq. Godfather; Elizabeth Josceline, Godmother"

(Note; with the new year before 1752 starting on March 25th, we have an example of the birth being recorded as on March 19th 1655 whilst the baptism about a fortnight later is recorded as on April 3rd 1656. Notice also that in the one document we have two spellings for the Josseline/Josceline name).

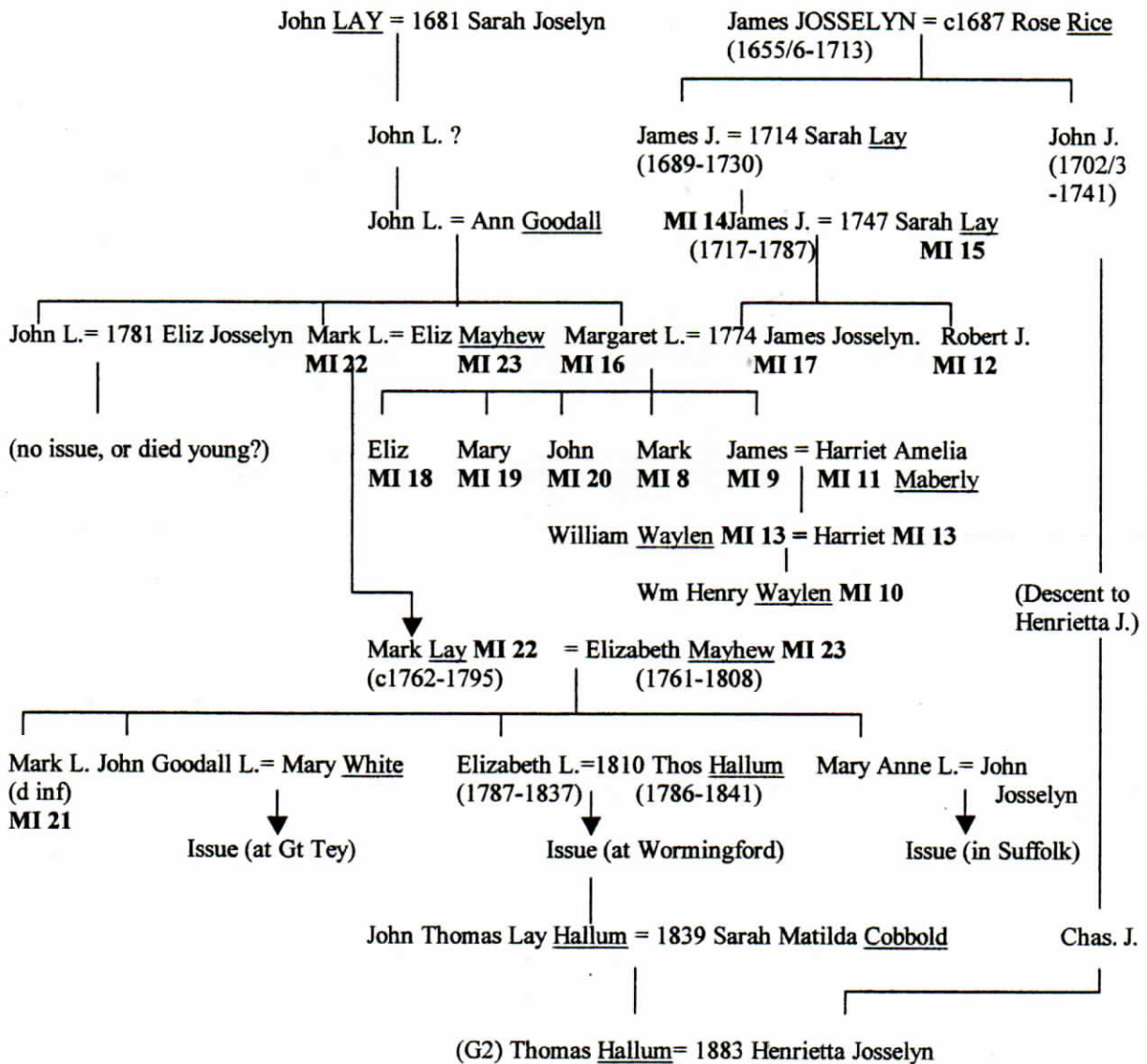
He married c1687 Rose Rice of neighbouring Mount Bures. They had a family of five sons and three daughters, born between 1687 & 1703, from whom further lines descended.

James & Rose were both buried at Lt Horkesley; 1713 & 1709 respectively.



The sons (G6) lines have been traced down to the present time through the eldest son, James (senior line) and the youngest son, John (through whom the line to my grandmother Henrietta Josselyn descended.)

James Josselyn (G6), (b1688) married Sarah Lay in 1714, uniting the Josselyns with the local Lay family for a second time, and initiating a period of intermarriage between the families and the association with the graves which have been identified. Some five generations (of which four were successive) of Josselyn married with five generations of Lay (of which again four were successive).



This leaves **MI 1-7** unaccounted for; solutions welcome.

[Note- Nos 6 & 7 have footstones only, marked; No 6. S J Nov 19th 1793, aged 15 years & No 7. A J 1784, probably also a younger member of the family].

Could the earlier gravestones have been lost when the church was destroyed by a landmine during WWII?
2003.

WERE THEY ORPHANS OR NOT?

By Brenda Joscelyne (95)

In the 1891 census at Dawlish House, Herbert Street, Bristol lived George Edward Josling, aged 33, and born in Croydon. He was a plasterer. He was married to Martha, aged 31, who had been born in Bristol. They had a family of four. William Edwin 8, Elizabeth Jane 5, Albert Edward 3 and Alfred George who was 7 months old. Was this the family, who in the 1881 census was living at 3 Albert Street, Bristol; the George E. Jocelyn 23 and wife Martha 21, I was trying to trace?



L. Martha Jocelyn



Above William and Albert Jocelyn

R. Elizabeth Jane (Jenny) Jocelyn
and brother Albert William Jocelyn

Illustrations in the possession of the author and Joan Horne.

Joan Horne (153) of Texas U.S.A. wrote to the Josselin Society in 2001 with the following request:

"My grandfather being an ALBERT JOCELYN from Bristol. I am interested in tracing my family tree and seem to be stumped with this grandfather. The family stories being that he with one brother GEORGE and a sister JENNY were orphaned in England, in the 1880/1890's and transported to Canada. The family having vague information and even a question on the years of birth, I checked the civil registration indexes for their births several times with no success."

I found a death certificate of Edwin George Jocelyn, which I obtained. Was this the same person? Yes. George died on 25 November 1891 aged 39. Cause of death was congestion of the lungs * and his occupation was a plasterer. Now I had to try and find the death of Martha Jocelyn, also the birth of four children. The following are the results of trawling through record books and some help from Vernon Lane (109).

Alfred George Jocelyn 1890 September qt Barton Regis (9 July 1890).

Albert Edward Jocelyn 1887 September qt Barton Regis, (20 June 1887).

Elizabeth Jane Jocelyn 1885 June qt Barton Regis, (17 May 1885).

William Edwin Jocelyn 1882 June qt Barton Regis, (4 May 1882).

These were the children of George and Martha Sophia Nutt who had married in 1879. Eventually Martha was found; she had married Albert Edward Thomas on 29 December 1917 in Bristol.

William Edwin Jocelyn married Eva Amos in 1924 in the Bristol area and they had three children. William died in 1966 and Eva in 1964 both in Bristol.

Back to Joan's letter:

"I have a 1910 census for Vermont and find JENNY JOCELYN there aged 24 a servant, place of birth England and parents place of birth listed as England. There is also an ALBERT JOCELYN age 23, birthplace England and parents listed as England. GEORGE having gone into the service in Canada, according to the family." Joan seems to think that the three children had been in an orphanage named BELMONT in Canada and they came across the boarder to Vermont.

Albert Jocelyn married Lucy Hall on 9th August 1913 in Franklin, State of Vermont, Canada. At the time of his marriage he was a farmer. Jenny married Thomas Hall.

There are photographs of William Jocelyn with son Albert and Martha Jocelyn taken by Frank Watson Photographic Studios, Cheltenham and Bristol. Also one of Jenny Jocelyn and Albert Jocelyn taken in Vermont, date unknown.

Joan hopes to visit Bristol some time this year.

2004

- Cause of death. As a plasterer he would have had lung damage from inhalation of plaster dust during his work. Any superimposed lung infection, including possible tuberculosis, would have been very difficult to overcome.

OBITUARY

The Josselin Society extends its sympathy to the family of Christopher Russell Joscelyne of Knutsford, Cheshire, who died on 19 December, 2003. He was Josselin member No 89. The Daily Telegraph report of 23 December reads:-

"JOSCELYNE, Christopher Russell, on Friday 19 December, 2003, at home surrounded by his family. Dearly loved by his wife Margaret, children Penny, Nick and Pete and their families, also by his Mother Dora and sister Elizabeth Glynne-Jones.

Ben Joscelyne adds:- Chris's Grandfather, Albert Ernest Joscelyne, was the Bishop of Jamaica from 1905-13 and Assistant Bishop of Salisbury 1913-19, then Archdeacon of Sherborne 1919-41. Chris's father, Francis Mandeville Joscelyne, was Chief Engineer with ICI and his widow is the Dora mentioned above, now aged 95.

Chris himself was a Chartered Accountant and was only 64 when he died.

Chris was descended from the Braintree Joscelynes and our common Ancestor is our GGG Grandfather Benjamin (1761-1839) who founded the Braintree business. Unfortunately, I never met Chris or his family although I had some correspondence when preparing "Joseph ...". He did however visit his namesake and relation Chris Joscelyne (member 54) in Sydney, Australia, in 2002.

BALLADS OF DOLLY'S BRAE**THE TENTH EARL of RODEN PUTS THE RECORD STRAIGHT
in a letter to the editor**

From:- Doon House.
Cashel,
Co Galway.
Ireland.

21.12.2003

JOSSELIN JOURNAL

Dear Dr Snodgrass,

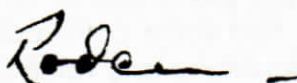
I read the recent edition of the Journal with much interest, including the article on Dolly's Brae.

There are, as you suggested, many variations of this saga depending on whom you hear them from. The Irish Times carried extensive correspondence on the subject only last year. Jonathan Bardon's *History of Ulster*, Belfast 1992. gives as fair an account as any.

Certain factors are, however, not in dispute. There had been sporadic insurrection throughout the country and much disenchantment following the Famine years. To counteract this, arms had been issued to certain "loyalist" groups. (Like the B Specials at a later date, they were a very cheap force but came with a health warning!). When the Orange Lodge decided to march through nationalist areas in the summer of 1849, the authorities were rightly concerned. The route they took is a long one - probably the best part of eight miles. When they got to Tollymore, the 3rd Earl of Roden, among others, advocated caution but the organisers were intent on retracing the same route. It is unlikely that they were ambushed, as there were no "loyalist" casualties. But they almost certainly came in for considerable abuse which led to the attack on the nationalist groups. The 3rd Earl of Roden, who was a noted evangelical but by all accounts a fair and modernising landlord, ran into trouble in his capacity as JP after the event when he was inordinately lenient towards the perpetrators of the fiasco. He was not involved in the march itself. Unfortunately his name and that of Tollymore have entered the pantheon of sectarian bigotry as a result!

I hope this helps to clarify an unedifying corner of Irish history!

Yours sincerely



Lord Roden

THE VICTORIA CROSS AWARDED TO SERGEANT WILLIAM GOSLING 1917

from <http://www.victoriacross.net.award.asp?vc=467>



Major William Gosling was born Wanborough 15 Aug 1892 and died 12 Feb 1945 in Wroughton Buried St John & St Helen Churchyard cemetery extension, Wroughton, Wiltshire.

GOSLING, William

Sergeant, 3rd Wessex Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, British Army.


Campaign First World War



Age 24


Nationality English


Deed On 5 April 1917 near Arras, France, a bomb which had a faulty cartridge, fell 10 yards from the mortar. Sergeant Gosling sprang out, lifted the nose of the bomb which had sunk into the ground, unscrewed the fuse and threw it on the ground where it immediately exploded. This very gallant action undoubtedly saved the lives of the whole detachment.

Remarks Later achieved rank of Major.

Relatives  William George Cannon (Distant Cousin)

External Links  Location of grave and VC medal (Wiltshire) at  [The History of the Victoria Cross](#)

Books (common to all awardees)  Monuments To Courage (David Harvey, 1999) Provides an accurate record of every known grave and memorial.

 The Register of the Victoria Cross (This England, 1997) Provides the deed summary on this page.

Feel free to link directly to this award page from your own site.

If you have any information, feedback or corrections relating to this awardee that you would like to submit, or if you have a site that you would like linked to from this page, please email victoriacross@chapter-one.com.

Victoria Cross Reference created by Mike Chapman (victoriacross@chapter-one.com)
This page last updated: 12 Nov 2001

AN UNLIKELY MARRIAGE

I found this item in the Rayne Parish Records:-

Benjamin JOSLIN marriage to Jane HARVEY on the 4th of August 1797. The witness was a John JOSLIN and the marriage was by Licence. The vicar was very informative about this couple as, unlike the other weddings, he had added the ages of Ben and Jane: Benjamin was 77 a widower and Gentleman and Jane was age 20 and a spinster.

from Peter Joslin. (29) Nov 2003

SKELETONS
A Continuing Series

BISHOP JOSCELINE OF SALISBURY
(1142-1184)

PART II CONCLUSION
By C. A. Snodgrass

Becket turns against Henry II

As soon as Becket was appointed he turned against the King, even on fairly routine matters. Biographers of Beckett find difficulty in accounting for the volte face. Henry II felt betrayed. Becket seemed determined to quarrel with the king over a wide range of issues including the issue of "criminous clerks" to the benefit of the clergy. Clergy were exempted from trial or sentence in a secular court on charges arising from a range of felonies and offences. Literacy was the accepted test for clerical status i.e. laymen can not be judges of clerks. The matter was raised in Westminster in October 1163 when Henry II left the meeting in a rage¹. Poor relations resulted between Pope Alexander III and the King with Alexander trying to use Foliot as a go-between. Becket expected his bishops to concur.

Josceline incurs King's displeasure

In the early years of Henry's reign Josceline fell heavily under the King's displeasure possibly because the king lost Devizes and many other possessions as Pope Eugenius III compelled the Empress Matilda to restore Bishop's Cannings and Potterne to Salisbury in 1148. Henry II took Castle of Devizes from Josceline for three years but Josceline was later forced to release it to the King in permanence as a penalty for his obedience to Rome.

Assize and Constitution of Clarendon
Royal Palace near Salisbury 14.1.1164

Josceline refuses to sign

In a debate over 2 days the Archbishop and bishops were solid on high ecclesiastical policies and the King wanted public recantation of their solemn assertion of rights at Westminster. On day three the barons become bully boys. The King had old scores with Salisbury and Norwich and was very angry with Becket. Thomas was overcome and gave the order to recant. Only Josceline stood motionless. He was bidden by Thomas, however, to take the oath with the rest and had a reprimand from Henry who now had the bishops behind him. Becket saw how worthless the arguments were to win him. The Constitution of Clarendon was subsequently presented by Henry II for ratification. By this time Thomas refused to add his seal but kept one of the three copies. Henry II then wrote for Papal approval. He also asked the Pope for a legation over all England for Roger of York. This, if granted, would have effectively deprived the Archbishop of Canterbury of all leadership and initiative but Alexander II supported Thomas on the major issue and allowed a York legation which was so limited it was innocuous so Henry returned it later in disgust. Thomas disregarding the constitution sounded his colleagues for resistance with little success. Not surprising as he had recently ordered them to concur with the King.

Assembly at Northampton 6.10.1164

Josceline for Becket

The issue here was of Royal justice only. The bishops were present as normal members of the Great Council. Since the Archbishop's double volte face at Clarendon and after, they were leaderless as a group. The Archbishop was judged guilty of contempt of the royal jurisdiction in having neglected to obey the royal summons to court and to have forfeited all

¹ Urry, William. Thomas Becket. His Last Days. Sutton Publishing, Stroud, Glos. 1999. ISBN 0 7509 2179 X.

his movable goods to the King's mercy. By October 13th sentence and condemnation as traitor was likely and he was advised by the bishops to resign and submit to the King i.e. the bishops were against Becket and gave against him in two civil cases. Only Henry of Winchester and Josceline of Salisbury were expressing sympathy to Thomas. Becket, therefore, fled to Sens in disguise and remained in exile until 1170 studying canon law.

Josceline falls foul of Becket for the first time

Josceline had not been among those who opposed the primate most bitterly at Northampton nor was he of the party that went out to Sens. What brought him into conflict again and made him one of the inner group of irreconcilables was quite accidental to the main issue.

Josceline was presented with a dilemma by Henry II, making use of the schism with the Pope and Becket. He wished John of Oxford to be elected to the vacant post of dean of Salisbury. Oxford was one of his two emissaries who had sworn against the Pope and for the antipope while in Europe politicking for the King over the marriage of the King's daughter Matilda. Taking the oath to the anti-pope automatically excommunicated John of Oxford making him ineligible for the post, and as several of the chapter of Salisbury who were responsible for the canonical election were among the exiles in Sens, Josceline could not make the appointment. However, he concurred as he had stood against the king before and suffered losses. He was immediately attacked by the Pope and Thomas Becket who ordered him to come personally to the Archbishop to submit and be absolved. He suspended Josceline in 1166 but was absolved by the pope in 1168^{2,3}. Becket excommunicated John of Oxford at Vezelay.

Beckett was busy publishing excommunications in 1169, informing Bishop Gilbert and his Dean of St. Paul's by letter. The charges were hardly specified. Bishop Gilbert headed the list, followed by Josceline of Salisbury, Richard de Lucy and two archdeacons and King Henry's Chancellor Thomas. "He was anathemized" but was absolved in 1170.

Coronation of Henry the Young King by Archbishop of York June 1170

Josceline falls foul of Becket for the last time

Josceline assisted at this ceremony. Becket was infuriated by this arrangement by Henry II as the privilege was that of Canterbury. However, he agreed terms with Henry enabling him to return to England with the intention of punishing those who had infringed the privilege. In 1170 Becket excommunicated the Archbishop of York and two other bishops who complained to the King then in Normandy. Becket returned to England and on the 8 or 9 December, during his stay in the Palace of the Bishop of Winchester, the young King's representatives in England⁴ viz. Jocelin of Louvain, the brother of Adeliza formerly Henry I's queen, Thomas of Tournebu, Hugh de Gundeville and possibly William of St John, told Becket that the King did not wish to see him. Becket was told to stop visiting royal cities and manors, to return to Canterbury and stay there. Later, it was reported to the king across the sea that Becket was perambulating the kingdom with a large army in full armour to drive the young king out. Consequently, four knights crossed the Channel and killed Becket on 29th December 1170.

Canonization of Becket

In February 1171 Alexander III canonized Thomas. None thought of him as a saint until he was murdered as he had done nothing to further the church. Becket's tomb became a place of pilgrimage until Henry VIII in 1538 declared him a traitor and destroyed the shrine although could not eliminate the cult.

² Cassan, Stephen Hyde. *Lives and Memoirs of the Bishops of Sherborne and Salisbury*. London. 1824. p 135-142.

³ Greenway, Diana E. John Le Neve. *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae 1066-1300*. Institute of Historical Research. University of London. 1991. pp xxv-xxxiii.

⁴ Barlow, Frank. *Thomas Becket*. Phoenix Giant. 1997. p. 229.

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C. A. Snodgrass. 07 June 2000.

=====

GASCÉLIN

Three members of the Gascelin family, Walter and Nicholas played major roles in the household of Joan de Valence, Countess of Pembroke. Her husband William died 1296, but she had a son Aymer and his wife. The de Valence family had a house in Pembroke, Castle Goodrich, and a house in London.

Walter and Nicholas Gascelin were connected to the family of Geoffrey Gascelin, one of William de Valence's knights and a substantial landowner in Wiltshire. The link continued to Joan's son Aymer in whose retinue and household service other members of the Gascelin family were found. Before 1296, Joan's household at Goodrich, near Chepstow, was supplied with preserved herring via Southampton. On 1 Feb 1297 N. Gascelin accounted for his purchase of 24,000 herring which cost him 30 shillings to transport by cart to Gloucester. There he had to sell 3,600 for 25s 6d for lack of money to pay for transport. Nicholas Gascelin alternated with Master Roger the Cook in charge of the kitchens and from 1295-7 Joan's kitchen was run by Master Roger the Cook, Nicholas Gascelin and Ralph the Clerk. Nicholas Gascelin took over when Roger not there and Nicholas sometimes took over responsibility for purchasing when Roger was present. When on business away from the household both Nicholas and Roger received 10d per day.

Matilda, wife of Henry de Middleton, joint accountant, subsequently married John Gascelin.

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2. VCH Surrey iii p 423.
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C. A. Snodgrass January 2004

**JAMES JOSCELYNE born 1820 - Pioneer in the American mid-West
and
THE INTERNET TRAIL
by Ben Joscelyne (09)**

James, of the "Braintree" Joscelynes, was known to have emigrated to America in the 1840's but until recently nothing was known of him since he had left England. At the time he was the last survivor of the six children of Joseph Joscelyne and Lydia Hammond, all his siblings having died young; his father had also just died, but his mother was living.

His father Joseph was the fourth of that name in succession, the first having founded the Braintree line when he married Sarah Picknett in 1732. It is most probable that the first Joseph was a son of the line of Ralphs who lived at Felsted near Braintree - see Richard Joscelyne's "Joslins of Rayne" published by the Society in 2000.

A Family of Millers

Father Joseph became a Miller at Reigate, Surrey, almost certainly of the two Cockshot Hill Mills the last of which was demolished in the 1890's. We know a Joscelyne was the Miller in 1816, the owner being a Mr George Dewdney of Dorking. Our James was born in Reigate on the 20 February 1820 but, with several of his siblings, was not baptised until 1827 at the Bocking End Independent Chapel - this church survives as the Congregational Church just below the crossroads at the White Hart, Braintree, in the centre of the town.

Kenneth G Farries in his excellent series of books "Essex Windmills, Millers and Millwrights" lists a Joseph Joscelyne as the Miller of Giffins End Mill, London Road, Braintree, in 1823 and a James Joscelyne in 1840, describing their occupancy as "a period of stability" in the history of the Mill. Only the base of the Mill now remains, in the garden next to the former Mill house near the William Julien Courtauld Hospital. Again almost certainly, the two Millers are likely to be our Joseph (who died in 1839) and James, father and son. The Post Mill was built about 1810 and in 1882 when auctioned shortly before it was demolished, had 4 pairs of stones, was 5 stories in height, was fitted with steam power and was reputed to be one of the largest in Essex.

With only his mother living and in times of difficult trading, we now know that James emigrated in 1844 and was the sole beneficiary of his mothers modest Will which was Proved in 1855 and which gives us the first documentary evidence we have of his emigration.

Then through our good friend Peter Joslin (29), we learnt that a James Joscelyne of the right age was listed in the US Census of 1880 in Wells, Monroe, Wisconsin, with a wife Rebecca and a daughter Alice. Wisconsin is just West of Lake Michigan. Events then moved swiftly as President Richard Joscelyne (38) spotted on the Genforum Joscelyne Surname Message Board on the Internet a message asking for information about a James which fitted the then known information.

A Descendant in California

Quickly responding to this, I found Susan Williams of San Diego, California, who turned out to be a great great granddaughter of our James! However she was descended from another daughter, Mary Joscelyne, who had married into the Hunt family; this was exciting and we exchanged pedigrees, but unfortunately she was not in touch with the descendents of Alice, although it was known that she had married into the Ormsby family of Chicago.

Susan continued her research, mostly through the internet, and soon provided me with a copy

of James and Rebecca's Marriage Record of 1853 in Columbus, Wisconsin, and then newspaper obituaries. Rebecca McIntyre came from New York and her father John was "a pioneer Methodist exhorter". Rebecca and James after their marriage "moved with an ox team to Sparta where they settled on a piece of land and passed through all the experiences of the early Wisconsin pioneer". One can imagine the hardships and uncertainties. Land Records were also found on the internet showing that James purchased three 40 acre plots between 1848 and 1860.

James died in 1909, aged 89, and was said to be "an unusual type of man, of more than ordinary knowledge of books and loving literature, poetry and music. He lived a secluded and quiet life, rarely leaving his home, and it is said that he had never been on a railway car though living so near to a railway station. He came of one of the oldest English families and inherited the best traits of mind and heart of his ancestry".

James Male Descendants

His obituary noted that he also had a son Charles living in Everett, Massachusetts, and again with the help of Peter Joslin and the US Social Security Records and Census returns, we have found Charles marriage to Addie Walker in 1881 and a son Frederick born 1882 in Fillmore, Minnesota, and who died in 1971 in Elmhurst, du Page, Illinois. But so far, efforts to trace further Joscelyne and Ormsby descendants have met with a blank.

There are a number of Joscelynes currently listed in the United States, but apart from two who are known to be of other branches of the "Braintree" family, no one seems to want to reply to letters! It is quite possible however that the James male line may have died out. If any member can help, please let me know.

~~~~~

### **BURIAL ACT OF 1852**

In 1852 the Burial Act was passed. It was the result of a long campaign by sanitary reformers against the abuses associated with burials in the overcrowded churchyards and grounds of London. It put an end to burials in existing grounds within the metropolis. It required each vestry to provide a burial ground for its area, and where necessary, to enclose and lay out a cemetery, with offices and chapels for its residents. In 1853 St. Pancras Burial Board purchased an area in Finchley jointly with St. Mary's Islington. In July 1854 the St. Pancras and Islington Cemeteries were opened.

Among the many buried in the St. Pancras part of the cemetery is **Alfred John Gosling** who died on 23<sup>rd</sup> February 1877 and was buried on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1877. He was four years and four months old. His family lived at 45 Warden Road, Kentish Town, not far from Kentish Town Station.

The largest Tomb (see photo) in this part of the cemetery belongs to the Mond Family. Ludwig Mond was buried 11<sup>th</sup> December 1912. He was a chemist, inventor of processes for extracting ammonia, chlorine, nickel; founder of Brunner Mond alkali processors, Staffordshire Mond Gas Company and Mond Nickel Company.

Also Sir Alfred, Lord Melchett, was buried in 1930. He was director of Brunner Mond, which in 1926 he amalgamated with allied companies to form ICI; Commissioner of Works under Lloyd George; after the General Strike he held Mond-Turner conferences with TUC to try to restructure British industry to avoid strife.

Unfortunately a few years ago vandals broke into the tomb and stood the bodies up, which were dressed in frock coats (so the story goes). Joslin Memorials [of Finchley] were called in, as they are the custodians of the tomb and have a large key to the door. The bodies were cremated and once again laid to rest in the Mond Tomb.

Brenda Joscelyne (95) 2004.

## THE GOSSELIN FAMILY OF GUERNSEY

BY BRENDA JOSCELYNE (95)

My interest in this family started with a Commonwealth War Grave reference to Alwyn Bertram Robert Raphael Gosselin. He was born 10 February 1883 in Berlin, Germany to Sir Martin LeMarchant Hadsley Gosselin and the Hon. Katherine Frances Gerard. In the 1901 census Alwyn was aged 18 and a Cadet Navy Officer living at Blakesware, Hertfordshire. This estate lies to the northeast of Ware and Hadsley Gosselin, grandfather of Alwyn, had the house rebuilt in 1878 replacing the original that was pulled down in 1823. Alwyn inherited in 1905 on the death of his father.

Alwyn died on 7 February 1915 aged 31 at Belhune, France fighting for his country and is remembered at Cuinchy Communal Cemetery Grave/Memorial Reference 11. D 23. He was a Captain in 2<sup>nd</sup> Bn., Grenadier Guards and he left £5,476 to his mother Honourable Dame Katherine Frances Gosselin, who had been widowed in 1905.

In the cemetery opposite St. John the Baptist, Widford, is a large Celtic cross and the text reads:

Captain Alwyn Gosselin DSO  
Grenadier Guards who was killed  
in action on February 7 1915 gave  
this cross 1911.

The church is isolated on the western edge of Widford and the west tower has a copper spire. Inside the church there are ceiling paintings by Francis Charlotte Hadsley Gosselin \*. Charles Lamb's grandmother, Mary Field, is buried in the churchyard. She died in 1792 at Blakesware Manor where she worked as the housekeeper. There is a grand doorway in the brick churchyard wall, which is a remnant of an Elizabethan house, Widfordbury. This is now a big farm, with the house, which was built, in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The Gosselin family were Catholic. On one side of the brick wall is the churchyard and the other side is another small Catholic cemetery. Here lie the remains of Frederick John Gerard, 3<sup>rd</sup> Baron of Bryn who died 12 February 1953, Mary Frances Emma Gosselin his wife who died 6 April 1954 and their son Robert William Gerard 4<sup>th</sup> Baron of Bryn who died 11 July 1992\*. Also, there is a memorial plaque on this side of the wall to Captain Alwyn Gosselin.

Martin LeMarchant Hadsley Gosselin born 1847 and christened 13 December 1847 at St. John and All Saints, Hertford, was the eldest son of Sir Martin Hadsley Gosselin and Francis Orris Marshall. He married Katherine Frances Gerard in 1880 in Westminster. After his marriage he became a catholic. They had four children \*, all were born abroad as Martin was a diplomat working in St. Petersburg, Russia in 1881, Berlin 1883, Brussels 1886-92, Madrid 1892-93 Berlin 1893-96, Paris 1896-98. He was decorated (KCMG) for services as British Commissioner at the Niger Conference held in Paris 1898. He was Assistant Under-secretary for Foreign Affairs from 1898-1902. He died on 26 February 1905 in Busaco, Portugal, while working as minister plenipotentiary at the British Legation, Lisbon. His home address at that time was Blakesware, Ware, in Hertfordshire.

Walter Plummer, having moved to neighbouring New Place (renamed Gilston Place) in 1823 decided to auction practically the entire contents of Blakesware, home of his forefathers, and had the ancient house demolished stone by stone, until not one was left standing upon another. Years later Charles Lamb wrote an essay "Blakesware" describing the old house as he remembered it whilst visiting his grandmother. In 1876-79 Hadsley Gosselin built a new Blakesware in neo-Tudor style.

Going back a generation Martin Hadsley Gosselin was born in 1815 the only son of Admiral Thomas LeMarchant Gosselin and Sarah Rayment. Martin was christened on 13 February 1815 in Bengoe, Hertford. He was educated at Harrow School, entering in September 1825 and left in 1831. He then went on to Christ's College, Cambridge and obtained a BA in 1837. Martin married Frances Orris Marshall, who was born in 1818 in Elstree, in 1843 and they had six children \*. Their second son Hellier Robert Hadsley Gosselin was born in 1849 and in the 1881 census was a solicitor. In 1902 he married Mary Ambrose Louisa Grimshaw of Errwood

Hall. On his marriage he assumed additional surname of Grimshaw by deed poll. He was High Sheriff of Hertfordshire in 1906 and appears in Who's Who in 1919 giving the address as Bengeo Hall, Hertford.

Hellier's sister Fanny Charlotte was born in 1851 and the paintings on the ceiling on St. John the Baptist were blessed in 1883. (*May be the Josselin Society could visit this church some time in the future*). Gerald Joshua Hadsley Gosselin, who was born in 1855, spent most of his life in a wheelchair. Apparently he fell from a window of Bengeo Hall when he was quite young and a few years later had rheumatic fever. Gerald married in 1898 but had no children. About the turn of the century he bought Hindringham Hall in Norfolk and he died there in 1946. Geraldine Hadsley Gosselin and Bertram Mont Orgueil Gosselin were born 1857 and 1858 respectively.

The families originally came from Guernsey, Channel Islands, and were granted armorial bearings by King Edward III in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Joshua Gosselin 1739-1813 visited his son Thomas in 1812. While Joshua was at Bengeo Hall, he painted a number of pictures and a copy of one is in the Hertford Museum. Thomas was one of fourteen children born to Joshua, but only two sons and two daughters survived him.

Admiral Thomas LeMarchant Gosselin (LeMarchant is the name of his mother) born in Guernsey went to sea at the age of 13 and married Sarah Hadsley in 1809. They had four children; Martin, Emma, Mary and Charlotte. Emma married Edward Spencer Tower and they had at least four children. Mary and Charlotte never married.

While looking through will references I came across the following three in 1892.

Frances Orris Gosselin of 28 Cranley Gardens, South Kensington died 22 January 1892.

Mary Gosselin of Bengeo Hall died 5 February 1892.

Charlotte Gosselin of Bengeo Hall died 10 February 1892

Why had two sisters and their sister-in-law died within three weeks of each other? It was not until I was able to visit Hertfordshire County Records Office at County Hall that I found the answer. In the Hertford Mercury dated 13<sup>th</sup> February and 20<sup>th</sup> February 1892 were two very detailed reports of the very sad deaths of these three members of one family. In the paper dated the 13<sup>th</sup> the text was as follows: "The influenza epidemic, which has desolated so many homes throughout the country within the last few weeks, has been particularly fatal to the members of this highly-respected family". Both Mary and Charlotte are buried in the graveyard of St. Leonard's Church, Bengeo. At both funerals the custom of uncovering the head at the graveside was not observed, by special desire of the family, as they did not wish any one to run the risk of illness through exposure to cold.

In St. Leonard's Church is a stained-glass window in the north aisle dedicated to the mother of Captain Trower (Emma Gosselin) and the Misses Gosselin (Mary and Charlotte). Some of the money had come from the Misses Gosselin Memorial Fund.

\* See chart

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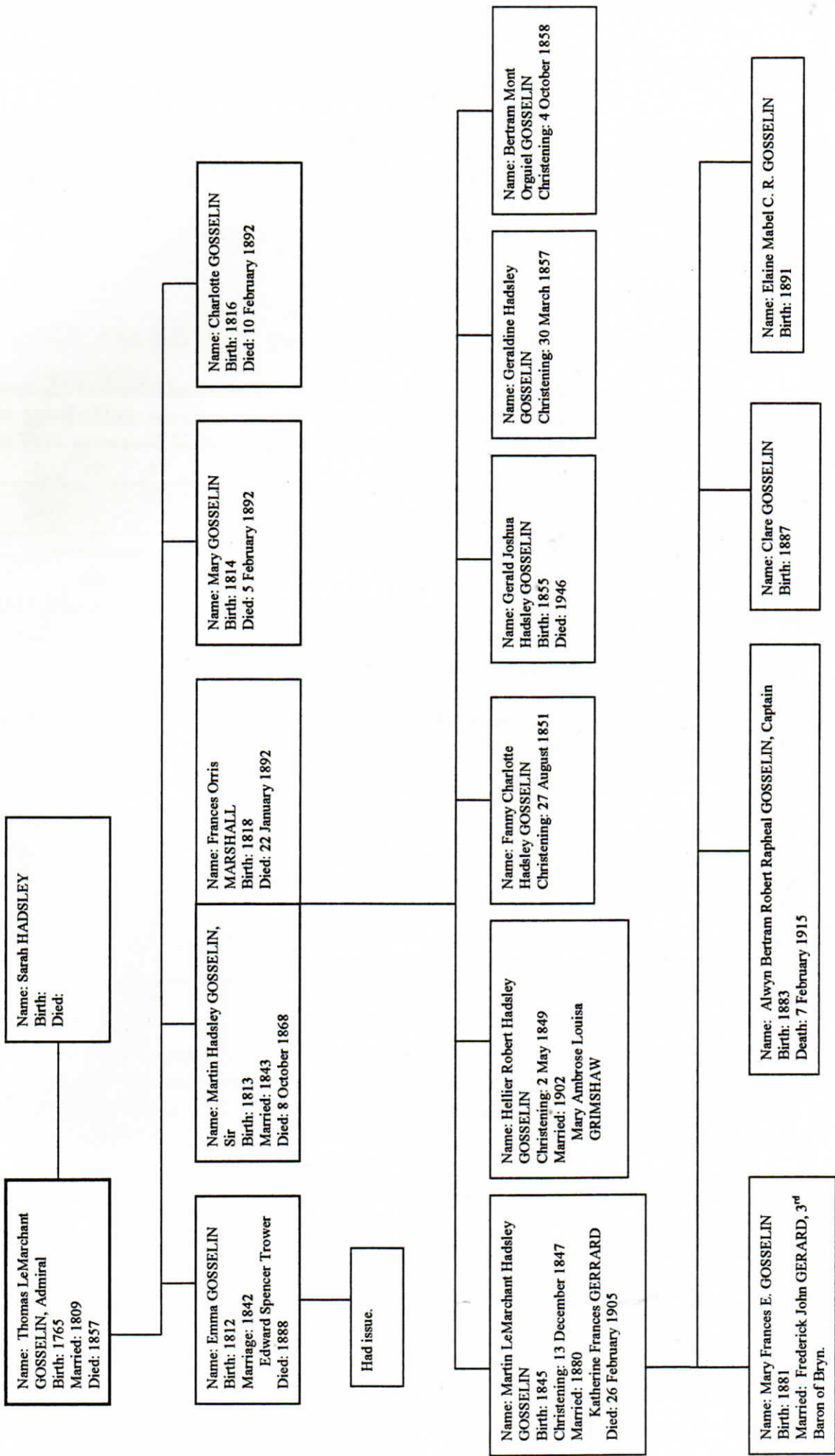
Details of the acquisitions in 2002 regarding the church and the ceiling paintings are repeated here from Issue 26. Held by the Editor **St. John the Baptist, Widford, Herts., ceiling**. Photocopy of the document Widford and Widford Church by J. Traviss-Lockwood, rector, with an Explanation of her recently completed Painting by **F. C. Hadsley Gosselin**. Published by Anthony Knight, Hertford. MDCCCLXXXIII. This publication, of 51 pages, gives the history of the parish, quotes from the parish registers, and details the paintings of the ceiling carried out by **Miss F. C. Hadsley Gosselin**. Two special services were held in early November 1883 to dedicate the paintings and were reported in two columns of the Herts. Guardian. **Mrs. Hadsley Gosselin** provided a celebration at her mansion, The Wilderness, Blakesware, and the paper reports the name of almost everyone invited. **Miss C. Gosselin**, Counts, Admirals, etc. The painted ceiling in the chancel, begun on November 2<sup>nd</sup>. 1881, is still visible but impossible to photograph without professional lighting. Charles Lamb often worshipped in this church and mentions the Wilderness, in which **Mrs. Hadsley Gosselin** built her new house, in his "Rosamund Gray" and in his essays.

During correspondence with the Rector's assistant I learned that the Gosselin family were Catholics and the living of the parish church was in their gift. For the family burials they had to use an area set aside outside the churchyard walls. The imminent fall of a bulge in the churchyard wall was repaired last year but the Heritage bodies stipulated that the repair had to replace the bulge!!

See Photograph of Widford Church on back cover of the Josselin Reference Manual 2001 - 2002.

C. A. Snodgrass

# GOSELIN FAMILY TREE



By Brenda Joscelyne (95), January 2004

**CHARLES ALEXANDER JOSLIN**

*Charles is buried in the family tomb of his wife, which is on the southwest corner of Holy Trinity Church, Long Melford, Suffolk. The inscription is quite difficult to read, but after some detective work and using the NBI, death reference at FRC and his marriage certificate (thank you Diane) I could just make out the following:*

*In memory of Charles Alexander Joslin*

*Died 26 August 1867*

*Also Ann Joslin*

*Died 19 May 1886*

*In her 71 year*

*Charles Alexander was born about 1815 in Braintree to Thomas and Elizabeth (according to article in Josselin Journal Issue no. 25). His occupation was a farmer in Havering, also he was a Rate Collector in 1861 census. He married Ann Ruffell on 30 December 1847 in Holy Trinity, Long Melford.*

**Extract from JOSSELYN FAMILY by Elizabeth French Bartlett**

"Thomas, died after 1407, when he granted Hide Hall to his brother Jeffrey; married Maud de BRAINTREE, daughter and heiress of Adam, who probably brought to her husband as her marriage portion the property called Braintrees in Hatfield-Broad-Oak, Essex."

This property lies between Hatfield Broad Oak and Taverners Green (Map OS 167 ref. 569174), but is now called Braintris.

**The Clarke Family Of Walkern, Benington, Chesfield and Ashwell**

Susan Clarke, daughter of William Clarke of Therfield, married Thomas Joscelyn of Hyde Hall, Sawbridgeworth. No dates, but about 1600's.

**Colonial Office List 1900**

**Gosling, Audley Blair Evelyn.** Employed at H.M. Legation in Central America 1891-1895 act as interpreter to **Rear Admiral Stephenson, C.B.** commander-in-chief Pacific Station during the occupation of Crinto, Nicaragua, March and April 1895 sub-inspr. Br. Guiana pol. November 1895.

**Colonial Office List 1908**

**Joscelyne, R.H.** Born 1852 transferred from Royal Nigar Company's service to C.O. as supplementary clerk Jan. 1900.

From National Archives, Kew.

Brenda Joscelyne