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Researching Your Family History

A Continuing Series.

ILLEGITIMACY

by Sue Wood, Senior Archivist, Northumberland Record Office.

Many family historians are likely to find an illegitimate line within the course of their research. If you are lucky, the baptism record or birth certificate will give the name of the father. If not, there are a number of sources that may help you.

Bastardy Bonds.

Prior to 1834 it was the responsibility of the parish of birth to maintain an illegitimate child if the father could not be traced. It was, therefore, in the interests of the parish to track down the father who would then be expected to pay for the maintenance of the child and the costs incurred at the birth. If you are lucky, you may find an examination in which the mother recounts the circumstances of the conception and the name of the father. The Overseer of the Poor would then speak to the father. If the latter absconded, a **bastardy warrant** might be issued. This should give the father's name, occupation and place of residence. Once the father was located and had agreed that he was the child's father a **bastardy bond** was issued whereby the father agreed to indemnify the parish against all costs. A maintenance order was then made whereby the father agreed to pay a weekly sum for the maintenance of the child. If a father failed to make payments he could be brought before the Quarter Sessions.

Overseer's Accounts

You may find references to the father in these volumes. For example, "From John Smith for the lying-in of Mary Brown" - payment made in relation to costs incurred at the birth. If a father was poor, the parish of settlement would be expected to incur costs. If this was different from the parish where the child was born, you might find references in the accounts of both parishes.

Quarter Sessions Records

Many bastardy cases came before the Quarter Sessions. Many women were examined at the Quarter Sessions and fathers were expected to appear to enter into recognizances. References

might be found in both the minute books and the papers. The latter are particularly useful as they often provide background information.

Boards of Guardians Records

Some include registers of births in the workhouse. These were often illegitimate children and there may be references to the father in either the register or the minutes.

Petty Session Records

From 1834 bastardy cases were heard in the petty session courts. It is unusual for the papers to survive but the court registers do contain reference to cases.

Newspapers

Details of bastardy cases heard at Petty Sessions courts were often recorded in local newspapers. Most local Record Offices & local Studies Libraries hold copies of old newspapers.

ADOPTION

Legal adoption was not introduced in England and Wales until January 1st 1927. Before that it is likely that a child would be fostered. It is very difficult to trace any information about such arrangements; many were private arrangements undertaken without paperwork. Registers of adopted children are held at the FRC on open access and give the adopted name of the child and the date of adoption. Only the adopted person has access to records relating to the adoption and this is only allowed after counselling.

Booklist

Cole, A. Poor Law Documents Before 1834. FFHS 1993

McLaughlin, E. Annals of the Poor. FFHS 1986

Ibid Illegitimacy. FFHS 1986

Tate, W. E. The Parish Chest. Phillimore. 1988

Comment by editor. It must not be assumed that any named male in these documents is the father of any of the children. From my more than 40 years experience of practising obstetrics and gynaecology, the putative father was not infrequently proved to have no connection with the child, despite the "romantic", socially necessary or mercenary notions of the mother. Now we have DNA as an aid to diagnosis.

Further, it is not impossible that the William Joscelyne named in the document opposite, was William John Joscelyne, my gt gt grandfather. He was born before 1807, married in Chelmsford Cathedral on 29th May 1831 to Elizabeth Shearman, dismissed from the Police at Witham in 1842 and died Springfield 21st June 1843.

ESSEX, } *The Order of Sir John Tyrell Baronet*
 to wit, } *and Thomas de Lunsford Esquire*
two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace,
acting in and for the said County.

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

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

	s. s. d.
For the Relief of the said Bastard Child, to the Day of the Date hereof.....	-- --
For the reasonable Charges and Expences incident to the Birth.....	2 - 0 -
For the reasonable Costs of apprehending and securing the said <i>William Joscelyne</i>	9 - 6
For the reasonable Costs of obtaining this our Order.....	12 -
	£ 3 - 1 - 6

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

Given under our Hands and Seals, the *19th* Day of *August* in the Year of our Lord, 18*31*—

Copyright ERG 2003/2 Bastard Order
 re male child born 21 July 1831 of Maria Kettle of Little
 Waltham and William Joscelyne late of Springfield, Essex

J. Tyrell
9. 8. 11

JOHNSON, MATTHEY & CO.

Some Personal Memories by Brenda Joscelyne (95)

The oldest existing business in Hatton Garden is probably that of Johnson Matthey & Co. The business was founded by Percival Norton Johnson, who refined platinum in a converted stable behind 79 Hatton Garden in 1817. In 1826 the firm became Johnson & Stokes and in 1837, Johnson & Cock. From this small beginning has grown the extensive assaying and refining business of John Matthey & Company, carried on at 78 Hatton Garden. (*This was probably written in the early 1900's*).

The census of 1851 (*HO107/1515 45 page 45 – 52*): 79 Hatton Garden, Johnson, P.N. & Co., refiners. Living there is E. Matthey aged 25 unmarried and he was a metallurgist. Looking after him were two servants, a housekeeper and a domestic.

In 1854 Post Office Directory of London lists 79 Hatton Garden being the premises of Johnson, Matthey & Co., refiners, and George Matthey, platinum refiner. Also under Assayers: Gold and Silver British & Colonial Smelting & Reduction Co., (Percival Norton Johnson, F.R.S. general manager address 8 Old Jewry.)

When, in the 1860's, the Russian Government were replacing their old Platinum coinage with gold, Johnson, Matthey & Company bought the whole of the platinum issue at less than £1 per ounce, now worth as much as £20, and during the war it rose to £27 per ounce. They have now the largest gold and platinum refining business in the world.

Thomas Joslin born on 16 June 1845 in Navestock, Essex, was the son of **Thomas Joslin** and Elizabeth Burgis. In Holborn, on the 14 October 1866, he married Ellen Dawe. They had nine children and eight of them were born in 28 Leather Lane, Holborn. In the census of 1881 Thomas Joslin was living in 28 Leather Lane (this road runs parallel to Hatton Garden) and he was a bullion refiner and in 1901 he was a Gold refiner to Johnson, Matthey.

The Gold business of Johnson Matthey comprises world gold and silver refining, and bullion manufacturing operations. They are the largest refiners of gold in the world and are also major refiners of silver. The business refines gold from mining operations around the world and recycles secondary (scrap) material. The group are also the world's largest manufacturer of high purity, small gold bar products for investment and jewellery manufacture. These bars carry the Johnson, Matthey assay mark which guarantees the purity of the gold bar around the world.

It has taken a number of years to find out about the history of Johnson, Matthey & Co, of Hatton Garden. I worked there for eight years in various departments, starting by typing out the paper work for scrap metal which had been return to JM for assaying. The firms I remember dealing with include quite a few of the potteries from Stoke-on-Trent, as well as local jewellers. When I became engaged to Nick one of the Hatton Garden jewellers made my ring, only charging me for the diamond. On another occasion I borrowed a gold cross and chain from one of the many local jewellers. In the 1960's some jewellers would sell their diamonds in the street. I doubt whether this would happen today? I remember one day a gentleman wearing a camelhair coat, came into JM to sell a lump of mixed metals. When it was assayed it was found to contain gold which was of the same make-up as only JM Brimsdown produced. This was very suspicious. When the gentleman return to claim his money, he was arrested. It turned up that he used to work for JM Brimsdown and the metal was stolen. The case went to court in Clerkenwell, were I had to give evidence, and then on to the Central Criminal Court. Thank goodness I was not needed; I was only the typist of the paper work. Two years before I left I was working in the gold department. This entailed typing out all the documents to accompany gold bars and gold coin shipments all over the world. Some of this paperwork had to go to the Bank of England, and although I tried not to make mistakes, sometimes a full stop was missing. So back it came to be redone correctly. On a number of occasions our department was invited to cocktails at the bank; something which probably does not happen today. Recently I have been back to visit the Bank of England's museum, were JM small gold bars are displayed, very well guarded. This brought back memories of the time I worked for JM.

While on a visit to the Gladstone Potteries I found this poster illustrated on the next page. The key opens the safe, which contains the precious metals used in the painting of the pottery pieces. The metals are in powder form or gold leaf and are supplied by Johnson, Matthey, probably the Hatton Garden branch.

Brenda Joscelyne (95)

October 2004

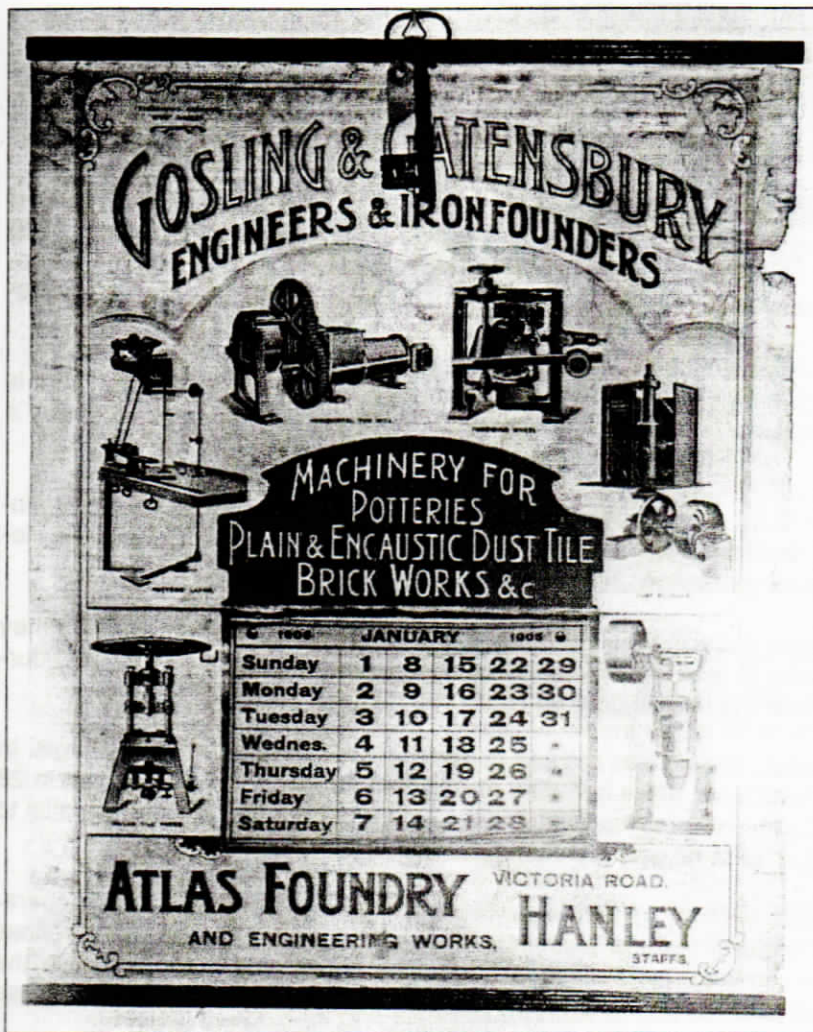
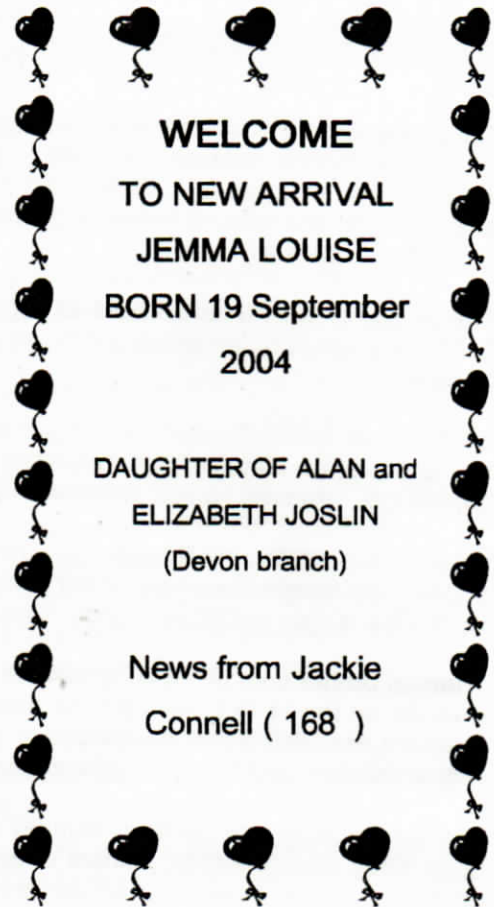


Photo: Brenda Joscelyne



WELCOME
TO NEW ARRIVAL
JEMMA LOUISE
BORN 19 September
2004

DAUGHTER OF ALAN and
ELIZABETH JOSLIN
(Devon branch)

News from Jackie
Connell (168)

GOSLING AND GATENSBURY LTD of HANLEY, STAFFORDSHIRE

This firm was founded towards the end of the 19th Century. They concentrated on the production of tile-making machinery. The firm was probably descended from the firm of J. Gosling & Co., Pottery Engineers of Burslem who were in existence by 1880.

Bibliography:-

Victoria County History of Staffordshire Vol. 2, pages 148 and 148n.

CORRIGENDA

Bill Joscelyne apologises for sending a picture of the wrong house with his article Exciting Future for Farm in the Issue 29. The High House to which he refers is not that illustrated. It is hoped to illustrate that in a future Issue.

The Editor apologises for her "typos" throughout Issue 29 and any found in the current Issue.

SKELETONS

A CONTINUING SERIES

REGINALD FITZJOSCELIN: BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS and ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

1140? - 1191

ILLEGITIMATE SON OF BISHOP JOSCELINE OF SALISBURY

Reginald Fitzjoscelin was the illegitimate son of Joscelin, bishop of Salisbury, whom some think was de Bohun. He was known to be the nephew of Richard de Bohun, bishop of Coutances (1151-79) of the house of Bohun of St George de Bohun, near Carentan. He was said to be thirty three years old in 1174. He was brought up in Italy and became known as The Lombard. His father made him archdeacon of Salisbury. He was said to be a young man of prudence, industry, high spirit and ability; he loved pleasure and hawking. In early life he was a friend of Thomas Becket. Lewis VII gave Reginald the abbey of St. Exuperius in Corbeil. When Thomas Becket excommunicated his father Reginald withdrew from the archbishop and became one of his most dangerous and outspoken opponents. Henry II sent him on embassies to Pope Alexander III in 1167 and 1169. Thomas Becket responded violently, spreading stories of betrayal to Thomas and disrespect to the pope. Peter of Blois defended Reginald. After Thomas' assassination, Reginald was sent to plead the King's innocence before the Pope.

The see of Bath had been vacant for eight years in 1173 when the King procured the election of Reginald, sending Reginald and Richard, Archbishop elect of Canterbury, to the Pope for confirmation. Although Richard was consecrated, it was said that Reginald was only consecrated after "offering the Pope a purse of money".

Reginald was consecrated at St. Jean de Maurienne by the archbishops of Canterbury and Tar-entaise on 23rd June 1174, after clearing himself by oath of all complicity on Becket's death, and brought witnesses to swear that he had been begotten before his father became a priest. Followers of Becket were appalled but Reginald was again defended by Peter of Blois. On 24th November he was enthroned by the Archbishop. He enriched the church of Wells, added to the canon's fund, founded several new prebends and probably built a portion of the nave. He brought the rich abbey of Glastonbury into close connection with the church at Wells by making the Abbot a member of Chapter, set aside a prebend for him and erected the liberty of the abbey

into an archdeaconry. He made Wells a free borough. At Bath he founded the hospital of St. John in 1180. He regularly attended councils in London.

With the Viscount of Turenne and Raymond of Chateaufort, appointed by the Kings of England and France, he tried and excommunicated the heretical preachers of Toulouse in 1178. Later, in company with the Abbot of Clairvaux, he visited the diocese of Albi and then went to the Lateran Council in the following year. At the coronation of Richard I on 3rd September 1189 he walked on the left hand side of the king when he advanced to the throne, the Bishop of Durham being on the king's right. He attended many important events and was involved in the election of the Bishop of Lincoln after persuading the king's son Geoffrey to resign the see. The monks of Christchurch desired him to be archbishop of Canterbury after the death of Archbishop Baldwin. The validity of his election was questioned and on the 24th December 1191 he was seized with apoplexy at Dogmersfield in Hampshire, a manor in the see of Bath. He died on the 26th December and was buried near the high altar of the abbey church of Bath on 29th December 1191.

Some authorities believe that he was consecrated as Archbishop of Canterbury within 24 hours of his death; others credit him with the title archbishop-elect.

Extracted by C. A. Snodgrass from National Dictionary of Biography, pages 181-183, first edition. For Bibliography see: Bishop Josceline of Salisbury. Part I in Issue 27; Part II in Issue 28.

WORLD WAR II

HAVE YOU ANY MEMORIES OF WWII?

IF SO, PLEASE WRITE THEM DOWN AND SEND TO THE JOURNAL, WITH PERMISSION TO PUBLISH. SERIOUS, ODD OR AMUSING, SHORT OR LONG.

ALL WELCOME.

**FAMILY HISTORY ARTICLES, TOO, PLEASE!
ALSO ANY QUESTIONS? WE WILL TRY TO REPLY.**

THE HUNT FOR GERVAIS JOCELYN

Bill Joscelyne first requested information about Gervais Jocelyn in Issue 10, Autumn 1996 page 4. He wrote again in Issue 25, May 2003. "In H.V. Morton's book "In Search of England" (published 2.6.1927) he records a motor car journey around England, and writes about the interesting people and places he encountered during his travels. In his narrative on page 270, he visits Kenilworth and on page 273 meets a vicar who shows him an alabaster memorial to a knight, spurred and in full mail, in the vicar's church. He is told by the vicar that the memorial was to Sir Gervais Jocelyn, who led a party of local men on the third crusade. The church has Coats of Arms on the walls, and an old helmet hanging high on a nail. I visited two churches in Kenilworth, the local reference library and wrote to the local historian but with no success in locating this monument to Sir Gervais". My reply was as follows. "I think that Morton's original notes from which he wrote the book must be inaccurate. There is only one church in Kenilworth old enough to have such a monument, according to Pevsner".

Bob Walker wrote from the BBC on 30 September 2004 to Ben and Mary Joscelyne. He was currently reading a biography of H. V. Morton and writes "[It] turns out that in 1918, while in the army, he wrote and performed in a play which was put on in the town of Sawbridgeworth in Herts..... I'm now 90 per cent sure that the church mentioned in his book is the church in Sawbridgeworth where many of the Jocelyns are buried but NOT Gervais."

Brenda Joscelyne and I researched the 1929 reprint of Morton's book. The reference to Gervais was made by the vicar when responding to Morton's query about whether there were descendants of the Jocelyn's locally. The reply was that the names were now different but there was a resemblance amongst the locals to a Gervais, unspecified. Therefore, we do not know when Gervais lived, nor whether he was a Knight.

In the belief that a Sir Gervais would be a holder of property and lands we made an extensive search of the Victoria County Histories in the University of Newcastle Robinson Library. These volumes are based on primary documents in national archives and are particularly detailed in land and property tenure. All 8 volumes of Warwickshire were studied with negative results. There were notes on St Nicholas Church Kenilworth describing ruins of St Mary's Abbey with memorials no earlier than 18th Century. Similar searches were made in the VCHs for Worcestershire (5 volumes, only land tenure for John and Phidias Joscelyn), Oxfordshire (13 vols.), Gloucestershire (4 vols.), Northamptonshire (4 vols.), Cambridgeshire (6 vols.), Essex (10 volumes except vol. 4 several Joselins but no Gervais), Herefordshire (5 volumes, land tenure for John and Anne Josselyn), and Staffordshire (7 vols.). VCH for Herts. (vol. 3) advises that some brasses are in the Museum of Saffron Walden. Worth a look?!

Pevsner does record the names on monuments which he believes deserve attention in his "The Buildings of England" Series , although he and his successors do not deign to provide an index of monuments. A complete search of all churches in the Warwickshire Pevsner (1966 rep. 1986) reveals no monument to any Jocelyn; let alone Gervais. In the Hertfordshire Pevsner (1953) 15 monuments are described as worthy of attention in Sawbridgeworth church, only 3 of which are Jocelyn monuments; viz: Geoffrey Joslyn 1470, John Joscelyn 1525, and Viscount Jocelyn 1756, although some described monuments bear no names. The Worcestershire Pevsner (1968) has no Jocelyn monuments although there are a few churches in both Warks and Worcs which have 12th and 13th Century un-named tombs.

In Runciman's definitive 3 volumes on "The Crusades" there is no mention of a Sir Gervais Jocelyn. Therefore not in any position of influence. Burke and Debrett were no help as records were not kept so far back. Perhaps a hunt in the County List of Scheduled Monuments by National Heritage, published by English Heritage, might help.

Finally, could this church, described wheresoever by Morton, have been destroyed in the blitz?

NB. It must be emphasised that the common belief that crusader monuments are designated as such by the disposition of the effigy is entirely erroneous and was long ago debunked by medievalists, historians, architects and archaeologists.

THOMAS MERCHANT CREWE JOSLIN 1903 - 1975

by: Peter Walter Joslin

This true story that is about to be told to you is 'his' and comes from his daughter **Nadine Joslin** in Canada. The story is very up to date and still being researched, the British 1901 census has been available today (28th August 2002) on-line and vital pieces of the family of our **Thomas M. C. Joslin** have at last come to light after a closure of 100 years, although he was born too late for the 1901 census, it did show, for the first time, his family along with their ages, occupations, address, relationship and most importantly their places of birth.

Head of the household was **John Joseph JOSLIN** who was born at 66, Crescent Street Kensington London on the 13th of June 1865 he was the son of **John JOSLIN** a police constable from Essex and his wife **Eliza Barbara Crewe** nee **EDBROOKE** of Paddington London, **John Joseph** was the eldest of ten children and travelled to America where he met and married **May (Mary) CHESTERTON** in Bordentown, New Jersey in 1889.

John and May started their family in Philadelphia with the birth of **Albert JOSLIN** 1890, then **Elizabeth JOSLIN** 1892, then **Florence JOSLIN** in 1893, by 1896 **John and May** along with **Albert, Elizabeth and Florence** have settled in Brentford, Middlesex England and **Minnie Emily Crewe JOSLIN** is born on the 12th December 1896, It is thought that a child was born in late 1898 but did not survive, **John Joseph Crewe JOSLIN** was born 13th March 1901 at Queen Charlottes Hospital Marylebone Road Paddington, and is recorded along with his parents and siblings in the English 1901 census that was enumerated on the 31st March that year. Our sixth child of this family is **Thomas Merchant Crewe JOSLIN** who was born 2nd of December 1903 at Queen Charlottes Hospital Marylebone Road, London.

The tragedy for the family is that when **Thomas Merchant Crewe JOSLIN** was less than two year old his father **John Joseph** died after sustaining an injury in his works tug-o-war team on their sports day. This now sets in motion a sad story that is still to end one day, The family of six young children and Mother **May** pregnant with her seventh child are in rented accommodation in Paddington (no social security in 1905) **Albert** now aged 13 years has a job that paid him just enough to pay the rent for 76, Clarendon Street Paddington, that is, until he has an appendicitis and has to be admitted to hospital, this is the death nail for the family and we now find them all admitted to the local workhouse in 1906.

After some time, **May**, and the American born children, who are older, are able to return to America but **Minnie E. C. JOSLIN, John J. C. JOSLIN** and **Thomas M. C. JOSLIN** are placed in the care of Dr. Barnardo's home in London in July 1906, They are eventually sent, separately to the USA and Canada as a scheme for child labour was in force at the time. It is now only possible to relate the story of **Thomas Merchant Crewe JOSLIN, Minnie** and **John's** story have not yet been traced.

Briefly, **Thomas Merchant Crewe JOSLIN** was sent to work as child labour on a farm, ill-treated and made to believe he had been a bad boy and that he had no parents or siblings, **Thomas** was to die in Canada in 1975 still in the belief that he had no brothers or sisters and unaware of an ancestry back in Essex, England. **Thomas**, who was a successful livestock agent in Toronto, Canada married **Althea S. A. Williams** in 1928 and had a daughter **Nadine** who corresponded with Dr. Barnardo's and myself to finally get positive news of her fathers ancestry.

Should you be able to cast any light on the siblings of **Thomas Merchant Crewe JOSLIN** we would be very pleased to add the respect back to this tragic and unlucky family.



The photographs above are of **Thomas, John** and **Minnie** taken on their admission to Dr. Barnardo's in July 1906, **Nadine** is very grateful for the help she had received from Barnardo's in London and it would have made her father so happy to have known of his true roots. I have been able to help so many Joslin's with their family history in the past, but I must admit to a tear in my eye when I look at the photographs above, I think of the hard times in the past and realise the need for workhouses and homes like Dr. Barnardo's, they were not perfect, but were a Godsend for the needy.

Latest News on the search was found on www.archives.ca . This is the National Archives of Canada:

John arrived at Quebec on the 7th May 1907 aged 8 years old from Liverpool on the SS Dominion, and destination was Toronto.

Thomas arrived at Quebec on the 30th September 1912 aged 8 years old from London on the SS Sicilian, destination was Toronto.

Minnie arrived at Halifax on the 21st March 1908 aged 11 years old from Liverpool on the SS Dominion, destination Toronto. (this data was found January 21st 2003)

Another family that are in the Dr Barnardo's list of Home Children who went to Canada is: **Albert JOCELYN** born 1886

Alfred George JOCELYN born 1891

Jane JOCELYN born 1885 in Gloucestershire England and all three went out together on the SS Vancouver in 1897. I will supply more details of this family later.

Home children

Between 1869 and the early 1930s, over 100,000 children were sent to Canada from Great Britain during the child emigration movement. Pauper children were thought to have a better chance for a healthy, moral life in rural Canada, where families welcomed them as a source of cheap farm labour and domestic help.

When the topic of child immigrants to Canada is raised many people first think of Barnardo's. Some may also know about Annie Macpherson, Maria Rye, Fegan Homes, Dr. Stephenson and the National Children's Home or even some of the Roman Catholic organizations. The database at the National Archives of Canada for the children is now online. The database is not complete as yet. Our friends in the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa are still working on it. NAC says that most of the early years are there. If you do not find the name you are looking for you should try again in a month or so. Another database of interest at the NAC is for immigration from 1925-1935.



This photograph shows a batch of 'Home Girls' departing for Canada
(photo from Canadian Archives)

Please have a look at Barnardo's web site www.barnardos.org.uk

Thomas John Barnardo was born in Dublin in 1845 and died in 1905

A boarding out scheme extended to send children to Canada in 1882. The reasons for settling children overseas were practical and idealistic. It was a cheaper to place a child in Canada than to care for a child in a home in Britain and it was believed that it would give children a fresh start away from the overcrowded slums. By the time Thomas Barnardo died in 1905, the charity he founded ran 96 homes caring for more than 8,500 children. Residential care emphasised children's physical and moral welfare rather than their emotional wellbeing. Some homes housed hundreds of children and staff sometimes were harsh and distant. Many adults who grew up in the homes look back with affection and believe the charity was a true family. Others remember loneliness, bullying and even abuse.
(details from Barnardo's web site)

Peter Joslin (29) 2002.

Society Retirements

We are sad to announce the following retirements from the Society. We wish them good health and happiness in the future.

Richard and Peggy Joslin (84) were Committee Members from 1997/8 and retired at the AGM of 2002. Richard was helpful in arranging for the Society to use the RAF Association Hall at Witham on several occasions.

Michael and Kathleen Joslin (92) also wished to retire in October 2004.

REGISTER OF MEMBERS INTERESTS

MEMBER	NO.	INTEREST
Battley, Donald	176	Charles and Ann Joslin went to New Zealand 9th July 1849. Charles and Maria, ex Norwich; and children Ann, Thomas, Clara Elizabeth and Clara Mary. Arthur Charles Joslin b. NZ 3 July 1857, d. ? when in NZ; family returned to England.
Brill, Michael John	82	Joslin.
Byrne, Bea	101	Josselins of Mount Bures. Hugh Josselyn of Mt Bures, Mary and John Josslyn of Trest Oakley, Elizabeth and Francis Josselyn of Wix.
Connell, Jackie	168	Joslins of Devon
Firth, Christine	165	Joslings of Essex and Suffolk.
Foster, Nadine Claire	157	Relatives of father Thomas Merchant Crewe Joslin/Joslyn
Gladas, Simon	141	Joslins
Hansen, Mary Carla Onslow	164	Josselyn. Emigrated to Boston, USA.
Hill, John M. E.	159	Josselyns of Suffolk and Ely, Cambs. Hill from Peterborough/ Ely.
Jarvis, Maud and Eric	154	Cornelius Joslin m. Maria Jarvis 1873.
Jocelyn, Julie	108	Jocelyn Braintree and Leigh on Sea.
Jocelyn Julie	108	Richard Jocelyn and Lucy Bascombe and family. John Jocelyn and Fanny and family.
Joscelyne, Ben	09	Benjamin Joscelyne of Terling, Essex, d. 1780.
Joscelyne, Ben	09	Joseph Joscelyne b. 1682/3. Birth, death, Will, Life before 1732, poss. In New England.
Joscelyne, Ben	09	James Joscelyne who emigrated to USA c. 1840 from Braintree. B. 20 Feb 1820.
Joscelyne, Bill	02	Joscelynes of Sudbury, Islington, Lambeth and Abingdon. Entry of Josselins into England pre 1086.
Joscelyne, Bill	02	Tregaminion, nr. Fowey, Cornwall, family seat of Joscelyne or Joslin 1207—72. Catherine Tregaminion mar. Richard Graville fl. 1302.
Joscelyne, Brenda	95	All spellings, all areas.
Joscelyne, Brian	06	Joscelynes of Braintree and Joscelyne Business
Joscelyne, Paul Viggo	136	Any Joscelynes
Joslin, C. Wayne	28	Devon Joslins of Ashreigney and Plymouth. Richard David Joslin b. Plymouth 1854, his descendants and antecedents and Malta branch.
Joslin, David William	88	Joslin

REGISTER OF MEMBERS INTERESTS

MEMBER	NO.	INTEREST
Joslin, Doug	112	Joslins of Ashreigney, Devon 1827— to Ontario, Canada. Samuel Joslin b. Ashreigney 1827 to Ontario 1852. John Joslin b. Ashreigney 1838, last known 1886 Chatham, Ontario. William Joslin b. Ashreigney 1839 believed to have gone to Pennsylvania in 1850s, Elizabeth Joslin b. Ashreigney 1832 married ?? In 1850s.
Joslin, Edward	177	Joslin. Medals.
Joslin, Eric	175	Joslin.
Joslin, John & Esmé	178	Joslin.
Joslin, Lawrence Allan	65	Joslin.
Joslin, Muriel	87	Joslin from Cornwell and Cornwell from Bucks.
Joslin, Raymond William	81	Joslin.
Joslyn, Marc	173	Marcellus Lindsay Joslyn descendant.
Joslyn, Richard S.	167	Descended from Thomas Josselyn 1627-1694
de Josselin, Gijsbert & Diana	172/1 74	Josselin in Netherlands
Kirby, Diane	03	Josselyn, Josling and Gosling of Suffolk. Ridgeon, Allen, Whipp, Blest, Moss, Wright
LaMarco, Frances	161	George F. Josselyn and Edward H. Joslin ? Origin.
Lane, Vernon	109	Jocelyns, all. Especially Stansted Mountfitchett and Hallingburys, Essex. Pollard Joscelin/Joscelyne m. Stansted 1747; d. Manuden 1769.
O'Dea, James Edward	106	Thomas Josselyn, arr. Boston, USA and origins of Josselins.
Riley, Philippa Margaret	160	Clement Joscelyne and Fanny Crittal, Braintree.
Scott, Carol	134	Goslings of Tendring Hundreds in Essex and Suffolk.
Snodgrass, C. A.	103	Origins of Richard Joscelin of White Notley. All Josselins, anywhere. All Newhooks, anywhere, esp. Wilts., Dorset and Hants.
Stephenson, Brenda	115	Joscelynes.
Versey, John	41	Joslins and Versey.
Williams, Susan	171	Joscelynes of Braintree
Woellner, Adelia Maria	151	Walter Joslin and Sarah Ann Allen.

BITS AND PIECES

by Brenda Joscelyne Nov. 2003

From London Metropolitan Archives.**Who's Who in Local Government 1935**

Edwin William Joslin 36 Wanstead Park Avenue, Manor Park, E12, b. 23 May 1882. Educ. Carpenters Co. Sec. School, Stratford.

London Marriage Licence's 1520-1610.

October 15 1590. An Act removing Sentence of Excommunication against **Thomas Josselyn**, of Willingale Doe co. Essex Gent & **Dorothy** his wife, widow of **George Scott**, of Hatfield Broad Oak co. Essex, they having been married clandestinely at the house of her father **John Francke** in Hatfield Broad Oak co. Essex.

March 18 1590/91. **John Joslinge**, of Wormley, Herts. Yeoman and **Joanna Humfrye** of City of London widow of John Humfrye of Luton co. Beds. Yeoman. General Licence.

From Essex Record Office**A History of Felstead.**

Old Park Farm (tenant **John Josling**) 352 acres.

A History of Easthorpe, Essex

Chapter entitled "Ancient Farmsteads".

Easthorpe Green Farm, once known as Fouchers. The **Joslin** family occupied it for some years, succeeded in about 1860 by **George Theedham**, bailiff.

Boreham

Picture of school group taken in 1929 includes **Betty Joslin**. Also a picture taken 1957-58 of the Boreham School Football XI (10 year olds) includes **John Joslin**.

Burials of Great Burstead, Essex

4 December 1837 **Samuel Joslin** aged 76 of Billericay, died very suddenly. Inquest: "Visitation of God".

5 October 1849 **Frances Joslin** aged 4 she died of Cholera and came from Church Street.

15 September 1853 **Ann Joslin** aged 52 (died 9 September), dressmaker at Billericay. Inquest: Killed by a pony falling on her after being thrown out of a small cart driving up Langdon Hills.

22 December 1857 **Joseph Joslin** aged 2 died of "natural smallpox."

20 August 1864 **Stephen Joslin** aged 58 from Union Billericay.

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

The views expressed in the articles are those of the individuals concerned and may in no way reflect those of the editorial policy of the Josselin Society in general. Copyright remains with the Josselin Society. The editor is Dr. C. A. Snodgrass, 15, Moor Lane, Darras Hall, Ponteland, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, NE20 9AD. Phone: 01661 825155 Fax: 01661 825155

WELCOME TO THE NEW JOSSELIN SOCIETY MEMBERS

171 Susan Williams

3761 Villa Terrace, #1, San Diego, California 92104, USA
E mail: medenisue@aol.com

Susan is the GGG Grand-daughter of the James Joscelyne who left Braintree, England, for America in 1844 and of the family about which an article appeared in Journal No 28. She and husband Andrew and sons Gary and Evan recently visited Braintree and were shown round by their distant relatives Ben, Mary and Brian Joscelyne. This included the remains of the Giffins End Windmill, London Road, where James is understood to have been the Miller, and the Bocking Windmill which members of the Society also visited recently.

172 Dr Gijsbert de Josselin

Poemaweg 1, 1338 BP Almere, Netherlands
E mail: gaadjosselin@almere-bestuur.nl

Gijsbert is a Jurist and an Alderman (Chairman of the Liberal Group) in the modern city of Almere near Amsterdam (www.almere.nl) and is married with two girls and a son, Cedric.

174 Mrs Diana de Josselin

Zwijnsbergenstraat 142, 4834 JP Breda, Netherlands

Diana, who is Gijsbert's sister, has two daughters

Gijsbert and Diana's ancestor was Johanna Judith Josselin, (born 6 October 1687 and died 13 March 1768), who married Gerard de Jong (born 13 April 1685 and died 25 September 1770) in Schijndel near 's-Hertogenbosch near Nijmegen on 5 November 1714. 's Hertogenbosch is the capital of the region of North Brabant in the South of the Netherlands. We were very pleased to meet Gijsbert, Diana and Cedric when they came over to the AGM in Braintree recently; Gijsbert told us about their eminent ancestors and will be writing an account of them in due course.

173 Dr Marc Joslyn

8842 Mandus Olson Road NE, Bainbridge Island, Washington 98110, USA
E mail: marcjoslyn@zipcon.net

Marc is the grandson of Marcellus Lindsay Joslyn and Alice Newell Joslyn

175 Eric F Joslin

11, Boyce View Drive, South Benfleet, Essex, SS7 5EA
Tel: 01268-792780. E-mail: ejoslin@supanet.com

176 The Venerable Dr Don H Battley

2/30 Bucklands Beach Road, Bucklands Beach, 1704, New Zealand
Tel/Fax: (0064-9) 534-6672 E-mail: donb.revs2@xtra.co.nz

Dons ancestors Charles Joslin and Ann Griffin married at St Clement Danes, London, on 2 June 1849 and emigrated to NZ in July 1849. Charles was born about 1822 and raised in Norwich and was the son of Charles Joslin and Maria Martin. A son Arthur Charles Joslin, b 3 July 1857, went to Australia, married an English girl but then died leaving a son; mother & widow are then believed to have returned to England. Any information about the family would be welcomed.

177 Edward Joslin, LVO

18 Edmund Green, Gosfield, Halstead, Essex, CO9 1UF Tel: 01787-473907

Edward had a distinguished career with Spinks the medal and coin specialists and has written a number of definitive books on the subject. We were pleased to meet him at the recent AGM.

178 John and Esmé Joslin

"Westhome", Waltham Road, Terling, Chelmsford, Essex, CM3 2QR
Tel: 01245-233295

Of the local Terling family, John and Esmé have recently celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary and we were pleased to welcome them at the AGM on October 10.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

38 Richard Joscelyne

Our Presidents new permanent address is 197 Winterhaven Circle, Palm Desert, California 92260.
Telephone (001) 760-837-9347. E-mail: rrita@verizon.net

127 Joselyn, Colin and Joan. 16, Beaumonts, Salford, Surrey. RH1 5DT. Tel: 01293-771332. e-mail jojo.col@virgin.net.

From Ben Joscelyne (09) Membership Secretary and Treasurer. 11.10.2004.