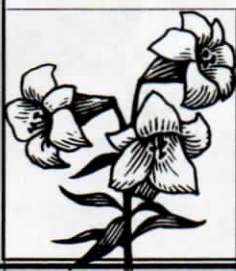


THE JOSSELIN SOCIETY JOURNAL



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More Reminiscences of Edward Joslin LVO (Member 177) of his time with Spink & Son, Ltd.

Continued from Issue 38, Summer 2007

The Last King of Scotland

President and Field Marshal Idi Amin Dada was a Sergeant in the Kings African Rifles, a well respected Regiment by African standards, being under the command of British Officers. Amin seized power from President Milton Obote of Uganda in 1970. Obote had until then been courting the Soviet Union who were anxious to gain a toehold in Central Africa, consequently Obote's overthrow by Amin received the fullest approbation by the British Government.

To express their approval, Amin was invited to make an official visit to the United Kingdom and one of his first duties was to attend a banquet at No 10, this being hosted by the Prime Minister Edward Heath. The icing on the cake was a State Banquet at Buckingham Palace hosted by Her Majesty. This was followed by a visit to Scotland. So impressed was Amin with Scotland, he often wore a sporran and anything else connected which prompted him to refer to himself as the last King of Scotland.



Shortly after Amin's return to Kampala from the UK, I was invited out there to organise a display of the decorations of King Freddie of Buganda (as previously related) and this was followed by a further visit where I met General Amin (at that time he had not promoted himself to Field Marshal). The meeting took place on a one to one basis in Government House on the edge of Lake Victoria. He introduced himself as General President Idi Amin Dada - Dada, as he explained, was used by him as he considered himself the father of the people of Uganda.

Amin was 6ft 4ins in height and massively built with a very black skin which constantly perspired, completed by large brown eyes which were noticeably blood flecked - not the sort of person you would want to take home as a prospective member of the family.

I commenced our discussion by explaining the subtle difference between Orders, Decorations and Medals. His reply was simple and very much to the point - "I want all three and we'll start with the Order of the Nile". I replied: "No, that is not possible as Egypt had introduced such an order towards the late 1800's". This took him aback and he had a very angry scowl on his face. So as to soften a somewhat delicate situation, I went on to explain that the Sudan already had the Order of the Two Niles (the blue and white converging at Khartoum).

By now, proceedings were not going Amin's way so I suggested there was only one way he could introduce the Nile in the title of his premier Order and in such a way that nobody could ever encroach upon it and that was to have the Order of the Source of the Nile. This I thought, looking out over Lake Victoria, was very appropriate as we were only a few miles from the source. This suggestion produced a huge grin of approbation with the usual slap on the back and it would appear that we were back on best buddy terms again but I wondered how long it would last.

Amin's powers of concentration were somewhat limited so we broke away for lunch where several officers joined us. Lunch took place in a very commendable setting and was served in some style, reminiscent of earlier Colonial days. It was interesting to see that Amin had wine served in spite of being a Muslim. During the meal, Amin introduced his Ministers to meet me and discuss Departmental Awards; this was real progress and saved me the task of convincing them one by one.

Obviously, if I disputed the introduction of the award we would not be on speaking terms for long, so I offered to draw up designs. "Oh no, that will not be necessary as it will be identical to the British Cross". "But Mr President, the original design depicts the British lion". With that a mischievous grin appeared and he declared that the lion was African. (I did not stick my neck out and tell him that the Marquis of Bath had been exporting lions from Longleat to Africa for some years).

Stalemate was narrowly avoided by me suggesting that it would be far more appropriate and beneficial to him if we replaced the lion with his effigy - another big smile and the usual slap on the back. (I must find a way of avoiding these slaps or I will soon be the same colour as Amin).

During the evening meal which I attended, he suddenly said to the officer sitting next to me "Colonel Mumbo Jumbo, the day after tomorrow you will go to New York and represent Uganda at the United Nations. The poor Colonel who had only just come down from the trees and had certainly never been out of Uganda, was completely taken aback and turned to me for guidance. I could only suggest that he made early contact with the British High Commission who could probably help him. When I next saw him, the man was in a much happier frame of mind so I can only assume that I did help him.

Unfortunately I never met him again and my enquiries just drew blank. However this sort of impromptu behaviour on Amin's part was another indication of his character.

The next afternoon I received an invitation from Amin to attend a banquet on the lawns with the Diplomatic Corps present as well as the Pipe Band of British Caledonian Airways who provided the entertainment plus native dancers, etc. However some half an hour before proceedings got under way, I was requested to attend on the President where I was escorted to his private quarters. Amin advised me that he had just promoted himself from General to Field Marshal (if he could give himself a VC I suppose promotion to Field Marshal was to be expected).

However, I was personally involved in that I was expected to sew on his Field Marshals epaulettes in time for the banquet. I could never fathom out why one of his four wives present could not have sewn them on. However sitting on his bed I completed the task in half an hour being thankful that my naval experience had at last come in handy.

The evening's events went well. Amin who was with the VIP guests on the balcony suddenly appeared and sat down beside me enquiring if I was enjoying myself; he confessed that he would rather be dancing on the lawn with his people - although I am not sure if his people would have enjoyed dancing with him as stories of his misdeeds were by now beginning to circulate.

There was still one Minister for me to see and that was the Minister of Prisons, a most evil looking man; unfortunately the only time he could see me was that evening in my hotel. Outdoor events such as the one in question ended early because of mosquitoes and low flying bats of plague proportions which I believe had been specially trained to attack our light skins. The Minister of Prisons, sitting on my bed was in a most aggressive mood; the only way to make him more agreeable was to administer some universal medication called Bell's finest - a difficult entry on my expense claim but the auditors did accept it without too many questions.

Early next afternoon I was due to fly out and thus remove myself from Amin's unpredictable presence. However the ADC appeared late next morning and said the President wanted to give me a tour and talk in his command post from where he had directed operations during the Coup. As soon as I arrived I explained that my plane was due to take off very shortly; with that his ADC was told to take care of the situation so with some reluctance I gave him my luggage, air ticket and passport being rather dubious if I would ever see them again.

Making my way down to the road exit there was Amin with the presidential Rolls Royce, sitting at the back, a child on his knees and Amin having an impish grin on his face. The child was dressed from head to foot in woollen clothes which seemed rather incongruous as we were within yards of the Equator.

We set off for the airport preceded by armed army cyclists and it was not long before we swept into the airport and pulled up by the first class entrance of the aircraft which prompted me to say rather sheepishly that I wanted the second class entrance at the tail. The fortunate outcome was that I could travel any class at my discretion. I couldn't help but think that the delayed passengers thoughts were "he's got champagne taste with a lemonade pocket".

Some four weeks later I was back with my designs which were all approved without alteration and as a bonus I received yet another slap on the back (will I never learn to anticipate his approval?). By the time I arrived back in the office next morning the story of Idi Amin Dada VC, MC, etc. was carried by all the newspapers, some not altogether accurate.

The Queen of Scotland

Some time later in the morning Her Majesty's private secretary phoned: "Could I by any chance throw any light on the headlines in all the papers?" I started to explain the circumstances in some detail when the secretary broke in with "I think it would be as well if you explained this intricate detail to Her Majesty, you can be slotted in if you leave immediately".

A London Taxi Driver

By the time I had reached the front door, the commissionaire had a taxi waiting. "Buckingham Palace please and I would rather arrive sooner than later". Reaching the Palace in record time, we pulled up outside and I said: "No, cabbie, I want the Palace not a crowd on the kerbside leaving me a considerable walk, so back up and drive through the nearest gate giving me time to identify myself". The driver was adamant that it was not the done thing for a black cab to enter and then drive right across the large forecourt. With considerable insistence from me he eventually did what I asked.

Upon leaving him I told him I would probably be about half an hour, in the meantime he must remain in his cab, but to stop him being bored he could watch the Changing of the Guard which was just forming up. All was explained to Her Majesty plus a view of the designs. I made the comment that it was significant the President served a respectable wine at table and at least two of his new awards incorporated the Christian title "cross" whilst he was a Muslim. H M was amused.

Upon rejoining the taxi driver, he reflected upon the hundreds of people looking through the railings: "I now know what it must feel like being an animal at the Zoo". Arriving back at the office, he refused payment as it was the most fascinating ride in his twenty five years as a cabby, "in any case, I shall probably earn a few beers whenever I relate my story".

During the time I was in Uganda, I did not witness any form of repression that the British press were constantly reporting including prisoners being fed to the crocodiles.

This completes coverage of the main events whilst with Spink and Son for forty five years, leaving many minor events left untold. During this time I was personally awarded three Royal Warrants as the Royal Medallist which was probably unique to one person for the same subject matter. In addition in spite of being distinctly told way back in 1946 that outsiders were never appointed to the Board, I finished as the senior Executive Director. Additionally we received three Queens Awards for Export Achievement. During my period at Spink, one seemed to go home by the calendar and not the clock, but on reflection it was better than working!

Edward Joslin. December 2007

THOMAS JOSLIN AND THE BRAINTREE CHURCH RATE CASES

Braintree Joscelynes also involved

A search of the **British Library online Catalogue** came up with the report of the above High Court legal cases, published in 1843, in which Thomas Joslin was a co-appellant. This is the same Thomas Joslin about whom I wrote in Journal 25.

Thomas was a Churchwarden of St Michaels Parish Church in Braintree and a dispute had arisen between the local non-conformists and the established church, the former objecting to paying rates for the upkeep of the Anglican church building.

In Essex and East Anglia the **non-conformist movement** was particularly strong and in the mid 19th Century Braintree non-conformists made up three quarters of those attending church services. Bocking End and London Road Independent Chapels each attracted about 1000 worshippers every Sunday.

The dispute came to a head in Bocking; Samuel Courtauld, the local Industrialist, and others objected to paying the levy for repairing St Mary's Church. The movement spread locally and then nationally and Augustas Veley and Thomas Joslin as Churchwardens at St Michaels took a case through 3 courts which the dissenters eventually won. However the matter was not finally settled until a **House of Lords ruling in 1853** which confirmed that a rate could only be levied by a majority vote in the Vestry. This was followed by an Act of Parliament in 1868 which abolished compulsory church rates.

A national appeal by the dissenters had been instituted to raise monies to fight the lawsuits and amongst many others locally, the following contributed: Joseph Garrett, Mr and Mrs James Joscelyne, John Joscelyne, all of Braintree, John Kent of Colchester (all or some of these are forbears or relations of members Ben, Brian and Melvyn Joscelyne, Brenda Humphries, Ann Hayward, Susan Williams and Brenda Stephenson) and James Joslin of Maldon.

In 1855 a **grand celebratory banquet** for 400 people was held in Braintree Corn Exchange (now demolished) at which there were numerous speeches, fully reported in local papers and the Illustrated London News, and Samuel Courtauld was presented with a magnificent 44 inch high silver gilt statuette valued then at 700 guineas. This is now in the Braintree Museum.

During the course of my research, I was able to inspect the **St Michaels Church Rate Book of 1844** when a rate of 10 pence in the £ was made by the Vestry under the signatories of A C Veley and Thos Joslin, Churchwardens. The individual Assessments are recorded - Thomas Joslin's premises were rated at £57 in Gt Square and £5 in Hyde Lane (today's Market Street), James Joscelyne's in High Street at £35, Widow Joscelyne's at £30 and John Joscelyne's at £115 also in High Street.

Ben Joscelyne (9) Braintree, 2007

Acknowledgements:

Andrew Gladwell and Lesley Killin of Braintree Museum

Michael Baker - The Book of Braintree and Bocking, 2000, page 69. ISBN 0 86023 662 5

W F Quin - A History of Braintree and Bocking, 1981, pages 118/9 ISBN 0 9507378 0 1

St Michaels Church Braintree Rate Book, 1844, at Braintree Museum.

THE EXPERIENCES OF A JOSCELYNE EVACUEE DURING WW2

By DONALD JOSCELYNE (128)



Having recently unearthed this 68 year old photograph of the writer as an evacuee in Gloucester in 1940, it seems appropriate to submit the associated story.

Pat and Diana
Joscelyne feeding the
lambs at the farm in
Gloucester with Donald in
1940

Photo: in the possession
of the author.

Attempting, at the age of 77 years, to recall one's emotional experiences of 67 years ago, inevitably results in past life learning issues emerging; emotions that I had forgotten even existed.

In 1940, the 10 year old youngest and the end of the male Birmingham line of the Black and White Nottley Joscelynes, found himself on Soho Hill Railway Station, Birmingham, clutching his suitcase and gas mask with a label pinned to his coat identifying this waif of war. He was not alone. Tearful parents of the large group being transported away from the horrors of the German bombing campaign wondered where their children were being transported to, and whether they would ever see them again.

In my case, I can not recall personal emotions of concern, but, possibly, the scene around me was so overwhelming that as a typical 10 year old, the thoughts of what my parents were going through would never enter my mind. My father, as a Police Officer, having such a close day to day involvement in the horrors of the impact on properties and their occupants of land mines, high explosive and incendiary bombs would be reassuring my mother that they were doing the right thing in letting their child go into the country away from it all. It can not have been easy for them to go home to that empty house after tearfully waving as the train pulled out of the station. As I write this it is only now that I realise I never thanked them for the sacrifice they made.

Remembering absolutely nothing of the journey into the unknown, my next recall is being in an isolated school in rural Gloucestershire, namely the village school of Churcham. From the trainload of children leaving Birmingham and following some unknown distribution apportionment, I vaguely recall a couple of dozen of us being selected for rehoming by our hosts, who were, I would imagine, part volunteers and part enforced.

I found myself in the company of another child, emerging into the dark void of blackout control and being driven a couple of miles before entering the warmth of a kitchen lit by oil lamps. The smell of those lamps is as vivid today as if it had occurred only last week.

The unknown turned out to be a working mixed farm: for me the opening chapter in developing a work ethic. Imagine a town dweller of tender years cleaning out cow byres, collecting eggs from numerous nooks and crannies, being chased by angry geese and having to remove hens from nests. A far cry from slipping down to the corner shop.

There was the enjoyable experience of accompanying the farmer on a horse drawn plough, sitting on the tractor working in the fields and haymaking which made up for the sheer graft times of potato picking and using the hoe to thin out marigolds. Health and safety and the requirement of an employer to take "due care" was 50 years later.

That period of my life left me with many happy memories, but one terribly sad impacting incident I recall vividly even today. At the time, the Battle of Britain was raging in the skies and the farmer's daughter waved to a Spitfire "buzzing" the farm. The pilot was making contact with his fiancée. He was shot down and killed within days. This was the harsh reality of war impacting on the home front.

I am known by my family and friends as a "People Person". I wonder, on looking back, what influence the period of evacuation and attendance at Churcham School had in my ability to mix and converse at ease with new acquaintances. Starting from day one, when we "Brummies" arrived in their midst, it soon became apparent that two camps were formed; us and them. However, after a reasonably short time we "creatures from outer space" were tolerated and pack hierarchy took on its routine form. Indeed, when I joined HM Forces many years later, integration with the diverse spectrum of humanity took place without any problems. Even meeting up with the Josselin Society proved no problem in recent years!

Such has been the story of two to three years in the life of a Joscelyne child nearly 40 years ago. What can we learn from it? None of us would wish a return to the hardships of the 30s but loss of standards do tend to be degenerative. From meeting my fellow Joscelynes over the past few years I recognise kindred spirits in social values and responsible attitudes.

PS. Pat and Diana were brought down to the farm from Birmingham to visit me. Sadly, both died in the last few years. We were all at the same prep school in Handsworth, Birmingham in the mid 30's. I visited the site of the school recently and noted with interest its apparent multi-cultural occupation! Such, of course, is the area, namely Soho Hill, where Handsworth riots took place in recent years. Back in my early childhood down there everything was not either black nor white; shall we say there were prominent shades of grey! We were poor little sheep who had lost our way!

Don. Told you I had hair once!

Reply to Donald from Rosemary

14.2.2008

Dear Donald,

Found your piece on being an evacuee very interesting. Hadn't realised all that you went through and your Mum and Dad. It must have been very difficult for them. I was wondering why we three weren't sent away. It must have been just as frightening for my parents as well with all the bombing. My memories are still very vivid. I can remember when the sirens went off Nigger (the dog) would be first by the back door to get down to the shelter, and I used to worry when my father went into the house to make a cup of tea when the bombs were falling.

Anyhow I hope it gets printed.

Cheerio for now.

Rosemary

Reply to Donald from the Editor

Dear Donald,

My father was in the Metropolitan Police during the war and must have had the same experiences as your father. We lived next door to the Police Station and its siren, decontamination room and the cells. It was mooted that my sister and I should be sent to a farm in Devon. I thought this a great idea. However, my mother refused to let us go. (She repeated this years later when my visit to my French pen friend was cancelled the night I was due to go! And, in those days, there was no way of contacting them urgently.)

Bombs dropped in the street in front of us and later demolished the boy's school opposite. That was when I realised we girls would never be equal. We still had to go to school! We collected shrapnel. My mother took me on short and long walks with my sister in her pram while we joined a trail of people walking through the debris in the gardens of the demolished houses in the area. We walked around the bomb craters. A kind of homage. Some nights we went in our pyjamas to the communal shelter for the night staff in the grounds of the Cop where we all slept on camp beds with a black cat called Timoshanko.

One of the Police Officers had his house demolished. His wife was in hospital and he was smothered in a red rash of flying glass cuts. He had to stay with us until he was rehoused. From our bathroom window we could watch London burn. The whole sky was red. As we were close to West London reservoirs and Northolt and Heathrow we were always being bombed. My mother refused to have the Morrison shelter erected in our house and it was stored. What different experiences we had!

AN ABBREVIATED FAMILY TREE

Walter Linnel Joscelyne b. 1861 in Old Swinford, Worcs., and died in Handsworth, Birmingham 1940.

He married Clara Louisa Price in 1893. They had:-

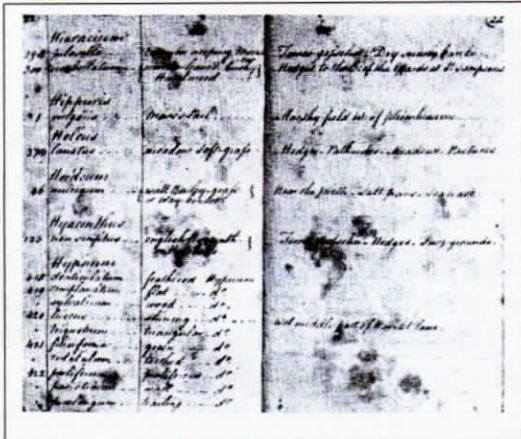
1. **Walter Eric Joscelyne** b. 1.8.1895 m. Francis and had:- Diana (d), Patricia (d) and Rosemary.
2. **Edward Leslie** b. 25.7.1896 m. Ida Mary Mathews and had Donald Norman
3. **Clara Muriel** b. 1901 m. Wallis Copp. They had Brian.
4. **Frederick Herbert** b. 1906 m. Dilys. No issue.
5. **Blanche Edith** No information.

Taken from information supplied by Donald Joscelyne.



Left: Donald Joscelyne see pages 6-9
Photo: Peter Joslin June 2004

Below: Joshua Gosselin and Left:
a page from his second draft.
From: Guernsey's Earliest Flora



First Day Cover of the Guernsey Flora. Celebrates the 1788 Flora Sarniensis.
Courtesy of Angus Heron (187).

CHAIRMAN'S PAGES

TRADE TOKENS



From: garry carnduff garrycarnduff@hotmail.com

Sent: 17 September 2007 16:55

To: peterjoslin@btinternet.com

Subject: Walter Joslin 1889 coin/token.

Hi Peter,

Recently while digging foundations for my conservatory I found a 1 shilling coin, with 'WALTER JOSLIN 1889' on the reverse side; thinking it was just a standard shilling I have searched the internet to find out details of the coin, but cant seem to find any details of this coin. Are you aware of this coin and any of the history, as searching for Walter Joslin I came across the Josselin Society website.

Thanks for taking the time to read this, hope to hear from you soon.

Regards, Garry Carnduff

*I replied to Garry asking for details of where he found the token
and to send a photograph of it if he could....*

From: garry carnduff garrycarnduff@hotmail.com

Sent: 17 September 2007 22:39

To: peterjoslin@btinternet.com

Subject: RE: Walter Joslin 1889 coin/token.

Hi Peter,

I found the coin in my garden in Hayes in Middlesex. I found it along with a lot of other bits like Oyster shells, bones, bits of broken 1890 marmalade jar (I know that as, it had Marmalade 1890, I'm no expert) so not sure if it was buried with rubbish, or dropped when the house was built as it was built in 1900. I've tried to attach some photos taken with my camera phone so hopefully you can see the detail on it. I will try and get a better photo if I can. If I can supply any more details just ask, as it would be interesting to find out a bit more about it, as I'm not sure if it's a coin, or a trade token with one shilling value issued for some reason in 1889.

Regards, Garry



A BRAINTREE & BOCKING HALFPENNY TRADE TOKEN

Dated 1794 repayable at **W. GOLDSMITH**

Clothier and Draper of Bank Street, Braintree, Essex England

The facade shown on the token is of the building he then occupied and which is still in existence and now forms the entrance to the George Yard Shopping Precinct. This token is in the possession of Ben Joscelyne our membership secretary. The Goldsmith family are connected by marriage to the Garrett & Joscelyne families.

Foot note: on checking the value of a shilling in 1889 with today's prices I find that it would be almost £5.00. If this is indeed a trade token it is a very valuable one and the next step is to find which **WALTER JOSLIN** had a business that could offer such valuable tokens in 1889.

IDI-AMIN
3rd
President of
Uganda in office 1971-1979.

Born mid 1920s
Died 16.8.2003
Ex King's African Rifles.
See article pages 2-4.



CHAIRMAN'S PAGES



Above: is the Cap Badge of the Grenadier Guards

Photographs by Peter W. Joslin



A lot of our society members will be able to locate interesting regimental details about their own ancestors; both the internet and the computerising of records has made the task much easier.

If you need help in this direction contact me, if I don't have the answers I know where to look...

This article from: Peter W Joslin (Chairman) peterjoslin@btinternet.com

The colour printing of the pages of illustration is carried out courtesy of ICS Triplex, Maldon, Essex, and of Simon Gladas.

CHAIRMAN'S PAGES

JAMES EDWARD JOSLIN - GRENADIER GUARDS

James Edward Joslin was born at 10, Bayham Street, Camden Town, Pancras, London, England (then in the county of Middlesex) on the 13th July 1874. He attested into the Grenadier Guards on 16th October 1893 and joined in London on 18th October 1893. His age was 19 years 2 months and he was given the army number 4562. His description on enlistment was: height 5 feet 9 inches, weight 142 lbs, chest 37 inches (expanded), complexion fair, eyes blue and brown hair. His religion was Church of England and his trade was a Porter. He gave his next of kin as his father, **John Joslin**, of 68, Bereden Street, City Road, London.

Joslin was posted to the 3rd Battalion. He received Good Conduct Pay of one penny a day from 16th October 1895. He transferred to the 1st Class Army Reserve (Section B) on 19th November 1896 after completing three years with the Colours.

James Edward Joslin was re-called to army service under a special army order of 20th December 1899 and posted as a private to the 2nd Battalion on 26th December 1899 for service in the Boer War. The 2nd Battalion embarked for South Africa from Southampton on 18th March 1900 on the British India SS "Dunera" and disembarked at Port Elizabeth on 16th April 1900. On arrival the Battalion went by train to Enderburg and from there set out on a rapid march on half rations to catch up the division near Wakkerstroom. By the end of April the Battalion was near the 3rd Battalion on the Modder River.

First contact with the Boers was made on a mountain top 3000 feet above the plain. Some miles beyond the town of Senekal, General Rundle ordered the Battalion to advance and capture a Boer gun which was holding up the advance. Grass fires broke out between the British and Boer positions. The Boers were in strong force and the Grenadiers were met by a heavy hail of bullets. Many of the men fell and to make matters worse the grass fires enveloped them. There was much confusion and after some hours, a decision was made to withdraw. Some of the men staggered to their feet and managed to get back to the British lines, but others were burned to death. Grenadier losses in the battle were 148, of which nearly fifty were killed or burnt to death. The battle of Biddulphsburg was by far the worst experience of the 2nd Battalion in the war.

By the end of October the 2nd Battalion were in Harrismith and thereafter they quartered the eastern part of the Orange Free State operating in different columns driving in the Boers.

Early in 1902 the Battalion manned a line of fifteen blockhouses along the railway from Harrismith to Brindisi covering eighty miles. This was an attempt to round up De Wet. On 23rd April 1902 at 9am it was reported to Colonel Lloyd that a flag of truce had come into Blockhouse number 25. It proved to be De Wet and his staff. A few weeks later peace was signed at Pretoria. On 29th June 1902 an order was received that the reservists of the Battalion were to return to England. On 30th June they paraded at 9.30 am and marched to Harrismith station, headed by the bands of the Manchester, Stafford and East Yorkshire regiments. They left on the 11 o'clock train. On 3rd July, 240 reservists left South Africa aboard the P&O SS "Sicilian". On 7th July the remainder of the reservists left aboard the "Mohawk". Joslin's ship arrived in Britain on 3rd August 1902. A month after his return to England he married the love of his life; **Gertrude Maynerd SHOREY**, on the 13th September 1902 at Shoreditch register office, London. James address was 17, Brunswick Street,

CHAIRMAN'S PAGES**James Edward Joslin (continued)**

Shoreditch and Gertrude was of 10, Harrow Street, London.

Regimental life continued even though the Battalion had been at war. His Good Conduct Pay of one penny a day was forfeited on 8th September 1900 and restored on 8th September 1901.

For his service in the Boer War he was awarded the Queen's South Africa Medal (clasps Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen) and the King's South Africa Medal (clasps South Africa 1901 and South Africa 1902). Joslin was demobilised and re-transferred to the Army Reserve on 16th March 1903. He was discharged from the Army Reserve on 15th October 1905 .

MEDALS of JAMES EDWARD JOSLIN

Our Josselin member **Marion Richardson** (Marion is my honouree eBay scout for all Josselin items on the website) sent me an email giving details of a pair of Joslin medals awarded for service in the Boer War.

After a little haggling I was able to purchase the silver medals for about £200, when the medals arrived I was pleasantly surprised at the superb condition and at the enrolment and service papers that had also been collected and sent to me.

Although the medals and papers referred to 'James Joslin' my records showed him to be **James Edward Joslin** and his roots were back in Essex. The medals are now back in Joslin hands and should any descendants of James Edward wish to have them, I am willing to pass them on.

The sketch on page 12 left shows the Grenadiers uniform and equipment at the time of the Boer War. The Grenadier Guards have a very good website at www.army.mod.uk/grenadier_guards and the free Wikipedia site is also excellent. At http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/grenadier_guards

On page 12 is the Cap Badge of the Grenadier Guards A lot of our society members will be able to locate interesting regimental details about their own ancestors; both the internet and the computerising of records has made the task much easier. If you need help in this direction contact me, if I don't have the answers I know where to look.

This article from: Peter W Joslin (Chairman) peterjoslin@btinternet.com

From Brenda Joscelyne**George Jocelyn father of Thomasine Emily Jocelyn**

See page 19 The Josselin Journal Issue 39 Letter from George Shaw

George Jocelyn was born 7 December 1764 and married 9 December 1787 at Mallow Parish, Cork in Ireland, Thomasine daughter of Henry Cole Bowen of Bowencourt, County Cork. George was only 34 when he died in April 1798 and Thomasine lived for another twenty years before she died on December 1818. They had six daughters, Harriet married Reverend Walter Hore, Georgina married Major James Boyd, Louisa Jane married Edward Wingfield, Sophia Mary married Walter Steele, Anne married Walter Newton and Thomasine Emily was the wife of Rt Hon Sir Frederick Shaw. George was the MP for Dundalk 1783-1798, deputy auditor general 1796.

"Dublin members returned for the Borough of Dundalk were The Hon Robert Jocelyn commonly called Lord Viscount Jocelyn and The Hon George Jocelyn".

Extract from London Gazette 25 May 1790

**JOSHUA GOSSELIN
AND THE FIRST GUERNSEY FLORA.
FLORA SARNIENSIS**

Flora Sarniensis was begun in 1788 by Joshua Gosselin (1739-1813). According to David McClintock's book (see below) he was a member of one of the leading families in the island. He was a Greffier (Clerk of the Royal Court and Keeper of the Public Records, a Crown appointment) for over 30 years and an officer of the islands' militia for nearly 44 years. He was colonel of the Regiment for twelve at the time of the Napoleonic threats. In addition he was a keen antiquary and pioneer in the study of megalithic monuments, shells and plants of many sorts and collected medals and coins. He kept careful records. An accomplished water colour painter. Modest and retiring. Sole surviving heir in 1811 was Mr. Geoffrey Gosselin.

His lists and specimens account for over 500 first records of flowering plants and ferns for Guernsey and he was in contact with Sir Joseph Banks amongst others.

David McClintock describes the various ways in which documents and specimens became available to him via bequests and local depositories. David McClintock's book of the Flora details all plants, rationalises the nomenclature, and adds further detail. He also wrote "a Life of Joshua Gosselin and "Wild Flowers of Guernsey".

Reference.

Guernsey's Earliest Flora. Flora Sarniensis by Joshua Gosselin. With an introduction and Commentaries by David McClintock. Published by the Ray Society (Instituted 1844) in 1982 in association with the British Museum. ISBN 0 903874 17 2.

Illustrated on page 11.

DEATH NOTICES

FREDERICK CHRISTOPHER JOSCELYNE, born 1922, died peacefully on 11 October 2007, in Southend Hospital. Our sincere condolences go to Paul and Jane Joscelyne and all the family.

MARGARET GEORGE. (83) Margaret George was born **Margaret Gertrude Hayden** on 14th January 1922. She had an elder brother Godfrey who died in 1995 and an elder sister Joan who is still alive. She also had a half sister Evie who predeceased her. Margaret first went to school at Churchfields School in Woodford and then the Commercial School for Girls in Walthamstow. With excellent qualifications in shorthand and typing she was soon working in the city.

In May 1943 she was called up and joined the Civil Nursing Reserve. She trained at Orsett Lodge near Grays, then worked at St. Margaret's Epping, cycling there daily from her home in Woodford. She married Donald Quantrill on the 7th April 1947 and moved to Norwich to work at Boulton Paul as secretary to the works manager. They later moved back to Woodford. Donald unfortunately died in 1974.

Margaret married Bernard George on the 20th January 1979. They settled in Buckhurst Hill. They both had a great interest in local and family history. While Bernard helped, he was also researching the George and Joslin family. Margaret was fortunate to be fit until the last few days of her life. She died on Ash Wednesday 6th February 2008. Her great interest in other people and her enormous knowledge of history will be greatly missed by all family and friends.



(supplied by Michael Brill (82) to Peter Joslin March 2nd 2008)

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE EDITOR

FROM DOUG JOSLIN (112)

For your information and various publications.

Censuses were planned for the Canadian Colonies of Canada East, Canada West, [now Quebec & Ontario] New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia for 1851. The census was delayed until early 1852 [January 11th] and may be referred to as the 1851 or 1852 Census. Transcribing and indexing began in August 2007 for Canada East and West, and in June 2007 for New Brunswick. The census for Nova Scotia, a head of household only census, has not yet begun to be transcribed. Many parts of the census were lost or destroyed and therefore will be incomplete.

A search of those areas which have been transcribed, under various spellings of Joslin, found David Joslin, age 48 next birthday, a carpenter residing in Norton, Kings County, New Brunswick, and Polly V. Joslin, age 23 next birthday, a school mistress residing in Woodstock, Kings County, New Brunswick.

I also found two of my Great Grandfather Thomas Joslin's older siblings who must have left Ashreigney, Devon in 1851 after that year's census was taken.

Samuel Joslin, age 25 next birthday, a labourer, residing in York Twsp, York County, Canada West, and Ann {Joslin} Turner, age 22 next birthday, and her husband Robert Turner, age 35 next birthday, a labourer, residing in York Twsp, York County, Canada West.

Until now I had believed my GGGF Thomas Joslin, and his sons John, William and Thomas [my GGF], and the above three had sailed to Canada together in April 1852. How great it is that records have been retained.

I plan on doing some transcribing of the Canada West census and will advise of any more Joslins found.

You will find it at

<http://automatedgenealogy.com/census52/>

Doug Joslin, #112, Barrie, Ontario, Canada

Dear Averil,

I have just found the connection between Jocelyn and Otway: Roden line.

Cooke Otway married Elizabeth Waller and they had three known sons. Henry, Robert Waller and Samuel Jocelyn.

Samuel Jocelyn Otway married Margaret Hart and had a son Robert Jocelyn Otway.

Now I go back to Elizabeth Waller born about 1742 to Samuel Waller and Anne daughter of Thomas Jocelyn and Ann Bray.

Thomas Jocelyn is the 5th son of Robert Jocelyn and Jane Strange.

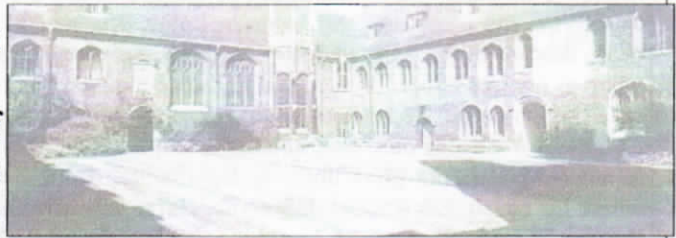
That is all for now, Regards, Brenda (95)

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: & Fax: 01661 825155. e-mail CAJOSC@aol.com

SOCIETY VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE

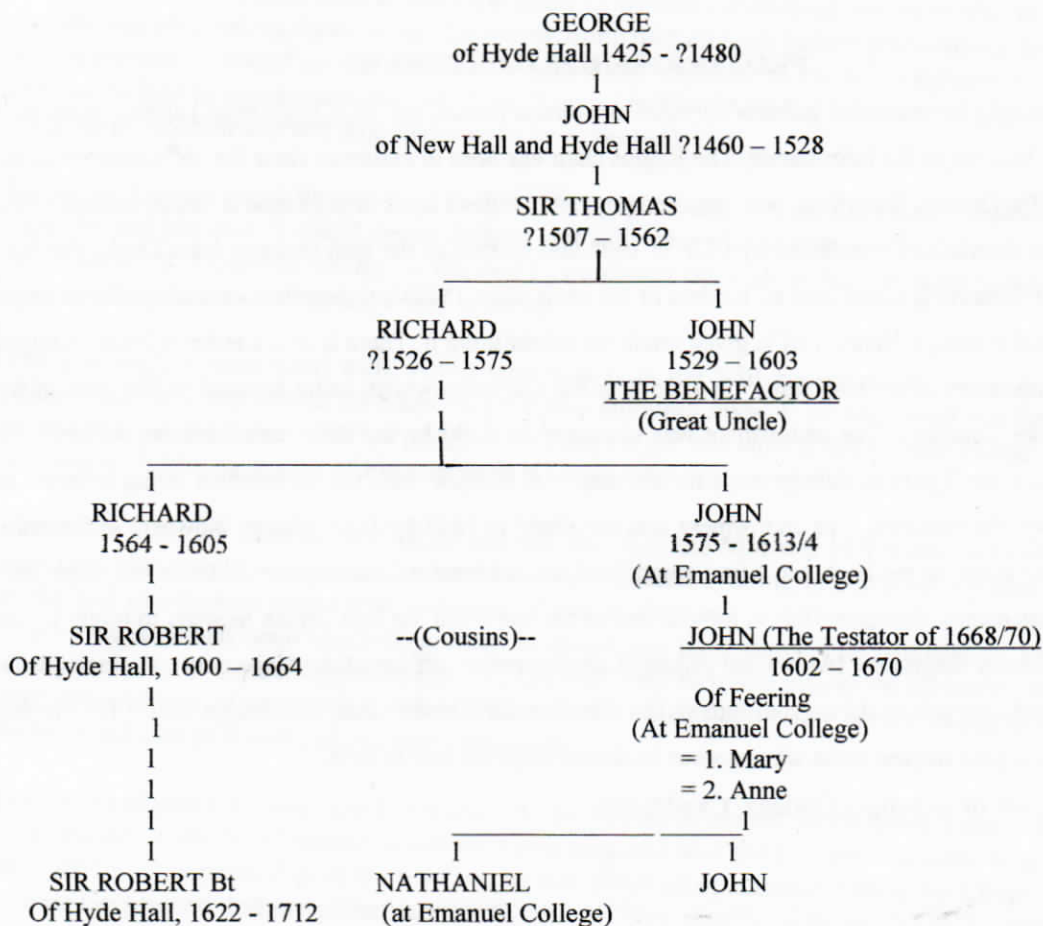
SATURDAY JUNE 14th

The following items illustrate the background to our visit to Cambridge. Firstly, the Pedigree of John Jocelyn and then a copy of his will. Note that the names Harlakendon and Eldred appear as they



do in the pedigrees in the appendix to the Diary of Ralph Josselin. The third item was received from a fellow of Downing College.

PARTIAL PEDIGREE OF JOHN JOCELYN (1529 – 1603) Founding Benefactor of the Hebrew Lectureship At Queens College, Cambridge



Composed by Ben Joscelyne (09)

26 May 1668

Joslin Family.

1670.

JOHN JOSCELYNE of Gering in the county of Essex, esq. To my eldest son **Nathaneel Joscelyne** and his heirs, the messuage in Fering wherein I inhabit, with its free and copyhold lands. To my youngest son **John Joscelyne**, my messuage and lands in Laver Bretton. Certain messuages and lands near Sturmer, after my death descent to the heirs of **Mary** my late wife, begotten by me, and in default the fee simple is in me, and whereas my late father, myself, and my son **Nathaneel** had our education in Emanuel College in Cambridge, in case both my sons die without issue, I give the said messuages and lands to the Master and Fellow of the said College [for various purposes, amongst others, the augmentation of the Hebrew lectureship at Queens College founded by testators great uncle and godfather, **John Joscelyne esq.**. Testator was born in Sabridgworth, where his cousin **Sir Robert Joscelyne, Bart**, now dwells]. My chambers in Grays Inn I give to my son **Nathaneel**. Cousin **Sir Robert Joscelyne**, my best friend Richard Harlakenden, esq., my kind brother-in-law Wm Pennoyer, esq., and my sister his wife, Hezekiah Haynes and John Eldred. Exors to buy Two dozen of Escutcheons of the Armes of my Family and present them among my other friends Mr Butcher, minister of Fering. Residue to son **Nathaneel** my exor. William Pennoyer overseer. Witness: John Cox. Dated 26 May 1668. Codicil dated 25 August 1670. Proved 21 November 1670 by exor. Admon de bonis non granted 19 February 1671 to **Anne Joscelyne**, relict and extrix of said exor, decd.

P.C.C. 166 Penn.

Source : Printed. Title : *Fragmenta Genealogica. Printed at the Private Press of Frederick Arthur Crisp* iv 9

MY REF: CAS 007. See Family Tree previous page.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE EDITOR

PROFESSORSHIPS OF HEBREW

The current Regius Professor of Hebrew is Professor Gordon (email: rpg1000@cam.ac.uk) and he might be a good person to write to for information. The Regius chair has been in existence since the 16th century and the first holder, Dr Thomas Wakefield, was appointed in 1540. A good book of reference is "Endowments of the University of Cambridge" published by CUP in 1904 and written by the then registrar John Clark. The Professorship of Hebrew is listed (and all holders of the chair since 1540) but there is no mention of who originally endowed it though Henry VIII is given credit for establishing it. There is also a Hebrew Prize endowed by "several members of the University" in 1865 with the £300 endowment being invested in 5% stock of the Sinde Railway Company. The endowment was increased by £100 by the Rev. Joshua Nussey in 1867. Finally there are the Tyrwhitt Scholarships for the study of Hebrew with the endowment being invested in 1817 in Navy 5% annuities. The endowment was increased in 1862 by Peter Mason. Nowhere in these entries or in the index of the book can I find mention of an endowment from anyone called Joscelyn (or anything like that name). Of course this is not the end of the story and the best person to write to might be the current University Registry (who is the principal administrative officer of the University). His name is Dr Timothy Mead and you could write to him at The Old Schools, Trinity Lane, Cambridge CB2 1TN. He will be able to pass your request on to whomsoever he thinks might be able to help.

Martin, Fellow of Downing College, Cambridge.

DO NOT FORGET OUR WEBSITE

peterjoslin@btinternet.com

CORRESPONDANCE WITH THE EDITOR

From Melvyn Joscelyne

Dear Averil,

Wiseman's Farm and Josselyns

A few jottings from Stanway from Melvyn Joscelyne (8).

Three weeks ago a neighbour brought me a copy of page 143 of Whites Directory of 1863 which he guessed would interest me. **Charles Josselyn** was listed as the farmer at Bellhouse farm which is a mile west of this farm (Wisemans) and also in the Parish of Stanway. I had made a thorough search of the Grave Yard at Stanway All Saints Church about 2 years ago and did find a Joscelyne headstone half hidden under some bushes at the back but stupidly I did not record the full details at that point. I recall that I had been distracted by the finding of two other graves that had much greater interest for me. Not recording the detail was a great mistake. A few days ago after speaking to Ben Joscelyne about writing something for the next journal I went back to that graveyard and noted the following..

Hugh Josselyn, son of **Charles and Elizabeth Josselyn** died 28/2/1866 aged 10 years and another son dying the same year on the 13/7/1866 aged 11 months. Sad to read. Very sad. The name of the infant 11 months old is eroded away

So, what's the point then in telling us this I hear. Well, just this.... My house, Wisemans Farm, we discovered from old deeds obtained 12 months after arriving here in 1975, mentioned an heiress **Susan Josselyn** which fascinated us but which we found later was already known to the late Arthur Joscelyne the founder and President of the Josselin Society. He said she was of the Mount Bures/Horkesley family. We found Wisemans Farm was purchased in 1790 by a Thomas Elsdon who had two daughters; the Eldest, born to his first wife **Frances** was **Susan** who married (an earlier) **Hugh Josselyn** of Mount Bures; and the youngest was **Eleanor**, daughter of his second wife **Hannah**.

Thomas Elsdon died the following year in 1791 and his daughter **Susan Josselyn** pre deceased him so Susan almost certainly did not live here at Wisemans or if she did only for a very short time; but according to our friend and local historian Christina Edwards, Susan's sister **Eleanor** who inherited the life interest and who had married William Lay did live here. **Ben Joscelyne** has since sent me a record from the 1861 Census where he has spotted a **Hugh Josselyn** aged 10 son of **Charles and Elizabeth**: **Charles** having been born at Mt Bures and resident in Stanway at the time of his son **Hugh's** death.

The two families of Josselyns mentioned above must almost certainly be related to each other and furthermore through the heiress **Susan Josselyn** and her sister **Eleanor** there is a connection to Wisemans Farm. We have always thought we belong here. The Horkesley Josselyns of course are a Branch of the Hyde Hall family. This, however is quite a humble Yeoman Farmers house but how are we ever going to leave it?

From Christina Edward's excellent book-"The Parish of Stanway: People and Places 1700-1840" I found mention of a **Peter Joscelyne** (or **Joslin**) another farmer, at Street Farm, Stanway (next to the Church), running a mixed farm with cows, sheep and pigs, when he quit as a tenant in 1836. He had also been a member of the Vestry since 1826. His farm is within walking distance.....

Melvyn (08)

Hope you are keeping well, Averil. I am now retired and enjoying life.

Rcd 11.3.08 etc.

From the Treasurer and Membership Secretary**NEW MEMBERS SINCE JOURNAL 39**

212 Tom Sparke Chilton Croft, Hinton Waldrist, Faringdon, Oxfordshire, SN7 8SE

Tel: 01865-820190 E-mail: tom@tmsparke.com

Tom is related to the Braintree Joscelynes, his great grandfather being Douglas Joscelyne and his grandmother Annie Sarah Joscelyne. His link with other Braintree Joscelyne members is through Benjamin Joscelyne, the founder of the Braintree business in the late 18th century.

213 and 214 Brothers Mike and Tom Joselyn respectively.

Mike lives at 7534 S. Maxwelton Road, Clinton, WA 98236, USA and Tom at 18532 Springdale Ct NW, Shoreline, WA 98177, USA. Tom's e-mail is tjoselyn@comcast.net Tom's uncle was Second Lieutenant Walter M Joselyn, US Army Air Force of the 410th Bomber Squadron, 94th Bomber Group Heavy, reported missing in action on 23 March 1944 and listed at the American Cemetery at Cambridge, England. He had been awarded the Air Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster.

215 Jean Enright and Philip Enright 254 Albert Drive, Sheerwater, Woking, Surrey, GU21 5TX. Tel: 01932-342163 and e-mail: john@johnenright.wanadoo.co.uk
Jean and her son Philip are researching their Joslin family history and are in touch with David Joslin.

216 Patricia Draper 1/18 Normanby St, Brighton, Victoria 3186, Australia. Tel: (0061) 9553-8228
E-mail: padrespor@bigpond.com

Patricia traces her family back to Agnes Josselin who married Sir John Wiseman in the early 1500's, their daughter marrying John Linsell (Pat's maiden name).

"THE JOCELINS OF HYDE HALL" and the BESEVILLE FAMILY

Richard Joscelyne has expanded Appendix B of his recently published paper (pages 20/21) about the connection between the Jocelins and the Beseville families of Essex and Northamptonshire into a 12 page detailed exposition entitled "The Beseville Inheritance".

Any member requiring a copy of this further research may obtain one free of charge from the Membership Secretary, Ben Joscelyne, 29 Thistley Green Road, Braintree, Essex, CM7 9SF or e-mail: benjos@btinternet.com

THE SPELLING OF SURNAMES**AN EXAMPLE OF DIFFERENT SPELLINGS IN THE SAME SOURCE**

From the minutes of the

CORPORATION FOR THE PROPOGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN NEW ENGLAND

REGARDING THE SALE OF LAND AT SUFFOLK PLACE BY SIR ROBERT J*****

3. JANUARY 1656 S' Robert JOYCELYN

14 February 1656/7 S' Rob' JOSSELIN

23 September 1657 S' Robert JOSSELYN

DEATH NOTICES (continued)

GOSTLING, BERYL DOROTHEA, née Kavanagh. Died peacefully at home in Cirencester on 19th January 2008, aged 94 years. Widow of John Gostling and Peter Bond. Mother of Sarah and the late Dermot Bond, mother-in-law to Stephen, Grans to Tristram and Natasha.... Formerly of Royston, Herts. Daily Telegraph 23.1.2008.