



Josselin Journal 49

September 2011



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Society website; www.josselin.org.uk

Peter Joslin website for Joslin Research; www.joslins.org.uk

email; peterjoslin@btinternet.co.uk

<p>The views expressed in the articles are those of individuals concerned and may in no way reflect those of the editorial policy of the Josselin Society in general.</p>

SOCIETY NOTICES

Welcome to Issue 49 of the Journal.

New members 242 to 244 and E-mail alterations from Ben Joscelyne (Sec.)

242 Harry E Larrabee, Jn 734 Bangor Road, Ellesworth, Maine 04605, USA Tel: 207-667-2479. No e-mail.

Harry is a professional chef and has achieved numerous honours.

His mother was born a Josselyn and can trace her descent from Thomas Josselyn (Joslin) the immigrant of 1635 through Thomas' son Abraham. Harry's great aunt wrote a book about the Josselyn family, a copy of which has been placed in the State of Maine Museum at Augusta, Maine. We have put Harry in touch with Carol Treadway who has extensively charted that line of the Thomas descent. (See Photo page 7)

Harry has provided information about the Joslyn Castle and also Art Museum in Omaha, Nebraska, and an article about them and George H Joslyn (1851-1940) will be published in a future Journal.

243 David and Maureen Hallum 112 Halstead Road, Stanway, Colchester, Essex, CO3 0JR.

Tel; 01206-542874 E-mail: damaha116@talk21.com

David is Chairman John Hallum's nephew and the Josselyn connection is through David's great grandmother Henrietta, daughter of Charles and Mary Josselyn of Braiswick, Colchester. David and Maureen have a son Jeremy living at Wivenhoe, Essex, and daughter Jocelyn living in Colchester.

244 David and Margaret Appleton 23A, Drury Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7UY. Tel: 01206-548718

E-mail: david.appleton1@btopenworld.com

David is also a nephew of John Hallum and the similar connection to the Josselyn line is through David's (late) mother Joan, nee Hallum. They have a married son Martin living overseas and an unmarried son Julian living at home. David is Treasurer of the Felixstowe History and Museum Society and he and Margaret are both active in the running of the museum in the Martello tower.

3/12 Former members **Derek and Diane Kirby**, whom we were pleased to see again at Ipswich, have a new E-mail address: kirby5nj@btinternet.com Their telephone (01206-231407) and address remain as before.

35 Andrew Joscelyne's E-mail address is now andrewjoscelyne@btinternet.com

42 Richard Baker's E-mail address is baker.rjb@btopenworld.com

169 Elizangela Joslin -Giffey's E-mail address is joslineliz@hotmail.com

197 Jennifer Kelly's E-mail address is angelinspirit16@o2.co.uk

207 Mary Sugden's E-mail address is brian.sugden116@btinternet.com

224 Gerald McGowan's E-mail address is gerald@gerald-mcgowan.myzen.co.uk

20th Anniversary Meeting, Ipswich. (Report by John Hallum 137)

The Twentieth Anniversary Weekend Meeting was held at Ipswich on 25th & 26th June 2011.

Programme for Saturday was visits to churches of Sproughton, Copdock and Belstead with which the Ipswich Josselyns were closely associated. We were fortunate to have the renowned local church historian Roy Tricker as our guide, accompanied by Doreen Bradbury, Recorder of the Sproughton Village History & Events, to add further local flavour.

The group assembled at Sproughton where we were welcomed by the church members with refreshments together with a display of newspaper extracts and pictures relating to the Josselyn family prepared by Doreen.

After a welcome to our members (including Wayne & Jeanne Joslin [28, Canada], plus Diane Stenhouse [232, Australia] & Gerald McGowan (224) making their first visits) and other guests, Roy gave us a run-down on the church architecture and the windows & memorials dedicated to the Josselyns. Under the guidance of our expert 'grave diggers' Diane Kirby & Peter Joslin, we then repaired to the churchyard to view the Josselyn graves.

An added bonus was the opportunity to then visit the old Josselyn home at Sproughton House (The Rookery), by kind permission of BMS IT Solutions Ltd, the current occupiers of the premises. There we were able to see the house as it originally was and the enlargement carried out by the Josselyn family. Our enthusiastic guide, Mrs Sandra McGrahey, was able to show us the many original features which had been retained and sympathetically incorporated in the update to modern office accommodation .

After a snack lunch provided at The Barn village community centre, our group made the short journey to Copdock Church where we were again cheerfully received by the church staff and had the opportunity to again see the Josselyn vaults & graves. Suitably refreshed, we then travelled to the adjoining parish of Belstead for the last of the visits with similar viewings.

In the evening, most of those present during the day (including our guides Roy & Doreen) assembled at the local Holiday Inn for our Anniversary Society Dinner. As Chairman, I had the pleasure of proposing a Toast to the Founders, Bill Joscelyne (2) (present at the meeting) and Peter Josling (1) and the Founding Members. Replying to a Toast by Ben Joscelyne to the Overseas Visitors, Wayne was in good form and said how pleased he was to be here again after a break of several years.

It then fell to Brenda Joscelyne to present Averil with a crystal rose-vase inscribed:

To Averil - In Appreciation - From The Josselin Society

to acknowledge her period of ten years as Journal Editor during which she produced 27 copies of the Journal plus two Reference Manuals. (See Photo page 7.)

Peter Joslin had copies of his family trees (including a new chart on Diane Kirby's Josselyn line) on display at the conclusion of the Dinner.

Sunday 26th June: In beautiful weather, the morning session started with a visit to Christchurch Mansion museum where we were given an introductory talk and a tour of the Wolsey Art Gallery. Members were then free to tour the museum as they wished.

Many of those present for the day then took advantage of a boat trip during the afternoon on the River Orwell from Ipswich to Felixstowe Docks & return, passing interesting scenery and seeing several of the tall sailing ships under sail and a close-up of the large container vessels in dock. The hazards of the sea were illustrated when we reached the mouth of the estuary and we briefly sailed into an area of dense sea mist.

My thanks go to those who attended all or part of the weekend event (some 45 in number) and to Ben Joscelyne & Peter Joslin for their time and effort in making preliminary visits to plan the event and then firming up the necessary arrangements. A photo montage is featured elsewhere in the Journal. (See pages 8-9 & 10)

John Hallum, Chairman.

The following items may be ordered on sending the slip at the foot to –
 Miss Marion Richardson
 Winster, 45 Clare Road, Braintree, Essex, CM7 2PB, England
 Telephone: 01376- 324966

together with the appropriate remittance which may be payable as -
 A cheque on a British Bank in £ sterling and drawn to "The Josselin Society"
 A Post Office Money Order payable in £ sterling and drawn to "Marion Richardson"
 Actual US Dollar BILLS or actual Euro NOTES

All items are priced the same (except as shown in respect of Item 2) and including postage are:
 Sent within the UK - £2.50, to Europe (EU) E5 in NOTES, to the US \$6.00 in US BILLS:
 Item 9 is issued free to Members

Item 1 **THE LINEAGE OF JOCELYN, EARL OF RODEN,
 AND JOSSELYN OF HORKESELEY**

A chart with maps on 4 sheets of A3 paper from Emperor Charlemagne to 1200 AD in Europe and 1100 to 1900 in England. Compiled by Bill Joscelyne (Member 02) and the late Arthur Joscelyne (15) and computer set by Wayne Joslin (28). As originally published in A4 format (less the maps) in Issue 10 of the Journal in 1996. The charts will be sent folded. NB The early entries are highly speculative.

Item 2 **THE JOSLINS OF ESSEX UNDER THE TUDORS AND STUARTS**

A very detailed study of 4 family groups in the Rayne, Felsted, Notley and Braintree areas of Essex in the 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries to 1750 by Richard Joscelyne (38). A4 format with 37 pages plus 4 lineage charts. This study also shows the probable link between the "Leigh-on-Sea" and the "Braintree" Joscelynes, also the American Joslins. Published in 2008 as a revised version of "The Joslins of Rayne" which it supercedes.

Price, incl. postage, UK £5.00, to Europe (EU) E5 in notes, US \$ 10 in bills

Item 3 **TEN GENERATIONS - ROBERT JOSTLIN TO RICHARD JOSCELYNE**

The Descent of our President Richard Joscelyne (38) in a 20 page booklet plus 3 pages of photographs traced from Richard Jostlin of Felsted baptised in Rayne in 1644/5. This shows the links from his "Leigh-on-Sea" branch of the Joscelynes to the "Braintree" branch and to the lines of members Donald Joscelyne (128), Nick and Brenda Joscelyne (95), Averil Snodgrass (103) and Clare Harvey (60), daughter of the late Arthur Joscelyne (15). Published by the Society in 2004.

Item 4 **THE DESCENT OF ELIZABETH CARR JOSSELYN**

Documenting the descent of member (144) Elizabeth Sullivan of North Carolina, USA, from Thomas and Rebecca Josselyn (who went from London to new England on the ship "The Increase" in 1635) through their son Abraham. The family were largely resident in Massachusetts and Elizabeth's father, General Gordon Sullivan, had a distinguished military career as Chief of Staff of the US Army. 12 pages plus two pages of illustrations, published by the Society in 2003.

Item 5 **THE DESCENDANTS OF HUGH JOSSELYN OF MOUNT BURES**

Documenting some members of the Josselyn family from Hugh Josselyn baptised 1691 at Little Horkesley, Essex, England, through 4 generations, including members of the Cornell, Pettit and Viall

Item 5 THE DESCENDANTS OF HUGH JOSSELYN OF MOUNT BURES

Documenting some members of the Josselyn family from Hugh Josselyn baptised 1691 at Little Horkesley, Essex, England, through 4 generations, including members of the Cornell, Pettit and Viall families and others. A paper running to 15 pages by Bea Byrne, Member number 101, published by the Society in 2005.

Item 6 "JOCELYNS" IN THE DOMESDAY BOOK & 11/12C DOCUMENTS

A 10 page booklet by Richard Joscelyne (Member 38) abstracting Jocelyns mentioned in the Domesday Book, also extracts from the writings of K S B Keats-Rohan and Charles Travis Clay about early Jocelyns. Published by the Society in 2005.

Item 7 VISITATIONS OF ESSEX 1552 to 1634

A 16 page A4 booklet of selected extracts published by Walter C Metcalfe in 1878 showing limited pedigrees of the principal families. Prepared by Averil Snodgrass (103)

Item 8 PARISH RECORDS FOR DEVON AND CORNWALL and CENSUS

RECORDS FOR CORNWALL (Joslin and variants)

Devon Baptisms 1813-1839, Devon Marriages 1754-1837, Plymouth Marriages 1837-1972, Devon Burials 1813 to 1837, Ford Park Cemetery, Plymouth, 1854-1870. Some Census information 1851-1901. Prepared by Averil Snodgrass (103)

Item 9 THE JOCELYNS OF HYDE HALL (Issued free to members)

A 28 page A4 booklet including coloured photographs, map and chart detailing in considerable depth the origins and ancestors of the principal Jocelin family from 1200 to the early 16th Century. By Richard Joscelyne (38) revised in 2010 from the 2007 original

Item 10 THE BESEVILLE INHERITANCE

A 12 page A4 booklet by Richard Joscelyne (38) in 2008 giving more detail relating to the link between the Beseville and Jocelin families as outlined in his "Jocelins of Hyde Hall".

Item 11 THE 1911 CENSUS - England, Wales and Ireland

A 20 page A4 booklet detailing 2550 Josselin names in the Census abstracted by Peter Joslin (29) in 2009. This Index is by first name and shows birth date and where the person was living. Also information about how to search the 1911 Census website.

 To: Miss Marion Richardson, Winster, 45 Clare Road, Braintree, Essex, CM7 2PB England

Name..... Membership No.

Address

..... Telephone:

Item Nos. and Quantity Required.....

.....Remittance enclosed:

[If you do not wish to cut your Journal, please copy or write details on paper]

JOSLYN THROUGH AND THROUGH by Ashley Dell (205)

I started research into my family tree after the death of my Father (Clive Dell) in 2001. It was something I had been meaning to do for some but never got round to it. It was whilst I was talking to an older cousin of mine, who had some amusing stories about my Father when he was younger. I thought I'd better record this, and investigate some of the other family she remembered who had died before I was born.

Initially I made good progress with my Father's family using the various census to get them back to 1825, and a marriage between George Dell and Maria Williams, who were married on 1825 in Hillingdon. Thereafter I got stuck for a little while.

Meantime I had a look into my Mother's (Norma Joslyn) family tree. I had managed to trace back to a marriage of John Joslin to Grace Norman in 1805 in Berrynarbor in Devon, and was keen to get back further. It was at this stage I discovered the Josselin Family History society.

I discovered, too, the Joslin's are essentially split into two geographic groups Essex and Devon. With the help of the Society and Devon Guru David Joslin, we've managed to get back to William Jose-lenge born in 1603 in Ashreigny Devon. So all my relatives are from the Devon Branch of the family, well that's what I thought until I started to expand my Father's (Clive Dell) pedigree.

Here to my amazement I found some Joslin connections? Back in 1749 John Samuel Clarke married Sarah Josling in Great Waltham Essex. I was soon able to link this to the major research carried out previously by Richard Joscelyne into the Essex Joslins and take us back to Ralph Jocelin born about 1168.

So my Mum and Dad have managed to bring the two sides of the family together in myself and my brother. Are we Devon or Essex? No, we're Joslyn through and through.

ALDERFORD WATERMILL REVISITED, by Brenda & Nick Joscelyne. (95)

During the visit to Alderford Watermill last September by the Josselin Society, Nick observed that the teeth on the great spur wheel were made of apple wood and the Preservation Society of the mill were looking for apple wood to replace a number of these teeth. Unfortunately many apple trees these days are the dwarf variety, therefore the trunks are not large enough to make the size of teeth required for the wheel. Therefore, when Nick was asked to help cut down an old apple tree on the allotments, he asked if he could have the logs, as he knew someone who could made good use of them.

Consequently on Sunday 12th June we went to the mill with the logs and Brian Mills was delighted to accept them to add to the small collection of apple wood they already have. A template has been made for the teeth so work will begin shortly to replace as many teeth as possible enabling the wheel to engage on the mechanism for producing flour. This will be another step towards achieving a working mill.

Apparently, the waterwheel is fitted with elm sole boards, radial starts and floats. No, Nick is not looking for Elm trees to be felled!!! (See Photos Page 7)

PHOTOGRAPHS

The Photographs on the centre pages, 8 & 9 (Spoughton, Copdock & Belstead) & on page 10 (The Rookery) have been provided & arranged by Peter Joslin (29).

[The centre-page spread is split into two sections for the email version of the Journal.]

Peter will provide further photos covering the visit to the Christchurch Mansion Museum and the afternoon Orwell River trip in the next issue of the Journal.

THANK YOU AVERIL

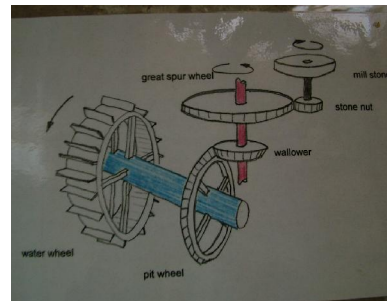


Our new member, Harry E Larrabee, Jn of Maine, USA. (242)

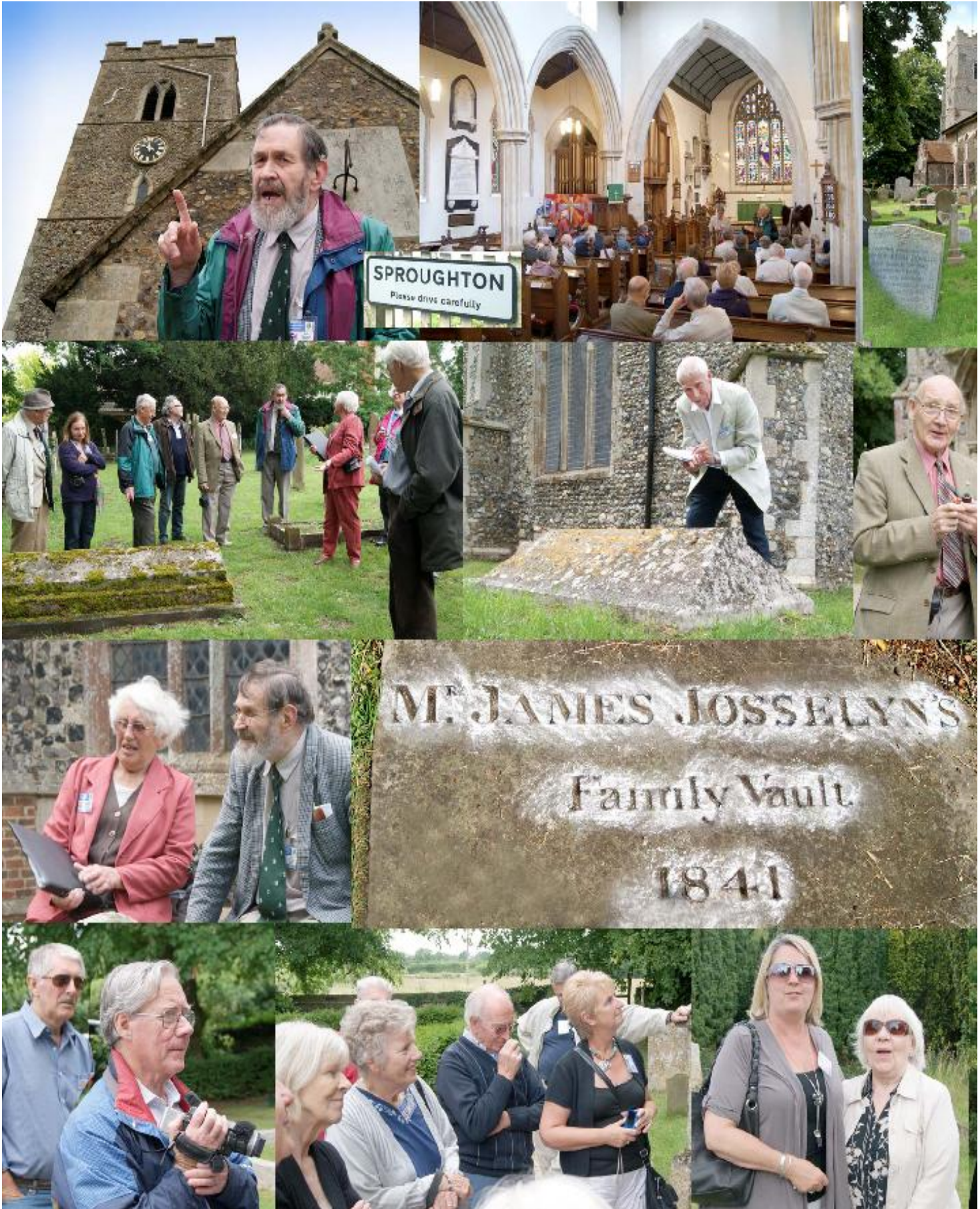


KINGS LANDING,
NEW BRUNSWICK.
The Joslin Farmhouse

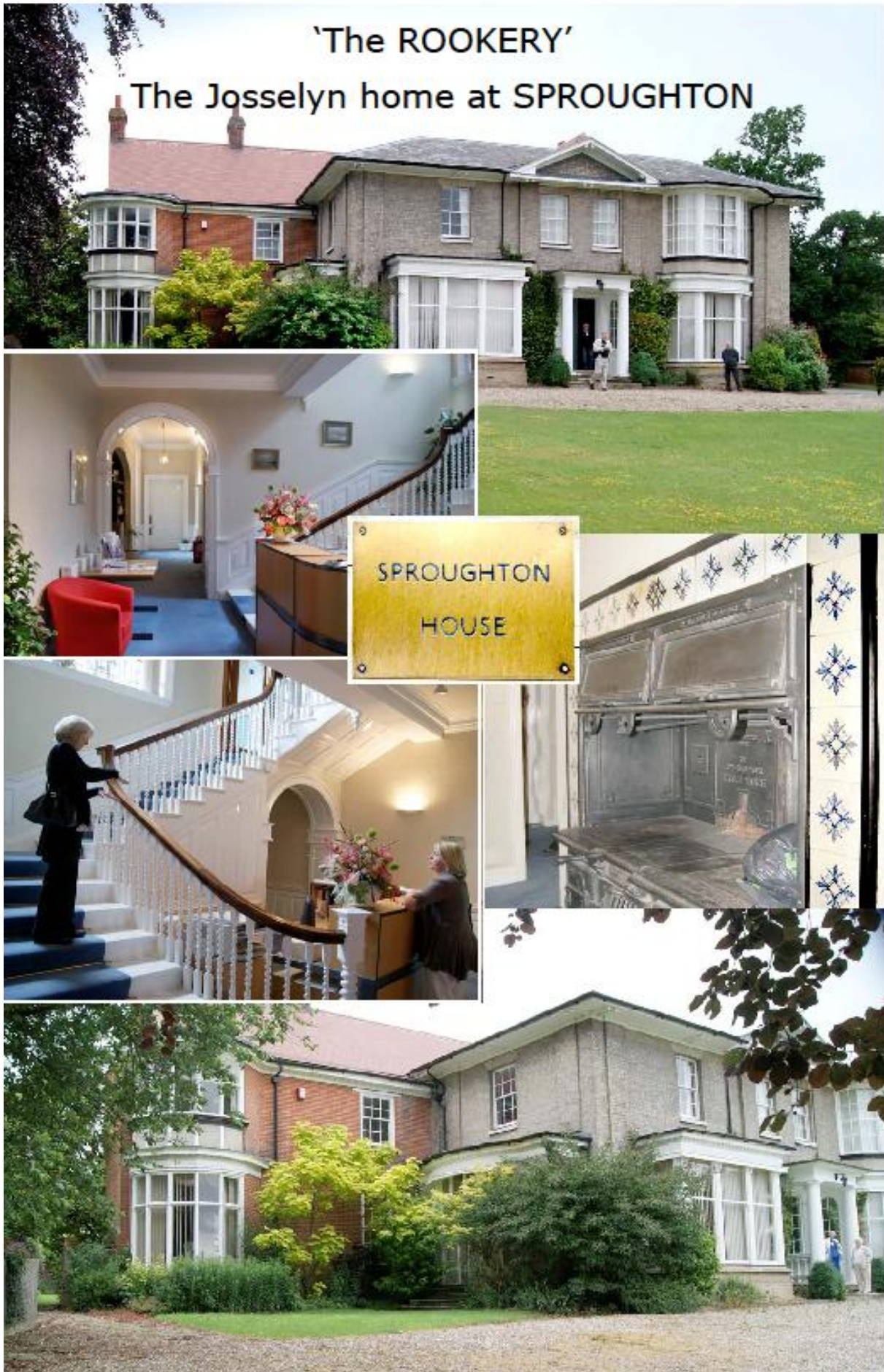
The photographs and information used in the Kings Landing article are mainly extracted from the 2004 brochure written by Darrell Butler, Chief Curator of the Heritage project, and used with his permission.



ALDERFORD WATER MILL; Nick Joscelyne presenting the apple log to Brian Mills, with pictures of the cog wheel where the wooden teeth are located.







KINGS LANDING; THE JOSLIN FAMILY AT NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.**The Joslin family**

By the time the American Revolution broke out in Colonial America, there had been six generations of Joslins in America. Thomas Joslin had emigrated from Suffolk, England, with his wife, a maid and five of his seven children in 1635. They landed at Boston and established a farm near Sudbury on the Musketsquid River. Thomas's grandson, a blacksmith also named Thomas, took his family to Rhode Island where he established a farm.

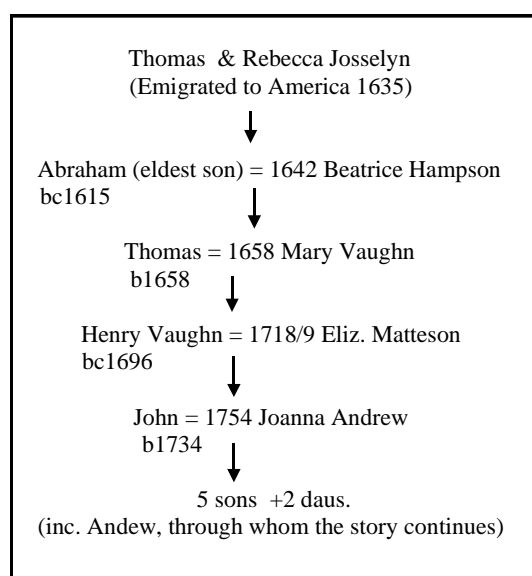
This latter Thomas's grandson John, born in 1734 in West Greenwich, Rhode Island, married Joanna Andrews and took his family to Exeter, Rhode Island.

John and Joanna had a family of five boys and two girls. Their second son was Andrew Joslin who was born in Exeter on April 16, 1756.

As the American Revolution began, John and sons Andrew & Rufus, were conscripted into the patriot forces. They refused to serve, were arrested and their property was confiscated.

Andrew escaped and fled to Newport, which the British forces still controlled. Andrew Joslin enlisted in the Loyalist regiment The Loyal New Englanders and served as a sergeant where he "embraced every opportunity to attack and annoy the enemy during the war".

Between April 11 and April 16, 1783, Andrew boarded the ship Union moored in Huntington Bay, to be transported to the St. John River Valley in New Brunswick, Canada. On board the Union with Andrew was a colleague from Rhode Island and the Loyal New England regiment, Ebenezer Slocum. Ebenezer's uncle Eleazer and his wife Thankful and daughter were also aboard the Union and befriended Andrew.



On their arrival in Saint John, Andrew Joslin drew a lot at Parrrtown and received 15 acres on Musquash Island and 178 acres in Waterborough, near Grand Lake. On March 7, 1787, he purchased lot number 36, 550 acres in Kingsclear for 125 pounds. A year later, in June 1788, Andrew had to petition the government for the return of lot 36. It had been escheated, or taken back from him, because he had been unable to develop it. He explained in his petition that "he was prevented by sickness from settling with his family on the Lot" and that "his family would be reduced to extreme distress if he losses that Lot". On October 11, 1792, Andrew petitioned for Lot 35 in Kingsclear and was granted that lot.

His friend Ebenezer Slocum settled with his family nearby. Eleazer received land in Sheffield, but, by 1787, he lived in Kingsclear.

By this time Andrew was married. His wife's first name was Priscilla; probably Eleazer Slocum's daughter as deduced from his long relationship between Eleazer and Andrew, and the names of his children. Andrew's family by 1788 included Priscilla his wife, Bathsheba Slocum Joslin, born about 1785, possibly Samuel Joslin born 1786, and Joanna Andrew Joslin born in January 1788. Bathsheba was the name of Eleazer Slocum's mother. In 1794 his second son William Cook Joslin was born in Kingsclear.

Another family in Kingsclear that was close to the Joslins and the Slocums was the Hammond family. Archelaus Hammond, senior and junior, moved into the parish in the 1790s. On March 7, 1794, Andrew Joslin, Eleazer Slocum, Archelaus Hammond, senior, Lothrop Hammond, and Archelaus Hammond, junior, petitioned the government to allow them to build a sawmill on a stream at the back of lot 36. Their petition was denied. By the time that Archelaus Hammond, senior, died, however, there was a sawmill on his property.

In October 1795, Andrew Joslin and Eleazer Slocum purchased several lots of property in Prince William parish; both families moved to the Prince William parish. They established a sawmill on their property and cut lumber for local use. In June, 1807, Andrew Joslin purchased all of Eleazer Slocum's property for 400 pounds and owned nearly 1500 acres in the parish.

Andrew did not forget his relations back in Rhode Island; in 1797 he wrote to his younger brother Sylvester enquiring after his well being and encouraging him to visit.

The Hammond family became more connected to the Joslin family in the early 1800s. In 1803 Andrew's daughters Bathsheba and Joanna married Archelaus Hammond's sons Lathrop and Simon. Archelaus and his family had played a role in the development of the Baptist Church in New Brunswick. In 1800 a Baptist congregation developed in Prince William. Simon Hammond joined them and Andrew Joslin, became a leading member of this congregation, serving as treasurer from 1811 until 1828, clerk from 1822 until 1827, and was recognized as a 'Messenger' to other congregations in 1836.

Andrew Joslin was active in the community of Prince William in other ways as well. He served as one of three or four Highway Commissioners from at least 1799 until at least 1808. The Commissioners would be responsible to "lay out and regulate Highways, Roads and Streets in the Town or Parish for which they shall be so appointed" and that would also "by the first day of May in each and every year, make out a list of the inhabitants in such Town or Parish, with the number of days work to be performed by each,direct the said Surveyors at what places the work shall be done; which work shall be done by such inhabitants under the direction of such Surveyors." He coordinated the building of a stone bridge over Kelly Creek and a road from Kelly's farm to Jacob Ellegood's farm in Prince William.

Writing in 1825, a Peter Fisher, provides some perspectives on Prince William parish:

"The upper part of this Parish is but little improved. The soil, likewise, is inferior to the land above. The lower part of the Parish is, however highly improved, some parts being interval land of the first quality. There are several fine lakes back of this parish, one of which named Lake George, has a fine settlement on its banks. This lake discharges its waters into the St. John, by a stream called the Poquihouk [Pokiok] which is an Indian name, signifying a dreadful place, and a dreadful place it certainly is. The water just before its exit into the St. John, appears to have been originally pent up by the high bank of the river. Through this it has forced a passage and tumbles down the rocks and precipices with dreadful impetuosity. The passage through which it passes is very narrow and nearly seventy feet perpendicular, composed of large stones, which appear as if they had been laid by Masons; the whole forming a sublime and terrific appearance."

Fisher also described the St. John river and its traffic in the area:

"At the Maductic Falls its channel is again nearly choked up with rocks; the navigation is very difficult at the dry time of the year. The current is likewise swift in many places, and rapids are frequent, till within six miles of Fredericton, where they end."



By the 1830s Andrew Joslin would have been in his seventies and would have left much of the running of his farm and sawmill to his son William Cook Joslin. Both would have been prosperous. Prince William parish was growing in population and lumber would have been needed for building. Local lumbering operations would have added to their business. Both Andrew and William would have added more land under cultivation and their herds would have been well developed.

The family's condition and Andrew's firm religious beliefs, are clearly seen in his will which was written on December 26, 1836 and probated after his death on December 6, 1837:

I, Andrew Joslin of the parish of Prince William, in the County of York and the province of New Brunswick, farmer, being weak of body, to be buried in decent Christian burial at the discretion of my executors, nothing doubting but at the general resurrection, I shall receive the same again by the Almighty power of God. etc. He then disposed of his estate as follows:

To Priscilla, my dearly beloved wife, one horse, saddle and bridle, one cow and six sheep and all my household and kitchen furniture, , during her life, the whole annual income of my estate both real and personal,

To his son William Cook Joslin the following pieces of land viz. Lots 79 - 85, together with all the buildings, stock, farming utensils and tools of every description by him freely to be possessed and enjoyed;

to his daughters Bathsheba Slocum Hammond lots number 73 & 74; and Mary Bradbury lots number 77,78 & 90;

to his grandchildren Judah H. Hammond, Andrew B. Hammond, Simon Hammond and Priscilla Hammond, lot number 86;

to his grandsons William Cook Hammond lot 85; George William Bradbury, lot number 70; David Joslin Bradbury lot number 72.

At a time when land was an indication of prosperity his holdings were impressive. He arrived in New Brunswick with very little and through his own efforts and with the help of Eleazer Slocum had built a large farm and sawmill operation.

There is no reference to Andrew's oldest son Samuel and his family. It is thought that Samuel moved to Upper Canada (or Ontario as it became) in 1829, after a painful lawsuit was brought against him in New Brunswick. Priscilla outlived her husband by nearly nine years, dying on June 22, 1845. The rest of the family stayed in the Prince William area.

William Cook Joslin took over his father's operations officially at the death of his mother but he would have been working and running them for years. He had married Hannah Courser on October 7, 1818. They had issue 1819 John Andrew; 1821 Thankful Slocum; 1825 Olive Ann; 1828 Daniel Cook; 1832 Simon Hammond; 1839 Priscilla. He was a well-respected member of the community. On June 25, 1821, he was appointed a Lieutenant in the York County militia and continued to serve for the next thirty-six years, reaching the rank of Captain. He was often referred to as Captain Joslin.

Sometime in the late 1840s or early 1850s William Cook Joslin had his farm house renovated and added a wing and a carriage shed onto it. The farm was very productive by the early 1860s. It consisted of 80 acres of improved or cultivated land, which produced 60 tons of hay, 400 bushels of oats, 58 bushels of buckwheat, 30 bushels of corn, 5 bushels of beans, 2 bushels of peas, 2 pounds of turnip seed, 300 bushels of turnips, 200 bushels of potatoes and 400 bushels of carrots. They raised 8 milk cows, 6 meat cows, 27 sheep and 2 pigs as well as 900 pounds of pork.. They also produced 75 pounds of wool and \$152.00 of cloth, 600 pounds of butter, and 200 pounds of cheese. They also owned 400 acres of unimproved land. A team of oxen would have accomplished most of the work. The value of the farm was \$6,000 and the value of the implements they owned was \$500.00.

By 1860, William Cook Joslin would have been 66 years old. John Andrew Joslin would have started his own farm near his father's farm. Thankful and Olive married in 1856. This would leave Hannah, Daniel Cook, Simon, and Priscilla living in the farm house. Hannah fell into ill health and died on December 8, 1860. During the next decade, Priscilla would marry Thomas Saunders and have a daughter Bertha and a son, Frank. When Frank was two years old, Thomas Saunders abandoned the family and left the area. Priscilla moved back to her father's home for a few years and then moved back to her former home.

Daniel Cook Joslin followed his father in the militia. On October 3, 1865 he was appointed a Lieutenant in the Second Battalion York County militia and on August 29, 1866 he was appointed a Captain in his father's place.

During the same time, Daniel Cook Joslin took over running the farm, and with Simon's help, the sawmill. Simon upgraded the sawmill to a circular saw and made many improvements to the farm. He and his brother were very interested in horses. They did away with the oxen and used horses. He doubled the amount of improved acres from 80 to over 150. He owned two carriages and sleighs and six wagons and sleds, four ploughs and cultivators, 1 mower and reaper, and one fanning mill by the 1871 census. The family still produced butter, cheese and cloth, despite having no women living in the farmhouse.

William Cook Joslin would have helped his sons as he was able but he was equally busy. On March 15, 1871

he was appointed a justice of the peace.

E.R. Ingraham would write in his reminisces, A History of Prince William, :

“The first thing I remember of the Joslin place, Capt. Joslin lived there with his two sons, Cook and Simon. Beside the large farm the Joslins were extensively engaged in lumbering. Had a saw mill near the house and besides sawing their own cut; did a lot of sawing for the farmers in the neighbourhood.” “The work was principally carried on by Mr. Cook. . Mr. Simon, the youngest of the sons, was in delicate health as I remember him. He took a great interest in horses. The Joslins always had good ones. Mr. Simon had a gray stallion named ‘Black Hank’ that he used to train for racing. . Mr. Simon died in the late 70’s. He never married, nor did his brother Cook up to the time that I left home.”

A note dated May 9, 1865 documented the wood that Daniel Cook sold to John Edgecomb, a carriage maker in Fredericton, and shows the value of the mill operation at this time:

12,000 ft.	\$36.00	5,000 ft. Hemlock Boards	\$30.00
2,000 ft. pine Boards plank	\$20.00	500 ft 11/2 500 ft 11/8 pine	\$10.00
500 ft. Spruce	\$ 6.00	2,000 ft. Spruce Boards	\$10.00
922 Ash Birch planks	\$10.00	1000 ft Basswood	\$10.00

This one transaction netted them \$132.00 at a time when a day’s work was worth approximately \$1.00.

Daniel Cook continued to run the farm operation. His brother Simon, always in delicate health died in 1878.

Simon’s will illustrates the strong relationship with his brother and family members:

First, I give and bequeath to my brother Daniel C Joslin all my real estate situate in the Parish of Prince William aforesaid, .. together with all household furniture and every description of personal property that I am possessed of ...to my brother John A. Joslin the sum of forty dollars currency; to my nephew Cook B. Wheeler and Georgina Wheeler and Thankful Wheeler my nieces, children of my late sister Thankful Wheeler the sum of forty dollars to be equally divided among them; to my sister Olive A. Watson the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars; to my sister Priscilla Saunders the sum of six hundred dollars.

William Cook Joslin died in 1880.



Daniel Cook Joslin eventually married.

At the age of 61 years, on January 8, 1889 he married Amanda Fraser, daughter of George Fraser of Prince William, and his wife who was a Toppin from the Miramichi. They would have two children, George Cook born 1890 and Frank Fraser born 1896.

Photos; Daniel & Amanda at the time of their marriage.

In 1902 the sawmill was torn down on the millstream. Daniel Cook died on June 11, 1906.

George married Alice Gertrude Earle in, 1916 and Frank married Blanche Hood in, 1919.

The farm passed through the family to being obtained from Frank Joslin in 1966 by Kings Landing. When Kings Landing received the Joslin House it had been changed over the 171 years that the Joslin Family owned it.

Kings Landing

Kings Landing grew out of the massive Mactaquac Dam Project which began in the 1960’s The New Brunswick government, in an attempt to meet rising demands for electric energy, decided to build a dam across the St. John River at Mactaquac and create a headpond that would extend 100 kilometres up river to Woodstock. It was obvious that the flooding of the Valley would disrupt long established communities and farms on the banks of the St. John River. The first settlers used the river as a highway and therefore built their homes along its banks. Any trace of these original settlements would be wiped out by the ensuing flood. So a new ‘settlement’ was created by moving historically and architecturally significant buildings out of the flood plain to what is now Kings Landing. Over the course of a number of years, they were restored to their original time periods and appropriately furnished.

The Joslin Farm House This is a building that evolved over two generations by 1860.

The house was built in 1795 for Andrew Joslin; in the 1850s, William Cook Joslin made several changes to the house. As more and more people visited by carriage from the road, he shifted the front door from the river side to face the lane descending from the road to his farm. At the same time he made further additions. (See Photo page 7).

**THE CONUNDRUM SURROUNDING THE DEATH OF SARAH (JOSSELYN),
3xGT.GRANDDAUGHTER OF THOMAS & REBECCA JOSSELYN, THE 1635 SETTLERS
IN MASSACHUSETTS.**

This article is a précis by the Editor of the recent article:

Sarah (Josselyn) Rickard of Hanover, Pembroke, and Middleborough, Massachusetts, was not an Indian” -

By Roger D. Joslyn (184), CG, FASG in *The American Genealogist*.

The vital records of Scituate, Massachusetts, show that Jabez Josselyn (descended from Thomas & Rebecca thro' Abraham and Henry), born in 1690/1, married Sarah Turner in 1722.

They had four children recorded in Hanover (created from Scituate in 1730): Jabez, 1723; Eliab, 1724, died infant; Sarah, 1725; and Rebecca, 1728/9, died infant.

It has previously been assumed that Sarah also died young, as in his History of Hanover, John S. Barry, providing basic information for this family, added that daughter Sarah died on 30 October 1739.

Something was not right. On 7 November 1743, nearly a decade after their father's death in 1734 but while their mother was still living, the children Jabez and Sarah became wards of their uncle Joseph Josselyn of Hanover, with their uncle Thomas Josselyn as surety to the guardianship bond. And on 4 February 1752, this son Jabez Josselyn of Hanover, bloomer, gave power of attorney to his uncle Joseph Josselyn of Hanover, gentleman, to sell land in Nottingham, New Hampshire, that his father, Jabez, had purchased there, "to settle the Estate of my Honour'd Father Jabez Josselyn late of s[ai]d Hanover deceas'd (which s[ai]d Estate Vitz. all the Real Estate I do hereby desire may be settled on me my s[ai]d Attorney paying to the Heirs of my *sister Sarah Rickard deceas[e]d* the full Part being one Third Part of the afores[ai]d Estate). ..."

Sarah, "widow, wife of Jabez Josselyn," died there in 1756.

Obviously, Sarah, daughter of Jabez and Sarah (Turner) Josselyn, was living in 1743, still under age, and had married and died sometime before 1752. So, how could John Barry be so wrong in claiming she had died in 1739?

Roger Joslyn's research in the Hanover church records show the death on 30 October 1739 of "Sarah, an *Indian woman*". There is no death record of any other Sarah in the Hanover church or vital records on this date. How the author of the town's history mistook the Indian Sarah for the Josselyn's daughter is a mystery.

The "*Sister Sarah Rickard*" mentioned above in connection with the Estate of Jabez was almost certainly the Sarah "Joslin" who married in Middleborough, Massachusetts, on 30 March 174[5/6], "Samll" Rickard, "both of Pembroke." Samuel Rickard was evidently the one of that name born in Plympton, Massachusetts on 26 September 1724, son of Henry Rickard and Elce [Alice] (Oldham).

Samuel Rickard & his wife Sarah had a daughter Sarah born , b. 29 March 1747, . 2[7] (sic) June 1773, Jacob Green Jr. and (probably) died before 6 Feb. 1784, as she was not named in her father's will. Sarah died 11 April, some two weeks after the birth of her daughter.

Samuel then married secondly in Middleborough on 18 November 1749, Zerviah Bumpas of Bridgewater. By this marriage, Samuel went on to have a further eleven children.

[Full References to the research documents are given in the original Article.

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SARAH (JOSSELYN) RICKARD OF HANOVER, PEMBROKE, AND MIDDLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS, WAS NOT AN INDIAN by Roger D. Joslyn, with thanks to David C. Dearborn, FASG, of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, for research assistance.

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WHO WAS JANE? By Brenda Joscelyne (95)

Jane was born about 1778 in the Braintree area, the daughter of John Harvey. She became the wife of **Benjamin Joslin**, 4 August 1797 by licence. At the time of this marriage, Jane was only 19 years old and he was 79. Why did this marriage take place?

Benjamin had married Naomi Crump on 11 November 1752 but, according to Benjamin's Will, this union had only produced daughters.

No doubt with hopes of begetting a son, when Naomi died Benjamin married Jane who duly gave him a son and heir, **Benjamin Joslin** born 16 June 1799.

Benjamin Joslin's Will dated 2 December 1805 PROB11/ 1435 lists the following:

Jane Joslin, my wife, Naomi Coney widow of Ric Coney, Mary Joslin, Catherine Livermore widow of William Livermore and Jane Summers wife of William Summers, daughters.
Son **Benjamin Joslin** who was under 21.

After Benjamin died in 1805, his widow Jane married Thomas Prance on 21 May 1807 St Mary's Bocking, with issue George, Joseph, Dudley (dau.), Jane and Charles Prance.

When Thomas died she married William Cartwright on 21 October 1825.

She was the grandmother to the seven children of her daughter Dudley and William Stonard.

1841 census Rayne Road, Bocking:

William Cartwright aged 70 living on Independent means

Jane Cartwright aged 60

Dudley Stonard aged 4 (Jane's granddaughter)

1841 King Street, Chelmsford

Benjamin Joslin [son of Benjamin & Jane Joslin] aged 40 stonemason.

Mary Joslin aged 40, (nee Fletcher)

Benjamin aged 17; he married Charlotte Selby and was a Stonemason in Maldon and Finchley. Their son James was a Stonemason in Finchley, trading as "Joslin Memorials". ["Josselin Memorials" has since been sold and renamed]

Thomas aged 15; he married Catherine Wood and went to Kimberley, South Africa and had a Stonemasons business out there.

Mary aged 14.

Martha aged 13; she married George Prance who was a Turner.

George aged 12; he married Olive Brooks and Mary Jane Johns. He was a Stonemason in Camberwell.

William aged 10; he married Agnes Newman and he was a Baker.

David aged 7; he married Helen Lucy Smalley and he was a Stonemason for Nunhead Cemetery in Camberwell

Joseph aged 5.

Jane died 12 April 1853 and was buried 15 April 1853 St Michael the Archangel, Braintree.

Please continue to keep the material flowing in, and credit the Journal and Author if you use any of the information in your own work.

John Hallum, Editor. 10 Delapre Place, CORBY, NN18 9AG.

We hope to see as many as possible at the AGM, Saturday 17th September.