



Josselin Journal 50

January 2012



E-mail Edition

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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

Journal Editor: John Hallum

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.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

Welcome to the 50th issue of the Journal.

We are intending to produce this issue in specific versions for hard copy and e-mail editions. The content will be similar but presentation of the photos differs where the colour aspect is of significant interest.

In the e-mail edition, colour photos will be embedded in their appropriate positions whereas in the hard copy version the embedded pictures will be grayscale thumbnail prints with the full colour versions repeated on the centre-fold colour pages.

AUTUMN MEETING INCORPORATING THE AGM

The meeting convened at Coggeshall where the members present first visited the Grange Barn and were given a conducted tour of the site and an explanation of the significance of the site.

Time allocation meant that the second part of the visit to Paycockes, the 16th Century merchant's house, was somewhat more hasty than had been planned.

Members then proceeded to the Bocking Village Club where a buffet lunch was provided prior to the AGM.

AGM Summary.

Chairman opened the Meeting and the Secretary (Ben Joscelyne) reported on apologies received, together with two email letters received from Dr Jim O'Dea (106), Washington. [These letters are included as a separate item later in the Journal]

Minutes of the previous AGM were approved.

Chairman's Report, September 2011.

We held one Committee Meeting during the year, again kindly hosted by our Secretary Ben, focusing mainly on progressing matters arising from last year's AGM .

The Summer meeting was held at Ipswich; my thanks to Peter Joslin and Secretary Ben for the organisation.. (Details were included in the previous Journal).

During the year Averil relinquished the post of Journal Editor after some 10 years in the post during which she produced 27 issues of the Journal. Averil had been presented with an inscribed Rose Bowl in appreciation of her services at the Ipswich meeting. I took over the position of Editor; thanks to all those who have helped me on the road by submitting articles for publication. Also to Simon Gladas and Ben for their part in the printing and distribution.

My thanks to Marion Richardson for taking over responsibility for our Publications following the untimely passing of Brenda Humphries, whom we so dearly miss.

My thanks also to Timothy Joscelyne for his continuing work on the Society web-site, despite his full time work load, and for his help with the photography, and to Peter Joslin for his valuable support.

Also thanks to Melvyn Joscelyne for his help as auditor and to Ben for his sterling work as Treasurer as well as Secretary.

Finally, my thanks to all the Committee members who have supported me during the year; also to the many members who have attended our meetings and not forgetting the many distant members who support us with their continuing membership.

At a time when many societies and organisations are struggling to survive, we are fortunate to be in such a healthy position.

Secretary/Treasurer's report

During the year we had 8 new and 3 rejoined members but 7 did not rejoin, this resulting in 95 members at the year end. The bank balance was £673.29 but after invoices yet to be received, the amount in hand was likely to be about £540. It was agreed to keep the annual subscription at £10. Members receiving the Journal by e-mail was reducing printing and postage costs considerably.

Election of Officers and Committee

All were re-elected and Melvyn Joscelyne consented to fill the vacancy of Vice Chairman.

Future Meetings.

It was agreed to progress a summer weekend meeting based on Leigh-on-Sea, Southend, Essex, hopefully to include visits to the Heritage Centre in Leigh with a talk and meal locally; also to the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens at Hyde Hall near South Woodham Ferrers. (Not Hyde Hall, Sawbridgeworth).

Then a full days workshop including the AGM in Bocking, Braintree, in the Autumn.

Family History Workshop.

The meeting concluded with a short workshop which included;

- i. A presentation by our President, Richard Joscelyne, about the techniques and difficulties in researching our ancestry back to the Battle of Hastings.
 - ii. A selection from the oral history audio tapes recorded by the Colchester History Society and available from the Essex Record Office.
 - iii. Edited highlights from Brian Joscelyne's video of the Roy Tricker day at Ipswich.
- Our thanks to all those who attended and contributed to the Meeting.

News of Members from Ben Joscelyne

122 Jean Joscelyne We are sorry to record the passing of Jean, nee Symons, peacefully at home in Devon aged 95. Our sympathies go to her son Andrew Joscelyne (35) and all her family, also near relative Richard Joscelyne (38) our President. Jean kept in touch and Ben and Mary Joscelyne visited her on several occasions when she lived in Winsford, Somerset. We hope to publish an Appreciation of her life in a future issue.

Our sympathies also go to **Philippa Riley (160)** who has recently tragically lost her sister Virginia Priestnall, nee Joscelyne of the Bishops Stortford branch, aged 61.

CONTINUED

245 Jeanette Ruby Joslyn Pierce has joined from the USA. Her address is 4800 S Federal Highway, Lot 23. Stuart, Florida, 34997, USA, telephone: 772-283-0303 and e-mail: jpierce005@yahoo.com Introduced by member Don Joscelyne (128), Jeanette is a descendant of the emigrant Thomas Josselyn and his son Abraham (born 1615/16) and wife Beatrice Hampson.

246 Larry Raymond Joslin, 70 Birchlawn Court, Stoney Creek, Ontario, Canada, L8G 4B3. E-mail: joslinl@sympatico.ca Larry has written an article appearing in this Journal setting out his ancestry and events in New Brunswick, Canada and which links with Wayne Joslin's article in the last Journal. Larry was referred to us by Carol Treadway.

247 Grace Marshall, 3445 Elizabeth Street, Columbus, IN 47203, USA. E-mail: grace_marshall111@att.net Grace had left her extensive Pedigree with Sawbridge-worth Church who passed it to the Society. Grace's late husband, Jesse Larry Marshall is another descendant of Thomas and Abraham Josselyn. Grace is a retired business education teacher and authored the first textbook for word processing - "Micro Mastery" published initially by Southwestern Publishing Company then revised by Glencoe-McGraw Hill.

248 Howard Josselyn DeVoe, 2442 Five Shillings Road, Frederick, MD 21701-9326, USA. E-mail: hdevoe@umd.edu Howard's mother's maiden name was Martha Josselyn also descended from the emigrant Thomas Josselyn and his son Abraham. (See photo; Martha & husband Ken).

Howard, who is retired from his position as Associate Professor of Chemistry at the University of Maryland, has created an **extensive pedigree on his website: www.terpconnect.umd.edu/~hdevoe which is well worth looking at.** He is revising some of the older connections in the light of Richard Joscelyne's publications and was another who was recommended to us by Carol Treadway..



82 Mike and Joy Brill are now on e-mail at mikeandjoywell@btinternet.com

221 Stuart Joscelyne has changed his e-mail to: stuartj_25@yahoo.com

DEVONSHIRE JOCELYNS/JOSLYNS

In the Essex Record Office is a chart (T/G 159/7) prepared from information supplied by Mrs Ann Jocelyn Tubb whose address in 1979 was 58 Green Park Road, Northfield, Birmingham, B31 5BD.

This traces a line of descent from William Joselin (baptised 1593) and Agnes Galsworthy who married in Ashreigney, Devon, on 20 January 1625 through their son Thomas, then William, Israel, John, John, James and John Draper Joslyn born 1844. The 12 children of the latter with Mary Ann Jones of Swansea are then detailed together with their children. There are nearly 100 names including some information of a Draper family.

Ben Joscelyne (09) has transcribed these and a copy of that may be obtained from him free of charge by telephoning 01376-325336 or by e-mail at benjos@btinternet.com January 2012

A TALE OF TWO MURIEL JOSCELYNES

By Ben Joscelyne (09) and Brian Copp

On 17 November 1910, Muriel Joscelyne aged 9 wrote a delightful letter from Handsworth, Birmingham, to her namesake Muriel Joscelyne, then at Guildford, Surrey, congratulating her on winning a £500 prize in a "Drapers Times" essay competition open to entry from drapery assistants. She would have seen a report in a national newspaper. The task was to detail how to research and set up a drapery business on a capital of £500 - a very substantial sum 100 years ago. There were around 400 entrants nationwide and the nine judges included Directors and Managers of Selfridges, Whiteleys and Swan and Edgar.

The essayist came from the "Braintree" Joscelyne family and was the sister of Lewis Henry Joscelyne, Grandfather of members Ben, Brian (06) and Melvyn (08) Joscelyne and Ann Hayward (203) while the letter writer became the mother of Brian Copp and was the Aunt of member Don Joscelyne (128) of the "Stourbridge" line. The common link is Ralph Joscelyne (1617-1668/9), 350 years or so ago! (See the Lineage Charts on the www.josselin.org.uk website, also in Journal 48)

Amazed at seeing a copy of his mother's letter when she was 9 years old, Brian said "I immediately recognised the handwriting as soon as I saw it and the style and clarity remained the same well into her late 70's". She was born in Handsworth Wood, Birmingham, in 1901 and left school at 15 to work as a bookkeeper in the Birmingham jewellery quarter after which she joined Joseph Lucas Ltd., working in the Cost Office, and where she met her husband Wallis Boyns Copp and married in 1933. Wallis was born near Cardiff, educated at Taunton and before joining Lucas as a draughtsman was employed as an apprentice by an engineering company called Tangys.



Muriel with brother Hubert & sister Enid



Muriel's elder bros., Eric & Leslie

Muriel, whose first name was Clara, had 3 brothers and a sister - Walter Eric, Edward Leslie (Father of Don), Frederick Herbert (known as Hubert) and Blanche Edith (known as Enid). Their parents were Walter Linnell Joscelyne and Clara Louisa Price.

Muriel Grace Joscelyne was born in Braintree in 1882 and was thus 28 years old when she wrote her essay. She had a twin, who unfortunately died when only a year old, and was one of the 13 children of Henry and Louisa Joscelyne of the Braintree Furnishing Business family. She had a number of employments - at Reading, Worthing, Tunbridge Wells & Guildford - and after winning the competition went on to establish her own business at Reigate. Later she assisted her brother Cecil in his Grocery and Confectioners business in Tunbridge Wells. She died unmarried in 1953.



Muriel Grace

A copy of the Drapers Times article and Competition Report is available from Ben.

CHELMSFORD WAR MEMORIAL: WORLD WAR 2 by Marion Richardson (123)

The following article submitted by Marion Richardson features three excerpts recording the details of **Christopher Joseph JOSLIN**, **Victor Arthur JOSLIN** and **Ellen Charlotte Mary Barritt (nee JOSLING)**.

Marion writes: -

Ellen (Barritt) and her five siblings were born in Great Baddow: Charles Ernest b. 26 August 1878, Lilian Susannah b. 1880 d. 1939, Edith Elizabeth b. 1882 d. 1976 in Newmarket, Mabel Maud b. 1885 d. 1966 Brentwood and Claire Miriam b. 1887 d. 1976 Newmarket. Ellen is the great niece of my great grandmother, Priscilla Josling (1838-1924). Priscilla was born in Sandon and died in Braintree.

She married Adolphus Richardson.

The information has been extracted from the web-site developed by Mr Andy Bejent to record biographical details of the men and women from Chelmsford who lost their lives in the Second World War either whilst serving in the armed forces or as civilians.

Christopher Joseph JOSLIN.

Christopher Joseph JOSLIN, 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment, Killed in France.

Christopher 'Christy' Joseph Joslin was born on Christmas Day 1923 in Longford, Ireland. the son of Arthur Thomas Joslin and Emily Joslin (nee Phipps). His father served as soldier.

Christopher's eight siblings included: Mary Anne Christina Joslin (1910-2007), Kathleen Elizabeth Annie Joslin (1913-1976), Eileen Mary Joslin (1925-2008), Henry Augustus James Joslin (1926-1995), and Noel Anthony Joslin (1928-1993).

Christopher served as Private 14631516 in the 2nd Battalion of the Essex Regiment. He was killed in action on 13th June 1944, aged 20.

At the time of his death Christopher's parents lived at 63 Corporation Road, Chelmsford.

Today Christopher lies in Bayeux War Cemetery, Calvados, in France (grave: XIV. K. 9.).



Victor Arthur JOSLIN.

Victor Joslin, the son of Walter Amos Joslin (a horseman) and his wife Beatice was born at Gt Tey in 1909. By 1941 he was working for Marconis at New St., Chelmsford, whilst still living in Gt Tey.

He was killed on 9 May 1941, one of 17 employees killed when the workplace was bombed by the Luftwaffe; a further 20 people were seriously injured and 18 less so. The bombing took place at 2.22 am on a clear moonlight night and was witnessed by many observers.

Three of the four bombs scored a direct hit on the factory whilst the other damaged property in adjoining streets. The factory was an obvious target for the enemy, being employed in producing wireless instruments for the armed forces. Some 390 people were employed on the night shift, almost a third of the total workforce. One bomb fell into the central machine shop whilst another which fell onto the carpenters shop ignited drums of cellulose in the paint spray shop, resulting in the death of workers who were trapped in the flames, and causing extensive damage to the nearby flour mill.

It was not until two days later that the third, a delayed explosion bomb, was discovered unexploded amongst the debris; it was too dangerous to move and had to be detonated by the bomb disposal squad, causing further damage but no further loss of life.

The fourth bomb destroyed houses in Marconi Street, with the loss of two lives. Victor's sister-in-law was the daughter of one of the victims of the attack. Victor was aged 46 at the time of his death.

Ellen Charlotte Mary BARRITT (nee JOSLING), Civilian. Died in Great Baddow.

Ellen Charlotte Mary Josling was born in Great Baddow in 1876, the daughter of Thomas C. Josling and Sarah Josling. Her siblings, all born in Great Baddow, were: Charles Ernest Josling (born in 1878), Lilian Susannah Josling (born in 1880), Edith Elizabeth Josling (born in 1882), Mabel Maud Josling (born in 1885), and Clare Miriam Josling (born in 1887).

In 1881 the census recorded four year-old Ellen living with her parents and two siblings in Great Baddow where Ellen's father was a baker. A decade later 14 year-old Ellen was listed by the 1891 census living with her parents and five siblings in Great Baddow. Ellen In 1901 the census recorded 25 Ellen, her parents and four siblings living in Great Baddow where her father remained working as a baker.

In 1902 Ellen married Albert Ernest Barritt. Four years later the couple had a son, Wilfred Ernest Barritt, who was born in Springfield. The 1911 census found the family of three and a servant living at 24 Queen's Road in Chelmsford. Ellen's husband was employed as an accountant's clerk. By 1941 Ellen and Albert were living at 24 Coval Lane in Chelmsford, one of ten flats in a block on the road's western side.

At 12.50 a.m. on 21st May 1941 a German aircraft dropped a heavy calibre bomb onto the block of flats. What the intended target may have been is unclear. The resulting explosion demolished the block. Sleeping residents, many of them elderly, were buried in the debris. The rescue services, consisting of three stretcher parties, four ambulances, a sitting case car, police wardens and fire brigade were quick to arrive on the scene. Five seriously injured and three slightly injured people were rescued from the wrecked flats. However, five bodies were recovered and a sixth was to die in hospital later. Some 244 properties in the area suffered some degree of blast damage.

Ellen and Albert were dug out alive by rescue services, having been buried in the remains of their home for several hours. They were both taken to hospital suffering from shock, cuts and bruises and were released three days later. Ellen then went to stay at her sister's house at Manor House in Great Baddow but suffered a relapse and died on 29th May 1941. Her funeral service was held at the Baddow Road Congregational Church with interment afterwards at St. Mary's Church in Great Baddow. Her widowed husband died in 1947.

The other neighbours killed at Coval Lane were Esther Meggy, Lucy Emma Coulcher, Barry John Gowen and Winifred Gowen, Winifred Kate Stokes, and Winifred's uncle William Howard, died later in hospital.

The above edited extracts from the web-site are published with permission from Mr Bejent; the full items may be viewed on:

www.chelmsfordwarmemorial.co.uk/WW2/WW2_Home.html

SAWBRIDGEWORTH: CONSERVATION TREATMENT OF THE HATCHMENTS

To mark the completion of the refurbishment of the Hatchments, the Friends of the church put on a reception following morning service on Sunday 20th November. Seven of our Society members took up the invitation and were treated to a tour of the church and an explanation of the refurbishments followed by refreshments in the village hall. The restoration and conservation work had been undertaken by Sally Woodcock, an expert who trained at the National Portrait Gallery and has since worked on items for many prestigious buildings, including Cambridge Colleges; Sally was present at the reception. Members will no doubt recall that the restoration was supported by a contribution from the Society; including a generous contribution from Lord Roden. (Other work undertaken at the same time included work on the a painting of Alexander Annesley, died 1813.)

The following details are extracted from the full report compiled by Sally.

UNIDENTIFIED KNIGHT OF THE JOCELYNE FAMILY, UNDATED.

The painting measures 1265 x 1263 mm. It is painted on canvas that has been adhered to a solid board support. This may have been the original format of the support or it is more likely that it was done as a restoration measure. The varnish is very glossy with some runs visible, but overall is in good condition and the painting only required surface cleaning *in situ* using a dilute solution of ammonia in deionised water to remove the traces of bat urine and a general dirt layer.



In the studio

ROBERT, 1ST EARL OF RODEN, DIED 22 JUNE 1797

Surface cleaning and varnish removal

The hatchment is executed in oil on a canvas support that has been attached to the reverse of the frame with metal tacks. The maximum dimensions of the painting are 1282 x 1282 mm framed, with a sight size of 1067 x 1067 mm. The reverse of the painting was cleaned with a soft brush and vacuum cleaned to remove loose dust and dirt. The painting has suffered from severe flaking and loss in localised areas; however, the remaining paint was found to be sufficiently stable to clean the painting's surface in safety. Surface cleaning was carried out with a 1.25% solution of sodium tri-polyphosphate and cleared with deionised water. Varnish removal was carried out with varying concentrations of ammonia mixed with deionised water and a small quantity of acetone. Areas of black and red paint were found to be sensitive to solvent mixtures and it

it was therefore decided to remove as much varnish as safely possible without taking off the entire layer. This approach was successful but led to localised areas of varnish becoming very blached and opaque. To reduce the blanching the varnish was reformed in areas with 1:3 methoxypropanol:white spirit and excess varnish was then removed with a dilute solution of ammonia in deionised water.

ROBERT, 1ST EARL OF RODEN, DIED 22 JUNE 1797



Lining, filling and retouching

The painting was very distorted and the canvas was offering insufficient support to the paint layer. It was therefore lined onto polyester sailcloth using BEVA 371 adhesive in order to regain canvas tension and the lined painting was then stretched onto a custom-made pine stretcher. The keys were secured with nylon line. Losses in the paint layer were filled with a chalk-gelatine putty with the addition of a small quantity of a biocide to inhibit microbiological growth. An isolating varnish of Paraloid B72 was applied and retouching was carried out with dry pigments ground in Paraloid B72. A layer of semi-matte Laropal A81 was sprayed onto the painting as a final protective varnish layer.



Framing

The frame was surface cleaned with a dilute ammonia solution in deionised water. A build up of hardwood was painted black and attached to the reverse of the frame with stainless steel screws. The frame rebate was lined with brown gumstrip and felt tape to avoid abrasion of the paint surface. The painting was fitted in the frame with balsa wood spacers and secured with brass strips and screws. A breathable backing of Tyvek was attached to the reverse of the frame, covering the reverse of the painting to prevent dust and debris from building up.



The restored hatchment featuring the Josselyn Arms with those of Clanbrassil



Interior view of Sawbridgeworth Church.



FOLLOWING IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF MY GRANDFATHER, WELL ALMOST.

Nick Joscelyn (95)

My grandfather George Joscelyne was a steam engine driver out of Liverpool Street station, so when I was given the chance to learn to drive an engine I went for it. Although it was not a steam engine but a diesel engine on the narrow gauge railway at Leighton Buzzard it was quite challenging, as I had never driven anything like it before.



First I had to learn the rules, which included “what does an engine driver carry in his bag when going on duty” and “what is the order of the levers to change the points at Pages Park”, at the beginning of the line. Answers: In my bag I have to carry the line token, red and green flag and high visibility jacket, my sandwiches have to remain in the rest room. The order of the levers is black, white and then blue. So that I could remember the sequence I got Brenda to take a photo. The first time I attempted the theory test I failed miserably, but managed to pass second time around, after a lot of revision.

The driving test was fixed and although a little nervous I managed to pass first time, and I enjoyed it.

I volunteer every Monday on the Leighton Buzzard Narrow Gauge Railway and now that I have passed my test it means there are two drivers to marshal and shunt the engines and wagons on a Monday.

Nick Joscelyne



[Congratulations, Nick; all that hard work repaid. (Editor)]

Correction Journal 49: In the item re. new members David & Margaret Hallum, reference was made to the Felixstowe Museum as being located at the Martello Tower. The correct location of the Museum is Viewpoint Road, Felixstowe, IP11 3TW, a separate building within the Landguard Fort area.

THE ROAD TO JOSSELIN, ILLINOIS



An intriguing photo of the signpost for the Josselin turn off the Route 92 highway sent by Wayne Joslin (28).

As I was in the process of finalising this Issue, I decided to see just where this junction is with the aid of Google Maps.

From the map and satellite photo, Joslin appears to be a small isolated town just off the highway; however the accompanying 'images' on the web site give a far different picture.

It appears that the Joslins have been (and maybe still are) influential in the development of the town.

Are there any Society members who could provide some further detail?

CUMBRIA ARCHIVE CENTRE, CARLISLE. [Don Joscelyne (128), Carlisle]

The new £8.2m Archive Centre based at Lady Gillford's House, Carlisle, was officially opened by mountaineering legend Sir Chris Bonnington on January 12th 2012.

The project involved the restoration of the mansion house to its former glory together with the state-of-the-art new adjoining construction to provide a unified Archive Centre, resulting in what is claimed to be possibly the finest County Archive Centre in the country.



Our local member, Don Joscelyne, attended the opening and comments as follows:-

“Although the content would primarily be of local interest, I am sure that the Centre would be of general interest to any of our members who might care to visit”.

Don has arranged with the Deputy Chief Archivist, Mr David Bowcock, that we could have an in-depth tour of the Centre should we wish to make a Society visit. Don suggests that this could be a 2/3 day visit to this beautiful Lake District area to include a cruise on Lake Ullswater and/or a visit to Hadrian's Wall.

If you think you would be interested in making such a visit, please let us know so that we gauge the situation (phone or email to Secretary or Editor).

SAMUEL JOSCELYNE 1802-1877; PART 1.

By Judy Granger (nee Joscelyne), (223)

Samuel Joscelyne was born at the family home at 62 High Street, Braintree, Essex on 23rd January 1802, the seventh of 15 children born to Benjamin Joscelyne, and his wife Mary Lambert of “Panfield Hall”¹ near Braintree. Samuel was baptised at the Bocking Independent Chapel on 9th June 1803.

His father Benjamin had been established in Braintree as a cabinet maker, auctioneer and appraiser since 1778. He was certainly able to give all of his children a good education and upbringing.

We know little of Samuel’s growing up years though he obviously received a good education; we know he was able to read, write and learned about geography and maps and probably much more. With his family being Nonconformist Christians following the Congregational faith he probably would have attended chapel as well. It is possible that he followed his older brother John as an apprentice cabinet maker to his father. He was trained well enough in the craft to be able to move on and open his own business as a young man. His work in England covered three periods of furniture design: Regency, William IV and Victorian.



It is evident that he had developed a love of music at an early age, however, in a letter to his cousin Mary in later life, he observed:

My father disliked instrumental music and would not let me learn..

Perhaps his father’s conservative Congregationalist ways led him to the view that the only proper music was that of the organ and choir at chapel. His father’s attitude, however, was not sufficient to dissuade Samuel from becoming a competent violinist, indeed we know that he made his own violin and case - the instrument bears the initials “SJ” marked on each piece. This suggests that it may have been made under the tuition of a local violin maker and that his work was marked to ensure that it was not mixed up with that of others. In later life he became known as being proficient on violin, viola, ‘cello and bass as well as organ.



Young Samuel



Aged about 55yrs



Older Samuel

1 Sketch of Panfield Hall from the rear, by Samuel’s nephew, Tom Sharpe.

By the age of 25 or 26 he had moved to the town of Sudbury in the neighbouring county of Suffolk where he established his own business as a cabinet-maker, auctioneer and appraiser. He became established in premises on Market Hill, Sudbury and also became a member of the congregation of the Great Meeting House in Sudbury.

He was sufficiently well established by 24 May 1827, aged 25 yrs, to have been able to purchase his admission as a Free Burgess in the Borough of Sudbury and a freedom of the Commons which conferred the right to vote in parliamentary elections and to graze stock on common land. He paid a total of £14 for these freedoms. Sudbury however, had a reputation as being amongst the most corrupt of all of the “Rotten Boroughs” of England.

His name appears as an elector in the poll for members of parliament in April 1831 and again in July 1834. Charles Dickens visited Sudbury during the 1834 poll and his subsequent account of a corrupt election in the Pickwick Papers is based on his observations. Sudbury is thinly disguised as “Eatanswill”, which were activities he observed many electors involved in. At the subsequent poll in January 1835 Samuel is recorded amongst those who did not vote, perhaps in protest of the corruption.

On 23rd July 1832, at the age of thirty, Samuel married Elizabeth Sparrow aged 20 yrs at Christ’s Church in Spitalfields, London. Thomas and Mary Sharpe as well as Benjamin and John Joscelyne were witnesses.

Their daughter, Emma recollects in a letter to her nephew Charles Lambert Joscelyne:

They must have been a handsome couple. Your grandfather was tall and slender with clear cut features and fair hair curling all over, and bright blue eyes that seemed to tell of his sweetness of temper and unselfish kindness.... His wife was very pretty with soft creamy complexion, soft rose in the cheek, rich brown eyes (bright to the last) and very dark hair.

Elizabeth came from a landed family. After the death of his first wife Mr John Sparrow, a large landowner and farmer of The Howe, Essex married Elizabeth Totman aged 40 yrs of Birdbrook Hall, Essex. In 1812 Elizabeth gave birth to one child also called Elizabeth. John Sparrow died in 1816 so Elizabeth was only a child when her father died. Her mother then moved to a house in Halstead where Elizabeth was raised and later met Samuel, subsequently becoming Elizabeth Joscelyne. The Sparrow family was well known in the Essex area and previously occupied many of the well known Halls in this area.

Samuel and Elizabeth had five children, the eldest, Samuel junior, described as genius, was born in 1833 but died at the age of fourteen; Emma Elizabeth was born in 1834 and lived to the age of 83; Mary Amelia born in 1836 but died in her fourth year; another infant (possibly named George Robert) who died at birth (probably in 1840); and Charles Walter born in 1844 and who lived to the age of 67.



*Silhouette of Elizabeth
aged 12 years*



Portrait of young Elizabeth



Older Elizabeth

Samuel become very involved in his new community in Launceston and was able to build his business into the success that it became. He was elected to the board of the Mechanics Institute from 1856 - 59, and was a committee member for many years. He was also a leading member of the Congregational community. He found a vibrant musical community which he enthusiastically become a part of. He was an organist, and a performer on the viola, violoncello and double bass, for which his talents were frequently in demand.⁵ His excitement with the organ making environment is shown when he writes home asking many questions of his niece Mary (who played the organ in the Bocking Chapel) about organs in Essex.

In Tasmania he became known for his cabinet making and organ building skills in particular. He not only made the cases but the complete organ ordering metal pipe-work and keyboards from England.



Colonial furniture was made on the premises as well as importing furniture and fittings. He was also an auctioneer, appraiser and acted as undertaker. His reputation as an organ builder is discussed in Part 2.

In the reference volume *Nineteenth Century Australian Furniture* Samuel is listed as Furniture Maker at 123 Charles St in 1855 and at St John's St, next to the Union Bank from 1859- 1874. His son Charles Walter was also trained as a cabinet maker and joined the business in 1874 and it traded as S Joscelyne and Son in St John St, from 1875-78. The business was run by CW Joscelyne from 1877-91 after

Samuel's death. [Joscelyne property circled (white) next to Union Bank.]

After renting premises from local landlords, including William Button, Samuel established the family home at 72 York St, Launceston in 1860. This house still exists and I was able to gain access to it in 2009 and took many photographs. There is some superb woodwork in the doors, skirting boards, ornate fireplaces, mantle pieces and mirrors. It has an elegant staircase. My greatest joy was finding three stained glass windows of "SPARROWS" across the top of the front living room. As Elizabeth's maiden name was Sparrow, it is very believable that these were included in the original design for Elizabeth.⁶ Life would have been very comfortable for them in this large home. Two of the organs Samuel built were originally installed in their home before they were later sold, Emma also had her own piano which she used for teaching and Samuel played other instruments so the home would have been at the centre of many different musical sounds.

The home ownership of York St was transferred to Emma after she had divorced Archibald Hamilton, only two years before Samuel died in 1877. She lived on at 72 York St with her mother Elizabeth until Elizabeth's death in 1882. After the death of both parents she travelled to England in 1883. Before travelling to England once again, she sold York St. in 1890. On her return she built a new home next to her brother Charles Walter in Spencer St. on the subdivided block.



⁵ Ref; Stan Joscelyne interview.

⁶ Elizabeth Joscelyne's mother Elizabeth Sparrow, had received a good inheritance from the Sparrow family line, so it is likely that the remainder of this passed to Samuel's wife Elizabeth, after her mother's death. Elizabeth's mother died only two years after they left for Tasmania.

He would seem to have been an excellent craftsman and his business was well located, but with the economy in England, the corrupt nature of the Sudbury Borough, and possibly some discrimination against Nonconformists, it is not difficult to imagine that Samuel and his business were deeply affected. In the 1851 censuses he is recorded as visiting London, staying with his nephew Thomas Sharp in Whitechapel, perhaps to visit the Great Exhibition that opened at the Crystal Palace in May but also perhaps to investigate ships bound for Australia.

The discovery of gold in Victoria in 1851 and the feedback from Australia in newspapers and others regarding new opportunities must have been very appealing to many in his situation. Making the decision to go to Australia shows Samuel was of strong character and prepared to make the difficult decisions and face the risks of such a huge change for himself and his family.

Samuel left England on the “Syria” departing from the East India Docks in London on 28th August 1852. He sailed as a cabin passenger, arriving in Melbourne in 22nd December 1852. The Syria was only 542 tons and was under the command of Captain Burrell. It carried 60 adults, 10 children between 1 and 14, and 2 infants. Its only landfall on the journey was a call at the isolated South Atlantic island of Tristan da Cunha on 9th November where Cpt. G. Burrell delivered mail to Rev William F. Taylor who resided on the island as a missionary². Rev Taylor records that only a week later, the first steam ship H M Steamer Torch, paid a visit, much to the delight of all.

According to first-hand accounts of these voyages, by today’s standards, they were anything but easy, even for passengers such as Samuel who travelled cabin class, the cabin occupied by only a few other younger men. Sailing to Australia was a huge undertaking fraught with dangers and many mixed emotions about travelling into the unknown. William Woods Diary by Peter Pennington, is a very interesting read based on a diary written on board the ship Constance, by Wood, detailing day by day events through his eyes as they unfolded. The Constance, which was twice the size of the Syria sailed from Liverpool within days of Samuel’s ship and followed the same route, arriving in Melbourne four days after the Syria.

His daughter Emma wrote later:

When being tired of the jog trod state of Sudbury, he emigrated from England to Melbourne and resolved to follow the gold rush and make a rapid fortune. He bought land and commenced to build a home but following illness was ordered to Tasmania to recoup. In Launceston he met up with old friends from Essex, W & T Button³, he loved the climate and resolved to stay and send for his family who had remained in England until he had made a new home.

Samuel’s time in Melbourne was brief; he had bought land and had started to build when he became ill and on 11th April 1854 travelled from Melbourne to Tasmania to heal. This was on the small steamer, the Black Swan II.⁴ He was delighted with the country and the climate and after meeting up with old friends from Sudbury, Thomas and William Button, he resolved to stay and send for his wife and family to follow.

Meanwhile at home Emma had travelled to Germany, sponsored by her grandmother Sparrow, for music studies. On her return to England she married Archibald Silas Hamilton in 1853. Elizabeth, Charles Walter, Emma with new husband Archibald, all sailed to Australia on the *Potentate* in 1854. The *Potentate* was even smaller than the *Syria*!

2 See full text of this meeting http://anglicanhistory.org/africa/taylor_tristan1856.html - follow the link and scroll to 1852.

3 William and Thomas Button were also members of the Sudbury Congregational community and were engaged in business in the area. They were certainly known to Samuel who was a few years younger than the brothers. The Buttons emigrated to Launceston in 1833 - they were also likely to have been disgusted with the local political corruption.

4 Ref; Public Records Office of Victoria.

The York St home was purchased by Thomas Gunn⁷ and wife Mary in 1890 and they lived there for some years with their family. It later became the property of the Liberal Party as their headquarters. It was subsequently sold on to the Shop Distributive and Allied Employees Association, when the Liberal Party could not afford to keep it.

Samuel seems to have had issues with his English relatives and does not hold back from penning his frustrations to them regarding their attitudes and lack of communication. In a letter to his niece Mary he says of her father (his brother John):

Your father had a notion that anything would do for the colonies; he was never more mistaken. There are some very clever people here and I had a great deal to learn in my business of which I knew nothing.

He was also frustrated by lack of news from his nephews Henry and Clement, saying:

I think your brothers are rather neglectful in their correspondence. I must request you to remind them of me. I sometimes think that they forget they have an uncle on the other side of the globe.... Just tell him we have long been expecting a letter, they are like Angel visits few and far between and as you are all good writers and write legibly, it can be no trouble to you to do so.... I have an opinion that all mechanics have a very stiff way of writing unless they have much practice, as hammers and planes contract the handwriting much.

⁷ Thomas Gunn was a founding partner with his brother John in the building firm J & T Gunn which was established in 1872.

Part 2 detailing the Organs built by Samuel and his involvement in the Music scene will follow in the next edition of the Journal

Acknowledgements:

Much of the information used in this story has come from multiple sources and I found it difficult to trace some origins. I would however like to thank Ben Joscelyne from Braintree, Essex, for allowing me to use material from his 'World wide descendants of Joseph Joscelyne', Christopher Joscelyne and Julian Joscelyne, Peter Joscelyne and David Joscelyne for their help in locating and photographing things 'Joscelyne'. Other sources were *The Launceston Examiner*, Peter Smedley who put together lists of 'Joscelyne' advertisements from the *Launceston Examiner* when doing his own research, Organ Historical Trust of Australia (OHTA) from its website and new information personally provided to me by John Maidment, the previous owner of Samuel's organ. Also the 'Pipe Organs of Tasmania' booklet by Clark and Johnson on historical organs, other relatives, new contacts, libraries etc.

EMAIL LETTERS RECEIVED FROM DR JIM O'DEA (106).

Washington 16 August 2011

Ben - Please let the group know that Dr. Neil Thompson, founding editor of *The Genealogist*, magazine published twice per year by the American Association of Genealogist, and a Fellow of the British Association, is now working on completing a thorough review of Ms. French's work for the NEHGS in 1917.

I had retained him to do the review ten years ago, and he got to the early 1200s and clarified the Josselyn-Nevill connection. He is now moving on and is impressed with her research done with the resources at that time. He did agree that the Battell and Enfield arms should not be included in Josselyn arms based on a Battell will discovered in the 1990s.

He also strongly doubts a John Hyde with a Sudeley marriage re Hyde Hall, etc and that the Sawbridgeworth, etc properties came to Josselyns via a marriage to heiress Beatrice Bosewell/Beauzville, daughter of William and heiress of brother, Thomas, which could add

their arms to the Josselyns. That family was closely connected to Geoffrey de Mandeville and the Warrens.

Also let them know that Sir Thomas Woodcock, Garter King of Arms, is reviewing the second quarter of the Josselyn arms regarding the source of a sable/black demi lion rampant with a ducal crown. The Threlfall book I sent clears the problem with the Josselyn-Bradbury marriage in that there were two Philippa Bradburys. Philippa who married John Josselyn, heir, had never been married and brought much property and political connections due to two of her brothers being a London Mayor and a Sgt. Of Arms for Life for the King. Her nephew, William, had a daughter named Philippa Bradbury who married four times. This information is now clearing up the lines of the eighth ed. of Ancestral Roots and of Magna Charta Surties. I will let the Society know the research conclusions.

Cheers, James [Jim] E. O'Dea, M.D.

(Washington, Sept 2010) Thanks for the meeting notice. I truly wish we could hop on the airplane and zip over for a visit as we did in the past. Now it is auto travel along the northwest coast of our USA to our most loved ocean site and beach on the central Oregon coast - close to the home of our son's three wonderful young sons.

I have a few areas of Josselin/Josselyn research on the desk and must work on finishing at least one this year. I have cleared the confusion with the two Philippa Bradbury women producing some very interesting political and financial additions to our knowledge of the Josselyns of old Essex, London and New England. That will be the next piece to send on.

There is a work progressing with the sources of support for our line of Thomas and Rebecca Judd/Judde and their son, the mariner Abraham Josselyn. This is connecting the Josselyns to the Cammocks of Malden, Essex who were connected to the Earls of Warwick and their fleet of ships and all of their support for Sir Ferdinando Gorges, who held large land grants for development from the King in New England. It is a fascinating story with much documentation. Members of the Society may be able to assist with records from Essex.

Another challenge for the Society is to look into the history of Hide Hall and Sawbridgeworth before the marriage of Thomas Josselyn and Maud de Hide. Maud's father, John de Hide [ca 1200-1228 and find no earlier history on him], appears to have gained Hide Hall via marriage to Elizabeth de Sudeley [1209-ca1228], daughter of Ralph de Sudeley [1162-1222] and Isabel de Stafford, daughter of Maud de Stafford and Piers de Lutegarshale who had married Maud de Mandeville, heiress of Essex Mandeville Earls. The Mandevilles held Hide Hall, Sawbridgeworth and many other lands from the crown.

Cheers and greetings for all, Jim O'Dea.

[*The Threlfall book reference needs explaining. Jim has very generously donated (and shipped) two copies of "The Ancestry of Thomas Bradbury (1611 - 1695) and his wife Mary Perkins (1615 - 1700)". This is a thick hardback book with just a few Josselin references but a lot of information about early sources. He has asked that one copy be given to President Richard and the other for the Society to decide what to do with it. [Jim is agreeable to this going to Essex Record Office (my suggestion to him) if we haven't any other ideas.
Ben Joscelyne].

COMMENT ON THE JOSLINS AT KINGS LANDING (JOURNAL 49)

By Roger Joslin CG, FASG. (184)

At the beginning of "Kings Landing: The Joslin Family at New Brunswick, Canada" (page 11), there is the oft-repeated claim that Thomas Josselyn (Joslin, etc.), who arrived in New England in 1635, spent time in Sudbury in Massachusetts Bay Colony. It has been put in print that Thomas was one of the original proprietors of the Town of Sudbury, west of Watertown, where Thomas is known to have first gone for a brief time, before moving to Hingham (and eventually to Lancaster). Robert Charles Anderson, CG, FASG, has made an extensive study of all this found no evidence of any early Josselyn in Sudbury.

The claim Thomas was one of the original proprietors of the Town of Sudbury in 1640 arose from confusion of his name with that of Thomas Islin. See Abner Morse, "Original Proprietors of Sudbury, Mass.," *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, 13(1859):261, and George Walter Chamberlain, "Grantees and Settlers of Sudbury, Mass.," *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, 60(1906):357, both listing Thomas Joslyn. Thomas Islin was made a freeman of Sudbury 13 May 1640, and he died there 21 Feb. 1663/4 (Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, ed., *Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, 1628-1686*, 5 vols. in 6 [Boston, 1853-54], 1:377; James Savage, *A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England*, 4 vols. [Boston, 1860-62], 2:525).

In the early Middlesex County registers of Sudbury vital records, this Thomas's death is listed as Thomas Joslin ("Sudbury Records," *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, 17[1863]:257), and as "Thomas Joslin (Jslin)" in the published town vital records (*Vital Records of Sudbury, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* [Boston: The New-England Historic Genealogical Society, 1903], 313, citing the county record). Alfred Sereno Hudson, *The Annals of Sudbury, Wayland, and Maynard, Middlesex County, Massachusetts* (Ayer, Mass.: the author, 1891), 2, lists among the early grantees or settlers who went to the Sudbury Plantation about 1638 or 1639, "Thomas Joslyn or Jslen."

I have thought that what have seemed an unusual name (Islin) to early antiquaries was easily assumed to be Joslin, but this is now clearly not so.

I should also like to point out that it is good to have an article on the New Brunswick branch. When I presented some genealogical lectures up there several years ago, I found several records of the Joslin name at the provincial archives but did not know at the time what connection, if any, there was to the early New England family.

Roger Joslin

[Editors footnote: I have received a further article on the new Brunswick Joslins:

"Samuel Joslin Ancestry" by Larry R Joslin of Ontario, one of new Members (246). This has been held over until the next issue.]

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.

THE JOSSELYNS IN LITTLE HALLINGBURY. By Richard Joscelyne (38)

In the 16th century the village of Little Hallingbury straddled the counties of Hertfordshire and Essex midway between Sawbridgeworth and Bishops Stortford – about two miles from each. The land hereabouts supplied a rich harvest of barley to the maltings to both towns.

It seems that the Josselyn family extended their land holdings from Sawbridgeworth towards Stortford early in the 15th century. Part of the family land holdings in Sawbridgeworth and Hallingbury were among the legacies which came to Geoffrey III and his mother Joan from his father Geoffrey II (will 1423) and passed to his son John ‘of Sheering’ and his family.

During the 15th and early 16th century George Josselyn and his son Ralph added to the Hallingbury landholdings of the family. In 1456/7, Nicholas Wright gave to George Josselyn and other lands and tenements in Hallingbury by charter. In another charter of 1480 Roger Hammond gave to George Jocelin esquire and his son Ralph his right in land in Hallingbury. This was followed ten years later by another charter in which Richard and William Clerke and others gave up to Ralph Jocelin and Katherine his wife and Ralph’s brothers Phillip and John all their lands and tenements in Hallingbury. In 1502 there is an indenture between William Capell, knight, and Ralph Josselin gent. touching land in Hatfield and Hallingbury.

After the death John of Sheering in 1513, John of Newhall, George’s younger son, managed (by fair means or foul) to persuade or force John of Sheering’s heirs to pass to him their inheritance in Sawbridgeworth and Hallingbury:

‘Ralph Josselyn of Canfield Magna is bound to John Josselyn esquire, by an obligation dated 15 January 1513 for assuring to the same John certain land in Sawbridgeworth and Little Halingbury which formerly was of John Josselyn of Sheering, the father of the aforesaid Ralph; and that Philip Josselyn and Geoffrey Josselyn brothers of the aforesaid Ralph, and John Josselyn son and heir of the aforesaid Ralph, should release....Ralph Josselyn has given to John Josselyn Esq. and others the land and tenements aforesaid by a charter dated 15 November 1513’

At the same time John of Newhall bought the larger part of the family estates from his elder brother’s widow and his nephew George. A Final Accord dated 25 June 1513 records the sale by George Josselyn II (John’s nephew) of

The manor of Hyde Hall: four messuages, four hundred acres of land, forty acres of meadow, one hundred acres of pasture, and twenty acres of wood in Sabrichworth and Little Halingbury in co. Herts, and of sixty acres of land, ten acres of meadow and ten acres of pasture in Little Halingbury in co. Essex.

It is not altogether clear why young George and his mother Catherine should have wanted to divest themselves of their inheritance. Catherine had inherited land from her father in Faversham in Kent, and may have wished to return to her home county after her husband’s death. Young George, a clergyman, perhaps had no interest in managing the family estates. John of Newhall on the other hand was the right hand man of the powerful Earls of Oxford with high-level experience in estate management.; and ambitious to boot. He was the obvious man in whom to entrust the Josselyn estates.

It is probable that Geoffrey III passed some of his inherited lands to his younger son Thomas (‘of Stortford’) as well as his elder son John of Sheering. It is (again) probable that this land

stretched north of Little Halingbury towards Stortford. The larger part probably went to his elder son John.' of Stortford'. John's sons (John, Simon, John and Thomas) may have traded their inheritance in Halingbury/Stortford for lands which they are later shown holding in Mashbury and Roxwell

Richard Josselyn, John of Stortford's younger brother, is shown as paying 18 pence in taxes in 1513/14 and 11 shillings and 6 pence in 1523-24, in 'Halingbury Bowser' and Little Halingbury. In 1537 he is a witness to the will of Helenora Neville the widow of his elder brother John of Stortford (who married John Neville as her second husband). Finally he is mentioned in the will of his son John Josselyn 'of Little Halingbury' dated 19 April 1560 when he must have been some 70 years old.

We know from Helenora's will that 'Sir' Richard was a 'curate' (the designation 'sir' used in this instance merely indicates that he was ordained without studying at a university).

The will of Richard's son John (1560) shows that he (Richard) certainly had three sons John I, Ralph and John II; and two or more daughters whose names we do not know, although one was probably the Joan who received a legacy in the will of her aunt Helenora/Eleanor Neville (1537). He probably also had a fourth son Thomas not mentioned in John's will.

Richard's son John I, the testator of 1560, had a wife Ellen, a son John and daughters Margaret, 'Gomer' (?), and Ellen. His wife Ellen was expecting a further child after his death: she had had two brothers Gilbert and William Wilson. The former was an executor of her husband's will and the latter, William Wilson of Fyfield, left a legacy to four of his 'sister Josselyn's' children in 1572.*

We know from the will of Thomas Milles 'of Halingbury Morley', blacksmith (1563) that Ralph Josselyn married his sister Alice and had by her a son Harry. The latter is probably the Henry Josselyn yeoman who made his will in 1611. Ralph may also have been the father of Nicholas of Little Halingbury who made his will in 1606.

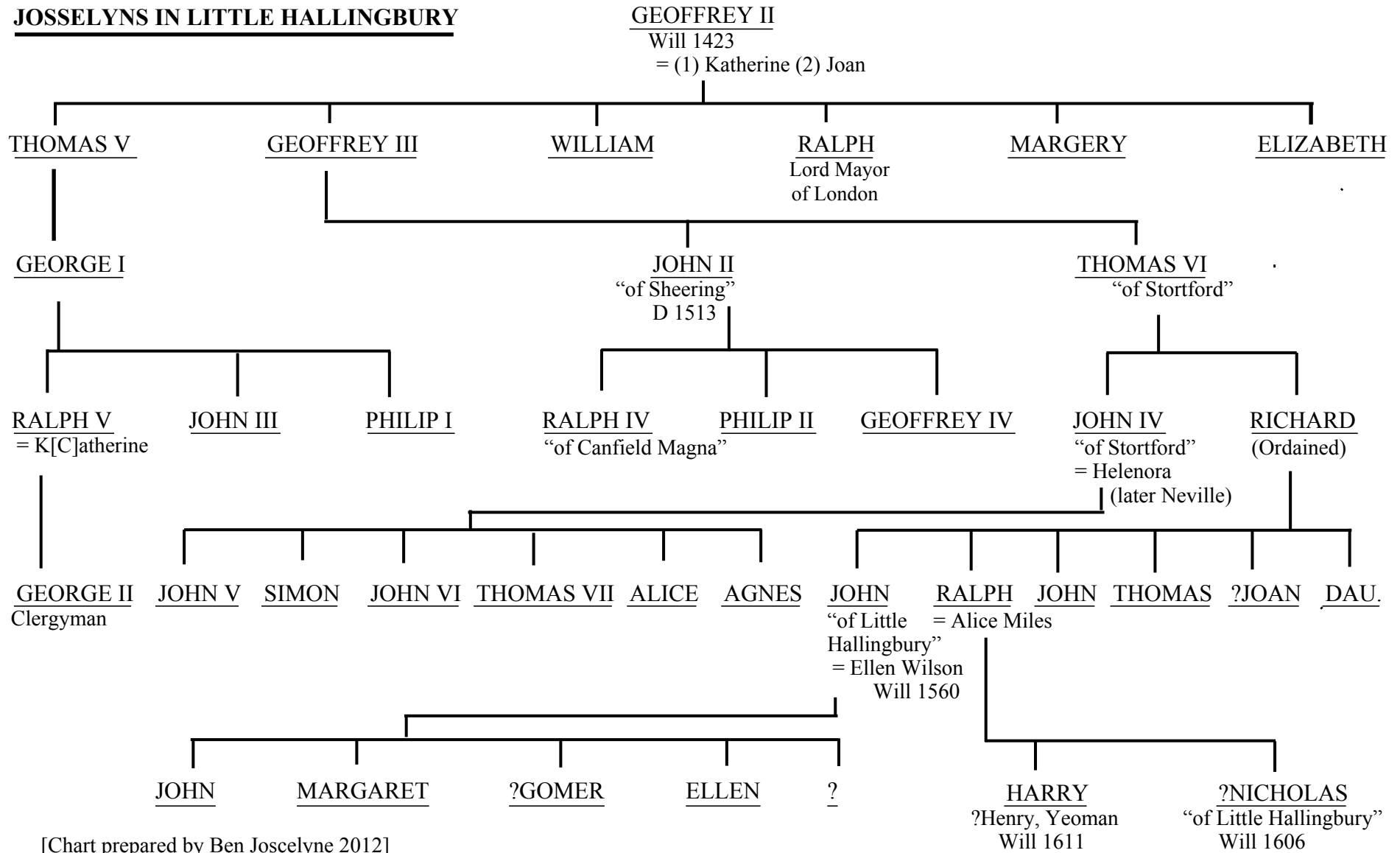
We know nothing further about the John II who received two bushels of wheat in his brother's will (1560).

The evidence for suggesting that Richard had a fourth son Thomas rests upon a mention in the will of Gilbert Neville of Naylinghurst (1547) husband of their cousin Alice Josselyn in which Thomas and Joan Josselyn received small legacies; and the entry in the records of the parish of Fyfield which records the burial of Thomas Josselyn, servant to Robert Alite, in 1585.

It would be pure speculation to suggest that the George Jocelyn (also spelled Josling), shoemaker, who lived in the village in the mid 19th century, was a direct descendant of this family. But who knows? Can any members of the Society trace their ancestry back to George?

** I wrongly inferred in 'A Tale of Two Families' that Alice Neville, widow, who married John the Elder of Roxwell was the 'sister Joslin' in Gilbert Wilson's will.*

JOSELYNS IN LITTLE HALLINGBURY



[Chart prepared by Ben Joscelyne 2012]

SUMMER MEETING 2011, IPSWICH; Sunday afternoon sail on the River Orwell.



Photo montage by Peter Joslin (29)