



Josselin Journal 59

July 2016



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Society website; www.josselin.org.uk

Webmaster; Timothy Joscelyne. **email; kirstim19@gmail.com**

Membership Secretary & Treasurer: Ben Joscelyne.
29 Thistley Green Road, BRAINTREE, Essex, CM7 9SF

email: **benjos@btinternet.com**

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

john.hallum@talktalk.net

The views expressed in the articles are those of the individuals concerned and may in no way reflect those of the Josselin Society in general.

NEWS OF MEMBERS SINCE JOURNAL 58

Member 29. Peter Joslin. Sadly , we report the death of Peter. (See Page 16).

New Member 271. Roger Joslyn. Half Acre, Commonwood, Kings Langley, Herts, WD4 9BB. Telephone: 01923-290752
E-mail: joslynfittedfurniture@gmail.com

Having sold his business, Roger is semi-retired and designs kitchens. He hails from Stanway, Colchester, and has connections to Mersea.

Roger was a professional footballer until he was 32 and played for Colchester, Aldershot, seven years at Watford and then Reading. See the website

www.watfordlegends.com/roger_joslyn.html for photos of a young Roger and an interview.

(Photo; Roger in his Watford Shirt)



103 Averil Snodgrass

New E-mail address; christine.snodgrass2@aol.com

117 Kenneth Joslin

Also a new E-mail address: 3rchalad@gmail.com

Ken's second great granddaughter, Ella Louise, was born at Christmas but regretfully his brother **Douglas Joslin** (former member 112) passed away on 8 April, Douglas' wife having died 8 months previously.

Ken comments that back in the 1980's, he visited the site of the Dupont Gunpowder Mills on the Brandywine River near Wilmington, Delaware, USA which date from about 1800. The mills were individual stone buildings each with its own water wheel. One wall was wooden in case of explosions - not that that gave any protection to the workers! The Dupont family came from France.

[It is interesting to compare this with Brenda Joscelyne's account of the Society visit to the Gunpowder Factory. Ed.]

191 Steve Joslin

Sadly, Steve's father, **Ernest Richard Joslin** died on 4 November 2015 and having been born on 20 May 1922, was aged 93 and married for 72 years.

235 Valeta Marcom Her new address is 112, Franwood Drive, Jackson, Tennessee 38305, USA

250 Helen Marks New E-mail: hellsbells@me.com

256 Val Edwards New E-mail: val@lesedwards.com

Ben Joscelyne (09) Membership Secretary

MARCELLUS LINDSEY JOSLIN**Vernon Lane (109)**

Do you take any interest in the Joslin names, regardless of spelling, which you come across when travelling? While in California to visit my daughter my curiosity has been aroused on two occasions.

The first was in 2010 along the well-known Highway 1 when we stopped overnight at Cambria. Exploring the village we came across a sports club with bowls in progress. A casual glance at a panel at the gate showed the name Joslyn. The panel was difficult to read because of the bright sunlight and deep shadow on the panel. Our photographs are not clear enough to deserve printing here, but probing with photographic software (not my speciality) yielded this transcript.

At this site on May 25, 1968, Cambria's original Joslyn Adult Recreation Center was established by the Cambria Lions Club. It included a Lawn Bowls Club. Dedication ceremonies featured a bowls tournament Here on the world's first artificial bowling green.

On behalf of Cambria citizens

We honour these generous and visionary founders.

Marcellus L Joslyn, donor - Joslyn Foundation

Remy Hudson - 1967-68 President, Cambria Lions Club

The display panel continued with the names of the original Joslyn Centre Board of Governors, and a list of 17 Active Clubs, ranging from the sporting to the sedentary. It went on to make clear that it was a centre for adults, ie over 18.

Articles on the web name Marcellus's company as Joslyn Manufacturing & Supply Co. of Chicago which produced telephone line poles and associated hardware. His Foundation, established in 1960, focussed on senior citizen centers, hospitals, colleges etc and also donated millions of dollars to lawn bowls clubs in southern California. Remy Hudson, named on the board, became chairman of the trustees.

The Foundation's resources were exhausted by 1999 and it was liquidated.

A web search revealed that Marcellus Lindsey Joslyn was a successful businessman in Chicago, who divided his time between Illinois and California, moving completely to California in later life. He created a charitable foundation which funded several lawn bowls clubs in southern CA, including Cambria. His name was known to Ben Joscelyne and Brenda Joscelyne, and he features in Carol Treadway's register "The Josslyn Family in America 1635 2009: Abraham Josselyn and Beatrice Hampson and their descendants". With permission from Carol (231) (via Ben and with his help) Marcellus's descent can be identified.

- 1 Abraham Josselyn c 1615-1670 m 1642 Beatrice Hampson 1627-1711/12
Born and married in England, emigrated to USA
- 2 Henry Josselyn 1652-1730 m 1676 Abigail Stockbridge 1660/61-1743
- 3 Jabez Josselyn 1690/91-1734 m Sarah Turner 1697-1756
- 4 Jabez Turner 1723-bef Aug 1784 m 1742 Mary Lindsey 1723-bef 1785
- 5 Lindsey Josselyn 1749-1826 m 1773 Susan Welch -1794
- 6 Lindsey Josselyn 1786-1863 m 1809 Mary Waite 1787-1854
- 7 Merritt Lindsey Joslyn 1825-1904 m 1862 Mary Augusta Robinson 1837-1923
- 8 Marcellus Lindsey Joslyn 1873-1963 m Alice Cecilia Newell 1871-1949

Carol is also a descendant of the first Lindsey Josselyn.

Vernon Lane (109)

THE JOSCELYNE FARMERS OF CRESSING AND PANFIELD, ESSEX

James (1800-1858), James Robert (1832-1911), Ernest James (1865-1919). Reginald Ernest (1890-1957) and Francis Denis (1911-1996)

SCHILLS FARM, CRESSING (or sometimes Skills as on the 1875 OS map)

This farm came into the family following the marriage of **James Joscelyne to Sarah Watkinson Stevenson** (1804-1856) in 1825 in Panfield. Sarah's mother, **Sarah Watkinson**, (1772 - ?) had inherited the land through three generations from **John Watkinson** (1690-1758). John Watkinson had taken an assignment of the farm from Jeremiah Raven of Feering on 1 January 1725 and was admitted by the Manor Court on 13 April 1726. James' wife had been admitted to the 29 acre holding by the Court on 4 March 1813 under the Will of her grandfather **Samuel Watkinson**. (1741-1811)

The Watkinsons were a large landowning family and Sarah's great grandfather also had Grand Courts (now Grauntcourts) in Felsted, near Rayne, and other relations had Black Notley Hall, Stantons and Gardners (now part of Dagnets) in Black Notley and also Sandpills in Terling.

Sarah Watkinson Stevenson's other grandfather, the **Rev. Robert Stevenson** (1747-1822) came from Berwick on Tweed to Castle Hedingham where he was the minister of the Independent Chapel. He baptised her there although the 1851 Census shows her as having been born in Enfield, Middlesex.

James Joscelyne was in business as a Printer and Stationer in High Street, Braintree, and his father, also named James, was a Baker and Corn Chandler in Bradford Street, Bocking, opposite "The Kings Head" public house. (The history of the Printers and Stationers business is documented separately). Both James and Sarah are buried in Bocking End Congregational churchyard.

In 1829, the Manor Court admitted James to the Copyhold title of the 29 acres on the surrender by his wife, the land being in the occupation of **James Fairhead** other than a cottage occupied by **Jonas Lait**. That cottage and 4 acres were at Hawbush Green on the corner of the main road between Braintree and Witham and the road leading to Cressing village, while Schills and the 25 acres were in the old village of Cressing itself.

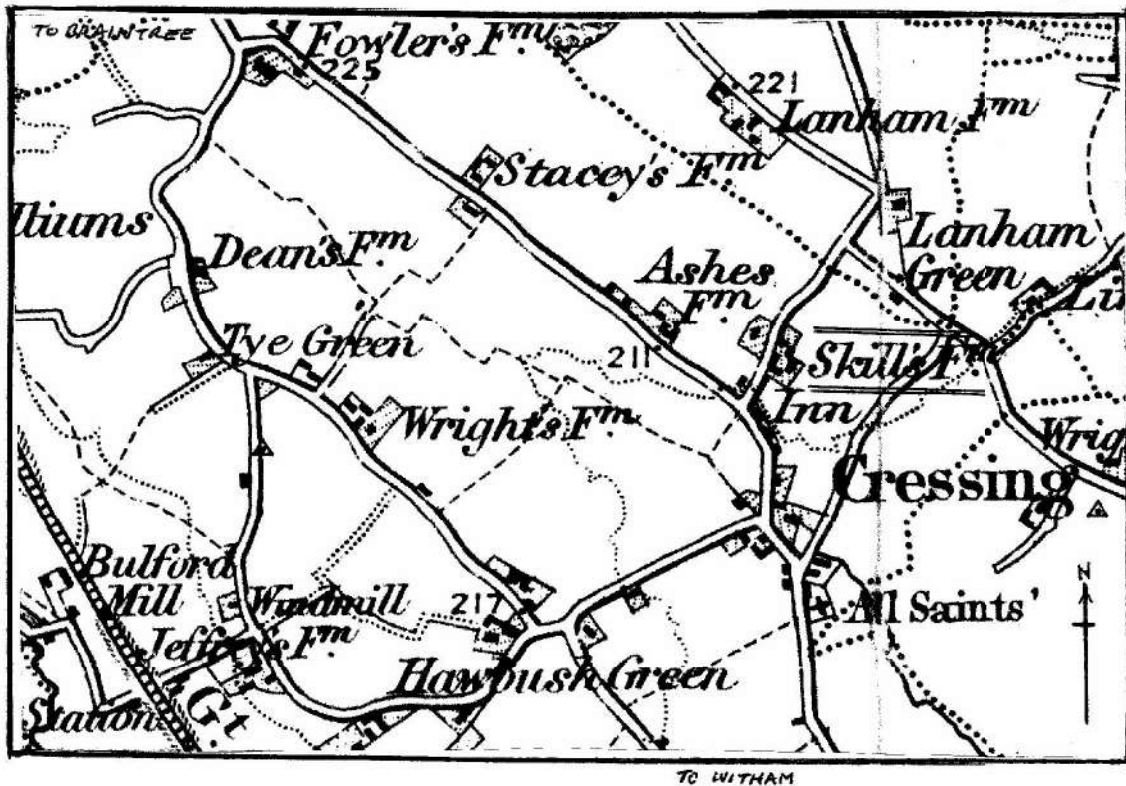
The Tithe Award of 1842 details the 52 acres then owned by James and all let to James Fairhead except the cottage, still tenanted by Jonas Lait. James died in 1858 and his Will of 1856 gave the property to his son **James Robert Joscelyne**, which he was already renting from his father at £60 pa, subject to a payment to the Executors of £1600 to be made within 12 years. In 1859, James Robert was admitted to the Copyhold by the Manor Court.

The Census of 1861 shows James Robert in Schills (spelt that way) with **wife Jane Sarah (White)** (1828-1876) and **daughters Jane and Mary**. Two sons had died in infancy. At that time he had 68 acres and employed 6 men and 2 boys. Jane Sarah White was born in Barnston and her father, James White, owned Ivy Hall and Panfield Farms in Panfield.

In 1871 James Robert was noted as a Farmer and Machine Owner now employing 8 men and 2 boys. Other occupiers were his wife and **Ernest James Joscelyne**, their son aged 5. **Mary** had died aged 4. On 31 December 1874, James Robert enfranchised his Copyhold holding of the 29 acres to become Freehold at a cost of £238.0.1d; he was then stated to be of Panfield.

By 1881, James Robert (now widowed - Jane having died in 1876 aged only 48), daughter Jane and son Ernest, aged 15, were at Panfield Farm farming 259 acres and employing 13 men and 5 boys.

In 1901, **Ernest James**, now aged 35, who had married **Mary Ethel Edith Barnard** (1871-1957) and had children **Reginald Ernest** and **Dorothy Edith** had taken up residence in the Cressing farm. **In 1911**, the family at Schills now also included one month old son **Francis Denis Joscelyne**. No acreage is given and Reginald, aged 20, is noted as a Poultry Farmer working on the farm. Ernest James died in 1919 and is buried in Panfield Church graveyard as was his wife Edith in 1957. Details of their children are given below.



James Robert's surviving daughter **Jane Stevenson Joscelyne** (1856-1938) married **Harry Wenlock Golding** (1855-1930) in 1884 and had 3 children, all of whom married, and grandchildren. Harry was a Coir Mat Manufacturer and they lived in various substantial houses in Bocking and Braintree.

In her father's Will proved in 1911, Jane was given "all my houses lands and real estate in the parishes of Bocking, Felsted and Cressing". By 1929 (Kelly's Directory), Bertie Chapman was the farmer at Schills and it is understood that he first became the tenant then later acquired the freehold. Jane and her husband were living at Beecholme, Bradford Street in 1922 and 1925 and then at Little Bradfords on the corner of Courtauld Road in 1929.



JAMES ROBERT JOSCELYNE

1832 - 1911

The first James had built a Chapel in 1847 (Whites Directory 1848) and this was on the land at Hawbush Green on the corner of the main Braintree-Witham road and the side road to Cressing village. It was for the sect known as **The Peculiar People** and is understood to have been in use until the late 1950's. At that time, Worrell Morton the potato merchants acquired it together with adjacent land and demolished it. In 1884 the congregation had split and another chapel was built in the village street by the local builder, WC Brown and Sons, and this building was replaced by another in 1909. A third chapel, a Congregational one, was also built along the road from Cressing village to Braintree at Long Green, adjacent to two almshouses. James' chapel is mentioned in his son's Will as being rented by Jane's brother Ernest James.

Now known as the **Union of Evangelical Churches**, the founder of the Peculiar People was James Banyard of Rochford, Essex, who had become a Wesleyan Methodist. He found premises in 1837 and the movement spread mainly in Essex, East London and Kent especially amongst agricultural workers and 43 chapels were established. 15 remain open today including the one in Cressing village. Initially, divine healing was taught, now no longer given prominence, but strict interpretation of the Bible is followed.

THE PANFIELD FARMS

James Robert Joscelyne clearly prospered and was farming three mostly arable farms with some pasture in Panfield under a lease expiring at Michaelmas 1886 at £235pa. He had entered into the leases of Silks, Panfield Farm and Ivy Hall in 1872 on the retirement, aged 80, of Thomas White who was the brother of James Robert wife's father, James White. The mainly freehold properties were then purchased by him, believed to be in 1876, these being **Panfield Farm** of about 70 acres, **Silks Farm** of 61 acres and **Ivy Hall Farm** of 36 acres together with about 21 acres formerly of **Perrychilds Farm** and totalling just over 189 acres. There were 3 farmhouses (one divided into 3 dwellings) and two cottages and numerous farm buildings. Initially the freehold of the farms was purchased at auction in 1876 by a Joseph Flaxman of Middlesex for £6800 but he changed his mind and James Robert was then able to acquire them.

Some land was Copyhold of the **Manor of Panfield Priory** and some said to be held of the **Honor of Clare**. Interestingly also, some of the Silks Farm land was held under exceedingly long leases, one parcel for 2000 years from 1586 and another 1000 years from 1682. Quite a number of these old titles are known, particularly in Bocking.

James Robert subsequently acquired **Perrychilds Farm** with its remaining 90 acres in 1898 while **Little Harveys** of 10 acres was purchased in 1909 for £455 by his second wife **Ellen Spear (Dixon)** (1847-1927) whom he had married in 1889. This brought the total holding up to 289 acres.

In the Census of 1911 only **James Robert** and **Ellen** were at Panfield Farm and he died in the same year on 25 July and was buried in the family vault at Bocking End Congregational Churchyard. James was also active in public life and was a member of the **Board of Guardians of Braintree Union** from 1874 to his death and was Vice Chairman for the last 10 years. The Union building in Rayne Road, Braintree, completed in 1838, provided for the destitute and infirm and later became St Michaels Hospital; it has recently been converted to housing and offices.

James Robert's Will, Proved in 1911, gave the Cressing farm to his daughter as mentioned above and gave "his houses farms lands and real estate in Panfield" to his son **Ernest James**. But Ernest died in 1919 and left the farms to his wife **Mary Edith** and his elder son **Reginald**. Mary Edith passed over her interest to Reginald in 1922 and Panfield Farm was then sold in 1927 for £1650 while Ivy Hall and some of Silks was purchased by F T Smith at about that time.

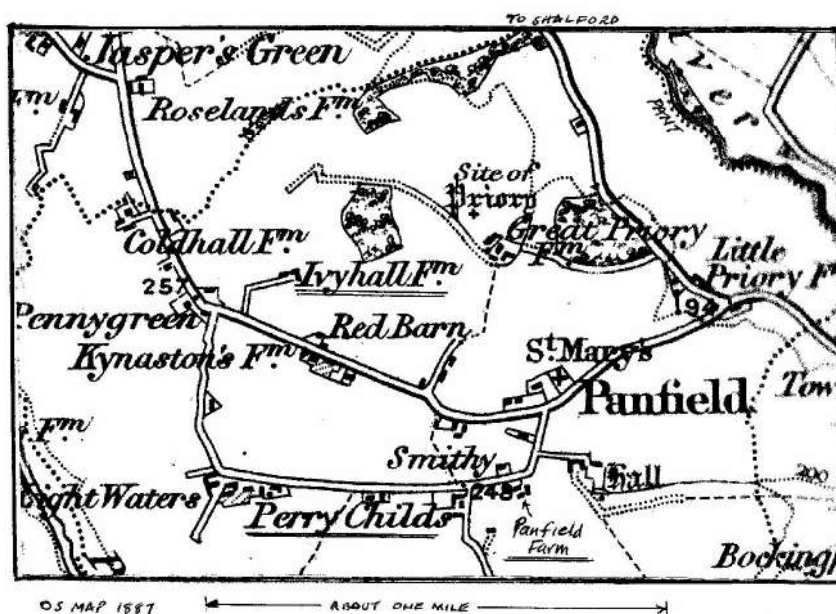


ERNEST JAMES JOSCELYNE

1865 - 1919



FRANCIS DENIS JOSCELYNE



Ernest James' three children were -

1. **Reginald Ernest Joscelyne** (1890-1957), He had enlisted in the 23rd (Reserve) Battalion of The Royal Fusiliers on the 19 June 1915 but did not see overseas service. He lived at Panfield Farm between 1912 and 1925 and specialised in Poultry for which he was noted. He then moved to Silverdale, the renamed Harveys Farm, in Hall Road, Panfield from 1927 when the farms were sold. He died a bachelor and is buried in Panfield church graveyard.



REGINALD ERNEST JOSCELYNE

1890 - 1957

2. **Dorothy Edith Joscelyne** (1893-1980) married **Donald Frederick Vincent Page** (1897-1918) in 1916 at Steyning, Sussex, who had enlisted originally in the Navy in January 1915, then after an illness transferred to the 7th Battalion the Suffolk Regiment and as a Lieutenant was attached to 57 Squadron RAF. Tragically, as an observer and together with the pilot, he was killed in action when their plane was shot down on a bombing mission on the 21 September 1918 near Cambrai. He is buried in Anneax British Cemetery, Nord, France.

Subsequently, in 1959, Dorothy married widower **Hugh Steward Tompson** (1892-1970) in Panfield Parish Church. Hugh was born to **Charles Hardy Tompson and his wife Janet Rosalie Josselyn** of The Limes, 1 London Road, Aldham, Essex., and was aged 8 in 1901 and became an Engineer. His father was a Solicitor and the Clerk to Colchester Borough Council and also the Lexden and Winstree Rural District Council. Rosalie was the daughter of Charles Josselyn of Braiswick Lodge, Colchester and is also connected to the Hallum family.

Hugh is listed as a passenger, aged 19, on the White Star liner Laurentic travelling from Liverpool to New York on 11 March 1911 together with Charles J Tompson, aged 22, his brother. Hugh appears to have been commissioned in the Suffolk Regiment in WW1 having transferred from the RASC. After marriage, Hugh and Dorothy lived at Earls Colne in the main street to the rear of another house almost opposite the church where **Ralph Josselyn** was the vicar in the 17th century. There were no children from either of Dorothy's marriages.



DOROTHY EDITH JOSCELYNE

1893 - 1980

Charles Tompson's second name was Josselyn, his mother's maiden name, and he stayed in Vancouver, British Columbia, marrying Verna Morse in Washington State, USA, in 1924.

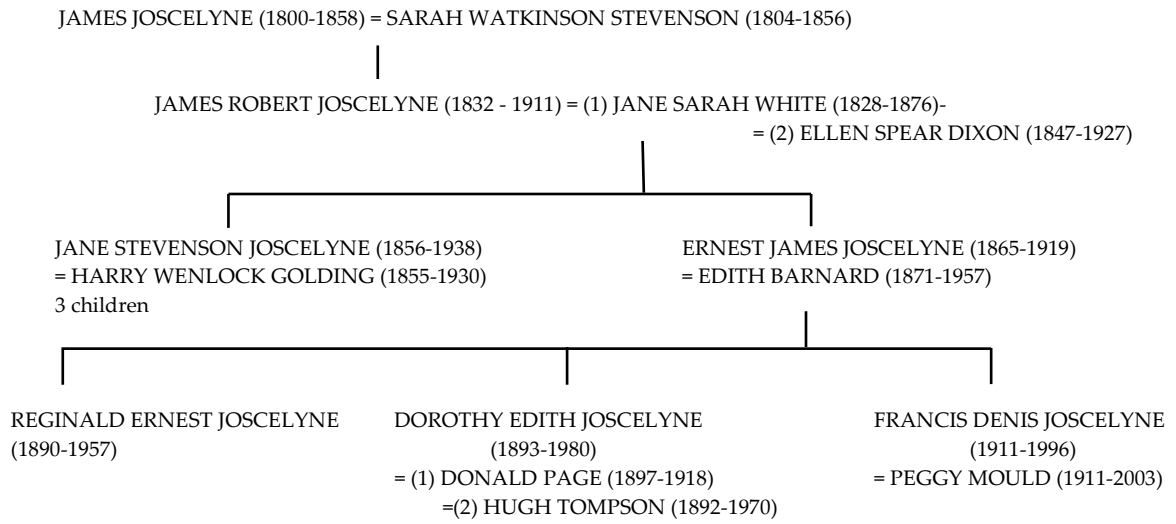
3. **Francis Denis Joscelyne** (1911-1996) was a chicken farmer and married late in life in 1958 to widow **Peggy Mould** (1911-2003) in Dunmow and when he died they were living at Silverdale. He was buried alongside his brother in Panfield Church graveyard. They had no children although Peggy had three from her first marriage one of whom, **Angela**, married Building Contractor and Property Developer **Alex Tanner** of Shalford. The last family holding in Panfield, Silverdale and 15 acres, was sold in 2004, the building then being substantially extended by the new owner.

So ended **179 years of family occupation or ownership**. Much had come about by the Joscelyne men marrying daughters of farmers. Why James built the Peculiar Peoples Chapel is unknown; he was born into a Congregationalist family and is buried in the graveyard at Bocking End Congregational Church.

The ancestry tree is shown on the following page.

Ben Joscelyne 2016

Acknowledgments: The Ancestry.co.uk website, **Ivan Brown**, formerly of Cressing, **Essex Record Office**, **John Hallum**, **Peter Joslin**, **Keith Sutton** of Panfield, **Angela Tanner**, and **Philip Wyndham**, formerly of Panfield.



A Farm Cart that was used on the Panfields Farms.

Advance Notice of the September Meeting & AGM is given on Page 15.

Society Visit to the Royal Gunpowder Mills Waltham Abbey Brenda Joscelyne

Sunday 19 June 2016 was a bright sunny day after a few days of very heavy rain when ten members met in the car park at 10.15. After agreeing to meet for lunch in the café at 1.00 pm we set off in different directions.

I noticed that there were a good many used mill stones laying around the grounds so I wanted to find out more on how they were used.



The stones were to mix the compound of Sulphate, Charcoal and Saltpetre in various proportions and it was a very dangerous procedure; you only had to get a little bit of dust or dirt in with the mixture and it would cause an explosion.

On display was a reconstruction in the old Compound Mill which showed you exactly how it was done. The whole building was fitted with a water drenching apparatus that dropped 180 litres of water on the mill.

The Land Train left the square at 12.00 and took eight members around the site which you could not access even if you walked. The guide was very good pointing out the Alder Plantation to make the charcoal, the places you may see Fallow Deer (a number were spotted), the many fire alarms placed around all parts of the grounds and about the railway which is supposed to be running this summer. Everyone agreed they could not see how that would be possible.

Other places visited were the Rocket Vault where the rockets and missiles were displayed and the volunteers really know their subject. In the next room Dangerous Days Exhibition where there are a number of showcases, one displaying a pair of felt-soled shoes worn by the worker's in Danger Areas. Another contained a Nitro-glycerine lead sampling jug with the sample carrier. These would have been used to take a sample from each batch of Nitro-glycerine to the laboratory for testing. This was a very dangerous job and in April 1940 dropping one of these may have caused the explosion. On the walls was information about the explosions that had happened on the site, two during WWII. In the Women at War Gallery the pictures showed just how many women were involved in the munitions industry. I had hoped the Green Hut would be open displaying a restored Powder Boat, but just looking through the window gave you a good idea what it would have been like. These boats were used to transport explosive materials around the network of narrow canals on the site. Unfortunately the Armoury was not open, probably due to lack of volunteers.

The day was enjoyed by all those who came and we will be looking forward to the meeting in September.

Brenda Joscelyne (95)

[The Armoury was open later in the day.]



THE GUNPOWDER FACTORY

The members (plus 'photographer' Melvyn) enjoy a break in the café.

- 1. The Rocket Vault Exhibition- Tank busters, Rocket motors, Anti - aircraft Missiles, V2 rocket engine etc.
- 2. Hand-powered Explosives truck used on the narrow gauge railway.
- 3. The Armoury - Extensive display of combat firearms, grouped to show rival armies' equivalents.



4. Remains of Victorian Hydraulic Press House.

5. Green hut, the home of renovated Powder Boat.



A TALE OF THREE JONATHANS .

In Journal 57, Trevor Joslin of Yeerongpilly, Brisbane 4105, Australia, posed the question: Can any member help with information about Daniel Josselyn (or maybe another spelling) who was the proprietor of *The Welcome Sailor Inn* in Colchester and whose father was Jonathan Josselyn baptised in 1773?

Trevor is writing up his family history had struck a brick wall before the above.

Our family history sleuth, Brenda Joscelyne, replied with an article entitled '*Mary Ann Joslin (Nee Double) 1808-1868*' in Journal 58.

Trevor is nearing completion of his task of writing the book for his grandchildren and their cousins in Australia; the first Chapter is featured below.

A TALE OF THREE JONATHONS.

The coach rattled and bumped along the rough windy road, the methodical clip clop of the horses sounded loud in the tranquillity of the country. Entering a wood, the dim light of dusk became even darker due to the overhanging trees. The sound of birds chirping as they settled in to roost for the night could be heard and they created a comforting mood. All of a sudden the peace was shattered by the sound of shouting, "**stand and deliver**"; the coach came to a jarring halt. Highwaymen.

They had become common in England as these were desperate times. The legendary Dick Turpin was caught in 1739. He was subsequently tried and hung.

My oldest relative was born during this time. Well not really my oldest in years, but the oldest we can find to date. The year was 1726, King George the First was king of England, and America was a colony of England. Witches were still being burnt at the stake; the last alleged witch was burnt in 1727. All this occurring 96 years before Charles Dickens was born.

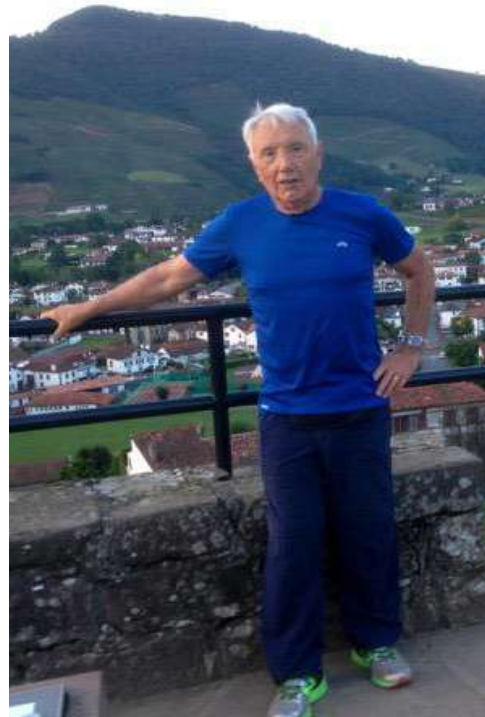
Life was very harsh indeed for the common people. Housing was basic. A lot of families lived in one room and survived from day to day with very little food and very basic shelter. Winter in England is cold. It was difficult for the under privileged people to keep themselves warm without any heating. Families would try to sleep by wearing everything they had and huddling together for warmth.

Working for a land owner was the most common type of employment. It was hard work and paid little. There was scant hope of bettering one's lot, and the emphasis was on survival.

Our relative was born in Boxford, Suffolk, in 1726. His parents named him Jonathan Joceline. To help follow the story I have called him Jonathan (1). Jonathan (1) grew up in Boxford. The girl he married, Susan Elmer, came from a small village nearby called Shelley, and Jonathan (1) married her in 1747 in her home town. In the following year while living in Boxford they had their first baby, a son and following tradition called him Jonathan. Jonathan (1) and Susan went on to have a total of nine children.

Boxford is in the parish of St. Mary in the Babergh district of Suffolk. The village straddles the River Box. The meaning of its name may be "the ford where box trees grow." St. Mary's Church in Boxford was mentioned in the "Domesday Book" meaning it existed in 1086. Inside the church, one of the most famous objects is the striking 17th century font cover. There must have been quite a few Jocelines baptised at this font, including Jonathan Joceline (2) on 19 February 1749.

Jonathan (1) and Susan (the parents of Jonathan (2)) both died in 1808. They are probably buried in St. Mary's church graveyard along with some of their children. Jonathan (1) would have been 82 years old when he died, which was a good age for those days. This could be attributed to clean drinking water being available in their village. People did not understand that dirty water carried diseases back in the early 1700's. Cholera was common and the cause is now attributed to drinking bad water. In the latter 1700's the



link between dirty water and disease was finally realised. This led to water supplies being cleaned up by diverting sewerage and other contaminants away from wells, thus improving health dramatically.

Jonathan Josselyn (2), like his father, chose a wife from Shelley. Her name was Elizabeth Turner. Their wedding took place in 1771 at All Saints Church, Shelley. A number of Jocelines were married and baptised in this church. The village of Shelley is located on the banks of the River Brett. The village is within the Dedham Vale Area, which boasts outstanding natural beauty. John Constable one of England's best known artists was born in East Bergholt, Dedham Vale and did a lot of his famous paintings in this area.

While living in Boxford Jonathan (2) and Elizabeth had their first child a boy. It is no surprise they named him Jonathan. Jonathan (3) was baptised in Shelley in 1773.

It was the usual custom for the first born to be baptised in the village church where the bride came from. Sometime over the next 2 years Jonathan (2) and Elizabeth, with their two boys Jonathan and second child John, moved from Boxford to Roydon, a distance of about 2km. After resettling in Roydon, they increased their family to 10 children. All born in Roydon except for Jonathan (3) and John. Elizabeth died in 1813, her husband Jonathan (2) died in 1830.

Traditions and superstitions played a big part in life back in the old days. These are still with us today, although I think to a much lesser extent in most communities. Naming the first born son, after their father seems to have been followed very strictly back then.

Jonathan (3) was baptised in Stratford St. Mary. Jonathan (3) married Elizabeth Knight in East Bergholt, Suffolk in 1798. Another custom of the time was for the wedding to take place in the bride's home village. This custom is still observed in a lot of marriages even today (however Elizabeth Knight was an exception to the rule having been born in Harwich, Essex.) The couple lived at Holton, a village about 3km south of Raydon. Jonathan (3) and Elizabeth had 7 children. Daniel Joslin was their 6th child; it is Daniel's life that forms the basis of our next story.

Jonathan (3) was a tenant farmer. Tenant farming involved living and working on the land which was owned by someone else. The owner was usually heavily involved in the running of the farm and would have paid some of the costs involved, his reward was a percentage of the profits, generally 50%. He would also have to have paid the 10% tithe to the church. The Josselyns lived in a cottage on the farm. The cottage was divided into two and another family, the Doubles lived in the other half. Dale double and Jonathan worked the farm together. They would have ended up with 25% each and that would have been a very meagre wage for a family to live on, and that after the very hard effort that most likely involved all the family. When the owner of the land died, the farm was sold and Jonathan and Dale were not only out of work, they also would have lost their home. Both families had children; the Joslin family included a boy called Edward and the Doubles, a girl called Mary Ann. These two people were later to marry, and we will catch up with them, as well as Daniel Joslin, again in the next story.

Josselyn, Joceline. We had three relatives who spelt their surname different to the way it is spelt today. This is because in the 1700's not many people could read or write. This meant that when the village priest was recording names for births, baptisms etc. he had to rely on how they sounded to him, and that is the way he would write them down. For this reason misspelling occurred quite frequently. I have found that surnames often change when we go back to this period of history.

From Boxford to Shelley, Shelley to Raydon and Raydon to Holton. This seems to indicate that people moved around in their local area. These 4 villages are all in Suffolk and within about a 2km radius of each other. It is logical most people knew most of the other inhabitants in their area and probably moved about from village to village, looking for work opportunities, visiting friends and relatives, or sometimes finding food, such as wild berries, or maybe, as with the Jonathan's, looking for a spouse. The only transport for most people was walking. You had to be wealthy to own a horse.

To know that some of Jonathan's blood flows through my veins is quite an amazing thing for me to contemplate. To be more scientific, it is my genetic blue print; something we all share with our ancestors. I wonder how much of them is still in us. The most obvious signs are family likenesses and other family traits, like mannerisms. I find it interesting that our genetic blueprint has filtered down through all these generations making us the people we are.

Trevor Joslin (255), 22 March 2016

Special thanks to Brenda Joscelyne who supplied a lot of the information that is included in this story. Brenda also checked it for authenticity once it was completed. Also thanks to Ben Joscelyne for his support. Trevor.

Did Archibald nick Ned's Head - an intriguing story. Judy Granger [Joscelyne] (229)

In 2014 I watched a TV program connecting Archibald Sillars Hamilton with the disappearance of the skull of Ned Kelly, Australia's notorious bushranger. On investigation, an intriguing story unfolded, with a Joscelyne connection.

Hamilton (born in or before 1819 in Ayrshire, Scotland) married Emma Elizabeth Joscelyne, aged 18yrs, in London in 1853. Emma the daughter of my G-G-Grandparents, Samuel and Elizabeth Joscelyne, was born in Sudbury, Suffolk in 1834. Emma's grandmother provided the means for her to study music in Hamburg and Leipzig, where she also learnt to speak fluent French and German. It is unknown whether Emma met Archibald in Europe or in England. After their marriage Emma travelled with Hamilton while he lectured in London, Chelmsford, Colchester, Bunbury and Oxford. At the time of their marriage in 1853, Emma's father Samuel was in Tasmania preparing for his family to arrive from England. In 1854 Samuel's wife Elizabeth, son Walter plus Emma and husband Archibald all sailed on the "*Potentate*" arriving in Launceston in November 1854. On arrival, Emma went directly to her father's home refusing to have anything more to do with Archibald. Until we obtained the divorce papers in 2009, this was all that we knew.

Divorce. Eighteen years later in 1871 Emma filed for divorce, in that, she claimed to have left Archibald on reaching Launceston '*on reason of cruelty and no issue*'. She had previously left him for 10 days in England claiming he '*conducting himself towards me with harshness and cruelty*' and was using '*disgusting language*'. She returned after he promised to behave but it continued and on the journey to Australia, he even locking her in their cabin with no light, threatening her with violence if she told her mother. Hamilton continued to lecture and practice phrenology in Australia and NZ and also illegally 'married' Emily Ellis, his younger second 'wife'. Divorce from Emma was granted in 1874. Four years later he married Agnes Melville who was 34 years younger than him.

Excerpts from '**Ned Kelly's Skull**' a short biography by Jill Dimond in 2013, gives us an insight into Hamilton's life in Australia.

There is only one photograph in existence of Archibald Hamilton; it comes from an 1871 divorce file in the Tasmanian Archives taken in the 1860s. It shows an elderly man with a bushy white-flecked beard holding a bust of Prince Albert... pointing his right index finger at a particularly interesting bump on Albert's temple. The subject possesses the 'colossal forehead' that Agnes Hamilton describes, before adding that she had overheard her husband singled out as 'the cleverest man in Australia'.



The photograph identifies Professor Hamilton, a public lecturer and self-styled 'Professor' as the bigamist husband of 18-year-old Emily Ellis.

By the time Mr Hamilton and Agnes, the third Mrs Hamilton, met in Sydney in 1876, he had been working as a practical phrenologist and lecturing in Australasia for twenty-two years, mainly in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, Hobart and New Zealand... His public lectures complemented his private consultations as a phrenologist, but his overriding passion was the abolition of the 'barbarous doctrine and blood-for-blood practice' of capital punishment.

Hamilton family. His father was a muslin manufacturer, his mother was the popular Scottish phrenologist and lecturer Agnes Sillars Hamilton, an advocate of mental equality of men and women. Archibald would have been exposed to phrenology and showmanship as a child. This may have influenced his career, as he described himself as a phrenologist in 1841 while in his early 20s.

Hamilton's role in advocating for a reprieve of Ned Kelly.

Hamilton had published two papers against capital punishment and would have followed Ned Kelly's trial for murder in October 1880 with a professional interest and viewed the sentence of death with dismay... a Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment was swiftly formed...he described himself as president. On 5 November Hamilton chaired a raucous meeting at the Hippodrome that attracted more than 4000 people, according to the Argus ... he opened with the words: I am glad to act as chairman not merely on behalf of Edward Kelly, but as an advocate for the abolition of capital punishment...the meeting resolved, "That this meeting believes it is one fit for the exercise of the Royal prerogative of mercy, and therefore earnestly presses His Excellency the Governor in Council to favorably regard the prayer of this meeting – namely, that the life of the prisoner be spared". Delegation after delegation went to Government House all to no avail. Hamilton then delivered an inflammatory address to the crowd announcing that neither the Governor nor the Chief Secretary would intervene.[Dimond].

Ned Kelly went to the gallows on 11th November 1880.

After lobbying to save Ned's neck, Hamilton who was obsessed with criminal skulls, found himself in a sticky situation, as he wanted to do a phrenological examination of Kelly's living head or his skull. His request to the Chief Secretary pointing out the 'peculiar circumstances' of his request, was denied. However this refusal did not prevent him from getting access to the head while the death mask was being made. He publishing his *Phrenological Character of Ned Kelly* in Melbourne's Herald a week later...in his analysis from his 'phrenological data', he claimed that, these were a remarkable set of numbers', in his opinion. **There is no doubt that Hamilton was in attendance and had handled Kelly's head.**

Ned Kelly's body was reportedly given to 'medical men' and quote, 'The skull was taken possession of by one gentleman, and it is possible that he may hereafter enlighten us upon the peculiarities of the great criminal's brain'. (Melbourne Herald) **Was this Archibald?** Ned Kelly's bones have been scientifically identified but his skull has never been found.

Hamilton met aspiring actress Agnes Melville who was in her twenties and consulted him for career guidance and she became his third wife in 1878... and then his widow after he suffered a stroke and died in 1884. Five years after his death she shipped his collection of 55 skulls to the Museum Victoria, together with paperwork. *He had his faults*, admitted Agnes Hamilton...*he might have been the cleverest man in Australia, a friend of judges, journalists and actors, but his collection of skulls had been acquired through sometimes nefarious means. He made no secret of how he came into possession of them.* Agnes did not continue with phrenology, instead gave lectures and wrote three articles/biographies on the poet Henry Kendall. She used the name of Mrs A.M. Hamilton-Grey but no record of marriage has been found.

While studying the history of Australian phrenology at Museum Victoria, PhD student Ms Roginski described the museum collection as 'a contested history of custody, neglect, research and rediscovery'. She found the lost skull of aboriginal man Jim Crowe and in her book **The Hanged Man and the Body Thief** she discusses the Crowe/Hamilton connection at length, describing Hamilton as "an incredibly dark character" who promoted racist views in his phrenology shows, referring to Tasmanian Aboriginal women as semi-imbeciles. But he campaigned against capital punishment, even chairing a public meeting in Melbourne against Ned Kelly's execution. I have very complex feelings about him".

Hamilton was a clever self-promoter and manipulator who was prepared to bully to get his way. He married attractive, well-educated younger women who no doubt helped enhanced his self-image.

HOW MANY MARY JOSSELYN PAGE ARE THERE?
 (JOSSELYN AS A PRE NAME) By Brenda Joscelyne.

I have found four.

Mary Josselyn **Page** 1796-1854. Mary Josselyn **Page** was born 2 January 1796 to Joseph and Mary (nee Josselyn) **Page** and baptised 12 May 1796 at St Andrews, Fingringhoe Essex. Her parents had married 23 April 1795 at Bures, Suffolk and she had two known siblings, Benjamin **Page** and Fanny Susanna **Page**.

Mary Josselyn **Page** 1858-1935. Mary Josselyn **Page** was baptised 3 October 1858 at St Andrews, Fingringhoe Essex Benjamin and Sarah (nee Malby) who were married 9 August 1853. She married Edwin Harvey 19 August 1879 in Fingringhoe. Mary had two known siblings, George **Page** and David **Page**. Edwin and Mary had eight known children, three being born in France. Mary died 11 August 1935 in the Wirral, Cheshire aged 77.

Mary Josselyn **Page** 1880-1956. Mary Josselyn **Page** was born 19 May 1880 in Fingringhoe, to George **Page** and Lydia Mary **Page** (maiden name unknown). She died 29 October 1956 at The Croft, Bures Suffolk. She had five known siblings and never married. I found the following article in The Essex Newsman published 7 August 1915: Mr George **Page**, of Bures, donated a pair of handcuffs to Colchester Museum whose father (Benjamin **Page**) used them 60 years ago. He also gave a late 17th century dumpling fork. Mrs Mary Josselyn **Page** (I think this should read Miss) also of Bures, has sent along a 17th century ale jug.

Mary Josselyn **Page** 1909. Mary Josselyn Page was born in 1909 Bures, Suffolk to Joseph Page and Lilly Mary **Page** (nee Crosby) who were married in Fingringhoe on 26 December 1908. Cannot trace any more about this Mary.

It would be interesting if anyone can add any more information to these four direct descendants of Joseph Page and Mary Josselyn.

Brenda Joscelyne (95)

SOCIETY VISIT TO SAFFRON WALDEN, ESSEX

Sunday, 11 September 2016

Meet at 10 am at BRIDGE END GARDENS, a very interesting series of formal gardens

11.30 Visit the adjoining FRY ART GALLERY for a private viewing including an introductory talk. The gallery will have a special exhibition of early works by Edward Bawden one of the Great Bardfield group of artists which also included Eric Ravillious and John Aldridge.

12.30 Buffet Lunch at THE RIVER BARN, at ST MARK'S COLLEGE, near Audley End

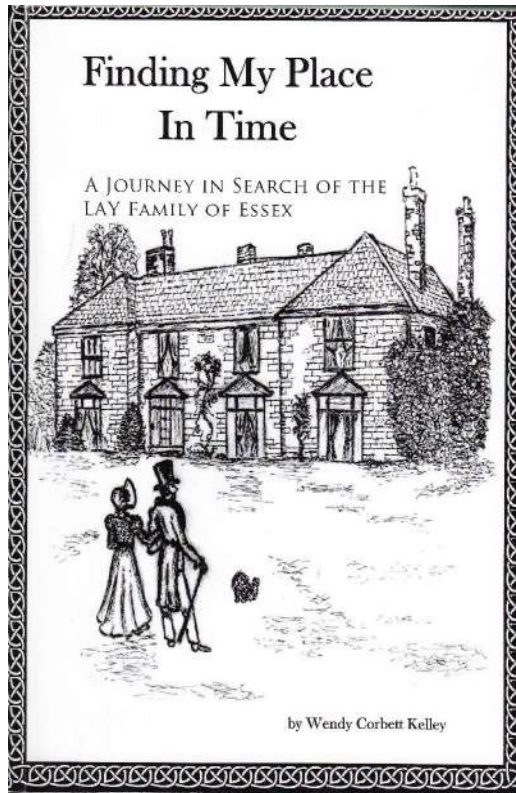
14.30 A talk about the history of Saffron Walden

15.30 The Society AGM

17.00 Disperse.

Full details will be sent to members.

Ben Joscelyne (09) , Secretary.



'Finding My Place In Time' by Wendy Corbett Kelley (196) has recently been published by Amazon (343 pages, price approx. £30 UK).

The wide ranging story covers, amongst other items, the Lay & Josselyn relationships in Boxsted & Lt. Horkesley, Essex and unusual circumstances resulting in the subsequent emigration of some members to Australia.

The story goes on to give an insight into life in Australia during the early stages of colonisation, with the hardships endured and the eventual overcoming of these difficulties, leading to the current successes of the descendants, including Wendy's own line.

The book is of particular interest to me from my several connections to the Lays & Josselyns.

John Hallum (137).



Vice-President Peter Joslin (29). Obit.

We have just been notified by his daughter Karen that Peter died on July 6th, peacefully in his sleep. Our thoughts are with his widow, Margaret, and the Family.

An Appreciation will appear in the next issue of the Journal.

Photo; Peter (left) at the 2014 AGM, at which he was elected as Vice-President, being presented with a 'Token of Appreciation' by the then chairman, Melvyn Joscelyne.

Thanks to all the contributors.

Please keep your contributions flowing in for the next issue of the Journal.

If you have turned up something unusual in your research, or have reached a brick-wall, let us know; there may be others readers who would appreciate your findings or could help you on your journey.

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

E-mail: john.hallum@talktalk.net