



Josselin Journal 61

September 2017



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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.

NEW MEMBERS SINCE JOURNALS 59 AND 60

272 Richard Scott 35 Rievaulx Avenue, Knaresborough, North Yorkshire, HG5 8LD

Tel: 01423 865869 E-mail: richardascott@waitrose.com

Richard has an ancestor by the name of Dorothy Josselin, daughter and co-heir of William Josselin of Rayne, Essex, described as a Gentleman. She married John Tooker of Midsomer Norton, Somerset, who is in Richard's line. This information comes from "The Visitation of Somerset 1672". President Richard Joscelyne feels this connection is likely to be correct.

The "Braintree Joscelynes" descend from a brother of the above William and by coincidence the Swan pub in Braintree town centre was owned in the 1590's by Elias Wortham, another of Richard's ancestors while Mary Isaac who married Joseph Joscelyne in 1757 was said to be of that Swan.

273 Helen Knox Flat 1, Nairn Court, 12 Nairn Road, Talbot Woods, Bournemouth, Dorset, BH3 7BE. E-mail:

nairncourtknoxy@outlook.com

Helen's Pellatt line leads to her tenth great grandmother Mary Jocelyn (1561-1626) of the Hyde Hall, Sawbridgeworth, principal family.

274 Kathy Donnelly 10866 Standing Stone Drive, Wimauma, FL 33598, USA.

E-mail: reliableindexing@aol.com

Kathy's first Josselyn connection is Agnes (1499-1559) wife of Sir John Wiseman and daughter of Ralph Josselyn and Elizabeth Cornish.

275 David Lee Joslin PO Box 752, Newfield, NJ 08344, USA E-mail:

josdave55@gmail.com David has traced his ancestry back to Samuel Joslin (1747-1814) his eighth great grandfather. His line then connects with Abraham Joslin, one of the sons of Thomas Joslin who emigrated to New England in 1635. He has been put in touch with Stan Treadway, son of the late Carol Treadway (nee Wessler) now registrar of the family Register.

276 Kurt Fischer 3360 Marsden Point, Keswick, VA 22947, USA

E-mail: kffischer@aol.com

Kurt can trace his ancestry, now with the Society's help, through his Joslin mother back to Ralph Josselyn and Beatrice Beseville, having earlier been in touch with Edith Wessler and her daughter Carol Treadway

277 Tim Terrell 17 Woodgate Street, Farrer, ACT 2607, Australia

E-mail: Tim Terrell@home.com.au

Tim's third great grandparents were Hugh Josselyn (1741-1809) and Mary Hammond (1740-?) of Mount Bures. He is also interested in the very early family and has been put in touch with President Richard Joscelyne. A copy of the publication about Hugh Josselyn and the supplement has been sent to him.

278 Peter and Eileen Charnley 21 Darwin Road, Mickleover, Derby, DE3 9HU

E-mail: ukecdy@aol.com

Peter's family have been traced back to Henrietta Josselyn Pratt born 1840 in Tendring, her mother being Fanny Josselyn who married Henry Bardell Pratt. Henrietta's grandparents were Francis and Elizabeth Josselyn in Essex. This family also connects with the Hugh Josselyn of Mount Bures line and the Society's publication "Hugh Josselyn of Mount Bures" and the supplement has also been sent to them.

279 Judi Miehl 6005 Olde Atlanta Parkway, Suwanee, GA 30024, USA.

E-mail: judimiehl@gmail.com

Judi's mother's maiden name was Josselyn and she has traced her lineage back to Thomas Joslin the immigrant to New England in 1635.

NEWS OF OTHER MEMBERS

29 Margaret Joslin. Margaret is now on E-mail at margaret.mjoslin@gmail.com (note the dot)

69 Ruth Joslin (ex Braintree). Her new address is 16, Gloucester House, Chesterton Lane. Cirencester, Glos, GL7 1XQ

73 Ron Joscelyne of Dural, Australia. Ernest Dewing from Canada has advised that sadly Ron died on 14 October 2016 aged 76. He had 4 children and 10 grandchildren. His ancestry is the "Braintree" line.

83 Bernard George Regrettably, our longstanding member Bernard passed away on 4 August. His funeral service is being held in Epping on 11 September. Michael Brill will be writing an Appreciation of Bernard who regularly attended Society meetings for many years.

110 Colin Joslin of Orchard Cottage, Bursden, Hartland, Bideford, Devon, EX39 6HB sadly reports that his wife Rita died in February 2016 after a long illness.

124 Derek Joslin. New E-mail address derekjuly1960@gmail.com

145 Janet Parsons has returned to England from Canada after 50 years there and her address is 6 Waterside Lane, Sydling St Nicholas, Dorchester, Dorset, DT2 9NY. No E-mail address as yet.

199 Helen Woolford has advised that her new address is 16 Colne Park Road, White Colne, Colchester, Essex, CO6 2PL and telephone 01787-224219.

231 Carol Treadway, daughter of Edith Wessler, sadly died on 22 April 2017 at her home in Missouri, USA. Mother and daughter had published the extensive and definitive two-volume register of the descendants of Abraham Josselyn, one of the sons of Thomas Joslin the New England immigrant of 1635. Carol's son Stan has been in touch and may be reached by E-mail on stan.treadway@sbcglo.net Ben has a copy of the register and would be pleased to try and assist enquirers.

240 Alan DeCarlo's new address is 22 Sherwood Road, Hampton Bays, NY 11946, USA His E-mail remains as aladec1247@optimum.net

243 David and Maureen Hallum's new E-mail address is damaha112@yahoo.co.uk

Ben Joscelyne, Membership Secretary

Reminder

Saturday, 7 October 2017

Josselin Society Day

**Visit to the East Anglian Railway Museum,
Wakes Colne, Essex.
Invitation to view "Josselyns" house at Mount Bures,
Buffet lunch at a nearby pub.
The AGM and family history talks.**

Full details have been mailed out to Members and are also given on Page 20 of this Journal.

Please advise Ben Joscelyne by 24 September of your attendance
(the buffet has to be ordered)

E-mail: benjos@btinternet.com or Telephone: 01376-325336

A map and full travel directions will then be sent to those participating.



Photo by Peter Joslin

SIR RALPH JOSCELIN

Lord Mayor of London 1464-5 and 1476-7

The "Who Do You Think You Are" magazine of January 2017 published additional online material (now no longer available on their site) from "The Aldermen of the City of London - Henry III to 1908" by the Rev. Alfred B Beaven MA, FR Hist Soc originally published by the Corporation of the City of London in 1908.

This included a number of entries for Sir Ralph as follows:

As a Draper of Cornhill he entered office in the Corporation on 20 November 1456 nominated by J Stockton, W Edwards and ex-Sherriff Young.

He was a member of the Drapers Livery Company and Master in 1457-8

He was elected Sheriff in 1458-9 and Mayor as above, He was also Vice Sheriff to John Stokker, a Draper of Bishopsgate, in 1477-8

He was Auditor in 1464

He was made a Knight of the Bath on 26 May 1465 -

"On the occasion of the coronation of Elizabeth Woodville (King Edward IV's consort) on 26 May 1465, the mayor (R Josselyn) and 3 other Aldermen (T Cook, H Wycke and J Plomer) together with H Waver, who afterwards became an Alderman, were made Knights of the Bath".

On 13 April 1467 he was elected as an Alderman of London in Parliament. In 1476 he is described as "Father of the City".

An entry under 1456 describes Sir Ralph as a younger brother of Thomas Josselyn from whom the Earls of Roden are descended. Fuller (in "Worthies" ii 57) in reference to his Knighthood of the Bath remarks " There is more of the carpet than of the camp in that Order". He repaired the City wall between Aldgate and Aldersgate.

The photo above is of Sir Ralph depicted in the stained glass window in Long Melford church in Suffolk taken during the Society visit there in June 2006. An article by me in Journal 35 of August 2006 describes the window in detail and gives some further information about his life

Sir Ralph Josselin died on 25 October 1478

Ben Joscelyne 2017

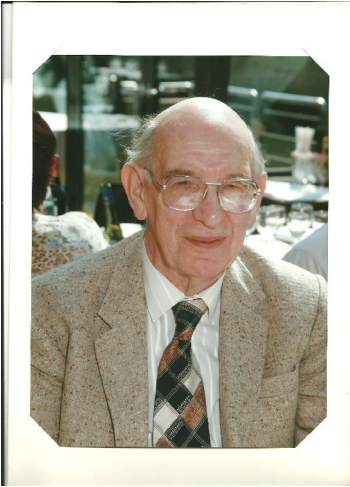
Notes:

1. The spelling Josselin is that in the stained glass window while Beaven uses Josselyn.
2. Some of Beaven's work can be found on the internet as well as other items of interest relating to Ralph.

Long Melford Church



Bernard F. H George 1923 – 2017. A Tribute by Michael Brill



Bernard Frederick Henry George Osborne says born 27th of September 1923. His parents were Dorothy and Bernard, known as 'Bunny'. They lived at 254 Thorold Road, Ilford in the house owned by Dorothy's parents, Henry and Sabina Wyles. Henry died in 1928. Bernard's brother, Ron, was born 10th May, 1931; he married Doreen Williamson 28th August, 1954.

Bernard and Ron went to school at Christchurch Boys School, then Dane Central School, Ilford. Bernard did well at school; he left 23rd of December 1937 and went to work for the Ilford District Council at Gant's Hill Library. Then 14th April 1938 he moved to work in the Electricity Department. In 1896 Ilford District Council decided it should provide electricity for the town. They built a large electricity station and put in all the necessary cabling to start supplying the electricity in 1900. The

Council maintained and increased its supply area continuously. On 30th December 1940 the Electricity Department was disbanded and merged with London Electricity Board. 1st April 1948 it became part of the National Grid. It is thanks to Bernard's very detailed records that we know these facts and many more.

When Bernard was 18 he passed grade III with his medical. This meant he could not be called up to fight as only grades I and II were called up. Bernard worked hard at evening classes and gained a number of qualifications in electrical engineering. He was soon sent out in the team for emergency repairs. He said it was very hectic work, especially in the war years. By 1946 he was in charge of organising the team whenever required. He had a telephone installed at the house, 254 Thorold Road. Very few people had telephones at this time and he had to contact a driver who would pick him up, then the jointer and his mate to dig the hole needed. They were not sent out to minor faults, only major breakdowns, 24 hours a day. In 1947 head office wrote to say he had to have a telephone in his office at work. Later he was assistant distribution manager and had to deliver all the required papers and booklets to all the branch offices; this was by public transport, and he carried a very large case to do this.

When the company was merged into the National Grid, Bernard was told to destroy all the old records. Bernard's greatest hobby in life was research into history and he knew the importance of old documents. Destruction of records horrified Bernard so he took all the documents home to keep safe, with his personal records. They are to form a display at the Ilford Museum in the library, where it is hoped Bernard can be featured with his story. He has the copies of Ilford District Council minutes of 1896 discussing whether there should be an electricity supply in Ilford. He has a complete listing of all the houses and businesses in Ilford and the date each received their electricity from 1901 to 1948; and all later repairs needed. He has the A.R.P. records of all damage occurring during the war, plus vast boxes of day-to-day business, a researcher's heaven.

As I mentioned Bernard loved history; he joined Ilford Historical Society and Woodford Historical Society. He travelled regularly all over Britain and Europe making copious detailed notes of all historical things of interest. He also loved railways and recorded all his travels. He joined a number of local railway companies. He soon developed a great interest in his family history and spent many hours searching record offices everywhere. While doing his research he met someone equally interested in historical research, Margaret Gertrude Hayden Quantrill. Great rapport soon developed and Bernard proposed marriage. They were married 20 January 1979. Bernard and Margaret were the most devoted couple I have ever met. They wished never to be separated. Bernard sold 254 Thorold Road and Margaret sold her house 49 Westbury Lane and they moved into 7 Knighton Close, Woodford Green.

Bernard retired from the electricity company 31 January 1982. Bernard and Margaret could now spend all the time they wanted doing their research. 7th April 1988 they move to 108 High Road, Buckhurst Hill, and then 30th October 1989 they found their ideal home at 9 Knighton Lane, Buckhurst Hill. In 1995 they joined the Josselin Family History Society to help with their research. Bernard's paternal grandmother was a Joslin. Bernard was a very quiet unassuming person who would never discuss his research in case you are not interested, but once he found you had a similar interest he was eager to help in anyway he could. Good friends of Bernard and Margaret were Kim and Ron Antoniou. Kim happened to mention to Margaret she would like to be christened and soon it was arranged for 27th May 2007 that Bernard and Margaret would be Kim's godparents. This helped to seal a great lasting friendship.

Margaret died far too early on 6 February 2008. Bernard suffered quietly at this time and cut back on his travelling, but still attended his local and family history meetings. We had great celebrations for his 90th birthday. His health then deteriorated rapidly and thanks to the constant dedicated care by his very good friend Ron Antoniou he was able to stay at home as he wished. Bernard died 4th August 2017.

His many Josselin Society colleagues will reflect on his love of family and friends and will have many favourite memories to treasure.

Who Do You Think You Are? Clare Balding knows now.

When Roger Joslyn (184) and his fiancée, Leslie Corn, of New York City attended our meeting in September 2013, they spoke about their research and on-camera work for the popular television program *Who Do You Think You Are?*, both in the United States and the U.K.

Recently, they explored the American ancestry of Clare Balding, well-known and respected sports broadcaster, journalist, and author. Clare's paternal grandfather went to the United States as a professional polo player and married an American whose family wealth was from manufacturing baking powder. This winter, during filming with Clare at Brooklyn Historical Society, Roger told her about her grandmother's Hoagland ancestry, whose family tracks back to one of the earliest families brought over by the Dutch West India Company, Walloons Joris Rapelje and Catalina Trico. The episode recently aired on the BBC.

Roger comments that Clare is a lovely, personable lady who was fascinated to learn about her American roots, which, before the research and *Who Do?* program, were virtually unknown to her. A lover of New York City, Clare was especially thrilled to know that she descends from the Rapelje's daughter Sara, born in 1625 and widely claimed as the first European female born in New Netherland.

My thanks to Roger & Leslie for supplying the further details of their research

ETHEL AGNES JOSLIN VERNON

Vernon Lane (109)

When travelling in California in 2015, a visit to Lake Tahoe brought an unexpected encounter with the Joslin name. Driving round the south side of the lake, we visited the Tallac Historic Site. This is both recreational park land with access to the lake shore and a museum site. In the main museum building a display featuring Ethel Joslin Vernon drew my attention.



Ethel was born in 1890 in Pineville, a small township in south western Missouri. Her family had moved to California by 1902, and in 1910 was living in Los Angeles. In 1911 she married Clarence William Vernon in Truckee, a town north of the lake. They spent their 23-day honeymoon rowing around the Lake, camping overnight. Ethel and Clarence finally settled in the area in 1923 and remained there until their deaths in the 1960s. She was a poet, a photographer, and a basket maker. Much of this is apparent in the photographs of the museum display on page [??].

When I inquired whether anything was known to the Society about her, I soon heard that Ben Joscelyne and Brenda Joscelyne had information and that Ethel appeared in Carol Treadway's register "The Josslyn Family in America

1635-2009: Abraham Josselyn and Beatrice Hampson and their descendants", and with Carol's agreement Ben provided relevant extracts. Although the register appears to take Ethel's American ancestry back to Abraham Josselyn in the 17th century, in correspondence shortly before her death Carol (member 231) pointed out that considerable uncertainty surrounds the earlier parts of this, and she had unfinished correspondence with a descendant of Ethel. Moreover there is also room for doubt about the first marriage of Elias Joslin included below.

The register gives these details of Ethel, her parents and her grandparents.

- 1 Ethel Alice Joslin 1890-1964 m 1911 Clarence William Vernon
- 2 Elias A Joslin 1839-1917 m(1) Martha Watkins ?-Bef 1877 m(2) 1877 Allena Harriet Medlar 1841-1905
- 3 James Riley Joslin c 1795-aft 1870 m c 1824 Eunice Evans 1805-1859

James Riley Joslin is named only as Riley Joslin in censuses, which differ as to his birthplace: Pennsylvania when he was head of household, and New Jersey when he was living with a son in 1870. The former seems more likely. There are no baptismal details available, and thus no specific identification of his birth/baptism and of his parents. However his parents are thought to be William and Rachel Joslin, but there are two men - stepbrothers - both named William Joslin who could be James's father. So my version of Ethel's Joslin ancestry stops with Riley.

There is more about Ethel on the Tallac Historic Foundation website and on FindAGrave.com. The obituary on FindAGrave.com was written by a niece of Ethel.

Vernon Lane (109)



A true renaissance woman, **Ethel Vernon** began her married life with a 23-day honeymoon around Lake Tahoe in 1911. **Ethel** and her husband rowed the 72 miles in a double rowboat, camping along the way. She later wrote a booklet about her adventures, *Around Lake Tahoe in a Rowboat*. (Available for sale in the museum gift shop) - *Out of Print*)

Other works by **Ethel Vernon** include a book of poetry entitled *Through the Rainbow Gate*. Another book is *The Wilderness Speaks*, complete with her own photographs. Her "Hymn of the Sierra" for which her lyrics were set to music completed a life long dream.

Ethel Joslin Vernon showed her artistry in the weaving of pine-needle baskets and mats never done by Indian weavers. She used Jeffery pine needles for large baskets because of the length and strength. The needles were gathered from beneath trees, and she selected colors according to aging by the elements. Sometimes she took the green brooms and oven-baked them for the black color. She would start a strand with heads together with the number of needles needed for size of strand desired and keep adding to the strand at eye measurement for design; she wove them together using a decorative featherstitch. **Ethel** displayed her many creations in her own gift shop and summertime tourists of Lake Tahoe admired her work and purchased many of her creations.



Ethel Joslin Vernon became a permanent resident of Lake Tahoe in 1923. For the next 46 years, she spent her days hiking and photographing the environment she loved with her dog and loyal companion, Sky Boy.

With an unofficial career as “poet-photographer”, **Ethel Vernon’s** stories, poetry, and photography reflect her love of the area. Sadly, many of her photographs have been lost to fire, but those that exist provide naturalists and art enthusiasts with an excellent record of the abundance of wildlife in Tahoe in her time.

N.B. The photographs of the wall boards were taken from the only accessible positions and have been digitally adjusted to improve readability. Editor.

Dorothy Josselin

Richard Scott (272)

A little while ago I was researching my TOOKER line and had managed to go back to the 1600s with a John Tooker of Norton Hall in Somerset. His will very helpfully gave his children's names and he referred to his wife Dorothy.

Sadly I couldn't find any relevant marriage and on a whim I looked in the Public Members Trees section on Ancestry. To my surprise my Tooker family was there and Dorothy's maiden name was quoted as Josselin, her date of birth as 1629 and her father named as William. As usual there weren't any sources shown so I contacted the tree's owner and asked where the information had come from. She couldn't remember exactly but thought it might have been from a Somerset Visitation.

So I got hold of a copy of "The Visitation of Somerset 1672" and bingo - there she was:-

SOMERSET AND THE CITY OF BRISTOL 1672		47
III.	JOHN TOOKER of Midsomer Norton in Com Somerset Gent 2d Son Act 35 Ao 1672; <i>will pr. 28 Apr. 1687</i> mar. Dorothy da: & Coheire of William Josselin of Ryne in Com Essex Gent and had issue	
	1. John Son & heire Act 9 Ao 1672	
	2. James 2d	
	3. Trethewy 3d ¹	
	4. <i>Trethewy; matric. Christ Church, Oxford 4 Apr. 1691, aged 16; R. Wheathill, co. Somerset 1713; R. Buckland, co. Gloucester 1714</i>	
	1. Dorothy 2. Margaret 3. Elizabeth 4. Honor 5. Mary	
JOHN TOOKER		
<p>¹ Presumably died shortly after the visitation.</p>		

"... Dorothy da: & Coheire of William Josselin of Ryne in Com Essex Gent"

One minor worry is that if Dorothy was indeed the daughter of William Josselin and she was born in 1629 (as the Josselin Society confirms) she would have been well over forty years of age when Trethewy was born in 1675. Not impossible I grant you but it seems a bit unusual.

I wonder whether the original Dorothy died and a subsequent daughter was given the same name? It seemed to happen to Trethewy Tooker, as shown above, but this is pure conjecture of course.

Richard Scott (272)

SOCIETY VISIT TO INGATESTONE HALL, ESSEX

on SATURDAY, 1 JULY 2017



INGATESTONE HALL is a Grade I listed 16th century manor house between Chelmsford and Brentwood on the southern outskirts of the small town of Ingatestone and near the A12.

It was built by Sir William Petre and his descendants live there today. Comprising three wings around a central court, the house has a fascinating history. Queen Elizabeth I did spend several nights there in 1561 and the family being Catholic by religion, there are two Priest Holes. The Petre's skilfully managed to prosper during the turbulent reigns of both Mary and Elizabeth.

The present Lord Petre is Lord Lieutenant of Essex.

Although there is no known connection of Josselin's with the Petre family, a group of 18 from our Society had a conducted tour of the house and also enjoyed a light lunch. Those attending were: Melvyn and Christine Joscelyne, Vernon and Stella Lane, Marion Richardson, Michael and Joy Brill, Maureen Binks and her daughter, Simon Gladas and Karen, Linda and Colin Joslin, Jenny and John Hines, Brian Joscelyne, Ben Joscelyne and Elisabeth Miller.

Arrangements were made by Ben.



[





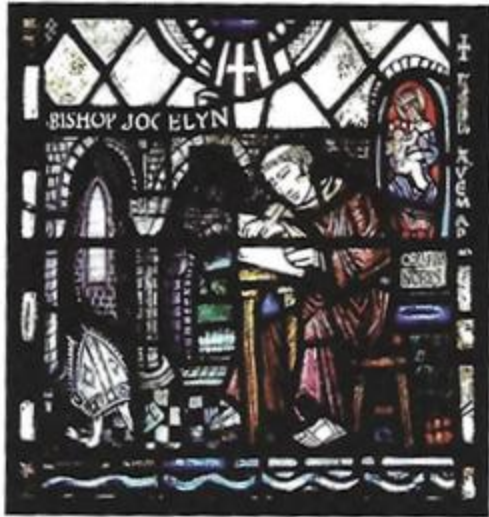


Thanks to Melvyn Joscelyne for the photographs.

Photography inside the Hall was prohibited other than in the restaurant.]

A WALK THROUGH GLASGOW CATHEDRAL**Eileen Charnley (278)**

Whilst visiting my family in Scotland recently, I took the opportunity to have a look around the city's cathedral, never anticipating any Jocelyn connections to be found there. How wrong I was! In the Quire of the building was a stained-glass window¹. (see below) showing Bishop Jocelyn. A truly unexpected find!



Detail : The monk Jocelyn writing St Mungo's story at the behest of Bishop Jocelyn.

Thus inspired, I began quite a lot of desk research, trying to find out as much as possible about this apparently Scottish/Borders Jocelyn.

Jocelyn was a 12th Century Cistercian monk and cleric who became the Prior and later the fourth Abbot of Melrose (1170-74) In his teenage years Jocelyn entered Melrose Abbey and he was probably born in the 1130s. Jocelyn's Glasgow connections and political profile were already well-established enough that in 1174 Jocelyn succeeded Enguerrand as Glasgow's bishop. As Bishop of Glasgow, he was a royal official. (It was usual at that time for senior church people to hold

what we today would call cabinet posts in government.) In this capacity, he travelled abroad on several occasions, and performed the marriage ceremony between King William the Lion (1143-1214) and Ermengarde de Beaumont (1170-1233/4) later baptising their son, the future King Alexander II of Scotland (1198-1249).

He was elected on 23 May 1174. The election, like many other Scottish episcopal elections of the period, was done in the presence of the king, William the Lion, at Perth, near Scone, the chief residence of Scotland's kings. The election was probably done by *compromissarii*, meaning that the general chapter of the bishopric of Glasgow had selected a small group to which they delegated the power of election. Pope Alexander III was later told that Jocelyn was elected by the dean and chapter of the See. The *Chronicle of Melrose* states that he was elected "by demand of the clergy, and of the people; and with the consent of the king himself", perhaps indicating that the decision had already been made by the Glasgow clergy before the formal election at Perth. The election was certainly an achievement. Cistercian bishops were rare in Great Britain, and Jocelyn was only the second Cistercian to ascend a Scottish bishopric. Jocelyn was required to go to France to obtain permission from the General Chapter of the Cistercian order at Cîteaux to resign the abbacy. Pope Alexander III had already sanctioned his consecration, and gave permission for the consecration to occur without forcing Jocelyn to travel to Rome. Conveniently, it was at the Cistercian house of Clairvaux that, sometime before 15 March 1175, Jocelyn was consecrated by the Papal Legate Eskil, Archbishop of Lund and Primate of Denmark. Jocelyn had returned to the Kingdom of

Scotland by 10 April, and it is known that on 23 May he had consecrated a monk named Laurence as his successor at Melrose.

Jocelyn was also responsible for promoting the cult of the emerging Saint Waltheof, (a previous Abbot of Melrose) and in this had the support of Enguerrand, Bishop of Glasgow.

It has been shown that it was probably Jocelyn who first commissioned the writing of the *Chronicle of Melrose*. Author Archie Duncan argued that Jocelyn commissioned the entries dealing with the period between 731 and 1170, putting the writing in the hands of a monk named Reinald (who later became Bishop of Ross. This chronicle is one of the few extant chronicles from "Scotland" in this period. G. W. S. Barrow, writing before Duncan advanced these arguments, noted that down to the end of King William's reign "the chronicle of Melrose Abbey ... represents a strongly 'Anglo-Norman' as opposed to a native Scottish point of view". It is thus possible that this anti-Scottish world-view reflected that of Jocelyn's, at least before he left the abbey.²

Jocelyn and his family probably came from the south-east of Scotland or just over the border into England. The names of his parents appear to be unknown, but he had two brothers, with the names Helia and Henry, and a cousin, also called Helia. The names suggest that his family were of French, or at least Anglo-Norman in origin, rather than being a Scot or native Anglo-Saxon. There are some indications that his family held land in South Lanarkshire, namely because they seem to have possessed rights in the church of Dunsyre. It is unlikely that he would have thought of himself as "Scottish". For Jocelyn's contemporary and fellow native of the Borders, Adam of Dryburgh, this part of Britain was still firmly regarded as *terra Anglorum* (the "Land of English"), although it was located inside the *regnum Scottorum* (the "Kingdom of the Scots"). This would be no obstacle to Jocelyn, however. His Anglo-French cultural background was in fact probably necessary for the patronage of the King of Scots. As Walter of Coventry wrote of King William's era, "the modern kings of Scotland count themselves as Frenchmen, in race, manners, language and culture; they keep only Frenchmen in their household and following, and have reduced the Scots to utter servitude"³.



The Seal or signet of Jocelyn, Bishop of Glasgow

Once at Glasgow Cathedral, Jocelyn was very active in rebuilding the church of 1136. He extended the eastern arm to include the tomb of St Kentigern, and a transept was put out from the south wall. Parts of this 1197 building are still in place. This was thought to have been the temporary chapel for the shire of St Kentigern. In the vestibule is a lid of a tomb chest with ornamented edges and very worn outline of a figure thought to date from about 1200.⁴

Bishop Jocelyn was soon faced with a political challenge to the independence of his church. The challenge came from the English church, and was not new, but had lain dormant for some decades. The reason it was awakened was that in the summer of 1174 King William had invaded northern England, and on 13 July, having been caught under-protected during a siege at Alnwick, was captured and taken into English custody. The capture was disastrous for the king, leading to a revolt by Gilla Brigte, Lord of Galloway, and to many of William's discontented subjects "ruthlessly" slaying "their English and French neighbours" and perpetrating a "most wretched and widespread persecution of the English both in Scotland and Galloway, that is, of the English and French-speaking settlers William and his predecessors had planted around the castles and towns of his Gaelic-speaking territories in order to increase royal authority. Worse still, and more significantly for Jocelyn, in the following year King Henry II of England forced William to sign the Treaty of Falaise, a treaty which made William Henry's vassal specifically for Scotland and sanctioned the subordination of the kingdom's bishoprics to the English church.

Jocelyn did not, in the end, submit either to the Archbishop of York or even the Archbishop of Canterbury and managed to obtain a Papal Bull which declared the see of Glasgow to be a "special daughter" of the Roman Patriarchate. Jocelyn, moreover, does not seem to have been interested in the independence of the other "Scottish" sees, but merely to maintain his own episcopal independence, i.e. that of the bishopric of Glasgow. On 10 August 1175, along with many other Scottish-based magnates and prelates, Jocelyn was at Henry's court giving his obedience to the king as stipulated in the treaty. Jocelyn again appeared at King Henry's court in January 1176. This time church matters were on the agenda. When the Archbishop of York confronted Jocelyn over the subordination of the bishopric of Glasgow to the archbishopric of York, Jocelyn refused to acknowledge this part of the treaty, and presented him with the Papal Bull declaring Glasgow to be a "special daughter".

This Bull was confirmed by Pope Alexander's successor Pope Lucius III. Jocelyn had obtained this confirmation while at Rome in late 1181 and early 1182. He had been sent there by King William, along with abbots of Melrose, Dunfermline and Kelso and the prior of Inchcolm, in order to appeal to the Pope regarding his stance in a struggle over the Bishopric of St Andrews and the sentence of excommunication and interdict the Pope had placed over the king and kingdom. The dispute concerned the election to the bishopric of John the Scot, which had been opposed by the king, who organised the election of his own candidate, Hugh. The mission was successful. The Pope lifted the interdict, absolved the king and appointed two legates to investigate the issue of the St Andrews succession. The Pope even sent the king a Golden Rose, an item usually given to the Prefect of Rome. The issue of the succession, however, did not go away. In 1186, Jocelyn, along with the abbots of Melrose, Dunfermline and Newbattle, excommunicated Hugh on the instructions of Pope Lucius. Hugh travelled to Rome in 1188, and obtained absolution, but he died of the pestilence in that city a few days later, thus allowing the issue to be resolved.⁵



A 19th-century artist's depiction of Jocelyn's confrontation with the Archbishop of York in the presence of King Henry II at Northampton

It is certainly obvious that Jocelyn was one of the most respected figures in the kingdom. In this era, the Pope appointed Jocelyn as Judge-delegate (of the Papacy) more times than any other cleric in the kingdom. As a bishop and an ex-abbot, various bishoprics and monasteries called him in to mediate disputes, as evidenced by his frequent appearance as a witness in dispute settlements, such as the dispute between Arbroath Abbey and the Bishopric of St Andrews, and a dispute between Jedburgh Abbey and Dryburgh Abbey. Jocelyn had the respect of the secular elite too. He witnessed 24 royal charters and 40 non-royal charters, including charters issued by David, Earl of Huntingdon (the brother of King

William), Donnchadh, Earl of Carrick, and Alan

Fitzwalter High Steward of Scotland. Jocelyn had been with King William when he visited the English court in 1186, and again accompanied the king to England when the king travelled to Woodstock to marry Ermengarde de Beaumont on 5 September 1186. The marriage was blessed by Bishop Jocelyn in their chamber, and it was to Jocelyn's escort that King William entrusted her for the journey to Scotland. When a son was born to William and Ermengarde, the future King Alexander II, it was Jocelyn who performed the baptism.

In April 1194, Jocelyn again travelled to England in King William's company when William was visiting King Richard I. Jocelyn's intimacy with the king would be the key to earning his patronage, thus making possible the legacy that Jocelyn would leave to Glasgow.⁶

His years at Glasgow left a mark on history that can be compared favourably with any previous or future bishop. Jocelyn commissioned his namesake Jocelyn of Furness, the same man who had written the *Life of St. Waltheof*, to write a *Life of St. Kentigern*, a task all the more necessary because, after 1159, the Papacy claimed the right to canonise saints. Kentigern, or Mungo as he is popularly known, was the saint traditionally associated with the See of Glasgow, and his status therefore reflected on Glasgow as a church and cult-centre. There had already been a cathedral at Glasgow before Jocelyn's episcopate. The idea that the ecclesiastical establishment before Jocelyn was simply a small church with a larger Gaelic or British monastic establishment has been discredited by scholars. Jocelyn did, though, expand the cathedral significantly. As the *Chronicle of Melrose* reports for 1181, Jocelyn "gloriously enlarged the church of St Kentigern". However, more work was created for the builders when, sometime between the years 1189 and 1195, there was a fire at the cathedral. Jocelyn thus had to commission another rebuilding

effort; the new cathedral was dedicated, according to the *Chronicle of Melrose*, on 6 July 1197. It was built in the Romanesque manner, and although little survives of it today, it is thought to have been influenced by the cathedral of Lund, the archbishop of which had consecrated Jocelyn as bishop

However, he left a still greater legacy to the city of Glasgow. At some point between the years 1175 and 1178, Jocelyn obtained from King William a grant of burghal status for the settlement of Glasgow, with a market every Thursday. The grant of a market was the first ever official grant of a weekly market to a burgh. Moreover, between 1189 and 1195, King William granted the burgh an annual fair, a fair still in existence today, increasing Glasgow's status as an important settlement. As well as new revenues for the bishop, the rights entailed by Glasgow's new burghal status and market privileges brought new people to the settlement, one of the first of whom was one Ranulf de Haddington, a former burghess of Haddington. The new settlement was laid out (probably under the influence of the burgh of Haddington) around Glasgow Cross, down the hill from the cathedral and old fort of Glasgow, but above the flood level of the River Clyde.⁷



The modern ruins of Melrose Abbey. Melrose was the senior Cistercian house in Scotland, and the wealthiest "Scottish" monastery in the period.

When Jocelyn died, he was back at Melrose Abbey, where his career had begun. He may have retired to Melrose knowing his death was near. Jocelyn certainly did die at Melrose, passing away on St Patrick's Day (17 March) 1199. He was buried in the monks' choir of Melrose Abbey Church. Hugh de Roxburgh, Chancellor of Scotland, was elected as Jocelyn's replacement.

BRAINTREE COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL CADET CORPS. Correction.



An Editor's error occurred in the article by Marion Richardson in the previous Journal.

Her father, Herbert Richardson should have been listed as second row from front, seated, fourth from right hand side.

THE JOSSELIN SOCIETY**Saturday, 7 October 2017**

**Visit to the East Anglian Railway Museum,
Wakes Colne, Essex.
Invitation to view "Josselyns" house at Mount Bures,
Buffet lunch at a nearby pub.
The AGM and family history talks.**

From 10.00 am (the museum opening time) meet at the museum which is also a branch line station and situated off the Halstead/Colchester road A 1124. There is ample parking in the field immediately opposite the station.

There are many items of interest (although there will be no museum trains running) and a cafe.
Admission (senior) is £5.50.

Leave by 12 noon and travel the approximately 2 miles to **Mount Bures**

12 noon to 1.15 pm (only) - Visit "**Josselyns**" a thatched country house at one time occupied and named for **Hugh Josselyn** (1741-1809) and his descendants. This is by kind invitation of Mr and Mrs Richard Drain who will be guests of ours for lunch.

1.30 pm - **Finger Buffet Lunch at The Thatchers Arms, Mount Bures.**

This will be in a private room and will cost £12 per person payable on the day to the Treasurer. Drinks and tea and coffees may be obtained at the bar. Ample parking.

2.30 approx - **Brenda Joscelyne** will give some information about **Hugh Josselyn** and his family and the Society's publication "**Hugh Josselyn of Mount Bures**" by Bea Byrne with a supplement by Brenda will be given out to those attending.

3.00 pm - **Annual General Meeting** (see attached for the Agenda)

This will be followed by **John Hallum** with an illustrated talk "**Skeletons in my Cupboard**"

5.00 pm - **Disperse**

You may like to see **The Village Church** which may be open but there are no memorials nor are any gravestones readable.

and the adjacent **Motte** - a large mound climbed by a long staircase (easy steps) being the remains of a "castle" built in the time of King Stephen and Matilda. There is an explanatory board.

Please advise Ben Joscelyne by 24 September of your attendance
(the buffet has to be ordered)

E-mail: benjos@btinternet.com or Telephone: 01376-325336

A map and full travel directions will then be sent to those participating.

NOTICE and AGENDA for the
26th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the JOSSELIN SOCIETY
to be held on Saturday 7 October 2017 at 3.00 pm
at The Thatchers Arms, Mount Bures, Essex, CO8 5AT

1 Welcome by the Chairman 2 Apologies for absence

3 Minutes of the AGM held on 11 September 2016

4 Matters arising
Report re Facebook page
Archives

5 Chairman's Report

6 Treasurer and Membership Secretary's Report including presentation of the
Accounts and proposal for the Subscription for 2017/18
7 Election of Officers and Committee

Honorary Member: The Earl of Roden
President: Richard Joscelyne (38)
Vice President: Brenda Joscelyne

*The Committee is to consist of the Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer plus six others.
Those presently elected are:*
Chairman: Vernon Lane (109)
Vice Chairman: Michael Brill (82)
Minute Secretary: Simon Gladas (141)
Treasurer/ Membership Secretary: Ben Joscelyne (09)

Committee: Mike Garrick (269), John Hallum (137), Brenda Joscelyne (95),
Melvyn Joscelyne (08), Derek Joslin (124), and Marion Richardson (123).

(The Journal Editor, presently John Hallum (137), is appointed by the Committee)

8 Election of Accounts Examiner – Presently Melvyn Joscelyne (08)

9 Event/s and AGM in 2018
10 Any other Business

Please consider nominating someone or offering your services as an Officer or Committee Member
and return this part to Ben Joscelyne, 29 Thistley Green Road, Braintree, Essex, CM7 9SF or
advise by e-mail - benjos@btinternet.com - or by phone 01376-325336

Person nominated or offering their servicesMembership No.....
Position
Name of Nominator.....Membership No.....