



Josselin Journal 67

Summer 2020



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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.

CoronaVirus

We hope you are all keeping well; although things are improving, it is still too early to make definite plans for future meetings of the Society.

By coincidence, whilst being confined at home, I came across an advert referring to another viral outbreak;

Sat, 2 Nov 1765: Wanted. A footman in a Gentleman's Family, who can be well recommended for his Sobriety and Honesty. None need apply but those who can have a good character reference from their last place, and have had the Small-pox.

Enquire of Wm Keymer, Bookseller, in Colchester.

1. We are pleased to include an Article by our Honorary Member, Lord Roden, on the Royal Naval career of his father, the 9th Earl of Roden.

2. In keeping with the above item, Ben Joscelyne has contributed two short items, one relating to the 10th Earl Roden and the other items of Joslin & Joscelyne heritage in Britain & Ireland.

3. We include a short article by Dr Stephen Young in the Journal.
It's a summary of the Will of Hugh Josselyn 1741-1809, from Mt Bures.
Readers will recall we visited Josselyn's Farmhouse at Mt Bures recently.

Dr Young writes: The summary is by Helen Barrell, a friend of mine and a keen genealogist. She transcribes church records and has a very useful website <https://essexandsuffolksurnames.co.uk/> which I can thoroughly recommend.

The Article appears on Page 3.

4. Michael Brill has followed up his article in the previous Issue on the Brill Family with his more detailed research into the family's origins.

Hugh Josselyn (1741-1809) of Mount Bures.**Dr Stephen Young (270)**

Hugh Josselyn (1741-1809) was my 7th Great Uncle. He seems to have had children by his housekeeper and has provided for them in his will.

Will of Hugh Josselyn of Mount Bures, farmer, 1809

Son-in-law Thomas Taylor of Dovercourt, miller. £500 in trust, interest to pay out for his natural life. On his death, money to be divided between the four children he had by my late daughter Susanna (note: married Mt Bures 1791)

Daughter Mary Page, widow, £500 in trust, interest for life, after death, divide between her children.

Then we get the “children or reputed children/natural children”. All born of Mary Hammond, Hugh’s housekeeper. Surnames of the ones not married “Josselyn otherwise Hammond”. The married women all seem to have used Josselyn when marrying though! In true Georgian gentleman style, there’s quite a few of them....

The sums are all intended to be interest-only and divided up among their children on their death, as above.

Sarah wife of Samuel Ratcliff of Toppesfield, farmer (married 1801, Mt Bures) (£200)

Mary wife of John Josselyn of Great Oakley, farmer (married 1801, Mt Bures) (£200)

Ann wife of Arthur Allen of the Ordnance Office at the Tower of London (that sounds like a cool job!) (£200) (they married in 1807 in London).

Elizabeth wife of Francis Josselyn of Wix, miller (£500)

Mark Josselyn/Hammond (£500)

Rose J/H (£500)

Charlotte J/H (£500)

James J/H Newly erected property in Mt Bures, inc. windmill, and some land.

Hugh J/H: land in Mt Bures which Hugh J senr had inherited from his father in 1766.

£600 in trust for housekeeper Mary Hammond, to live on interest.

Mary Hammond and her unmarried children by Hugh to live in Hugh’s house for a year after his death, money for them to live on from executors.

Executors: Sons James and Hugh, John Kingsbury of Wormingford, gent.

Written 19 Jun 1809

Hugh senr died 18 Oct 1809

Will proved 26 Dec 1809

D/ABW 118/1/84 .

The Brill Family History

Michael Brill 82

I was trying to trace my Joslin heritage, but got stuck with James Joslin who was born in 1728 marrying a Mary born in 1726. I asked Brenda Joscelyne (95) if she could find a solution. She managed to work wonders for me by pointing out it should be John Joslin born 1728 marrying Margaret Gowers born about 1726. They were married in St. Ethelreda Church, White Notley in Essex on 5th May 1748.

This led to a wonderful connection to the first Joslin in my tree, Thomas Joslin who was christened 27th May 1638 in St. Mary & St. Lawrence Church in Great Waltham in Essex.

How come he's my the first Joslin, you might ask.

Well, his parents were Richard Josselyn born 12th November 1598 and Anna Benson born 1602 and marrying 25th July 1627 in St. Mary & St. Lawrence Church, Great Waltham. Their children all had the surname Joslin and Thomas was the second child.

In the 380 years between the birth of Thomas and to-day, just 13 generations exist.

What I find most amazing and difficult to comprehend is that I, as a 10th Generation, have known 6 generations; almost half the total. I last remember seeing my great grandmother when I was 10 and I know my two great nieces who are 9 and 10 years old.

I decided I would tell of the connections between Brill and Joslin.

Nicholaus Brill was born late 1867 or early 1868. His father was Franz, a farmer in Germany. Nicholaus at the age of 14 decided to seek his fortune in England. It is difficult to imagine anyone to-day at that age doing anything like that. He had with him £5, which might not sound a lot, but in 1882 £5 was in to-days money more like £500. He decided to change his German name to Brill as it was less likely to be a hindrance to him, also Brill was a very common name in Northern Germany and anyone trying to check would never succeed.

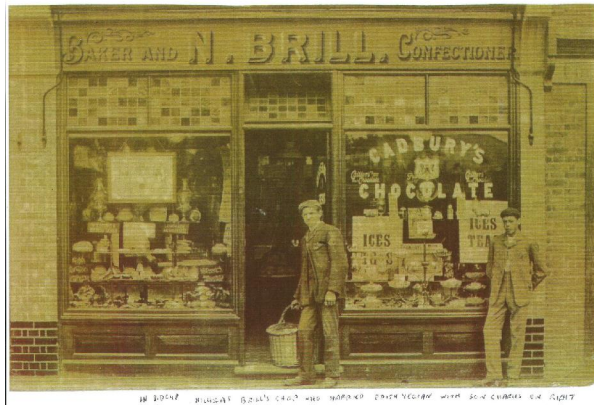
He found work as an apprentice baker. There was no pay, but he got free board and lodging. Apprenticeship lasted usually 3 years, when he would become a Journeyman Baker who was entitled to a day's wage.

In 1889 he was lodging at 73, York Street, Westminster (which is now called Petty France) and is just off Buckingham Gate, next to the Home Office. He had eloped with Edith Maria Yeomans who was also staying at the same address. They declared their banns at the parish church of St. Margaret's. On 9th May 1889 they were married. Edith stated she was 18, but in fact she was 16 at the time. Nicholaus was recorded as a baker. Nicholaus was now a Master Baker with his own shop.

Edith in 1881 census was one of 5 children of Charles and Caroline Yeomans, being 8 years old. She is recorded as 38 in 1911 census. Nicholaus and Edith had 4 children. On 11th November 1890 twins were born, but one died at birth. Edward Peter was the surviving twin. He later had 2 brothers, Charles Nicholaus and Herbert. Charles Nicholaus was my grandfather.

In 1905 we have a photograph (Fig 1, overleaf) of Nicholaus and son Charles outside his baker's shop at 7 Clare Terrace, Sidcup Hill. In 1908 he is listed in Turner & Robinson's Sidcup Directory with a cycle maker & repairer one side and a coffee tavern the other. The Ordnance Survey map of 1908 shows Clare Terrace opposite the Fire Station and St. John's Church.

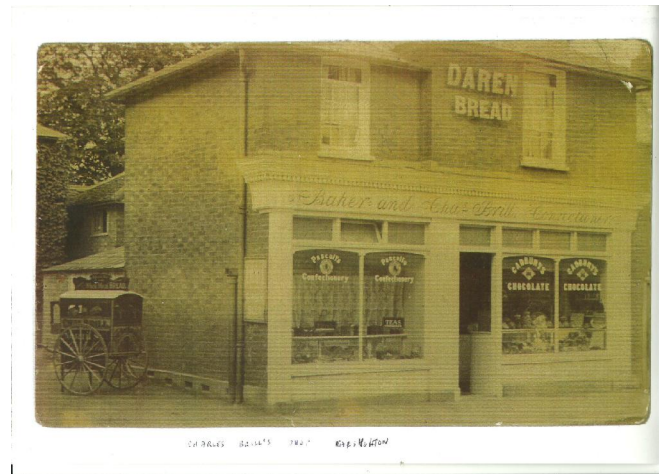
(Fig 1, left; 1905, 7 Clare Terrace). The 1911 census Nicholas is shown as living above shop



in 6 rooms with his wife, Edith and 2 sons Charles and Edward. Also living there are Rose Ellen Knight aged 27 a shop assistant and Mable May Smith a servant aged 19. Three men live there as well: Edward Pye aged 25 and Reginald William Johnson aged 22 both Journeyman Bakers and Marian Turner aged 25 a head fitter. (You need to know that Marian and Evelyn were both men's names in Victorian & Edwardian times.)

(Fig 2, right; 1911, Chas Brills first shop in Carshalton)

Also in 1911 living at 44 Warwick Road was Florence Amy Worledge, daughter of George Thomas Worledge. He had been in the Army serving in Gibraltar where he met and married Maria Quiros, a widow. Her husband had been shot and killed by smugglers. She had a son, Francisco who came to England with his mother and step-father and changed his name to Frank Worledge.



Florence in 1911 was living with her



mother.

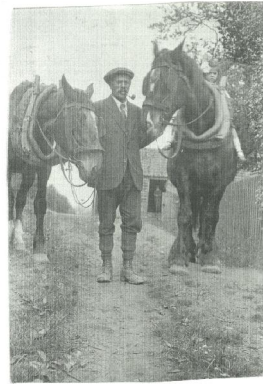
Her father had died and they had taken lodgings with William Robinson.

Florence, my grandmother, married Charles in St. John's Church 18th April 1912. Charles had a baker's shop in Carshalton, Surrey. (Fig 3. Left; Charles & Florence.)

Nicholaus and Edith later sold their shop and bought Valley Farm, East Runton, Norfolk (Figs 4 & 5; photo of house and Nicholaus with horses, overleaf).

Now, there is a huge rescue farm for farm animals occupying the site and much more. Nicholaus obviously had good memories of his life on the farm in Germany. Later they retired to Snowdrift Cottage in Aylsham, Norfolk (Fig 6; photo of Nicholaus at Snowdrift Cottage). I knew Edith at Snowdrift Cottage, but not Nicholaus as he had died soon after I

was born.



Valley Farm, East Runton, Norfolk and Nicholaus with horses.

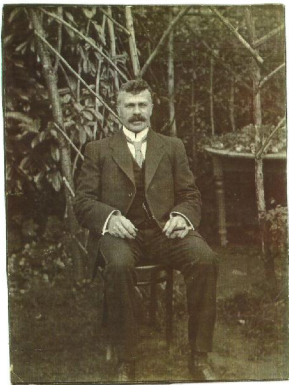


Fig 6, Left; Nicholaus at Snowdrift Cottage.

Charles and Florence moved shop to 178 Dalston Lane, Hackney in 1914 or 1915 (See Photo page 8).

(Right; Fig. 7; photo Edith, Charles and Florence).

Joan Seabrook was born 12th February 1924. She lived in Dalston Lane and regularly was sent to get bread from Brill's Bakery.

Joan was sister to Charles who married Gladys Grosher.

They had a daughter Joy Christine Seabrook, whom I married 30th September 1967: Fig. 8, below



(photo from left to right Carolyn, my sister, Frank, Madge, myself, Joy, Gladys and Charles, Joy's parents and Linda, Joy's cousin).

Amazing coincidence of meetings so long ago that should connect in completely different places many years later.

Charles and Florence had 2 sons, Charles and Frank, my father, born 24th August 1915 at 178 Dalston Road, Hackney, and a younger daughter Edith, known as Jean; (See Fig. 9 overleaf.).



Fig. 9 Charles and Florence with Charles, Frank and Edith

Florence became pregnant again and her husband left home in 1927. It is thought that the daughter, Doreen, born 1927, was not his, but daughter of a Mr. Day.

Florence moved to lodgings at 64 Lonsdale Gardens, Eastern Avenue and then moved to 586

Eastern Avenue in 1928 with her children. Her husband opened another bakery in South London. He later in 1938 opened a bakery, with my father's help, in Hastings. He met a lady there and they set up house together and he fathered a son, who would be about my age.

Frank went to school at Sigdon Road School, Hackney, then Clerk's College, Ilford from 1928 to 1929. He worked at Easi Phit Shoe Co., a shoe shop, 1929 to 1930. He then worked at Arthur Amey's, Cranbrook Road, Ilford 1930 to 1931, when he moved to Arthur Amey's shop in South Street, Romford 1931 to 1932. 1932 to 1933 he worked at Arthur Amey's in London Road, Romford. In 1933 he met Madge and she suggested he could do better than work in a shoe shop. So he worked at Lilley & Skinners, Pentonville Road, Kings Cross in 1933, travelling for them whilst learning window dressing. He worked at Lilley & Skinners, High Road, Ilford 1933 to 1934. 1934 to 1935 he worked for John Knight's, Silvertown Way, Canning Town. 1935 he worked for Goble & Sothers, Southwark Bridge Road, London S.E.1. 1935 to 1939 he worked for Window Dressing Services, North Road, Islington. In 1938 Frank went for a short time to help his father set up a new baker's shop in Hastings.



9th May 1939 was the golden wedding anniversary of Nicholas and Edith.

The photograph (Fig. 10) shows the happy couple in the centre with, on the right, Edward and Lydia Brill with their daughter Edith. On the left are Herbert and Bettie Brill with their daughter Joyce. Edith and Joyce were both married. Edward and Herbert were brothers of my grandfather Charles.

Frank met Madge Pearson in 1933 on a walk when he threw a frog at her. This apparently attracted her to him. Madge had bought with her mother, Whoopee, a chalet bungalow in Jaywick.

Many happy holidays were spent there. As Frank was courting Madge, so his elder brother Charles was courting Dorothy (Babs) Bright. (Photograph (Fig. 11 overleaf) of the 4 on Jaywick front).



Frank & Madge were married 29th July 1939 at St. George's Church, Woodford Avenue, Gants Hill, Ilford, Essex.

Reception was held at the State Cinema, Barkingside.

Photo (Fig. 12 left below) shows the guests arriving outside the State Cinema for the reception.

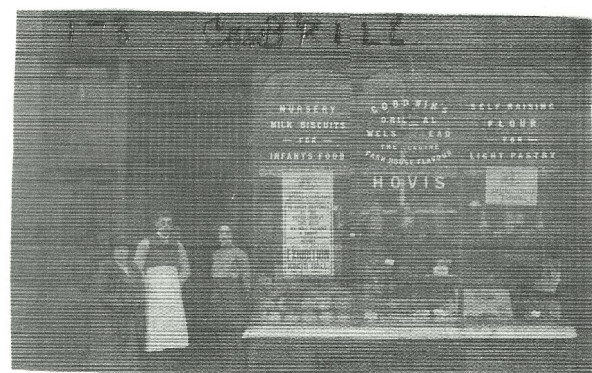


Alice was one of 10 children and Fred one of 13 children. I met only one of his relations, but all of Alice's.

So I researched Brill and Joslin families.

Madge was born 10th March 1915 at Fairview Farm, Barkingside, the home of her grandparents, Joseph and Elizabeth Emma (née Sharpe) Joslin. Madge had an adopted sister Phyllis Dew who married Horace

Herbert Bandy about 1933. Phyllis died 29th January 1940. Alice, Fred, Phyllis and Madge moved to their own house in 1919 at Marazion, Strone Road, Forest Gate, London E.12. Madge went to Milton High School, corner of Colston Road and Shrewsbury Road, Forest Gate 1919 to 1921. They then moved to 56, St. Andrews Road, Ilford from 1921 to 1929. Madge went to Highlands School, Highlands Gardens, Ilford, in Essex from 1921 to 1926. Here she met a lifelong friend Dora who later married George Hems. They lived in Wanstead and then moved to Leigh-on-Sea. Madge went to Glenarm College, Coventry Road, Ilford 1926 to 1931. The family moved to 720, Romford Road, Ilford 1928 to 1931 where they ran a tobacconist and sweet shop.



(Photographs Figs.13 & 14 show their van and Charles Brill's second shop at 178 Darstan Lane, Hacney , 1915)

They moved to 13A Gaysham Avenue, Gants Hill in 1931 and Fred sold wholesale confectionary business. Alice died 14th March 1947. Fred died 3rd June 1966 aged 85.

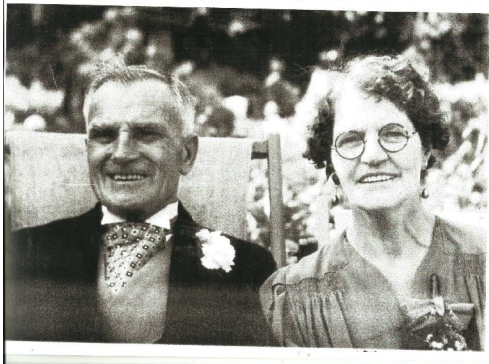


Fig. 15 left shows Fred & Alice at a son's wedding.

Fred married again a widow Mrs. Godden. They lived at 19, Crossways, Jaywick, in Essex.

3rd September 1939 I was just a twinkle in my parents' eyes. War was declared on Germany. My parents discussed how this would involve them. My father would be called up for duty. The future was very uncertain. They decided they would like a child.

So I was conceived. At this time unwanted pets in pet shops were to be put down. My parents felt very sorry for a Scottish Terrier puppy which they bought and named Squiffy.

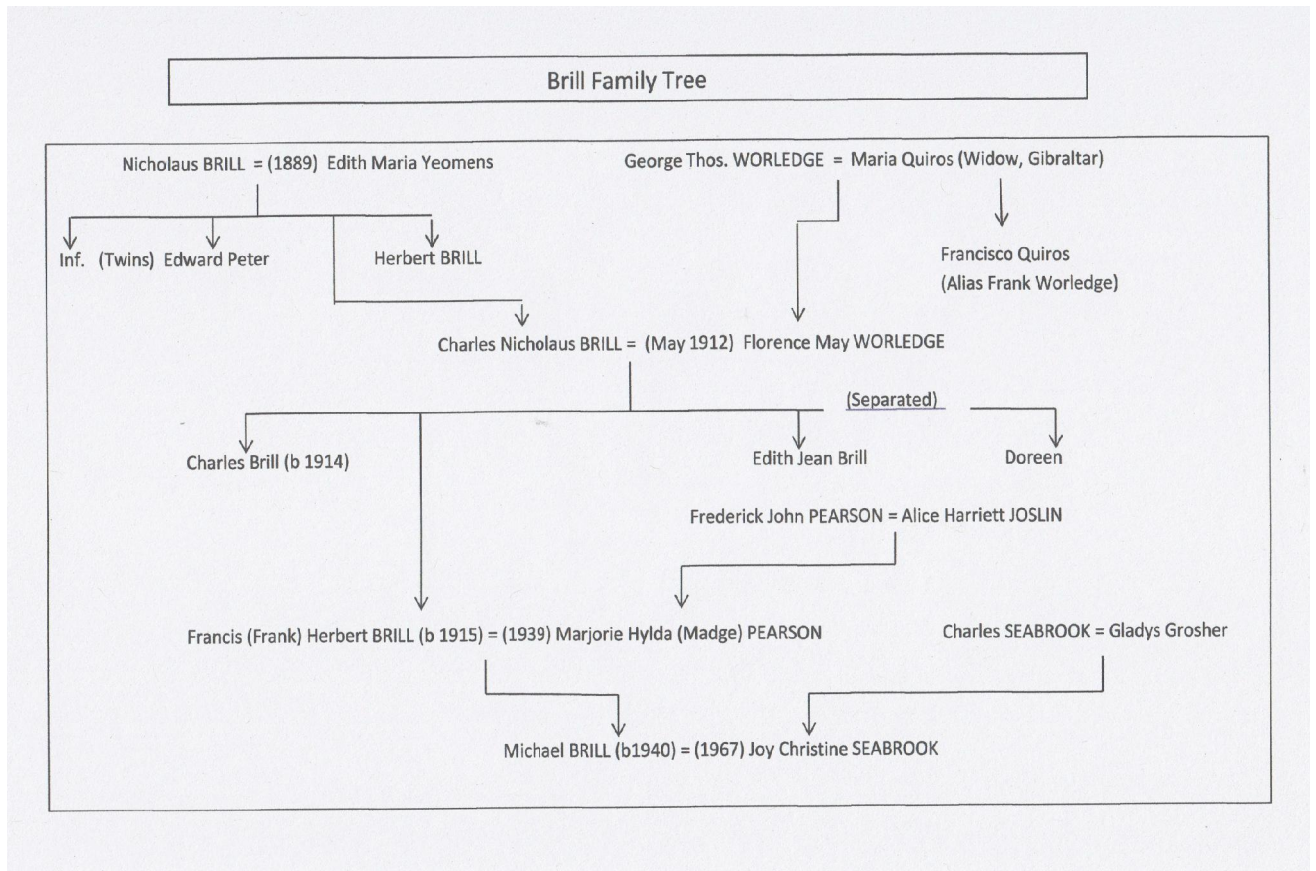
Saturday 15th. June 1940 at 2:00 p.m. I was born 5 days late in Grosvenor Nursing Home. This was situated at 54, Grove Hill, Woodford. My parents were living at 76, Roll Gardens, Gants Hill, Ilford, Essex. After a week my mother moved with me back to her home in Roll Gardens. My father had not yet been called up for military service. There was a limit as to how many could be trained at a time and as my mother was pregnant his call up was left to one of the last. He worked in Woolwich near Marconi 1939 to 1940.

My father was called up and found to be an excellent driver and was used in Scotland to train troops to drive heavy Army vehicles. Mother and I went to Scotland to live while Frank was serving in Scotland. In early 1943 my father was sent on Operation Torch, the invasion of North Africa. We returned to my grandparents' house in Ilford. Later he was invalided back home with shrapnel in his ankle. He next went on D Day to France where he was shot on the beaches while attempting to move his lorry stuck in the sand. He again came back to England.



My sister Carolyn Phyllis was born 26th. September 1945. She has 2 sons Matthew and Howard. They are both married and each has a daughter. Matthew's daughter is Amelie and Howard's is Jessica. My sister and I are both very active people and it would be too long to recite the adventures we have had. Brill and Joslin seem to be similar active people with a lot to tell.

(Fig 16, 1985 photo taken at Frank's 70th. Birthday Party; back row on right Jean, his sister and John Nobbs her 2nd. husband, her 1st. husband William Sydney Shepherd died during W.W.II., Tony Shepherd, Jean's son Alma Shadrack a neighbour Myself Claire, Tony's eldest daughter, John Innocent, my sister's husband, Arthur Martin a family friend, Audrey, Ton's wife and Alison their youngest daughter. Front row Joy Brill, Frank and Madge Brill and Norah Martin, Arthur's wife) (Charles, brother of Frank and Nigel Charles's son had both died).



CAPTAIN THE 9th EARL OF RODEN RN



As this year marks the 75th anniversary of VE day, it is fitting that we know more about Lord Roden's Royal Navy career, while at the same time remembering the part played by him during the Second World War and the members of his ships' companies killed in action.

Robert William ("Bill") Jocelyn was born in 1909 and joined Dartmouth at the age of 13. As a family we knew little about his career until much later, the only record we were aware of at the time being his silver napkin ring with the names of his ships engraved on it.

Like many others of his generation, he was very reticent about his career, especially during wartime. His first posting was to the Dreadnought battleship *HMS Iron Duke*, flagship of the Royal Navy during the First World War.



HMS Iron Duke in Port Said.

His next posting was to the *Royal Sovereign*, another First World War battleship assigned to the Mediterranean fleet. In 1929, Bill was briefly on *HMS Barham* in the Atlantic and home waters. His younger brother subsequently joined the Royal Navy as well and was killed, aged only seventeen, when the *Barham* was torpedoed in 1941, while on patrol in the Mediterranean. After the *Barham* came the *Royal Oak*, another First World War battleship, until Bill finally got his preferred posting to Destroyers, the first of which was *HMS Venomous*.

Bill's career took him from China to Cuba and from the Mediterranean to Murmansk. He was promoted to Lieutenant in the early 1930's and served on several Destroyers, namely *HMS Serapis*, *Witch*, *Westcott* and *Fame*. *HMS Fame* saw service at the time of the

Abyssinian Crisis and during the Spanish Civil War, helping to enforce the international arms blockade. Subsequently, the *Fame* supported the Allied landings during the Battle of Narvik and the later evacuation from Northern Norway. After two and a half years on *HMS Fame*, Bill was back again on *HMS Iron Duke*. After that posting, Bill was appointed as First Lieutenant to a new Tribal Class Destroyer, *HMS Ashanti*, before getting his first command on *HMS Achates* in 1940. The *Achates*'s primary duty was protecting the convoys in the North Atlantic at the outset of the Battle of the Atlantic.



Photo Left. HMS Ashanti F51.

However, he was soon diverted to the pursuit of the *Bismark*, witnessing the destruction of *HMS Hood*, which had been hit by the *Bismark*'s superior gunnery and sunk in two minutes. There were only three survivors, but *Achates* could not stop to search for others, as submarines were reported to be in the vicinity and the hunt for the *Bismark* took priority. Hours later, the *Achates* struck a mine south of Iceland, blowing off the forward section of the ship with the loss of sixty-five of the ship's company. Putting the ship into reverse and towed for part of the way, Bill was able to bring the ship back to the Clyde.

Bill's next and most enduring appointment was as Captain of the brand new Destroyer, *HMS Panther*, beginning in 1941, until she was sunk in 1943.



The *Panther* saw action off Ceylon and on May 8th 1942 with another Destroyer sank a Vichy submarine off Madagascar. This was followed by saving personnel from the troopship *SS Strathallan*, followed by the vital Malta convoy work. More Atlantic convoy duty ensued before *HMS Panther* returned to the Mediterranean, serving as part of the Sicily invasion fleet. On October 9th 1943, *HMS Panther*

was part of a task force sent towards the islands of Cos and Karpathos south of Rhodes. The idea was to try and bring Turkey into the war on the Allied side with the promise of additional island territory in the eastern Mediterranean. Unfortunately, what air cover there was had returned to base and, without air cover, the ships were attacked by Stuka bombers, which Bill could see taking off from the nearby aerodrome. After the largest ship, the cruiser *HMS Carlisle*, was hit, the Stukas turned their attention on *HMS Panther* with devastating accuracy.

Radar controlled anti-aircraft guns had yet to be developed and a Stuka pilot slotted a bomb down one of the *Panther's* funnels into the engine room, blowing the ship apart and killing thirty-five of the crew, including a seventeen-year-old cadet seaman.

The ship sank within one minute and the remaining crew, including Bill who saved several of his men as the ship went down, were rescued by a Greek Destroyer. As Bill later recorded, "*Panther* was one of a number of Destroyers sunk in pursuit of a rather useless aim."



After six months ashore Bill, now promoted to Commander, was given the command of another Destroyer *HMS Quality*, operating with the American 5th Fleet in the Far East, seeing action at Sabang, protecting the fleet against Kamikaze planes, and Okinawa, before being one of the first Royal Navy ships to berth in Tokyo after Japan's capitulation.

HMS Quality was transferred to the Royal Australian Navy and Bill was given command of another Destroyer, *HMS Verulam*, posted initially to Northern Ireland (which allowed him at last to visit his family at weekends) then to the Mediterranean again to try and prevent the illegal immigration into Palestine. This was followed by tours to Aqaba, Cyprus, Turkey, Sardinia, Italy and Trieste, before the ship, along with many others, was placed in Reserve.

Bill's career after the war largely entailed shore appointments, a progression not entirely to his liking. These included a dreary posting in Lancashire, staff courses in Buckinghamshire, a spell at the Admiralty in London and responsibility for the Reserve ships at Chatham on board the First World War gunboat *HMS Abercrombie*. Bill's final two postings were firstly, as Chief Staff Officer in Scotland and Northern Ireland for three years based at Rosyth, then as Commanding Officer at Fort St Angelo in Malta, the training base for Maltese recruits.

During his war service Bill was Mentioned in Dispatched on three occasions. He was remembered as a strict no-nonsense captain, but always very fair to his men. One member of his crew wrote to him later saying how he, "...looked back on my time in *Verulem* with a lot of pleasure." Another, who attended his memorial service in County Down, confirmed that he owed his life to his captain when the *Panther* was hit. Bill retired as the senior Royal Navy Captain in 1960 having succeeded to the family title on the death of his father in 1956. He spent his retirement involved with the local community, taking an active role in the RNLI, and the local sailing club, among other activities. A skilled carpenter and craftsman, he built his own sailing dinghies, often taking his hobby to sea with him. He was a Deputy Lieutenant for the county. He died following a series of strokes in 1993, exacerbated by an aggravated burglary when he lived alone following the death of his wife.

[On VE day, we recorded several items on the television so that we would not miss anything whilst we were out celebrating in the street. One of the programmes featured a 97 year-old ex-sailor who was on the ship when the bomb went down the funnel. I didn't hear him mention the Captain's surname but he did say he was always known as Captain "Bill".

He said he was very strict, but always fair; he even explained to us the next day after we had been saved why he could not turn back to save any others despite our wishes to do so.

This old fellow also said he transferred with Captain Bill when he went to his new ship.

Little did I know then who Captain Bill was!

John Hallum, Editor]

THE IRISH COUNTRY HOUSE AND THE GREAT WAR

A CD recording for IRISH LIFE AND LORE
by ROBERT JOCELYN, 10th EARL OF RODEN

This 36 minute recording made in 2014 is an interview with the Society's Honorary Member in which he recounts some of the history of the family - in particular of his father and grandfather.

Grandfather ROBERT SOAME JOCELYN, the 8th Earl, joined the North Irish Horse and saw action in the First World War while his father ROBERT WILLIAM JOCELYN, the 9th Earl, had a distinguished career in the Royal Navy before, during and after the Second World War. (see the article elsewhere in this issue)

Other topics include about Tollymore, the family's former country house and estate in County Down, Northern Ireland, other members of the family and comments on some aspects of the history and politics of Ireland, both North and South.

The CD is available from Irish Life and Lore via their website <https://www.irishlifeandlore.com> and costs 15 Euros plus 6 Euros for shipping. This is a husband and wife project to collect and preserve oral reminiscences of Irish life and social history – over 3000 titles so far.

Ben Joscelyne (09)

THE OXFORD DICTIONARY OF FAMILY NAMES IN BRITAIN AND IRELAND

For a short time recently the website of this dictionary was available to partly view free of charge. I was able to extract some information for the names of Joslin and Joscelyne.

JOSLIN

Current frequencies, (2016) i.e the number of people living with that surname, was given as 1337 in Great Britain and none in Ireland. While in 1881 the GB number was 1148. The principal locations were Essex and Devon with lower density in the home counties, South Wales, the North East and North West.

JOSCELYNE

Here the corresponding numbers were currently 148 in GB and none in Ireland and 100 in GB in 1881. Essex is the principal location with smaller numbers in Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Staffordshire, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex and Worcestershire.

The Dictionary gives the following origin:

Norman, English:

(1) relationship name from the Old French name *Goscelin*, *Gosselin*, *Joscelin* (Continental Germanic *Gautselin*, *Gozelin*) diminutives of compound names formed with *Gos-* or *Goz-*

(2) relationship name, alternatively, it may be from the Old French personal name *Josse* (Old Breton *Judoc*)

Ben Joscelyne (09)