

MOSSE FAMILY NOTES.

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A.D. 1955.

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M. B. Mosse, editor.

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SOME DATES IN THE STORY.

- 1256. John, son of William de Mosse beheaded.
- 1359. John Mosse disputes with the Abbot of Fountains.
- cl490. Robert Mosse living at Winwick, Lancashire.
- C1540. Peter Mosse of Heggarskele, Stainmore, born.
- cl550. Robert Mosse of Broughton, Flintshire, bears Arms.
- 1551. Bedfordshire Pedigree begins.
- 1561. Mosse entries begin in register of Brough-under-Stainmore.
- 1563. Mosse entries begin in register of Crosthwaite.
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- 1583. Mosse entries begin in register of St. Michaels Appleby.
- 1593. Robert Mosse married at Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire.
- 1595. Norfolk Pedigree begins.
- 1597. Mosse entries begin in register of Warcop.
- 1615. Will of Peter Mosse of Heggetskale.
- 1622. Flintshire Pedigree and Arms registered.
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- 1666. Westmorland Pedigree begins.

MOSSE FAMILY NOTES.

1. EARLY BEGINNINGS.

It seems highly probable that the story of the family begins in Westmorland, since the first record of the name occurs in the Westmorland Assize Roll of 1256. The relevant extract, (which can be found in Volume 13 of the New Series of the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, published in 1913), is as follows:-

"Pleas of the Crown for the County of Westmorland before
 "R.de Thurkelbi and his Associates, itinerant justices at
 "Appleby on Monday next before the Ascension of Our Lord in
 "the 40th. year of the reign Henry 3rd.
 "The body of the County came by twelve Jurors (M 10 dores)
 "John son of William de Mosse, Thomas the forester of Kendale
 "and Geoffrey son of William Brere broke into the house of
 "Alexander de Scalchiweit in Sealegil and carried away his
 "goods. And John was afterwards caught and beheaded. He had no
 "chattels. And Thomas and Geoffrey fled and were suspected.
 "Therefore they were outlawed. Their chattels are not known
 "because they are strangers (extranei). And the vill of
 "Salegeyl did not make suit. Therefore it is in mercy."

There are several interesting points in this record. First of all it shows that the family were well settled in Westmorland by the early part of the 13th. century. They were not strangers. The fact that John had no chattels was no doubt due to his being a young man who was still living at home with his father. But the most interesting point in the record is that John was beheaded, a punishment usually reserved for people of some importance; the ordinary person was generally hung. We cannot, of course, put too much weight into this argument nor is there any evidence William de Mosse did actually hold a position of importance. Yet the fact that John was beheaded seems worth noting.

Such raids as the one of which this record tells were quite ordinary daily occurrences at this period and in this district. It was a lawless time when men were apt to settle their quarrels according to their own inclinations; although by 1250 AD Henry 3 had already achieved a large degree of order even in this independent part of England.

There is one further point to mention in connection with this record from the Assize Roll. There is a very persistent and firmly held tradition in all the different branches of the Mosse family that Arms were given by King Richard Coeur de Lion to a Philip Mosse whom he knighted for his valour during the seige of Acre at the time of the third Crusade. It is impossible to prove this, but an oral tradition of such great strength as this cannot possibly

be overlooked, and indeed it may be said to have been perpetuated by the battlements of a tower forming part of the crest granted by the College of Arms, which will be referred to again in the paragraph on Armorial History. The point which may be noticed here in connection with the record in the Assize Roll is that William de Mosse could have been the son of the Philip who is said to have been knighted. The dates fit in quite well.

The name Mosse is almost certainly a place name. William is described in the Assize Roll as "of Mosse". The name Mosse is the usual designation for a bog or marshy place, but where the waste land lay which has given this name to the family is not known. Possibly it may be the Solway Moss, though these regions of the Border and the northern part of Westmorland have a large number of such places. It has been suggested that the name is of Norman origin, but Mr. Lewis C Loyd, who made an extensive study of the places of origin of many Anglo-Norman families does not mention Mosse. Vol.103 of the Harleian Societies publications in 1951 deals with these families.

2. BRANCHING OUT.

(a) Members of the family soon began to leave these Northern regions and to move Southward. There appear to have been two routes of immigration, one through Keswick to Lancashire and North Wales. The other through Yorkshire And Nottinghamshire to Lincolnshire and Norfolk. It is the latter route which supplies the first record. John Mosse, Lord of the manors of Preston and Edlyngton near Boston in Lincolnshire had a dispute with the Abbot of Fountains Abbey in the year 1359. The account of this dispute is contained in the Chartulary of Fountains Abbey and this can be read in "Chartulary of Fountains Abbey, Abstracts of the Charters and other documents"; by William T. Lancaster, F.S.A. 1015. Vol. 1.

The account of this dispute begins on page 118. It was concerned with the right of John Mosse to hold the lands and to claim rent from the Abbot. The dispute was settled in John's favour."fo.237.b 11 c. Charter by John Mosse of Leek, Lord of the Manor of Freston "which is called Petchehall, reciting that he lately claimed "from Robert, Abbot of Fountains, certain services as belonging "to his said manor from a messuage called Fountaynhouses with "a culture of arable land and a windmill in the vill of "St.Botulph: having inspected the charters relating thereto "which the Abbot and Convent hold, he has granted and confirmed "to them the said property with the appurtenances (fo 238) to "hold from him and his heirs for ever, rendering a rose yearly "for all the services due at his Courts, and he will acquit "and defend against all men. Testimonium. At Leek 6th "January 1360. Test. Matthew de Leek, Laurence de Leek, Roger "de Grymescroft, John Bell, Richard del Clay of Leek and others."

When the dispute had been thus settled in a way which was satisfactory to both parties, the Abbot and Convent recognised John's generosity in granting them the quit rent of a rose and in return granted him the privileges of a lay brother. The quotation given above continues :-

"12. INENTURE witnessing that whereas the Abbot and Convent
 "held from John Mosse of Leek the previously named messuage,
 land and windmill in St. Botolphs by the service of a rose
 "yearly John has granted to them the property to hold in pure
 "and perpetual alms from service etc. And for this grant they
 "have made him a sharer in all the blessings (beneficiorum) of
 "their house, as if he were a brother thereof, and when his death
 "is announced to the Abbot and Convent (fo. 238b) they shall do
 "for him what is accustomed to be done for a brother of the
 "Cistercian Order, namely, three masses by each priest, and the
 "name of John shall be inserted in their martyrology; so that
 "every year John's name shall be recited in Chapter on the day
 "of his death, when a special prayer shall be offered for him
 "as for a deceased monk. This the Abbot and Convent have
 "promised for themselves and their successors, and John and his
 "heirs will defend and acquit the property against all men as
 "pure and perpetual alms. Alternate seals in witness."
 "In the Chapter House of Fountains, 3 April 1361."

After this event there is a long gap which so far has not been bridged and the next record found in this area is the marriage of Robert Mosse and Agnes Brown on 25th August 1593 in the register of Pinchbeck Lincolnshire, a place a little to the north of Spalding. The same register also records Mosse marriages in the years 1609, 1622, 1627, 1633, 1658, 1668 and 1725: with the exception of that in 1627 they are all brides.

(b) NORFOLK.

The Robert and Agnes Mosse married at Pinchbeck may have left there soon after the wedding and settled at Postwick in Norfolk. The pedigree of the Norfolk family begins with a Robert and Agnes who could possibly have come from Lincolnshire. This family remained for at least two centuries in Postwick during which time the registers of the parish contain the entry of 47 Mosse baptisms and 36 burials. There are also 3 weddings. The Pedigree of this Norfolk branch of the family is attached at the end of this book. No. 1.

(c) KESWICK.

We may now follow the other route of immigration for the family from the North through Keswick to Lancashire and North Wales.

The registers of Crosthwaite, Cumberland, which is the mother Church of the neighbourhood, contain a large number of entries for the name of Mosse.

Between the years 1570 and 1657 there are 69 entries of Baptisms; between 1563 and 1656 marriages number 44, and from 1564 until 1670 there are 50 burials. These people lived in St. Johns Vale and were all farmers. When Queen Elizabeth I, together with Lord Burghley, the Earl of Leicester and others organised a German mining company to work the gold mines, we find Christopher Mosse of Burekhedmyr and Gawen Mosse of Keswick selling peat to the miners and Christopher taking rent for the use of a road to Wesco. The original account books of the German miners 1564-1577 were translated and transcribed by W.G. Collingwood, M.A. F.S.A. and published by Titus Wilson, Highgate, Kendal, in 1912. It would appear from the registers that there were probably a dozen different families of the Mosses living in as many farms, the names of which are recorded in the registers, but it is impossible to group them or to find the relationship of these families with each other, although people of this name continued to live in the neighbourhood until well into the 18th century. The last entry of the name in the Crosthwaite register is a burial in 1731. No connection has been found for these Mosses of Keswick with others of the same name living in any place.

(d) LANCASHIRE.

This county provides a record earlier by a 100 years than that of Keswick. Among the records in the possession of the College of Arms, London, there is a number of pedigrees collected by Augustine Vincent, an antiquarian who worked under the patronage of Ralph Sheldon Esq., of Weston, Warwickshire. Mr. Vincent became Winsor Herald in 1624 and had previously made a Visitation of Cheshire and North Wales. Among his papers which were bought from him by Mr. Ralph Sheldon, who gave them to the College of Arms, there is the Mosse pedigree reproduced on the following page. The College library reference is Vincent 135/360.

This pedigree was made out for Robert Mosse who was alive in 1622, the year in which the pedigree was officially recorded, by which time he and his wife, who died in 1622, had had four sons and three daughters, so Robert could not have been born later than 1590: though it is possible that he was born ten years earlier. But if we take the later date, 1590, and allow only thirty years for each generation we find that the first member of the family who is mentioned, Robert Mosse of Winwicke would have been born in 1470. These dates are interesting because a trick of arms is attached to the pedigree and this indicates that this branch of the family was entitled to bear arms by the middle of the 16th century. What subsequently became of this family is not known. Efforts have been made to trace their descendants but with no success. It should be noted that there is no connection known to exist between this family in Lancashire and Flintshire and the various families at Keswick, or the family at Postwick in Norfolk. Although originally in the 12th century there may

Robertus Mosse of =
Winwicke, Co. Lancs.

Johannes Mosse of =
Winwicke

Robertus Mosse of = Johanna, daur and sole
Broughton, Co. Flint heir of Ledgham of
by right of his wide. Broughton
Recorder of Hawarden.

Jacobus Mosse de = Alicia
Broughton 2nd son Oakes
Katherine.

Johes Mosse de =
Broughton, Co
Flint

Margareta daur =
of Morgan Clagg
of Kinderton, D'n. Margareta, wife of
Ellis Younge of
Shorley, co. Flint.

Radulphus =?
Mosse, 2nd son

Anna wife of
Will Eckles of
Werwyn, Co. Oswtr.

Margarita wife
of Thom. Mitchell
of Bretton.

Robertus Mosse =
de Broughton
ao. dom. 1622

Margarita daur. of
Richard Blundell
of Clysedon in Com.
South'ton d. 1621

Katherine
wife of John
Wofall of
Hoper Place.

Elizabeth
wife of
Henry Denton
Of Werwyn.

Morgan
S.P.

William. Radulphus. Katherine. Alicia. Jane.

William. Peter. Johannes Mosse = Richard. Rosa. Katherine. Anna.
son and heir.

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3

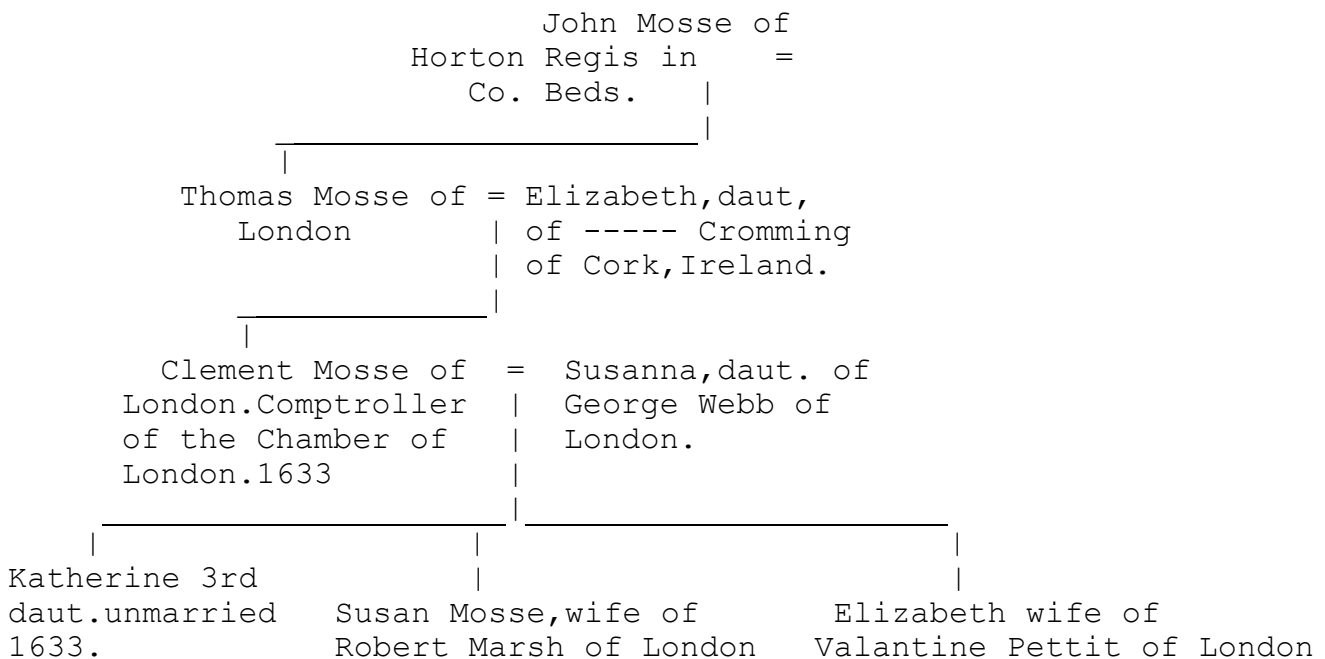
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have been the one family settled in the North, by the middle of the 16th century the result of migration was the formation of separate and unconnected families in various parts of England.

(e) BEDFORDSHIRE.

The records of the College of Arms include a short pedigree of a family of Mosse, members of which left Bedfordshire for London at the same time that the family we have just been considering were living in Flintshire. But here again there is no traceable connection between the Bedfordshire and the Flintshire families. Yet the evidence of Arms shows that these two families were connected in some way. This evidence will be found in the paragraph on Armorial History.

The Bedfordshire pedigree recorded at the College of Arms is :-



This short pedigree has been enlarged by the help of the Bedfordshire Record Office and the enlarged pedigree will be found attached at the end of this book No.2: it includes Thomas' father, his brothers, and also Clements' cousins.

(f) IRELAND.

It will be noticed that Thomas Mosse of London married a lady whose family lived at Cork in Ireland. There is an Irish branch of the family whose pedigree down to modern times is also attached, No.3. The records of this family begin with a Michael Mosse who was born at Cork about 1630, a hundred years or more later than the John Mosse who heads the Bedfordshire pedigree. Whether there is really any connection between the Bedfordshire and the Irish branches we cannot tell but it is remarkable that Thomas Mosse of

Bedfordshire married Elizabeth Cromming of Cork in about the year 1570, and that Michael Mosse of Cork heads the pedigree of the Irish branch, especially as Thomas had an elder brother named Michael who was born about 1538 and so could be an ancestor.

The first five generations of the Irish branch from Michael Mosse of Cork to the children of the Rev. Peter Mosse 1750-1810 are recorded in the Genealogical Office, Office of Arms, Dublin Castle, the reference is G.O.384. Donovan M.S. P.145 and also in G.O.729.

(g) OTHER PLACES.

A branch of the family settled in Staffordshire and there are members of it alive to-day. This branch and their pedigree have been fully documented and described by Mr. Arthur W. Moss of Erdington, Staffs, in a book which he published in 1937. There was also a family of Mosse settled at East Markham, Nottinghamshire, in the latter part of the 16th. century; with a few scattered records in other parts of the same County.

So far no other settled groups of the family have been found, but there are records of individual priests in other parts of England. My father, the late Dr. Herbert Mosse, F.S.A. compiled the following list.

- 1394 William Mosse, of Lamport, Northants
- 1438 Simon Mosse, of Chaily, Sussex
- 1543 William Mosse, of Waldron, Sussex

In Northants, Henry Mosse at Weedon, Pinkney from 1498 to 1512. Richard Mosse at Isham 1564. Richard Mosse at Hanington 1607 and John Mosse at the same place in 1611. There are also Simon Mosse in the list of Rectors of Greystoke, Cumberland in 1567, and the Rev. Miles Mosse, Vicar of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk 1586-1619. It is noticeable that in the parish registers after about 1680 the name is often spelt Moss whereas previous to that date the name of the same family was spelt Mosse. The Staffordshire family started as Mosse and is now Moss. The Dean of Ely who was a member of the Norfolk (Postwick) family dropped the 'e' from his name. Mention should also be made of a family in Sussex of the name of Mose who use the Arms but with the tinctures reversed; Ermines a cross pattee argent. There were a very large number of this family in Sussex during the 16th and 17th centuries, the best known being settled in Petworth.

A NOTE ON THE RECORDS AT CARLISLE.

In the Introduction to Volume IX of the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society: Testaments Karleolensia, or the wills in the pre-reformation Episcopal Registers of Carlisle, published in 1893 by Messrs, C. Thurnam & Sons, Carlisle; the Editor, R.S. Ferguson Esq., quotes Canon Raine (Historical Papers and Letters from the Northern Registers, published in 1873) who writes :-

"The Episcopal Registers at Carlisle prior to the Reformation" "consist of only two volumes which contain the acts of five con-" "secutive bishops extending from the year 1292 to the close almost" "of the fourteenth century. It is much to be regretted that in a" "city like Carlisle so few documentary memorials should have been" "preserved." Mr. Ferguson goes on to say "That no records exist" "of the See of Carlisle earlier than 1292 is due to the Great Fire" "which in May of that year destroyed almost the whole of the City" "of Carlisle." The subsequent destruction of the other registers Mr. Ferguson suggests may be attributed to the great Civil War, when Rose Castle, the seat of the Bishops of Carlisle, was twice held for the Royalists, twice captured by the Parliamentarians, and ultimately in 1648 burnt. From 1641 to 1656 the See of Carlisle was held 'in commendam' by Archbishop Usher, who probably never saw the place, and from 1656 to 1660 it was absolutely vacant; it is a wonder that any records survived.

In this Volume IX of the Transactions one hundred and fifty-seven wills, mostly of the Clergy, are transcribed from the Episcopal Registers. These wills cover a period of thirty-two years, the first will being dated 2nd February 1353/4 and the last 20th February 1385/6. The fortieth will in the volume is :-

Testamentum Pni Rici de Ulnesby Rectoris de Ulnesby
(i.e. Ousby in Cumberland).

In dei nomine Amen. Ego Ricardus de Ulnesby Rector
ecclesie ejus-dem die Sabbati prox. post; festum Sci
Mathie Apostoli anno domini MCCCLXII (Saturday after
February 24th 1361/2) condo testamentum meum, in
hunc modum.

Item do et lego pueris Cecilie sororis mee quatuor
marcas quas Johannes del Mosse michi debet.....
Et ad istud testamentum bene et fideliter exequendum
hos constltuo executores meos viz dominum Johem de
Midleton capellanum Reginaldum Meke et Johem del Mosse
hiis testibus Thome del Bek et Roberto Wakeman et
multis aliis.

Proved at Rose, 3rd March 1361/2.

Nothing further is known of this John Mosse unless he happens to be the John Mosse of Leek, Lincolnshire, who made an agreement with the Abbot of Fountains. The distance between Cumberland and Lincolnshire would seem to be too great for this identification.

ARMORIAL HISTORY.

Several references have already been made to the matter of Arms. The first reference was to the tradition that Arms were given to Philip Mosse during the seige of Acre by King Richard I. Whether this was so or not it is impossible to prove, but on the other hand neither can it be disproved. The first real evidence we have for the right of any member of the Mosse families to bear Arms is found with the pedigree of the family in Flintshire among the papers in the Vincent collection. In the margin of this pedigree there is a trick of Arms; quarterly 1 and 4 Ermine a cross pattee sable (Mosse) 2 and 3 quarterly argent and sable four leopards' heads countercharged (Ledgham). From this pedigree it will be seen that Robert Mosse married Johanna Ledgham who was an heiress, Robert therefore impaled the Arms of Ledgham with his own and his sons and grandsons bore them quarterly. This trick is proof that this branch of the family did regularly bear Arms and that these Arms were recognised as regular by the College of Arms. This Robert would have been born not later than 1540 and possibly fifteen years or so earlier; so we can say with absolute certainty that some members of the Mosse family were armigious as early as the middle of the 16th century. It is not known to whom the original grant of arms was made and although in 1622 there were six male descendants to continue the family all knowledge of their future history has unfortunately been lost and we must assume that this family died out; and with them the right to bear these Arms died also, unless the arms continued as quarterings in the arms of some other family through the marriage of a Mosse lady who was the heiress. No evidence of this exists however. The second occasion on which Arms for Mosse are recorded is for Mr. Clement Mosse who in 1633 was Comptroller of the Chamber of London. There is a very short pedigree for him recorded in the College of Arms, the library reference for which is C24/143 and with this pedigree is a trick of arms; Ermine on a cross pattee sable a bezant. This pedigree will be found on page 5. It will be noticed that the Arms assigned to Clement Mosse are similar to those of Robert Mosse of Flintshire but with the difference of a bezant. Whether this Bedfordshire family were connected with the Mosse family in Flintshire we do not know.

With the help of the Bedfordshire County Archivist the College of Arms pedigree for Clement Mosse has been enlarged and this enlarged pedigree is attached, No.2. It will be seen that the additions do not link up with the known members of the Flintshire family, and yet the similarity of the Arms for these two families definitely indicates that they were connected. The Arms, Ermine on a cross pattee sable a bezant, were presumably granted to Clement Mosse and no doubt the difference of the addition of a bezant was made for two reasons, first to distinguish between this Bedfordshire family and the Flintshire family; and secondly because Clement was the

Comptroller of the Chamber of London, the bezant being a normal heraldic symbol for money. Reference to the enlarged pedigree of this Bedfordshire family will show that not only did Clement have no male issue but also that his uncle John had only one son Thomas, who also left no male issue. Thomas the father of Clement did however have another brother as well as John and if Thomas was armigerous then his brother Michael would also have been armigerous. Thomas appears in the pedigree as the son of John and it may be that the Grant of Arms was made to the male descendants of John Mosse of Horton Regis, in which case Michael was certainly armigerous; but there is no record of this Michael, we do not know whether he was married or whether he had any male issue, and we must therefore disregard him. We do know however, that Clement's third daughter Katherine married James Winstanley and it is recorded in the Harleian M.S.1372 p.4 that James Winstanley bore Arms, "Quarterly 1 and 4 Ermine on a cross pattee sable a bezant for Mosse. 2. Gules a maunch ermine the hand proper holding a fleur de lis or. (Mohune of Ireland) 3. Per fess argent and sable three geyhounds heads coupé two and one countercharged for Webb of the Custom House." This is an interesting coat heraldically, but what concerns us here is that James Winstanley quartered the Mosse Arms, which means that his wife was co-heiress with her two sisters and therefore that there were no male descendants to continue this Mosse line and that this family died out.

The Genealogical Office, Office of Arms, Dublin Castle, has a record of a Thomas Mosse of Egliss in Kings County, whose Will dated 22 February 1670 has a seal attached which shows quarterly 1 and 4 Ermine a cross pattee ----- 2 and 3 per pale and ----- three lions passant ----- . The tinctures are not of course known from the seal. This Thomas does not appear to have been related to the Cork family. No further record is known of any other of the Mosse families, who bore Arms. The Heraldic Visitations of Cumberland and Westmorland in the year 1665 contain no record of any Mosse family bearing arms in that district. The Chief Herald, Office of Arms, Dublin Castle, states that "there is no indication of arms in connection with the Mosse entry in Gen. Off.M.S.384", the pedigree which stems from Michael Mosse of Cork whose son Michael was born in 1660. Sir John D Heaton-Armstrong Chester Herald, has also stated that there is no indication of arms in connection with the Norfolk family which stems from Robert and Agnes Mosse of Postwick. Two members of this Norfolk family are known however to have used the arms of Clement Mosse of London, namely Robert Mosse, Dean of Ely, whose memorial in the floor of the north aisle of Ely Cathedral includes these arms; and his nephew Charles Mosse, Bishop of Bath and Wells, whose portrait the present writer has seen bearing the arms of the diocese of Bath and Wells impaled with the arms of Clement Mosse. In a similar manner members of our own Westmorland branch of

the family have been using Clements arms for the last two hundred years and members of the Irish branch have also been known to do the same in recent years. Thus three distinct and unconnected families were using the arms of another branch and that a branch which had died out. In order to clarify this situation the College of Arms in London was approached in 1937 and Chester Herald was asked if our family ancestry could be traced back to someone who had the right to bear the arms, Ermine on a cross pattee sable a bezant, with the purpose of obtaining an official confirmation for their use.

Mr. James Mosse, M.I.C.E. had already done a great deal of research and had compiled the pedigree of our family reaching as far back as the marriage of Robert Mosse of Crosby Garrett Westmorland, with Margaret Hodgson of the same place in 1666. This pedigree was first checked by the College of Arms and found to be accurate, the Wills in the Probate Registry at Carlisle were then searched but did not reveal the ancestry of Robert Mosse of Crosby Garrett. These wills however, have furnished a possible extension of our family pedigree as far back as the death of a Peter Mosse in 1615; but this extension remains conjectural as is explained in the paragraph dealing with our Westmorland branch. The work undertaken by Chester Herald was interrupted by the Second Great War, but when, in 1950, the work having been taken up again in 1947, it was quite clear that our ancestry could not be traced back beyond the marriage of Robert Mosse and Margaret Hodgson in 1666, and that therefore no connection could be established which would prove our right to bear Arms, a petition was made for a new Grant of Arms. A fuller explanation of this failure is made in the paragraph about our Westmorland branch.

The authorities at the College of Arms dealt very considerately with this petition and although in the circumstances they could have decided to give us Arms of an entirely different character they generously assigned to us Arms which are very obviously associated with those of Clement Mosse and the Flintshire family. The blazon of the Grant dated October 9th 1950 is:- Ermine on a cross pattee sable fimbriated or five bezants in cross, and for the crest on a wreath of the colours out of the battlements of a tower or a griffin's head sable beaked gold.

No indication has been found of a crest in connection with the Mosse family in Flintshire and it is quite possible that they had no crest since the arms may have been assigned to them before the period when crests were first used. In Fairbains Book of Crests the Mosse family of Horton Regis, Bedfordshire are stated to have this crest: "Out of a mural crown or a griffins head ermine charged on the neck with a bezant." Presumably this crest was given to Clement Mosse, certainly the mural crown indicates municipal authority and is constantly used by Heralds for this purpose. The griffin may be the London griffin typifying vigilance and

strength.

THE WESTMORLAND BRANCH.

The account of our own family must begin with the marriage of Robert Mosse and Margaret Hodgson on 12th July 1666 at Crosby Garrett. Every effort has been made to trace the parents of this Robert Mosse but with no success although the Parish Registers of all the neighbouring parishes, twelve in number, in the vicinity of Crosby Garrett have been investigated. The following parishes have no entries at all for Mosse; Kendal, Penrith, Great Asby, Great Musgrave, Great Ormside, Ravenstonedale, and Orton. Shap has one entry of a marriage on 13th July 1665 and a Baptism resulting from it. Appleby(St.Michaels) has 15 Baptisms of Mosse between 26th February 1592 and 29th March 1674: 7 Marriages between 1583 and 1674, and 11 Burials between 1589 and 1676. There is no record here of a Robert Mosse. The Registers of the other Church in Appleby, St. Lawrence only go back as far as the year 1694 and so are no help to us. Brough-under-Stainmore has 13 Baptisms between 1561 and 1675, 7 Marriages between 1602 and 1705, and 9 Burials between 1629 and 1703. The Registers of Warcop have the entries of 65 Mosse Baptisms between the years 1598 and 1734; 48 Burials between 1597 and 1741, and 12 Marriages between 1599 and 1743. Crosby Ravensworth has 18 entries for Baptisms between 1598 and 1655; 9 Marriages between 1581 and 1649; and 19 Burials between 1570 and 1666. None of these entries help us at all in the endeavour to trace the parents of Robert Mosse of Crosby Garrett. The only parish in the neighbourhood in which the registers give us any help is Kirkby Stephen, in which there are entries for 13 Baptisms between 1650 and 1669. 3 Marriages between 1660 and 1665 and 5 Burials between 1649 and 1665. The Register of Kirkby Stephen only begins in December 1648, but the entries in this Register taken in conjunction with the results of a search among the Wills in the Probate Registry at Carlisle do give a possible extension to the pedigree which stems from Robert Mosse of Crosby Garrett, although this possible extension includes several guesses and is too conjectural to be registered as authoritative. In this pedigree which is No. 4 at the back of this book the dotted lines indicate these guesses. The real, difficult lies in the fact that there are two Robert Mosses who could be connected with our ancestor. Thomas Mosse mentions in his Will, dated 16th May 1665, his son Robert and also his cousin Robert, son of Michael. Peter Mosse, whose Will is dated 30th December 1690, was the brother of Michael and he also mentions this second Robert. In making any decision as to which of these Roberts is connected with Robert Mosse of Crosby Garrett account must be taken of the marriage of a Robert Mosse with Elinor Wilson at Kirkby Stephen on 10th November 1665. There is also an entry of a Robert Mosse buried at Kirkby Stephen 24th January 1714 age 84, he would therefore have been born

in 1630. Robert son of Michael being the cousin of Thomas, and so contemporary with him, must have been born earlier than 1630. It is therefore reasonable to assume that it was the son of Thomas who was buried on 24th January 1714 and most probably it was also this Robert who married Elinor Wilson in 1665. We can also be fairly certain that Robert son of Michael was born about 1620. It is on these suppositions that the extension of the pedigree for Robert of Crosby Garrett has been drawn up. There is however, one other piece of evidence. In some old family papers which are in the possession of the writer there is the following statement:-

"A concise Extract of a Genealogical account of my Ancestors as given by my Father John Mosse L.L.D. to me.

The earliest account I (James Robert Mosse) eldest son of the above John Mosse ever remember to have heard of the family was the time they lived in Staffordshire (as he believed). That he was born in Westmorland near Kendal, was the son of Joseph Mosse who married a Todd and afterwards a second wife by the name of Cooper who, became the mother of my father. My great Grandfather Robert Mosse was a Captain in the Army and lived after my father's memory. He also adds that my Great Great Grandfather was of the Army and he believes of the name of Robert. This is the farthest back my father John Mosse could speak of the family in his own direct line."

It will be noted that there are several questionable statements in this account. No connection has been found for our branch of the family with Staffordshire: John Mosse's grandfather was Robert Mosse who lived at Crosby Garrett in Westmorland. This Robert Mosse died in January 1714 and was buried at Crosby Garrett. John Mosse was born early in 1715 and could not possibly have remembered seeing his grandfather. It also seems improbable that John's grandfather was a Captain in the Army. Robert Mosse, the grandfather in question, was married on 12th July 1666 and was probably born about 1640. By the time that he was old enough to serve in the Army the civil disturbance was drawing to an end and it is improbable that so young a man would have held the rank of Captain. But there was a Captain Mosse serving in Cromwell's Army during the years 1651-54, and it is possible that this Captain Mosse was John's Great Grandfather whom he says "was of the Army and he believes of the name of Robert." It seems likely that John's recollections were a little confused and that it was his Great Grandfather who was a Captain in the Army and his Grandfather was "of the Army". If this were so then Robert son of Michael Mosse could be the Captain Mosse and the father of Robert Mosse of Crosby Garrett. It is a slender link with which to establish a pedigree and although inherently possible cannot be relied upon. Therefore this extended pedigree cannot be registered as correct; so the pedigree recorded in the registers of the College of Arms can only begin with the marriage of Robert Mosse in 1666 at Crosby Garrett.

The evidence of the Captain Mosse who served in Cromwell's army is contained in the following extracts from "Several Proceedings in Parliament", for July 17th to 24th in the year 1651; quoted in "Cromwelliana", a chronological detail of events compiled from newspapers and other contemporary report of the time, published by George Smeeton of St.Martins Lane, Charing Cross in 1810.

"From Scotland this further and exact account from the headquarters, came as followeth:
 "Sir, Our guns being planted on Tuesday last about II of the clock, against Callender House, a party was drawn out, consisting of 10 files out of every regiment, and sent out in several parties to be before it, and about 7 of the clock our guns having played all the time before but slowly, orders were given for the carrying of faggots, and preparations made for a storme, but before they fell on his Excellency sent in a drum, desiring there might be a conference between the Governour and one of his Captains, Captain Mosse, by whom he would send some things to offer, in order to the rendition of the house. Upon this they gave leave, and a capitaine was sent to let them know that if they did deliver up the house with all things in it, they should have their lives; and if they could not they should have no quarter, which the Governour being acquainted with slighted, and said, if my Lord would give him time till 8 of the clock next morning, if he were not relieved it should be delivered up, and desiring to know my Lords answer concerning the same, After Capitaine Mosse had made report of this, he was presently sent back to let them know that if they did not render it up presently they should not expect any mercy; which message being declared and he returned, the ordinance and musqueteers plaid, and the party appointed fell on storming upon the breach and entered, and in lesse than halfe an houre got possession of the house. They had no quarter that resisted. There was 62 killed, and 13 souldiers 17 country-men and women who came in for shelter (as they said) were taken prisoners, but afterwards all, except the souldiers, released, and a list of the souldiers sent to the enemy for exchange."

The second extract from "Several, Proceedings in Parliament January 11th to 18th in the year 1654/5, also quoted in Cromwelliana is :-

"Leith, Jan.4.- Major Bramston of Col.Morgan's regiment, Capt. Moss and Mr.Oates, chaplain of Col.Prides regiment, Lieut.Bracnan and cornet Toombes, of Col. Richs' late regiment, are committed in several places to safe custody for combination against the government, and seeking to bring a mutiny upon the army."

At that time there was a growing dissatisfaction among the Levellers, Ana-baptists and Fifth Monarchy-men with Cromwell's methods of government. Mr.Murice Ashley in his book "Cromwells Generals" pages 145-148 says :-

"IN the army the discontented party centered on three Colonels, John Okey, Matthew Alured, and Robert Saunders. These three colonels all found themselves in London at the time the first Protectorate Parliament was meeting. They afterwards entered into confabulations with Major John Wildman, the Leveller leader, who drew up on their behalf a manifesto which he hoped to induce other colonels to sign. In connection with this movement against the Protector the name of Major General Robert Overton appears. Most of the army extremists who were disappointed with Cromwell belonged to the left-wing sects. Colonel Nathaniel Rich, who like Okey, lost his command in Scotland was a Fifth Monarchy man".

CROSBY GARRETT.

This village is three miles west of Kirkby Stephen, ten miles south of Appleby, and stands in the valley at the foot of Crosby Pell. The church is built on a steep eminence, just at the north of the village. On this hill the early Christian missionaries raised a cross and taught the faith to Danes and Saxons. Hence the name Crossby, the village by the cross. Afterwards, to distinguish it from other Crossbys, the name of its chief, Gerard, was added.

The manor of Crosby Garrett belonged in early times to the Lords of Soulby and afterwards to the Musgraves until late in the reign of Charles II. There is no manor house in Crosby Garrett because the Musgraves lived elsewhere. Within the manor there are about forty tenements, only two or three of them are freehold, and the rest customary; some by indenture at an eight penny fine, and the others arbitrary. The feudal system, with its land tenure based on service was still in operation here until well into the nineteenth century. Two of the services, fetching boon coals from the Stainmore pits and mowing the lords' meadows were being regularly performed in 1877.

With the accession of King James I in 1603, when England and Scotland were united under one sovereign and the age-long feud between Scots and English should have ceased, but did not, the king wanted the lords of the Border to surrender their estates to him because the need for military service against the Scots was alleged to be finished. Some of the Lords compromised with the king for money payments and then in their turn sought to recoup themselves from their tenants. At this time Sir Philip Musgrave held the manors Crosby Garrett, Hartley, part of Kirkby Stephen, Little and Great Musgrave, Soulby, and part of Bleatarn. Several of the tenants in some of the manors combined against the new state of affairs and filed a petition in Chancery against the demands of Sir Philip. The result was a decree in Chancery dated 18th May 1636 by which Sir Philip agreed to "confirm their estates to the tenants and their heirs respectively by the same tenure as they and their ancestors had formerly holden": "and the

"tenants do unanimously agree to yield and pay to Sir Philip
 "Musgrave for the present the sum of money as shall amount
 "unto twenty years rent for every tenement and ever after
 "upon the death of the Lord; and upon change of tenant "by death
 "or alienation a fine certain of eight years rent and no more.
 "It is admitted that any of the said Customary Tenants may sell
 "or mortgage their messuages or tenements without licence and
 "consent of the Lord provided that presentation is made at the
 "next court and payment of such fines as are set forth in the
 "decree upon sale or death and do Fealty to the Lord for the
 "lands whereof he shall be admitted tenant." To enable the
 tenants to keep their messuages and tenements in repair the
 lord grants to them "all such woods, underwoods and trees
 "growing upon such premises at their pleasure to fell, cut
 "down and convert to their use and to sell to one another but
 "not to strangers." The lord confirms their estates to the
 tenants "to enjoy the same in certain course of customary
 "inheritance to descend from ancestor to next heir as land
 "and to descend after the ancestors death, dying in possession
 "in default of male heir to the eldest of his daughters, sisters
 "or heirs female only, and not to them all equally as co-heirs
 "according to the course of common law."

The extracts from this Decree show very clearly the manner in which our ancestors held their land and the conditions under which it was inherited. Unfortunately forty-two years later another dispute arose between the tenants and their Lord. In an agreement dated April 30th 1678 the tenants at Crosby Garrett combined to resist a general fine which Sir Richard Musgrave was attempting to levy, and agreed to defend any suite or action brought against them in Law or Equity, paying their proportions of costs according to the amounts of their ancient rents. The list of twenty nine tenants which is part of this agreement is headed by Robert Mosse who, twelve years previously had married Margaret Hodgson in the Church at Crosby Garrett. Only three of these tenants were able to write their names, all the rest signing by marks, including Robert Mosse.

PERSONAL NOTES.

For the Westmorland Pedigree at the end of this Book No.5.

Robert Mosse: born c1640, buried 10th January 1714/5. The impossibility of any certain knowledge of this man's parentage has already been fully explained. The first information which we have of him is his marriage with Margaret Hodgson, recorded in the parish register at Crosby Garrett on 12th July 1666. He next appears as heading the list of tenants in the Agreement drawn up on April 30th 1678 although he was not actually entered upon the Court Rolls of the Manor of Crosby Garrett until 31st January 1687. The writer examined these Court Rolls on June 13th 1951 in the office of George H. Heelis Esq., Solicitor, in Appleby. The Heelis family have been

Stewards of the Manor for several centuries, but though Mr. George Heelis helped in the search, no earlier date could be found. However in the Agreement of 1678 the rent paid by each tenant is entered against his name and the rent here noted as paid by Robert Mosse is one shilling and a penny, which is the same amount that is entered on the Court Rolls. These entries for Robert Mosse are:-

1687 January 31st. entered as tenant.
 1691 April 17th. appears in the list of tenants.
 1695 July 4th. appears in the list of tenants.
 1703 August 25th. took one cottage, Rent 1s.1d. Fine 8s.8d.
 1706 October 31st. appears in the list of tenants.

Robert's Will, dated 30th December 1714, is a very simple one bequeathing a sum of £5 to "my loving wife", small sums of money to his children Joseph and Mary and "all the rest and residue of my personal Estate Goods and Chattels unto my loving daughter Elizabeth Mosse full and sole executor of this my last Will". This Will was proved at Appleby, 9th March 1714/5 and granted to the executrix named.

Robert Mosse was buried at Crosby Garrett 10th January 1714/5.

Margaret Hodgson, daughter of Robert Hodgson, was baptized at Crosby Garrett 16th January 1641. Her father was a tenant of the Manor. Margaret is mentioned in the wills of her father, 1667, who was buried at Crosby Garrett on 23rd February 1667, and of her husband. She was buried 9th September 1719 aged 78 years.

By their marriage, Robert and Margaret Mosse had three children; Elisabeth, who was baptized 23rd September 1666; Mary, baptized 18th May 1669; and Joseph, baptized 7th May 1676. Nothing is known about the two daughters except the mention of them in their father's will.

Joseph Mosse: there are four entries in the Court Rolls, as follows :-

1715 June 1st. Joseph Mosse appears in the list of tenants
 1715 June 1st. Joseph Mosse took one cottage. Rent 1s.1d.
 Fine 8s.8d.
 1725 May 4th. Joseph Mosse paid Rent 1s. Fine £1.0.0.
 1725 May 4th. Joseph Mosse took one house and garth.
 Rent 1s. Fine 8s.

Joseph married Margaret Todd 4th March 1696 at Crosby Garrett and by her had one daughter Mary, who was baptized 4th May 1701 and was buried 7th May 1716. Margaret, Joseph's first wife, was buried at Crosby Garrett 6th June 1708. On 15th October 1713, Joseph married Elizabeth Cowper at Kirkby Stephen and by her had a son John who was baptized at Crosby Garrett 18th November 1714.

Joseph Mosse was Churchwarden of Crosby Garrett in 1721 and was buried there 10th December 1751.

The Rev. John Mosse D.C.L. was baptized at Crosby Garrett 18th November 1714. He matriculated at Queens College, Oxford, 1st July 1735, aged 21 years, The Founder of Queens College in 1340 was Robert de Eglesfield who was Chaplain to Queen Phillipa, wife of Edward III, and came of a family which took its name from a place near Cockermouth. In the Statutes of the College, Robert de Eglesfield arranged for preference to be given in the choice of scholars and fellows to natives of Cumberland and Westmorland. . No doubt John Mosse obtained one of these scholarships. While he was at the University John was ordained, perhaps to help him with his expenses at Oxford. The Bishop of Lincoln ordained him in Buckden Church, Huntingdonshire on 6th March 1736 as Deacon and he was Priested 18th December 1737. As a Deacon he was licensed to the Curacy of Horsenden, Bucks.

John Mosse, A.B. signed as Curate of Little Missendon, Bucks in 1739 and remained there until 1750. During this time he proceeded to B.C.L. 17th October 1746 and D.C.L. 25th June 1747. On 17th July 1750 he was instituted to the Rectory of Great Hampden and on 24th January 1752 to the Vicarage of Great Kimble, Bucks, and held both these livings until his death at Great Hampden on 20th February 1785. He was buried at Great Hampden 25th February 1785, and there is a monument to his memory in the Church there.

John Mosse married, firstly Jane, whose surname, date and place of marriage are unknown. She was buried at Great Hampden 8th November 1751, and there is a memorial for her in the Church. John's second wife was Anna Maria, daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Reynolds, Rector of Haggston, Bucks. This marriage took place on 11th November 1755 at Haggston and there was a son Benjamin who was baptized at Great Hampden 17th October 1758. He matriculated at Queens College, Oxford 10th October 1769, proceeded to B.A. in 1773 and M.A. in 1776. He was ordained Deacon 19th September 1779 at Buckden Hunts, and was a Fellow of his College for eleven years until 15th November 1787. He married and had one son. He was buried at Wool in Dorsetshire 4th October 1809. Anna Maria was buried at Great Hampden 1st February 1779 and there is a memorial for her in the Church.

By his first wife, Jane,
John Mosse had nine children :-

1. George, who died an infant and was buried at Great Hampden 17th May 1741.
2. Elizabeth, baptized 12th October 1741; buried 17th July 1760.
3. Robert George, baptized 28th April 1743; buried 5th May 1743.

4. Mary, baptized 5th April 1744; buried 7th May 1746
5. James Robert R.N. baptized 5th December 1745, died 2nd April 1801.
6. Joseph, baptized 27th March 1747; buried 8th July 1747.
7. Isabella, baptized 9th August 1748; married Mr. Thomas Elderton and died 5th September 1813.
8. Penelope, baptized 28th May 1750; buried 5th October 1750.
9. Penelope, baptized 13th July 1751; married Mr. John Mead of Tring and died 27th October 1820.

James Robert Mosse: baptized at Little Missenden, Bucks, December 5th 1745 > entered the Royal Navy when 11 years 8 months old by the favour of the Captain of H.M.S. Burford and was rated as Captain's Servant in that ship 6th August 1757. This was the usual way in which boys were trained for commissioned rank in those days. James served as Captain's Servant in the Burford until 31st October 1758. On 28th November 1758 he joined H.M.S. Lizard as Ordinary Seaman and Master's Mate, and remained in her until 20th May 1763. Both these ships were on the North America and West India Station. While serving in the Lizard as Master's Mate, James Robert Mosse was taken prisoner by the Americans* "in which fate he continued till the Peace", as he writes in his own memo.

The service of James Robert Mosse in the Royal Navy is set out in the following statement :-

SHIP.	RANK.	ENTRY.	DISCHARGE.
Hussar	Master's Mate.	Sept. 6th 1763.	Dec. 22nd 1766
Tweed	Master's Mate.	Dec. 27th 1766	Apl. 19th 1770
Niger		Did not join.	
Yarmouth	A.B and Master's Mate	June 9th 1770	Nov 17th 1770
Bellona (1)	Master's Mate	Nov 18th 1770	March 12th 1771
Northumberland	Midshipman	Mch 13th 1771	Oct. 4th 1771
Swallow	Lieutenant	Oct. 4th 1771	May 7th 1774
Orford	Lieutenant	May 7th 1774	Jan 3rd 1775
Buckingham (2)	Lieutenant	Jan 4th 1775	May 26th 1775
Half Pay	-	May 27th 1775	Mch 26th 1776
Juno	Lieutenant	Mch 27th 1776	Feb. 3rd 1778
Eagle (3)	Lieutenant	Feb. 4th 1778	Jan. 27th 1779
Half Pay	-	Jan. 28th 1779	July 26th 1779
Arrogant	Lieutenant	July 27th 1779	Aug. 13th 1780
Half Pay	-	Aug. 14th 1780	Oct. 2nd 1780
Alfred	Lieutenant	Oct. 3rd 1780	Dec. 10th 1780
Vengeance (4)	Lieutenant	Dec. 10th 1780	Aug. 17th 1781
Half Pay	-	Aug. 12th 1781	Apl. 9th 1782

* Mosse did not name his captors who were in fact French: 'Americans' is an incorrect guess. This was the Seven Years' War (1754-1763) which ended with the Treaty of Paris on 10 February 1763 (MBM).

Victory	Lieutenant	Apl.10th 1782	June 18th 1782
Pluto(Fire Ship) (5)	Commander	June19th 1782	Apl. 18th 1783
Half Pay (6)	Master and Commander	Apl.19th 1783	May 6th 1790
Wasp (7)	Captain	May 7th 1790	Oct. 14th 1790
Half Pay	Captain	Oct.15th 1790	Feb. 14th 1793
Sandwich (8)	Captain	Feb.15th 1793	Sept.20th 1797
Braakel	Captain	Sept29th 1797	Apl. 7th 1798
Veteran (9)	Captain	Apl. 8th 1798	Apl. 30th 1799
Monarch (10)	Captain	May 1st 1799	Apl. 2nd 1801

Notes on the above Statement.

- 1.Served in and about the Channel in the Hussar, Tweed, Yarmouth and BeIlona.
- 2.From 13th March 1771 until 26th May 1775 he served on the East Indies Station with Sir Robert Harland who promoted him to Lieutenant, 4th October 1771.
James wrote in a memo now in the possession of Captain H.T.Mosse R.N. "Returned to England in the year 1775 in the Squardon, but with the loss of health occasioned by a blow from a piece of wood falling on his head when executing his duty and which rendered him incapable full fifteen months or indeed till he returned to his native climate".
- 3.From 27th March 1776 until 27th January 1779 he served on the America Station with Lord Howe and was the Second Lieutenant in the Eagle.
- 4.From 3rd October 1780 until 17th August 1781 he served on the West Indies Station.
- 5.April 10th 1782. First Lieutenant to Lord Howe in the Victory and accompanied him to the relief of Gibraltar in command of the fire ship Pluto with the rank of Commander.
- 6.19th April 1783 his rank as Master and Commander was confirmed and being placed on half-pay he was sent on impressment duty at Bristol.
- 7.From 7th May 1790 until 1/+th October 1790 he served in the Channel as Captain of the Wasp. Date of Captain's commission September 21st 1790.
- 8.From 15th February 1793 until 28th September 1797 he was in command of the depot ship Sandwich at the Nore, and it was during this period that the mutiny occured. Captain H.T.Mosse R.N. has in his possession several letters written by seamen to Captain James Robert Mosse begging him to intercede on their behalf. The ringleader Parker was executed on board the Sandwich.
- 9.From 29th September 1797 until 30th April 1799 he served in the North Sea in command of Braakel and Veteran.

10. The Monarch, Captain James Robert Mosse R.N., was the second ship in the line of attack at the battle of Copenhagen and her Captain was killed in the first few minutes. Midshipman Millard described his death in these words : "His card of instructions was in his left hand, and his right hand was raised to his mouth with the speaking trumpet. He was laid in the stern-walk and a flag thrown over him," The Monarch suffered terrible casualties; when Millard went down to the main deck he found "not a single man standing the whole way from the main-mast forward". See "Nelson's Band of Brothers", by Ludovic Kennedy, p.234.

There are memorials to Captain Mosse in the Church at Wickham, Hampshire, where he lived; and in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. His Will, dated 19th April 1787, was proved 17th September 1801, P.C.C.

Captain James Robert Mosse R.N. married 16th March 1780 Ann Grace, daughter of the Revd. Stephen Kinchin of Stoke Charity, Hampshire; at Deane, Hampshire. Mrs. Mosse died 21st January 1843, aged 83 years. There is also a monument to her memory in Wickham Church.

From this marriage there were six children :-

1. Robert Lee Mosse; born 5th January 1781, died 30th July 1872.
2. Mary Ann; born 19th February 1784, died unmarried 28th March 1814. There is a memorial inscription for her in the Church at Wickham.
3. Charles Mosse; born 30th June 1785. Major in the Royal Artillery, married 8th April 1817, died 9th February 1831.
4. William Philip Mosse R.N. Born 15th January 1787. Died at sea in H.M.S. Athenienne, 20th October 1806.
5. Margaret; born 30th May 1789, died unmarried 26th July 1866, and has a memorial in Wickham Church.
6. Elisa Amelia; born 8th December 1790. Married John Blatherwick, Surgeon, of Fareham, Hants. Died 19th December 1858 and was buried at Wickham where there is a memorial for her.

Robert Lee Mosse; the eldest son of Captain Mosse, married on 30th August 1806. Eliza Bedford, the daughter of a Solicitor in Portsmouth. For a great number of years Robert Lee Mosse was Clerk of the Checque in H:M: Dockyard at Portsmouth and in this capacity all the stores of the Dockyard were under his control. He died at a house in West Street, Fareham on 30th July 1872 and was buried at Wickham. There is a memorial inscription to him in the Church at Wickham. His Will was proved 31st August 1872 by his son-in-law the Rev. Charles Bedford.

Eliza, the wife of Robert Lee Mosse, died at Fareham 23rd April 1855 and was buried at Wickham where there is a memorial inscription to her.

Their marriage took place at Paddington Old Church, in Middlesex and they had issue :-

1. James Robert Mosse; born 24th March 1809 at Fareham where he died 26th June 1862.
2. Maria; born some time in 1807 and died 12th October 1820 age 13 years.
3. Eliza; born some time in 1810 and died 27th January 1846 unmarried
4. Prances; born 29th September 1813. She married the Rev. Charles Bedford of Allesley, Warwickshire and was buried at Allesley on 29th November 1888, The Rev. Charles Bedford died at Allesley 11th April 1878.

Charles Mosse, the second son of Captain J.R. Mosse R.N. was born at Bramdean, Hants, on 30th June 1785. He entered the Royal Horse Artillery 27th April 1801, having become a Gentleman Cadet on 17th September 1799. He was promoted to the rank of Second-Captain on 1st February 1808, and Captain 17th October 1823. He became Brevet-Major 27th May 1825. Charles Mosse served in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick during 1808 and 1809 and again from 1819 to 1821}. In 1813 he joined the forces in the South of France and Spain and commanded a Brigade at the passage of the Nive, for which he received the medal. He also had charge of landing the large battering train intended for Bayonne. Major Mosse was quartered at Barbados in 1826 and during 1828 and 1829 he filled the position of Deputy Judge Advocate-General at the Head-quarters Wollwich. He died at Devonport 9th February 1831 and was buried in the Old Parish Church-yard at Stoke.

On 8th April 1817, Charles

Mosse married Sarah Ann, daughter of William James Almon, a Physician of Halifax, Nova Scotia. The marriage took place at St. Luke's Church, Chelsea. They had five children :-

1. Charles William; born 30th June 1818, died 13th April 1826.
2. Anna Prevost; born 2nd February 1820, died 16th April 1821.
3. Anna Amelia; born 18th June 1821, died 9th February 1826.
4. James Robert; born 31st May 1823, died a date later than June 1900.
5. William; born 8th January, died 26th May 1921.

Sarah Ann Mosse, the widow of Major Charles Mosse, died at Kilkenny 6th June 1846, and was buried in St. John's Churchyard in that city.

James Robert Mosse. the eldest surviving son of Major Charles Mosse, became a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and was awarded the Telford Medal. He served as Chief Engineer of Railways in Nova Scotia, as General Manager of the Mauritius Government Railway and subsequently for eleven years, as Director of Public Works in Ceylon. He retired on pension in 1882 and spent a considerable part of his leisure in finding the genealogical details of our branch of the family. It is due to his researches that we have the complete pedigree as far back as the Robert Mosse who married Margaret Hodgson at Crosby Garrett, Westmorland. He married at St. Paul's Church, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Harriett the second daughter of Captain N.T. Hill, late of the Royal Staff Corps; and had issue Harriett Hill Mosse, who was born 8th February 1887. His wife, Harriett Mosse, died 16th February 1887 and was buried at Three-mile Church on Bedford Basin, Halifax, Nova Scotia. I have not been able to find the date of the death of James Robert Mosse, M.I.C.E. It may have been in the later part of 1900 at a Nursing Home in Eastbourne.*

In 1891, J.R. Mosse placed a stained-glass window in St. Philip's Church, Earl's Court Road, Kensington, in memory of his father and mother and of his own wife.

William Mosse. the youngest son of Major Charles Mosse, R.A. was born at Woolwich on 8th January 1829. He was gazetted to an Ensigncy without purchase in the 26th Regiment of Foot, Cameronians, on 21st August 1849. He purchased his Lieutenancy 5th December 1851, and his Company 25th August 1854. He was gazetted Major without purchase 4th April 1864 and retired upon half-pay on 29th April 1873. Major William Mosse was gazetted Brevet Lieutenant Colonel 28th March 1874 and retired from the Army on 28th May 1874. He served with the 26th., in the Mediterranean, Bermuda, Canada and India. He was on active service in the Abyssinian Expedition and received the medal for that campaign. Colonel William Mosse died unmarried 26th May 1921. For many years he was a member of the United Services Club and from time to time helped his brother James in his genealogical researches.

James Robert Mosse. the only son of Robert Lee Mosse, was born at Fareham, Hants 24th March 1809. When he was sixteen years old his father apprenticed him to William Nicholas Wickham and William James Wickham, Surgeons and Apothecaries of the City of Winchester, for five years, in consideration of the sum of £295, with the proviso that during the last two years he should be allowed to attend lectures in the London hospitals. The Indenture is dated 15th March 1825.

* 18th December 1904. He was buried in Tunbridge Wells (MBM).

James Robert Mosse became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons and practised in Fareham from about 1849 until his death on the 26th., June 1862 after a long illness with much pain. He married on the 22nd., August 1840, Emma, the daughter of Captain Edward Bedwell Law of Staplegrove, Taunton, and their first four children were born at Taunton ; so it is possible that James was practising there as a doctor at that time. Emma Mosse was born on the 3rd., March, 1815 and died at Wandsworth Common, South London, on the 10th., November 1889. They had eight children.

1. James Robert, born on the 26th., August 1841 at Taunton, who became a senior Civil Servant in the Admiralty Department. He married twice, first Emily daughter of the Rev, James Gowen of Lewisham, where J.R.Mosse was living at the time. The marriage took place at St. Stephen's Church, Lewisham, on the 9th., May 1876. By this marriage there were three sons :
 - (a) Robert Lee Mosse born at Lewisham on the 6th., January 1877 who became a Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature. He married Dorothy Rose Vernon on the 15th., June 1910 and has four sons.
 - (b) Harry Tylden Mosse born at Lewisham on the 25th., February 1878, who entered the Royal Navy and retired with the rank of Captain. He served in the 1914-18 war and was mentioned in Despatches. He married Violet Pemberton on the 30th., January 1908. He has a son and a daughter.
 - (c) Wilfred Russell Mosse, born at Croydon on the 1st., June 1883, who died three months later on the 8th., September.

Emily Gowen, J.R.Mosse's first wife was born in Bombay on the 31st., July 1848 and died on the 17th., October 1884 at Croydon, where she was buried in the cemetery there.

J.R.Mosse married secondly Ellen Eunice daughter of Charles Harris. She was born at Sydney, New South Wales, on the 29th. January 1859 and was married on the 19th., April 1888 at St. Annels, Eastbourne, Sussex. She died on the 22nd., August 1908 and was buried in the cemetery at Croydon. From this second marriage there were two children.

(a) William Shorland Mosse, born at Streatham, Surrey on the 3rd., April 1891 : was educated at Felstead. He was in Canada for three years and during the 1914-18 war went to France with the 1st., Canadian Division and was twice wounded. Commissioned in the Queen's Royal Regiment in 1915 he served with that Regiment for three years in France, being awarded the Military Cross and promoted to the substantive rank of Captain. The citation of the award is

"For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty"
 "when in command of a daylight raiding party. He"
 "moved about 'No Man's Land' in daylight between"
 "his two parties while the raid was in progress"
 "and showed complete disregard of danger. The"
 "success of the raid was greatly due to his cool-"
 "ness, courage and judgment, and to the able way"
 "in which he trained and organised the party. Four"
 "times recommended."

Captain W.S.Mosse also served with the British Expeditionary Force in Russia during 1919 ; and afterwards bought Fowey Farm, Tzaneen, in the Transvaal, South Africa, where he became a successful orange grower. He married Martha Cecilia Kirston on the 15th., December 1926 and has a son and a daughter.

(b) Margaret Irene, born at Streatham on the 27th., February 1889 who married Mr. Alexander Cyril Anthony of the Indian Civil Service, on the 6th., October 1913 and has two sons.

2. Alice Grace, the second child of Dr. J.R.Mosse, was born at Taunton, on the 31st., August 1843 and married on the 8th., July 1869 at Bridgnorth, Shropshire, the Rev. Henry Parsons, who was Rector of Bridgnorth from 1879 to 1905, when they retired to Folkestone, Kent, where they both died. He died on the 9th., May 1925 and she on the 9th., March 1931. There were three daughters and a son.
3. Gertrude Eliza, born at Taunton on the 16th., June 1845, died unmarried at Carshalton, Surrey on the 15th., April 1910.

4. John Kinchin Mosse; "born at Taunton 5th June 1847. He entered the Royal Navy and became Paymaster-in-Chief. He married Jessie Woodland at Minehead, Somerset, on 2nd September 1880, and after retiring from the Royal Navy lived at Maidenhead, Berkshire, where he died 11th June 1919. Mrs. Jessie Mosse died at Maidenhead in November 1927. They had two children: Guy Fitzroy Mosse, born 8th March 1884, who was an invalid from his infancy; and Jessie Ellen Mosse, born 20th April 1885, who is still living in Maidenhead and is unmarried.
5. Charles Wynne Mosse, the third son of Dr. J.R. Mosse, was born at Fareham 2nd December 1850. He took Holy Orders and became a Canon of Durham Cathedral, having served as the Diocesan Missioner for many years. On 12th April 1910 he married Constance, daughter of Canon Body of Durham, in the Cathedral at Durham. On 11th July 1917 Charles Wynne Mosse was found dead in his stall in the Church of All Saints, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, of which he was the Vicar.
6. Frederick Edward Mosse, the fourth son, was born on 15th April 1853 at Fareham. He entered the Merchant Navy as a Cadet and was lost at sea 13th June 1871.
7. Arthur Henry Mosse, was born at Fareham 10th April 1856. He took up a business life in the City of London and on 7th October 1911 married Dora, daughter of John Tatam Stansby, at St. Lukes, Balham. He died 22nd March 1939 at Carshalton, Surrey, where he was living. He had no children.
8. Herbert Ryding Mosse, the youngest son of Dr. J.R. Mosse, was born at Fareham, 25th February 1858. Four years later his father died, but the family continued to live for some years at the house in High Street, Fareham. Herbert was educated at Epsom College and later studied in Durham University where he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He also studied at Charing Cross Hospital London, and then became House Physician at Bolinbroke Hospital, Wandsworth Common, where he met Katharine Hammerton, the youngest daughter of Charles Hammerton Esq., of Stockwell. On 10th June 1886, they were married in St. Andrew's Church, Stockwell and went to live at Hobart House on the North side of Clapham Common. Dr. H.R. Mosse became a partner of Dr. Edgar Spitter at Clapham, and qualified as a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons and a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. Mrs. Katharine Mosse was born 7th November 1861 at Princethorpe near Coventry, Warwickshire.

Dr. and Mrs. Mosse had four children who were all born at Clapham.

1. Charles Herbert Mosse, born 17th March 1887, who took Holy Orders and became the Vicar of Aldwick, Sussex. He married Beatrice Elizabeth Watson and has three children.
2. Sydney Hugh Mosse, born 15th April 1889. He qualified as a Solicitor, married Phyllis Ada Spencer on 14th April 1914 at St. Stephen's, East Twickenham, Middlesex, and died childless at Hampton Hill on 21st February 1920.
3. Philip Godfrey Mosse, born 10th January 1891. He was studying to qualify as an architect when the first World War started. He gained a commission in the 13th Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment and was killed in Mesopotamia 6th April 1916.
4. Olive Mary Katharine; born 10th October 1896, married Francis Gordon Troup 20th January 1920 at St. Andrew's, Ashley Place, London S.W.1. and has four children.

Dr. H.R. Mosse retired from medical practice in June 1910 and retired to Twickenham, then later to Ifield, Sussex and to Roffey House, Horsham and finally to Aldwick, where he died 30th June 1942.

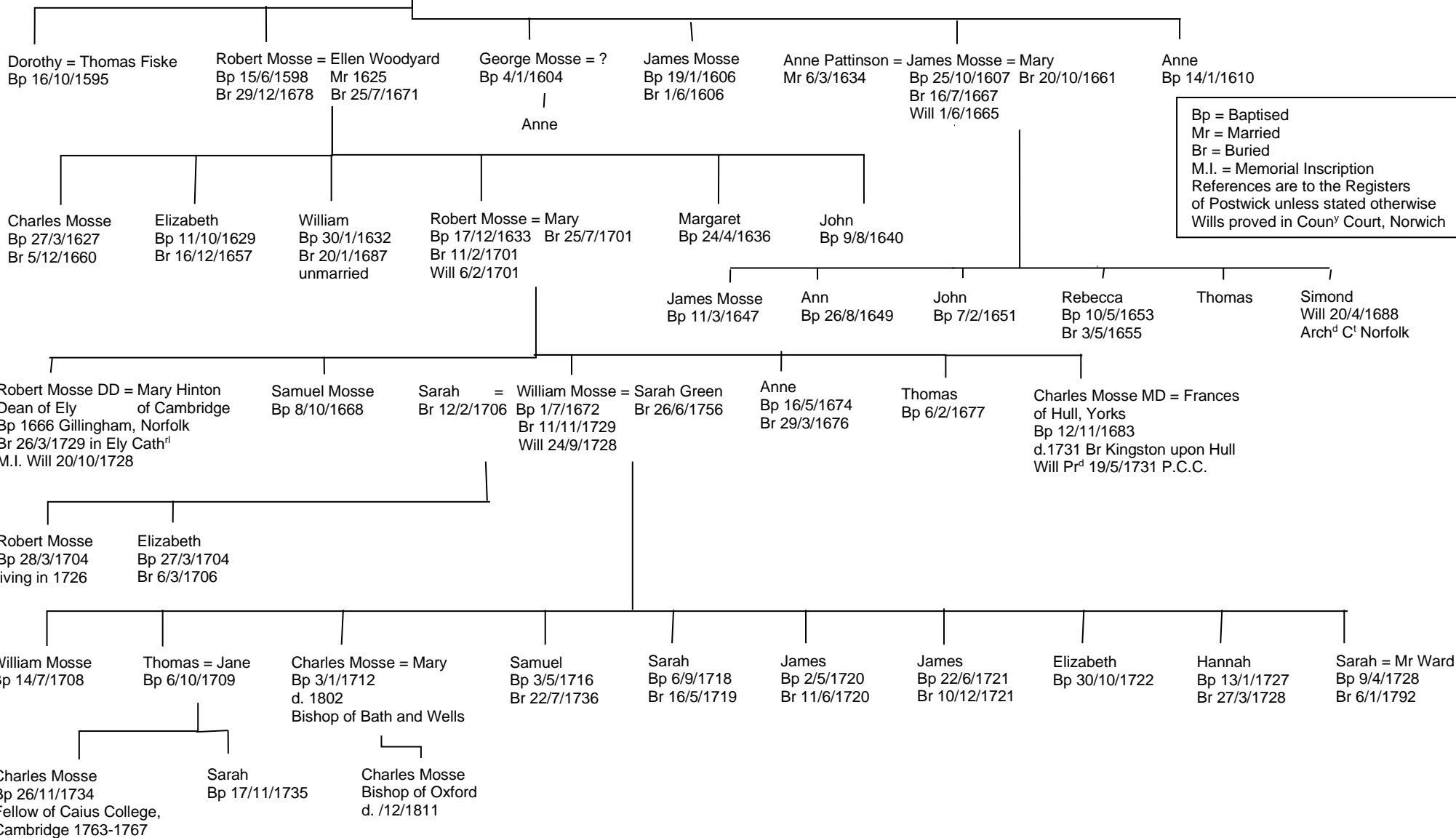
Dr. Mosse spent the years of his retirement in antiquarian studies. He became a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and published two books : The Monumental Effigies of Sussex 1250 A.D. to 1650, in 1931, which had a second edition in 1933; and The Treasures of Sussex Churches in 1937. He also assisted in reviving the Company of Apothecaries in London, of which he was made an honorary member, and received the Freedom of the City of London.

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MOSSE OF POSTWICK HALL, NORFOLK

No 1.

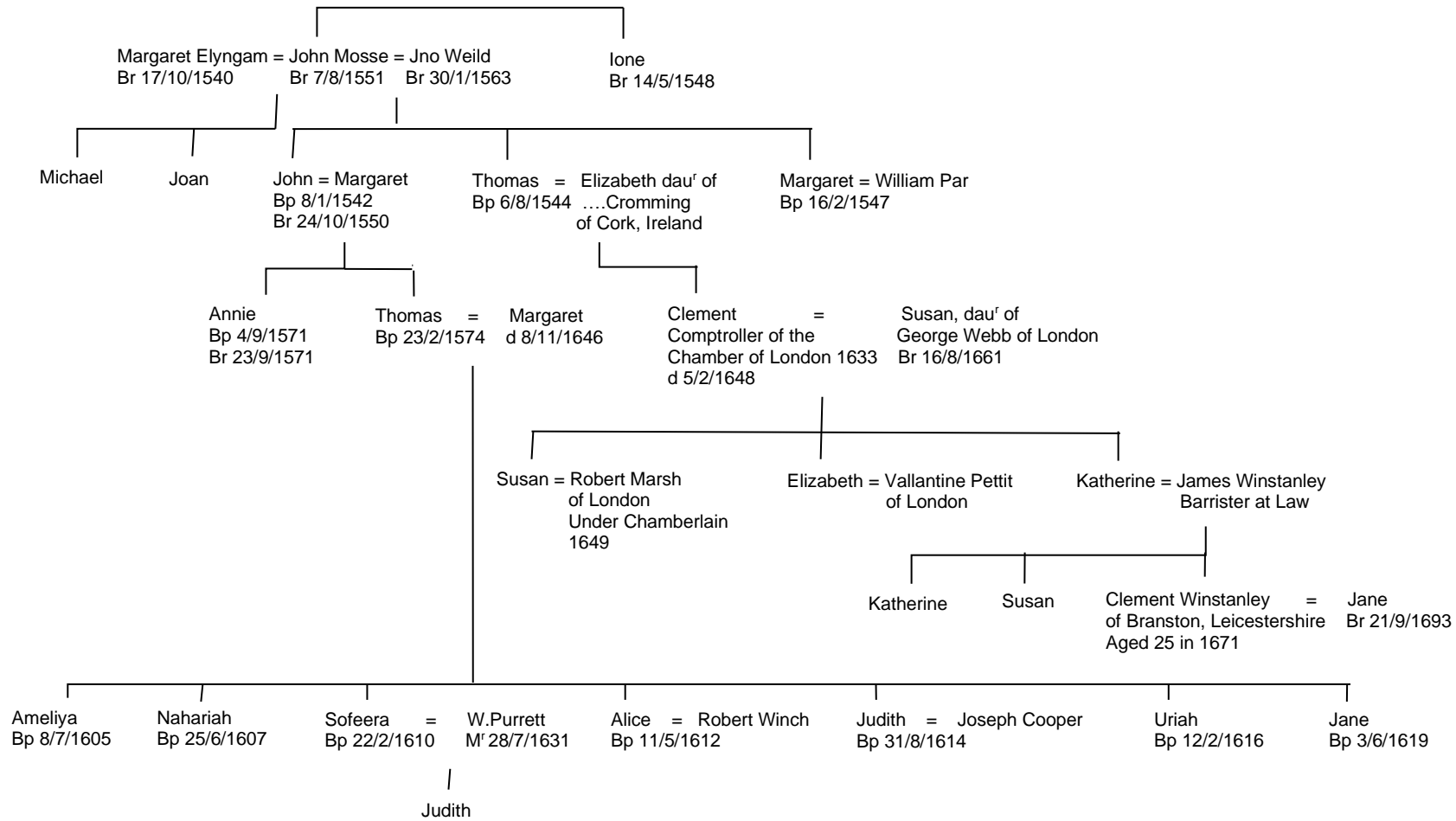
Robert Mosse = Agnes
 Br 11/4/1639 at Postwick Br 1/4/1634
 Will 14/9/1638 Pr 2/5/1639



Bp = Baptised
 Mr = Married
 Br = Buried
 M.I. = Memorial Inscription
 References are to the Registers
 of Postwick unless stated otherwise
 Wills proved in Coun^y Court, Norwich

MOSSE OF HOUGHTON REGIS, BEDS

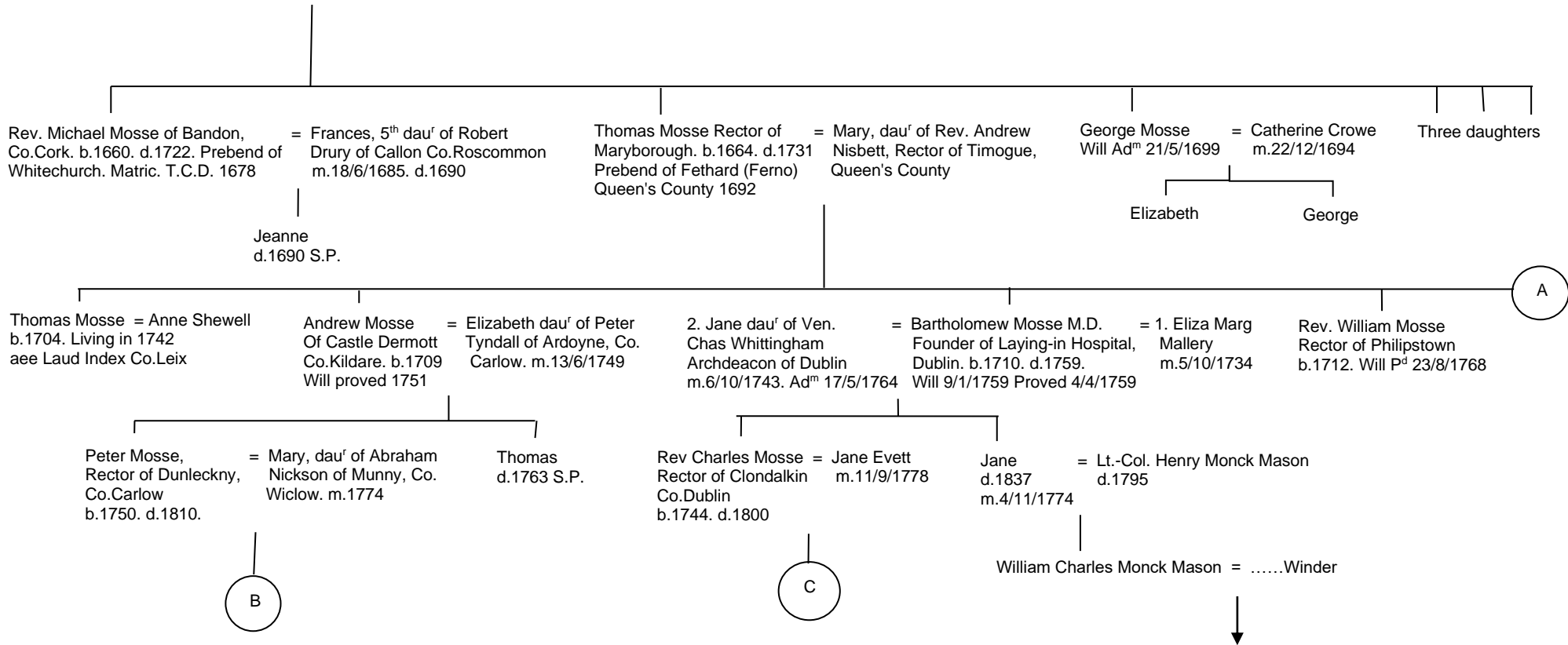
No. 2

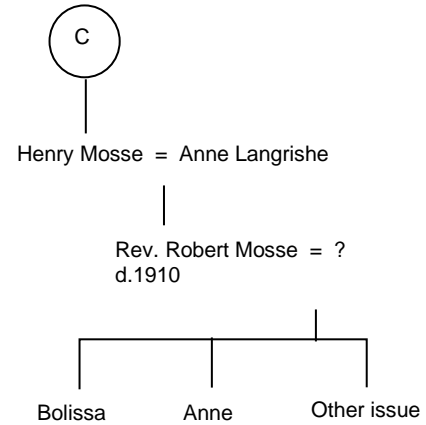
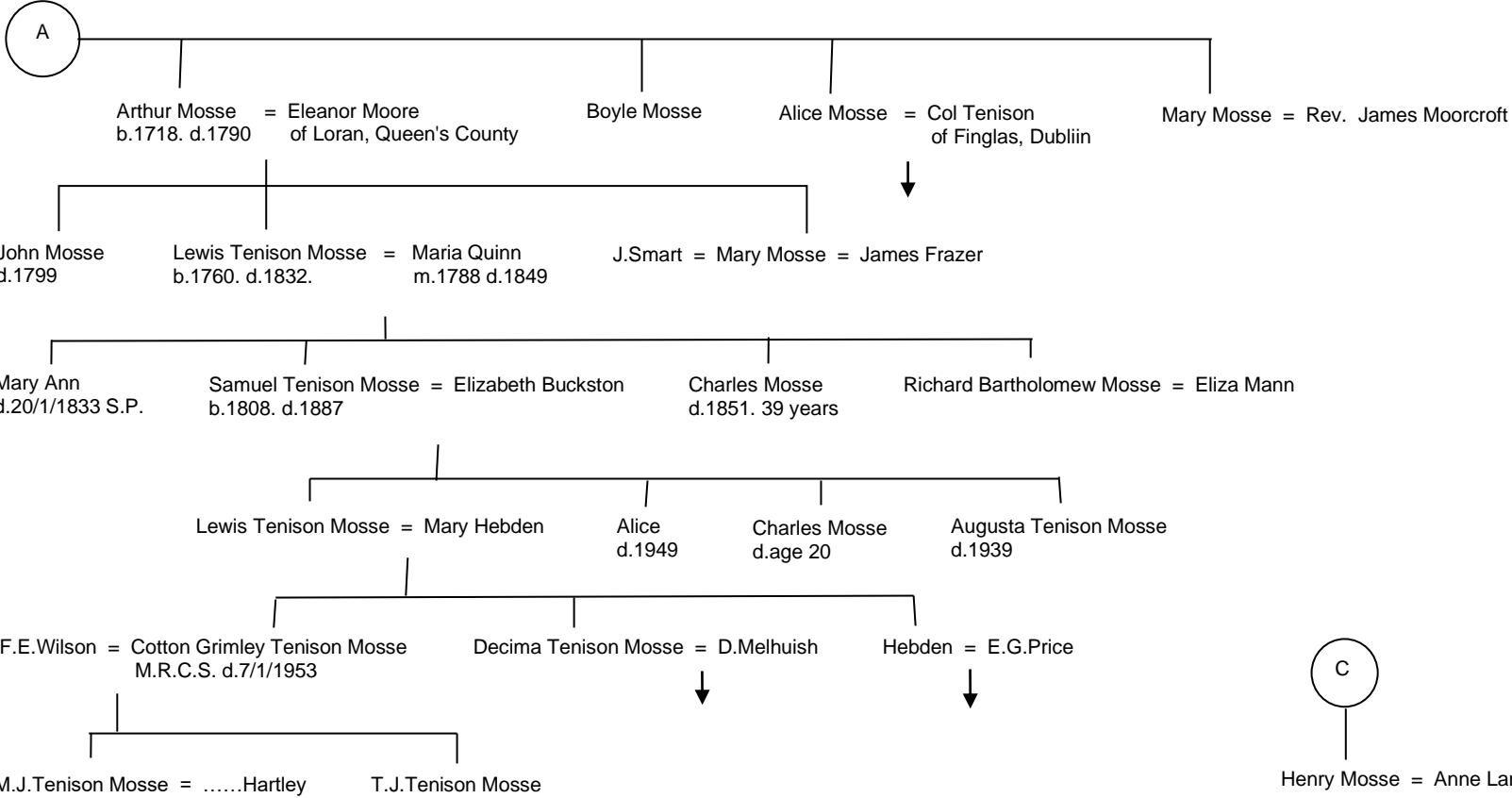


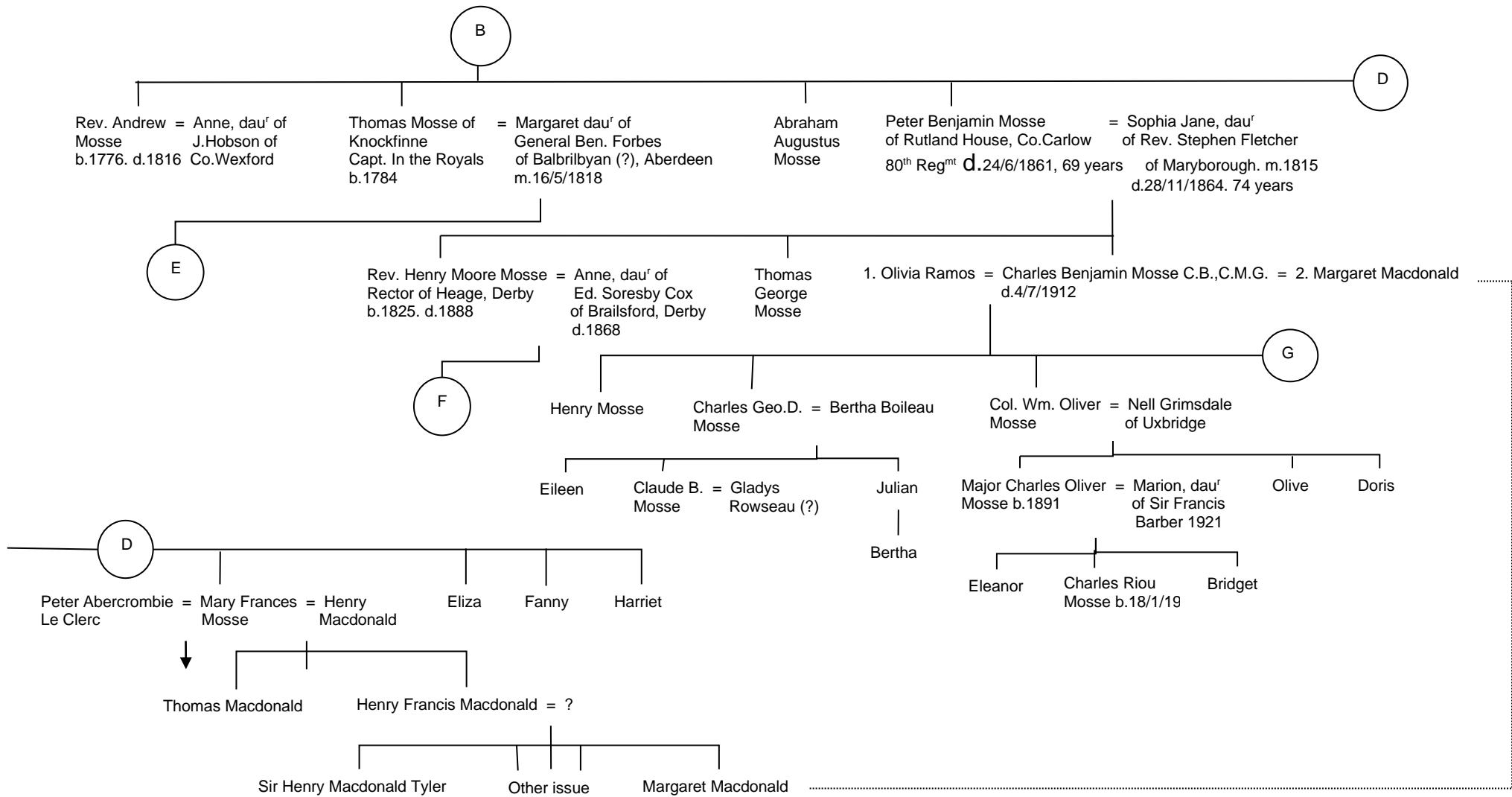
IRISH PEDIGREE OF MOSSE

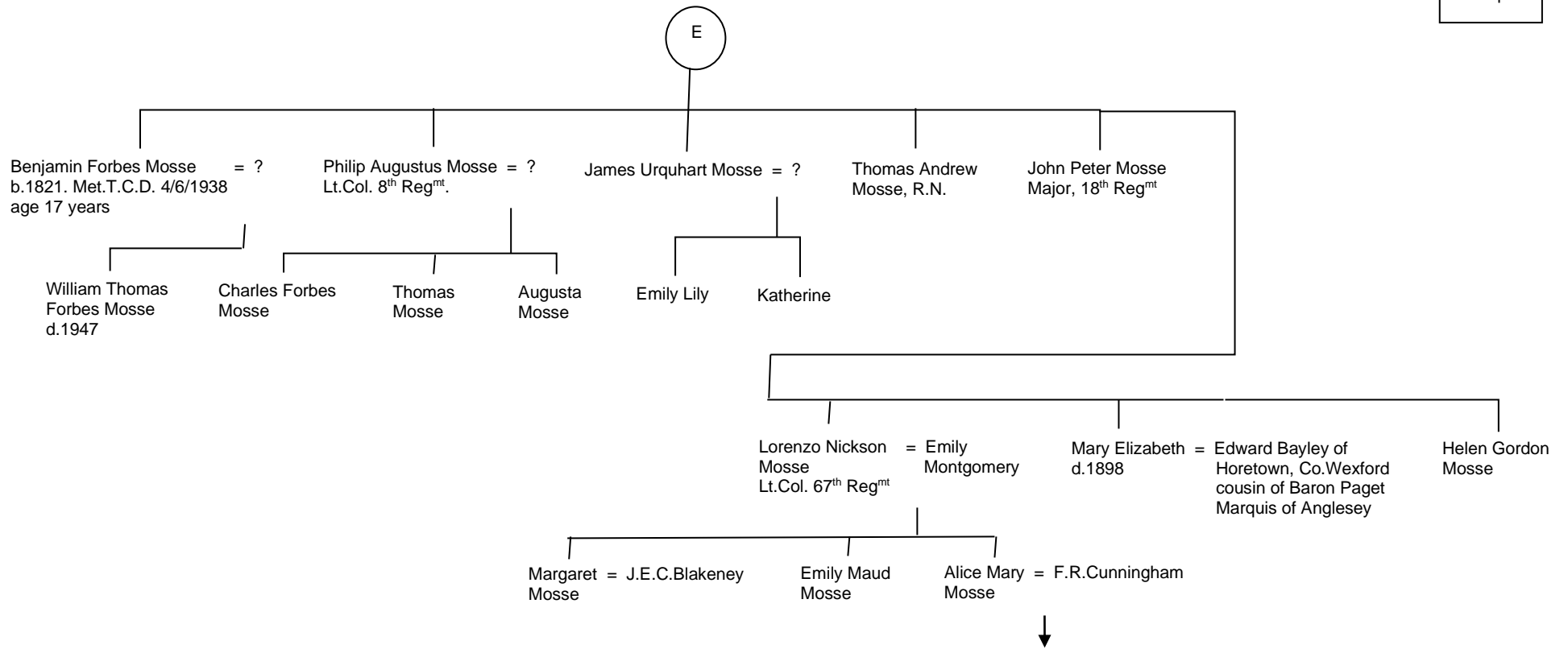
No. 3 p.1

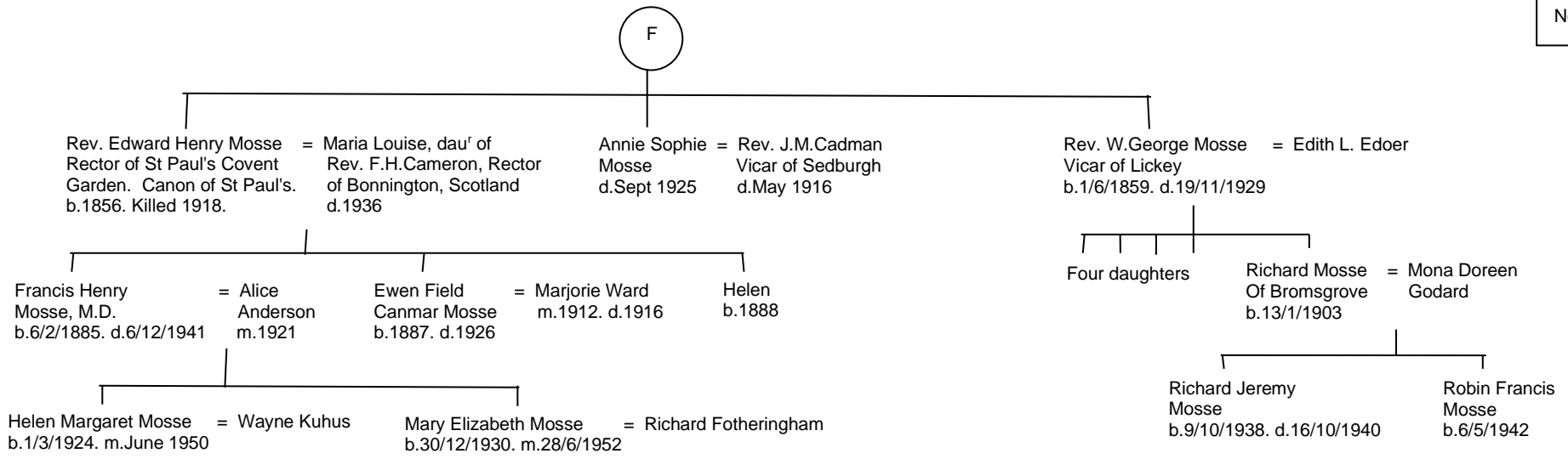
Michael Mosse of Cork =Boyle, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Boyle, Rector of Timoleague, Co.Cork
 First cousin of Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork. Mrs Mosse was sister of Richard Boyle,
 Bishop of Leighlin and of Robert Boyle, Bishop of Clogher

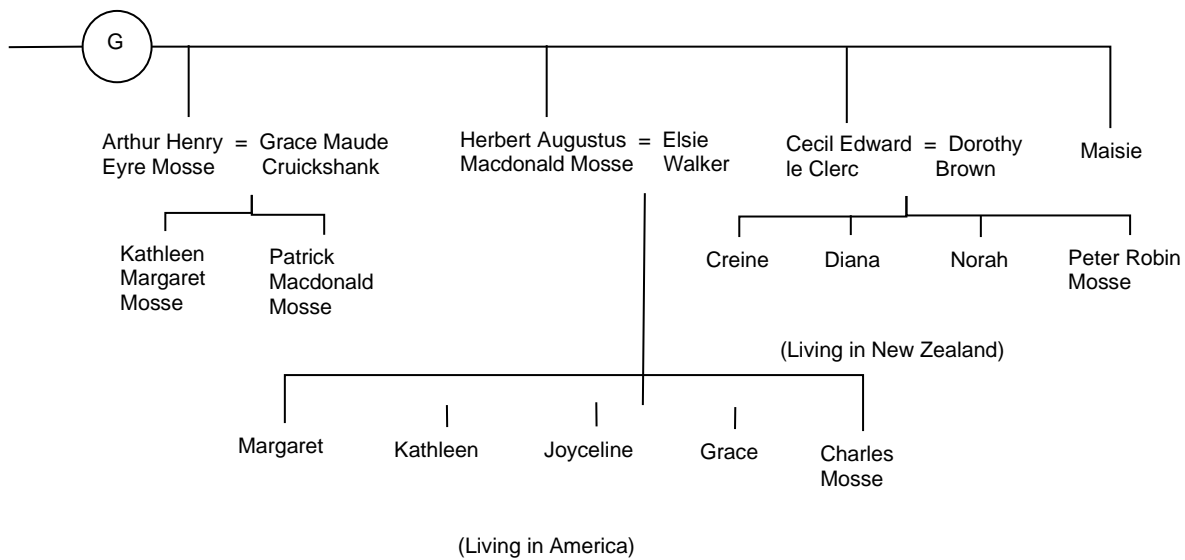










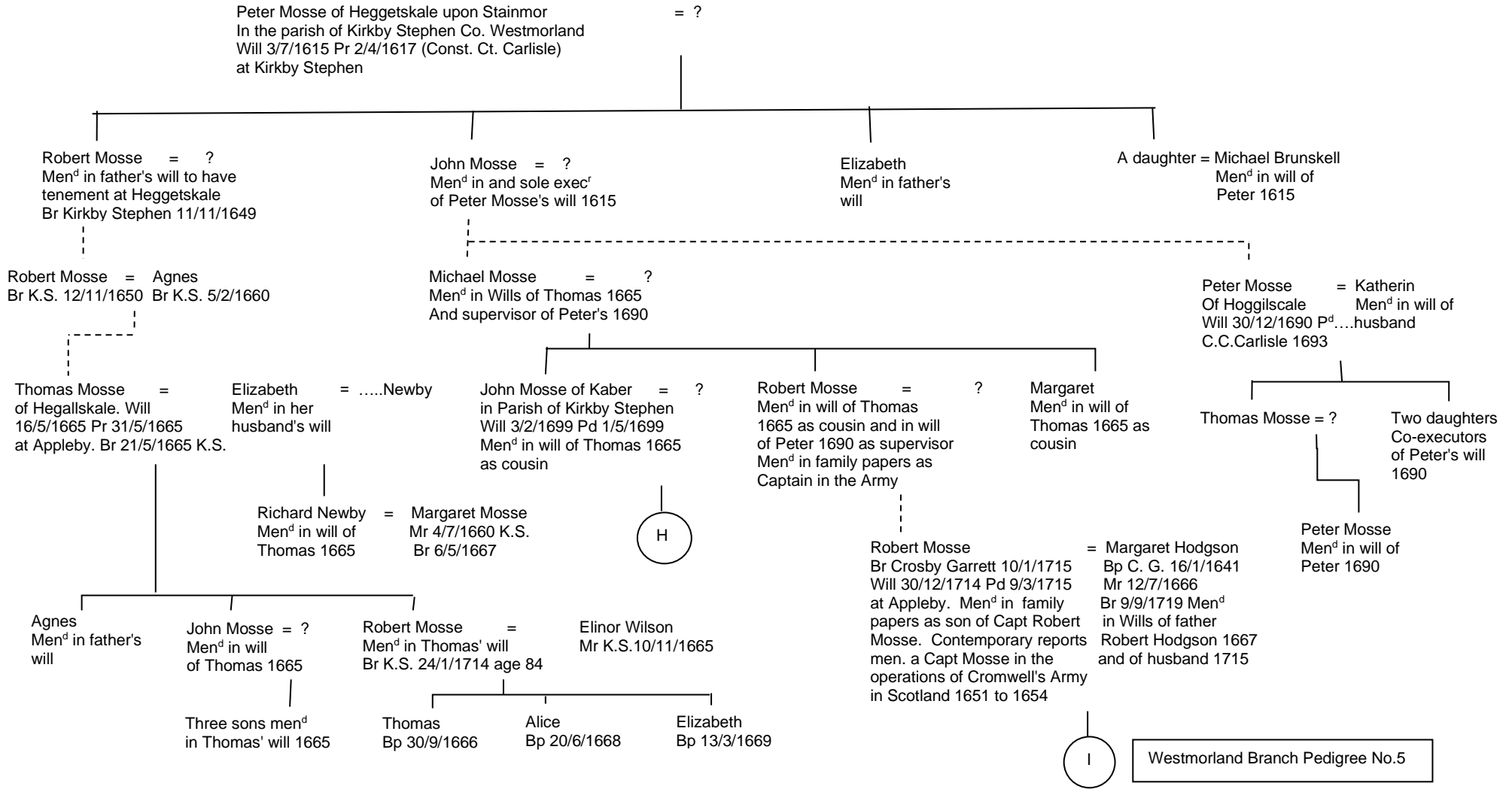


1. The first five generations of this pedigree from Michael Mosse of Cork to the children of the Rev. Peter Mosse, 1750-1810 are recorded in the Genealogical Office, Office of Arms, Dublin Castle Ref. G.O.384. Donovan MS.P.415 also in G.O.729. The Chief Herald states:- "there is no indication of Arms in connection with the Mosse entry in Gen.Off. MS. 384."

2. The dates in this pedigree have not been checked with the registers in the parishes.

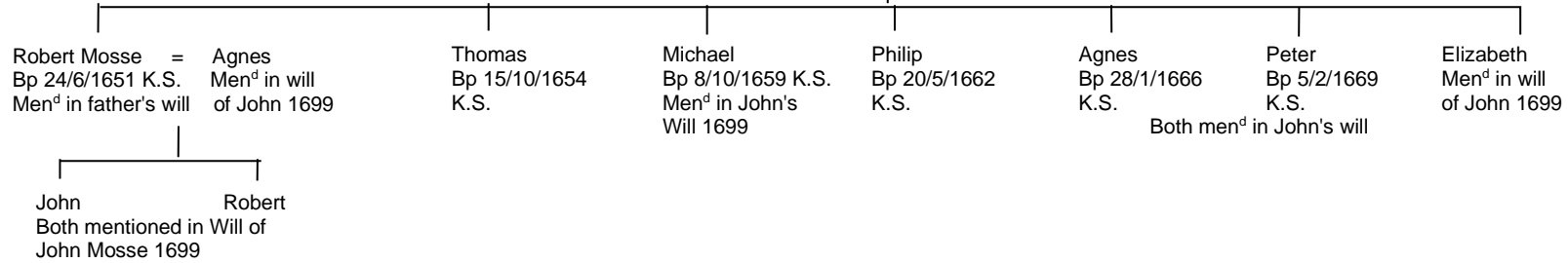
PROBABLE EXTENSION FOR THE PEDIGREE No.5
MOSSE OF WESTMORLAND

No. 4 p.1



H

No.4 p.2



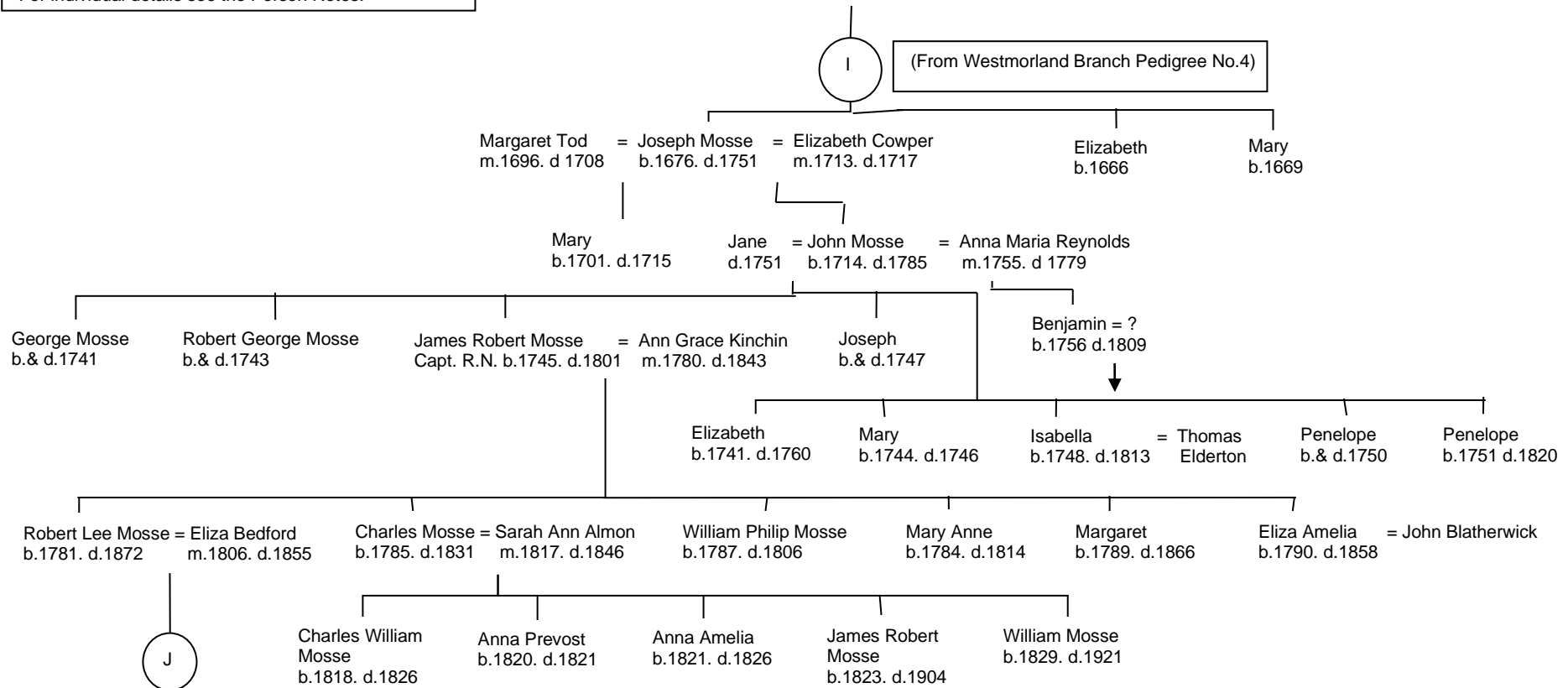
The information from the Wills at Carlisle and the Registers at Kirkby Stephen is correct. The originals were examined by me

Charles H. Mosse
August 1952.

PEDIGREE OF MOSSE
WESTMORLAND AND HAMPSHIRE

The whole of this pedigree is recorded at the College of Arms, London.
For individual details see the Person Notes.

Robert Mosse of Crosby Garrett, Westmorland = Margaret Hodgson
c.1640 - 1715 b.1641. m.1666. d.1719



J

James Robert Mosse = Emma Law
b.1809. d.1862 m.1840. d.1889

Maria
b.1807. d.1820

Eliza
b.1810. d.1846

Frances = Charles Bedford
b.1813. d.1888

K

Emily Gowen = James Robert Mosse = Ellen Harris
31.7.1845 - 17.10.1884 b.1841. d.1922 b.1859. m.1888 d.1908

John Kinchin Mosse = Jesse Woodland
b.1847. d.1919 b.1846. m.1880 d.1927

Charles Wynne = Constance Body
b.1850. d.1917 m.1910

Frederick Edward Mosse
b.1853. d.1871

Arthur Henry = Dora Stanesby
b.1850. d.1940 m.1911

Robert Lee Mosse = Dorothy Vernon
b.1877

Harry Tylden = Violet Pemberton
b.1878 b.1882. m.1908

Wilfred Russell Mosse
b. & d.1883

William Shorland = Martha Cecilia Kirsten
b.1891 b.1804. m.1926

Margaret Irene = Alexander Cyril Anthony
b.1889. m.1942 b.1883. d.1942

Robert Vernon = Marie Melpomene Kissagizlis
b.1911 b.1919. m.1943

Harry Erskine Mosse
b.1913

Hugh Russell = Elizabeth Mary Maples
b.1923 m.1948

Richard Kemble Mosse
b.1925

John Pemberton = Janetta Mary Simeon
b.1910 b.1920. m.1946

Phyllis Ann = Richard Fanshawe
b.1916 m.1940 b.1910

Robert William Mosse
b.1934

Pamela Martha
b.1928

