

THE FAMILY OF GOSSETT

By

EVANGELINE GOSSETT NEWCOMER

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PREFACE

In recent years three genealogical periodicals have published information on Gossett families. *The Detroit Society for Genealogical Research Magazine* published in June 1945 a contribution by Clara Hageman Sipperley, who is a descendant of William Gossett (1790-1845). Then, *Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, October 1947, and January and April 1948, included data on Miss Josie Gossett's line, which she embodied in "Tchudy and Allied Families". For the third magazine publication, Miss Gossett augmented her material with information on other branches and assembled an article, "The Gossett Family", which was issued, April 1951, in *The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*.

There have been other publications on Gossett families. A chapter on a branch in South Carolina appears in *The Steen Family* by Rev. M. D. A. Steen, pub. by Montfort & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 1917, pp. 73-90. The book contains two portraits of Gossett men, intelligent and fine-looking, corporation executives. One is a student of metaphysics.

Another book, *The History of Houston County, Texas*, by Armistead Albert Aldrich, pub. 1943, pp. 152-4, presents "The Gossett Family" by Mrs. Josie Gossett Newton of Galveston.

My father, Joseph Gossett of Palo Alto, California, owned the Bible which belonged to his father (d. 1855). A few names and dates of his relatives in Ohio and a reference to the family background were recorded. The statement reads:

"The Gossetts descended from one of the oldest noble families of Europe. During the religious wars they fled from France to England. In the early days the Gossetts emigrated to America and settled in Pennsylvania. John Gossett, son of Matthias Gossett, came from Virginia to Ohio."

That brief inscription was the impetus which prompted me to undertake the preparation of this history.

Originally the name was Goussé (pronounced Goosay'). Then the name became Goussét, finally Gosset or Gossett. Gosset with one "t" is generally used in France and in England. In America the more Anglicized form with double "t" is universally adopted. In this volume the Gossett name will be spelled with double "t"

except when direct references are being made to English and French families.

This book, entitled "The Family of Gossett", presents the European background of the Gossett family and an account of Jean (John) Gosset, who was a member of a noble family in Normandy, France. His oldest son was John Gosset, the father of John and Peter Gosset who came to America. Also, this book provides information on descendants of Jean Gosset, especially on descendants in America.

Although dealing primarily with one branch, this chronicle portrays the background of every Gossett family because the Gossetts were nobles of ancient lineage in France. All of the children of a nobleman in France were nobles, while in England a peerage descended only to the eldest son in the nature of an office.

In connection with tracing the Gossett ancestry back to the invasion of Normandy, an effort has been made to illustrate the progress of social life in France from the time of the first Crusade, so that more clearly can we understand the role the Gossetts played.

Information has been obtained from the works of historians on medieval life. Relatives have aided by furnishing data, and genealogists have searched diligently to secure records. Valuable assistance was received from the Library of Congress as well as other public libraries. To all I wish to express my deep gratitude.

Evangeline Gossett Newcomer

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THE FAMILY OF GOSSETT

PART I

The Gossetts in Europe

Title and ancestry render a good man
more illustrious, but an ill one more
contemptible.

Joseph Addison

CHAPTER ONE

THE EARLY GOSSETT FAMILY

The Gossett coat-of-arms relates the history of the early Gossett family and casts light on past events as steps in human progress. The symbols, or emblems, on the Gossett shield are of very early date and they have literal significance. These symbols indicate the origin of the family name, Goussé. They reveal that the Goussés were very rich and powerful feudal lords and that their estates were in the coastal region of Normandy, France. The symbols illustrate three Goussé knights who possessed vast dominion and authority and who won great distinction and honour as gallant commanders in the earliest Crusades.

The arms which the family bore in France are described in Burke, *The Landed Gentry*, periodically published in London; and, the British translation is included, as follows:

D'agur, à un annulet d'or, et trois Goussés de fèves feuillées et tigées, et rangées, en pairle de même; au chef d'argent, chargé d'une aiglette de sable.

British translation:

Az., an annulet and three bean-pods (gousses) leaved and stalked, proceeding therefrom and ranged en paille, or; on a chief arg., an eagle displayed sa.

Crest—A greyhound's head erased arg., collared gu., ringed and garnished or.

Also, in Burke's volumes, facts are recorded concerning the early Gossett family and concerning Jean Gosset under the title of the family of Gosset in the following succinct phrases:

The Gossets are of "Norman Extraction". For centuries the family of Gosset lived in Normandy, France, and was included in the ranks of the nobility. Owing to their adoption of the Protestant faith, in 1555, their name was removed from the roll of nobles. After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, Jean Gosset, a Huguenot, moved to the Island of Jersey, one of the English Channel islands, and died in 1712. The Gossets resided in Jersey for many years in the manor of Bagot.

Some of Jean Gosset's family settled in England. The lineage of his descendants to the present representatives in England appears regularly in the publications of Burke, *The Landed Gentry*.

Information on Jean Gosset and on some of his descendants is found in the following references:

1. Burke, *The Landed Gentry*, pub. in London; vols. 4,5,6, 7,8, etc., under "Gosset".
2. Burke, *The Landed Gentry, including American Families with British Ancestry*, pub. periodically in London; "Gossett".
3. Burke, *General Armory*, p. 414.
4. J. B. Payne, *An Armorial of Jersey, its Chief Native Families*, 1862, pp. 170-173.
5. Henry Alexander Graham Driscoll, *Genealogical sketches of the families of Driscoll, etc.*, pub. New York, 1918; pp. 34-36, "Gosset".
6. Gordon W. J. Gyll, *History of the parish of Wraysbury* (1862), p. 230.
7. John O'Hart, *Irish Pedigrees; or, the origin or stem of the Irish Nation*, 1915; "The Huguenots", ch. 1, p. 471, also, "Gosset" in footnote.
8. *Dictionary of National Biography* by Glover-Harriott, London, 1908, VIII, 261-2.
9. Agnew, *French Protestant Exiles*, pp. 73, 214, 252-3, 290, 230.
10. Foster, *Our Noble and Gentle Families*, pp. 789, 790-791; "The Descent of Rev. Isaac Henry Gosset, M.A."
11. *Who's Who* (London). Since the first regular issue beginning 1901, biographies of Gossets, descendants of Jean Gosset, have appeared.
12. *Who was Who 1929 - 1940*. (London).
13. *Who's Who in America*.

From records published in England, it is learned that John Gosset, b. 1699, and Peter Gosset, b. 1705, (brothers) who came to America and settled in Pennsylvania were grandsons of Jean Gosset. Consult "Pedigree of Gosset", which is reproduced at the end of this volume.

"Pedigree of Gosset" and the Gosset coat-of-arms are reproductions from J. B. Payne, *An Armorial of Jersey, its Chief Native Families*, pub. 1862.

The symbols on the Gossett shield will be literally interpreted in this family history. Frequent references will be made to Payne's illustrations.

CHAPTER TWO

THE ORIGIN OF THE GOSSETT NAME

History relates explicitly that simple armorial bearings were employed before surnames were established and that, in the tenth century, knights assumed their names which were suggested by their symbols. For combat — in battle or at tournament — a knight presented himself with closed visor and no one knew him except by the symbol he wore. When once some glorious achievement had been associated with his symbol, that sign became a true surname and it became permanent and hereditary.

It is obvious the symbol, goussé, in the Gossett coat-of-arms was the only armorial device worn by the first knight it represented, and the heraldic significance of this symbol is evidence that the ancient family of Gossett lived in Normandy, France, before their surname was established. The French word, Goussé (pronounced Goo say'), was the early form of the Gossett name. The name and the symbol were identical. Therefore, the goussé symbol designated a chivalrous knight in the very early history of the family and, subsequently, inspired the Goussé name. Goussé became Goussét; finally, Gosset or Gossett.

Some families continued to use the name Goussé, as found in French volumes among names of nobles of ancient France. And, several soldiers by the name of Goussé served with La Fayette's troops in the American Revolution. At least for some time, other families used Goussét. (See two biographies in Part III of this book, which deals with "Other Gossetts.") However, in France, England, and America the name is Gosset or Gossett. "Gossett, or Gosset" is the title occurring in *The Genealogist's Guide* by George W. Marshall, L.L.D., Rouge Croix Pursuivant of arms (1903), I, 348. Fairbairn's *Book of Crests of the Families of Great Britain and Ireland*, revised 1905, describes the Crest under "Gosset or Gossett".

Goussé is the French word meaning pod, and the phrase, goussé de fèves, means literally pod of beans, or bean-pod. 'Pod' and 'beans' are word pictures and are of very early date. They have literal significance. Therefore, the goussé symbol, representing a product of the soil, indicates the Gossetts possessed land. Consequently, they were feudal lords.

The lords of France owned all the land, which was the only form of wealth, and they were rich and great in power. Only they and their sons were admitted to knighthood, and they had complete political independence of the French king. The lords possessed an exalted rank in that golden age for the upper class, when feudalism was at its height from the 9th to the 14th century. Feudalism was a localized lord-vassal arrangement in a time when there was no effective national government. Feudalism was based on hereditary authority. In later history, the lords were called feudal barons, and the feudal barons were the nobles of France.

Two other facts concerning the early Gossett family in Normandy are disclosed in the description of the bean-pods:

1. *Feuillées et tigées*, meaning literally 'furnished with leaves and stalked', or 'growing and prospering', signify the Gossett family had great prosperity and authority through the possession of land.
2. Since beans thrive in the moist air of coastal regions, the bean symbol implies that the location of the Gossett estates was in proximity to the foggy climate of the English Channel.

The Gossett estates were located in western Normandy on the Cherbourg Peninsula in the neighborhood of St. Sauveur, which lies about eight miles from the west coast. (See Henry A. G. Driscoll, *Genealogical sketches of the families of Driscoll, etc.* N. Y., 1918, under "Gossett," pp. 34-36.)

The symbol of the bean-pod is most unusual and interesting because it is definitely historical of the ancient family of Gossett and because it does not appear, as many emblems do, on other shields. Usually the symbols, or emblems, of Heraldry denote the deeds or characteristics of the first bearer; frequently, they express elevated sentiments and their meanings are involved; sometimes, they are mystical, for the old knights were secretive and often only the family knew the significance of the emblems. The symbols are animals, birds, trees, flowers, fruits, and inanimate objects.

CHAPTER THREE

HERALDRY, KNIGHTS, AND THE CRUSADES

Like the gossé symbol, the other symbols on the Gossett shield are historical of the early Gossett family in Normandy. An attempt to interpret the heraldic meaning of these emblems should be preceded by a brief discussion of the events which brought about the existence of Heraldry.

Authorities consider Heraldry did not exist much before 1100, except in the simple form of a single device to designate a knight in combat. The first symbolic shields of arms in their present form originated in the time of the earliest Crusades. The necessity of recognizing the numerous leaders in the Crusades "compelled the knights to adopt a methodical arrangement of various distinguishing devices, borne on sur-coat and banner".¹ These armorial bearings became hereditary about 1250.

The Crusades, the military expeditions which were undertaken by Christian Europe in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries with the particular object of retaking Jerusalem from the Mohammedans, collected together "the best and noblest amongst the human race at that time. And the spirit of emulation caused nation to vie with nation, and individual with individual in the performance of illustrious feats of honour. War was elevated to the dignity of a sacred duty, and the implements of war rose in estimation".² The glory, therefore, that was attached to arms is obvious, and it is evident why the symbols and rules of Heraldry are principally identical in all European countries.

Except under certain conditions it was impossible to be created a knight. There were few gentlemen who possessed estates large enough to enable them to procure the equipment and to maintain the style of existence of a knight. The specifications were elaborate and the expenses were exorbitant. The lord levied a tax, called "aid tax", on his vassals when his son was knighted. The greatest feudal barons, the princes, counts, dukes, even the kings, were the knights.

To become a knight one had to be the son of a knight and a great fighter. A knight inherited his privilege and title, his leisure and land, but fighting was his one and only obligation. He

¹ W. Cecil Wade, *The Symbolism of Heraldry*, 1898, p. 21.

² Arthur Charles Fox-Davies, *A Complete Guide to Heraldry* (1925), p. 17.

did not work for his own support but was supported by the labor of others.

A knight obeyed rules of conduct and gallantry and feudal chivalry. He took vows to fight for the Christian faith, to fight bravely, to be courageous, loyal, and truthful. A knight had to be a Christian and he was admitted to knighthood with a religious ceremony. All members of the Order were of equal standing and they were included among the ranks of the nobility. All of the knights belonged to the hereditary and superior class, into which their children alone had the privilege to enter. Their children were permitted to marry only among their class.

A knight, equipped with a sword and a long lance, rode to battle on horseback. He was followed by foot-soldiers, the tenants and peasants of his estates, who were armed with swords. In individual combat the knight was completely encased in heavy, expensive, metal armour. The knight required an attendant to carry his armour and shields and to assist him in putting on his armour.

Sir Walter Scott's works and other literature dealing with heroic tales of chivalry portray the poetical and moral beauty of knighthood, which existed in the midst of anarchy and barbarism in the Middle Ages.

Religious fervor created the original and primary motive of the Crusades. However, these military excursions to remote and unknown regions offered excitement, adventure, and novelty beyond the castle walls, and presented to the knight an opportunity to engage in warfare. Eventually the Crusades depleted in many ways the resources of the barons of France.

The spread of Christianity throughout Europe had inspired many people from France, England, and Italy to take journeys to the Holy Land, to visit various shrines, and to go to Rome, the home of the Popes. From the seventh to the eleventh century the early Christians had been humiliated and persecuted at Jerusalem by the infidels. The Christians called their Mohammedan enemies, "Saracens".

Directed by the Pope, zealous monks traveled throughout Europe relating the stories of insults and suffering inflicted on the Christians. The monks exhorted the people and the kings to rise up against the oppressors. Their zeal was contagious. It kindled the flame and brought about the Crusades for the honour of Christendom.

At the beginning of the Crusades, France was the foremost nation of the world. In France, organized under the French feudal

lords, who took the leading part independently of the king, the first Crusade was begun in 1096. This first religious expedition was a stupendous undertaking and the journey was hazardous, but at the end of the first Crusade Jerusalem was captured. Some of the seven Crusades were successful; some unsuccessful.

It is established by the Gossett coat-of-arms that three (trois) Goussés, who were very powerful and valiant knights in Normandy, took a leading part in the earliest Crusades. The interpretation will be discussed in the next chapter. Undoubtedly, the Goussés helped to organize and promote the first Crusade (1096-1099). Also, the Goussé knights engaged in the second Crusade (1147-1149), when all the French villages and castles, historians tell us, were deserted; and, in the Third Crusade (1189-1192), when the entire population of Christian Europe participated.¹

¹ Richard and William Gosset were living in Normandy, 1180-1195. Index of Surnames in *The Norman People*, pub. by Hugh S. King & Co., London, 1874.

Note —

The Saracens fought over 30 years to capture Enna, Sicily, then the Normans fought 25 years to retake it. In modern warfare, in the crisis of 1943, the Allies took Enna after an assault of only three days against the Axis.

CHAPTER FOUR

AN INTERPRETATION OF THE GOSSETT COAT-OF-ARMS

Burke's *The Landed Gentry* gives the description of the Gossett arms. The French description—

Arms: D'azur, à un annulet d'or, et trois Goussés de fèves feuillées et tigées, et rangées, en pairle de même; au chef d'argent, chargé d'une aiglette de sable.

The British translation—

Azure, an annulet and three bean-pods leaved and stalked, proceeding therefrom and ranged en paille, or; on a chief, argent, an eagle, displayed, sa.

The literal translations of the French words in the Gossett coat-of-arms are:

D'azur, of blue, the field is azure.

à un annulet d'or, with an annulet of gold.

et trois Goussés, and three pods.

de fèves, of beans.

feuillées, furnished with leaves, leafed (prosperous).

et tigées, and stalked. (This is an old term and is frequently omitted.)

et rangées, and put in order, ranged.

en pairle, in a figure like Y. (In Heraldry "pairle" means a figure like Y.)

de même, from the same, i.e. proceeding from the annulet.

au chef d'argent, on a chief of silver.

Chargé d'une aiglette de sable, a figure is depicted of a young she eagle, black.

The appearance of the annulet on the shield of the Gossett arms designates that Goussé knights engaged in the earliest Crusades. Various devices were imported into Heraldry to indicate the religious zeal of the knights and their participation in the Holy Wars. The annulet, a circle or ring, was a token of the early Crusades, representing rings and attractive ornaments which the Crusaders had seen on the wrists and the ankles of the dancing girls of the Saracens.

The annulet is well-known as the emblem of fidelity and a sign of knighthood and noble birth. Sometimes it represents the fifth son of a knight. In addition to indicate the early Crusades, the annulet was chosen for the Gossett arms to represent the fifth son of an ancient nobleman by the name of Goussé.

Goussé estates were at La Roche, west of Poitiers and south of Normandy.¹ The ancient Goussé arms are described and illustrated in Riepstap's *Armorial Général*, I, 808, as follows:

Goussé—Poitou. De gu. à neuf los. d'arg.

The meaning is, the arms borne by the Goussé family, in Poitou, consist of a red (gu.) shield with nine (neuf) silver (d'arg.) squares (los., means lozenge). The squares symbolize nine courageous (gules) knights, i.e. sons, or nine illustrious feats of honour or victories. (Illustration appears in this volume.)

There is a similarity in the meaning of the Lozenge and the Annulet. "The Lozenge, like all other square figures, represents honesty and constancy, and it was held to be a token of noble birth".² There are evidences of noble birth far back in the Goussé lineage. The Annulet in the Gossett arms represents the fifth son (lozenge) of the Goussé nobleman as well as a knight of the Crusades.

The combination of the symbols in the Gossett arms, "un annulet et trois Goussés de fèves feuillées", indicates that three (trois) Goussé knights who were very powerful and very prosperous (feuillées) feudal lords, engaged in the early Crusades. In Heraldry, the French phrase, "rangées en pairle", meaning "put in order in a figure like Y", represents the original knight and two sons, or a son and then a grandson. *Pairle* may mean third in line, signifying that three generations were Crusaders.

Paota White Patrick, a specialist in Heraldry and a former librarian for many years in the Genealogical Department of the Los Angeles Public Library, emblazoned the Gossett coat-of-arms and assisted in the interpretation of the symbols. She interprets the phrase, "rangées en pairle de même", as signifying that the Goussé feudal lord, who is represented by the bean stalk, was survived by two sons, or a son and a grandson, who are represented by the two branches (of the figure like Y); and, they were at the same time, or successively, gallant knights in the Crusades. "de meme", proceeding therefrom (the annulet), indicates these knights in the early Crusades won great distinction and honour.

¹ *Historie Genealogique et Chronologique de la Maison Royale de France* by Anselme de Saint-Marie (1628), Tome III, 778.

² Wade, *op.cit.*, p. 94.

The chief, which is a broad band occupying the upper third surface across the top of a shield, signifies Dominion and Authority. It is a very favorite Ordinary and lends itself to the purposes of honorable augmentation. "It has often been granted for prudence and wisdom, as well as successful command in war."¹

On a silver chief on the Gossett shield is emblazoned a black eagle with outstretched wings. The French description is, "au chef d'argent, chargé d'une aiglette de sable".

The eagle, as king of birds, is a symbol of Power. In Heraldry, the Eagle is held to be typical of a noble nature from its sagacity, strength, and innate power. It has been generally employed as a high device, signifying a man of action, one of lofty spirit, speedy in apprehension, ingenuous, judicious . . . The Eagle is usually represented with wings outstretched, "displayed". The displayed wings signify protection.

The chief and the eagle on the Gossett shield, therefore, reveal characteristics of the three powerful knights, indicating they exercised brilliant leadership and wisdom, serenity and constancy, prudence and protection; and, they possessed great power, authority, and a vast domain.

Wherefore, it is not conjectured but it is confirmed from their armorial bearings, in words as clearly as symbols can express, that the three Goussés were powerful feudal barons and valiant knights; sagacious, serene chieftains; and, commanders in the earliest Crusades. All of the devices in the Gossett coat-of-arms are rare and of early date, going back to the beginning of Heraldry, and they are word pictures in their heraldic simplicity.

The eagle is black (*sable*) and it is feminine gender in the Gossett arms. The black eagle, symbolizing constancy, is seldom used, and there is no heraldic explanation why the Goussé eagle is a young she eagle, *une aiglette*. The meaning is doubtful. However, since all of the other symbols in the Gossett arms have historical implication, the charge may deal with a very important incident in the very earliest family history. The explanation, discussed as follows, seems logical—

History states that the emperors of the Western Roman Empire used a black eagle, and with royalty black was very popular in armour.² Some relationship or connection with the royalty of the Western Roman Empire may be implied. The

¹ Ibid., p. 43.

² Edward III's son was called the "Black Prince" because he wore black armour in the Hundred Years War. The Count of Anjou was called "Foulques the Black."

Norman invaders were presumably young men, for they came without women from Norway. Before the 8th century, i.e., before the breaking up of the Western Roman Empire, the original Goussé knight may have married a young princess, daughter of a Roman emperor, therefore *she* is represented by the *young black eagle*. Through his marriage, then, the knight acquired his vast domain in France, his Dominion and Authority. Such an alliance would indicate the Gossetts were in Normandy at a very early date.

In connection with this symbolical interpretation, it is astonishing to find reproduced in *Enciclopedia Storico-Nobiliare Italiana* (Italy), III, 524, a Gosetti coat-of-arms, dated 1572. (Gosetti is the Italian for Gossett.) The shield is gorgeous in coloring. Its emblems are, practically, duplications of the emblems of the Gossett shield. A black eagle is in the chief; also, an eagle is the Crest. A castle, instead of the bean-pods and the annulet, is in the center of the shield. The castle or the bean symbol—either one, represents the estates of a nobleman. (Reproduction appears in this volume.)

Every nobleman was not a knight because it was exceedingly difficult to be created a knight. In Heraldry, the sign of knight-hood is a knight's helmet which is the ornament situated above the shield, as appears in the Gossett coat-of-arms. Except to indicate royalty, the visor is always closed. An open or a grilled visor, as appears above the Gosetti shield, denotes royalty.

The Crest is situated above the shield. This ornament originated in the thirteenth century and was, therefore, a much later device than the emblems of the shield. The Crest was introduced to distinguish more readily the leader or commander while engaged in a battle or a tournament. It was definitely hereditary, representing the oldest son, and was inseparable from the shield. Being a mark of honour, it was valued beyond the shield of arms. In England the Crest was more important than in other countries, and in the reign of Queen Elizabeth all of the great nobles were granted Crests to their ancient arms.

Animals' heads were included among the earliest Crests. A greyhound's head is the Crest belonging to the Gossett shield. It is a silver greyhound's head with a red collar encircled with gold. The interpretation is, the greyhound is swift and faithful and never gives up the chase, symbolizing alertness, loyal fidelity, and tenacity of the knight. Red and gold on the collar represent animation and courage, hardihood and generosity of the knight; and, silver represents his innocence, serenity, and sincerity.

Seldom was there granted more than one Crest. A second Crest with a single surname can be borne only as an honourable augmentation by special grant from the Crown. Fairbairn's *Book of Crests of the Families of Great Britain and Ireland* describes and illustrates a second Crest which belongs to the Gossett arms. Both are described in volume I, page 234; and, both Crests are illustrated in Fairbairn, volume II, Plate 61, no. 2, and Plate 212, no. 9.

Descriptions of the Gossett Crests are:

1. *Gosset*, a greyhound's head erased¹ arg., collared gu. ringed² and garnished³ or.

2. *Gosset* or *Gossett*, a hand couped⁴ at the wrist erect holding a dagger in pale⁵ ppr.⁵

The colours used in Heraldry are symbolical. The attributes of the Goussé knights are represented by four colours on the shield, and an additional colour appears on the Crest. These colours are:

1. *Azur* (azure blue), denoting, figuratively, loyalty and truth.

2. *Or* (gold), generosity and elevation of mind.

3. *Argent* (silver), peace, serenity, sincerity, innocence, beauty, and gentility.

4. *Sable* (black), constancy.

5. *gules* (red), courage and animation.

Mottoes are not hereditary, and no authority is required for the adoption of a motto. In France mottoes were not used. In England the officers of arms willingly add any motto requested to one's records in the archives.

The Latin motto, "Probitas verus honos", has at some time accompanied the Gossett arms. Its translation is, "Integrity is true honour". Other families have used this motto, according to Fairbairn's *Book of Crests*, vol. I, p. 64.

Definitely according to the description, the symbols and the colours must be accurately reproduced on the shield. But any type of decoration may surround the shield. Often a wreath of acanthus leaves is used.

¹ *Couped* means cut off smoothly. This term is distinct from *erased*, which is ragged by being torn off violently.

² *Ringed* means encircled, annulated.

³ *garnished*, decorated.

⁴ *In pale*, pointed directly upward.

⁵ *Ppr.* The abbreviation for "proper", a charge when depicted in its true shape and natural colour.

The meaning of Heraldry is that those men who served in the Crusades were endowed by their governments with Arms. Some of those men were nobles; some were clerics; some were peasants—members of the three classes of society in that period of history. Arms became hereditary about 1250.

Grants of arms are obtainable from the College of Arms at Somerset House in London. Herald's College was instituted about 1483, when the English Government struck out all armorial bearings which had been assumed and, then, taxed those which were approved. In England owners of arms must pay taxes on their arms.

In France the Heralds were formed into an incorporation by Charles VI in 1406, which is earlier than the College of Arms was constituted in England. The French records, however, were destroyed by the populace at the time of the Revolution (1789), and no heraldic College now exists in France.

The Gossett coat-of-arms which is reproduced in this volume is a photostat of the Plate appearing in J. B. Payne, *An Armorial of Jersey*. This version of the arms is a magnificent piece of work, produced, obviously in metal, by a great heraldic artist. Probably it was used as a doorknocker, or over the mantle, or for a bookplate. The owner, Rear-Admiral Henry Gosset of the British Navy, was born May 12, 1796; died Nov. 24, 1868. (Recorded in Burke, *The Landed Gentry*.)

Rear-Admiral Henry Gosset was the second son of Matthew and Grace Frankland Gosset. She was the daughter of a baron, Sir Thomas Frankland (5th Bart. of Thirkleby, Yorks). Matthew Gosset was of Bagot, Jersey, and Connaught Square, London. He was appointed by the King of England and was for many years Viscount of the Island of Jersey until his death in 1842. He was a grandson of Abraham Gosset, who was a brother of John and Peter Gosset, emigrants to America. (See "Pedigree of Gosset" by Payne.)

In the Registers of Marriages of St. Mary la Bone, (Church of England) Middlesex (Parish of) 1792-1796, Ed. by W. Bruce Bannerman F.S.A. London 1923, appears:

Marriage record, Feb. 4, 1793, Matthew Gosset, esq., Viscount of the Island of Jersey and of St. Marylebone, w., and Grace Frankland, s., by Special License, by Nicholas Isaac Hill, clerk. Wit.; Wm Frankland, Sarah Frankland, Harriet Frankland, William Frankland, jr.

CHAPTER FIVE

THE GOSSETTS WERE NOBLES IN FRANCE

Burke's *The Landed Gentry* states the Gossetts were of "Norman Extraction". It is quite certain that the Gossetts came from Norway in one of the minor, early invasions of France, much earlier than the eighth century and before the invasion under Rollo, the Viking chief, who took possession of the region of the lower Seine River about 911.

Deriving its name from the Normans, the region was called "Normandy". These invaders from Norway promptly turned Christians and mingled with the former inhabitants, the Romanized Gauls. They assimilated knowledge and refinement, adopted French customs, but retained their own fine qualities of chivalry and honour. They were tall and strongly built with fair hair and complexion and blue eyes—whose characteristics are even nowadays to be found in individuals living in Normandy, particularly in the area near the sea. "They became wise administrators and guardians of law and order. . . They improved modes and principles of fighting. . . They developed an impressive style of architecture, and built churches and monasteries."¹ The Norman race does not exist today.

In *The History of England* Lord Macaulay portrays the Normans, "then the foremost race of Christendom . . . they abandoned their native speech and adopted the French tongue, in which the Latin was the predominant element. They speedily raised their new language to a dignity and importance which it had never possessed. . . That chivalrous spirit, which has exercised so powerful an influence on the politics, the morals, and manners of the European nations was found in the highest exaltation amongst the Norman nobles. These nobles were distinguished by their graceful bearing . . . by their skill in negotiation and by a natural eloquence, which they assiduously cultivated. . . But their chief fame was derived from their military exploits".²

The Normans played an important part during the Middle Ages in the development of French civilization. Their courage, their intellect, and their extraordinary energy have left a perma-

¹ Sisley Huddleston, *Normandy* (1929), p. 4.

² Thomas Babington Macaulay, *The History of England*, I, 21f.

nent and profound influence on the world. The achievements and the wealth of the Normans in Normandy were amazing.

Their increased population demanded new territory and, in 1066, Normans from Normandy under William the Conqueror invaded and conquered England. "Everyone habitually regards the Normans of England as an aristocracy. To say that a family is Norman is nearly equivalent to saying it is amongst the oldest of the old and the noblest of the noble".¹

A passage of Henry Adams about the Normans is interesting:

A great age it was, and a great people our Norman ancestors. Rather hard and grasping, and with no outward show of grace; little love for the exterior magnificences of Amiens, Chartres and Rouen; given to use of the sword and plough rather than the chisel, and apparently little or none of the brush, and with no sense of color comparable to that of other races; still our Norman grandpapas did great things in art, or at least in the narrow art that reflected their lives. I have rarely felt New England at its highest ideal power as it appeared to me, beautified, and glorified, in the Cathedral of Coutances. (Letter to Brooks Adams, September 8, 1895, in Letters, II, p. 80.)

The Nobility of France.

Nobility was a distinction based on ancient heritage, having been acquired through virtues and merit. A most noteworthy article on nobility appears in the *Spanish Encyclopaedia*. It shows the degree of valour required of the nobility. The article affirms that it was by glorious victories and brilliant deeds of arms and heroic sacrifices and virtues and merits by which individuals became noble. As the personal glory of an illustrious warrior was transmitted to his descendants, noble families were born. Therefore, wealth does not produce nobility; however, except in union with wealth, nobility can not last. The article refers to Aristotle's definition of nobility as 'the antiquity of wealth and merit'.

The nobles of France formed the upper class of society. The clergy and the peasants formed the second and third classes. Occupying the coveted, highest rank in society, the nobles had a multitude of exclusive privileges. The nobles owned all the land, which was the basis of wealth, and they controlled their great estates or manors and the laboring peasants from fortified castles,

¹ *The Norman People*, op. cit., p. 33.

which were built on high, formidable locations. Their castles were scattered several miles apart, rising above forests from the top of a steep hill or a precipitous rock.

The feudal castle was surrounded by walls eight feet thick and was separated from the surrounding country by a wide moat, which could be crossed only by a drawbridge. The entrance gate was safeguarded by turrets overlooking the entire area. The keep was the tallest part of the castle, where the lord and his family lived. The walls of the large entrance hall were decorated with armour and with portraits and other treasures, including tapestries. Feudalism had its form of culture — The chateaux became palaces stored with rare, precious works of art.

Within the fortified walls of the castle there were living quarters for the attendants and vast storehouses for supplies. There were annexes and enclosures in which the peasants gathered with their belongings, when the frequent wars occurred.

To confirm the assertion that the Gossetts were nobles of France it is necessary only to remember that the Gossett arms vividly describe the Gossetts as powerful feudal barons and knights in the Crusades. Subsequently, they were nobles of France. Burke elucidates in volume 4, etc., stating:

“As early as 1463 the Gossetts were included among the nobles of Normandy.”

The meaning of that statement is, the Gossetts were feudal barons who were admitted to an Order, called “The Nobility of France”, which was formed in 1463 by King Louis XI (King of France 1461-1483). The Order was composed only of feudal barons whose ancestors were the knights in the Crusades. In other words, the nobles of France were possessors of feudal estates and they were the descendants of feudal lords who were the knights of the Crusades. “The Nobility of France” had ancient heritage and was referred to as *the nobility of the ancient regime*.

King Louis XI, endeavoring to increase his power and to destroy the political independence of the feudal barons, made his court brilliant, attractive, entertaining. The social life centered in the royal palace. The king tried to allure the barons from their castles and to induce them to devote themselves to court life. The barons paid no taxes and the best places in the government were reserved for them. The barons, or nobles, lost some of their power but kept their wealth and privileges.

The nobles continued to supersede the royal ruler in power in France until the end of the fifteenth century. The nobles were

exempt from taxation and they minted their own money as late as the French Revolution (1789). These gentlemen conformed to the style of existence required of their rank. They had high moral standards. They were too proud to violate their code of ethics. The French nobility was distinguished by its privileges, power, leisure, and wealth. Supported by peasantry, it was a closed privileged class and represented a mark of high birth. (*Reference: The Growth of the French Nation* (1926) by George Burton Adams, professor of History at Yale University.)

Like their ancestors (the feudal lords and the knights) the nobles were careful, devoted parents. They arranged the marriages of their children, who were permitted to marry only in their own class. Their children were taught politeness, grace, good morals, and religion. They took no important step without paternal counsel and consent. The daughters married young or entered a convent. The eldest son inherited the estate. Equally noble, the younger sons were given professional training for commissioned officers in the army and navy. With an application for a commission in the Army and Navy of France, a candidate was obliged to file his papers with the royal herald, to give definite proofs of generations of nobility on his father's side. He was required to prove that his ancestors were feudal barons, the landowners for generations, and were warriors of the Crusades. Nobility was of the sword and dated back to the knights of the Crusades.

In France, every man who achieved eminence through education or acquired great wealth through trade strove to enter the ranks of nobility, which could be purchased to an extent under the reign of Louis XII, King of France 1498-1515. The resources of the treasury were depleted and the government accepted sums of money in exchange for titles and offices. At that time Louis XII formed another class, called *the nobles of the gown or robe*. This class was between the bourgeois and the nobles. Its members were never regarded equal in position and dignity to the nobles of the ancient regime.

The newly created nobles tried to mingle with the families of the old nobility. They assumed coats-of-arms and bought estates which had belonged to ancient nobles. They were very rich and prosperous and reared their sons like gentlemen, but they had never thought of shedding their blood for a noble cause. They attained through their wealth their titles. *The nobles of the gown or robe* were called "robins" and were despised by the nobles of ancient lineage. (Ref. — Edward J. Lowell, *The Eve of the French Revolution*, 1892.)

During the revolution that began in France in 1789, the populace destroyed the records of the nobles. Records of the Gossett family, therefore, have been preserved only through English records. The Gossetts were Norman nobles. They were nobles of the ancient regime. The volumes of Burke, *The Landed Gentry*, reiterate:

“For centuries the family of Gosset lived in Normandy, France, and was included in the ranks of the nobility.”

“Before 1555 the Gossets were included among the nobles.”

This Gossett history gives data on descendants of Jean Gosset, who was of a Norman noble family and who lived on his estates in the neighborhood of St. Sauveur, a town in department Manche on the Douve River, about 18 miles south of Cherbourg, France. St. Sauveur is surrounded by pleasant, hilly scenery. Its description for the tourist, found in Muirhead's *The Blue Guides* (1940), is, “St. Sauveur is another small town with a Castle (now a hospital), given by Edward III to Sir John Chandos who built one of the gateways. The keep is of earlier date. Of the old abbey, founded in 1080, nothing remains but a 17th century abbot's lodge. The Norman Church has been very largely rebuilt. . . . A little farther south there are two old castles on the Taute River”.

When the Allies of World War II landed on the Normandy coast in June 1944 and pushed up the Cherbourg peninsula, the little town of St. Sauveur was suddenly torn from its obscurity to become for a time the most important military position in Western Europe.

There has always been a John Gossett, it has been said, and many a John Gossett engaged in great events of history with a memorable record. A John Gosset lived in Normandy in the early part of the 14th century, during the Hundred Years War. (Under “Gossett” in *Norman People*, pub. by Hugh S. King and Co., 1874, p. 264, in London.) Apparently he spelled the family name as it is spelled today. It was a John Gosset who was the original emigrant to America. In America in every succeeding generation to the present day there have been men by the name of John Gossett.

The activities of Jean (John) Gosset of Normandy during the Huguenot period of history left a permanent influence upon the lives of his descendants. The following chapter discusses the Huguenot Movement and the cause of the expulsion from France of Jean Gosset and many other citizens.

CHAPTER SIX

THE GOSSETTS WERE HUGUENOTS

The pursuit of education and other influences were introducing a change in the social structure in western Europe. The study of literature, art, science, and architecture was available. Before 1500 about eighty universities, including the University of Paris, were founded. Education became obtainable and important. The degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts originated in the latter part of the Middle Ages. Europeans were desiring progress, which was impossible under mediaeval restraint. People of all nations were beginning to explore and to develop far-away places. For instance, the Spanish built San Lorenzo in Panama, of which Margaret Newcomer Barbour (a Gossett descendant) wrote in a letter from Curundu, Canal Zone, June 21, 1949, the following description:

“ . . . We also visited the ruins of San Lorenzo, situated near Colon on the Atlantic side of the Panama Canal. The Fort was built by the Spanish in 1565 and later captured by Morgan. The original cannon and cannon balls are still in evidence. Also officers' quarters, storehouses, and the chapel.”

In the mediæval period all European countries were controlled by the Roman Catholic Church. But, about 1555, many families in France turned away from Catholicism, which was to them nothing more than idolatry and superstition, and they embraced the Protestant faith. They united and formed a group called “The Huguenots”—the name of the French Protestants. Religion played the most important part in the Reformed Movement. In addition it was a political, social, and economic revolution, dominated by the aristocracy and the upper middle class. Wishing to retain their power, the nobles were leaders in the Huguenot Party. The university became a center for the Reformation. The Rebellion between the government and the Huguenots continued approximately one hundred years, from about 1572 to 1685. The details are fully recorded in history. Literature and music, also, deal with the subject. For example, the opera, “Les Huguenots”, which is considered Meyerbeer's greatest work, is written around the profoundly pathetic subject of the massacre of the Huguenots by the Catholics on St. Bartholomew's Day in Paris, August 24, 1572.

Outstanding party leaders were outlawed and stripped of their honors and offices, including titles of nobility. The Gossets, leaders in the movement, were denied, in 1555, their rank of nobility. Then, in 1685, the Gosset estates at St. Sauveur were confiscated by the government, and Jean Gosset, a Huguenot, fled from Normandy and took refuge in Jersey Island, England. "The French Government offered to restore the Gosset estates, about 1845, to the descendants of Jean Gosset, but Matthew Gosset, Viscount of Jersey, then the head of the family, refused to pursue the claim." (Driscoll, *Genealogical Sketches*, etc.)

The Edict of Nantes (1598), giving tolerance to the Protestants, was repealed in 1685, and the Huguenots were deprived of all security and rights. The Huguenots fled from France in great numbers to other countries of Europe. Great lords established themselves in Geneva, Switzerland; tradespeople and artisans fled to the Netherlands; vintners crossed into Germany. Large groups joined expeditions to America and settled in parts of the country owned by Holland and England, where they could enjoy independence and self-government. Among those settlements was the present city of New York. The Huguenot refugees found congenial conditions in the Southern colonies—Virginia, Maryland, South Carolina.

France lost through religious expatriation more than half a million of her finest citizens. They were the moral, the intelligent, the industrious. Wherever they settled, the Huguenots preserved the amenities of life. They brought French refinement and love of beauty and the noble courage of their ancestors.

"The name Huguenot . . . is the synonym of integrity, of deathless courage, fealty personified, loyalty unquestioned; reputation unsullied; character unsmirched, coupled with keen intelligence and a sense of justice unsurpassed." ("The Influence of the Huguenots", an address by the Honorable E. E. Patton before the National Huguenot Society, Knoxville, Tenn., May 1, 1941; pub. in *The Huguenot*, 1939-1941, p. 39.)

JEAN GOSSET, A HUGUENOT.

Jean Gosset, a Huguenot, fled from Normandy, France, and settled in Jersey Island, England, in 1685 (after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes), when his estates near St. Sauveur were seized by the French Government.

Belonging to England and situated in the English Channel, Jersey Island is about fifteen miles from the west coast of Nor-

mandy. It is the largest, most important, and most southerly of the group of the Channel islands, which Victor Hugo called, "those lovely gardens of the sea". Jersey Island is an attractive summer resort with fine, rocky scenery and a pleasant climate.

In Jersey, Jean Gosset with his family resided in the Manor House of Bagot, where the Gossets lived for many years. Gossets are buried in St. Saviours—St. Saviours Church is near St. Helier, which is the capital of Jersey. The Gossets acquired the Bagot manor through a marriage into the Bagot family. A descendant of Jean Gosset was named George Bagot Gosset.

The Bagot family was a Peerage family recorded in Domesday Book. The Bagots had been among the greatest nobles of Normandy, and they went to England at the Conquest. Since Jersey Island was brought to the Crown of England with the Norman Conquest, the Bagot estate in Jersey was, no doubt, bestowed by William the Conqueror on the Bagots, in 1066, as part of their vast territorial possessions. Their family estates in various localities in England cover many thousand acres. The baronial family of Bagot founded the great, old feudal house of Stafford, Earls and Dukes of Buckingham, so renowned in the history of England.

The following quotations summarize the history of the family of Gosset in Jersey and England, and disclose that many members of the family of Jean Gosset became prominent citizens. They were eminent scholars, artists, and clergymen; they were officials in the British Government; they were high-ranking officers in the Army and Navy of England; and, the Rev. Isaac Gosset, born 1783, was married into the royal family of England.

Quotation from J. B. Payne, *An Armorial of Jersey*, p. 171:

GOSSET.

John Gosset, a member of an influential French family, settled in Jersey, shortly after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and founded a family now existing in various branches, both in that island and in England.

Among its many noteworthy members may be mentioned Matthew Gosset, Esq., of Bagot, who, during the first French Revolution, was conspicuously active in his efforts to ameliorate the sufferings of the many noble and other refugees who sought an asylum in Jersey. The exiles were so sensible of his disinterested kindness, that they presented him as a token of their grateful appreciation of his services, with a gold snuff-box, now in the possession of his descendants.

Another eminent member of the family, the late Major-General Sir William Gosset, K.C.B., was for some years Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, at whose death the members of which passed a resolution expressive of the high sense the House entertained of his services.

The Rev. Isaac Gosset, D.D., F.R.S., of Exeter College, Oxford, was a well-known Greek scholar, and was especially famous as a collector and judge of books.

His son, the Rev. Isaac Gosset, M.A., also of Exeter College, was for thirty-eight years Rector of Datchet, and for thirty-four years Vicar of New Windsor, both in Buckinghamshire. In May, 1818, he was appointed Chaplain at Windsor Castle, an appointment which he held during four reigns, until his death.

The family is represented by REAR-ADMIRAL HENRY GOSSET; by PHILIP GOSSET, Esq., of Bagot, Jersey; and the REV. ISAAC-HENRY GOSSET, M.A., of Northam, Devonshire.

ARMS (as borne by REAR-ADMIRAL HENRY GOSSET): Azure, a bean-wreath, or, leaved and fructed; on a chief, argent, an eagle, displayed, sable.

CREST: A greyhound's head, erased, argent, collared gules, ringed and garnished, or.

A Biography appearing in *WHO'S WHO* (1908) follows:

Gosset

Major-Gen. Sir Matthew William Edward Gosset.

K.C.B., cr. 1907; C.B. 1887; F.R.G.S., F.H.S., M.R.A.S., M.R.N.S.; b 6 July 1939; 2nd. son of Major Arthur Gosset, R.H.A. of Town Court, Orpington, Kent. Entered Army, 1856; Instructor in Tactics, R.M.C., 1873-77; Brig.-Major, Aldershot, 1877-78; A.D.C. to G.O.C., S. Africa, 1878-79; D.A.A.G. and Commandant, Durban, 1881; commanding 1st Dorset Regt., 1887-90; A.A.G. Egypt, 1891; commanding 2nd Class District Burmah and Bangalore, 1891-96; served Indian Mutiny, 1857-59 (Medal); Kaffir War, 1878 (despatches, brevet of Major); Zulu War, 1879 (despatches, brevet Lieut.-Col. medal with clasp); Boer War, 1881; Burmah 1891-92 (medal with 2 clasps); commanded Dublin District, 1897-1901; reward for distinguished service, 1897; Major-General, 1896; retired pay, 1901; Col. Dorsetshire Regt, 1903. *Address*: Westgate House, Dedham, Essex. *Clubs*: United Service, Arts, Burlington Fine Arts.

Quotation from John O'Hart, *Irish Pedigree*, 1915, p. 471:

Gosset: A Huguenot family, originally from Normandy, which first settled in Jersey, whence some of the younger branches passed over into England. Among the members of the elder branch of the family was Matthew, for many years Vicomte of Jersey, who died in 1842; Major-General Sir William Gosset, who held the office of Under-Secretary of State for Ireland, was some time M.P. for Truro, and for several years Sergeant-at-arms to the English House of Commons, and who died in 1848.

Quotation from Henry Driscoll, *Genealogical Sketches*, New York, 1918, p. 34:

Gosset: The Gossets are of Bagot, Jersey, Eng.; Seats: Eltham House, Eltham, Kent; Town Court, Orpington, Kent; Burston Road; Putney Hill, S. W. Clubs: Junior; United Service; Junior Conservative; Present head of the house is Matthew William Edward Gosset C B Brig General; late of Dorset Regt; born 1839.

He is the second son of Arthur J P D L Major Royal Horse Artillery who is the son of Matthew Gosset, Viscount of Jersey; eldest son of Matthew Gosset.

The family is of a noble Norman family who early adopted the Protestant religion, and eventually took refuge in the Island of Jersey at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (Agnew's French Protestant Exiles).

In France their names were stricken off the nobility list, on account of their religion, about 1555.

Jean was the first refugee, and came over from the neighborhood of St. Sauveur. About the year 1845 the French Government offered to restore the Gosset estates to the descendants of the refugee, but Matthew Gosset, Viscount of Jersey, then the head of the family, refused to pursue the claim.

Jean Gosset died in England in 1712. He had three sons, John, Matthew, and Abraham. (Consult the chart, J. B. Payne, "Pedigree of Gossett".)

DESCENDANTS OF JEAN GOSSET.

The third son, Abraham, was born about the time his father moved to Jersey (1685), since Matthew, the second son, was born in 1683. The name of Abraham was carried down in

succeeding generations, both in England and in America. It is apparent that Abraham departed from Jersey, since there is no information of him given by J. B. Payne. Upon their departure from Jersey other members of the family, thereafter, were excluded from Payne's chart. Abraham Gosset is found in London in 1709.

The names of Matthew and Abraham Gosset appear (1709) in the following Huguenot record, published in London:

Publications of the Huguenot Society of London; (1701-1800) Vol. XXVII-1922, 1923. Naturalization Act for foreign Protestants. On the Oath Rolls; English rolls. People naturalized in London and Westminster. Queen Anne.

p. 85, 1709

Skin 6—Mathieu Gosset.

p. 87, 1709

Skin 8—Abraham Gosset.

p. 85, 1709

Daniel Gosset.

Melchisedech Gosset.

Matthew, the second son of Jean Gosset, died March 27, 1744, at the age of 61. He was an artist, a modeller of portraits in wax. He lived in Horton House, Wraysbury, London, and was distinguished by the honorary appointment as one of the Gentlemen of the Band of Pensioners to King George II. He was a member of the Spalding Society. An account of him is found in *Dictionary of National Biography*, p. 261, with numerous references, including:

Gent. Mag. 1799, vol. lxix., pt. 2, pp. 1088-9; Hawkin's Medallist's Illustr. (ed. Franks and Grueber), II, 621, 706, 726; Patrick's Cat. of the Medals of Scotland, pp. 105, 268; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists of Eng. School.

About 1704 Matthew Gosset was married to Jane Esther (Esther), who died May 28, 1748, aged 73. They had no children. He is buried in the Old Marylebone Cemetery, on the south side of Paddington Street in London. A description and the inscription of his tomb are given in *Notes and Queries*, 2nd ser. VII. pp. 364-5, London, 1859. Matthew, his wife, three of his nephews, and Ann Gosset, the wife of one of his nephews, are buried in his substantial marble tomb, which is surrounded by massive iron rails.

Matthew Gosset's epitaph reads, he was "well-known for his superior skill in some of the Polite Arts". This inscription testifies

that the Gossets were highly cultivated. In the seventeenth century the Fine Arts were available only to the aristocrats.

John, the oldest son and the heir of Jean Gosset, was married to Susan D'Allain in Jersey Island. *An Armorial of Jersey* (1862) by J. B. Payne has the following paragraph concerning the family of D'Allain in Jersey Island:

"This family is a branch of the Norman one of that name settled for so long a period near Cerisy, whence its then representative retired to Jersey, in consequence of his religious opinions, circa 1680. It is now represented by Alphonsus Frank D'Allain, Esq., of S. Laurence. Arms: Argent, three martlets gules; on a chief azure, three estoiles or."

The D'Allain family, of noble Norman ancestry, were Huguenots and fled to Jersey Island about 1680. From early Norman days the family lived near Cerisy, Normandy, about fifty miles south of Cherbourg. Cerisy was the seat of an important monastery, founded in 1030 by Robert, Duke of Normandy, and completed by his son, William the Conqueror. The Church is described, in 1908, by C. B. Black in *Normandy and Picardy* (London):

"—otherwise the whole of the edifice is of the original date, 11th cent., and is as plain and grand in its simplicity as St. Etienne of Caen."

The D'Allain coat-of-arms is described and illustrated in Riepstap's *Armorial Général*.

The symbols are three red martlets on a silver shield; on a blue chief are three gold stars. (See photostat of the D'Allain arms.)

The meaning is as follows — The martlet (or martle), a bird, was originally a martin or swallow which is never represented with feet. Its legs terminate in the feathers which cover the upper part of the legs. In Heraldry, the martlet was carried by the fourth son of a nobleman and indicated that he had no land upon which he could settle and that he must, perforce, fly away and support himself by his wings; that is, by his sword or his brains.

The eldest son succeeded to his father's lands. During his father's lifetime, the eldest son was represented by the *Label*. The second son was always represented by the *Crescent*; the third son, the *Mullet*; the fourth son, the *Martlet*; the fifth son, the *Annulet*; the sixth son, a *fleur-de-lis*.¹

On the chief of the D'Allain arms are three stars. The star, the crescent, and the annulet definitely indicate the Crusades.

¹ Wade, op.cit., p. 155.

Three stars mean the third Crusade, or three of the Crusades. Then, the interpretation of the D'Allain arms is, the fourth son (Martlet) gained distinction and leadership with his sons, three knights in all. Having Power and Authority (chief), they engaged brilliantly in the third Crusade, or in three of the Crusades. Silver, red, blue, and gold are the colours in the shield. (See chapter 3 of this volume on Heraldry, Knights and the Crusades; also, chapter 4.)

John and Susan Gosset had six sons. They resided in the Manor House of Bagot in Jersey, where their sons grew to manhood. None of the sons remained in Jersey Island except Abraham, the second son, who became the heir. Their sons were (see Payne's chart):

1. John Gosset, born 1699, came to America. He took up land in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1735, and he is found in the records to have settled on the frontier before 1735. His activities will be discussed after data on his five brothers have been presented.
2. Abraham, the second son, was the heir. He was born 1701; died 1785; was married to Jane White. The illustrious descendants (high officials in the British Government and high-ranking officers in the British Army and Navy) of Abraham and Jane White Gosset are enrolled in "Pedigree of Gosset" in J. B. Payne's *An Armorial of Jersey*, and their records are found in other references. The lineage of this landed gentry family to the present representative appears regularly in the publications of Burke, *The Landed Gentry*. Burke (1952) lists the Rev. George Allen Gosset, Curate of St. Luke, Parkstone, Dorsetshire, as the present representative.
3. Jacob, the third son of John and Susan D'Allain Gosset, was born 1703; died 1788. Gyll's *History of Wraysbury* refers to his burial place in London, "M. I. Hampstead", meaning his name occurs in the Manuscript Index of the Register of Deaths in Hampstead, which is a parish in Middlesex, London.
4. Peter, the fourth son, was born 1705. He was married to Catherine Du Four, and they had five children. Catherine Du Four was a member of a very ancient, noble family of France — There were many Du Four branches with different coats-of-arms. They were Huguenots, and Du Four families fled to England and to America and settled in Boston and

other localities in the earliest period of the Huguenot settlements. Peter Gosset with his family came to America between 1750-1760, therefore the references to this family will be cited in Part II of this Gossett history.

5. Gideon, the fifth son, was born 1707; died Aug. 6, 1785; married Ann——, who died March 26, 1761, aged 56. Gideon and Ann Gosset are buried in Matthew Gosset's tomb at St. Marylebone, London.

6. Isaac, the sixth son of John and Susan D'Allain Gosset, was born 1713; died 1799; married dau. of —— Bosquet. He settled in London. Like his uncle, Matthew Gosset, Isaac Gosset was an artist and a modeller of portraits in wax. He was closely associated with his uncle at Horton in London, and he and his only son, the learned Rev. Dr. Isaac Gosset, are buried in Matthew Gosset's tomb at St. Marylebone. Concerning Isaac Gosset, the artist, the following extract is quoted from Rev. David C. A. Agnew, *Protestant Exiles from France*, London, 1871, V. II, p. 230:

"John Gosset, who married Susan D'Allain . . . their youngest son, Isaac Gosset, Esq., died at Kensington, 28th Nov. 1799, having nearly completed his 88th year. He invented a composition of wax in which he modelled portraits in the most exquisite manner. His works were numerous, and included the royal family, and many of the nobility and gentry from the time of George II down to 1780. In the line of his art he may be said to have been unique as the inventor of the inimitable materials with which he worked, the secret of which was confided only to his son, the learned and Rev. Dr. Isaac Gosset."

Dictionary of National Biography, London, 1908, VIII, 261-2, gives further information, mentioning numerous portraits made by Isaac Gosset, in the excerpt as follows:

"... He contributed to the first artists' exhibition in 1760 and was a member of the Incorporated Society of Artists, contributing twenty-four portraits to their exhibition between 1760 and 1778. Several of his wax models are still in Windsor Castle, and some in Lady Charlotte Schreiber's collection in South Kensington Museum. Among these are cameo portraits of George II and the Princess Dowager of Wales. He made numerous portraits in wax of the royal family and of distinguished gentlemen . . . One of his portraits was of Lady Mary Coke, to whom Horace Walpole (1717-1797) dedicated

The Castle of Otrano. Walpole owned several of Gosset's portraits"

Isaac Gosset is described as a man of amiable character.

An account of his son, Isaac Gosset (1744-1812), D.D., F.R.S., of Exeter College, Oxford, bibliographer, a well-known Greek scholar and famous as a collector and judge of books, is found in M'Clintock and Strong, *Cyclopaedia of Biblical Theological and Ecclesiastical Literature*, vol. II, 1887. He is referred to as, "a Church of England divine, well-known in London as a most intelligent purchaser and collector of books, conspicuous at all public sales . . . He was of a refugee French noble family, and was the son of a modeller in wax who settled in London. He displayed from his childhood an extraordinary passion for rare books, and was educated at Exeter College, Oxford. He became eminent as a preacher, was a good scriptural critic, and excelled as a bibliographer . . ."

The National Biography gives with references a complete biography of the Rev. Dr. Isaac Gosset, including these facts:

As a student of Hebrew and Arabic, of Greek and Latin, he matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, in 1764; graduated B.A. in 1767; M.A. in 1770; was elected F.R.S. (Fellow of the Royal Society) on 18 June 1772; and, he went out grand compounder for the degrees in divinity 7 November 1782. (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* 1715-1886, col. 543; *Oxford graduates*, 1851, p. 267.) He died in Newman Street, London, 16th December 1812, in his 68th year.

He was married to Catherine, daughter of Haydock Hill. She was a philanthropist in Horton, London. They had two sons and a daughter. The elder son was Isaac Gosset III, of whom presently. The younger son, Thomas Stephen Gosset (1791-1847), a senior fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1812, M.A. 1815, ninth wrangler and senior chancellor's medallist), became vicar of Old Windsor in 1824. He never married. . . .

Isaac Gosset, the Third (1782-1855), was the Rev. Isaac Gosset, M.A. of Exeter College, Oxford. He was vicar of Datchet, Bucks, 1814-52, Windsor, 1821-55, and was chaplain to the royal household at Windsor under four sovereigns, from 1818 until his death Feb. 11, 1855. He was married into the British royal family, April 21, 1814, to Dorothea Sophia Banks Lind (who d.1863), daughter of James Lind, M.D., cousin

and physician to George IV. The descent of the Rev. Isaac Gosset appears in Foster, *Our Noble and Gentle Families*, pp. 789; 790-91. Also, records appear in Payne and in Burke.

PART II

THE GOSSETTS IN AMERICA

The history of any private family, however humble, could it be fully related for five or six generations, would illustrate the state and progress of society better than the most elaborate dissertation.

Robert Southey

THE GOSSETTS IN AMERICA

John and Peter Gosset of Jersey Island, England, sailed for America in the early days when all passengers had to come on English vessels. Before sailing, only those passengers who were not English subjects were required to take the Oath of Allegiance in the presence of the Captain of the ship. Captains' lists have shown the names of emigrants from Germany and other European countries. Since John and Peter Gosset took passage as English subjects, their names cannot be found among Captains' old records, which would determine the real date of their arrival in America.

John was born in 1699 and Peter was born in 1705 in Jersey Island, England. They were sons of John and Susan D'Allain Gosset. They were grandsons of Jean Gosset, the Huguenot. (Consult "Pedigree of Gosset," reproduced in this volume from J. B. Payne, *An Armorial of Jersey, its Chief Native Families*, pub. 1862.)

These brothers did not come to America at the same time and there are no indications that they were associated with each other in America. John preceded Peter several years, according to family records in Great Britain and to land transactions in Pennsylvania. These men are the only two original Americans of the Gossett family of whom we have certain knowledge. Information of Peter will be presented in the following pages, then the data pertaining to John will be analyzed.

CHAPTER ONE

PETER GOSSET OF CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

According to Payne, *An Armorial of Jersey*, Peter Gosset, the fourth son of John and Susan D'Allain Gosset, left his native land of Jersey accompanied by his wife Catherine and five children. The approximate date of their removal to America has been given around 1760 by Burke in *The Landed Gentry, including American families with British Ancestry* (published periodically in London).

Payne's *Armorial*, also, reveals that Peter's daughter Jane was married to Abraham D'Allain in Jersey. That was probably about 1750. Subsequently, the family departed from Jersey and no more records of this family are given by Payne. Somewhere between Jane's marriage and 1765 the family settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania.

There is a record that Catrin (Catherine) Gosset was warrant-
ed land in Chester County in 1765. (Ref., Penn. Archives, Series 3, Vol. II, p. 97.) Catherine may have been a widow in 1764-65. She would not have been listed as a taxpayer or the head of a household, if her husband had been living. She may have sold her warrant, as her name does not appear in lists for succeeding years. Also, Catherine may have died about this time. It is evident that both Peter and his wife were advanced in years when they came to America. It is probable that they had enough capital to support themselves. They may have sold assets in Jersey. No record showing Peter Gosset made an investment in America has been found, and his place of residence in Chester County, Pennsylvania, is unknown.

The children of Peter and Catherine Du Four Gosset are mentioned in Payne's *Armorial*, namely, John, Matthew, Jane, Esther, and Mary. No further records for Peter's children have been discovered with the exception of the following records for his son John —

Descendants of Peter Gosset.

Thomas Henry Gossett of Spartanburg, South Carolina, made the search for the records of his branch about 1900. He secured membership, March 15, 1924, in the Society of the Sons of the

American Revolution as a great-great-grandson of John Gossett, son of Peter Gosset.

The lineage of Thomas Henry Gossett was accepted in England for Burke's directory. It is published in Burke, *The Landed Gentry, including American families with British Ancestry*. The lineage reads, as follows:

Peter Gosset, of Jersey, Channel Islands, who settled in Chester Co., Penn., ca. 1760, b. 1705; m. Catherine du Four, and by her had issue, a son, John Gossett, a private in the Virginia Continental Line in the American Revolution; m. Martha Groom, and d. 1818.

The line of descent of Thomas Henry Gossett is, likewise, published in *Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy* by Virkus, II, 123-4, which follows:

Thomas Henry Gossett, b. May 5, 1865. Thomas Henry Gossett, son of Pleasant Tollison Gossett, planter and stock financier (1826-1870) and Elizabeth Steen (1833-1869), who were married 1854; Pleasant T. Gossett, son of John Gossett (1796-1869) and Catherine Kirby (1797-1858), who were married 1816; John Gossett, son of John Gossett (1766-1844), moved from Virginia to Spartanburg District, South Carolina, in 1786, and Anna Le Master Gossett; John Gossett, son of John Gossett (d. 1818) and Martha Groom Gossett; John Gossett, son of Peter Gossett (b. 1705) and Catherine Du Four Gossett.

In recent volumes of Burke this prominent branch is recorded under the name of Benjamin Brown Gossett, manufacturer and banker of Charlotte, North Carolina. He is a nephew of Thomas Henry Gossett. A picture of Benjamin Brown Gossett and an article concerning his participation in a textile business transaction of thirteen millions appeared in *Time* magazine May 27, 1946. *Who's Who in America* carries a sketch and Burke publishes a biography of this present representative. The account given in the 1939 edition of Burke is quoted:

Benjamin Brown Gossett, of Charlotte, North Carolina, member of the Board of Directors of the Piedmont and Northern Railway Company, Charlotte, N. C., Turner Halsey Co., New York City, and the Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., of Boston, for the States of North and South Carolina, President and Director of Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. C., Calhoun Mills, Calhoun Falls, S. C., Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C., and other corporations; served in Great War, Capt. U. S. Army,

and as a midshipman 1903-05, U. S. Navy, and Lieut., U. S. Marine Corps 1905-07, Member New York Southern Society, b. 18 Aug. 1884; *educ.* Clemson College, South Carolina, and U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland; m. 19 Dec. 1906, Katharine Coleman, dau. of Louis Steel Clayton, by his wife, Emma Hustan Dashiell, and has issue,

1. James Pleasant (Charlotte, N. C.), b. 12 June, 1909.
2. Philip Clayton (Charlotte, N. C.), b. 15 Feb. 1914; m. 12 June, 1936, Rose Johnston, dau. of R. W. Stokes, of Charlotte, N. C. and has issue, a son,

Philip Clayton, b. 1 Feb. 1938.

1. Katharine Clayton (Charlotte, N. C.), b. 28 Sept. 1910; m. 7 Nov. 1931, Stephen Franklin Jones, of Greenwood, Miss., and has issue,

Benjamin Gossett, b. 5 Aug. 1932,

Katharine Clayton, b. 18 Aug. 1937

Residence. — 923 Granville Road, Myers Park, Charlotte, N. C. *Clubs.* — Charlotte County; Biltmore Forest Country; Army and Navy (Washington, D. C.); Merchants (New York City), and Bankers (New York City).

CHAPTER TWO

JOHN GOSSET OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

There is a great scarcity of records in America of the early Gossett families. Since the British publications name only Peter as the emigrant to America, it is most natural for the American branches to assume that all of the Gossetts in the United States were descended through Peter's sons, John and Matthew. John appears in the records as the ancestor of the Gossett branch in South Carolina, according to the references enumerated in the foregoing chapter.

It has been erroneously assumed that Matthew, the other son of Peter Gosset, was Matthias Gossett of Virginia who was the ancestor of the Gossett branch in Ohio. Definite ties worked out through land records have revealed that Matthew and Matthias were two different men. The investigation was made by an able genealogist, Mrs. M. C. Adams of Foxburg, Penn. She located relevant data of a very early settler, John Gosset of Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania, and identified him as John Gosset from Jersey Island, the oldest brother of Peter. This John Gosset was the father of Matthias Gossett of Virginia.

The earliest Gossett in America was John Gosset who was settled by 1734 on the frontier in the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania, which included present Franklin and Cumberland Counties.

While Payne's *Armorial of Jersey* gives only the brief fact that John, the eldest son of John and Susan D'Allain Gosset of Jersey, was born in 1699, there can be little doubt that the lack of further details was due to his removal to America rather than to his death. Had he died in Great Britain, that fact would have been known and recorded. Had he remained in Great Britain, he would have been named his father's heir. Abraham was the heir and was the second son.

John Gosset must have deliberated before he decided to depart from his home in Jersey Island. It is obvious he had the assistance and advice of his elders. An ambitious, probably restless, young man, while visiting at the home of his uncle, Matthew Gosset of Horton in London, John may have been advised by his uncle to embark on the voyage to the new world. John Gosset

was educated in London. He was his father's heir in Jersey. Should he sacrifice his birthright? We can be assured that Matthew Gosset of London gave his nephew sound advice and guidance.

In Part I of this volume records of Matthew Gosset of Horton, London, are presented. He had no children, and it is evident he had much to do about the careers of his nephews (brothers of John). Matthew Gosset was so closely associated with three of his nephews — Gideon, Jacob, and Isaac — that they are named incorrectly as Matthew's sons by Gyll in his *History of the parish of Wraysbury* under "Pedigree of Gosset". Matthew and his nephew Isaac were famous in London as modellers of portraits in wax; nephews Gideon and Isaac are buried in Matthew Gosset's tomb in London; and, nephews Abraham and Peter named their children, undoubtedly, for Matthew and his wife, Jane Esther. (See "Pedigree of Gosset" from *An Armorial of Jersey* by J. B. Payne.)

Blunston's Licenses.

In the early days the purchaser of land in Pennsylvania was required to follow a specified course of procedure. In order to secure a full title to land in Pennsylvania, an applicant was first granted a warrant. This warrant with the payment of a nominal sum provided that the second step might be taken, namely, that the land be surveyed. After the survey was reported and the purchase price paid, a patent was granted and recorded.

Legal titles for land had been issued east of the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania. In the early part of 1700, no warrants or patents had been issued by the Penns for land on the opposite or west side of the Susquehanna River, as the Indian title for that area had not yet been extinguished. But as early as 1720, many settlers had crossed the river and taken up lands and made improvements on what was still Indian land.

Negotiations for the purchase of these lands from the Indians were begun and before this purchase was completed the Penn family authorized a surveyor, named Samuel Blunston, to survey the lands to be acquired and to issue licenses to those people already settled on the lands. This procedure protected the land titles of the whites until the titles were legally patented, and prevented further injustice to the Indians. The general location of the lands which were allotted by licenses is in present Cumberland and Franklin Counties; also, Adams and York.

The names of settlers who were granted lands under this plan were recorded by Blunston and the full list, compiled from old records, has been printed in *Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania's Publications*, vol. XI no. 2 of March 1931.

Excerpts from Blunston's Licenses are as follows:

A record of Licenses Granted to Sundry Persons to Settle and take up Land on the West Side of the Susquehanna River, By Virtue of a Commission from the Honorable Thomas Penn, Esqr. Bearing Date the 11th Day of January, 1733. To Samuel Blunston of Lancaster Court. Filed in the Land Record Bureau of Internal Affairs at Harrisburg, Pa., and designated as Blunston's Licenses.

1733 John Garner.

1734 Morgan Morgan — 200 acres on a Spring running into Yellow Breeches Creek about 2 miles above Paxton's manor line.

John Morgan on a large run, a branch of the Yellow Breeches Creek near the old Potomac Road etc.

June 13

1735 John Gosset, 300 acres. 200 acres where he is already settled on the South east Branch of Conegochege.

1735 John Gladell, 100 acres where he is already settled near John Gosset.

The location of the land granted to John Gosset on the Conegochege River or Creek is, in all probability, in present Franklin County, which was cut off from Cumberland County. Later on, this fact will be mentioned as proof of family connections.

A copy of the aforesaid reference book is in Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh. The original warrantee maps are filed in the Land Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

John Gosset from the Island of Jersey who was settled in Pennsylvania by 1734 was unmarried when he left home, otherwise his marriage would have been noted by Payne in *An Armorial of Jersey*. He was around thirty-five years of age when he was granted a license for land in present Franklin County, Penn. A fair conclusion, based on pioneer conditions, would indicate a mature man settled on a large tract of land and, in all probability, having a wife and young family. No other records for this earliest John have been brought to light. Although no actual trace remains of this first generation as a family group, there are factors which decidedly indicate that a second generation remained in the same neighborhood and that John Gosset had several children.

Mrs. Adams searched the records in the Franklin County courthouse at Chambersburg, in the Cumberland County courthouse at Carlisle, and in the State Library and Land Office at Harrisburg. She reported the following pertinent facts:

Franklin County was erected from the southwestern part of Cumberland in 1784. The county seat was located at Chambersburg. A great scarcity of early deeds, wills, etc. exists in this courthouse, largely because of the burning of the town during the Civil War in July 1864. Also, a destructive fire in the Cumberland Co. courthouse at Carlisle burned a great number of the early records, especially wills and deeds. There are some abstracts of the early wills and administrations of the part of Cumberland County in which John Gosset lived available in printed form, but they do not include any mention of John Gosset. The name of his wife can not be determined.

The study of the early Gossett family has been difficult largely because few records of that part of Cumberland County where the Gossetts lived survived the burning of Chambersburg during the Civil War. The fire caused irreparable loss, as described by historians:

In July 1864, General Jubal Early of the Confederate Army ordered Gen. John McCausland to advance on Chambersburg and demand a tribute of \$100,000 in gold or \$500,000 in greenbacks, to be paid within half an hour. . . . As it was impossible for the citizens to comply with this demand, McCausland gave the order for the destruction of the place which was in ashes in some three hours. . . .

The following excerpt from McCauley's history of the county shows why so little has been preserved in the form of records. McCauley writes concerning the destruction of Chambersburg:

"... The county was also a great sufferer... Our beautiful courthouse (built in 1843) was totally destroyed... But the greatest loss our people sustained was the destruction of the large mass of our public records which were burned with the courthouse. Their loss is irreparable. They can never be restored."

The research was continued to close the gap between John Gosset emigrating from the Isle of Jersey and later Gossett generations in America — Records in the Pennsylvania Historical Society in Philadelphia were checked, and several published lists of

early churches in the Cumberland Valley were examined, collateral lines for Bible and other family records were reviewed, etc.

This pioneer investigation produces decisive proof that the second generation did exist in the area where John Gosset lived, and authentic records do prove his children included, namely: Peter, John, Mary, William, and Matthias. These factors are supported by corroborating data and helpful documents.

CHAPTER THREE

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN GOSSET OF PENNSYLVANIA

Peter Gosset of Franklin County, Pennsylvania.

It is safe to assume that Peter was one of the oldest children of John Gosset's family. Peter Gosset's name is first found in the records of Cumberland County in 1749, where he is named as a neighbor in a list of adjoining landholders of Guilford Township. From 1751 to 1783 land records and tax lists show him married and living on the same large plantation up to 1783, when he disposed of it with his wife Eve to two sons.

The Land Office in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was able to furnish a photostatic copy of an original warrant to Peter Gosset, dated October 28, 1765, and signed by John Penn. The date and other details of this document correspond to the record in the Pennsylvania Archives for a warrant of 250 acres to Peter Gosset.

Further information gleaned from a study of this document, Warrant No. 90, indicates that Peter had already made "Improvement" on this land and that the names of the adjoining landowners correspond in general with those to whom he is named as neighbor 1749-1754. Interest and quit rent starting in March, 1753, make it evident that Peter Gosset had been living in Guilford Township for some years before applying for a warrant.

In view of the fact that the land licensed to John Gosset in 1735 and the land warranted to Peter in 1765 were in the same neighborhood, a further assumption seems reasonable — The two tracts may have comprised some of the same acreage.

The first step in the legal acquisition having been completed, the second step, a survey of the land warranted, followed in the next year, July 7, 1766. A photostatic copy of this survey shows that the original 250 acres had been increased to approximately 327 acres. With one exception the adjoining landowners are the same as those named in the warrant. The plantation is located in Guilford Township, Franklin County, which was formed from the southwestern part of Cumberland County, where John Gosset's land lay.

The final return was made on Nov. 2, 1774. Boundaries and neighboring landowners correspond to those of earlier records.

The requirements of this land purchase had all been met by Nov. 2, 1774, when a Patent was issued, the original of which is on file in Harrisburg. A photostatic copy with its interesting old seal will be furnished on request to the Land Office (fee of \$3.75). It is a striking document.

The Patent conforms in details to the other two documents already described with two additional items. The first of these items names the consideration paid as 50 pounds, 15 shillings, 8 pence with quit rent of $\frac{1}{2}$ penny sterling for each acre.

The second item gives the name to the plantation: "A certain piece of land called 'Goosehead'." "Goosehead" is also inscribed under the name of the patentee, Peter Gossett. (On this document, the Gossett name is spelled for the first time in the records with double "t".)

The main fact, substantiated by court records, is that Peter Gosset who was named as a warrantee of land in Cumberland County in 1765 (Penn. Archives) is not the Peter who emigrated from the Isle of Jersey, ca. 1760, with his wife Catherine and children. This incorrect assumption has been made by former researchers.

The evidence points to the Peter of Cumberland County as being the son of John of 1735 and the nephew of Peter whose wife was Catherine. Peter of Cumberland cannot be the husband of Catherine and a brother of John, as the records show that he was living in Cumberland County (now Franklin) as late as 1783 in which year he sold his plantation. His wife named in the deed of sale was Eve.

A marginal note on the deed, dated Nov. 14, 1783, makes it plain that the two men who bought the plantation of Peter and Eve Gossett were their sons, Valentine and Phillipe Gossett. This tract of 327 acres which the sons bought in 1783 was sold two years later, Dec. 7, 1785. The title, as described in this deed, goes back to the warrant granted to Peter Gosset the 28th October 1765, followed by the survey and patent. The subsequent sale by Peter and Eve Gossett in 1783 is given. (Ref. Franklin Co., Deed Books No. 1, page 155 and pp. 236-7.)

Further research disclosed there were no further property taxes for either of these two sons, so it is evident they did not purchase other land, although tax returns and the 1790 census show that both continued to reside in the same section. There is an absence of wills, etc., and the histories of Franklin County have no items on these two sons of Peter and Eve Gossett. Consequently, no additional information on this family is available.

A confusion has existed concerning the men named Peter Gosset and John Gosset who were living about the same time. Numerous speculations have been made in the endeavor to identify these men. However, genuine evidence of their relationship has been established by the recent discovery of the records of John Gosset and of Peter Gosset in Cumberland County, Penn. Therefore, the following explanation of the relationship is understandable:

1. Peter Gosset from Jersey Island had two sons, John and Matthew.
2. John Gosset from Jersey Island had sons, Peter, John, and Matthias.

It is quite possible that Daniel Gossett was another son of Peter and Eve Gossett. A Franklin County record (Deed Book I, pp. 189-190) shows that Daniel Gossett and Andrew McCausland sold a tract of land, 300 acres, Dec. 16, 1785. The description of the land locates it in Peter's township in the western part of the county near the boundary separating Bedford from Franklin County. Daniel's name does not appear in the tax lists available for Franklin County, Pennsylvania, nor is he listed in the Pennsylvania 1790 census. Therefore, he lived in another place.

Daniel Gossett settled in Rockingham County, Virginia, where his son, John, was born in 1784, according to the information furnished in the following records from Vital Statistics filed in Frankfort, Kentucky:

In Muhlenberg County, Ky., county seat Greenville, one John Gossett died in 1864. He was born in Rockingham Co., Va., son of Daniel Gossett. This John was 80 years of age at death. His wife, Mary Gossett, died age 69 in 1855. She was the daughter of Wm. Jacob Noffsinger.

Muhlenberg County is situated in western Kentucky near the Indiana border and the Ohio River. In the fall of 1811, John Gossett who married Mary Noffsinger settled on a farm in Muhlenberg County. Descendants still live on this farm. Mrs. Nancy E. Gossett, whose address is Central City, Muhlenberg Co., Ky., writes (1952) that she has lived on this farm for fifty-nine years. She gave data of her husband's family.

The line of descent follows. (The Roman numerals indicate the succeeding generations in America, while the Arabic numerals indicate the children of the different families.)

I John Gosset, b. 1699 in Jersey Island, was licensed land in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1735.

- II Peter Gosset owned a plantation in Franklin County, Penn., 1765 to 1783. Peter and Eve Gosset had sons,
- III Valentine and Phillipe Gossett of Franklin County, Penn. Also, possibly Daniel Gossett, who belonged to this third generation and moved from Franklin County, Penn., to Rockingham County, Virginia. Daniel had a son, John, who migrated to Kentucky.
- IV John Gossett, b. 1784 in Rockingham Co., Virginia, m. Mary Noffsinger and settled in Kentucky in 1811. He died in 1864 at 80 yrs. of age. His wife Mary died in 1855 at 69 years of age. She was a daughter of Wm. Jacob and Susan Stoner Noffsinger. John and Mary Noffsinger Gossett had ten children. Here the records follow, as given by Mrs. Nancy E. Gossett:
 - V 1. Sam married Sally Whitmer.
 - 2. John Jr. m. Polly Scott. Lived near Sikeston, Missouri.
 - 3. Jake m. Elizabeth Hill, then Frankie Hill (sisters).
 - 4. Isaac m. Annie Jones.
 - 5. Daniel m. Nancy Drake.
 - 6. Susie m. John Whitmer.
 - 7. Betsy m. Bob Wright.
 - 8. Rachel m. John Danner.
 - 9. Polly m. Isaac Miller.
 - 10. Katie never married.
- V Daniel Gossett, fifth child of John and Mary Noffsinger Gossett, was born June 1828; d. Feb. 8, 1877; m. Nov. 2, 1852, Nancy Catherine Drake, b. Dec. 19, 1835; d. Jan. 2, 1897. They had eleven children:
- VI 1. Mary Anne, b. Aug. 14, 1853; d. Aug. 30, 1855
- 2. Louisa Jane, b. Sept. 6, 1854; d. Feb. 22, 1894.
- 3. David Ellen, b. Aug. 24, 1856; d. July 4, 1872.
- 4. George Washington, b. Jan. 14, 1858; d. May 22, 1877.
- 5. Jessie William, b. Jan. 5, 1861; d. Jan. 21, 1916.
- 6. James Robert, b. Oct. 23, 1862; d. May 3, 1877.
- 7. Rachel Rebecca, b. Jan. 25, 1865; d. May 22, 1877.
- 8. Daniel Thomas, b. May 24, 1867; d. Dec. 31, 1950.
- 9. Virginia Catherine, b. Nov. 17, 1870; d. Mar. 1, 1951.
- 10. John Benjamin, b. Aug. 17, 1873; d. Oct. 7, 1951.
- 11. Jacob, b. Mar. 11, 1876; d. Mar. 18, 1876.

VI Jessie William Gossett, the fifth child of Daniel and Nancy Drake Gossett, was married Oct. 4, 1893, to Nancy Ellen Hendricks, b. Sept. 16, 1875, who gives the names of their children, as follows:

- VII 1. Lillie Mae, b. Oct. 26, 1894; d. Dec. 5, 1918.
2. Orien Pratt, b. Mar. 16, 1896.
3. Vida Doris, b. Sept. 26, 1898; d. Mar. 19, 1904.
4. Guy Thomas, b. May 20, 1901.
5. Jacob Howard, b. Dec. 7, 1904.
6. Ethel Jessie, b. Mar. 19, 1906.
7. Forest Benton, b. May 23, 1908; d. Mar. 14, 1913.
8. James William, b. May 28, 1911.

VII Orien Pratt Gossett, second child of Jessie and Nancy Hendricks Gossett, chief Petty Officer in the Naval Air Force, has been in the Air Force since 1917. He is stationed in Midway Islands with part of his family, including his wife. They have two sons, Orien and William, who are in the service, on active duty in the Air Force.

That at least two sons of Peter Gossett of Franklin County, Penn., were of suitable age for Revolutionary service is evident, and Peter himself may have served in the colonial wars. The historians of the Cumberland Valley report that while it is known that men from the district served in both wars, no returns of the companies giving the names of the soldiers have been found.

John Gosset of Virginia.

There was a John Gosset, born circa 1733, who was another member of the second generation to which Peter Gosset of Cumberland Valley belonged; and, without a doubt he was another son of John Gosset. This John Gosset served in the forces of Virginia during the French and Indian wars. These wars occupied a space of years before the Revolution. His service was around 1755-56. This date has been deduced from the date of enlistment of several other soldiers in the same list. Nothing beyond John Gosset's name and fact of service with the Virginia troops is recorded in the Virginia Magazine, Vol. 2, p. 366.

There appears to be no evidence to connect this John Gosset with John Gossett, who was born in 1753 and who served in the Revolutionary War. They were most likely father and son.

It should be noted that about the time the Revolutionary War began the Gossetts of the second and third generations in America were spelling their name with double "t" (Gossett). Invariably the early Gossetts in Pennsylvania and in Virginia used the long "S" in their signatures. On occasions, Gosset was mistaken for Gozet, which was written into the earliest records in Pennsylvania.

The Oath of Allegiance was administered to the aforementioned John Gossett who served in the Rev. War, Aug. 30, 1777, in Henry County, Virginia. A record explains that "John Gossett was born John Gosset".

The Virginia war records furnish proof that John Gossett, b. 1753, served in the 7th and 9th regiments of the Virginia Continental Line. He was a fife-major and received bounty land and a pension. At the time of his death he was living in Washington County, Ohio. He died 1820-1821. References for these statements are to be found in the several publications giving Virginia soldiers: *War Records of Virginia (Rev.)* by G. M. Brumbaugh and *Regiments of the Revolution* by Gwathmey; also, National Archives, Washington, D. C.

The Official Roster of the Soldiers of the American Revolution who lived in the State of Ohio, Vol. II, published by the State Society Daughters of the American Revolution of Ohio 1788-1938, contains the following record:

Gossett, John, Washington Co., Ohio, b. 1753.

Pvt. Va. Contl. Enl. Oct. 1776 Va. Served 6 yrs. Was born 1753; appld. for pens. Washington Co., O., May 14, 1818; again in 1820. Had one child named Abi; stated property value at \$18.00. (Ref. V3p430). Rept by State D A R.

Mary Gossett, wife of the Rev. Morgan Morgan.

Mary Gossett was born in 1743. The date of her birth is recorded in an old family Bible, now in the possession of Miss Emma G. Harley, Hedgesville, West Virginia. That date proves conclusively that she belonged to the second generation of Gossetts in Pennsylvania and she was a daughter of John Gosset of Cumberland Valley. She was married to a son of Col. Morgan Morgan, who was settled in Cumberland County in 1734, a year before John Gosset was licensed land in Cumberland County. These two prominent families of the same social rank and of the same locality, having taken up 'land on the west side of the Susquehanna River,' were united by a marriage. The records are found in a book of the Morgan Morgan line:

Vol. "State of W. Va. Report of Col. Morgan Morgan Monument-Commission," pub. Charlestown, W. Va. 1924. Hon. Ephraim F. Morgan, Gov. ex-officio-chairman.

Chart — Col. Morgan Morgan, b. Nov. 1, 1688; d. Nov. 17, 1766; m. Catherine Garretson. They had 8 children, some of whom were born in Delaware. Their children were: James, Ann, David, Charles, Henry (went to South Carolina), Evan, Zackquill (Colonel), and Morgan, Jr.

Morgan, Jr., the youngest child of Morgan and Catherine Garretson Morgan, was born Mar. 20, 1737; d. at Bunker Hill Oct. 20, 1797; m. Nov. 17, 1761, Mary Gossett; d. Sept. 13, 1817.

Morgan and Mary Gossett Morgan had issue:

1. Phebe, b. Sept. 20, 1762.
2. William, b. Nov. 1764; d. young. Wrote epic music.
3. Eli, b. Oct. 27, 1766; d. young.
4. Mary, b. Sept. 1768; m. Thomas Lewis.
5. Morgan 3rd, b. July 20, 1771.
6. Catherine, b. Sept. 20, 1773; m. Josiah Hedges of Hedgesville.
7. Zackquill, b. Mar. 17, 1776 (moved to Tyler, later Welzel Co., Ohio.)
8. Rebekah, b. Jan. 27, 1782.

Notes from Text of book on the Morgan genealogy follow — Col. Morgan Morgan, b. in Wales 1688, is recorded in Orange County in 1742 as the first settler of West Virginia. He died in Frederick County, Va., now Berkeley County, West Va. He was educated in London. He is said to be not only the earliest settler but a very prominent settler in the Shenandoah Valley. In 1747 he served as one of the justices (judges) of the first court of Frederick Co., Va.

p. 28; p. 66. Morgan Morgan Jr., who married Mary Gossett, lived and died in Virginia. He was also prominent and is named as commissioner, in 1773, in Berkeley County. He remained upon the old farm of his father. He was an Episcopal minister of great piety and worth. His deeds are recorded by Bishop Meade. He served in the Revolutionary War as a private under Capt. William Haymond. He was very active in the Bunker Hill Church affairs and asked to be buried under the porch of the old church (p. 93), fifty miles from Hedgesville, West Virginia.

p. 95. Morgan Morgan Jr. was the only one of the Colonel Morgan Morgan's children to remain in Berkeley County. He sold most of his 1,000 acres until 1765 only 182 acres remained in his possession. He and his wife had been living with their son, Morgan, for some time and on April 2, 1765, he deeded the last portion of his plantation to Morgan 3rd. for 100 lbs. English money.

There is no data given in the volume of the Morgan Morgan family regarding the female lines of the sons or grandsons of Col. Morgan Morgan.

A search of the marriage records of Berkeley County, West Virginia, 1781-1858, produced these marriages of the Morgan family:

Morgan Morgan m. Rachel McCarty Jan. 11, 1789. Zackes Morgan m. Margaret Morgan Apr. 15, 1790.

CUMBERLAND AND SHENANDOAH VALLEYS

The Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia are really part of one great physical structure lying between two great mountain ranges, the Appalachian ranges of the Blue Ridge and the most western Alleghenies. In Virginia the valley becomes the famous Shenandoah Valley and in Pennsylvania broadens out in the Cumberland Valley. The Shenandoah Valley begins with Berkeley County of West Virginia, part of the Colony of Virginia in colonial days.

Early settlements of the Cumberland and Shenandoah Valleys show much traffic between the two communities, for a road was laid out from Harrisburg to the Potomac River as early as 1734. This rough trail was heavily traveled, according to several historians, and passed through Guilford Township where the Gosset lands of both John and Peter lay.

In his *History of the Shenandoah Valley*, Dr. John W. Wayland wrote (1927):

"If one could ferret out the life story of each of these good citizens, the past would, no doubt, speak eloquently and in most cases, perhaps, the task would be easy for these were the First Citizens of their days. . . ."

From data that have been accumulated concerning the Gosset family of Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania, it is safe to make certain deductions—

John Gosset, who was born in 1699 in Jersey Island and took up land in 1735 in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, must have died before 1765, when his estate must have been settled. For, in 1765, his son Peter was granted a warrant for a large tract of land in Cumberland County; and, in 1766, his son Matthias had funds to begin to make many investments in land in Frederick County, Virginia. Evidently the sons had received inheritance.

The price of lands in Maryland and Virginia was much lower than in Pennsylvania, and historians have considered this an important factor in the frequent removals of some of the early settlers. In some cases, when a man had made an "improvement", meaning he had cleared and planted some land and built a cabin, he was enabled to sell it at a profit and then move on to acquire cheaper land nearer the frontier. Many times such pioneers moved into another colony.

Sons and grandsons of John Gosset of Cumberland Valley bore the names of his brothers and uncles in Jersey Island. (Payne's *Armorial* gives these names.) These Christian names, including the familiar Peter, John, Matthew (Matthias), Jacob, Abraham, Isaac, appear in early records, even in the south. The members of the second and third generations of Gossetts began to leave Pennsylvania and Virginia. For instance, before 1820, the name of Gossett disappears entirely from the census records of Berkeley County, West Virginia, where descendants of John Gosset had been represented.

The Gossett name appears in many sections of North and South Carolina in the Census of 1790, as well as in Tennessee and Alabama in later census returns; also, in Kentucky and mid-western States.

The following chapters will be devoted to Matthias Gossett of Virginia, his sons, and some of his descendants. Worked back through completed lines, family history states that Matthias Gossett of Virginia was a son of John Gosset of Pennsylvania.

CHAPTER FOUR

MATTHIAS GOSSETT OF VIRGINIA

Matthias Gossett, one of the youngest members of the family group in the Cumberland Valley, was born about 1740. According to records, he was buying and selling land in 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, in Frederick Co., Va. This was before Berkeley County was formed from Frederick. Then we find him in Berkeley County in 1777 and thereafter.

Closely associated with Matthias Gosset in the records of Frederick and Berkeley Counties, in the same locality where Mary Gossett Morgan lived, there was a landowner named William Gossett. He must have been another son of John Gosset of Cumberland Co., Penna.

Records obtained from the Clerk's Office of Frederick County, Winchester, Virginia, give "Mary" as the wife of Matthias and "Nancy", the wife of William. The maiden names of their wives are not mentioned in any records —

Nov. 7, 1769, Matthias Gossett and Mary his wife made a deed to John Rees for 350 acres of land (Deed Book 13/260).

Nov. 6, 1769, Mary Littler to Matthias Gossett for 250 acres of land (Book 13/259).

Another deed from Matthias Gossett to Nathaniel Pusey.

Another from William Gossett and Nancy his wife to . . .

Another from Smith to William Gossett.

Another from William Gossett Jr. and Ann, his wife. There are no deeds or wills, only the appraisement of Adrian Gossett, but no names of other Gossetts are mentioned. . . .

As by law, the signatures of both husband and wife were required on a deed of sale. When a man bought a piece of property, the deed was in his name alone, but when he sold the same property, it had to be a joint sale from himself and wife (provided he was married).

Family tradition states Mary's maiden name was Littler. From the interpretation of records in Frederick County and Berkeley County, Virginia, that is, records of wills and conveyances of land, it is reasonable to assume that Mary Littler was the wife of Matthias Gossett.

Mary Littler was a daughter of Samuel and Mary Littler. Wills disclose that Samuel's parents were John and Mary Littler. (Deed Bk. 13, p. 259, Frederick Co., also, p. 260 and 261. Bk. 16, p. 167, Berkeley Co. Frederick County Records of wills: Bk. I, p. 212, Will of John Littler, Aug. 13, 1748; Bk. 4, p. 381, Will of Samuel Littler, May 1778.)

In 1738 the boundary dispute between Pennsylvania and Maryland was settled. Later, Indian raids swept through this section of the Cumberland Valley and so terrorized the settlers that the outlying districts became almost depopulated. This is given as another main reason for the great emigration from Pennsylvania to Maryland, Virginia, and the south. Families followed the road to the Potomac through the narrow strip of Maryland and on to the Back Creek district of Virginia. This point is worth consideration as the property acquired by Matthias Gossett of Berkeley County (formerly Frederick) was located on Back Creek.

According to several deeds, Matthias Gossett purchased and sold large tracts of land in Berkeley County, at different times, in the same general locality situated on or near Back Creek, a considerable stream. It rises in the lower part of the county, west of Martinsburg, and flows northeast to empty into the Shenandoah River. Probably the tracts of land which Matthias Gossett bought were near enough together to be used in one general farming operation. But since land speculation was quite common and there was an influx of population in this area, Matthias Gossett may have made investments with the intention of selling at a profit.

Records of land purchases and sales, dating from 1766 to 1811, by Matthias Gossett in Virginia are numerous. Some of these deeds have especial significance and should be noted, as they reveal information in regard to his family, viz.—

Lease and Release Book I, pages 470, 471.

On March 12, 1773, Matthias Gossett of Berkeley County, Colony of Virginia, leased a tract of land "lying on Back Creek" apparently for farming purposes. This land, part of a larger tract, had been granted to one Wm. Dillon in 1752. Wm. Dillon sold the entire tract to John Neill who in turn bequeathed it to his son, John Neill, Junior. On March 12, 1773, John Neill, Jr., leased 100 acres of the larger tract for a nominal sum to Matthias Gossett and the following day, March 13, sold the same 100 acres to Gossett for 50 lbs., current money.

This was a tract that "Matthias Gossett, Sr.," sold to William Hartsock for 150 lbs. in 1811. It was probably the home place.

Deed Book 12, page 518.

On April 9, 1796, Matthias Gossett and "wife Mary" of Berkeley County, State of Virginia, sold a tract of 100 acres for 50 lbs., current money of Virginia, to George Lamon of the same place.

Witnesses: W. Hinshon

Geo. Cunningham

Recorded June 27, 1796.

Thos. Lewis

David Griffith

Wm. Martin

This land was located near Back Creek and was part of the tract acquired by Matthias Gossett in 1789. The remaining 90 acres of this tract was deeded to Jacob Gossett (then of Kentucky) in 1804. The deed is one of the confirmations that Matthias was the father of Jacob, namely:

Berkeley County, Deed Book 19, p. 186, Oct. 6, 1804

Matthias Gossett of Berkeley County in consideration of one dollar to Jacob Gossett of Montgomery County, Ky., a tract in Berkeley County, Va., consisting of 94½ acres being part of a larger tract granted Gossett by patent by Beverly Randolph, Esq., Governor of Virginia, June 30, 1789; also, 4 acres and 2 rods granted by patent to said Matthias Gossett, etc.

Witnesses: Samuel Dunham, John Stell (or Steel).

In 1811 Matthias Gossett, Sr., deeded W. Hartsock 380 acres.

Wits.: Azel Fletcher, Matthias Gossett, Jr., and John Gossett.

The inability of Matthias Gossett to move his home as frequently as he bought and sold land should explain why his son John was born in Pennsylvania while his son Jacob was born in Virginia. Possibly Matthias continued to live in Pennsylvania until the early part of 1769, when John was born, then moved to Virginia before Sept. 6, 1770, when Jacob was born, according to family records. In 1773 Matthias Gossett was living on a large tract of land near Back Creek.

Matthias is joined by "wife Mary" in the deeds of sale. One factor of the deed of sale on April 9, 1796, is that this was the last deed on record which was signed by Mary. The later deeds of sale

of 1804 and 1811 are made by Matthias alone. Therefore, we may conclude that Mary died between the years of 1796 and 1804.

There is no will for Matthias Gossett in Berkeley County, Virginia. The fact that he was a widower in 1804 and that he disposed of land for cash in 1811 leads to the conclusion that Matthias Gossett also went to Kentucky, where some of his family were already settled.

Records indicate Matthias Gossett was a minister. There are marriage records in Bourbon County, Ky., showing Matthias Gossett performed marriages early in 1800, but later than 1811. Presumably he died in Kentucky.

There is an entry in the Vestry Book of Frederick County, 1764-1818, (Episcopal Seminary in Alexandria), showing the Vestry engaged Matthias Gossett for a burial service, reading thus:

“Vestry held for Parish of Frederick on 18th day of November, 1768: To Matthias Gossett for burial of Benjamin Bright 3 S 5-0.”

Matthias Gossett was a resident and landowner or “planter” of Frederick and Berkeley Counties, Virginia, in the colonial period. This gives him Colonial Record.

The following data give Matthias Gossett Revolutionary Record:

Mary H. Pollard, genealogist of Richmond, Va., produced a copy of a manuscript certificate, found in Virginia State Library, known as Public Claims Papers, Berkeley County, Virginia. The certificate certifies that Matthias Gossett performed non-military service in the Revolutionary War, as follows:

Certificate, No. 273. Virginia, Berkeley County.
We do certify that there is due unto Matthias Gossett, Thos. Nowland, Isaac Chenowith the sum of One Hundred & Eighty Pounds for Nine Bushels of Wheat furnished by the said Gossett, Nowland and Chenowith for the Use of State of Virginia, agreeable to an Act of Assembly, entitled An Act for Procuring a Supply of Provisions, etc.

Witness our hands this 24th day of October 1780.

James McAllister for
himself and Charles Morrow
Commissioners.

On page 34 of *An Index of Non-Military Service, West Virginia Revolutionary Ancestry*, by Anne Waller Reddy, pub. 1930, appear the names of Matthias and William Gossett in Berkeley

County. The Index has been compiled from records in the state house at Richmond, Virginia, of non-military service in the Revolutionary War.

Military service at that time was exacted from all males between the ages of 16 to 60, consequently Matthias and William Gossett may have belonged to a religious group that forbade its members to serve in a military capacity.

The following item gives Matthias Gossett Huguenot Record:

His father, John Gosset, was a grandson of Jean Gosset, a Huguenot, who took refuge in Jersey Island, England, in 1685, when the Edict of Nantes was revoked.

Sons of Matthias Gossett

Matthias and Mary Gossett had three sons, who were Matthias Gossett, Jr., born about 1767 (Census of 1810, Berkeley Co., Va.); John, born in 1769 (gravestone record); and, Jacob, born Sept. 6, 1770 (gravestone record).

The names of their sons (perhaps the only children of Matthias and Mary Gossett) are indicated on a Personal Tax List of Berkeley County, West Virginia, certified by Mary H. Pollard, genealogist, Richmond, Va. The List is filed in The State Library, Richmond, Va., appearing in the following manner:

Personal Tax List, Berkeley County, West Virginia.

For the year 1787 Matthias Gossett	1 tithable
For the year 1788 Matthias Gossett	1 tithable
Matthias Gossett, Jr.	1 tithable
John Gossett	1 tithable
For the year 1790 Matthias Gossett, Sr.	2 tithables over 16
and 1791 Matthias Gossett, Jr.	1 tithable
For the year 1792 Matthias Gossett, Sr.	1 tithable
Matthias Gossett, Jr.	1 tithable
Jacob Gossett	1 tithable

It is important to note that the name of Matthias Gossett, Jr., appears on the List from 1788 to 1792; that the name of John Gossett appears for the year 1788, and the name of Jacob Gossett for the year 1792. Data of Matthias, then of Jacob, and finally of John will be recorded in the following pages.

Matthias Gossett, Jr., Berkeley County, West Va.

Matthias Gossett, Jr., was a witness named on the deed of sale of 380 acres to William Hartsock from Matthias Gossett, Sr.,

in 1811. There are proofs that Matthias Gossett, Jr., for a number of years remained in Berkeley County, West Virginia, while his brothers migrated to other states. It is confirmed by records that John settled in Ohio and Jacob settled in Kentucky.

The following records of marriages are on file in Berkeley County, West Virginia:

Matthias Gossett to Mary Garner, April 17, 1788.

Name of minister, Hugh Vance.

John Gossett to Nancy Crabb, Mar. 19, 1819.

Name of minister—Rev'd Rechenack.

Unindexed book of Berkeley County, Bk. 3, p. 67, gives a marriage, Aug. 29, 1807, as follows:

Perry Mahew and Betty Gossett, dau. of Matthias Gossett.
Signed: Matthias Gossett, John Mahew.

Matthias Gossett, Jr., was married April 17, 1788, to Mary Garner, when he was about 21 years of age. His 'daughter Betty' was married August 29, 1807, to Perry Mahew, in Berkeley County, West Virginia.

In a nearby location, in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, a land purchase of 300 acres was made by a Matthias Gossett, August 15, 1793, as recorded in Penn. Archives, 3rd. Series, Vol. 25, p. 524. This purchase of 1793 could have been made by either Matthias Gossett, Sr., or his son Matthias.

The returns for 1810 census show that in Berkeley County, Va., Matthias Gossett was the head of a household of five males up to 16 years with himself about 45 years old. The only other male by the name of Gossett was a David Gosset of 45 years, etc., with one male of 10 years.

In the census returns of 1820 neither of the 1810 households is given, so that the name of Gosset or Gossett disappears from the census records of Berkeley County, West Virginia, before 1820.

Jacob Gossett of Kentucky.

In the Census of 1820 Jacob Gosset (long "S" and one "t") is listed as the head of a household in Bath County, Kentucky, with a good-sized family. This Jacob Gossett was the ancestor of Miss Josie Gossett of Kansas City, Missouri. Her articles on her Gossett ancestry were published in Tyler's *Historical Genealogical Magazine* and in *The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*.

III 3. Jacob Gossett, third son of Matthias and Mary Gossett (deeds of Frederick County, Virginia), was born Sept.

6, 1770 (graveyard record); died Oct. 30, 1852. The will of this Jacob Gossett is recorded in Bath Co., Ky. He was married probably between 1790 and 1797 to Mary ————. Family tradition states she was Mary Dunham, dau. of Samuel Dunham. (References: The Vital Statistics of Bath Co., Ky. — Jacob Gossett, son of Matthias Gossett, Sr., of Berkeley Co., Va., moved to Kentucky where he resided in Montgomery County, that part which fell into Bath Co., Ky. Kentucky Historical Register, Vol. 43, p. 181, gives the following entry: Death — Jacob Gossett died 1852, age 82 years, was born in Virginia. The name of Jacob Gossett appears on a Personal Tax List of Berkeley Co., Va., for the year 1792 with Matthias Gossett, Sr.)

Children of Jacob and Mary Gossett:

- IV 1. Matthias Gossett, b. May 6, 1798; d. Dec. 23, 1874; m. Rebecca Judy, Nov. 21, 1816. (Clark Co., Ky., record).
- 2. Polly (Mary) Gossett, b. Aug. 22, 1800; m. Asa Judy, Oct. 23, 1821. (Clark Co., Ky., record).
- 3. Samuel Gossett, m. Sarah Ann Casper, Oct. 18, 1827. (Clark Co., record).
- 4. John D. Gossett, m. Cynthia Ann Chorn, July 16, 1829. (Clark Co., Ky., record).
- 5. Hanner (Hannah?) Gossett, m. ——— Rogers (Father's will mentions name).

Children of Matthias and Rebecca Judy Gossett:

- V 1. Martin Gossett m. Mary Atkinson. (More later.)
- 2. The Rev. Jacob Dunham Gossett, b. Nov. 29, 1818, in Clark Co., Ky.; died in Jackson Co., Mo., April 3, 1897. Married Joan Frances Ratliff, dau. of Caleb Ratliff. Other children were Elizabeth and Sarah.

Children of the Rev. Jacob Dunham Gossett and Joan Ratliff Gossett:

- VI 1. Caleb Sanford Gossett, b. June 18, 1847; d. at Buenavista, Texas, in Feb. 1911. For several years he was deputy recorder of deeds at Independence, Mo. Never married.
- 2. Matthias Gossett, b. July 4, 1848, near Sharpsburg, Bath Co., Ky. Moved to Missouri with his father's family in

1866 or '67. In 1872 he returned to Kentucky and was married Oct. 15, 1872, to Kittie Berkeley Bourne at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walker Bourne, near Mt. Sterling, Montgomery Co. Walker Bourne was a soldier of the War of 1812. Mr. Gossett at the time of his death May 10, 1910, had for many years been a merchant in Independence and was a member of the City Council. Mr. Gossett is buried in the family lot at Independence.

Children of Matthias and
Kittie Bourne Gossett:

- VII 1. Walker Bourne Gossett, b. at Lee's' Summit, Mo., July 9, 1873; was graduated from Louisville Medical College; practiced medicine in Louisville; was professor of Obstetrics eighteen years; Captain in the first World War and, later, Major in Medical Reserve Corps; following the war was in charge of Veterans Hospital at Houston, Texas. At the time of his death was doctor at State Hospital, Hopkinsville, Ky. Was married July 25, 1905, to Miss Pattie Zollman, dau. of William Zollman. No children. Died Dec. 27, 1936.
2. Joanna (Josie) Gossett, b. in Kentucky, Aug. 12, 1875. Attended school at Independence, Mo. She was graduated from Wellesley School in Louisville, Ky. Excelled in the study of Mathematics. Has lived the greater part of her life in Missouri. A business woman. Never married.
3. Dr. Henry Stone Gossett, dentist; b. Nov. 12, 1877, in Owingsville, Ky., in the old Owens House, famous in time of Revolutionary War on account of housing both Lafayette and Louis Philippe of France. In the issue of July 24, 1927, of the Louisville Courier Journal appeared a notice with picture, saying the house was moved, piece by piece, from Baltimore to Owingsville 125 years ago; the building contained a beautiful circular three story stairway. Dr. Gossett served on the Mexican Border during the first World War. Married Apr. 22, 1908, Miss Kathryn Slusher. Died Sept. 15, 1939, at Independence and is buried in the Mt. Washington Cemetery. No children.
4. Willey Jameson Gossett, b. in Ky. Sept. 29, 1879; graduated from high school in Independence; valedictorian of her class; m. Jan. 4, 1905, Joel Harrison Hickman, son

of Wm. Z. and Fannie Lipscomb Hickman. Their children:

- VIII 1. Frances Berkeley Hickman, b. Jan. 16, 1906, at Independence, Mo. Graduated from Independence High School; m. John Hawkins.
2. Mary Jo Hickman, b. Jan. 4, 1910, in Kansas on ranch. Graduated from Independence High School with highest honors of her class. Attended Park College, Parkville, Mo., and William Jewell College of Liberty. Married Frank E. Treharne of Pennsylvania, who was a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill. Served internship, General Hospital, Kansas City, Mo.
3. Laura Lane Hickman, b. Sept. 24, 1912, near Grain Valley, Jackson Co., Mo. Graduated from Univ. of Ky., Lexington, Ky. Married Charles Wesner, graduate of College of Technology, Georgia University.
- VII 5. Sarah Elizabeth Gossett, b. near Sharpsburg, Ky., Sept. 29, 1883; graduated from high school, Independence, Mo. Was married Aug. 3, 1901, to Edward Lindsay Powell Cave, son of The Rev. R. L. Cave. She died Apr. 9, 1911, Kansas City, Mo.; buried in Independence. Two children:
- VIII 1. Winthrop Gossett Cave, b. Mar. 17, 1902, Independence, Mo. Died in California Mar. 22, 1927. Unmarried; buried in Pasadena, Calif.
2. Sadie Elizabeth (Betty) Cave, b. Dec. 30, 1905, Independence, Mo. Graduated from Independence High School. Attended William Woods College, Fulton, Mo., and State College at Warrensburg, Mo. Married June 19, 1925, Dale E. Henry (son of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Henry), United States Army Engineer, Assistant of Chief Engineer. They live in Washington, D.C. They have one son, Robert Lee Henry, b. Feb. 6, 1926; attended Univ. of Missouri; entered World War II as Marine on U. S. Steamship New Orleans, sea duty, and was in the entire engagement at Okinawa. Reentered Univ. of Missouri in 1946 and was graduated. Married Margaret Eloise Ewell of Florida.

The Kentucky Register recounts a biographical sketch of a contributor, April 1951 — "Josie Gossett, Kansas City, Mo., was born in Owingsville, Ky., but at the age of ten moved with her parents to Independence, Mo., where she attended grade schools;

graduated from Wellesley Preparatory School, Louisville, Ky., and attended Kansas City Business College. She was secretary in her uncle's law firm until her retirement a few years ago."

Miss Josie Gossett's uncle was Alfred Newton Gossett, a leading lawyer of Kansas City, Mo. He was born Nov. 13, 1861, at Sharpsburg, Bath County, Ky. He resided in Jackson County, Missouri, continuously after March 1867; educated in Woodland College, Independence, Mo., and Washington University (law department), St. Louis, Mo. Was married Nov. 24, 1887, in Kansas City, Mo., to Daisy Vera Galbaugh, who died in March 1892. Mr. Gossett was member of election commission of Kansas City, 1911-14; chairman of local draft board during World War I; elected member of 53rd General Assembly House of Representatives of Missouri; served on several important committees. Was a City Councilman at the time of his death in Feb. 1943. He was a son of Rev. Jacob D. Gossett and Joan Ratliff Gossett.

A sketch of Alfred Newton Gossett recurred in *Who's Who in America*.

V Martin Gossett, oldest child of Matthias and Rebecca Judy Gossett of Kentucky, married Mary Atkinson. (Martin was deceased in 1867, as the will of his father gives this information.) Martin and Mary Atkinson Gossett had 3 children:

VI 1. John M. Gossett, b. Oct. 17, 1845; d. 1933; m. May 9, 1867, Betty Hazelrigg in Ky. She was born in 1849; d. 1935. They lived many years in Bethel, Ky.
They had 4 children:

VII 1. Ches Gossett, m. Ella Ratliff of Kentucky.

2. Annie, m. Will Irvin of Ky. He was an author and a graduate of Stanford University.

3. Clyde.

4. Charles, a minister. An obituary of Charles Alban Gossett gives the following information — He was born in Bethel, Ky., Aug. 24, 1874; d. 1929 in Hattiesburg, Miss. Buried in Edmond, Oklahoma, the home of his parents. Chess and Clyde Gossett are connected in business with Long-Bell Lumber Sales Corporation of Edmond, Oklahoma.

VI 2 and 3. The two other children of Martin and Mary Atkinson Gossett were Lucy Gossett Smathers and Louisa Gossett Smathers of Sharpsburg, Kentucky.

From

MAGNA CHARTA

Families of Royal Descent by John S. Wurtz, "Hedgefield", Germantown, Penna., pub. 1950.

Gossett

Josie Gossett — May claim descent from

Baron Robert FitzWater

and

King Cadwalader

also

Robert de Vere

and

King Egbert.

CHAPTER FIVE

JOHN GOSSETT OF OHIO

Before the colorful life of John Gossett is reviewed, excerpts from old letters are quoted to show that Gossett families, though geographically separated, had similar knowledge of their ancestors, and family tradition served as the ground work for research of consequence.

Prior to 1900 considerable research was made by members of different Gossett branches who were endeavoring to work out the Gossett genealogy and to find proofs which definitely linked the family in Europe with the earliest American generation. They had an organization called "Gossett Association" and its membership extended to various localities in the United States. Gossett reunions were held as early as 1892 and letters with data and deductions were exchanged. Some of the old letters and reports written by officers of the "Association" are extant and give information of the early Gossetts in Ohio. A statement is repeated that the earliest Gossett in America emigrated from England, that his ancestors were French nobles and Huguenots, that the Gossetts settled in Pennsylvania.

From a letter written by Thomas Henry Gossett of Spartanburg, South Carolina, is the following extract. The letter was addressed to Alfred Newton Gossett, Kansas City, Missouri.

"... July 13, 1900, I received a letter from Dr. W. O. Gossett of Kempton, Indiana, inviting me to a reunion of the Gossett family of U. S. A. to be held at Pricetown, Ohio, Aug. 18, 1900. He stated he was one of the Historians for the occasion and, also, informed me, 'I can trace our family history back to the nobility of France'. Later, in a letter he stated, 'The Ohio Gossetts trace their family back to John and Matthias Gossett'."

Dr. W. O. Gossett, Historian of the "Gossett Association", probably had access to Bible records of the Ohio branch. Repeatedly in letters he wrote, "The Ohio Gossetts trace their ancestry back to John and Matthias Gossett".

John Gossett (1769-1823) is the chief personality of this study. He was a son of Matthias and Mary Gossett of Virginia and a grandson of John Gosset of Cumberland Co., Penn. Born in Pennsylvania, he was reared to manhood in Virginia. He was

married about 1787 to Honor (or Honour). A letter written by Dr. W. O. Gossett of Kempton, Indiana, mentions Honor's maiden name as Morgan. Also it is intimated in a deed that she was a Morgan, possibly a granddaughter of Col. Morgan Morgan.

John Gossett was a pioneer of Ohio. Facts concerning his life have been gathered from diverse sources — from court records where he was established; from gravestone and family records; from histories, etc. These documents substantiate many items which establish the certainty of the interesting background of the general family.

According to records, John and Honour Gossett were in Virginia, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania from 1788 to 1796, before they settled in Ohio in 1797. The microfilms of U. S. Census, 1850, Highland County, Ohio, provide information that their first child, Amariah, was born 1788 in Kentucky and that their second child, John, was born 1791 in Virginia.

The earliest record found in Kentucky concerning John Gossett was discovered by Mrs. W. B. Ardery, genealogist, Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky. It is a record of a note, dated July 9, 1788, for 24 pounds, 16 shillings, 6 pence, to Rachel Hull, Administratrix of John Hull (deceased), with promise to pay, July 9, 1789, lawful money of the State of Pennsylvania. Thomas Pere Chany was surety for John Gossett and signed the note. Witnesses were: W. Aness (or Amos) Quesent and James McLaughlin.

Five years later, a suit relating to this note was filed in the office of the Circuit Court of Bourbon Co., Ky., with title: Thomas Pere Chany vs. John Gossett — Box 20 — Feb. 1793 — Case dismissed at defendant's cost in 1794.

This record contains important items which link together various events, and additional information is furnished by Mrs. Ardery, as follows:

1. John Gossett spelled his name with long "S", as was the English custom.
2. James McLaughlin, who signed John Gossett's note as a witness, was brother-in-law of Joseph Duncan — The McLaughlins and Duncans came originally from Pennsylvania via Berkeley County, Virginia, and Joseph Duncan states in deposition 'he established himself in Bourbon in 1788'.

A photostat of John Gossett's signature appears on the page of Signatures in this volume. The English custom of signing his name with long "S" was characteristic of John's family — his

brothers, his father, and his father's brother Peter. This form was misinterpreted several times for "Gozet" which was copied into the records in Pennsylvania for both Peter and John Gosset of Cumberland County. In that area many German people lived and, evidently, German scribes who were employed translated names into German.

John Gossett came along in 1788 to Bourbon with family friends, originally of Pennsylvania, from Berkeley Co., Va., where the Gossetts lived.

Although Mrs. Ardery's further comments in this connection have no bearing on the Gossett history, they are interesting accounts of these highly responsible associates of John Gossett. She writes,

"Joseph Duncan built our beautiful Duncan Tavern. . . . The McLaughlins and Duncans went to Illinois near Jacksonville. Joseph Duncan's son became Governor of Illinois, and McLaughlin, his uncle, was a state official before him."

John Gossett, accompanied by his bride, went to Kentucky in 1788, where his son Amariah was born (Census of 1850). He had a singleness of purpose, namely, to buy horses and to take them to Pennsylvania. It is significant he promised 'to pay lawful money of the State of Pennsylvania'.

Records show John Gossett was in Bourbon County in July 1788; again, in 1793. Meanwhile (1789 to 1793), he was living in Pennsylvania.

In 1788 in Virginia he was taxed for personal property (property other than real estate, such as horses); then, during the latter part of 1789 he was in Pennsylvania. These and other facts are verified by the following records —

As previously shown, the name of John Gossett appeared with the name of his father, Matthias Gossett, on a Personal Tax List of Berkeley County, Virginia, for only the one year of 1788. Thereafter, John Gossett's name disappeared from the list and he was no longer included in Virginia tax records.

In Dec. 1789 John Gossett was living in Pennsylvania, in accordance with the date of a deed, as follows:

The name of John Gossett appears in the Allegheny County records as one of two trustees (the other trustee was Samuel Morgan) of the heirs (two minors) of John Herring (deceased). A deed to these trustees from William Herring and his wife is dated December 8, 1789, and the land so purchased is described as being in the section of Allegheny County where John Gossett lived.

(Ref. — Deed Registry, Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, Penn., Vol. 12, p. 263.) The men named as adjoining property owners were the early citizens of the district. William Herring, the seller of the land, might have been an uncle or even a grandfather of the two minor boys. Since John Gossett was not an owner of adjoining land, the implication is that there must have been some special reason why he (hardly 21 yrs. of age) was chosen as one of the two trustees for the two minor children. It is possible that his wife was an aunt of the two boys and a sister of Samuel Morgan, who was the other trustee. In that case, Honor and Samuel Morgan could have been grandchildren of Colonel Morgan Morgan.

The 1790 Federal Census listed John Gossett the head of a family of three persons (himself, wife, and young son), residing in Allegheny Co., Penn.

A tax return for the year 1791 (Penn. Archives, Series III, vol. 22, p. 670) is specific as to John Gossett's residence. Here he is named John Gossett of Moon Township, Allegheny Co. This tax return enumerates real estate by acres but since no acreage is given for John Gossett, it is evident that he did not own land. His tax of one shilling, eight pence, must have been laid on other taxable items, probably horses, cattle, etc.

For a brief period, such as a visit to his parents, John and Honor Gossett were in Virginia in 1791, when their second child, John, was born (Census 1850, Highland Co., Ohio). Both of his parents were still living in 1791.

From the fall of 1789 through 1792 John Gossett may have been engaged in transporting supplies from Redstone (now the present town of Brownsville), Pennsylvania, to the encampment of General Wayne's army, which was encountering the hostile Indians in "The Northwest Territory". Ohio histories state that in 1794 in Bourbon County, Kentucky, he was occupied with this gainful enterprise, having migrated from Redstone. For that purpose, therefore, he had bought horses from Rachel Hull in Kentucky in 1788; then, taxes were levied on his equipment in Pennsylvania in 1791.

The many removals with accompanying short stays in a state make it difficult to obtain information regarding John Gossett before he reached Ohio. Nevertheless, these facts are established:

John Gossett was a son of Matthias Gossett of Va. It is confirmed by records that he was temporarily in Bourbon Co., Ky., in 1788; resided in Penn. 1789 through 1792; returned to Bourbon Co. before Feb. 1793 (Records of suit: Chany vs.

Gossett); and, he was living in Bourbon Co., Ky., in 1794, 1795, and 1796.

There are records of two deeds, which disclose that John and Honor Gossett were living in Bourbon Co., Ky., in 1795 and 1796, viz. —

1. In the Office of the County Clerk of Bourbon County, Kentucky. Deed Bk. C, p. 469-Sept. 5, 1795. The Trustees of the town of Paris deed to John Gossett lot known on town plat as no. 41 located on High Street with 66 feet front and running back 214½ feet.
2. In Bk. C, p. 706, John Gossett and wife, Honor, deed the aforementioned lot no. 41 to Joseph Duncan in consideration of 80 pounds, July 18, 1796. John Gossett and wife styled "of the town of Paris".

Highland County and New Market, Ohio.

David Scott in his *History of Highland County, Ohio*, pub. 1856, p. 70, wrote the following summary on John Gossett:

"John Gossett was a native of Pennsylvania and emigrated at an early day from Redstone to Bourbon County, Kentucky. When Wayne's army moved west in 1794, Gossett engaged in transporting supplies to them at their encampment in the northwest; in 1797 he moved his family to the settlement at Chillicothe (Ohio). He resided there two years, going to New Market where he continued to reside the remainder of his life. In the spring of 1801, John Gossett began operating a grist-mill near New Market, the first built in Highland County."

When the Treaty of Peace with the Indians was concluded by General Wayne in 1795, there followed an immigration to Ohio from Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky. From Pennsylvania groups of people drifted down the Ohio River in wide, heavy boats and landed at Manchester, Ohio. And from Kentucky they journeyed with their possessions loaded on pack horses, driving their stock, and arrived at Manchester. Although there were no roads, a trail from Manchester led inland to the undeveloped district.

The first settlement was made in 1796 in the vicinity of Chillicothe situated 40 miles up the Scioto River. The rich, productive land was laid off in farms of one and two hundred acres and sold for two dollars per acre. By 1798 Chillicothe had become an important town and the Seat of Justice of Ross County, which embraced a large area. At Chillicothe information for purchasing

land was obtained and from Chillicothe emerged the investors who settled on farmlands in every section of the region.

In 1797 John Gossett and his family moved from Bourbon County, Kentucky, to Chillicothe, where they spent two years. He may have bought a farm there, then sold it, but no records of such transactions exist. Many early records in Ross County were lost.

In 1799 John Gossett and his family were among the first settlers of the present county of Highland at the settlement of New Market about 35 miles southwest of Chillicothe. At that time Highland County was part of Ross County, which was later divided into smaller counties.

On a high tract of land the town of New Market, named for a village in Virginia, was mapped out, in 1798, to imitate the city of Philadelphia. The surveyor, Henry Massie, and the first settlers believed the favorable site might make New Market the seat of a new county and the chief city of the West. In the summer and late fall of 1799 the first settlers departed from Chillicothe, carrying their belongings on pack horses, travelled through the unbroken wilderness, and arrived at New Market. In the fall of 1799 John Gossett arrived with his family at New Market.

References for the information on New Market, Highland County, and John Gossett are:

Ohio Hundred Year Book (Found in Ohio State Library at Columbus.)

David Scott, *History of Highland County*, pub. 1856.

History of Ross and Highland Counties, Ohio, pub. by William Bros., Cleveland, 1880.

J. W. Klise, *State Centennial History of Ohio*, pub. 1902.

Court Records, Offices of the Recorders of Highland and Ross Counties in Ohio.

There are remarkable incidents connected with the history of Highland County. The region was inhabited by a prehistoric people, who left earth and stone works and have provided an interesting study to The Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society. Later, Highland County was a hunting ground of nomadic tribes of Indians who left tomahawks and burial mounds. Highland County was the location of several battles fought during the years from 1791-1795 between the Indians and surveying crews of Military lands. — It was part of the Northwest Territory that was reserved in 1784 for Virginia veterans of the Rev. War and was called "Virginia Military District".

Records of land granted to soldiers for services rendered date back as early as 1799 but were not recorded in Highland County until 1916. Few records dated as early as 1802 are on file in the Recorder's Office of Highland County. For the most part, the earliest records have been retained in Chillicothe, Ross Co.

There are large areas in Highland County more than one thousand feet above sea level. The early settlers were impressed with the healthful climate, with the beauty of the natural features of caves and waterfalls, and with the fertile soil. There were vast forests of trees — the buckeye, sugartree, elm, walnut, oak, hickory, wild cherry, and sycamore.

All of the land in the vicinity of New Market had to be cleared by the settlers of 1799, consequently no crops were raised the first year. Food and other necessities, even axes and other implements, had to be brought from a distance on pack horses. For meat the settlers relied upon the abundant game consisting of wild turkey, deer, and bear. There were great quantities of berries and nuts and honey. The settlers had brought cows and the milk was kept cool in nearby springs. It was difficult to obtain flour, since the nearest mill was thirty miles away at The Falls of Paint.

Fierce wild animals — wolves, panthers, and bears — were numerous and dangerous. However, the skins of the animals were dressed and made into leather. Bear and buffalo skins were made into warm bed covering. There was very little money in the country, and the skins of animals were frequently used as a medium of exchange for needed articles, such as salt.

The first cabins built at the new settlement of New Market were constructed of logs with clapboard roof, clay chimney, and puncheon floor. Each new settler was assisted by his neighbors in building his cabin, which consisted of one room and was built in a few days. Labor was unavailable. These pioneers were young, vigorous, and daring. The hardships were a challenge, not a handicap. In the struggle for existence, a spirit of brotherhood prevailed. The first school was taught in a log cabin situated on the school lot which was donated by John Gossett. This schoolhouse was used as the first place of worship. A Post Office was established at New Market in 1799, connected with a weekly mail line between Chillicothe and Cincinnati. The mail was carried by pack animals.

Everybody was a farmer in those early days, although it was impossible to make a livelihood from the land. Consequently, in conjunction with farming, almost every early settler acquired a trade, such as tanning, shoe-making, carpentering, coopering. The

men grew flax and the women spun their own cloth for the clothing of the family. These capable women produced their woolen materials, and they made their blankets, carpets, quilts, soap, and they raised large families.

All of the pioneer farmers in Ohio raised grains. Producing the same commodities that farmers produced in eastern states, they had no market until they began to convert their grains into alcoholic liquors. Distilleries sprang up in Highland County and in other sections. For its quality Ohio whiskey became widely known throughout the country. These events explain why the enumeration of stills, gallon measures, whiskey, wine, etc., is found recorded as property in the estate of many an early pioneer in Ohio.

John Gossett purchased several hundred acres of land south-east of New Market. The price of land was \$2.00 per acre. The Recorder of Ross County at Chillicothe found the following record of early date:

November 9, 1801, John Gossett purchased from Henry Massey by Warranty Deed Recorded in Volume I, Page 600, 200 acres of land in Highland County for \$400.00.

In 1801, on his land situated on White Oak Creek, John Gossett erected the first gristmill in the county. It was a huge log building with a clapboard roof. Its construction required almost a year because all of the material had to be made on the location with few available tools. The wooden parts were cut from solid logs and the millstones were fashioned from granite boulders. The iron used in the building was transported from Kentucky. The millwright was John Smith, a skilled Scotchman, to whom John Gossett gave 100 acres of land for his services.

The gristmills of our pioneer forebears were a good example of man's ingenuity. The machinery was very intricate. The first millstones were cut from buhrstones, which were imported to this country from Scandinavia. Soon the craftsmen of New England learned to make their own stones from native granite. They were five to seven feet in diameter and often weighed 2000 lbs. Each stone had a hole in the center and channels chiseled from the center to the outer rim. The bottom stone was stationary; the top one revolved, and the flour or meal flowed out through the channels and center hole.

After operating the mill about two years, John Gossett sold it with 395 acres of rich bottom land to Lewis Gibler, who continued the milling business. In connection with his mill, in 1803, Lewis Gibler started a distillery, which was the first in operation

in the township. (See *History of Ross and Highland Counties, Ohio*, pub. by William Bros., Cleveland, p. 489.) The stone foundation of the Gossett mill remains standing today, and William Gibler, a descendant of Lewis Gibler, owns and resides on the farm.

Having disposed of his farm and mill, John Gossett bought another farm two miles east of New Market and lived there the remainder of his life. His new home was located on a creek, which was named "Gossett's fork of Brush Creek". On page 489, *History of Ross and Highland Counties* states: "A saw- and grist-mill was built some two miles southeast of town, New Market, about 1850, on Gossett's fork of Brush Creek."

As comprehensively as possible this history deals with the individual efforts and personal associations of John Gossett, pioneer when the Northwest was opened to settlers. He contributed courage, enterprise, loyalty, and specific action that helped to build the locality in which he lived. To know the part he played is a sustaining inspiration to those who come after him.

Since Highland County formerly was a township of Ross County, most of the early records of Highland County to 1806 are still retained in the Recorder's Office of Ross County at Chillicothe. Although some of them have vanished, the records show that the county of Highland was surveyed and organized by the Act of the Legislature February 18, 1805, and Highland County was established May 1, 1805. However, it was not formally separated from Ross County until 1807.

Highland County had a much larger territory originally than it now has. New Market, being the only settlement near the center of the county, became the temporary county seat. The Act of 1805 provided that "the courts of said county shall be holden in the town of New Market until a permanent Seat of Justice shall be established in said county."

The First Court was held in New Market June 12, 1805, under the Constitution of the State of Ohio. Of course there was no Court House or no suitable building in the town where the Court could assemble, so this first session of the Court was held in the open air under a large oak tree.

Ohio histories, including Klise's *State Centennial History of Ohio*, state that a record on the books of the commissioners names John Gossett as one of the Grand Jurors of this first Court for Highland County June 12, 1805. And at the first election, Nov. 4, 1805, the record also states, "George W. Barrere was elected

senator and John Gossett was elected representative to the state legislature". Historians relate that these two leading citizens of New Market rode together through the woods on horseback, in 1805, as the first legislators to represent Highland County, to be present at the seat of government at Chillicothe, then the capital of Ohio.

George Barrere and family, emigrating from Kentucky to New Market in 1801, bought a house, and opened a tavern. He served several years in the legislature as senator, then as associate judge of the county. A descendant of Senator Barrere, Granville Barrere, is now editor of the News-Herald, Hillsboro, Ohio.

John Gossett was, again, the State Representative in 1809. Highland County was represented with Ross County in 1806-7, and Joseph Swearingen was the Representative in 1808. These dates have been verified from authentic sources.

Intensive research has been made regarding the exact years John Gossett was a State legislator. Historians differ on the dates, and some records erroneously refer to "James" instead of "John" Gossett. *One Hundred Year Book* and *The Biographical Annals of Ohio*, compiled under Authority of the Act of April 19, 1904, pp. 203 and 282, state, "James Gossett was Representative in 1809."

Like his ancestors, John Gossett had no middle name, so he could not have, on occasions, dropped "John" and signed "James". According to all court records, there was no James Gossett living at that time in the county—only John Gossett's name appeared in the first census of Highland County in 1807. "James" was on no tax lists as a property owner. The Clerk of the Probate Court of Highland County gives information: ". . . We searched our records here and we find no Estate or Will of a James Gossett on our books in those early days."

As early as 1856, David Scott was writing his *History of Highland County*. He had all the fine qualities of a great historian and he lived near the period of the early settlement in Highland Co. Unfortunately, he died before completing his history. David Scott in his *History of Highland County* states that John Gossett was assemblyman in 1803, representing his district before Highland County was organized, and was present at Chillicothe at the first session of the Ohio State Legislature. Thus, John Gossett was a member of the Constitutional Assembly which wrote the noteworthy document, The Constitution of the State of Ohio.

These facts indicate that John Gossett was the State Representative in 1803, 1805, and 1809 for Highland County.

The black top hat which John Gossett wore when he was a dignitary at Chillicothe has been preserved among family mementos and it is in the possession of Lavina Gossett Roush of Hillsboro, Ohio. This rich silk plush hat has a French blue brocaded lining, which is stamped in gold lettering with an interesting trademark—"Made in Paris", encircled by a French name to indicate a firm.

The often repeated "boot story" is quoted from *History of Ross and Highland Counties, Ohio*, pub. 1880 by William Bros. in Cleveland, p. 485:

"Mr. Scott relates an amusing anecdote of Mr. Gossett's first visit to Chillicothe as representative. He was dressed in plain homespun and wore a pair of fair-leather shoes. On his arrival at the seat of government he put up at the best hotel, and on retiring gave his shoes into the care of the servant to be cleaned. In the morning he could not find his shoes, and applied to the servant for them. The latter protested that he had returned as many as he carried away. The landlord was appealed to, it being Mr. Gossett's belief that they had been stolen. If so, the landlord would replace them as soon as a pair could be made, but meanwhile suggested that Mr. Gossett try the only pair left, which he found a perfect fit. He then made an examination, and found, to his surprise, that they were really his own shoes; but, as they had never before been blackened, he did not recognize them as being the fair-leather pair he had worn the day before."

The organization of the new county and the meeting of the courts at New Market aided greatly to the growth of the settlement of New Market. Residents of remote sections traded at New Market. General stores and taverns and a barber shop were opened. To produce linen and cotton for clothing, the first carding machine used in Highland County was established, and a successful factory for making wool hats was built. Michael Stroup, a professional hat maker who had a market in the eastern states for his hats, moved to New Market about 1801, to operate his factory in proximity to an area that supplied wool.

Although an uncouth element existed, as always exists in every frontier settlement, New Market became the leading community of business and education and advancement, and became the center of the political and social life. In New Market meetings were held and tea parties given, where dainty chinaware and solid silver spoons of the Fiddle-back pattern were used. The pioneer

women had brought, however, very few cherished possessions, such as sterling silver, but they had brought culture and a multitude of sterling qualities. Several churches were organized and church buildings were erected. A classical school, where Latin, Greek, and Hebrew were taught, was opened in a cabin on White Oak Creek in the vicinity of New Market.

Everywhere development was in progress. A State road was surveyed in 1804-1805 from Chillicothe to Cincinnati. To have this highway pass through New Market, John Gossett and other citizens of New Market contributed funds for its construction at a cost of eighteen dollars per mile for fifty miles. Nine highways had been opened leading to New Market.

August 13, 1806, John Gossett and 72 other citizens of New Market subscribed to an agreement, promising to pay, individually, definite sums of money to the County Treasury for public buildings, provided the Legislature passed a law fixing the Seat of Justice for Highland County permanently in the town of New Market. (The Indenture is in Highland County Records, Recorder's Office, Hillsboro, Ohio, vol. 7, p. 576.)

Highland County was formally separated from Ross County in 1807 and its boundaries were established so that no longer was New Market in the immediate center of the county. Hillsboro, about 12 miles to the northeast of New Market, was simultaneously laid out (in 1807) and was chosen the permanent county seat. There was great disapproval and disappointment among the citizens of New Market. The plans for future development were destroyed for this oldest town of the region. Today New Market is a small place with a few old buildings, while Hillsboro is a beautiful city with a population of about 6,000.

In *History of Ross and Highland Counties, Ohio*, pub. William Bros., Cleveland, 1880, p. 485, appears the following article, " . . . Mr. Gossett bought, at Chillicothe, in 1823, the first iron mold-board plow ever used in Highland County. It was a great curiosity in those days, and was visited by people from a distance of twenty miles. Its cost was twenty-three dollars."

Historians describe John Gossett as "a quiet, modest man", "a very worthy and unassuming farmer, differing in no essential particular from his pioneer neighbors", "a man who had great energy and endurance and who met disappointment with an attitude of courage and cheerfulness", and as "one of the most distinguished and enterprising of the Highland County pioneers", "a man with high principles and generosity in his dealings with

his associates". "He was a very kind-hearted man, and if persons applying for flour or meal were unable to pay for it, he would cheerfully give it to them."

The foregoing quotations appear in references to John Gossett which are:

History of Highland County by David Scott, pub. 1856, p. 70, etc.

History of Ross and Highland Counties by William Bros., pub. 1880, pp. 95, 485, 489.

State Centennial History of Ohio by J. W. Klise, pub. 1902, pp. 86, 87, 170, 322-3.

John Gossett died in 1823 at the age of 54. The cause of his death is unknown. His will was made only six days before his death and before his estate was settled his younger daughter, Lavinah, had died.

John Gossett lived in a region which was infested with malaria-carrying mosquitoes along the water courses, and violent epidemics of malarial fever were prevalent for many years. The pioneers had no antimalarial drugs, no quinine for chills and fever, but they tried to soothe the mosquito bites with oils.

The graveyard where John Gossett and his wife Honor are buried is two miles east of New Market and is called Sanders Cemetery. It is well-fenced, but is abandoned and overgrown with bushes and poison ivy. Many markers lie on the ground. John Gossett's stone is standing and bears the inscription:

John Gossett departed this Life December the 28th, 1823.
Aged 54 years.

Honor Gossett is buried on the right side of his grave, but the corner of her gravestone which bore the dates is broken off and is disintegrated. A child's grave and a large grave marked with stones are on the left side of John Gossett's grave.

The foundation of an old log church remains near the cemetery and a cornerstone discloses the denomination was Baptist.

John Gossett's will, dated Dec. 22, 1823, is on file and of record in the Probate Court of Highland Co., Ohio. It was written by a man when few of his associates could even sign their own names. John and Honour Gossett had two daughters and eight sons, namely—Amariah, John, Moses, Rachel, Lindsey, Abijah, Milton, Lavinah, Presley, and Wilson.

Following is a copy of the will executed by John Gossett and filed in the Probate Court of Highland Co., Ohio, in the year 1823, recorded in Book B, page 49.

WILL OF JOHN GOSSETT

In the Name of God amen I John Gosset of newmarket township and County of highland being Sound in judgment and memory and Viewing and Considering the uncertainty of Life and Certainty of death Do Make apoint and Order this my last will and testament in Maner and form as follows Viz and First I Give and bequeath unto My loving wife Honour the one third of my moveable property after My debts are paid and one third of my Real Estate to be set of to and for her use during her natural life where ever she may choose. My two Sons Amariah and John Gosset I bequeath to each of them fifty Dollars to be paid out of the sale and proceeds of my Goods and Chattles as soon as it can be sold and Collected after my decease and Thirdly I will and bequeath to my Son Moses Gosset One hundred Dollars to be paid out of the proceeds and Sale of my Goods and Chattles as above mentioned on Condition he shall be friendly to his mother Honour to furnish her with and to procure for her any needful articles that she Shall Stand in need of during her Widowhood but in Case She shall mary he said Moses shall be Clear of this obligation yet So If he Said Moses Does not take care of his said Mother during her widowhood as above mentioned he shall only receive but fifty Dollars and Said Moses Shall Dwell On my farm and Occupy the Same but not In the house with his mother and the rest of my Children Except with the Consent of his mother if he said Sees Cause to Occupy said farm but not to be Compelled thereunto fourthly I Give and bequeath to my Daughter Rachel intermarried to John Iler fifty Dollars to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of my property as my other Children above mentioned and finally and fully I Give all my Real Estate To be divided among my Six youngest Children after their mothers Decease to be Equally Divided between Lindsey Abijah and Millon & Lavinah and Presley and miles Wilson and If any Surplus remains after the payment of the Shares of Amariah and John and Moses and Rachel of the sale of my Goods and Chattles the Said surplus Shall be Equally Divided between the six mentioned youngest to buy books and for their Schooling, and to Execute this my Last will and testament I hereby apoint my wife Honour and my Son Amariah Gossett Executors of this my Last will and Testament and I do hereby revoke and disanull all former wills made by me or in my name produced as witnesses My hand This twenty Second day of December and year of Our Lord Eighteen hundred and twenty three 1823 pronounced And Read in the presence of N B If there has not Suficient to pay the Shares or sums Hereby

Ordered and bequeathed after the Sale of my goods and Chattles
to Amariah John Moses and Rachel It Shall be paid the Remainder
When Sale is Made of My Real Estate after My wife decease

Witness my hand

John Smith
Thos. Barrett

John Gossett (Seal)

The following prices, appearing on records of John Gossett,
Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio, no. 232, indicate values and
conditions in 1823. Beef, hogs, and corn were very low; while
nails at 22 cents a pound were very high, being hand-made in
those days. Money was scarce, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cent was commonly used—

Prices appearing on records of John Gossett—1823

hind quarter of beef weighing 76 lbs.	\$1.52
1 "point" of wine .....	.50
2 quarts of whiskey .....	.25
1 bu. of corn .....	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 lb. nails .....	.22
1 ax	2.00
bucket .....	.25
shoats .....	.50
large hogs	2.00
"shewing" horse .....	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 heifer	10.00
4 sheep	5.00
For making 3 pr. of shoes	1.50
yearling "heffer"	3.50
one large still, cap & worm Bought by	80.00
one small " " John W. Gossett	8.00
one gallon measure—.25 cents	
1 qt. measure .12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1 pt. " .12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
woman's saddle	4.00
churn .....	.13
pr. saddle bags .....	.50
1 clock & case	20.00
rifle gun	3.85
feather bed	6.00
spinning wheel	1.06
bed 'sted'	1.18 $\frac{3}{4}$
bookcase	5.50

Receipts for payment-Account against the estate of John
Gossett, Dec'd. Dec. 3, 1824.

Rec'd of Honor Gossett the sum of 62½ cents in part payment of \$4.00 owing to me for making coffin for John Gossett, dec'd.—As witness my hand.

Wm. Dare.

New Market Township—Apr. 11, 1825.

Rec'd of Amariah Gossett the sum of 3 dollars and 37½ cents in full on account against the estate of John Gossett, Dec'd. for making coffin for said Dec'd. As witness my hand.

Wm. Dare.

In Record of Deeds, vol. 10, p. 512, Recorder's Office, Hillsboro, Highland Co., Ohio, appears a deed for the sale of John Gossett's farm, Feb. 9, 1830. This deed indicates that Honor Gossett was living in 1830, as it bears her signature. It reveals that Lavinah had died and that Moses Gossett purchased Oct. 18, 1825, from his two brothers, Lindsey and Abijah, "their two full shares of said land".

In addition to Honor Gossett's signature, the deed bears the signatures of the five oldest children—four sons and their wives, and the daughter Rachel and her husband:

Amariah and Lydia Gossett

John and Mary Gossett

Moses and Milcah Gossett

Lindsey and Margaret Gossett

John and Rachel Gossett Eyler

Maud Carter Clement, author of *The History of Pittsylvania County, Virginia* (1929), p. 224, discussing the people who left Lynchburg, Virginia, and moved to Ohio, comments as follows:

"Among the many who left Virginia during the early part of the last century were the Quakers, a people not generally wealthy, for it was against their religious scruples to own slaves or to take oath of office, but they were honest, peaceable, industrious, making the best of citizens . . . They built the old Stone Quaker Meeting House near Lynchburg . . . Later many of these same families and others . . . moved to Ohio and settled in Highland and Warren Counties."

Evan Evans, a Quaker, came from Virginia about 1800, and the Rev. Edward Chaney, a Methodist minister, came about 1801. Their families and other superior families, who intermarried with the Gossett families, are represented today by worthy, prosperous descendants in Highland County.

Living in Highland County are many descendants of John Gossett. They are leaders in their communities, owning valuable farms, excelling in business and in the professions. Also, many descendants of John Gossett live in various parts of the United States. Frequently members of this Gossett branch have inherited remarkable talent in music, or in art. Occasionally one is endowed with great ability in mathematics.

The Gossetts of Highland County, Ohio, are light-complexioned and they have oval faces, long, straight noses, and blue eyes, which were characteristics of their Nordic ancestors, the invaders of Normandy, France, more than twelve hundred years ago.

CHAPTER SIX

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN GOSSETT OF OHIO.

The second generation of Gossetts in Ohio was the fourth generation in America (IV). The representatives of the three preceding generations were:

I John Gossett of Pennsylvania.

II Matthias Gossett of Virginia.

III John Gossett of Ohio.

IV 1. Amariah, the oldest child of John and Honor Gossett, was born in 1788 in Kentucky. (Federal Census of 1790, Allegheny Co., Penn., and U. S. Census, 1850, Highland Co., Ohio.) As a very young man he was engaged with an Irishman, named McCauley, in sawing planks with a whipsaw. They could saw about 200 ft. of cherry boards a day. Later Amariah entered the pottery business with a man by the name of Iliff, near the location where the railway station now stands in Hillsboro. Finally, in 1806, Amariah settled at Rainsboro, 10 miles east of Hillsboro. Several descendants moved north to Greenfield and other points. Amariah was married Aug. 3, 1809, to Lydia Evans, daughter of Evan Evans who was a Virginia Quaker and a Revolutionary soldier. Their marriage was the first marriage recorded in Highland County. They had issue:

V 1. Joseph Ambrose Gossett, b. July 10, 1810; d. May 4, 1885; m. Apr. 12, 1832, Sophia Chaney, who died June 6, 1842. Their children were:

VI 1. Carey Wilson, b. Feb. 19, 1833; m. Jan. 8, 1857, Nancy Jane Rains.

2. John Levi, b. Aug. 9, 1834; d. Feb. 1, 1823; m. June 27, 1855, Roxania Heath.

3. William Marvin, b. Dec. 13, 1835.

4. Jerome Bonapart, b. Nov. 23, 1838; d. Aug. 19, 1907.

5. Henry H., b. Oct. 14, 1840; d. Jan. 11, 1842.

V 1. Joseph Ambrose Gossett was married to Melinda J. McCoy, Nov. 25, 1844. Their children and grandchildren:

- VI 1. James M. Gossett, b. Dec. 1, 1845; d. May 15, 1914. Spent most of his life in Marshfield, Wis. Married Feb. 24, 1867, Louisa Mescander.
2. Sarah C., b. Jan. 30, 1847; m. Jas. Scott. Had a large family and died of old age.
3. Henry L., b. Nov. 26, 1848; d. Feb. 21, 1849.
4. Samuel A., b. May 8, 1850; d. Jan. 22, 1910; m. June 10, 1879, Fannie E. Smith. Four children.
5. Charles Amariah, b. April 5, 1852; d. Jan. 29, 1932; m. Sept. 17, 1879, Letitia Elizabeth Bryan. Their children:
- VII 1. Ada V., b. Mar. 14, 1881; d. Jan. 25, 1886.
2. Jessie M., b. Jan. 30, 1884; d. July 29, 1886.
3. Harley A., b. May. 23, 1887; m. June 26, 1919, Rena M. Fenton. He is a substantial business man, owning bookstores in Greenfield and Hillsboro. He contributed Bible records of this interesting branch. The children of Harley and Rena Fenton Gossett are:
- VIII 1. Wallace Bryan, b. Sept. 15, 1923. Graduated San Bernardino Valley Junior College in Calif. 1943; attended College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn., 1943-44; was graduated as Ensign, Columbia Univ., N. Y., Aug. 1944. Communications Officer S. S. Carlisle A. P. A. 69, World War II. Promoted to Lieutenant (j.g.); separated Aug. 1946. Graduated from Ohio State University. Is associated in business with his father in Gossett Company, Greenfield, Ohio. Was married July 3, 1949, to Betty James. They have two sons — James Walter Gossett, b. June 17, 1950, and Charles Allen Gossett, b. July 24, 1951.
2. Wilma Jane, b. Nov. 6, 1927; graduated from high school, Greenfield, O.; from business college in San Bernardino, Calif., June 1947. She is very musical. Married Oct. 29, 1950, Merrick E. Everhart, veteran of World War II. He is associated with Gossett Co., Greenfield, Ohio, as manager of the printing plant.
3. Thad Harley, b. Mar. 10, 1934. Graduated at high school in Greenfield, Ohio, then at San Bernardino Valley College, June 1951. Enlisted July 1951 in Navy Air Service.
- V The other children of Joseph Ambrose and Melina McCoy Gossett were:

- VI 6. Thomas C., b. May 7, 1854; d. Sept. 10, 1859.
- 7. Joseph G., b. Mar. 1856; d. July 25, 1859.
- 8. Lydia A., b. Feb. 25, 1858; d. Nov. 11, 1862.
- 9. Frank E., b. Sept. 10, 1863, d. Dec. 20, 1945; m. April 12, 1886, Mamie Breeding.
- 10. Minnie B., b. Feb. 2, 1865; m. Sept. 2, 1888, Frank Pommert.
- IV The other children of Amariah and Lydia Evans Gossett were:
 - V 2. Levi, b. 1812; m. July 16, 1836, Isabelle Shields.
 - 3. William, b. 1814.
 - 4. John A. Gossett (1816-1886), m. Apr. 20, 1835, Nancy Dunlap (d. 1896). They had five children:
- VI Thomas, Frank, William Decatur (of whom presently), Emma Cordelia, and Ida May.
 - V 5. Nancy Jane, m. John C. W. Spargur, June 16, 1839. John C. W. Spargur was guardian in 1850 for Milton Gossett's children. Case no. 1612 Probate Court.
 - 6. Lydia, m. — Davis.
 - 7. Sallie, m. Oct. 1, 1840, James Wiley.
 - 8. Eliza, m. James Chaney.
- VI 3. William Decatur Gossett (b. 1839; d. 1909). Lived in Topeka, Kan. Married Mary Emma Hartsock of Terre Haute, Ind. Children were:
- VII 1. John David — His children: Willard Allen, John Richard, and Gerald Webb.
- 2. Joseph Edward — His children: Charles William, Sarah Louisa, and Freeman.

John D. Gossett, First National Bank, Topeka, Kansas, gave the line of descent, as follows:

- 1. Amariah Gossett (b. 1788)
- 2. John A. Gossett (1816-1886)
- 3. William D. Gossett (1839-1909)
- 4. John D. Gossett, b. 1879.

Containing information on members of the Ohio branch, several letters dated about 1900 from the correspondence of William Decatur Gossett of Topeka, Kansas, have been forwarded throughout the country. To him Cinda E. Chaney, Cor. Sect., Gossett Ass.,

wrote, in discussing a reunion to be held at Pricetown, Ohio, the following extract:

"... One of our historians is Rev. Frank Foust of Pricetown. . . We hope to have Senator A. J. Beveridge of Indiana here, who is a distant relative. . . Have received word from Mrs. Duncan-son (a Gossett) of Neely, Kansas, saying she and her husband would be here. . . We are expecting several from your old home, Frank Gossett, Jerome, John G. and others. . . Nearly all of the Gossetts at the present time in the county are farmers and as a rule are very religious. . ."

Two letters give information pertaining to descendants of Amariah and Abijah Gossett (sons of John and Honour Gossett), as quoted.

William Decatur Gossett, Topeka, Kansas, to Willian Gossett, Falls City, Nebr., Aug. 13, 1897:

"My name is William D. Gossett, and I was born in 1839 in Rainsboro, Highland Co., Ohio. In 1849 my father removed to Clark Co., Illinois, when I was only 10 years of age, hence my knowledge and recollections of those of our relatives in Ohio are somewhat limited. We have met very few of the family since we came west. I lived in and near Terre Haute, Ind., from 1856 to 1868, then came to Topeka, where we have resided ever since.

My family at present consists of wife, formerly Mary E. Hartsock of Terre Haute, and two sons, John D. aged 18 years and Joseph E. age 14 years.

My father's name was John A. and my grandfather's was Amariah Gossett. The Gossetts lived in Virginia before they came to Ohio. My father had three brothers, Ambrose, Levi, and William. Also four sisters, Mrs. Nancy Spargur, Mrs. Lydia Davis, Mrs. Sally Wiley, and Mrs. Eliza Chaney. These all lived in Highland Co., Ohio, near or at Hillsboro, New Market, or Rainsboro.

I have often heard my father speak of Abijah Gossett, your father, and also of Milton and Wilson Gossett. They were uncles of my father.

My father died in 1886 at the age of 76 years. My mother died last fall (1896) age 78 years. The only surviving members of my father's family are Mrs. Emma Moffett and Mrs. May Steele, both residing in Terre Haute, and myself.

I have been in the Land Department of the 'Santa Fe' for 19 years continuously. My recollections of all the old stock in

Highland County are that many of them were quite musical and played upon many instruments.”

To William Decatur Gossett, Topeka, Kansas, from William Gossett, Falls City, Nebraska, dated Aug. 9, 1897:

“My father’s place of nativity was Highland County, Ohio. He came from there to Ind. I think somewhere in the 30’s. He had two children at the time of his marriage to my mother—one son, John William and one daughter, Lucinda. My half sister married a man by the name of John Watkins, a merchant in La Gro, Wabash Co., Ind. My half brother married at the same place. The last time I saw him was in 1863, when he visited with us a few days. He was then living in Fort Wayne, Ind. He was employed in a wholesale house as head Book-keeper.

My father’s Christian name was Abijah. He was a natural musician. He died in La Gro in 1849. My sister, Mrs. Mary E. Ferguson, 6 yrs. my senior, and I were the only children of my Father’s second marriage. We were both born in La Gro, Ind. She now lives in Humboldt, Kansas. She came west several years before I came to Nebraska in 1864.

We have my father’s Bible, which has family records telling that John Gossett was his father and came from Virginia to Ohio. Matthias was John’s father. The Gossett family go way back to France where they were of the nobility, but our ancestors came from England to Penn. in the early days. My father had two brothers, Milton and Wilson, but there were others . . .”

In other letters, it is learned, William Gossett of Falls City had two daughters, Mrs. Grace Holt and Mrs. Myrtle Clegg, who lived in Kansas City, Mo.

IV 6. Abijah Gossett, sixth child of John and Honor Gossett, and his brother Lindsey, according to Deed of 1830, sold their interests in their father’s estate Oct. 18, 1825. The foregoing letter explains that Abijah settled about 1830 in La Gro, Indiana, where he died in 1849. The letter discloses the whereabouts of his children. The Bible containing family records was in the possession of his son William.

IV 4. Rachel Gossett, fourth child of John and Honor Gossett, was married March 9, 1820, to John Eyler (1790-1830)

of Adams Co., Ohio. Descendants by the name of Eyler live in the vicinity of Hillsboro.

Rachel and the three oldest sons of John Gossett may have received from their parents gifts of money or property, perhaps when they were married; therefore, in his will John Gossett bequeathed the bulk of his estate to his six youngest children.

There is a deed showing that John and Honour Gossett gave Moses, their third child, a farm, Jan. 11, 1821. (Deeds Vol. 8, p. 26, Recorder's Records, Hillsboro, Highland Co., Ohio.) The deed reads,

"For and in consideration of the natural love and affection which they, the said John Gossett and Honour, his wife, have and beareth to the said Moses Gossett, he being their son . . . have given . . . that tract or parcel of land situated . . . on the Rocky Fork of Paint Creek bounded, etc."

IV 3. Moses died in 1831. A record is filed, Case No. 243, Year 1831, Probate Court, Highland County:

Alex. Buntain, Administrator
Moses Gossett, deceased
Milcha Gossett, spouse.
(no children named.)

His grave, no doubt, is the large one and Lavinah's grave is the small one in the old Sanders Cemetery near the grave of John Gossett.

Another Case No. 4001, Year 1877:

Milcha Gossett, deceased,
Johathan Foust, Administrator.

The only information here is a receipt to W. L. Gossett for nursing and care.

Having died years later than her husband, Milcha (or Milcah) was buried in Harwood Cemetery situated four miles from Pricetown in Salem Township, which is in the western part of Highland County. Harwood Cemetery was originally an orchard on Jack Gossett's farm, and it has a Gossett burial lot in the older section. Harwood is only a church at a crossroad and the cemetery lies nearby. Today there are two cemeteries at Pricetown, "Plain-view" and "Ruble", where Gossetts are buried.

IV 8. Lavinah was the eighth child of John and Honor Gossett. Deed of 1830 states, "Lavinah has since her father's death died having no issue".

Very little information is found in the Ohio records concerning Lindsey, Presley (or Preston), Milton, and Wilson (Miles Wilson), sons of John Gossett. Some of their names occur under Bonds of Guardianship and in old letters. Apparently, some of their descendants appear in the U. S. Census of 1850.

An old letter written in 1900 and containing family records reads:

“Preston Gossett’s descendants nearly all live near Rainsboro, Greenfield, or Brainbridge in the northeastern part of Highland Co.”

Jack Gossett bequeathed in his will (1853) \$25.00 to his nephew Lindsey. The only children of a Lindsey Gossett (John H. Gossett and his brother Presley) are living east of Hillsboro. They have no children.

Bonds of Guardianship filed in the Probate Court of Highland County follow:

Case no 245—James Morrow, Guardian
Miles Gossett
Presley Gossett Wards

Year 1833

Case no. 1612—John S. W. Spargur, Guardian
Margaret Gossett
Mary A. Gossett Wards

Year 1850. (Children of Milton Gossett)

Case no. 1620—William Purdy, Guardian
Margaret J. Gossett
Mary A. Gossett
Isaac C. Gossett Wards
Zephaniah Gossett

Year 1854.

The only information given is that they are children of Milton Gossett, who was not deceased at this time, since he was one of the sureties on the bond of the guardian.

Case no. 8104—J. H. Gossett, Guardian
Elmer L. Gossett
Myrtie Gossett Wards
Verda Gossett

Year 1894.

This guardianship was for the share of the wards in the estate of their grandmother, Mary Roberts.

From U. S. Census of 1850—Microfilm Record, County of Highland, Ohio, Los Angeles Public Library, copied:
Salem Township.

Gossett, John,	age 58 m.	Farmer	8000 acres	b. in Va.
"	, Jane,	age 51 F.		" " "
"	, Catherine	Holden 8 F.		" " "
"	, Emily	Crawford 25 F.		" " "
"	, Margaret	2 F.		" " "
"	, William	m. 15 farmer		" " Ohio
<hr/>				
Joseph Gossett	30	farmer m.	1600 acres	
Louisa	" 30	f.		
Mary M.	" 7	f.		
John	" 5	m.		
Worth	" 3	m.		
Martha	" 1	f.		
<hr/>				
William Gossett	29	m.	Carpenter	
Hanah	" 22	f.		
William	" 2 mos.	m.		
<hr/>				

Paint Twp.

Gossett, Ambrose	age 38 yrs. m.	Potter. 600 acres.	b. in Ohio
"	, Malinda " 28	" f.	" " "
"	, John " 16	" m. Farmer	" " "
"	, Marion " 10	" m.	" " "
"	, Jennie " 12	" f.	" " "
"	, James " 5	" m.	" " "
"	, Samuel " 6 mos.		" " "

Noted — that one Wm. M. Gossett age 13 years. was listed in the family of Murdeck, an orphan perhaps.

New Market Twp. Copied by Thomas Barry July 15, 1850.

Gossett, Amariah	age 61 yrs. m.	b. Kentucky
"	, Lydia " 61	" f. Virginia
"	, Levi " 38	" a potter O.
"	, Eliz. L. " 18	" f. "

Gossett, Abraham	38 yrs.	m.	carpenter	b. Ohio
" , Barbara	37	"	F.	" "
" , Rachel	12	"	"	" "
" , Elizabeth	10	"	"	" "
" , Marion	8	"	m.	" "
" , James M.	4	"	m.	" "
" , Mary M.	1	"	F.	" "
<hr/>				
Gossett, George B.	36 yrs.		Farmer. 500 acres	b. Ohio
" , Julia	33	"	F.	" "
" , Mary J.	13	"	F.	" "
" , John R.	11	"	m.	" "
" , Courtney E.	9	"	m.	" "
" , Nathan V.	7	"	"	" "
" , Anthony	4	"	"	" "
" , Michel B.	1	"	"	" "
<hr/>				
Gossett, Isabel	age 35		Births all in Ohio	
" , Morris T.	" 12		No doubt a widow.	
" , Lydia H.	" 10			
" , Joseph	" 6			
" , Wm. H.	" 1			

Jackson Twp.

Gossett, Newton, age 14, born in Ohio, listed in family of John Woodrow, 49 yrs. old, 700 acres, a cabinet-maker. Perhaps Newton was learning the trade as many boys did during this period of history.

Marshall Twp.

Gossett, Isaac, b. in Tenn., wife Nancy. 800 acres. Elizabeth Gossett age 10 yrs.

Liberty Twp.

Gossett, Melchia (or ior)	age 33	b. in Ohio
" , America	f. " 82	b. in Ky.

Fairfield Twp.

Gossett, Milton	27 m.	600 acres.	Plasterer	b. Ohio
" , Naome	25 f.	2500 acres		" "
" , John	7			" "
" , Stephene	5 f.			" "
" , Angelina	2 f.			" "

It is surprising so few Gossett families are found in the U. S. Census of 1850 of Highland County, Ohio. However, in 1850 the Westward movement had started, and many Gossetts had moved to distant places or they were in other Ohio counties. For instance, Gossett families are living north of Dayton, Ohio. They know their ancestors came from Highland County but they do not know who their ancestors were. Many people have little knowledge of their forebears beyond their grandparents.

The number of potters in the Gossett family is interesting. Ohio made a definite type of pottery about 1850-1865. Many pieces were crude, but very artistic in composition. The influence of the French background may have been present.

As this dissertation progresses one has an occasion to reflect upon the past history of this private family. To the present day, members of the Gossett family even though they are educated for the professions prefer to return to their farms. Deep within their minds is implanted a yearning for the dignity and freedom of the landowner. Generally the Gossetts are very religious. They are amiable, self-reliant, resourceful. Many are endowed with that innate, rare quality called "personality", and they possess that appealing, magnetic expression of wistfulness. There is no doubt, this family illustrates the strong influence of inheritance.

IV 2. John Gossett, Jr., was called "Jack" Gossett. The second child of John and Honour Gossett, he was born in 1791 in Virginia (U. S. Census, 1850, Highland Co., Ohio). Being eight years old when his parents settled in Highland County, he comprehended the strenuous effort the brave pioneer exerted. His interesting stories of the early days became traditional in the family.

Jack had a fine personality and the amiable attributes of his father. He attended the private school where classical literature was taught in a cabin situated near his father's home. Besides the study of Latin and Greek and Hebrew the private schools of those early days required the study of penmanship. Jack's excellent penmanship is illustrated by his handwritten will. Jack was a cabinet-maker and wood carver by desire and training. He built an intricately constructed chest with secret drawers in which to conceal his money. The chest is still in the possession of a member of the family.

John (Jack) Gossett promoted education. He was one of the three school trustees when Highland County was one school district in 1830, and he donated four acres of land for school premises. (Vol. 9, p. 316, record filed with the County Recorder, Highland Co., Hillsboro.)

Jack Gossett was a large landowner and a very well-to-do man for those days. By 1850, according to Microfilm of U. S. Census, he had accumulated 8000 acres in Highland County. At first he lived near Sinking Spring in Brush Creek Twp., purchasing tracts of land at \$2.00 per acre. (Records, vol. 4, p. 436, Jan. 1, 1818; vol. 4, p. 302, Sept. 1, 1830, etc.) About 1835 he moved to Salem Township near Harwood, where his large acreage was located and where he lived the remainder of his life. His house is still in use. Geo. Griffith is the present owner. One of his first purchases in this locality was recorded Dec. 21, 1837, Recorder's Records, v. 5, p. 523: John Gossett purchased 253 a. 34 poles. Paid \$506.42 lawful money to Samuel Kelly and Hannah Kelly, his wife.

John (Jack) Gossett was married June 1811 to Mary Eyler in Adams County, Ohio. (Adams County Court House was burned in 1910 and all of the records were destroyed.) Mary was always called "Polly", the familiar form of Mary. Jack and Polly Gossett enjoyed great popularity and leadership in their community. They had seven children, namely: Abraham, George, Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Joseph, Rachel, and Sarah.

Mary (Polly) Eyler Gossett died Sept. 11, 1841, age 51 years. John (Jack) Gossett died Aug. 31, 1953, age 62 years. They are buried in Harwood Cemetery.

John Gossett remarried. His second wife — Jane Thompson. No children.

Sept. 2, 1853, the will of John Gossett was filed in the Probate Court of Highland County, Ohio. A copy of his will follows.

WILL OF JOHN GOSSETT

In the name of God, Amen: I, John Gossett, of the township of Salem, in the county of Highland and State of Ohio, being of sound mind and memory, and considering the uncertainty of this frail and transitory life, do therefore make, ordain, publish and declare this to be my last will and testament: that is to say:

First: It is my will that all my just and lawful debts be fully discharged.

Second: It is my will that my beloved wife Jane have her full and proper dower set off in my real estate, should she survive me, her estate therein to continue during her natural life.

Third: I give and bequeath to my eldest son Abraham, during the term of his natural life, and then to his heirs, fifty acres of land, to be his full share of my real estate — said fifty acres to be off the North end of a survey of one hundred acres, known as the Perin Place — to be ascertained by running a line from either of the North corners far enough south to include fifty acres.

Fourth: I give and bequeath unto my other children, Mary Ann Duvall, wife of James Duvall, Elizabeth Hundley, wife of Jesse S. Hundley, Joseph Gossett, Rachel Chaney, wife of Amos Chaney, George Gossett, and Sarah Purdy, wife of William Purdy, all the balance of my real estate to be equally divided among them.

Fifth: I give and devise to my son Joseph, Eighty Dollars, and my rifle gun for his services in waiting upon me during my present sickness.

Sixth: I give and devise to my son Abraham, seventy-five dollars for his services in waiting upon me during my present sickness.

Seventh: I give and devise unto all my children, Abraham, Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Joseph, Rachel, George and Sarah, all the balance of my personal property to be equally divided among them, except twenty-five dollars which I give and devise to my nephew Lindsey Gossett. Likewise, I make, constitute and appoint my said son Joseph to be executor of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my seal, this twenty-fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, twelve words being interlined before signing

John Gossett. (Seal)

Signed by the testator's request in
our presence, and by us in his
presence, and in the presence
of one another at his request.

John Torrie
W. C. Hundley.

A bill of property sold by Joseph Gossett, Ex. of the Estate of John Gossett at Public vendue, Sept. 20, 1853, recorded, as follows:

7,000 oak shingles (Buyer Abraham Gossett)	20.00
1 Keg of White lead	1.10
1 " nails	1.00
1 " red lead .....	.15
1 scythe .....	.30
1 large sugar kettle	1.55
1 - 2 horse sled .....	.20
1 large brown horse	110.50
10 hd. sheep	18.75
1 heifer	13.85
1 steer (white face)	9.50
2 horse wagon	36.00
1 horse collar	1.00
&c.	

V 1. Abraham B. Gossett was the oldest child of John and Mary Elyer Gossett. He was born July 21, 1812. He was very kind and considerate, and his relatives affectionately called him "Uncle Abe". He was married July 20, 1837, to Barbara Fenner, who died July 28, 1889. He served as a cook in the Civil War, was wounded and came home injured and died Sept. 25, 1863. He is buried in Harwood Cemetery. Children were:

- VI 1. Rachel E. who married Sept. 13, 1860, James Duncanson and lived in Neely, Kansas.
2. Elizabeth, m. Nov. 24, 1859, John Cotton Kelly. Had a son Henry whose son, Frank, lived near Marshall in Highland Co.
3. Marion, m. May 18, 1866, Delilah Van Zont. They had a son Matt (Matthias) Gossett.

The other children of Abraham and Barbara Fenner Gossett were: James, Mary (m. — Dessery and lived in Calif.), and Sue.

V 2. George B. Gossett, b. 1814. Farmer, owned 500 acres. (Census 1850). Married Sept. 18, 1835, Julia A. Chaney, dau. of James Chaney. An old family letter written in 1900 contains the following item: "George Gossett died about a year ago at the age of 85. His wife died several years before. His family live at different places in Illinois and Indiana. He has one boy in Austin, Texas."

According to the Census of 1850, his children were: Mary J., John R., Courtney E., Nathan, Anthony, and Mitchel.

- V 3. Mary Ann Gossett, third child of John and Mary Eyler Gossett, was married May 24, 1836, to James C. Duvall. They were survived by two children:
 - VI 1. John Henry, m. Margaret Sanderson.
 - 2. Tom, m. Sarah Willett.
- V 4. Elizabeth Gossett, m. Dec. 22, 1842, Jesse S. Hundley. Two children:
 - VI 1. John, m. Margaret Stroup. Dau. Hattie.
 - 2. Wylie. Killed in Civil War. Never married.
In Washington County a record states Elizabeth was married to ———Cummins; then, to ——— Brown.
- V 7. Sarah Gossett, the youngest child of John and Mary Eyler Gossett, was married Apr. 13, 1843, to William Purdy. He was the guardian in 1854 for the children of Milton Gossett. Four children:
 - VI 1. Emily Jane, m. ——— Robinson.
 - 2. Jennie, m. John McConnaughey.
 - 3. Billy, m. ———. Had two daughters, Mae Brown and Pearl Pence.
 - 4. Sallie, d. young.
- V 5 and 6. Joseph and Rachel (twins), children of John and Mary Eyler Gossett, were born Oct. 19, 1821. Rachel Gossett was married Jan. 5, 1841, to Amos Chaney, son of Amos Chaney. Rachel died Aug. 23, 1883, at the age of 61 years. Amos Chaney died Oct. 12, 1894, at the age of 80 years. They are buried in Harwood Cemetery in Highland County. Amos and Rachel Gossett Chaney had seven children:
 - VI 1. Elizabeth, m. Bill Corder and moved to Illinois.
 - 2. John, m. Francis Cochran. Four children — Elma, Elizabeth (a teacher), Margaret, and Ben.
 - 3. Riley S., b. Nov. 11, 1847; d. Aug. 27, 1934. Buried in Harwood Cemetery. Married Lucinda Foreman. Five children: Tim, Lee, Flora, Burch, and Elsie.
 - 4. Amy, died young of typhoid fever.
 - 5. Frank Chaney, m. Della Barker. He died at 86 yrs. of age. Frank and Della Barker Chaney had issue:

- VII 1. Nora, m. Ed Setty. Migrated west.
 2. Edward, m. Lillie Smith. Children were Pauline and Dick.
 3. Cinda Ellen Chaney, of whom presently.
 4. Bert, married in Calif. Son, Albert.
 5. Reigh, m. Blaine Pulliam. Dau., Helen.
 6. Hazel Susan, m. Bill Pentland. Two daughters, June and Catherine.
- VI 6. Cinda Chaney, m. Bill Hopkins. Children: Chaney and Grace.
- VI 7. Clara Chaney, m. R. Hopkins. Children: Philip, Lee, and a daughter.

Cinda Ellen Chaney was the young woman who wrote numerous letters pertaining to her Gossett contemporaries about 1900, when she was Corresponding Secretary of "Gossett Association". She was a daughter of Frank Chaney and married David Bennington. She lives in Piedmont, Calif.

- VII 3. Cinda Ellen Chaney Bennington, b. Nov. 30, 1879, on a farm in Salem Twp., Highland County, Ohio. Her education was in the grade school at Hillsboro and in a country school called "Chaney College". She studied one year at the Normal School, Lebanon, Ohio, then taught school two years previous to her marriage at the age of 22 years to David C. Bennington, also a teacher. Her husband was Collector of Internal Revenue at Oklahoma City. For a number of years they have been living in Piedmont, California, where Mr. Bennington died in November 1949. They had two daughters, Faye Bernice and La Veta Ellen, who received their education in Oklahoma High School and Oklahoma University. La Veta never married. Faye is Faye B. Gunnell and has one daughter, who has three children.
- VII 6. Mrs. Bennington's sister, Hazel Chaney Pentland, is writing an historical novel, many scenes of which are laid in and around Chillicothe, Ohio, in the early days. She also writes short stories and travelogues. She lives in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Cinda Chaney Bennington read a paper not long ago before a woman's club in Piedmont, California, immortalizing her grandmother, Rachel Gossett Chaney. The paper, entitled "My Grand-

mother's Garden", portrayed characteristics of the Gossetts and their love of beauty and homelife.

Mrs. Bennington commented in a personal letter, in 1951, as follows:

"My grandmother instilled in her daughters the love of the beautiful. They played the harp, violin, accordeon, and other instruments. They made beautiful wax figures, their own dresses, which according to their pictures were artistically embroidered with beads on heavy silks . . . My three aunts were beautiful women of the decided blond type. They were proud, lovable, kind.

My father resembled the Gossetts. He was quite blond. He was very proud, as was and now seems to be a trait of the family. The Gossetts today in Highland County are mostly blonds, also very good-looking. Besides physical perfection and sound health, they have unusual capabilities. They are quite artistic in many ways. Music is a natural talent. The one thing we should be very proud of is, the Gossetts were high in mentality and moral principles. They were industrious, frugal, honest, loyal, courageous, and religious. They were outstanding in many ways and were held in high esteem by all who knew them. These traits, I believe, predominate down through Gossett generations."

Joseph Gossett (1821-1855) belonged to the fifth generation of Gossetts in America. He was born in Brush Creek Township near Sinking Spring about five miles southeast of New Market. According to Highland County records, his parents, John and Mary Eyer Gossett, were buying land soon after 1830 in the western part of the county, and the family moved to their new home in Salem Township near Harwood. Joseph was reared in Salem Township. At an early age he distinguished himself as a brilliant student and a great reader. He was the executor of his father's will.

Joseph Gossett was married Feb. 2, 1839, (Bible record) to Louisa Rader, born Feb. 19, 1820; died March 8, 1900. She was born near Harwood on her father's farm located on Buford Pike (now Highway 334). She endeavored to preserve family tradition and history. Her Bible states that her mother was buried under a thorn tree (crabapple tree) on the west bank of White Oak Creek on their own farm home. Since that is about the location of Harwood Cemetery, her grave may have marked the beginning of the cemetery.

Louisa Rader's parents were George and Mary (called "Polly") Whitlatch Rader. They had eight children, whose names were:

1. Patterson, died early in life.
2. Charles, m. Elizabeth Workman. Went west.
3. Betsy, m. Jim Abers.
4. Katie, m. George Hickathorne.
5. Louisa, m. Joseph Gossett.
6. Minerva, m. Jesse Chaney, son of the Rev. Edward Chaney.
7. Margaret, m. John Chaney, a cousin of Jesse Chaney.
8. Rachel, m. Percy Dryden.

Joseph and Louisa Rader Gossett located in Salem Township on a farm, which they soon exchanged for a farm near Sinking Spring in Brush Creek Twp. Their oldest child Riley, born Dec. 22, 1840, died of diphtheria Jan. 27, 1849, and was buried in the Joe Countryman Cemetery located on a hill about four miles from Sinking Spring.

In 1849 Joseph Gossett sold his farm and removed his family to New Market, where his children attended school in the old brick schoolhouse, which is octagon in shape and is still standing and is used as a school building.

Before he purchased land again, family tradition relates, Joseph rode on horseback alone, investigating land as far west as the Mississippi River, but he returned to Ohio. A grandson, Halder H. Gossett, owns the watch-like compass he used for directions.

Finally, a few miles across the fields from his father's home, Joseph Gossett bought an undeveloped farm of 377 acres at Fort Salem, an historic spot, which lies about two and one-half miles southwest of Pricetown. Fort Salem is a grove with two Indian mounds and a fort on a hill. Joseph build his house on another hill, which is separated from the grove by a road and a valley. This farm is known as the Gossett home farm or the Gossett home-stand, called "Fort Salem". There Joseph Gossett lived until his death.

On this farm Joseph Gossett built a brick house. At the end of the hall downstairs he constructed a highboy with ingenious series of drawers to be used for a bank. When the house was replaced by another brick house in 1883 by his son Worth, who owned the property, the highboy was transferred into the new house and is still in existence.

In U. S. Census of 1850 of Highland County, Ohio, Joseph Gossett of Salem Township was credited as owner of 1600 acres. He was very ambitious, a most progressive man of exceptional ability. He championed public education, to which many of the "householders" in the district objected because of the taxation. He denounced his opponents with great vigor and forceful speeches. He was adamant and, upon establishing himself and family in Salem Township, he immediately formed a free school system for the district, acting as the secretary and treasurer from June 2, 1849, and remained the clerk until his death. His brother-in-law, Amos Chaney, was another director.

An interesting Record Book kept by Joseph Gossett for the "School District no. 8 of Salem Township, Highland County, Ohio", is in the possession of a descendant. The entries describe the boundaries of the District and the difficulties of organizing and maintaining the school by taxation and donations. The Preface composed and signed by Joseph Gossett is written in the metaphorical and poetical style of the age. An excerpt is quoted:

"It is my hope and desire that the cause of Education may prosper and flourish in this District. Education is one of the noblest Gifts parents can bestow, for Wealth like the morning dew may soon pass away and Beauty like a flowering blossom soon fades away. But the divine Excellencies of the mind like the medical virtues of the plant remain in it when all those charms have withered farewell."

Joseph Gossett had a deep sense of duty. To him 'Stern Duty was the Voice of God'. In an appeal for education he exhorted:

"I would say with love for the young, honor to yourselves, fear of your God and obedience to the law, do your Duty. . ."

In addition to farming Joseph Gossett owned and operated a brickyard in Lynchburg and, subsequently, a tannery at Pricetown. He assisted in promoting every improvement and subscribed to every development of his community. To help finance and encourage the building of a railroad in Highland County he invested in stock of the Hillsboro and Cincinnati Railroad Company (which failed). A rare old paper, a certificate for 16 shares at \$50.00 each of this stock issued to Joseph Gossett, Feb. 1, 1855, is owned by a grandson, Joseph Orland Gossett, of Stockton, Calif.

Joseph Gossett died Dec. 9, 1855, of pneumonia, which he contracted from the exposure of walking to Lynchburg during inclement weather soon after he had the measles. He is buried in

Harwood Cemetery, in the older section, near the graves of his father and mother.

The following biographical sketch from *State Centennial History*, pub. 1902, Page 323, is quoted in part:

“Joseph Gossett . . . proved during a comparatively short life to be the worthy offspring of a worthy sire . . . being in fact one of the busiest and most enterprising men in the county. He was a great friend of education and one of the first promoters of the free school system in Salem Township, his sympathies being due largely to the fact that he was himself a man of reading and fully appreciated the advantages of learning. His life, so bright and promising of future usefulness, was cut off in the very flower of his manhood, at the age of thirty-four years. His widow continued to live on the home place for nine years, when she married Daniel Workman and shortly thereafter moved to Iowa, where she died at the age of eighty.”

Joseph Gossett's will was executed Dec. 6, 1855, and is on file and of record in the Probate Court, Highland County, Ohio. Joseph and Louisa Rader Gossett were survived by children of whom records follow. Their children belonged to the sixth generation (VI) in America.

Louisa Rader Gossett was married Feb. 16, 1864, to Daniel Workman. They moved to Iowa in 1867 and were accompanied by five of her children, namely: Mary Margaret, wife of Marion Young; Martha Jane, wife of Benjamin Steers; Anne Elizabeth (unmarried, returned to Ohio a year later to marry Alpheus Cochran); Louisa Rachael who married William Phifer; and, Joseph who was eleven years old. They bought excellent farms near Des Moines, Iowa. Details of these families will be narrated after records are given of those children who continued to live in Highland County, Ohio.

Only three children of Joseph and Louisa Rader Gossett remained in Ohio, John Henry, James Worth, and Anne Elizabeth. John Henry and James Worth bought from the other heirs “the home farm” and developed it into their two respective homes. They married the Roberts sisters. John Henry, m. Feb. 9, 1865, Lavina Roberts (b. Feb. 9, 1846; d. Oct. 13, 1884), and James Worth married Sept. 5, 1865, Sarah Ann Roberts (b. June 4, 1843; d. Dec. 20, 1932). They were daughters of Abraham Roberts, whose parents were among the earliest settlers of Ohio. A

short narrative of the Roberts family is recorded in Chapter 7 under "Allied Families" in this history.

State Centennial History, pub. 1902, pp. 323-4, gives a sketch of John Henry Gossett (b. Sept. 4, 1845; d. Dec. 1922) in the following quotation:

"John Henry Gossett . . . in conjunction with his brother bought the home farm. He is one of the substantial farmers of the township. His home place is well developed with modern dwelling house and convenient farm buildings, and everything indicates good management and painstaking care. He is a member of the Christian Church and is serving his second term as trustee of Salem Township."

VI 3. John Henry and Lavina Roberts Gossett had seven children:

VII 1. Wyatt H. Gossett of Clay Twp. was married to Maggie Finnegan (b. Feb. 24, 1870; d. Feb. 13, 1920). They had five sons, whose names follow:

VIII 1. Charles Clinton Gossett, b. Sept. 2, 1888, in Highland Co. He lives in Nampa, Idaho, and is the only one living of the five sons. The following biography is printed in the *Biographical Directory of the American Congress*: "Gossett, Charles Clinton, a Senator from Idaho; born in Pricetown, Highland County, Ohio, Sept. 2, 1888, attended the public schools at Pricetown, Highland County, Ohio; moved to Cunningham, Wash., in 1907, Ontario, Oregon, in 1910, and to Nampa, Canyon County, Idaho, in 1922; engaged in agricultural pursuits, also livestock, feeder, and shipping business since 1922; member of the State House of Representatives 1933-1937; delegate to several State conventions; Lieutenant Governor 1937-1939 and 1941-1943; served as Governor of Idaho from January 1945 until his resignation on November 16, 1945; appointed as a Democrat to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Thomas and served from Nov. 17, 1945, to Jan. 3, 1947; unsuccessful candidate for nomination to fill the vacancy in 1946; resumed his former business pursuits, and is a resident of Nampa, Idaho."

Charles Clinton Gossett, m. Nov. 28, 1916, Clara Louise Fleming, b. Apr. 23, 1892, who moved with her parents to Idaho from Howard Lake, Minn. Charles and Clara Fleming Gossett have 3 sons:

- IX 1. James Wyatt Gossett, b. Feb. 16, 1919. He lives at home and is employed in State Highway Dept. of Idaho.
 - 2. Robert Milton Gossett, b. Mar. 26, 1923, in Nampa, Idaho. He is Division Director, Nobility Plate Division, Empire Crafts Corp. of Newark, N.J. He lives in Fresno, Calif. Was married Dec. 23, 1946, to Ardis Elaine Cummings (b. Dec. 20, 1928) of Whiting, Iowa. They have two sons: Charles Murray, b. July 19, 1949, in Denver, Colorado; and, Steven Philip, b. Apr. 12, 1951, in Fresno, Calif.
 - 3. Charles Elmer Gossett, b. Feb. 25, 1928; graduated June 1952 from University of Idaho; associated with his father in buying livestock for a packing plant in Nampa. Married Feb. 3, 1952, Marilyn Jean Moulton (b. July 21, 1928) of Weiser, Idaho.
- VIII 2. Ovid Gossett, b. July 9, 1890; d. Feb. 2, 1920; m. Florence Fenner (b. June 4, 1890; d. Feb. 13, 1920). They had one son, Le Roy, who lives at Tipp City north of Dayton, Ohio.
- 3. James Everett Gossett, b. in Clay Twp., Highland County, Ohio, Mar. 28, 1893; d. in Nampa, Idaho, July 16, 1925; m. Nov. 7, 1917, Callie Landon. A dau. Betty Jean, b. in 1924.
 - 4. Frank Gossett, d. Jan. 29, 1920, aged 26 yrs. of pneumonia in Akron, Ohio.
 - 5. Ward Gossett, d. Feb. 23, 1920, aged 21 yrs. During an epidemic of influenza in 1920, Wyatt Gossett's widow, 3 sons (Frank, Ward, and Ovid), and Ovid's wife and infant daughter—six members of the family, died within a brief period.
- VII 2. Alva Gossett, b. May 8, 1870; d. June 3, 1937; m. Carrie Pulliam. They had 2 children:
- VIII 1. Dwight Gossett, b. May 31, 1894; d. in 1941; m. in 1917 Lena Hess. Their children: Norris, Robert, and Donald Gossett, who carry on the Gossett name.
- 2. Mary, b. July 4, 1896; d. June 1, 1941; m. Hoyt Lening. One son, John Philip.

- VII 3. Mary Gossett, m. Alva C. Robinson. No children.
4. Elmer Gossett, d. Feb. 1941; m. Cora Moberly. Two children: Madge, and Grant who died in infancy.
5. Myrta Gossett, m. William P. Roberts. Children: Hoyt, Mary, Guy, Alva, and Lavina.
6. Verda Gossett, m. Dr. R. W. Pratt of Pricetown, Ohio. Children: Vera, Pearl, Lillian, and John. All are married except Vera, a teacher.
7. John Albert Gossett, b. Sept. 24, 1883; d. May 20, 1914; m. Oct. 17, 1910, Lavon Roush. They had one son:
- VIII 1. John Henry Gossett, b. Sept. 30, 1913; m. Dec. 29, 1938, Thelma Workman of Pricetown. They own the farm and live in the original house which belonged to his grandfather, John Henry Gossett. Their children are four boys, who carry on the Gossett name, and one girl:
- IX 1. Charlotte Sue, b. Nov. 24, 1939.
2. John Albert, b. Aug. 21, 1941.
3. Charles Lee, b. Dec. 30, 1942.
4. David Leon, b. Nov. 25, 1946.
5. Ronald Edward, b. June 26, 1948.
- VI 3. John Henry Gossett's wife, Lavina Roberts Gossett, died in 1884. He married Caroline (Carrie), dau. of James M. and Millie Faris of Salem Twp. They had issue:
- VII 1. Clarence Gossett, m. Louise Campbell. Children: Virgil, Margery, and others.
2. Halder Gossett, b. Oct. 23, 1893; m. April 17, 1918, Ethel Prine. They have three sons and three daughters, namely:
- VIII 1. Mary Margaret, b. Dec. 26, 1919; m. July 12, 1941, William Duke. Two children: Ethel Mae, b. Sept. 26, 1941; and, Thelma Jean, b. Sept. 13, 1943.
2. Hugh Malcolm Gossett, b. Feb. 22, 1921; m. Jan. 19, 1946, Wilma Roush. Two children: Bonnie Sue, b. Jan. 24, 1947, and James Malcolm, b. Nov. 7, 1950.
3. Paul Edward Gossett, b. Aug. 20, 1922; m. May 12, 1950, Phillis McCartney. One child, Ralph Edward, b. Feb. 10, 1951.
4. Velma Pearl, b. April 11, 1924; m. March 23, 1944, John E. Layman. Three children: John Reese, b. June 17,

- 1945, Dawn Lucille, b. April 10, 1948, and Charles Stephen, b. July 3, 1950.
5. Viola Mae, b. Oct. 25, 1926.
 6. Roger Earl Gossett, b. Sept. 28, 1932.
- VII 3. Bessie, died in infancy.

VI 4. James Worth Gossett owned the home farm, "Fort Salem". He was a successful farmer, industrious, and very religious; was born April 24, 1847; d. Jan. 12, 1922; m. Sept. 5, 1865, Sarah Ann Roberts. They had eight children, who owned farms within a radius of twelve miles of "Fort Salem". Their children:

VII 1. Ira Gossett, b. Jan. 11, 1867; d. Sept. 21, 1936; m. Sept. 13, 1888, Anna Cochran, who died Feb. 19, 1923, at age of 55 yrs. He married Dec. 16, 1925, a widowed sister of his first wife, Amanda C. Pulliam. Children and grandchildren of Ira and Anna Cochran Gossett:

VIII 1. Grace Gossett, b. Feb. 17, 1890; d. Nov. 8, 1950; m. April 30, 1912, William Harley Hawk. She died of a heart attack which followed a prolonged illness from asthma. Grace was very active in public affairs and lived a life of service for others. Before her marriage she was a teacher in the public schools, and she was a constant leader among the youth in the Pricetown Church of Christ. She was certainly a splendid mother to her son by encouraging him in his efforts and taking an active interest in his many praiseworthy undertakings. William and Grace Gossett Hawk had one child:

IX 1. Ira Gossett Hawk, b. July 13, 1926; m. Aug. 2, 1949, Clarice Jean Jackson of Wilmington, Ohio. They have two small children: Gail Ann and Philip Jay. Ira Gossett Hawk was gifted with remarkable mentality. During his youth and throughout his high school course he published a paper, "The Salem Echo", which had thousands of subscribers. He was valedictorian of his class when he graduated from Lynchburg High School in 1943 and was awarded a four-year scholarship to Wilmington College in Ohio. In college he was active in student affairs, editor of year books, president of the student body and various

organizations. He was college reporter for *Wilmington News-Journal* and in the summer of 1946 was employed as a city reporter on the staff of the *Columbus Citizen*. He completed college in three years and at 20 was graduated, cum laude, in 1946. He was elected to the faculty of Wilmington College as Director of Public Relations and instructor in Journalism. He was awarded membership to Sigma Delta Chi, national journalism fraternity. For nine years he taught at Wilmington College, then resigned in 1952 to accept a position with the General Motors Corporation in Dayton. In his new work in the Public Relations for the Dayton Divisions which include Frigidaire, Delco, and three others, employing a total of 40,000 men, he is in charge of radio and television relations, educational activities, and special assignments including the writing of speeches for executives.

VIII 2. Lillie Gossett, b. Jan. 15, 1891; m. in 1911 to W. H. Turner (deceased). Three children:

IX 1. Willene D. Turner, b. Apr. 24, 1917; m. Dec. 1, 1937, Gertrude Willis (b. Jan. 8, 1919). He was awarded medals for distinguished services in Electrical Maintenance in World War II. Children: Thomas Nelson, b. Dec. 26, 1940, d. in infancy; and, Kenneth Daniel, b. Apr. 19, 1943.

2. Hugh Madison Turner, b. Sept. 5, 1919; m. Feb. 1, 1942, Margaret Ashmore, dau. of Frank Ashmore of Hillsboro, Ohio. A Staff Sergeant and tank commander in the gigantic thrust into Germany, he won distinction and medals in World War II.

3. Violet, b. Feb. 26, 1926, at Pricetown, Ohio. She graduated from Hillsboro High School 1944. She is very musical. In 1945 she entered the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps in Cincinnati, Ohio, and completed her nurses' training course as a graduate nurse in 1948.

VIII 3. Claude Cochran Gossett, b. Oct. 10, 1894. He is Supt. of Schools at Montgomery near Cincinnati. Married Dec. 24, 1916, Ruth Pulliam. Two daughters:

IX 1. Jean, b. Feb. 25, 1919; m. Thomas Scott. A son, Tommy.

2. Dare, b. Feb. 9, 1921; m. Dr. W. B. Ingram. Two sons, William and Charles.

- VIII 4. Otho, b. Aug. 27, 1898; d. May 15, 1909.
5. Letha Fern Gossett, b. May 2, 1903; m. Aug. 13, 1930, Elmer M. Teets, who is Supt. of Schools of Adams Co., Ohio. They live in West Union. Two daughters:
- IX 1. Anna Lee, b. July 27, 1931; a graduate of Wilmington College. Was elected in her senior year (1952) to Who's Who, a national publication of American Colleges and Universities.
2. Sara Lou, b. Aug. 28, 1935; a student at Wilmington College.
- VII 2. Addie Viola Gossett, second child of James Worth and Sarah Roberts Gossett, was born March 14, 1870; died April 1, 1942. She was very active in church work, and in October 1893 was married to the Rev. Frank Foust, a brilliant young minister of Ohio. He was born Sept. 14, 1862, and died about 90 years of age at Pricetown. Shortly after their marriage they moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and a little later removed to Russellville, Brown Co., Ohio, where Mr. Foust held a pastorate. In 1897 they returned to Pricetown and bought a farm, where they established a permanent home. She was outstanding as a minister's wife, a helper to her husband who devoted his efforts in ministerial work in the country churches for over fifty years. They had 3 children:
- VIII 1. Leona Ruth, b. July 31, 1894, in Pricetown, Ohio; was a piano teacher; also, taught school. Was married August 1915 to Ben L. Brown of the Pricetown community. In 1921 they bought a farm and established their home near Danville, Ohio. He is a prosperous farmer and is a member and leader in various farm organizations. Two daughters:
- IX 1. Mariana, b. June 17, 1917. Graduated from Wilmington College; taught school in Hillsboro; also, attended Cincinnati College of Music and taught pianoforte. She is active in church work, particularly in connection with music.
2. Miriam, b. Mar. 28, 1921. Graduated with scholastic honors from Hillsboro High School. Graduated from Wilmington College 1942. She is a teacher; is very musical; is very active in church work.
- VIII 2. Worth Franklin, b. Dec. 9, 1895. Graduated from Wilmington College, B.S. degree, 1913. Taught school. Owns

and lives on his father's farm near Pricetown. He is a leader in church and community affairs. Married, Sept. 1919, to Pauline J. Patton of Fall Creek. They have three sons:

- IX 1. John Franklin, b. March 1921; graduated from Wilmington College; m. Jan. 1942 Delores Hughes.
- 2. Paul Worth, b. Nov. 1922; attended Wilmington College.
- 3. Roger Louis, b. Jan. 1928.
- VIII 3. William Floyd Foust, b. Sept. 22, 1904. Graduated from Wilmington College in 1926; then, received A.B. degree from Ohio State University at Columbus. Taught school. M.A. degree in Philosophy at Ohio State Univ. 1929. Became pastor of the Broad Street Christian Church in Columbus. Continued his study of Philosophy at Ohio State University and received Ph. D. degree in 1935. In addition to his being a minister at Columbus, he has been a widely-known lecturer and social service worker. He was married in 1927 to Dorothy Elizabeth Lewis of Ft. Wayne, Indiana. She attended Ohio State University. Three children:
 - IX 1. Jeanne La Del, b. July 4, 1929.
 - 2. Jo Ann, b. Oct. 11, 1930.
 - 3. Fred Lewis, b. Nov. 18, 1932.
- VII 3. Joseph Orland Gossett was born Aug. 4, 1872; died Dec. 3, 1938; m. Aug. 4, 1894, Mollie B. Pulliam. Six children:
- VIII 1. Nellie Blanche, b. Aug. 12, 1895; d. Oct. 29, 1923; m. Aug. 28, 1916, Paul J. Patton. Two daughters, Doris Eileen and Carol Isabel.
- 2. Hazel Fay, b. Dec. 27, 1896; m. Apr. 22, 1920, William Cary Walker. Three children: Shirley, Betty Jean, and Max Gossett. Betty Jean, b. Sept. 24, 1926, graduated from Hillsboro High School 1944; attended the Cincinnati Bible Seminary in Cincinnati; enrolled in the Cadet Nurse Corps of the Jewish Hospital in Cincinnati 1945; was graduated 1948.
- 3. Laura Lee, b. Mar. 2, 1899; m. Aug. 22, 1918, M. G. Sauner. Three children: Jack, b. June 21, 1919; Joseph Charles, b. May 15, 1921; and, June, b. Feb. 19, 1929.
- 4. Forest Pulliam Gossett, b. March 2, 1904; is the only son of Joseph Orland Gossett; Forest has one son, James

Orland. They are the only members who carry down the Gossett name in the family of James Worth Gossett. Forest Gossett lives in Ashland, Ohio, but always attends the family dinner at "Fort Salem" each year in June. He was married Dec. 8, 1926, to Pauline Marble. Two children:

- IX 1. James Orland Gossett, b. Jan. 13, 1928, m. Oct. 14, 1951, Jean Darr.
- 2. Joanne, b. Dec. 31, 1932; attended Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.
- VIII 5. Lucy, dau. of Joseph Orland and Mollie Pulliam Gossett, was born Sept. 24, 1908; d. Mar. 27, 1924.
- 6. Noama, b. Jan. 31, 1914; m. Aug. 8, 1933, J. Delmer Prickett. Three children: Daryl Lane, Joyce, and Larry.
- VII 4. Minnie Gossett, dau. of James Worth and Sarah Roberts Gossett, was born in 1875; m. Minott Pulliam, brother of Orland's wife. Frequently, the Pulliam and Gossett families have intermarried. Minnie and her husband lived on their farm for 52 yrs. They retired in Lynchburg in 1950. They have four children:
- VIII 1. Blanch, m. Floyd Ruble. Two children: Marilyn and Bobby.
- 2. George Hubert, m. Josephine Britton; dau. Carol Sue.
- 3. Madge, died at 2 yrs. of age.
- 4. Hester, m. the Rev. Joe D. Hill; one son, Joe.
- VII 5. Pearl Mae Gossett, b. July 18, 1878; m. Dec. 25, 1900, Albert Duvall of Hillsboro. The Duvall ancestry would be an interesting study. In the English records of the landed gentry Duvall families reappear. The Duvall name is of French origin. "Du", the French for "of the", when connected with a name as a prefix (Of the Vall), signifies the family belonged to the French nobility. Being in England, the Duvall family may be of Huguenot ancestry. Albert and Pearl Gossett Duvall have three children:
- VIII 1. Lucille, b. Apr. 30, 1902; graduated from Lynchburg High School and attended Wilmington College. Taught three years; m. Aug. 18, 1926, Howard Steritz of Lynchburg. Three children: David Waldo, Robert Dale, and John Albert.

2. Charles, b. Jan. 29, 1904. Graduated from Hillsboro High School and attended Wilmington College; m. Aug. 20, 1930, Ruth Grandstaff of Wilmington. They have three daughters:
- IX 1. Martha Ann, b. July 28, 1932.
 2. Mary Jo, b. July 22, 1933; m. Jan. 31, 1954, to Robert Swanbeck.
 3. Carol Sue, b. Mar. 23, 1937.
- VIII 3. Wilma Mae, b. Oct. 17, 1909. Graduated from Hillsboro High School 1928 and from Wilmington College 1934. She taught in public schools at Lynchburg and Lebanon, Ohio, for ten years. Married Nov. 23, 1940, Lawrence Wamsley of Fairmont, West Virginia.
- VII 6. Martha Le Verne Gossett, b. Aug. 2, 1881, on the Fort Salem farm; m. Dec. 30, 1903, Flavius Clarence Pulse. They were married by the Rev. Frank Foust of Pricetown, Ohio. Inasmuch as Clarence Pulse belongs to another prominent pioneer family of Highland County, a few facts with regard to his forebears are presented in Chapter 7 under "Allied Families". Clarence and La Verne Gossett Pulse live on their large farm at Pulse, Highland Co. They have two sons:
- VIII 1. Paul Flavius, b. Aug. 11, 1905, at Pulse, Ohio. Attended grade school at Pulse; graduated from Hillsboro High School 1924; graduated with B.S. degree from Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio, 1927; received M.A. degree from Ohio State University 1936. Married April 15, 1927, Elizabeth McCall of Rainsboro, Ohio. Three children:
- IX 1. Paul Flavius II, b. Dec. 25, 1930.
 2. Eleanor, b. Jan. 4, 1933.
 3. Ann, b. July 23, 1942.
- VIII 2. Ozro, b. Dec. 7, 1906. Attended grade school at Pulse; graduated from Hillsboro High School 1926; m. Sept. 12, 1933, Virginia Ervin of Hillsboro; son, Ervin, b. Aug. 28, 1935.
- Paul and Ozro Pulse now own the land surrounding the Harwood Cemetery. Originally this land was part of the homestead of Jack Gossett, their great-great-grandfather.

- VII 7. Clara Alice Gossett, b. Sept. 3, 1884; m. Sept. 6, 1905, Elza Duvall, brother of Albert. He died in November 1933. Two children:
- VIII 1. Lorie, b. Apr. 20, 1907; m. Aug. 4, 1929, J. Russell Briggs; dau. Judith, b. Mar. 23, 1938.
2. John Elza, b. Sept. 22, 1913; m. July 31, 1936, Lena Elizabeth Gavey; one child, Jean Elizabeth, b. July 31, 1936.
- VII 8. Lavina Gossett, youngest child of James Worth and Sarah Roberts Gossett, was born July 16, 1887; m. Aug. 23, 1906, Ted Roush. Information on the Roush genealogy appears with the collateral lines in Chapter 7 of this history. Ted and Lavina Gossett Roush live on their farm near Russell. They have three children, namely:
- VIII 1. Annabel, b. Mar. 28, 1908. Graduated Hillsboro High School 1926; graduated Miami Univ. at Oxford, Ohio, 1930. Taught four yrs. in the schools in Clinton Co., Ohio; m. May 8, 1934, David M. Teets of West Union, Ohio. They live in Springfield, where he is an instructor in the schools. She is a musician and plays the organ in church at Springfield. Two children: Lynn Mark, b. Dec. 15, 1935, and Saralee, b. July 17, 1937.
2. Wesley Ted, b. Nov. 26, 1910; graduated from Hillsboro High School 1928; B.S. degree from Miami Univ. 1932; M.A. from Ohio State Univ. 1940. He is a principal in Hillsboro Schools. Married Dec. 23, 1936, Sarah Gross of Hillsboro. Children:
- IX 1. Channcey Ted, b. Dec. 9, 1937.
2. Ann Elaine, b. Oct. 25, 1940.
3. Welsey Kenneth, b. May 1, 1942.
4. Sarah Barbara, b. Dec. 30, 1947.
5. Glen S., b. June 18, 1951.
- VIII 3. Sigel Gossett Roush, b. Jan. 18, 1915. Graduated from Hillsboro High School 1932 and from Ohio State University, College of Dentistry, 1938. Practiced Dentistry in Newark, Ohio, until he entered the Navy in World War II. Commissioned as a lieutenant (j.g.) and was stationed at the Naval Operating Base at Norfolk, Va., Aug. 10, 1943; was moved to Portsmouth, Va., Naval Ammunition Depot, June 22, 1944, where he remained until

Feb. 15, 1946. Was promoted to Lieutenant Dec. 1, 1944. Separated at Camp Shelton, Va., Feb. 16, 1946. Resumed his dental practice in Newark, Ohio. Married Sept. 25, 1937, Dale Sanford. Children:

- IX 1. Catherine Elizabeth, b. Sept. 29, 1941.
- 2. Mary Ann, b. Feb. 10, 1947.
- 3. Sigel Sanford, b. Nov. 7, 1952.

VI 6. Anne Elizabeth Gossett was the sixth child of Joseph and Louisa Rader Gossett. She was the last living member of her generation; born Nov. 29, 1850, at the Gossett homestead at Fort Salem near Pricetown; almost 97 years old, she died July 2, 1947; m. Dec. 3, 1868 (at the home of J. W. Gossett in Pricetown) Alpheus Cochran, who died June 25, 1921. Her life was spent in Salem Township on their farm home, now owned by Van Hoover and his wife (who is her granddaughter). She was always a good friend and neighbor and an ardent church worker. Resembling her mother and sisters, she was very dainty in appearance—petite, stylish, alert; she was devoted to her home and flower gardens. She had great family pride and deep affection for her children and relatives. Her Bible records have been indispensable in the compilation of this family history. Alpheus and Elizabeth Gossett Cochran had 5 children:

VII 1. Verda Bell, b. Oct. 15, 1869; d. Jan. 19, 1950; m. Feb. 15, 1890, Fred L. Houck. Children:

- VIII 1. Anna May, b. Sept. 14, 1892, of Washington, D.C.
- 2. Merle, b. April 20, 1895, of Fosters, Ohio.
- 3. Francis, b. Sept. 5, 1907, of Hillsboro.

VII 2. Lawrence Jacob, b. May 19, 1875; lived in Percy, Iowa; d. July 12, 1942; m. Dec. 25, 1900, Leona Cowman of Percy, Iowa. Three sons:

- VIII 1. Kenneth, b. Dec. 18, 1907.
- 2. Harley, b. May 20, 1910, of Pleasantville, Ia.
- 3. Earnest Alpheus, b. Mar. 27, 1912, of Des Moines, Iowa. Two children.

- VII 3. William Orland of Pricetown, Ohio; b. June 14, 1879; m. July 19, 1899, Minnie Sanders. Four children:
- VIII 1. Laverne, b. May 29, 1900.
 2. Edward, b. Dec. 25, 1903.
 3. Lucy, b. April 4, 1907.
 4. Mary, b. May 17, 1915.
- VII 4. Bessie Jane, b. June 22, 1882; d. in 1953; m. July 29, 1903, Charles C. Roush of Danville, Ohio. Children:
- VIII 1. Virgil, b. Aug. 10, 1904.
 2. Mary Lou, b. Jan. 4, 1924.
- VII 5. Harley of Miami, Florida; b. Dec. 17, 1884; d. May 9, 1950; m. Dec. 20, 1905, Sarah Elva Stroup (d. Feb. 7, 1907). One daughter, Helen Elizabeth, b. Jan. 4, 1907, who married Virgil Shaw of Springfield, Ohio. They have two children: Elva Ann, b. July 26, 1929, and Harley Thomas, b. July 20, 1935. Harley Cochran was a very successful business man in Springfield, Ohio, and in Miami, Florida.

Early Gossett Marriages, recorded, County Records, Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio. (Males to 1888 and females to 1892).

MALES	<i>pp.</i>	<i>Book</i>
Amariah Gossett, Lydia Evans, Aug. 3, 1809.	40	1
Lindsay Gossett, Margaret Phibs, Dec. 9, 1824.	222-120	2
Ambrose Gossett, Sophia Chaney, Apr. 12, 1832.	112	3
John Gossett, Nancy Dunlap, Apr. 20, 1835.	471-273	3
George B. Gossett, Julia A. Chaney, Sept. 18, 1835.	501-335	3
Levi Gossett, Isabelle Shields, July 16, 1836.	510-348	3
Abraham B. Gossett, Barbara Fenner, July 20, 1837	544-420	3
John Gossett, Louise McKinney, Oct. 25, 1841.	100-271	3
John Gossett, Jane Lewin, Feb. 1, 1842.	105-284	3
Joseph Gossett, Louisa Rader, Jan. 5, 1843.	128-346	4
Ambrose Gossett, Malinda McCoy, Nov. 28, 1884.	175-20	5
William Gossett, Hannah E. Jones, Sept. 10, 1846.	224-151	4
William Gossett, Emily Crawford, Feb. 2, 1851.	360-46	5
John L. Gossett, Roxania Heath, June 27, 1855.	417-499	6
Cary W. Gossett, Nancy Jane Rains, Jan. 8, 1857.	591-556	6
John H. Gossett, Lavina Roberts, Feb. 9, 1865.	38	8
James Worth Gossett, Sarah A. Roberts, Sept. 5, 1865.	74	8
James M. Gossett, Louisa Mescander, Feb. 24, 1867.	191	8

Marion Gossett, Delilah Van Zont, May 18, 1866.	137	8
William L. Gossett, Martha Hopkins, Mar. 7, 1878.	3	10
Charles A. Gossett, Letetia Bryan, Sept. 17, 1879.	136	9
John L. Gossett, Minerva Lucas, Dec. 1, 1884.	7	11
F. E. Gossett, Mamie Breeding, Apr. 12, 1886.	124	11
Wyatt H. Gossett, Maggie Finnegan, May 5, 1888.	290	11
Ira M. Gossett, Mary Ann Cochran, Sept. 13, 1888.	312	11
Edward Gossett, Theodosia Foraker, May 10, 1897	Etc.	

FEMALES.

Rachel Gossett, John Eyler, Mar. 9, 1820.	307	1
Sarah Ann Gossett, George Doggett, Jan. 28, 1836.	495-322	3
Rachel Gossett, John Chaney, Dec. 8, 1836.	522-376	3
Milcah Gossett, James P. Corbit, Nov. 7, 1837.	555-443	3
Mary Ann E. Gossett, James C. Duvall, May 24, 1838.	4-10	4
Nancy Janes Gossett, John C. W. Spargur, June 16, 1839.	34-90	4
Sarah Ann Gossett, James Wiley, Oct. 1, 1840.	65-178	4
Rachel Gossett, Amos Chaney, Jan. 5, 1841.	75-203	4
Harriett Gossett, Thomas H. Davis, Jan. 24, 1842.	104-281	4
Elizabeth Gossett, Jesse S. Hundley, Dec. 22, 1842.	125-336	4
Sarah Gossett, William Purdy, Apr. 13, 1843.	135-365	4
Eliza I. Gossett, Milton W. Spargur, Apr. 3, 1852.	395-141	6
Mollie Jane Gossett, Lewis V. Marrow, Sept. 4, 1856.	541-530	6
Mary M. Gossett, Marion Young, Sept. 7, 1859.	558-252	7
Elizabeth Gossett, John C. Kelly, Nov. 24, 1859.	295	7
Rachel E. Gossett, James Duncanson, Sept. 13, 1860.	375	7
Lydia Ann Gossett, Wm. W. Davis, Feb. 19, 1862.	565	7
Mrs. Louisa Gossett, Daniel Workman, Feb. 16, 1864.	785	7
Martha J. Gossett, Benj. P. Steers, Oct. 10, 1867.	237	8
Anna E. Gossett, Alpheus Cochran, Dec. 3, 1868.	330	8
Anna L. Gossett, Alfred E. Ogle, Feb. 5, 1873.	125	9
Mollie E. Gossett, Matthew Hutchison, Dec. 2, 1874.	230	9
Nancy Gossett, Isaac Kearns, Mar. 7, 1877.	511	9
Minnie B. Gossett, Frank Pommert, Sept. 2, 1888.	315	11
Mollie E. Gossett, Frank W. Mifford, Oct. 4, 1891.	565	11
Ella Gossett, Oliver Foraker, May 1, 1892.	40	12

VI 2. Mary Margaret Gossett, second child of Joseph and Louisa Gossett, was born in Highland, Co., Ohio, Oct. 22,

1843; d. Dec. 20, 1925; m. Sept. 7, 1859, Marion Young in Ohio. They moved to Iowa in 1867 and bought a farm near Casey, west of Des Moines, where they lived and reared their family. They had issue:

- VII 1. Armanus Hickson Young, b. Oct. 17, 1861, in Ohio. Graduated from Iowa Medical College in Des Moines and was a practicing physician in Iowa; then, moved to Oklahoma, where he made a fortune in oil. Over 90 years of age, Dr. Young is a general practitioner in Pomona, California, where he is living with his second wife. He attributes his longevity to the fact that he continues to work and refuses to retire in idleness. He has remarkable physical qualities and a strong constitution. He is calm, genial, and humorous. He was married (1st wife) to Emma Donnahue of Des Moines, Iowa, by whom he had five sons:
- VIII 1. Ivan J., b. June 5, 1894, in Iowa. He is a minister in Lawton, Oklahoma. Married Maria May Knotts, and they have 2 sons: Wendall Noland, b. Oct. 3, 1913, and Walden Knotts, b. Apr. 21, 1915.
Earl (an oil operator in Oklahoma), Dwight, Ross, and John are the other sons of Dr. Young.
- VII 2. Louisa Albertine, b. Oct. 20, 1863, in Ohio; m. Dr. Thomas Jones of Swan, Iowa. She died in 1916, leaving three daughters and one son: Wissie, Natha, Lucille, and Lee.
- 3. Lewis Ellsworth, b. May 1, 1865, in Ohio; attended business college in Des Moines, Ia. Became a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser. Retired in Pomona, Calif. Wife died in 1941. Had one daughter, Bessie, and two sons, Ray and Glen.
- 4. Joseph Henry, b. June 28, 1867, in Iowa. Farmed in U.S. and Canada; citrus grower in Florida for 25 yrs. Travelled extensively. Retired in Florida. Children: Mabel, Clemie, and May who live in Canada; Ira who lives in Florida, and Fern who lives in Tenn.
- 5. Ida Ellen, b. Feb. 21, 1869, in Iowa; m. Chan Doop; lives in Brookings, So. Dakota. Children: Omar, Leslie, Earl, Dwight, Ethel, Izetta, Vivian, and Ruth.
- 6. Verda Jane, b. Sept. 24, 1871; m. George Griffith, and lives in Delta, Colorado. Children: Ted, Gladys, Hazel, Flossie, Mary, Irma, and Verda.

7. Nora V., b. Dec. 22, 1873; m. Dr. C. H. Ross. They have a home in Florida and spend summers in the north. One daughter Mary, who lives in Omaha, Neb.
8. Stella May, b. Apr. 4, 1875; lived in Des Moines, Iowa, now lives in Hollywood, Calif., with her daughter Mary. Stella was married to John Jameson of Des Moines, Iowa. He was a state official. Besides Mary, they had a son Paul who is a linguist, a college professor of languages.
9. Edna Bell, b. Sept. 23, 1877; m. Chas. O'Laughlin. They live in Ogden, Utah. Children: Margaret, Dorothy, Donald, and John.
10. John Emmett, b. July 4, 1883; teacher for many years; prosperous farmer in Iowa. Children: John, Phillip, and Paulene.

VI 5. Martha Jane Gossett, b. Jan. 1, 1849; m. Oct. 10, 1867, Benjamin Steers in Ohio, and lived in Iowa. They bought a farm in Marion County, southeast of Des Moines, and built a beautiful English-type house. They had two children:

VII 1. Elmer, a leader in his community; inherited the family farm. Died in 1942. Married Jane Wasner and had two daughters:

VIII 1. Ruth, m. Ted Robertson of Des Moines, Iowa. A son, Billy.

2. Lois, who lives in Des Moines.

VII. 2. Myrta, never married, d. about 50 yrs. of age. She was a beautiful blond, proud, taciturn; a talented painter, who became a prominent artist. Year after year she won first prizes with great acclaim for her oil paintings which were exhibited at the Iowa State Fair in Des Moines. She excelled in colors in landscape scenes. She was original, portraying rose rimmed leaves bursting forth on rugged limbs of the grapevine, or brown green leaves on young berry vines.

VI 7. Nancy Ellen Gossett, b. Nov. 14, 1852; d. May 13, 1823; m. Joseph Lewis (b. May 3, 1847; d. Mar. 2, 1915).

They moved to Oklahoma with their entire family. Their children:

- VII 1. Rhoda, b. Nov. 23, 1870; m. Ed Bailey.
2. James R., b. June 8, 1872; d. Jan. 18, 1929; m. Emma Bailey.
3. Louisa C., b. Jan. 15, 1874; d. Nov. 26, 1896; m. Ira Lemon.
4. John E., b. Feb. 5, 1876.
5. Joseph F., b. Nov. 22, 1877; m. Lillie Roads.
6. Benjamin Ira, b. Nov. 14, 1879; m. Grace Foust.
7. Elizabeth G., b. Oct. 4, 1881; m. — De Bord.
8. Maud May, b. Mar. 13, 1884; d. Sept. 8, 1885.
9. Carrie, b. Oct. 19, 1886; m. David B. Page (d. Jan. 18, 1922; buried in Harwood Cemtery in Ohio). Carrie Lewis Page is a business woman in Canadian, Texas. She furnished the foregoing data of her parents and their children.

VI 8. Louisa Rachel Gossett, b. July 10, 1854; m. William Phifer in Iowa. Eventually, they moved to South Dakota. Children were two daughters:

- VII 1. Addie, b. 1873; m. — Truex. Lives in Tripp, So. Dakota.
2. Myrta, b. 1881; m. — Lasher. Lives in Tripp, So. Dakota.

VI 9. Joseph Gossett, youngest child of Joseph and Louisa Rader Gossett, was born Aug. 7, 1856, at "Fort Salem" farm near Pricetown, Ohio; d. Dec. 13, 1915, in Palo Alto, California; m. Dec. 29, 1878, Ailsy Ann Carter near Monroe, Iowa.

Ailsy Ann Carter was of British descent. She was the daughter of Harrison and Elizabeth Mullins Carter, whose families were pioneers in the area southeast of Des Moines, Iowa, known as Jasper and Marion Counties.

The farmland of the region near Des Moines had lured investors because of its unexcelled fertility. It was reputed to have

rich, black soil to undetermined depth while many sections in the Middle West had little fertility beneath the top soil. This area was enriched due to the fact that one of the glaciers, during the Glacial epoch, pushed down into the northern part of the United States and a portion of the avalanche stopped in Iowa and deposited its terminal moraine.

In addition it was prairie land, which the Midwest settler had discovered was preferable to forest-covered land. Trees and undergrowth had not depleted the soil, and the labor of removing trees was eliminated. Principally the early settlers of Iowa were descendants of experienced pioneers of eastern states. They brought wisdom as well as funds. They invested wisely in farms, which they promptly improved with comfortable homes.

Iowa was included in the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, was part of La. 1805, of Mo. 1812, of Mich. 1834, of Wis. 1836. A district Territory 1843, Iowa was admitted to the Union as a State Dec. 28, 1846. When separated from Wisconsin, Burlington was the capital. Later the capital was Iowa City and from there was moved to Des Moines 1857. Drake University in Des Moines was founded in 1881.

Twenty-five miles east of Des Moines is Monroe in Jasper County, south of which lies Marion County. *Jasper County, Iowa*, by Gen. James B. Weaver, Editor-in-Chief, pub. 1912 in 2 vols., states the following facts—

The first settlers to come to the unorganized county of the present Jasper arrived about 1843. The first election in the territory of Jasper County, then in Marion County, was held in April 1844. Mahaska County had been formed in February and its territory included that of the present Marion Co. The little settlement in Jasper County voted at the house of Adam Tool at Tool's Point. Adam Tool had the first home, or house, built in 1843 in the town of Monroe, Iowa. It was a cabin of shakes, running up and down. The roof was handmade shingles cut with axe. For some time the cabin was so small that the children of the family slept in the covered wagon in which the family made the trip overland from Augusta Co., Virginia. Their cabin was a landmark for many years in the county and town of Monroe. Adam Tool was born in Augusta Co., Va., in 1794. There were many wolf-hunts organized in the county by the settlers. The hides and fur came into good use for warmth of cover, rugs, and the fur hats or caps of the period were often made from the tanned hides.

The Tax List of 1847 is given by the editor of the aforementioned history. This Tax List of 1847 includes no families by the names of Carter and allied families. However, Microfilms of the U. S. Census of 1850 of Marion County, Iowa, reveal that the grandparents of Ailsy Ann Carter had located in Marion Co. That is, the parents of her father and the parents of her mother with their children settled in Marion County, Iowa, between 1848 and 1849. Accounts of the Mullins and Carter families are recorded at the conclusion of Part II in Chapter 7, where a few of the collateral lines are briefly introduced in this history.

For about three years Joseph and Ailsy Carter Gossett lived on their farm near Monroe in Jasper Count, Iowa. Then they purchased and removed to a larger farm located twenty miles southeast of Des Moines, less than a mile north of Percy in Marion Co. A New Englander had improved the farm, but he and his family discovered they were too far removed from their former home and attachments in Mass. The winters of the western plains, they considered, were too rigorous.

The New Englander had planted ornamental trees, shrubs, fruit trees; erected barns, granaries, fences; and, built the majestic, two-story Colonial house which stood on a high elevation. The large white house with green shutters and stately porches was surrounded by beautiful gardens, a large greensward, and a white-painted picket fence. There was a background of graceful elm trees and a grove of oak trees. As time went on Joseph Gossett added valuable improvements and his farm became very productive.

Joseph Gossett's mother and his sister Martha purchased adjoining farms and built attractive homes. For many years his mother made yearly visits to her beloved Ohio. She is buried in Pleasant Hill Cemetery near Percy, Iowa, beside the grave of a grandson, Riley H. Gossett(b. Mar. 31, 1887; d. Feb. 24, 1893), who was a son of Joseph Gossett.

Joseph and Ailsy Carter Gossett were always keenly interested in the civic and cultural life of their community and were active in church affiliations. They began the education of their children by sending them to Des Moines to study music and to attend the Academy at Drake University. However, in 1899 they decided to move to Palo Alto, California, where all advantages for education were accessible and where their children, living at home, could attend the public schools and Stanford University. They bought a home in Palo Alto. Joseph Gossett became a leading horticulturist in the Santa Clara Valley.

Dr. A. H. Young of Pomona, California, recently eulogized Joseph and Ailsy Carter Gossett in the following manner:

“Uncle Joseph and Aunt Ailsy were superior people. As their family physician I was closely associated with them for many years. Uncle Joseph was a born gentleman. He lived by standards which demanded honesty and consideration and courtesy. Moderation in all things was his philosophy of life. He had a marvelous physique. We depended upon Aunt Ailsy for her good judgment and leadership. She was talented, capable, self-sacrificing. She had an exceptional memory. Both of them were clear-thinking and tolerant and had serenity of character that goes with acceptance of whatever responsibility life thrusts upon us.”

Joseph Gossett was very musical. He possessed that sixth sense of “absolute pitch”, which some of his children and grandchildren have inherited. After an operation for appendicitis, he died at the age of 59, and his wife died of a heart attack at the age of 54. They are buried in Alta Mesa Cemetery, Palo Alto, California. With their children the name of Gossett vanishes in this family. They are survived by children and grandchildren, namely:

- VII 1. Edith Elizabeth, b. Dec. 27, 1879; exceedingly fair complexioned with golden hair. At an early age she manifested rare ability in music, as well as in other subjects. She was very studious and had a retentive memory. She attended a girls' private school in Monroe and was a student at Drake University in Des Moines; was graduated from King's Conservatory of Music in San José, California, 1902; continued the study of music in New York, where she has lived most of her life. She is the widow of Dr. S. B. Battey who was a surgeon in New York and was a member of an old Southern family, socially prominent in Georgia. Several of his immediate relatives were celebrated doctors. By a former marriage to Robert Melville, who died in South America (1906), Edith had a daughter, Theodora, who is an accomplished musician. Theodora was married to Gabriel Kellert, the first cellist of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York. One son, Eugene.
- VII 2. Evangeline, b. Oct. 3, 1881; studied at the Academy at Drake University in Des Moines; graduated from the high school in Palo Alto, California; graduated from Stan-

ford University 1906; taught English Literature and History in the high schools of California at Huntington Beach and at Chico, 1906-1909. Has been associated with musical and literary organizations—a member of the Women's Committee for the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra; a member of the Hollywood Opera Reading Club; a life member and a former Councilor of The Huguenot Society of California. Married Dec. 15, 1909, Robert Hitt Newcomer of Mt. Morris, Illinois. He was a cadet at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland; transferred to Stanford University and was graduated 1906. For many years Mr. Newcomer was a Revenue Agent (now retired), employed in the U. S. Treasury Department as Chief of the Legal Division, Los Angeles office. Formerly, Mr. and Mrs. Newcomer lived in Santa Monica and Westwood Hills, but now reside on their avocado grove near Los Angeles. Robert Hitt Newcomer descended from pioneer families of Illinois. His genealogy is recounted briefly in Chapter 7.

- VIII 1. Robert and Evangeline Gossett Newcomer have one child, Margaret Hitt Newcomer, b. Dec. 10, 1910, in Hollywood, Calif. She was graduated from Girls' Collegiate School, Glendora, California, 1928 and graduated from Stanford University 1932. She was a member of Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority. She attended Graduate School at University of California at Los Angeles and, also, at the University of Southern California; was Dean of Women and an instructor at El Centro Junior College at El Centro, California, 1941-42; was appointed in the Women's Naval Reserve ("Waves") Oct. 1942 with commission as an ensign. Upon completing the indoctrination course at Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., she was assigned as officer in charge of Secretariat, Progress Section, in office of Assistant Chief of Naval Operations for Materiel in Washington, D. C., where she served during World War II. Among her duties as office supervisor she was in charge of confidential communications, was Historian for her Section, and later was aide to the Commanding Officer. She was promoted January 1, 1944 to the rank of lieutenant (j.g.), and was promoted May 1, 1945 to Lieutenant.

Was separated from the Naval Reserve Service 30 October 1945. She attended Teachers College, Columbia

University, New York, 1946-47; won membership to the national, educational societies, Pi Lambda Theta and Kappa Delta Pi, and received A.M. degree at Columbia University 1947; studied for her doctorate 1947-48 and was a member of the Faculty as an Assistant in Guidance, Teachers College, Columbia. She is a member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and a member of the Huguenot Society of Calif. Was married to Arthur Webb Barbour of Union, New Hampshire, who is a graduate of the University of New Hampshire.

Arthur Webb Barbour is a New Englander. Both sides of his family are old New England residents of many generations. He is in the Federal Service with the Office of Secretary of the Army as Inspector of Salary and Wage Programs. He has organized administration programs and inspected the personnel management programs at various Army installations throughout the United States. In 1948 he was stationed in Panama (where his wife joined him) as Chief of a Division involving wage and salary administration and re-evaluation of civilian positions in the entire Canal Zone. His surveys extended to Puerto Rico, and to Lima, Peru. A very interesting study, on one occasion, for the Inter-American Geodetic Survey took him into the Interior to such places as Penonome, Ocu, Bocas del Torro, and other spots of fascinating background. Part of this journey was made by plane and part in a cayuca (primitive wooden canoe type boat). He has written a book, entitled "Principles of Salary and Wage Administration", pub. 1949, Nat. Foreman's Institute. Arthur and Margaret Newcomer Barbour have three daughters, Elizabeth Carter, Susan Lyford, and Catherine Hutchins, who were born in Curundu, Canal Zone.

VII 3. Mary-Louisa, b. June 12, 1883, daughter of Joseph and Ailsy Carter Gossett, is, also, a blonde with an exceptionally rosy-white skin and of youthful appearance. After attending Palo Alto High School, she studied voice at Purnell Conservatory of Music of San Francisco. She specialized in fashion designing, in later years, and has conducted a most successful School of Dress Design in Beverly Hills, California, where she continues to live. She was married October 29, 1915, to Harry S. Brill (d. July 24, 1946) of San Francisco.

4. Joseph Orland Gossett, b. Mar. 11, 1885; graduated from public schools in Palo Alto; graduated from Stanford

University 1909. He was a brilliant student in Mathematics and won membership to scholastic societies. He was a teacher and a principal of high schools of California; was instructor and athletic director at Riverside Junior College. Formerly his home was in Stockton, California, where he owned a box factory and saw-mill and engaged in building. He owns with his brother a remanufacturing lumber mill in Shasta County, Calif. For nearly 40 years he was connected with the Stockton schools as a teacher and principal, and as a member and president of the School Board of Education. He has held position as Vice-Chairman of Federal Housing, San Joaquin County, Calif.; chairman of Republican County Central Committee of San Joaquin County; chairman of the Board of Trustees of First Christian Church of Stockton; member of Lions Club, Masons, Elks, Y.M.C.A. Was married Dec. 25, 1913, to Algie Hoessel of Stockton. Their home is in Anderson, California.

5. Earl Gossett, b. Jan. 31, 1894; graduated from Palo Alto High School and for two years attended Stanford University where he took a pre-legal course. He is a talented musician and devoted many years to the study of the violin. He has been associated as a business partner with his brother in Stockton and in the lumber industry in Shasta County, Calif. A resident of Stockton, he was president of the Yacht Club, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and was active in civic, service, and fraternal organizations. He has retired and lives in Anderson, Shasta Co., Calif.
6. Merle Ruth Gossett, b. Jan. 22, 1896. She is greatly talented in music; she possesses the charm and the poise of her mother; attended Castelleja School for Girls in Palo Alto, Calif. Was married Aug. 16, 1916, to John Wilhoit, son of George and Jessie Woods Wilhoit of pioneer and banking families at Stockton, Calif. Their one child, Douglass Woods Wilhoit, born Sept. 24, 1918, was graduated from Santa Barbara School at Carpinteria, California, then attended Stanford University. In World War II he served as radio operator in the Navy in both of the Atlantic and Pacific areas. He was married May 14, 1941, to Olympe Bradna of Beverly Hills, Calif. They live in Stockton and have three children—Douglass, Antoinette, and Jean.

In 1926 Merle was married to Clarence R. Mattei, well-known portrait painter who studied art in New York, Paris, and London. He contributed to artists' exhibitions in New York, in Los Angeles and elsewhere. He painted numerous portraits of distinguished persons. Clarence and Merle Gossett Mattei lived for many years in Montecito in proximity to Santa Barbara, Calif. He died April 1, 1946.

CHAPTER SEVEN

THE GOSSETT GENEALOGY (Recapitulation)

The Gossetts were of "Norman Extraction". The Gossett coat-of-arms reveals that three Gossetts (Goussés), who were powerful knights and chieftains, engaged in the earliest Crusades. The Gossetts were feudal barons, therefore nobles of the ancient regime. They were admitted to an Order called "The Nobility of France", which was formed in 1463 by King Louis XI (King of France 1461-83). The Order was composed only of feudal barons whose ancestors had been knights in the Crusades.

For centuries the family of Gosset lived in Normandy, France. Owing to their adoption of the Protestant faith, in 1555, their name was removed from the roll of nobles. Then, the Gosset estates were confiscated by the government in 1685, when the Edict of Nantes was revoked.

Jean Gosset, a member of the influential Gosset family who lived near St. Sauveur, south of Cherbourg on the Normandy Peninsula, was a Huguenot. In 1685 he took refuge in the Island of Jersey, one of the English Channel islands. He died in England in 1712.

The French Government offered to restore the Gosset estates, about 1845, to the descendants of Jean Gosset, but Matthew Gosset, Viscount of Jersey, then the head of the family, refused to pursue the claim.

In Jersey, Jean Gosset with his family resided in the Manor House of Bagot, where the Gossets lived for many years. Jean Gosset had three sons: John, Matthew, and Abraham. John was the ancestor of the Gosset branch in Great Britain and in America.

John Gosset married Susan D'Allain in Jersey Island, England. Susan D'Allain was a descendant of a noble family who lived for many generations near Cerisy in Normandy, France. The D'Allain family were Huguenots and moved to Jersey circa 1680. John and Susan D'Allain Gosset had six sons:

1. John, b. 1699; emigrant to America; settled in Penn.
2. Abraham, b. 1701; d. 1785; m. Jane White. This branch is recorded in Burke's *The Landed Gentry* to the present representative. See, also, Chart in J. B. Payne *An Armorial of Jersey*, "Pedigree of Gosset," pub. 1862, pp. 170-3.

3. Jacob, b. 1703; moved to London; d. 1788.
4. Peter, b. 1705; d. ca. 1765; m. Catherine du Four. Five children: John, Matthew, Jane, Esther, and Mary. Came to America.
5. Gideon, b. 1707; moved to London; d. 1785.
6. Isaac, b. 1713, d. 1799; m. —, dau. of — Bosquet. Settled in England. He was a famous artist and a modeller of portraits in wax. His works included the royal family and many members of the nobility from George II to 1780. (See Burke and J. B. Payne for this family to the present representative.)

The Ancestry of Gossetts in Ohio.

1

John Gosset, b. 1699 in Jersey Island, England, from where he emigrated to America; was licensed land in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1735; d. ca. 1765. Had a son Matthias, who was the Gossett ancestor of the branch in Ohio.

2

Matthias Gossett and Mary (d. between 1796 and 1804. She b. ca. 1740 in Penn. m. 1766 was probably Mary Littler, (or earlier). Landowner in dau. of Samuel and Mary Littler of Berkeley Co., Va. Berkeley Co., Va.)
d. after 1811 in Bourbon Co., Ky.

3

John Gossett and Honor (was living in 1830—Signed deed. Was b. 1769 in Penn. Lived in Va. buried in Sanders Cemetery, in his youth. m. 1787 in Va. Highland Co., Ohio.)
d. Dec. 28, 1823, in Ohio.
Buried in Sanders Cemetery, Highland Co., Ohio.

4

John Gossett and Mary Eyler (b. in Adams Co., Ohio. d. Sept. 11, b. 1791 in Va. (1850 Census.) 1841, aged 51 yrs. Buried in m. June 1811, Adams Co., Harwood Cemetery, Highland Ohio. d. Aug. 31, 1853, in Co., Ohio)
Highland Co., Ohio. Buried in Harwood Cemetery.

5

Joseph Gossett and Louisa Rader (b. Feb. 19, 1820, in Ohio; d. b. Oct. 19, 1821, in Highland Co., Ohio. m. Feb. 2, 1839. d. Dec. 9, 1855. Buried—Harwood Cem., Highland Co., Ohio. Mar. 8, 1900, at Percy, Marion Co., Iowa. Dau. of George and Mary Whitlatch Rader of Highland Co., Ohio.)

Joseph and Louisa Rader Gossett were survived by three sons—John, James Worth, and Joseph:

6

John Gossett and Lavina Roberts (b. Feb. 9, 1846; d. Oct. 13, 1884. b. Sept. 4, 1845, Highland Co., Ohio. m. Feb. 9, 1865, Highland Co., Ohio. d. Dec. 1922, Highland Co., Ohio. Dau. of Abraham and Mary Ann Fender Roberts.)

6

James Worth Gossett and Sarah Ann Roberts (b. June 4, 1843; b. Apr. 24, 1847, Highland Co., Ohio. m. Sept. 5, 1865, Highland Co., Ohio. d. Jan. 12, 1922, Highland Co., Ohio. d. Dec. 20, 1932. Dau. of Abraham and Mary Ann Fender Roberts.)

6

Joseph Gossett and Ailsy Ann Carter (b. May 18, 1858, Monroe, Iowa; d. Dec. 14, 1912, Palo Alto, Calif. b. Aug. 7, 1856, Highland Co., Ohio. m. Dec. 29, 1878, Monroe, Iowa. d. Dec. 13, 1915, Palo Alto, Calif. Dau. of Harrison and Elizabeth Mullins Carter.)

ALLIED FAMILIES

The Roberts Family.

Isaiah and Nancy Roberts were among the earliest settlers in Highland County. They traveled from their home in Pennsylvania on horseback over the mountains and down the Ohio River to the settlement at Chillicothe, Ohio. In 1802 they bought a farm in Whiteoak Twp. in Highland Co. Census of 1807 shows Isaiah Roberts was located there. Their son, Abraham, was born near Chillicothe Oct. 8, 1800. Abraham died Feb. 13, 1876, near Pricetown in Highland County on the farm which he purchased about 1830 and where he reared his family of 8 children. The farm remained in his family until December 1927. At that time the original buildings, including a brick residence which was built in 1840, were still in use. Abraham Roberts married in 1828 Mary Ann Fender (b. Feb. 8, 1808, at Taylorsville, Ohio; d. July 26, 1893). She was a daughter of George and Magdalena Fender, who are buried in Ruble Cemetery near Pricetown, Ohio.

Lavina Roberts, daughter of Abraham and Mary Fender Roberts, married John Henry Gossett. Sarah Ann Roberts, dau. of Abraham and Mary Fender Roberts, was married to James Worth Gossett.

The Pulse Genealogy

State Centennial History of Ohio, vol. 2 pp. 440-441, gives data of the Pulse family, as follows:

David Pulse, b. Mar. 1766; m. Oct. 1788 Sarah Fry and settled near Smithfield, Virginia, where their son George W. Pulse was born Dec. 23, 1784, and was married to Eliza Bonwell, a native of Kentucky. In 1817 George Pulse with his wife, one child, and his parents moved to Highland County, Ohio, and located near Hillsboro.

In 1833 George removed to Dodson Township, where he taught school and cultivated his farm. He died near Dodsonville Apr. 7, 1888, and his wife died in 1889. Their son, John D., born in 1816, married Cynthia, daughter of Michael and Polly Walker Stroup. (Michael Stroup was the professional hatmaker in the early days of New Market.) John D. Pulse accumulated property in Dodson Township. In 1855 he went to Iowa to buy land for investment and contracted typhoid fever and died. His wife died in 1899. One of their children was:

Flavious O. Pulse, b. in Dodson Twp. Mar. 13, 1845. At 20 yrs. of age he took a trip to Vera Cruz and other cities in Mexico. He returned home and married Mary, daughter of John Cramton, and located on a farm in Highland Co. He became very prosperous and improved his large acreage with substantial buildings. Pulse Post Office was named for him. Children are Lillie, wife of Fred Granger of Hillsboro, and Clarence, who married La Verne Gossett.

The Roush Ancestry

John Roush (Rausch) was among a group of the early German immigrants 1702-27. He was an ancestor of the pioneer family in Highland County, Ohio. The line of descent follows:

- I Philip Roush, son of John and Susanna Roush, b. 1741; d. 1820 in Gallia Co., Ohio; m. 1765 Catherine Kelchner. Came from Virginia to Ohio ca. 1796. They had 13 children.
- II Philip Roush, Jr., b. Jan. 1, 1774, in Shenandoah Valley, Va.; m. Feb. 2, 1796, Mary Pence. They came from Va. in 1796 to a point near Manchester on the Ohio River. After following the business of flat-boating on the river a few years, he moved to Hamer Twp., Highland Co., west of Hillsboro, where he established a farm home. They had 8 children.
- III Allen Roush, oldest child, b. in Hamer Twp., m. Elizabeth Smith. Owned a large tract of land near Russell in Union Twp., west of Hillsboro.
- IV George Roush, b. Aug. 1, 1827; m. Apr. 4, 1847, Elizabeth Tedrick. He owned and operated a farm near the place of his birth in Union Twp. Five children.
- V Wesley Roush, oldest child, b. Feb. 5, 1848. Taught school in Ohio, Ind. and Ill. Married May 20, 1878, Sarah A. Brown, then bought a farm near Russell, Union Twp. They had 4 sons.
- VI Ted Roush, second son of Wesley and Sarah Brown Roush, was born Jan. 10, 1882. Graduated from Hillsboro High School and attended Ohio State University for two years. Married Lavina Gossett. They own and operate a valuable farm near Russell and they are outstanding in their community.

The Carter Genealogy

Captain Thomas Carter who was born in 1731 in Fauquier Co., Virginia, was the ancestor of the Carter family in Iowa.

(References: "Genealogy of Carters in Scott County, Virginia" by Prof. I. C. Coley; "The History of Scott County", 1932, by Robert M. Addington; "Thomas Carter of Bedfordshire" by Dr. Joseph Lyon Miller.)

The family background is given in the history of Dr. J. L. Miller. Barford, Lancaster County, England, was the ancestral home in England.

I Peter Carter of England married Judith Norris in England ca. 1729. They came to America and settled in Fauquier Co., Va. They had four sons: Thomas, John, Joseph, and Norris.

II Thomas Carter, b. Apr. 24, 1731, in Fauquier Co., Va. Served as captain in the Revolutionary War; d. in Russell Co., Va., at Rye Cove in 1803; m. about 1755 Elizabeth Morgan.

The following information is from "Genealogy of Carters in Scott County, Virginia":

In 1773 Thomas Carter removed his family to Rye Cove, near Clinch River, in what is now Scott County . . . He had a grant for 197 acres of land in this Cove, and Mar. 31, 1783, a grant for 1,420 acres . . . He was overseer of the roads in Scott County . . . When Rye Cove fell in the new county of Russell, he was a justice of the first court, May 9, 1780, and a lieutenant in the militia. In 1788 he represented Russell Co. in The Constitutional Convention, and was a member of the legislature several times subsequently. He was a real factor in his home and state, holding many positions of trust.

Thomas Carter's will mentions the following children: Rosamond Carter Dickinson, Charles, Phoebe, Sarah, John, and Morgan; also, "grandson, Thomas Morgan Carter, to have 1,300 acres of the home place".

III Morgan Carter was married to Ursula ————. They had several children. Morgan Carter died in 1809 in Russell Co., Va.

The Carters were prominent citizens in their locality. Settlements were named for them, such as Carterton, Carter's Fort, Carter Valley. They were planters and slaveholders in Russell County, which lies in the southwest corner of Virginia adjoining North Carolina.

IV Thomas Morgan Carter, son of Morgan and Ursula Carter, died about 1828; m. Matilda ————. They lived in North Carolina and had three or four sons. Their sons, William and Morgan, born in North Carolina, left the south in 1833 and invested in farmland in Owen County, Indiana. The records

of 1850 Census reveal that William Carter remained in Indiana, had a family, and owned 1,000 acres of land. In 1848-49 Morgan Carter with his family removed to Marion County, Iowa, as shown in the Microfilm of 1850 Census of Marion County, Iowa. His youngest child, Morgan, was born in Iowa in 1853.

V Morgan Carter, b. Dec. 1, 1813, in North Carolina; d. May 18, 1888, at Monroe, Jasper Co., Iowa; married 1833 in North Carolina to Louisa Singleton, b. Nov. 6, 1816, in North Carolina; d. Jan. 19, 1892, at Monroe, Iowa. They are buried in Monroe Cemetery. Col. Richard Singleton, a planter of Rutherford Co., N. C., was the ancestor of Louisa Singleton. In his last years Morgan Carter expressed a poignant lament: "The greatest regret of our lives is that we ever left the good old South."

VI Harrison Carter, second child of Morgan and Louisa Singleton Carter, was born Apr. 15, 1836, in Owen Co., Indiana (National Archives); a soldier in the Civil War; was the executor of his father's will; a farmer in Marion Co., Iowa; retired in Monroe, where he died Apr. 28, 1910; was married in 1857 to Elizabeth Ann Mullins. They had four children: Ailsy Ann, William Harrison, Vina Bell, and Irwin La Fayette.

Following is the account of an incident as described by an eyewitness:

"A spectacular event which took place in 1889, when I was twelve years old, remains fresh in my memory. I was visiting relatives in Monroe, Iowa, during the celebration of July Fourth. Heading the parade was a steam calliope and just behind came Harrison Carter driving a team of mules, bedecked with flags and tassels. The spokes of the wagon wheels were wrapped with red, white, and blue bunting, and the driver was dressed in a suit of the same colors. As this replica of Uncle Sam, erect, dignified, and of stately demeanor passed by, the acclaim was instantaneous. Even the mules, whose names I ascertained to be Buck and Berry, arose to the occasion and displayed an animation quite foreign to their lowly ancestors."

Harrison Carter was a devoted son and an ardent patriot. An official statement of the military service of Harrison Carter certi-

fied by Fred C. Tandy, the present Adjutant General of Iowa, reads as follows:

Military Service of Harrison Carter in the Civil War.

Age: 26 years

Residence: Monroe, nativity Indiana

Enlisted: 15 August 1862, Co G, 23 Inf, Iowa Volunteers

Mustered: 22 August 1862

Promoted: 5th Cpl 1 November 1864

Mustered out: 26 July 1865, Harrisburg, Texas

VII 1. Ailsy Ann Carter, b. May 18, 1858, in Monroe, Iowa; d. Dec. 14, 1912, at Palo Alto, California; m. Dec. 29, 1878, Joseph Gossett.

To the student of genealogy a study of the history of the Carter family, like that of the Gossett family, reveals an inspiring picture of heroism and accomplishment. Two men by the name of Carter were Barons of Runnymede and signed the Magna Charta. The Carter arms as illustrated in Burke *The Landed Gentry* are reproduced in this volume. The interpretation of the symbols is as follows:

The Carter Coat-of-Arms

Symbolisms: The dog has always been an emblem of the chase—The *crest* of the Carter arms is the Talbot dog, which has large ears and fine qualities. It has been noted that there is scarcely any virtue possessed by man that is not shared by the dog. The significance would be *courage*, *vigilancy*, and *loyal fidelity*. The *chevron* signifies protection and has often been granted in arms as a reward to one who has achieved some notable enterprise, or to those who have accomplished some work of faithful service. *Catherine Wheel*—This emblem is said to have been used in the Martyrdom of St. Catherine and therefore is the emblem of one who is prepared to undergo great trials for the Christian faith or freedom of religious belief. It is rarely met with in armory. The *colors*—The principal colors are blue for truth and valour, and silver for serenity and animation. *Motto*—SACRO GRATUS CINERI. The Latin translation: From God (holy one) comes Grace for which we show or give gratitude.

The Mullins Ancestry

The meaning of the Mullins name is given in Henry Harrison's "Surnames of the United Kingdom," 1918. The name reflects

the French origin—Du Moulin, meaning Of the Mill, a Mill. The Mullins were Huguenots. A coat-of-arms granted to the name Mullins is described in O'Hart's *Irish Pedigrees*.

The Mullins family had Revolutionary Record in Virginia. The Revolutionary ancestor was Matthew Mullins of whom the records as found in D. A. R. Lineage Books follow:

Matthew Mullins, who fought in the early wars of the Colonies, served in the Revolutionary War as Serg. in Capt. Wm. Croghan's Company of Virginia, Col. James Woods Regt. He was born in Goochland or Albemarle County, Virginia, and died in Goochland Co., Va., or Madison Co., Ky. He married Mary Maupin. She was born 1721; d. in Orange Co., Va. He had three sons, William, Matthew, and Gabriel, who were, also, soldiers in the Revolution, etc.

One of the sons of Matthew Mullins, either William or Matthew, was the father of Wiley Mullins who was born in 1787 in North Carolina. The data accessible yield clues for further research.

The Mullins line comes from the marriage of Wiley Mullins with his first wife, who no doubt died in Indiana and came from North Carolina as did Wiley Mullins. Information on the Wiley Mullins family based on data recorded in the Federal Census of 1850 follows—

Wiley Mullins was 63 yrs. old in 1850, living on his farm in Marion County, Iowa, where he moved 1848 or 49. He came from Kentucky where his youngest child was born in 1847. Before going to Kentucky, Wiley Mullins had lived in Indiana where his oldest children were born. By his first wife, he had at least three children: Matthew, William (b. 1819), and Nancy (b. 1827). About 1841 Wiley Mullins was married in Kentucky to Prudence ("Prudy"), who was born 1807 in Tenn. They are buried in Pleasant Hill Cemetery, Percy, Marion Co., Iowa. He died Aug. 9, 1853.

Matthew Mullins, son of Wiley Mullins, was a soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil War. A stone is erected to his memory in the lot of the Mullins family in Pleasant Hill Cemetery, Percy, Marion Co., Iowa. The inscription reads:

Matthew Mullins, son of Wiley Mullins, died in Memphis, Tenn., April 11, 1861.

The census report of 1850 gives data on the family of William Mullins, son of Wiley Mullins, and reveals that the William

Mullins family, also, migrated from Kentucky and bought a farm in Marion County, Iowa, in 1848 or 49.

William Mullins died in July 1864 at the age of 44 yrs. He was married in Kentucky to Ailsy Ann——, born 1820 in Kentucky and died Jan. 5, 1883, at Monroe, Iowa. They are buried in the Mullins lot in Monroe Cemetery, Monroe, Iowa. As recorded, the following item was furnished by the Clerk of the District Court, Knoxville, Marion Co., Iowa:

William Mullins died without leaving a will. His wife, Ailsy Mullins, was appointed by the court the Administratrix of his estate on July 14, 1864.

William and Ailsy Ann Mullins had issue:

1. Elizabeth Ann, b. Aug. 17, 1836; d. June 30, 1899.
2. Martha M., b. 1838 in Kentucky.
3. Francis, b. 1845 in Kentucky.
4. Wiley Matthew, b. 1847 in Ky.; d. Sept. 28, 1917, in Iowa.
5. Ailsy, b. 1857 in Iowa; d. 1936.
6. Sarah K., b. 1859; d. 1941.

Elizabeth Ann Mullins, oldest child of William and Ailsy Ann Mullins, was born in 1836 in Kentucky; died in 1899 at Monroe, Iowa; was married in 1837 to Harrison Carter. They are buried in Monroe Cemetery, Monroe, Iowa.

Ailsy Ann Carter, oldest child of Harrison and Elizabeth Mullins Carter, was married in 1878 to Joseph Gossett.

Elizabeth Mullins Carter was a woman of great ability and character. She was fair complexioned and had regular, fine features. She had tintype photographs of herself and her three children made in 1862. The tintypes were encased in a gold locket, the size and appearance of a man's large watch. Her husband carried the locket throughout his service in the Civil War. The original tintypes are in a good state of preservation. Recently a copy of the photograph of Elizabeth Mullins Carter was made and is reproduced in this volume.

The Newcomer Family of Mt. Morris, Ogle Co., Illinois

Robert Hitt Newcomer is a son of Albert and Margaret Hitt Newcomer, who were married May 24, 1870, in Mt. Morris, Ogle County, Illinois.

Albert Newcomer, b. Aug. 22, 1844; d. March 10, 1918; was a son of Samuel Newcomer (d. June 1849) and Sarah Fridley Newcomer (b. in 1802; d. Jan. 17, 1882), who removed from

Beaver Creek near Hagerstown, Maryland, about 1835, and joined the "Maryland Colony" in Mt. Morris, 100 miles west of Chicago, Illinois.

Several Newcomer families from the vicinity of Hagerstown, Md., settled in Mt. Morris, for instance:

General Francis K. Newcomer, Governor of the Canal Zone, is a son of General Henry Clayton Newcomer (retired in Washington, D. C.), who was born in Mt. Morris and whose father was Dr. David Newcomer. Dr. Newcomer was an early settler of Mt. Morris, where he was a practicing physician for more than thirty years. He came from Pennsylvania near Hagerstown, Md.

The Hitt Ancestry

Jacob Heite and Catherine—in Germany.

The line of descent is as follows:

- I Peter Hitt, b. 1682 in Germany; d. in Fauquier Co., Va., in 1772. He and his wife, Maria Liessbeth Freudenburg Hitt, emigrated from Siegen in Westphalia to Virginia before 1714. He acquired land, became naturalized and a good English subject. His will can be found in the Fauquier County Records, p. 200, Bk. I. They had 5 sons and 1 daughter. Their son:
- II Harmon Hitt, b. 1721; m. in 1745 Mary Weaver, dau. of Tillman Weaver, in Fauquier Co., Va., and died there in 1820, aged 99 yrs. His wife died in 1793. One of their children was:
- III Martin Hitt, b. Dec. 29, 1763; m. Feb. 2, 1794, Margaret Smith in Washington Co., Md. She was a daughter of Thomas Smith (b. ca. 1740; d. 1803) and Elizabeth Reynolds Smith (1745-1805). Thomas Smith was born in Maryland near Hagerstown, and he and his wife died in Bourbon Co., Kentucky. He served in the Revolutionary War. (See Heitman's Historical Register of Officers and Soldiers of the Continental Army, p. 508). Martin Hitt and his father-in-law (Thomas Smith) with their families emigrated to Paris, Bourbon Co., Ky., in 1794. (U. S. Census 1810). Martin Hitt acquired land and was a preacher in the Methodist Church. He died Feb. 16, 1832, in Urbana, Ohio, where he had moved to be able to free his slaves. (Album of Ogle Co., Illinois, pub. by Chapman Bros., Chicago, 1886, pp. 939, etc.) One of his 9 children was:

- IV Thomas Smith Hitt, a Methodist minister, b. Feb. 14, 1797, in Bourbon Co., Ky. Died Sept. 23, 1852, in Mt. Morris, Illinois. Married Apr. 22, 1830, Emily John in Brookville, Indiana. They settled in Mt. Morris, Illinois, about 1837. The Rev. Thomas S. Hitt was one of the founders of Mt. Morris College in the early days. (See The John Ancestry, which follows.) He was a brilliant scholar and a man of high principles and morality.

The John Ancestry

John Phillip John lived in Pembrokeshire, Wales. He and his wife Ellen (or Elinor) had 3 sons—Robert John I, the heir in Wales, Samuel, and Griffith. Samuel and Griffith came to America.

- I Griffith John, b. 1683; d. 1778; emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1709; m. July 28, 1714, Ann Williams at the Goshen Meeting, Chester Co., Penn. One of their children was:
- II Robert John, b. July 22, 1734; d. Sept. 7, 1760; m. Jan. 21, 1760, Asenath Phipps. She was a granddaughter of that Joseph Phipps who was a friend of William Penn and came to Pennsylvania with him in 1682. Robert and Asenath Phipps had one child:
- III Jehu John, b. Dec. 2, 1759, in Chester Co., Penn. Died June 30, 1837, in Brookville, Indiana, where he is buried. He served as a private in the Revolutionary War in Capt. John Scott's Company, Lieut.-Col. John Gardner's Penn. Regt. (See D.A.R. Lineage Books, vol. III, p. 38, nos. 110115 and 101214; vol. 102, p. 65.) Jehu John, m. Nov. 8, 1781, Elizabeth David, who was born Aug. 4, 1763, in Philadelphia; d. Feb. 19, 1840, at the home of her son, Robert John, in Brookville, Indiana, where she is buried. She was a daughter of Enoch David, b. Sept. 28, 1718, in Wales, a celebrated Seventh Day Baptist preacher, who lived in Philadelphia before the Revolution; m. in 1762 Elizabeth Harrison, dau. of Daniel and Judith Harrison. Elizabeth Harrison David, b. Jan. 21, 1729; d. in 1779.
- IV Robert John, oldest son of Jehu and Elizabeth David John, was born Feb. 15, 1784, Chester Co., Penn. Died Dec. 14, 1856, at Brookville, Ind. Married Mar. 19, 1809, near Uniontown, Penn., Asenath Graves, b. Feb. 8, 1789, in Bedford Co., Penn.; dau. of Joseph and Rachel Warford Graves. A son

of Robert John was Dr. John P. D. John, noted scholar and former President of De Pauw Univ. A daughter was:

- V Emily John, b. Oct. 11, 1811, in Uniontown, Penn. Married Apr. 22, 1830, the Rev. Thomas Smith Hitt in Brookville, Ind. They made their wedding journey to Indianapolis on horseback. (In a most remarkable letter written to her mother she described this journey. Her letter is in the possession of R.H.N.) She died Mar. 1, 1881, at Mt. Morris, Illinois. They had 8 children. One of their sons was Hon. Robert Roberts Hitt, b. Jan. 16, 1834, at Urbana, Ohio. He was member of Congress from the Sixth District of Illinois for more than 25 yrs. A daughter of Thomas and Emily John Hitt was:
- VI Margaret Asenath Hitt (1844-1911) who married, 1870, Albert N. Newcomer (1844-1918) in Mt. Morris, Illinois. They had four children. Their youngest child:
- VII Robert Hitt Newcomer was married in 1909 to Evangeline Gosset at Palo Alto, Calif. Their daughter:
- VIII Margaret Hitt Newcomer unveiled a monument, which was erected in the yard of the Methodist Church at Mt. Morris, Illinois, at a ceremony held August 26, 1916, in memory of a group of pioneers, including her great-grandfather, the Rev. Thomas Smith Hitt, who were founders of a branch of the Methodist Conference (Rock River Conference).

PART III
OTHER GOSSETTS

Those who do not look upon themselves as a link connecting the past with the future do not perform their duty to the world.

—Daniel Webster

OTHER GOSSETTS

(Originally the name was Goussé, then Goussét, finally Gosset or Gossett.)

Some families continued to use the name Goussé (pronounced Goosay'), as appears in French volumes among names of nobles of ancient France. Several soldiers by the name of Goussé served with La Fayette's troops in the American Revolution.

The Goussét arms are described in Riepstap's *Armorial Général*:

Goussét—Amsterdam. De sin. au lion d'arg., cour. d'or.

In Lippicott's *Pronouncing Biographical Dictionary and Mythology*, ed. by Joseph Thomas, 1908, vol. I, p. 1151, are the following biographies:

1. Goussét, goo sá, Jacques, a learned French Protestant divine, born at Blois in 1635. His principal work is his Commentaries on the Hebrew language . . . He was for many years professor of Greek and theology at Groningen. Died in 1704.
2. Goussét, (Thomas Marie Joseph), a French prelate, born in Haute-Saône in 1792. He became Archbishop of Rheims in 1840, and a cardinal in 1850 or 51. Among his works is a treatise on "Moral Theology", (1836), which is highly esteemed. Died Dec. 24, 1866.

The coat-of-arms of a noble Gosset family in France occurs in *Dictionnaire de la Noblesse* par De La Chenaye-Desbois et Badier, Tome IX, as follows:

Gosset De Lieurey, Famille noble, dont les armes font: d'argent au fautoir de sinople, chargé de 5 besans d'or, et accompagné de 4 croisettes de gueules.

In the "Index of Surnames" in *The Norman People*, pub., London, 1874, appear two items:

1. Richard and William Gosset of Normandy, 1180-95.
2. *Gosset* for *Gossett*-Gerard and John Gosset occur in Normandy t. Henry V.

It is conclusive that long before the 14th century, at the time of Henry V, the name had become Gosset.

A lad by the name of Jean-François (John) Gosset of Granville, France, served with the troops of La Fayette in the American

Revolutionary War. He was a sailor (matelot) on the *Fendant*, which sailed from Brest, Dec. 15, 1778. He died of wounds at the hospital of Fort-Royal, Martinique, Dec. 23, 1783. (*Les Combattants Français de la Guerre Américaine 1778-1783*, p. 101, issued and published in Washington 1905, by the French Government.)

Found in an English record in the Library of Congress, a Pierre Gosset married Susanne Martel, Oct. 12, 1718.

The Bureau of the Census published in 1908, Washington, D. C., volumes called, "Heads of Families at the first census of the United States taken in the year 1790." In the volume of North Carolina, p. 230, are the following names (with and without the second "t"):

Gosset, Elijah
Gosset, Nicholas
Gosset, Thomas
Gossett, Joseph
Gossett, William

William Gossett's name occurs in the "Census of Pensioners for Revolutionary Military Services in 1840, South Carolina".

There was no federal census taken in 1790 for the state of Kentucky. The first taxpayer by name of Gossett appears in the list for Bourbon County, where a James Gossett was taxed June 1791.

The names of James and Shadrick Gossett appear on a list of taxpayers, 1782-85, in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. James Sr., James, Thomas, and Shadrick rendered patriotic service in the Revolutionary War.

Jacob Gosset and John Gossett served in the Revolution, as found in *The Georgia Roster*.

Isaac Gossett in Orangeborough Dist., South Carolina, two males and five females—Census 1790.

Appraisal of Estate of Abner Gossett, *Federick County Court*, bearing date April 1799, Winchester, Va., Will Bk. 6, p. 462.

The arms of a Gossett branch in South Carolina differ from the arms that belong to the English branch of Jersey Island. One member of this branch was the ancestor of Matthew Gosset who was married in 1793 to Grace Frankland, daughter of Sir Thomas and Sarah Rhett Frankland of South Carolina. They had issue: Grace, Henry, Arthur, and William. (*South Carolina Historical*

and *Genealogical Magazine*, vol. IV, pp. 40-46, Charleston, S. C., contributed by Barnwell Rhett Heyward, a descendant of Colonel William Rhett (1666-1722) of South Carolina.)

There was a John Gosset in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1781. (Penn. Archives.)

There was a Matthias Gosset in Pennsylvania in 1751. (Penn. Archives.) He could have been Matthew, son of Peter Gosset from Jersey Island. German scribes frequently wrote into the Pennsylvania records "Matthias," the German for "Matthew."

The National Biography, pub., London, 1908, VIII, 262, contains the following data:

Gosset, Montague (1792-1854), surgeon, born 1 July 1792, was the second son of Daniel Gosset of Langhedge Hall, Tanner's End, Edmonton. He was educated at a school at Broxbourne, Hertfordshire, conducted by a clergyman named Jones. Although he wished to adopt a learned profession, his father determined he should join the navy. He was accordingly entered in November 1806 on board H. M. S. Curley. . . he resolved to quit the navy and study surgery. He was apprenticed to Mr. Stocker of Guy's Hospital in 1809, and obtained his diploma in May 1814. He passed through the hospital with considerable distinction, being a favorite pupil of Sir Astley Cooper. By Cooper he was recommended to the Marquis of Bute, who was then suffering from an eye complaint. In 1815 he went to Scotland for two years, after which he returned to Guy's Hospital, and again devoted himself to study until 1819, when he commenced practice as a consulting surgeon in Great George Street, Westminster. Thence he removed to the city, where he practiced for thirty-four years. Gosset was among the first to detect and describe in February 1827 a peculiar accident to the elbow-joint, namely dislocation of the ulna backwards and inwards. The case is mentioned in Sir Astley Cooper's 'Treatise on Dislocation', ed. B. B. Cooper, 1842, pp. 451-2. In 1829 Gosset communicated the only case of renal aneurism then detected, the preparation of which is deposited in the Museum of Guy's Hospital.

"The Horn Papers" gives an account of a David Gossett of Green County, Penn. The details of the account do not agree, but some notice should be given of this man as he had sons who are said to have settled in Kentucky. The quotation from "The Horn Papers" follows:

“David Gossett, of Welch descent, was born in Maryland in 1747 and came to Northwest Virginia in 1769. He was a wood ranger in 1774 and a hunter and trapper on the Monongahela River in 1775. He married Jane Stockwell in 1771. They had four sons, William, John, George, and Samuel. The father and the two oldest sons became river men in 1778 and in 1779-1780 went to a point on the lower Ohio river. Returning to the Monongahela in the spring of 1781, they assisted Barney Craff to dig the iron slate at McCullough (iron smelter) for a time, but being river men, David Gossett guided a party to Kentucky in 1782. It was while on a return from this trip in October, 1782, that he was severely wounded at the mouth of Middle Island Creek by a Shawnee Indian who shot him from behind a large sycamore tree. John Zane who was with him shot the Indian and they then made their way to Wheeling. He died at Millsboro, Washington County, in March 1822.”

In Kentucky Marriage Records, listed by the compiler Anna Walker Burns, are the following items:

Pulaski County, Ky.

Gossett, William, m. Lucy Anderson 1838.

“ , Rueben, m. Mary Ann Long 1842.

“ , “ , m. Nancy Philips 1845.

“ , William B. m. Martha J. Lester 1843.

“ , Smith B., m. Helen Dogam 1845.

Census of 1850—Grant County, Kentucky

Samuel Gossett, farmer age 50—b. in Virginia.

Eliza “ “ 46— “ “ N. Y.

John “ “ 21— “ “ Ky.

Simon P. “ “ 18— “ “ “

Evaline “ “ 17— “ “ “

James P. Gossett age 28—b. in Ky.

Dulsina “ “ 20—b. in Tenn.

David Gossett age 26

Zeulda I. Gossett age 21

Gossett Records. Grant County, Ky.

Simon P. Gossett, b. Dec. 28, 1832; d. May 3, 1880; m. Sept. 18, 1854, Jane Hicks, b. Aug. 17, 1834; d. Mar. 31, 1895.

Children:

Albert Breckenridge Gossett, b. Mar. 16, 1857.

John Samuel Gossett, b. Feb. 21, 1859.

Louisa Jane Gossett, b. Jan. 23, 1861; m. Sept. 14, 1876,
George W. Rains.

William Price Gossett, b. July 25, 1864; d. May 31, 1885.

Louisa Gossett Rains, d. Aug. 29, 1944.

Wayne County, Indiana, from *Hazzard's History of Wayne Co., Indiana*, p. 264:

Gossett, Wm. G. Mustered in Aug. 13, 1862. Recruit. Wounded, Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864.

Gossett, Joseph B. Mustered in Mar. 18, 1862. Recruit. Appointed corporal. Killed at Vicksburg, June 16, 1863.

Gossett, Josiah. Enlisted in Co. B., 16th I.V.I. Abd Co. G. 36th Regt., Ind. Vol. Inf.

Washington County, Ohio. Records.

Ephraim Gossett, age 35 years. Substitute May 1864 for 100 days. 148 Regt. Co. I, Pvt. 4 months. Mustered out Sept. 1864. Harmer Twp.

Jacob Gossett m. Mary Orison, Feb. 9, 1812, Washington Co.

Daniel Gossett m. Susan Riley, Sept. 10, 1817.

Sarah Gossett m. Wm. Leffingwell, May 5, 1818.

Matilda Gossett m. Zachariah Beck, Oct. 18, 1921.

Daniel Gossett m. Mary Ann Rosan Georez. Issue: Jacob, Margaret, Matilda, Sarah, Benjamin Geren.

Rebecca Gossett m. Cyrus Morey in 1829. They had 10 children.

Harriet Price Gossett, dau. of John Gossett, b. Oct. 10, 1813, Watertown Twp. Married first to John Wilson.

Anna Mary Gossett of Lexington, Kentucky, furnished the following Bible records in regard to her family—

Her grandfather was Abraham Gossett, b. in 1788; d. Sept. 1835; m. in 1811 Mary Fightmaster. Children:

1. John, b. Dec. 1811; d. June 1894; m. June 8, 1832, Eleanor Goodnight.
2. William, b. July 1813; d. Sept. 1841; m. Oct. 1835, Millie Boyers. Had a daughter, Anna, who is Mrs. W. W. Embry of Cynthiana, Ky.
3. Darius (Mar. 1815-Oct. 1846); m. Dec. 1836, Sallie Hedges.
4. Emily (Feb. 1817-Nov. 1817).
5. America (Aug. 1819-Oct. 1884).
6. Elizabeth (July 1821-May 1902); m. Nov. 1943, John Goodnight.
7. Nelson (June 1823-May 1864).
8. Louisa (Sept. 1825-May 1885); m. 1852, Byrd Badgett.
9. Abraham (Nov. 1827-Aug. 1835).
10. Lindsay (June 1830-July 1913); m. Nov. 1854, Elizabeth Harp.
11. Mary (May 1832-Oct. 1904); m. June 1857, Ely Gossett.

The aforementioned ancestor of Anna Gossett, Abraham Gossett, who was born in 1788, died in 1835 in Harrison Co., Ky., where his will is recorded. His father was John Gossett, who came from Scotland.

Abraham Gossett's will requested "no division to be made for 20 yrs." Sons, John and William, were executors.

In Harrison Co., Ky., Deed Bk. 25, p. 310, Apr. 24, 1854, appears a deed naming grandchildren, in addition to Abraham's children, as follows:

Mary and William Gossett, children of William Gossett (deceased) and grandchildren of Abraham Gossett, deceased. Also, Emily, Elizabeth A., and Ruben M. Gossett, children of Darius Gossett and grandchildren of Abraham Gossett, deceased. Abraham's sons, William and Darius, had died before 1854.

Luke Gossett married in Coshocton County, Ohio, Jane Endsley, and moved in 1846 to Coles County, Illinois. Luke was born in 1810. His father, Jacob Gossett, was born in 1770 in Vir-

ginia and married a Miss Garner and had ten children, four of whom were John, Samuel, Luke, and Hannah.

1. John had a son William.
2. Samuel lived in Valparaiso, Indiana, and had three children — Matthias, Ben, and Jemima.
3. Hannah married and moved to Michigan.
4. Luke, b. Feb. 3, 1810; d. Oct. 26, 1889; m. Jane Neely Endsley, who was born in Ohio, April 2, 1810; d. June 30, 1888. Luke and Jane Endsley Gossett had seven children:
James (b. 1833; John (b. 1840); Andrew (b. 1836; m. Polly Kiser); Matthias (b. 1838); Isabel, Mary Jane, and William (b. 1850; m. Martha Ingram).

The parents of Jane Neely Endsley were Andrew Endsley, b. Mar. 1, 1784, and Isabel Torens Endsley, b. June 4, 1787. They migrated to Coles County, Illinois, with the Luke Gossett family from Harrison Co., Ohio. Andrew Endsley's parents were James and Mary Neely Endsley, who were of Presbyterian faith and attended Ridge Church near Cadiz, Ohio. Andrew Endsley's brother John was married to Jane Blaine, whose ancestors were of the French nobility. Jane Blaine was a relative of James G. Blaine who was a candidate for President of the United States. The Endsleys were also of French descent.

Andrew Gossett, son of Luke and Jane Endsley Gossett, was born Aug. 8, 1836; d. Oct. 4, 1903; m. Polly Kiser, b. July 4, 1842; d. June 21, 1921. Their son Edwin Stanton Gossett, b. June 14, 1878, in Coles Co., Ill. Was married Sept. 17, 1898, to Allie Cinda Jones, b. Dec. 23, 1880; d. Dec. 12, 1952. Mary Emily Gossett, a daughter of Edwin and Allie Jones Gossett, was born October 21, 1913. She is Mrs. Glenn Clayton, 3009 Walnut Ave., Southwest Place, Mattoon, Ill. She furnished information on her branch.

William Gossett, son of Luke and Jane Endsley Gossett, was born in 1850 and was married to Martha Ingram.

William and Martha Ingram Gossett had six children, namely:

1. Elizabeth, d. 1907, leaving three small children who made their home with their grandparents. Children were two boys and Ruth, the youngest, who taught school in Springfield, Ill.
2. Emma Gossett of Charleston. She gave this information of her family.

3. Lucy, m. I. F. Rennels. Four children.
4. Clara, m. C. H. Stanberry. Lives in Yuma, Arizona.
5. Harry, married and lives in Meridian, Idaho.
6. Homer, lives in Auburn, Indiana.

Jacob Gossett, b. 1770 in Virginia, belonging to this family, could have been a son of William Gossett of Frederick Co., Va., and a descendant of John Gosset of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.

Marriage Record—Frederick Co., Va., June 4, 1789, William Gossett to Nancy Smith.

William Gossett, b. Oct. 14, 1790, who married Charity Hageman Sept. 27, 1815, is the ancestor of Clara Hageman Sipperley of Detroit, Mich. Charity Hageman, b. Feb. 6, 1799; d. Oct. 4, 1855; dau. of John and Hannah Batten Hageman who were living in Union County, Indiana Territory, in 1815, at the time of the marriage of William Gossett and Charity Hageman. John Hageman was a Revolutionary soldier.

Mrs. Shipperley writes that she has no record of her great-grandfather, William Gossett, previous to his marriage in 1815, except that his mother's name was Nancy and he had two brothers, Thomas and Joseph. Mrs. Shipperley presented an interesting account of William Gossett and furnished data of her branch, as follows:

In 1833 William and Thomas Gossett (brothers) went west to Porter Co., Indiana, and entered a claim for a tract of land. In 1834 William returned to Porter County with his family and lived at first in the little settlement of Waverley, which was planned to be a town, and lots were platted on land owned by Mr. Gossett. The first term of the Circuit Court was held in 1836 and Mr. Gossett served as a grand juror. He built a number of mills in the surrounding country, near Lake Michigan, and one town is called Gossett's Mills. The first minister to visit the settlement was Stephen Jones of the M. E. Church. He came at the invitation of Wm. Gossett and preached at his house. During the next year, William Gossett erected a small building which was used as a church and school building. He owned several hundred acres of

land when he died. He had been instrumental in securing good roads and other developments. He died Feb. 16, 1845.

The children of William and Charity Hageman Gossett were:

1. Nancy, b. Jan. 27, 1816; d. young.
 2. John, b. Feb. 1, 1818; d. Apr. 9, 1887; m. Jane Spencer. Children: Albert, b. 1846, and Jay, b. 1844, and Louisa. John married Phoebe Ayea — Son, Frank Hale, living in Louisiana.
 3. Hannah Jane, of whom presently.
 4. Melissa, b. Sept. 12, 1823; m. Arthur Hughes. Lived near Wayland, Mich.
 5. Orinda, b. Dec. 19, 1827; d. 1855; m. David Skidmore. Is buried in the cemetery at Gossett's Mills.
 6. William Ira Grover Gossett, b. Feb. 7, 1832; d. in British Columbia about 1890. He was one of a group from Porter County to go to California in the gold rush of 1849.
 7. Chancy (1838-1852).
3. Hannah Jane Gossett was the third child of William and Charity Gossett; b. in 1821 at Honey Creek on the White-water River in Indiana; d. in 1891; m. Feb. 2, 1841, Henry Hageman. (Grandparents of Mrs. Sipperley.) Children were: Sarah Jane, Maria Louise, John Henry, Rosa.
- John Henry Hageman, b. Dec. 15, 1856; d. Mar. 11, 1925; m. 1881 Emma Louise Ackerman. Two children: Clara Geneva, b. Oct. 8, 1881, and Pearl Beleva, b. Aug. 27, 1884.
- Clara Geneva Hageman married Charles Herbert Sipperley, Oct. 9, 1899. Two sons: Verner Porter and Lorne Herbert.

Dr. William Otto Gossett of Kempton, Indiana, was one of The Historians for the Gossett reunions, which have been mentioned in this book. It is learned from his letters that he belonged to a Gossett branch of North Carolina. In 1908 he wrote, "My ancestors were French nobles, also, Huguenots, and were expelled from France when the Edict at Nantes was revoked. They fled to England, from where two brothers emigrated to America." His letters give the following information of his family:

Dr. Gossett's grandfather was Williamson Gossett, who moved about 1860 from North Carolina and settled in what was, at a later date, Jackson County, Indiana.

Dr. Gossett's father was Dr. James Montrey Gossett, b. May 14, 1822; settled in Normandy, Indiana, in 1877; moved to Augusta, Kansas, in 1886; removed to Indiana in 1896; d. Nov. 1899 at Kempton, Indiana, where he had taught school. Both Williamson and Dr. James Montrey Gossett are buried in Baker Cemetery, two miles east of Circleville, Clinton County, Indiana.

Dr. James Montrey Gossett was married three times and had the following children:

Mrs. Dora Riley, Los Angeles, California.

Miss Lucy Gossett, Sunnyside, Washington.

Mrs. Pearl Sorensen, Sunnyside, Washington.

Mrs. Alma Pickin.

Dr. William Otto Gossett, whose mother was Elsie Scirde (widow of ——— Ray), d. in 1871.

Dr. William Otto Gossett was born in Rushville, Indiana, Feb. 21, 1869. He was graduated from Augusta High School, Augusta, Kansas, in 1889; in 1894 he finished College of Liberal Arts in Winfield, Kansas; graduated from Medical School at Indianapolis; married Miss Nettie Ressler of Hobbs, Indiana, and had two daughters:

1. Mrs. L. M. Carr (Bernice Gossett), West Lafayette, Ind.

2. Mrs. Emil Casey (Katherine Gossett), Brookston, Ind.

Both daughters graduated from De Pauw University at Greencastle, Indiana. Dr. Gossett died in September 1927 at Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he had gone on account of his health.

From QUI ETES-VOUS?

Annaire Des Contemporains Notices Biographiques.

Published in Paris.

GOSSET (Abbé-cure de Saint Eloi)

36 rue de Reuilly

Ne'en 1866—

Curé de Saint-Elois depuis 1912

GOSSET—professeur a'la Faculté de Medecine de Paris,
chirurgien des hospitaux.

8 avenue Emilé—Deo chanel Segur-'07-33.

Commandeur de la Légion d'honneur:

Croix de guerre.

MARIÉ a MLLE. JEANNE THIERY.

A leading surgeon of France was a Dr. Gossett of Paris. He was Clemenceau's physician in World War I.

Leon Gosset, author in Paris; writes books on tours; Gosset Quartier latin et Luxembourg; Les environs de Paris Patronages officiels; Touring club de France, Office national du Tourisme, Club alpin françois du Paris, 1928, 660 pages. In French.

Harold Gossett is a wholesale hosiery dealer in Los Angeles, Calif. His father, Louis Gossett, was born in France.

Robert C. Gossett, city manager of Edmond, Oklahoma, wrote in a letter dated March 22, 1945:

"Our ancestors were expelled from France on account of Protestantism. My father's name was John Matthias,, who came from Kentucky to Oklahoma. Our family names were biblical — John, Jacob, Joshua, Samuel, Matthew, etc. My brother, Charles Gossett (deceased), lived in St. Shawnee, Okla. There have been two or three families in Oklahoma by the name of Gossett but were no relatives of ours as far as we know . . ."

M. H. Gossett, lawyer, formerly of Dallas, Texas, was for several years the President of the Federal Land Bank of Houston, Texas. His ancestors went from South Carolina to Texas about the middle of the 19th century.

This information of M. H. Gossett was given by Thomas Henry Gossett of Spartanburg, South Carolina. For years these two men carried on a correspondence concerning the Gossett genealogy.

Incidentally, there is a little village in Kaufman County, Texas, named Gossett. It is on land which was owned by M. H. Gossett. He owned large tracts of land in Kaufman County. The town of Gossett is just below Maybank.

Garry Gossett is the son of M. H. Gossett and is living in Dallas, Texas.

A man named Dewey Gossett lives in Mississippi.

Claude Gossett, Gospel singer, formerly lived in Wilmore, Ky.

A colony of Gossetts live near Somerset, Ky. The names of William and Mary appear in their families.

Reuben Gossett lived in Cynthiana, Ky.

Henry M. Gossett, father of the late Betty Jane Gossett, and a brother of Mrs. Charles Anthony, died July 9, 1950, in Knoxville, Tenn.

An advertisement for a heating company is signed—"Bell and Gossett Company, Morton Grove, Illinois". Mr. Gossett is Earl J. Gossett and his biography appears in *Who's Who in America*. Earl J. Gossett, b. May 12, 1887, son of William H. and Laura Eubanks Gossett at Norris City, Illinois. Student at University of Illinois. Married April 23, 1913, Ida Olander. Member of Union League, Rotary, Mason. Lives in Winnetka, Illinois.

Mrs. P. H. Cushman of Salt Lake City, Utah, wrote that John Gossett, b. 1776; d. 1854; m. Mary Noffsinger (dau. of Jacob and Susan Stoner Noffsinger) in Virginia, went to Muhlenburg Co., Ky., 1812, was her ancestor. She is Ruth V. Cushman. (Daniel Gossett of Rockingham Co., Va., was the father of this John Gossett. See descendants of Peter Gossett of Franklin Co., Penn.)

Olive Gossett Schad (Mrs. George D. Schad), Marietta, Ohio, writes, "My grandfather was Darius Gossett, who came from Scotland when a small boy. He had 4 or 5 brothers."

Mrs. Ila Gossett Gent, 2118 Algonquin Parkway, Louisville, Ky., is a granddaughter of Fate Gossett of Graves County, Ky.

Marine Cpl. William Gossett married July 9, 1949, Constance Palumbo at Torrance., Calif. A few days later he sailed for Korea, and was killed in the fighting around Seoul.

David L. Gossett, stationed at Mountain Home, a service base near Boise, Idaho, was married June 2, 1952, to Ellen Laughridge at Caldwell, 8 miles from Nampa, Idaho. His mother is Mrs. Monta Gossett of Shamrock, Texas.

Pfc. Ken P. Gossett, son of Rufus A. Gossett (deceased) of Dallas, Texas, was stationed at Camp Roberts, California, 30 August 1952.

Allen Gossett lives in Bell Gardens, Calif.

J. D. Gossett resides at 1236 Temple Hills Dr., Laguna Beach, Calif.

Ed Gossett was born Jan. 27, 1902, in Sabine Parish, Louisiana, son of Ed L. and Sarah Ann Gossett. He acquired A.B.,

University of Texas, 1924; L.L.B., 1927, and was admitted to Texas bar in 1927. He was Member of Congress 76-81st from the 13th District of Texas.

Representative Ed Gossett delivered a forceful speech before Congress July 2, 1947, on "Displaced Persons". Concerning his views on the subject, *Time* newsmagazine commented in the issue of June 13, 1949. A picture of him accompanied the article. Ed Gossett resigned from Congress July 31, 1951, to become chief counsel for the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.

Ed Gossett was married May 20, 1939, to Mary Helen Moseley. Children — Glenn, Judy, Sarah Jane, Melissa, and Stephen. He is a Mason and Baptist. His home is in Wichita Falls, Texas. (See *Who's Who in America*.)

William Thomas Gossett joined the Ford Motor Company as vice-president and general counsel in 1947. He had been associated with the New York law firm of Hughes, Hubbard, and Ewing.

Among the clients of Hughes, Hubbard, and Ewing was Bendix Aviation Corp., of which William Gossett was general counsel and a director. He took part in the defense of Aluminum Co. of America in the Government's anti-trust suit, and between 1932 and 1937 he assisted in the reorganization of Fox Film Corporation and subsidiaries.

William T. Gossett was born Sept. 9, 1904, in Gainesville, Texas, where, in 1851, his grandfather, Thomas P. Gossett, settled and operated as a cattleman. His grandfather was born in Kentucky, and his great-grandfather was a Methodist minister.

William's father, James T. Gossett, owned a string of small hotels in North Texas and Southern Oklahoma. His father and mother moved to California in 1933 and lived there until they died, he in 1940, and she in 1943. William Gossett has many relatives in Texas. He has a brother and sister living in Hollywood, Calif. His brother, Wayne, owns a Ford dealership in Studio City, California, and his sister, Christine, is the wife of Leon Ames, who, under contract with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, played the role of father in the motion picture, "Meet Me in St. Louis".

William T. Gossett was graduated from the University of Utah, then he determined to go east to study law at Columbia University in New York. He took his degree as a top-ranking student and promptly became associated with the law firm of which

the senior partner was Charles Evans Hughes, former Chief Justice of the United States and former Secretary of State. William Gossett was married in December 1930 to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, youngest daughter of Charles Evans Hughes.

While William and Elizabeth Hughes Gossett lived in New York, he was chairman of the board of trustees of the Riverside Church and she was the president of the New York Red Cross Chapter and the president of the Junior League. Their home is in the Bloomfield area of Detroit, and they have three children, Antoinette Carter, William T., and Elizabeth Evans.

Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes was born Antoinette Carter, Sept. 14, 1864, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, daughter of Walter S. Carter. She died Dec. 7, 1945.

(A biographical sketch of William T. Gossett recurs in *Who's Who in America*.)

Mr. T. H. Gossett of Spartanburg, South Carolina, also Mrs. Charlotte McLellan of Topeka, Kansas, furnished the names of the children of John Gossett (1766-1844) of Spartanburg Co., South Carolina. They were John, Elijah, Gabriel, Major, Abram, Richard, a daughter, and perhaps another son, William.

The records in the clerk's office of the Court of Spartanburg, South Carolina, show that four brothers, John, Elijah, Gabriel, and Major Gossett, removed from Virginia and settled in South Carolina about 1780-85.

In all probability, early Gossetts of South Carolina journeyed through the Cumberland Gap to southern states and were the ancestors of Gossett families of later generations in Tennessee and Mississippi, also in Texas and Arkansas. This possibility is strengthened by facts, dates, and the names of Elijah and Gabriel, which appear in the records, and by other factors.

It is difficult to pick up the thread of ancestry where great breaks are made like removal west or south. Nevertheless the research is a challenge to one who is interested in his genealogy. This history endeavors only to offer clues to a few of the problems. This history is, fundamentally, a study of some of the lineal descendants of John Gossett who was licensed land in 1735 in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.

Reference to Elijah Gossett was made in a letter written in 1939 by Mrs. Austin A. Baker of Bolivar, Tennessee, to Col.

H. H. F. Gossett, who was located at that time in Memphis, Tenn. Mrs. Baker is now Regent of Hatchie Chapter, D.A.R., in Bolivar. Her tribute is partly quoted:

"Elijah Gossett was a delegate at the meeting of Presbytery at old Mt. Comfort Church, near Hickory Valley in March 1829. The first record of Elijah Gossett was in 1823, when he and V. D. Gossett bought a tract of land on the waters of Spring Creek, five miles south of Bolivar, Tenn. He was Captain of a company to take the first census. . . He must have been outstanding. . . At any rate, his name has been preserved as one who contributed to the civilizing of the raw new settlement and we are grateful to him for his influence. . . I hope some day we will know. . . who he was, from whence he came and whither he strayed."

'Whither Elijah strayed' is, undoubtedly, disclosed in *The History of Houston County, Texas* by Armistead Albert Aldrich, pub. 1943, in the following excerpts:

p. 43. In a petition to Congress for a county to be created in Texas, dated Mustang Prairie, Apr. 22, 1837, the signatures include: James L. Gossett,, Wm. L. Gossett, John V. D. Gossett, Elijah Gossett.

p. 18. Elijah Gossett was again elected Judge of Houston County, Texas, Feb. 12, 1842.

p. 63. Elijah Gossett was chosen one of the trustees of Trinity College, 1841.

On pages 152-4 appears "The Gossett Family", a history of Elijah Gossett and his descendants, written by Mrs. Josie Gossett Newton of Galveston. The relevant parts of the history are reviewed, as follows:

Elijah Gossett, b. Feb. 1, 1788, on Rutherford Creek, Tenn. Married Elizabeth Stone Edwards, b. Sept. 1, 1789, in Tenn. (Her mother was a Miss Lackridge.) They reared a family of ten children and moved to Illinois. Then they returned to Tennessee. In 1833, accompanied by their entire family, they moved to Texas and settled in what was later to become Houston County, which was then a part of Mexico.

Elijah Gossett selected a site for his home on the Hurrican Bayou, five miles from the present town of Crockett, and lived there until 1837. He and his three oldest sons, James Lackridge, Andrew Edwards, and John Van Dyke, served in the 'Texas Revolution' for its entire duration as volunteers under Capt.

William Spurlock, Brigadier General Thomas J. Rusk, commanding. After Texas became a Republic, the four Gossetts joined Capt. Elisha Clapps Company of 'Texas Rangers', and served on the frontier. (These facts were furnished by Miss Harriet Smither, Archivist of the Texas Library, Capitol Bldg., Austin. She also furnished copies of The Discharge Papers. Some of this information was copied from Comptrollers Military Service Records, nos. 4909 and 4911, and from Pension Papers, Archives.) The Gossetts received Bounty Warrants of land, 320 acres each—for their military service. Also, they received Land Grants from the Mexican Government as Settlers.

Elijah Gossett was elected County Judge in 1841, and he was one of the eleven trustees appointed for Trinity College, which was first established at Alabama in Houston County, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas in Congress, assembled Jan. 30, 1841.

Elijah Gossett owned land in Van Zandt Co., where he died Nov. 24, 1848.

Elijah's son, Andrew Edwards Gossett, was the father of Mrs. Newton. He built his first log cabin home at the top of the hill north of the present town of Crockett, where the Mary Ellen Seminary (Negro College) is now located. It was 63 miles over a rough trail to Nacogdoches, the nearest trading post. In 1837 he built his house, now standing, about a mile from Crockett. It is referred to as 'The old Gossett Place'. He donated the site for the town of Crockett, and he and his father named the town.

Andrew Edwards Gossett was born July 19, 1812, in Maury Co., Tenn. He married Dec. 27, 1831, Rhoda E. Mulder (b. Jan. 12, 1812, in Halifax, N. C.; d. Apr. 14, 1853, in Crockett). They had nine children.

Andrew Edwards Gossett married Jan. 22, 1857, Mary Margaret Murchison (dau. of Simon and Elizabeth Ross Murchison), born in McNary County, Tenn., Feb. 17, 1832; d. Dec. 20, 1904, age 72 years. Their children were: Andrew Edwards, b. Aug. 4, 1858; d. April 28, 1928, and Margaret Josephine, b. Dec. 22, 1862, who is Mrs. Josie Gossett Newton, the contributor of "The Gossett Family".

Herman H. F. Gossett, Colonel, F.A., U.S. Army, writing from Omaha, Nebraska, in 1944, contributed information regarding his father's family, as follows—

Colonel Gossett stated that he had five sisters and he was the only son of John Thomas Gossett, a Methodist minister. His father was born Mar. 9, 1866, at or near Ripley, Mississippi, and he died in December 1934 at Searcy, Arkansas, where Col. Gossett's mother was still living. The children of John Thomas Gossett are:

Herman H. F. (b. 1891); Ruby (1894); Dale (1897); Tommie (1903); Effie (1905); Mildred (1908).

Col. Gossett's grandfather, Gabriel W. Gossett, removed from Mississippi to Yell County, Arkansas, with his family, which consisted of 4 sons and 4 daughters. Gabriel was born 1830-40. Fought with Confederates. Died about 1900-1910. Children were:

Walter W. (b. 1860); John Thomas (b. 1866); Robert Newton (b. 1868); J. Simpson (b. 1870); Ellen (lived beyond 78 yrs.); Minnie, Nina, and Willie.

Gabriel's father, Simpson Gossett, is believed to have migrated from South Carolina to Mississippi 1850-1860, when Gabriel was about 16 years old. Simpson had a brother Burl or Vurl, and possibly also a brother William. Simpson Gossett died during the Civil War, probably in a prisoner-of-war camp. His children were: John, Gabriel W., Fannie, Nancy, possibly other children.

Col. Gossett adds, "My father told me before he died that all of the Gossetts in this country are descended from two brothers who came to this country from Britain several generations ago. He also said they originally were French Huguenots and were chased out of France and settled in Great Britain."

Col. Gossett gave additional data:
Bible and Tombstone Records—Acklen

p. 341—Colway B. Gossett
Dec. 5, 1844-Jan. 13, 1918
6th Tenn. Inf.

p. 342—Arthur A. Gossett
Apr. 25, 1862-July 30, 1900.
Buried Woodlawn Cemetery, near Knoxville, Tenn.

Lebanon Co. Marriage Bonds
Nov. 29, 1834. Henry Gossett to Poly Dill
John Gossett—Surety.

(Col. Gossett wonders whether this John could have been the brother of his grandfather Gabriel.)

The War Department has reported the death of Col. Gossett. He had two children—a son and a daughter.

For three generations a Gossett family lived in Texas isolated from other Gossett families, and they have little knowledge of their ancestors. Although they recognize they have similar characteristics and physical resemblances to Gossetts whom they happen to meet, no connections have been established. It is obvious a relationship exists between this family and Colonel Gossett's branch, according to data recently obtained, as follows:

Colonel Gossett's grandfather, Gabriel Gossett, had a brother John and a sister Nancy. Gabriel lived in Mississippi. Evidence points to Gabriel's brother John as being the ancestor of the family in Texas. This connection is intimated in the information containing incidents, dates, and names given by Thomas Frank Gossett, who is a member of the Texas family. Mr. Gossett expresses his intention to pursue the investigation of this relationship and, eventually if possible, to trace the line to the immigrant ancestor.

Thomas Frank Gossett is a professor at the University of Minnesota, where he received a doctorate June 1953. Previously he taught English at Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas, where he received his B.A. and M.A. degrees. Formerly he was associate editor of the *Southwest Review*, a literary quarterly. A book he is writing, entitled "The Idea of Anglo-Saxon Superiority in American Thought, 1865-1915", will soon be published by the Southern Methodist University Press in Dallas. Recently Dr. Gossett wrote, "I'm teaching a course at the University of Minnesota on the beginnings of American thought in literature, philosophy, and history. Preparing for the new course, I often reflect upon the American past as I am sure you must."

Dr. Thomas Frank Gossett arranged the following data pertaining to his father's family:

"My grandfather, William Simpson Gossett, was born March 12, 1856, somewhere in Mississippi. He was son of John Gossett. His mother's maiden name was probably Mary Jane Weir. John Gossett died while in service with the Confederate Army. They never heard whether he was killed in action or died in a prison camp. His wife died soon afterwards, leaving their two sons, William Simpson and James Anderson, as orphans. William Simpson, the older, was only nine years of age. The children were taken by their Aunt Fannie Gossett Dean to Texas, where she reared them with her family. William S. Gossett lived in a number of counties—including Blanco, Wharton, Smith, Tarrant, and Kaufman, all in Texas. It is probable that he also lived for a year or

two in Kansas. At the age of nineteen he was for several months a Texas Ranger, but most of his life he was a farmer. His daughter, Hazel, tells me that his early opportunities were very limited, but that he taught himself to read after he was grown. She says that he was an exceptionally able mathematician and could work difficult problems 'in his head'. He married Della Priscella Stubbs on December 22, 1879, and died near Jacksonville, Texas, in Cherokee County on March 14, 1942. He was a tall, powerfully built man of more than six feet.

James Anderson Gossett, brother of William Simpson Gossett, also born in Mississippi. He was probably two or three years younger than his brother. He had three sons, Lester, John, and Arthur, who live in Fort Worth, Texas. There was also a daughter, Fanny Gossett, b. April 17, 1902; d. Dec. 1952. James Anderson Gossett died in the 1920's in Kaufman County, Texas, where his wife is still living. The only thing I remember about "Uncle Jim" is that he came to our house when I was about eight years old and surprised us all with his ability to whittle. He carved wooden chains and even made a very creditable violin."

William Simpson Gossett had six children:

1. David Wesley Gossett, b. Aug. 14, 1881, in Blanco Co., Texas. He married Lilliam May in 1903. She lives in Fort Worth. He died May 9, 1910, and is buried in Fort Worth. They had a son, Robert Wesley, b. March 3, 1905. He lives in Fort Worth, Texas, and has several children.
2. Lomie Gossett, b. April 30, 1883. Married Hallie Anderson. Then Samuel Millikin. Then a Mr. Wheeler, who died a year or so ago. She lives now in Cincinnati, Ohio, with her daughter, Mrs. William C. Tharp.
3. Rufus Albert Gossett, b. Nov. 12, 1884; m. June 13, 1909, Fern White in Fort Worth, Texas. He was a real estate agent in Dallas, where he settled in 1909. He bought the home, in 1913, in Dallas where his wife still lives. He died April 4, 1941, of tuberculosis. He was very active in church and club work. Was president of the Men's Bible Class of the Oak Cliff Christian Church (Disciples of Christ).
4. Wayne Walter Gossett, born near Blanco, Texas, May 27, 1887. Married Oct. 1917. Early in life he was a railroad fireman but was injured in an accident and became

a farmer. He died Aug. 15, 1937. He was extremely religious and spent a great deal of his time in Bible study and was a part-time preacher.

5. Maud Elizabeth, b. Sept. 22, 1891, near El Campo, Wharton Co., Texas. Married Dec. 12, 1915, Charles Jack Workman. Lived in Kaufman County until December 1917, then moved to Avoca, Texas. Her husband is a farmer.
6. Hazel, b. April 9, 1903. Married Grady Bass about 1925. Her husband is a farmer. They live near Jacksonville, Texas. She writes popular fiction for magazines.

The children of Rufus and Fern White Gossett are:

1. Frances Clover Gossett, born March 23, 1910. Married to Mr. Cal J. Watts, 1709 Brigden Road, Pasadena 7, California. They have two children, Marilyn Fern Watts, born November 29, 1932 and Allen Watts, born about 1939.
2. Rufus Albert Gossett, Jr., born October 11, 1913. He lives in Los Angeles.
3. Thomas Frank Gossett, born July 13, 1916. He previously taught English at Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas, where he received his B.A. and M.A. degrees. He received a doctorate June 1953 from the University of Minnesota. Formerly he was associate editor of the *Southwest Review*, a literary quarterly. He is a professor at the University of Minnesota.
4. Jack White Gossett, born March 23, 1922. His present address is 1418 Vermont, Dallas, Texas. Jack is a very successful contractor. The last three or four years his interest in church work deepened so much that he himself has founded a small church where he is the pastor on a part-time basis.
5. Ken Preston Gossett, born December 1, 1927. Ken was a seaman in the merchant marine during the last war. He also served in the Army and he received his discharge in January 1953. He is now attending Pasadena City College.
6. James Ray Gossett, born August 13, 1930. Attended a small ministerial college, Lee College in Cleveland, Tennessee. He is very active in church work. He is engaged as a plasterer in Pasadena, California.

Wayne Walter Gossett had 4 children:

1. Della Gossett, born January 26, 1919. She is married, has six children, and lives near Pecos, Texas. Her husband's name is Henry McAnnally. Her husband is a farmer.
2. Wayne Walter Gossett, Jr. Born January 12, 1921. Lives in Luling, Texas. He is married and has a stepson. He digs for oil; owns his own machinery.
3. Mary Gossett, born March 24, 1931. An extremely pretty girl. Blonde, and probably five feet ten inches tall. She was an airline hostess before her marriage and now lives in Fort Worth. Her husband's name is McPherson. They have one child, a son.
4. David Wesley Gossett, born November 13, 1932. At present attending Stephen F. Austin College in Nacogdoches, Texas.

Pierre Gosset of France and his wife Renée write reports for a Paris monthly magazine, *Réalités*, on their explorations of foreign countries. To the August number, 1953, of the Paris magazine they contributed the story of life in the United States after they had toured the country from the farms to the cities. They were greatly impressed with San Francisco, where they decided to make their home. An account of these able correspondents was published in *Time* magazine, p. 69, August 24, 1953.

C. C. Gossett, a Naval Reservist, is depicted a hero by the press, Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 23, 1954. Gossett with others hauled Lt. Comdr. J. B. Kisner from his flaming plane near Chamblee, Ga., ignoring the Memphis (Tenn.) officer's warning that a gasoline blast might kill all of them. Gossett's mother commented, "I know it was just what he would do." His mother is Mrs. Margaret Gossett, formerly of Fillmore, Calif. She is living with her sister, Mrs. Alice Reynolds, in Stockton, Calif.

Mr. B. E. Gossett is the owner of Gossett Music Company, Seventh St., Riverside, Calif. He was born in Georgia, where his grandfather settled. Mr. Gossett was graduated from the University of Chicago in the Department of Philosophy. For several years he and his family have lived in Riverside. He has a son and a daughter.

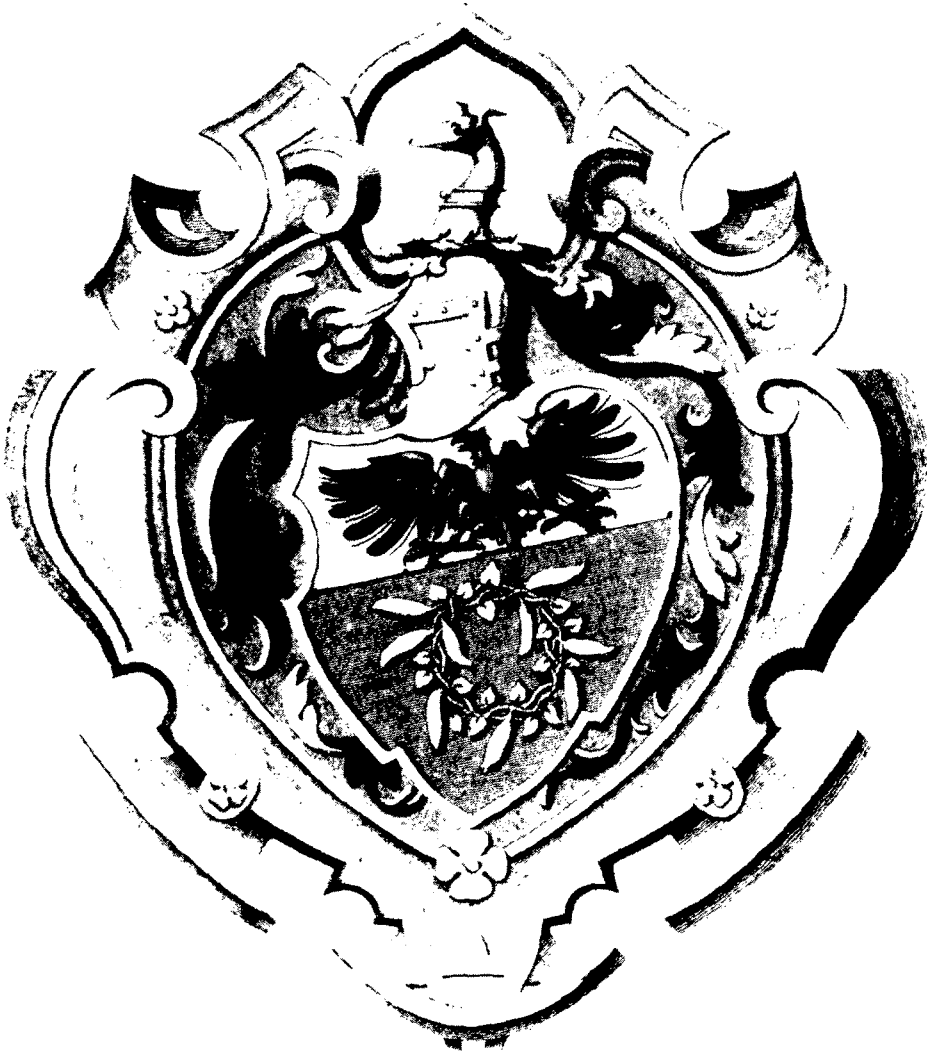
Mrs. H. Mather Brooks, 502 Maple Avenue, Trenton, N. J., is a descendant of Polly Gossett Judy who was a daughter of Jacob

Gossett of Ky. The mother of Mrs. Brooks was Grace Judy, daughter of Asa and Mary Gossett Judy.

* * * *

Throughout the annals of the Gossett history there were many of whom it could have been said, "He is a man among men". Today among the living this saying aptly applies; for the descendants of John and Peter Gosset, who came to America more than 200 years ago, are outstanding in their communities and leaders in their respective fields of endeavor.

ILLUSTRATIONS
and
PHOTOGRAPHS



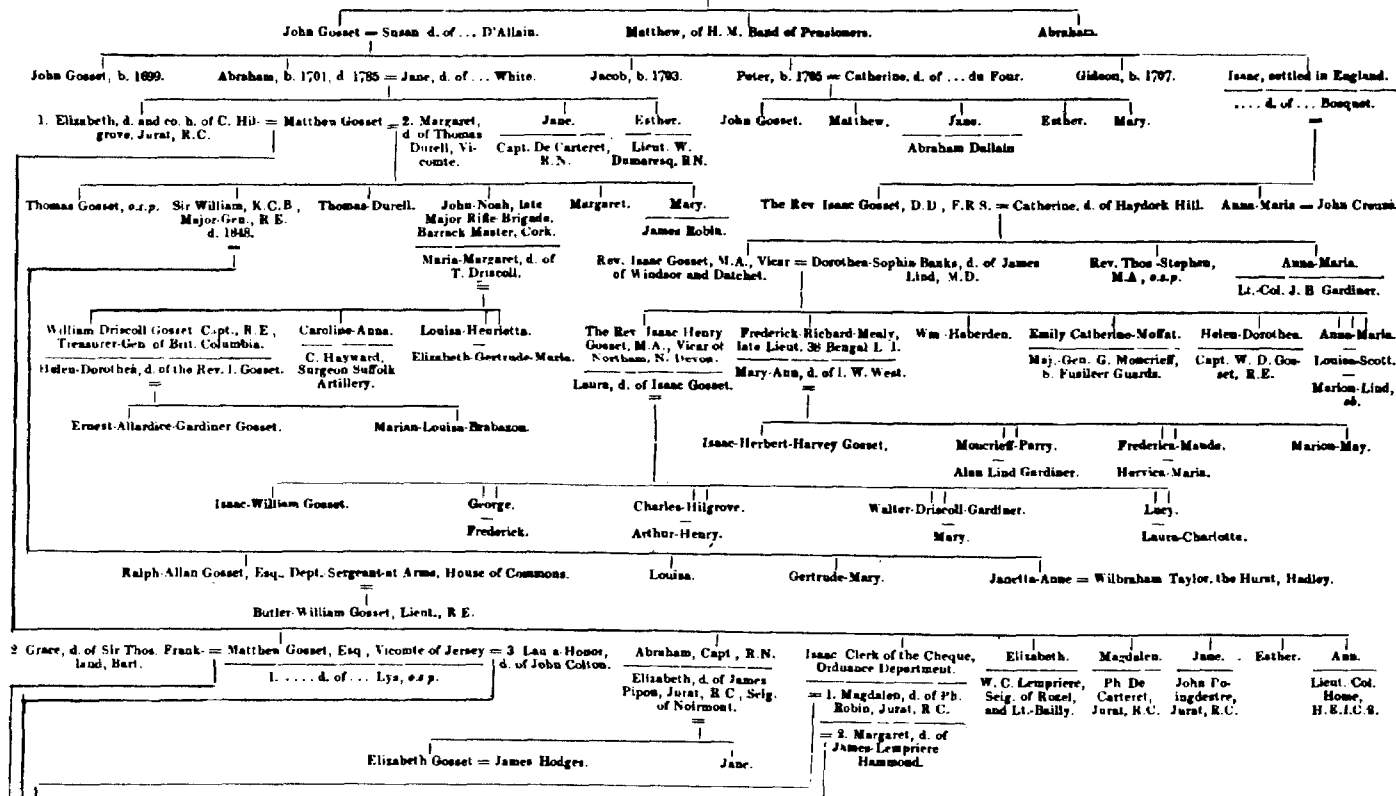
REAR ADMIRAL HENRY GOSSET.

GOSSETT COAT-OF-ARMS

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Pedigree of Gosset.

JOHN GOSSET, emigrated from France, temp. Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, d. 1719

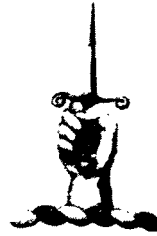


J. B. PAYNE
AN ABMORIAL OF JERSEY.

FAIRBAIRN'S ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE GOSSETT CRESTS

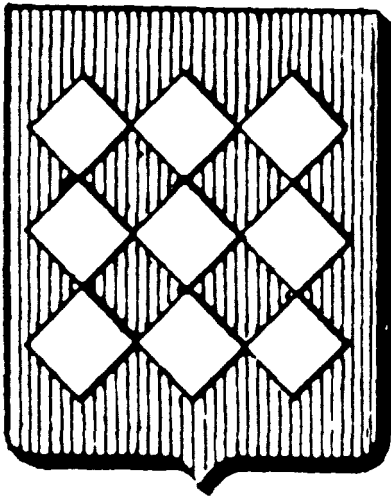


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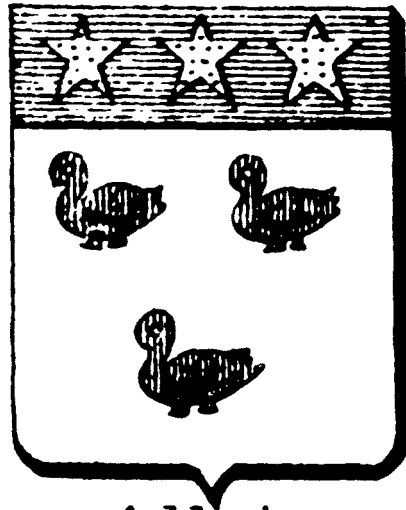
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ARMS OF THE GOUSSÉ AND THE D'ALLAIN FAMILIES



Goussé
Poitou

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Allain
de la Bertinière
Norm.

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GOSETTI

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◆ THE + DESCENT + OF ◆

Rev. Isaac Henry Gosset, M.A.,

VICAR OF NORTHAM, DEVON, 1844-70,

FROM THE



Blood Royal

of England.

EDWARD I., crowned 19 Aug. 1274, b. 17 June, 1239, d. 7 July, 1307. — Margaret (2nd wife), dau. of Philip III. of France, m. 8 Sept. 1299, d. 14 Feb. 1317.

Edmund, of Woodstock, b. there 5 Aug. 1301, cr. Earl of Kent 1321, beheaded 1329. — Margaret, dau. of John, Lord Wake of Liddell, m. 21 May, 1349.

Sir Thom. Holland, K.G., Earl of Kent, d. 28 Dec. 1360 (1st husband). — Joan, "Fair Maid of Kent," d. 8 July, 1385. — Edward the Black Prince (2nd husbd.).

Thomas Holland, 2nd Earl of Kent, d. 25 April, 1397. — Alice, 2nd dau. of Richd. FitzAlan, K.G., 9th Earl of Arundel; she d. 17 March, 1417. — Richd. II.

Sir John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset and Marquis of Dorset, so cr. 1397, d. 21 April, 1410. — Margaret, 3rd dau. of Thomas, and sister and co-h. of Edmund Holland, Earl of Kent; she re-m. to Thomas, Duke of Clarence, 2nd son of Hen. IV., d. 31 Dec. 1440.

James I. of Scotland, d. 21 Feb. 1438. — Joane, Queen of Scots. — Sir James Stewart, the Black Knight of Lorn.

Elisabeth Stewart (2nd wife). — Andrew, 3rd Lord Gray, d. Feb. 1513-14.

Gilbert Gray, of Buttergask (2nd son). — Giles, dau. of Sir Laurence Mercer, of Aldie.

Patrick, 5th Lord Gray, taken prisoner at the rout of Solway, d. 1582. — Marion, dau. of James, Lord Ogilvy, of Airth, m. (contract 21 Sept. 1537).

continued above.

continued from below.
Patrick, 5th Lord Gray — Marion Ogilvy.

Patrick, 6th Lord Gray, an extraordinary lord of session, d. 1609. — Barbara, 4th dau. of Wm. Lord Ruthven.

Patrick, 7th Lord Gray, ambassador to England 1584, 1586. — Mary Stewart (2nd wife), eldest dau. of Robert, Earl of Orkney.

Agnes Gray, m. 1611. — William, 7th Earl of Strathern, Menteith, and Airth, cr. Earl of Airth (Menteith) 1633.

John, Lord Kinpont, murdered in Montrose's camp 1644. — Mary, eldest dau. of Wm. Keith, 6th Earl of Marischall, m. April, 1632.

Mary Graham (co-h. of her brother William, 2nd Earl of Airth), m. 1662, bd. 2 Dec. 1720. — Sir John Allardice, of Allardice, made his will 27 Jan. 1726.

George Allardice, of Allardice, M.P., b. 17 Oct. 1672, d. 17 Oct. 1709. — Anne, eldest dau. of James Ogilvy, 4th Earl of Findlater and Seafield, d. 27 Aug. 1735.

Helen Allardice, bapt. 18 July, 1697, d. 1746. — Alexander Lind, of Gorgie, advocate, &c., d. 25 July, 1756.

James Lind, M.D., physician to Geo. IV., b. 17 May, 1736, d. 16 Oct. 1812. — Anne Elizabeth, dau. of John Mealy, Esq.; she d. 13 Nov. 1803.

Dorothea Sophia Banks, Lind, m. 21 April, 1814, d. 18 April, 1863. — Rev. Isaac Gosset, vicar of Datchet, Bucks, d. 11 Feb. 1855.

Isaac Henry Gosset, M.A., vicar of Northam, Devon, 1844-70, b. 4 Oct. 1816. — Laura, dau. of Fredk. Richards, Esq., of Jersey, m. 17 Oct. 1844. — Isaac Gosset, Esq., of Jersey, J.P. Kent, b. 18 Aug. 1826.

Mary Ann, dau. of John William West, Esq., m. 6 Jan. 1852. — Emily, m. to Major-Genl. Geo. Moncreiff. — Louisa. — Helen, m. 1852 to Major-Genl. Gosset, R.E., & d. 1879.

Isaac William, M.A., b. 1846. — George, M.A., M.B., M.R.C.S. Eng., m. 1876. — Annie, dau. of Vice-Adml. Charlewood. — George Mabel.

Frederic, capt. R.E., m. 1873. — Agnes, dau. of E. U. Vidal, Esq. — William Edward.

Charles Hilgrove, in holy orders, m. 1870. — Helen Mary. — L. Morrison. — Arthur Henry, bar-at-law, b. 1858. — Mary Lucy.

Laura, m. 1870 to Rev. H. Con. M.A. — Isaac H. H., m. 1879. — Louis, dau. of H. Morgan, Esq., of Brighton. — Wilfred Dorothy.

Moncreiff, m. 1872. — Wilhelmina, dau. of Col. Smith. — Gordon.

Alan, m. 1880. — Sophie, dau. of E. Boarer, Esq. — Margaret Sophia.

SIGNATURES

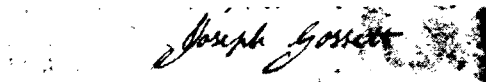
JOHN GOSSETT (1769-1823)




JOHN GOSSETT (1791-1853)



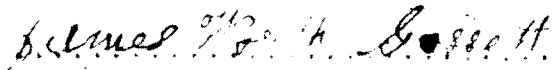
JOSEPH GOSSETT (1821-1855)



JOHN HENRY GOSSETT (1845-1922)

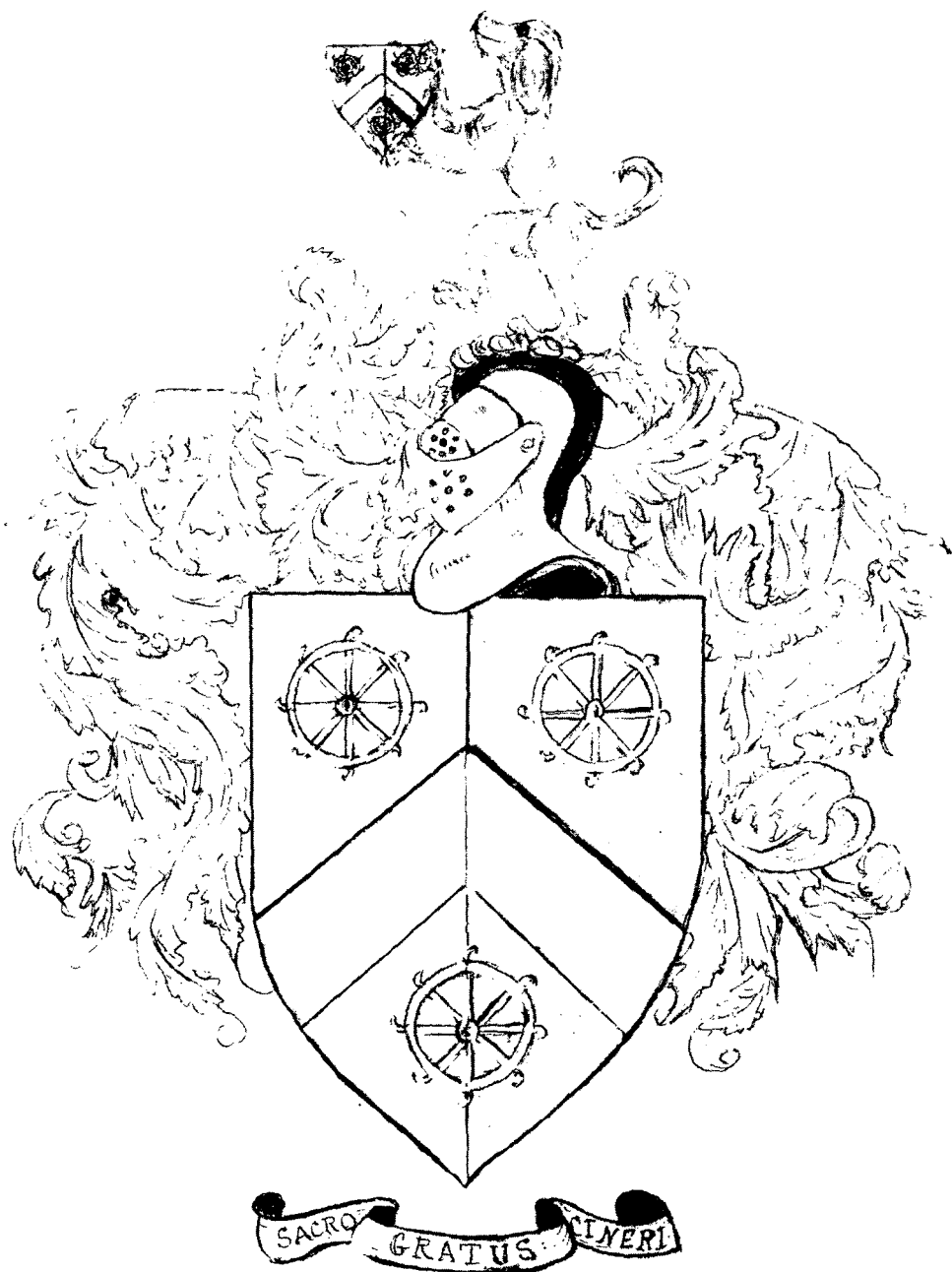


JAMES WORTH GOSSETT (1847-1922)



JOSEPH GOSSETT (1856-1915)





Carter.



JOHN GOSSETT

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LOUISA RADER GOSSETT

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JAMES WORTH GOSSETT

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JOHN HENRY GOSSETT

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JOSEPH GOSSETT

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MARY MARGARET GOSSETT YOUNG

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LOUISA GOSSETT PHIFER

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ANNE ELIZABETH GOSSETT COCHRAN

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CHARLES CLINTON GOSSETT
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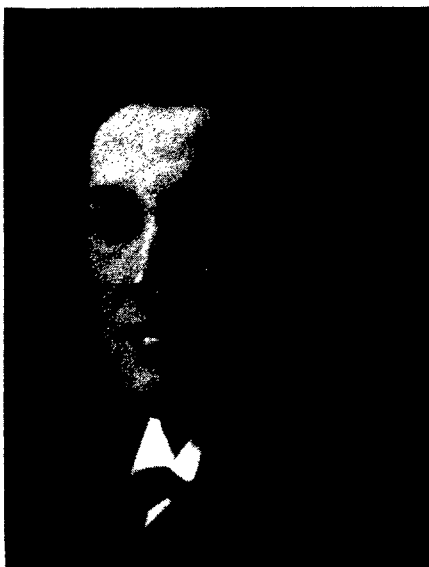
WILLIAM THOMAS GOSSETT
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THOMAS FRANK GOSSETT
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WALLACE BRYAN GOSSETT
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JOSEPH ORLAND GOSSETT

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MARGARET NEWCOMER BARBOUR

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ELIZABETH MULLINS CARTER

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EVANGELINE GOSSETT NEWCOMER

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