

The Cogswell Courier

Actor W. J. Cogswell as

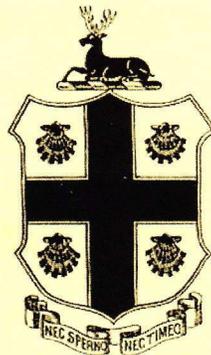


the Marquis de Presles

in "The Two Orphans," circa 1875

"I neither despise nor fear"

April 2007





Cogswell Courier

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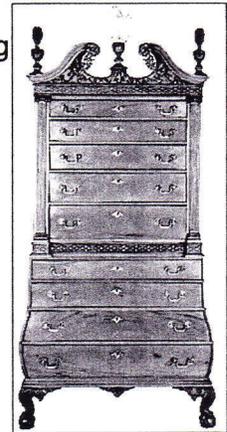
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John Cogswell, Furniture Maker

John Cogswell (1738–1819) (DJC 254), was an Ipswich, Massachusetts, cabinetmaker who moved to nearby Boston about 1760. Cogswell's name has long been associated with Boston bombé (having outward curved lines) furniture because of a magnificent chest-on-chest (right) that bears his signature, and thirteen pieces of bombé furniture now attributed to his shop.

John Cogswell was one of the few outsiders to break into Boston's relatively closed artisan community. During the early 1750s, he probably trained with a member of the Gooding family, a sixth-generation artisan family centered principally around Charlestown but with members also living in Boston and Cambridge. Cogswell married Abigail Gooding in 1762. The association with the Goodings probably gave Cogswell entrance into Boston's artisan community. Other social contacts may have been provided by Cogswell's father, Francis. A graduate of Harvard College and a moderately successful merchant, Francis had extensive business contacts in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Boston and other New England seaports. He also represented Ipswich at the General Court of the Massachusetts Provincial Legislature in Boston from 1751 to 1754.



John Cogswell's early career coincided with the severe economic depression that followed the Seven Years' War. Higher taxes, rising inflation and new duties and regulations caused a dramatic rise in the number of artisans on relief. These problems worsened during the Revolutionary War. Cogswell and allied tradesmen subsisted by taking advantage of social, religious, fraternal and political connections and by working within the caucus system.

Although Boston-born tradesmen dominated the Caucus Club, Cogswell became involved shortly after his marriage. In 1763, the town appointed him constable and the following year, he participated in the annual "General Walk or Visitation of the Town." Cogswell's service to the town was not continuous, but he held several important positions. In 1779, for example, the town instructed him, Dawes, and painter/joiner Thomas Crafts "to procure Subscriptions to fortify the harbor." Intermittently, from 1770 to 1818, Cogswell served at times as Scavenger, Surveyor of Boards, Surveyor of Shingles and Surveyor of Mahogany.

On April 24, 1767, he purchased a house and shop at 49 Middle Street (now Hanover) in the center of the North End. This area encompassed Ward 4, where Cogswell held town offices and where Thomas Dawes was caucus leader. Many inhabitants of the North and South End were artisans, particularly shipbuilders and related tradesmen. In 1773, Cogswell's younger brother, William, a minor merchant, married Thomas Dawes's sister, further cementing John's relationship.

Like many tradesmen, Cogswell fared poorly during the Revolution. In the 1771 Boston tax list he is recorded as a cabinetmaker living with one other voting age adult, probably a journeyman. His real estate assessment was £16 and the value of his "Stock in Trade" was £60, an average figure for successful cabinetmakers in that year. In 1780, he is listed as a "Trader," having one "rateable poll [himself]" and £50 annual rent from his "Back House." With his trade disrupted, Cogswell had to find an additional source of income. On July 24, 1782, he petitioned the Suffolk County Inferior Court: "That his business of a Cabinetmaker having almost failed, and the great loss he has met with by the depreciation of the Ennemy and the wanton depredations of the Ennemy when the Town was shut up, together with great sickness in his Family he has found himself under the necessity of opening a Shop for the Sale of West India Grocery Goods in order to support himself and his Family... He shall experience but little profit unless he can obtain a License to retail Spirits... for his said Shop situated in Middle Street."

The selectmen granted him an "Innholder & Retailer" license on August 28, 1782. The tax assessment for 1782 listed him as "Huxter," probably referring to his retail grocery trade. Despite Cogswell's financial hardships, he secured at least one substantial commission shortly after the war: the costly chest-on-chest made for Derby in 1782

Postwar Boston was, in some respects, a different city. Although conservative citizens, such as Abigail Adams, opposed the growing cultural and economic ties with France and resented the wealth and status of the new merchant elite, society as a whole became more cosmopolitan and more receptive to new ideas and stylistic influences. This change in attitudes created a climate in which cabinetmakers, like Cogswell, could refine old furniture forms and techniques and develop new ones. His serpentine bombé designs are a direct manifestation of this environment, regardless of whether they reflect immediate or indirect French influences.

By the early 1780s, Cogswell had worked in Boston for more than twenty years. He and at least one other unidentified cabinetmaker updated traditional bombé forms by reducing the convex swell of the sides and fronts and by adding double-serpentine shaping to the facade. They adopted double-serpentine shaping about 1780.

By taking advantage of alliances created through his marriages, educational and church affiliations and the benefits afforded members of the Caucus Club, Cogswell was able to flourish in a trade traditionally dominated by long-established artisan families. His success attests to his ability to satisfy the demands of conservative patrons, who preferred traditional bombé furniture based on late baroque English examples, and those of more progressive clients who wanted commode facades, sculptural ornaments and rococo carving derived from English design books. The fashion for bombé furniture began to wane about 1790 as Bostonians gradually embraced the neoclassical style. Cogswell adapted to this new style as well and continued to work in Boston for at least another decade.

Four pieces attributed to Cogswell's shop were made for wealthy merchants who were members of Battle Square Church. Construction of this new church (on the foundations of its predecessor) and the commission of its extravagant bombé pulpit occurred during the early 1770s, despite general economic and political turmoil. The church was the only major public building erected in Boston between 1765 and 1785.

Soon after his first wife's death early in 1782, Cogswell married Abiel (Abiall) Page, daughter of shipwright Edward Page, and continued forging commercial alliances with mariners. In 1785, his oldest daughter, Sarah, married Abiel's brother, Capt. Thomas Page, and Cogswell sold land on Bennett Street to Capt. John Skimmer. Cogswell may have used such connections to maintain a steady supply of groceries and other retail goods and to dabble in the venture cargo trade.

In 1787, Cogswell was not listed as a cabinetmaker on the tax rolls, suggesting that the recovery of his trade was slow, but in 1788, he was. His assets grew during the 1790s; however, to supplement his income, Cogswell worked part-time as "surveyor of boards and shingles" from 1788 to 1818 and as "surveyor of mahogany" from 1799 to 1818. He died in 1819 with an estate valued at \$4,218.65, a figure indicative of moderate success.

John Cogswell's Bombé Furniture



Sometime between 1780 and 1784, Cogswell made a serpentine bombé desk for Boston merchant Thomas Amory, Jr. (1722–1784) The desk features an innovative commode front and has the faint initials "JC" written in chalk on the left fallboard support. Although they are difficult to execute, the double-serpentine shaping and broken-stripe figure of the drawer fronts created a dramatic sense of movement. In addition, the drawer fronts were accentuated by the engraved chinoiserie brasses and the escutcheon plates.

The desk has an unusual amphitheater interior with a central prospect door and serpentine- and concave-blocked drawers. The outer drawers slope back gently and their shaping becomes flatter toward the top. This distinctive design occurs on only three other known Boston desk-and-bookcases, two of which are attributed to Cogswell's shop.

The construction of the Amory case and its large drawers is somewhat less substantial than that of bombé pieces from the 1750–1775 period. During the 1750s and 1760s, Boston's cabinetmakers followed the English practice of cutting the sides from very thick planks so that the outer surface could be curved and the inner surface and drawer sides left vertical. In contrast, Cogswell (or a tradesman in his shop) used chisels, large gouges and a "round" plane to cut two

large hollows on the inner surface of the sides, leaving the flat, unplanned surfaces at the top and bottom of each hollow to function as drawer guides. This procedure reduced the weight of the case, allowed for larger drawers and helped prevent warping. The drawer fronts have curved ends that project beyond the drawer sides and fit into a curved rabbet cut into the front edges of the case sides. This feature makes the sides of the Amory desk appear much thinner than they are. The drawer sides are vertical rather than being angled or curved to conform to the shape of the case. Like many Boston case pieces, the runners are nailed to the sides at the back of the case and attached to the drawer blades with a tongue-and-groove joint.

An imposing chest-on-chest that reportedly belonged to Elias Hasket Derby shares numerous construction details with the Amory desk, including the distinctive scooping out of the interior case sides. As the only piece of furniture with Cogswell's full signature, it represents a benchmark for identifying other examples of his work. The chest-on-chest separates into three sections: a lower case with four drawers, an upper case with five drawers and a pediment. (See picture, page 1.) The pediment fits into a rabbet formed by the astragal molding directly below the upper fret band. It is decorated with an elaborate scrollboard appliqué, carved urn-and-flame finials and floral garlands (of which only fragments survive) that descended from the rosettes.

Elias Hasket Derby made a fortune through wartime privateering and the provisioning of French and American forces. He epitomized the new elite who prudish republicans like Abigail Adams described as an "aristocracy of money." Near the end of the Revolution, this new "aristocracy" represented one of the few sources of patronage for struggling artisans like Cogswell.

An unusual two-part desk, inscribed "JC," probably is the earliest case piece with parallel-sawn sides attributed to Cogswell. Only two Boston two-part desks are known; however, the form was popular in England during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries and an imported example may have inspired Cogswell's design. The case separates above the drawer blade between the second and third exterior drawers, making the desk portion easily transportable by the lifting handles. The mating ends of the case sides connect with angled joints that positively locate the two halves. Wear patterns on the adjacent surfaces of the two sections indicate frequent use. The patron evidently wanted a writing compartment that was more functional than decorative, for the interior drawers are much plainer than was common for Boston desks of this period. The writing slide that doubles as a support for the fallboard is an extremely unusual feature for this type of desk.

An important point of comparison in bombé furniture is the curve of the case sides. Cogswell used a template to inscribe or trace the bombé curve on the side boards, then he sawed, planed and scraped the surfaces to their final shape. Because templates often differed significantly from one cabinetmaker to another, side shape can serve as a "signature" for a particular shop. The side shape of the two-part desk is almost identical to that of the Amory desk and very similar to that of the 1782 Derby chest-on-chest but it is distinctly different from those made by other Boston cabinetmakers in the 1750–1780 period. The outward curve begins higher on the sides, thus minimizing the bottom-heavy appearance.

Cogswell's shop was probably also responsible for eight other pieces of serpentine bombé furniture. All share construction details with the preceding pieces but the cases are generally lighter and the workmanship is more refined. As Boston's economy recovered, demands for opulent furniture increased, offering Cogswell an opportunity to continue perfecting the bombé form.

On seven of these examples, Cogswell cut the inner surfaces of the case sides parallel to the outer surfaces, thus reducing the weight of the case and creating a larger space for the drawers. To accommodate this new structure, his shop developed three different methods for constructing case drawers. One piece has vertical drawer sides, two have angled drawer sides and projecting drawer fronts that fit into rabbets in the front edge of the case sides and five have curved drawer sides. Despite these variations, all drawers have saw kerfs extending slightly beyond the end of each dovetail shoulder, suggesting one man's work.

(Information [but not pictures] are from *John Cogswell and Boston Bombé Furniture: Thirty-Five Years of Revolution in Politics and Design*, by Robert Mussey and Anne Rogers Haley.)

Norman H. Cogswell (DJC 9588) marries Grace M. Gowen



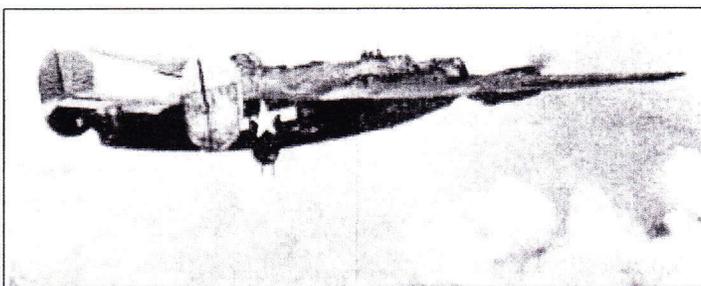
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Albert Gowen of Central Village, Conn., announce the marriage of their daughter, Grace M., to Lieutenant Norman Cogswell, U. S. Air Forces, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Cogswell of Fort Fairfield, Me., Jan. 22, at 8:30 p.m., at historic Christ Church, Cambridge. The attendants were Miss Olive G. Colby of Boston and Chief Petty Officer Paul J. Kanaly, U. S. N.

The bride is a graduate of Boston University School of Education and her sororities are Alpha Sigma Alpha, of which she is a national officer, and Pi Lambda Theta, honorary fraternity for women in education. She is also a member of the advisory board for the Boston University Woman's Graduate Club.

The bridegroom attended the New England Aircraft School and received his wings at Turner Field, Albany, Ga. The Rev. Samuel G. Tyler, rector of Christ Church, performed the single ring ceremony and a reception was held at Bethany Union, Boston, with Mabel P. Friswell, soloist, accompanied by Claire Shaller, in a program of appropriate songs attended, by 100 friends of the young couple.

This plane is the original number 40, "Sweet Chariot," that Fritz (Col. Glantzberg) gave to Bob Edwards, Pilot, and **Norman Cogswell, Co-pilot**, at Fresno. All we had to do was carry the Group Bombardier, George Leffler, overseas.

In Miami, a bunch of us got together and called General H.H. Arnold (Fritz knew him from his service in the Pentagon). The



General promised Fritz 40 cases of rum. As far as I know, we were the only Group to take our own liquor overseas with us. The 40 cases were awaiting us at our revetment in Trinidad. When we crossed the South Atlantic and landed in Marrakesh, we broke out the rum and blankets. Damn! Was it ever cold! After the last gulp (I was drinking it straight) I turned into a "dead engine" and went back to my tent.

As far as I know, our crew was the first to finish their fifty missions together (all except me) and they did it before 24th July, 1944. I got shot down on my 47th mission on 25th July while flying with Maj. Burke and Lt. Hesser to Linz, Austria. The "All American" picked off 14 enemy planes as they flew past her for a record for E.T.O.

Sincerely, Wm. Harry Logue, 766th Squadron

Pictured above: Standing, L to R: Norman Cogswell, Co-Pilot; Chauncey Muse, Navigator; William H. Logue, Bombardier, Paul Diaz, Nose Turret. Kneeling, L to R: James Campbell Jr., Engineer/Top Gunner; Frank Korchma, Waist Gunner; Ernest Kjellquist, Ball Gunner; Warren Mays, Tail Gunner (Editor's note: It appears that the two crew members that are missing are Edwards, Pilot and Dumont, Radio Operator/Gunner.)



Award of the Distinguished Flying Cross: Norman H. Cogswell, First Lieutenant, 766th Bombardment Squadron, Pilot, France, 11th July 1944.

Norman Cogswell is alive and well and living in New Hampshire. The students at Newark Catholic High School interviewed him at the American Legion, Post 85, Newark, in early spring of 2004. He was given an award from Congressman Bob Ney. Picture: Norman Cogswell on the right; Mayor Bain, Newark, on the left; Senator Jay Hottinger at center. The picture was taken on June 30th, 2004, at Newark Catholic High School. He is nephew of Elisha Cogswell, p. 15.

Theodore Rose Cogswell - Science Fiction Writer



Theodore Rose Cogswell was born March 10th, 1918, at Coatesville, Pa., and died February, 1987, at Scranton, Pa. During the Spanish Civil War, he served as an ambulance driver on the Republican side. He wrote words for the song: *A Gunner Name of Bill*.

(*Pasiones: Songs of the Spanish Civil War, 1936-1939*) He then served in the US Army Air Corp during W.W. II, where he flew cargo planes along the Burma Road, and was discharged with the rank of Captain. He was an American science fiction

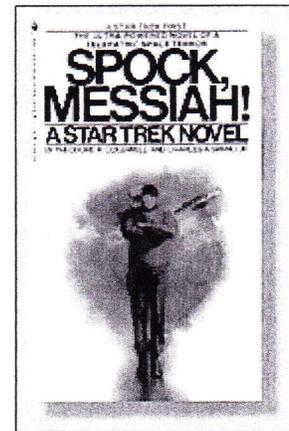


author. His first published story was *The Specter General* (Astounding, June, 1952), a humorous story in which a long forgotten maintenance brigade of the Imperial Navy reinigorates the Empire. Never a prolific writer, he wrote less than forty science fiction stories, most in a similar lighthearted vein as his first. Here is the list:

The Big Stink, Blowup Blues, The Burning, The Cabbage Patch, The City (with Ralph S. Clem), *Consumer's Report ("No Gun to the Victor")*, *Contact Point* (with George Rae Cogswell), *Conventional Ending, Disassembly Line, Early Bird* (with Theodore L. Thomas), *Emergency Rations, Faex Delenda Est, Impact With the Devil, Invasion Report, Limiting Factor, Lover Boy, Machine Record, The Man Who Knew Grodnik, The Masters, Minimum Sentence, Mr. Hoskin's Blasting Rod: No Gun to the Victor, One to a Customer, The Other Cheek, Paradise Regained* (with Theodore L. Thomas), *The Population Implosion, Prisoner of Love, Probability Zero!*, (also as "*The Population Implosion*"), *Radiation Blues, The Short Count, The Specter General, A Spudget for Thwilbert, Test Area, Things, Threesie, Training Device, The Wall Around the World, Wolfie and You Know Willie*. (For some of these stories, which are short stories or novellas, he used the pseudonym Thomas Cogswell.)

Ted's forte was the short story. His active interests didn't allow him the power of long term self delusion, required of most novelists. He did not need to escape as he enjoyed life to the full. His work was often anthologized – the novella *The Wall Around the World* appeared in eight different publications – but fame went to novel writers and his short works are largely forgotten. His one effort at a novel, co-authored with Charles Spano, was the first Star Trek novel, *Spock, Messiah!*

In 1959, he started a "fanzine for pros" with the mock-pompous title *Publications of the Institute of Twenty-First Century Studies*. (PITFCS) Its circulation was limited to science fiction writers and editors and it contained mostly their letters discussing their own and other's work. It quickly became the place where SF professionals talked to each other about problems, both literary and economic, in the field. The discussions were frank, discerning, insightful, humorous, sometimes a little insulting and even a bit bawdy. It lasted only a few years – Ted Cogswell had to give it up in order to write his doctoral dissertation – but it created the group that would become the Science Fiction Writers of America. (SWFA) A collection made up from this magazine was published in 1993 after his death, using the familiar (to Science Fiction writers) title.



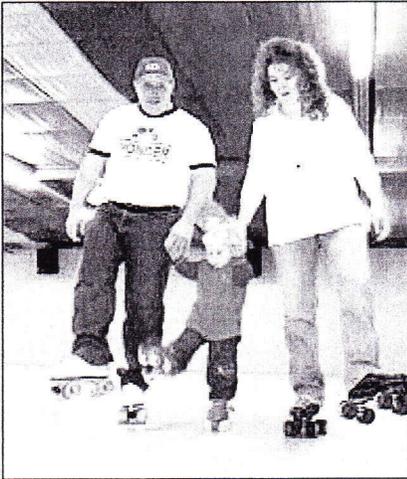
Editor's note:

Theodore Rose Cogswell is not listed in *Descendants of John Cogswell*. I have found his date and place of birth and death (see above) and that he was cremated and his ashes buried in Arlington National Cemetery. He was married three times: to Marjorie Mills in 1948 (divorced 1963), to Coralie Norris in 1964 and to George Rae Marsh in 1972. He was inducted into The First Fandom Hall of Fame in September, 2000. I have not been able to find the names of his parents or whether he had children. One article referred to him as Professor Cogswell but does not say where or what he taught. If anyone can fill in any missing information, it would be appreciated.

Lifelong Skaters Reopen Rink

Idaho couple plans fun events for all ages at Hermiston skate center

Permission to reprint from: Dean Brickey (writer) and the East Oregonian (newspaper)



George and Brandy Cogswell take 2-year-old Rebecca for a spin around the rink at George's Skate Center in Hermiston. Staff photo by Dean Brickey.

HERMISTON - George and Brandy Cogswell not only fell in love with roller skating at a young age, they fell in love at a skating rink. And now their love has become their life. The Cogswells are buying the roller rink and reopening it today as George's Skate Center. (November 19, 2006) The business is at 922 E. Main St., Hermiston, Oregon.

The former Boise, Idaho, couple is excited about their new venture and is looking forward to providing wholesome entertainment for the whole family.

"I grew up going skating at the Rollerdrome in Nampa," Brandy said. "George worked there." During her senior year in

high school, she participated in speed skating. "George was coaching it and that's how we met," she said.

She chose a skilled skater. Cogswell, 45, placed first in speedskating at the Northwest regionals in 1994 and 1995. The first year he went on to Nationals in Tulsa, Okla., where he placed eighth. In 1995, Nationals were in Buffalo, N.Y., where he placed fifth. "The next year, I taught my brother and he got first at Nationals," Cogswell said.

Speedskating is just one of the many activities the Cogswells plan to have at their new business. They're also offering opportunities to join a hockey league.

Skating just for fun will be available at different times for different age groups. Wednesday nights, for example, will be family nights, with family-oriented music and games. "We actually have a family skate where the whole family goes out and holds hands and skates," he said. Friday nights will be geared to teens, with Top 40 music. Saturday night will be date night, with music and more activities geared for couples and some mixers. Saturday and Sunday matinees are planned for children, featuring kids' music and games. The Cogswells also plan matinees during school vacations, when the rink will be open from 1-4 p.m. daily. "I know most parents work," Cogswell said. Sunday night will be adult night for those 18 and older. It will feature disco music, "or whatever the adults who show up want to listen to," he said. Monday, Tuesday and Thursday are reserved for private parties. "We will be inviting churches and schools," he said. "And the first Monday of the month will be a homeschool skate." The couple plans to offer prizes during every session. Evening skating will be offered from 7-9:30 p.m. Fridays and Saturdays, the Cogswells offer a second two-hour session, beginning at 9:30 p.m.

The Hermiston rink, at 68 by 112 feet, is larger than the one in Pendleton, he said, adding that his rink has a wooden floor covered with a plastic "Roll-On" surface designed for roller skating. George's Skate Center offers skate rentals and sales, as well as accessories. The owners allow inline skates on the floor, "as long as they're clean and don't have metal sticking out of them for aggressive skating," he said.

The business has a snack bar with seating for up to 60. There's also a novelty shop for the kids. For Cogswell, opening his own skate center is a lifelong dream come true. He said he's been installing carpet during the day for the past 26 years and skating at night. Like his spouse, Cogswell said, "I grew up in the skating rink in Nampa," adding that he went to work at the place as soon as he was old enough. "Back then, I was just starting out on my own. I loved doing it but I couldn't afford to (work there full time). It was just part of the job."

W.W. II Spotlights Shine on White Horse

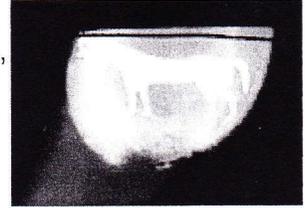
By Helen Thomas, Wiltshire Times, Monday, 27 November, 2006

There was an impressive sight over Westbury on Friday as the famous white horse was lit up by two Second World War searchlights. For three hours, the landmark could be seen for miles around as the town celebrated the horse's transformation from a dismal grey to a gleaming white.

After counting down for the lights to be switched on, Westbury Mayor Cllr Pamela Cox-Maidment said, "I think it looks fabulous. It is quite an emotional moment because it was such a long time coming. For a long time it has been the butt of many jokes about being the grey mare but now it has been restored to its former glory. It is such a wonderful landmark for Westbury and the whole of Wiltshire."

The horse, which has overlooked Westbury for at least 300 years, was recently repainted with a special paint from Germany after it became discolored by algae. The work was organized by English Heritage and was partly funded by Westbury Town Council.

English Heritage's Beth Cavanagh, head of Visitor Operations for the site, said she hopes the horse will stay bright and white for at least five years. "The people of Westbury feel very strongly about the horse and they were very upset it was looking so mucky," she said.



Repairs to All Saints Church Complete

By Steve Aberle

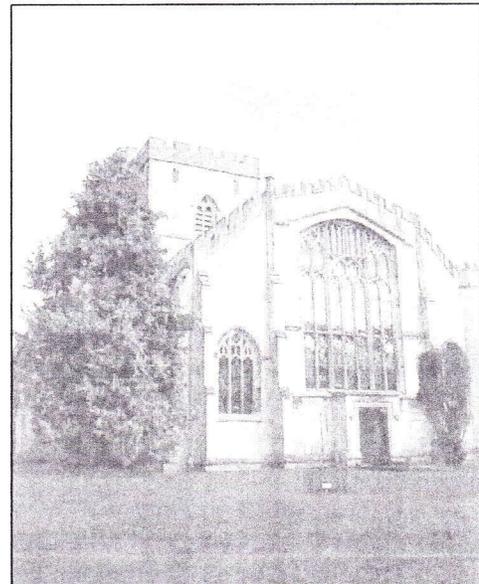


Thanks to local fund raising efforts and a grant from the Historic Churches Preservation Trust, the roof over the nave at All Saints Church in Westbury, Wiltshire, has now been repaired. Prior to the repair, the weight of the lead above the roof boards had caused serious sagging problems, resulting in standing water and leaks. Cogswell descendants should note that the pitched roof, which was present when John and Elizabeth Cogswell were church members in the early 17th century, was replaced by the flat roof long

ago.

When this photograph of the scaffolding around the church was taken, in the first week of December, 2006, the roof replacement had been completed and some additional work, masonry on the south parapet and clerestory glazing repairs, was taking place. According to the Wiltshire Times, the total price tag for the repairs is expected to be around £100,000.

According to the Historic Churches Preservation Trust website (<http://www.historicchurches.org.uk>), "HCPT was founded in 1953 to help tackle the damage and enforced neglect brought about by World War II. (All Saints received £5,500.) Its income is derived entirely from voluntary contributions - from its Friends, from legacies and from other trusts and bodies which rely on HCPT's know-how to distribute money for churches to where it is most needed. Major donors include the Manifold Trust, the Pilgrim Trust and the Esmée Fairbairn Trust. Her Majesty the Queen is our Patron. Our Joint Presidents are the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and our Chairman of Trustees is Michael Hoare."



Westbury Leigh News

Leanne Tiley, 25, from Westbury Leigh, who works in the Aqua Sana at Center Parcs and is a member of Warminster Running Club, is competing in this year's London Marathon, Sunday, April 22nd, 2007, starting at 9.45 a.m., in aid of Westbury-based charity Chernobyl Children in Need. CCIN is currently raising money to buy an electric wheelchair costing almost £4,000 for six-year-old Arteom Mankom in order to make his dream of going to school come true. Although Mrs. Tiley has taken part in a number of half-marathons, she has never run a full 26.2 miles and is looking forward to pounding the streets of London in April. "I've wanted to do this for a long time and I entered last year but didn't get a place, so I'm really looking forward to it," she said. Mrs. Tiley decided to run for CCIN because she wanted to support a local good cause and Adrian Walker, the chairman of the charity, also works at Center Parcs, so she knew about the work they do. So far, around £250 have been pledged to buy little Arteom's wheelchair, so Mr. Walker hopes the sponsorship raised by Mrs. Tiley will enable the purchase to be completed. If anybody would like to support CCIN or donate money, they can call (01373) 858584, or it could be sent to Leanne Tiley, c/o Center Parcs, Longleat Forest, Warminster, Wiltshire, BA12 7PU.



Leanne Tiley

The tower at the Church of the Holy Saviour in Westbury Leigh was built in 1889 and, although provision was made for a clock, it has taken 118 years to finally get one. The impressive £3,000 timepiece was installed a couple of weeks ago after the Westbury Leigh Community Hall management committee decided last year it would be good to give the tower something it was always designed to include. The new clock is rather more advanced than one that would have been put in place in 1889. Supplied by Croydon-based firm Gillitt and Johnston, the timepiece is radio controlled and can adjust itself to the correct time following a power cut and is also able to change unaided when the clocks go forward and back. An inauguration ceremony for the clock is taking place at the church at 3.30 p.m. on Saturday, March 31. Until the 1850s, Westbury Leigh was served by its two Baptist chapels and Anglicans traveled either to the parish church of Westbury or to that of Dilton Marsh. From 1855 on, church services were held in a schoolroom and in 1876, an appeal was launched for funds to build a church. This was opened in 1877 as a chapel of ease to Westbury parish church.

Cogswell Family Reunion 2007

Ed Cogswell, Albion, Maine, and Claire Cogswell-Daigle, Ware, Mass., are going to host the next reunion. It will be in Central Falls Rhode Island. The dates are: August 10th, 11th & 12th, 2007. Central Falls has the Cogswell Tower in Jenks Park. Donated by Alvin Jenks in 1890, the park was built around Dexter's Ledge. In 1676, during King Philips' War, Indian scouts saw the approach of a colonist band from the height. Indians and colonists engaged in Pierce's Fight at a site along the Blackstone River where Pierce Park now stands. In 1904, Cogswell Tower was built atop the ledge due to a bequest by Caroline Cogswell.

Children Answer

HOW DO YOU DECIDE WHO TO MARRY?

(1) You got to find somebody who likes the same stuff. Like, if you like sports, she should like it that you like sports, and she should keep the chips and dip coming. -- Alan, age 10

(2) No person really decides before they grow up who they're going to marry. God decides it all way before, and you get to find out later who you're stuck with. -- Kirsten, age 10

Isaac Jackson Cogswell – Music Teacher



Some time ago, CFA member Mary Rockwell (DJC 9642) sent me some material on her grandmother's uncle, Isaac Jackson Cogswell (DJC 5318), with the suggestion that it might be of interest to Courier readers. Isaac was a first cousin of my grand-father, and I had already done some research on him but not found a great deal. I still haven't found a lot, but here goes...

Isaac Jackson Cogswell was born in Kansas in 1856 and was trained as a concert pianist, but spent much time in caring for his parents in their old age. The 1881 census shows him as a music teacher, living at the home of his brother-in-law, James A. Wardlow, a public school principal in Chanute, Neosho Co., Kansas. His father died in the early 1890's. Isaac was Director of Music at Pierce City Baptist College, Pierce City, Mo., in 1890 – 1891. He studied with Dr. F. Ziegfield of the Chicago Musical College, with Hans Von Schiller and was a private student of teachers named Eddy and Goldbeck. He received his Bachelor of Music in 1898. In 1893, he was brought from Pierce City to establish a music department in the young University of Idaho (founded 1889) and became Director of Music in Moscow, Idaho, where he remained until 1912. He also received his Doctorate of Music from Idaho State University. His picture, in which he wears his doctoral robe, hangs first in a long line of pictures of heads of the Music Department of the University of Idaho.



In 1896, the Board of Regents reported, "During the past two years we have paid the Director of Music the nominal salary of \$300 a year for his services in connection with the exercises of the University. He directs the music at the Assembly or Chapel exercises and upon all public occasions, and has organized various musical societies, chorus clubs and glee clubs, drilling the same, all of which have added materially to the interest in student life, to the culture and refinement of the student body and to the success of the institution."

There exists a picture of him and another couple, taken in the fall of 1899, which indicates that Prof. Cogswell was "spoken of affectionately as 'Aunt Nancy.'"

During the second half of his stay at the University of Idaho, Isaac rented a room in the mansion belonging to Dr. William A. Adair. On Sunday afternoons, he would invite the family up to his room for cakes and tea. He also wrote a piece of music for their daughter Bernadine.

After his retirement, Isaac Cogswell returned to Chicago, where he had studied in his youth, and died there. (*"Descendants of John Cogswell"* says that Isaac Cogswell died in 1934, but his great grand-niece has the date as June 15th, 1937.)

Larger Photo: Courtesy of University Archives, University of Idaho Library, Moscow, #PG3-0472a.
Smaller picture courtesy of Mary Rockwell

J O K E S

The Smith family was proud of their family tradition. Their ancestors had come to America on the Mayflower. Their line had included senators, pastors and Wall Street wizards. They decided to compile a family history. Only one problem arose: how to handle that great-uncle who was executed in the electric chair. But when the book appeared, the family read, "George Smith occupied a chair of applied electronics at an important government institution and was attached to his position by the strongest of ties. His death came as a real shock."



When I was young, my family was really poor. Everything I wore - socks, blouses, even handkerchiefs - had been darned over and over by my mother. I wasn't the smartest or the prettiest, but I sure was the best darned kid in the neighborhood!

Cogswells in the News



Jan. 10th: Carrying an orange snow- and ice-removal violation notice, Longmont code enforcement inspector Michelle Cogswell steps onto a snow-covered sidewalk on the 2900 block of University Avenue, Longmont, Colorado, on Wednesday morning. The city has been issuing warnings to residents who have not cleared the snow from their sidewalks. The many notices were almost all given as a result of complaints by neighbors. She and had written 318 warnings as of January 31st but issued no tickets.

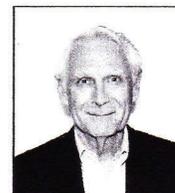
Jan. 19th: Paul Cogswell, Vice President of Loss Prevention and Risk Services at Comdata Stored Value Solutions, made a presentation at the National Retail Federation's annual conference in New York City. Among some of the techniques discussed, Cogswell noted that "thieves steal credit cards and then buy gift cards with (those cards). That helps the crook 'extend the life of a credit card' since most victims of stolen credit cards will immediately report a missing card." Another increasing common method is for crooks to make copies of a gift card purchased from a store, skimming the magnetic strip, Cogswell said. They then put the copies back at the store counter; every time these cards get activated upon a customer's purchase, it electronically puts more money on the thieves' counterfeit cards. Since most customers buy gift cards as presents, they won't be used for a while, giving these criminals plenty of time to spend the value of the card. Retailers estimate that 62 percent of gift card losses are due to dishonest employees; 13 percent to counterfeit cards and 13 percent to stolen cards.

Jan. 23rd: An internal review by the South Portland Police Department has cleared two patrol officers of wrongdoing in the shooting death of Donald Gray. Nov. 29th, 2006, Jeffrey Cogswell was one of two police officers placed on administrative leave pending the outcome of an investigation, following the fatal shooting of a 40-year-old man in a confrontation at his home Wednesday night in South Portland, Maine. As officers Cogswell and Sargent approached the bedroom where the man had barricaded himself, he pointed a gun at them. Both officers fired shots. South Portland Police Chief Ed Gogins decided to reinstate Cogswell and the other officer on Dec. 13th, two weeks after the shooting. Maine's Attorney General determined on January 9th, 2007, that South Portland police were legally justified.

Jan. 29th: England: Robert Cogswell and Mel Broughton faced contempt charges at the High Court because they have refused to hand over the 700 email addresses of people that signed up to SPEAK's (Stop Primate Experimentation at Cambridge [SPEAC]) mailing list. They were summoned to appear at the High Court in the Strand in London on October 19th, 2006, denied legal representation, not afforded the opportunity of seeing legal documents before the proceedings and unaware of what charges were being made against them. The two SPEAK representatives were banned from naming the builder of an animal testing facility at Oxford University, despite the fact that the builders' name is well-known. SPEAK believes that Oxford University has sought injunctions to silence and ultimately destroy the campaign, which has proved a thorn in their side since 2004. SPEAK claims that neither man has been charged with an offence nor committed an illegal act. Mr. Justice King dismissed the case against Robert Cogswell in the High Court on February 1st. Earlier on in the day, Oxford University had dropped the court proceedings against Mel Broughton.

Jan. 30th: Chad Cogswell, one of the best wide receivers in the history of the Covington Catholic High School (Park Hills, Ky.) football program, was inducted into the CovCath Hall of Fame at The Gardens in Park Hills. During his three-year varsity career from 1990-92, Cogswell caught 104 passes for 1,809 yards and 17 touchdowns. He received the "That's My Boy" Award for being the outstanding student-athlete in Northern Kentucky high school football in 1992. Cogswell was also an outstanding baseball player for the Colonels.

During the winter term, there will be an eight-session series on the Industrial Revolution at Adventures in Learning, Colby-Sawyer College, 541 Main Street, New London, NH 03257. Session seven, devoted to transportation and manufacturing, will be led by Dick Cogswell. A first-time study leader, Dick has been active in Adventures in Learning almost since its inception and is our current President.



Feb. 6th: Director Stephen Gyllenhaal just bought the rights to Phil Campbell's book *Zioncheck for President*, the story of Grant Cogswell's 2001 run for the Seattle City Council. Grant has more recently been the screenwriter for the movie "Cthulhu."

Feb. 6th: Glendale High School, Springfield, Missouri, Applied Arts students' final project was to design, create and model an outfit constructed of newspaper. Sophomore Celeste Cogswell slinked down the runway in a skirt crafted from shredded paper. At the edge, she stopped to shake her hips and dramatically tilt her head to the side. "I took every Christmas ad in the paper to get my skirt," Cogswell said. She wanted to design something comfortable and functional.

March 2nd: Brian Cogswell made the Dean's List at the College of Health and Human Services, Marywood University, Scranton, Pa.

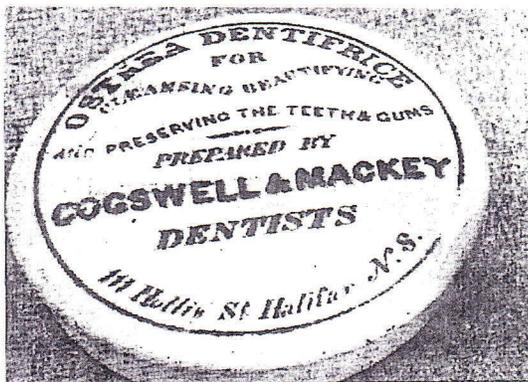
This and That

75th Birthday Present

When Marion Newcombe (widow of Donald Newcombe [DJC 8320]) celebrated her 75th birthday last October, her family gave her a party. Rather than gifts for herself, Marion asked guests to donate a book or cash for the local school, where she still volunteers. Over a hundred books were donated, along with over \$500.00. Marion (the tallest person in the picture) is seen with the library technician, a student and the principal with the books "on stage." All the teachers had their students make thank you cards, some using the chance to teach their students about life in the 1930s.



Cogswell Artifact Found



There's a new hotel in Halifax, N.S., but before it was built, archaeologists were allowed three months to sift through the ground for artifacts. They found about 25,000 – from beer tankards (dated 1750-60 – Halifax was founded in 1749) to jewelry, including all kinds of bottles and some dinner plates. The item of interest to the Cogswell family is a container of "cleaning, beautifying, and preserving Dentifrice" for teeth and gums distributed by Cogswell and Mackey, Dentists. The Cogswell would be Dr. Charles Cogswell (DJC 3735). (See Courier, April 2006.) I have been unable to find a dentist named Mackey (pronounced Mack-ee) or anyone by that name in

Halifax around the right dates. However, in the Halifax explosion of 1917 (the largest explosion before the atomic bomb), the pilot on the munitions ship Mont Blanc, which was hit by the Imo, was a Mr. Francis Mackey – but of a different family, according to the pilot's grandchildren. Mackey was blamed for the explosion but later exonerated.

Cogswell Animals



This photonegative, taken by a Chicago Daily News photographer, may have been published in the newspaper in 1902. The image is of the horse Cogswell, with jockey, being led along the paddock path at Worth Race Track in Worth, Illinois. SDN-000635, Chicago Daily News negatives collection, Chicago Historical Society.

Reporter Nanette Asimov works for the San Francisco Chronicle. She owns a dog named Cogswell. Nanette writes: "My husband, Hugh Byrne, named our corgi Cogswell after Cogswell College in San Francisco -- a Ritz Carlton sits on



the site now -- and after the infamous company competing with Spacely Sprockets on the Jetsons, 'Cogswell Cogs.' How could anyone not love the name?"



Nurse's Problem (joke)

The famous Olympic skier Picabo Street (pronounced Peek-A-Boo) is not just an athlete.... she is now a nurse currently working at the Intensive Care Unit of a large metropolitan hospital. She is not permitted to answer the hospital telephones. It caused too much confusion when she would answer the phone and say "Picabo, ICU."

Sumter Cogswell, Father of Pell City, Alabama

Cogswell Avenue in Pell City is presumably named for Sumter Cogswell.

Pell City, Alabama, began as a settlement in 1887, first as a land company which drew up the charts of the town. The community was chosen as the location of a joint train depot by three railroads: the East and West, the Coosa River Valley Railroad and the Southern Railroad. The "East and West" was later sold to the famous New York Pell family.

Pell City was incorporated in 1891 and named for George Hamilton Pell of New York, a leading investor in the railroad that influenced the city's location. The town almost disappeared after the Panic of 1893.

Sumter Cogswell (DJC 7137), a native of Charleston, S.C., first visited this town in 1890 and secured a short option on what is now Pell City, brought a group of people and sold the property at auction. He went back to his insurance business in Charleston.

In 1901, Cogswell returned to Pell City with his family, and found the city dead after the expiration of a short boom. He then bought the original land company holdings. Since it was so difficult to travel over Backbone Mountain to the county seat in Ashville, a second courthouse for St. Clair County was soon created for those living south of the mountain. Pell City won out over several other communities for the courthouse. Sumter re-bought from a Boston firm controlled by the late Louis D. Brandeis, a former Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and established residence. Setting out to build a city, he organized the Pell City Manufacturing Company, later sold to Avondale Mills, established the Bank of St. Clair County, later the Union State Bank, and induced business men to settle there. He donated a plot in the center of the town for the courthouse and jail, and he donated one hundred and fifty acres and a spring to attract industry. When the cotton mill was completed in 1903, some fifteen hundred people moved to the town. With George Pratt, he brought the Draper auto-loom industry and Howard Bullock of New England together. The cornerstone of the first saw-tooth mill in the south was laid in August of 1902.

On November 20, 1902, the Southern Railway depot at Pell City caught fire and a lot of powder and dynamite stored therein exploded, killing two men outright and more or less seriously injuring ten others. The depot was blown to atoms and buildings for blocks around were damaged, and that a dozen or more people were not killed is a miracle. Nearly every building in the city had been more or less damaged. Window glass was broken out in all directions. Sumter Cogswell, President of Pell City Realty Company, who suffered the greatest loss in property, said the damages would not only be repaired but greater improvement than ever would be made.

He was the first elected Mayor in 1903 and served as mayor of Pell City for more than 14 years. He also served several terms on the city council, was a member of the St. Clair County Court of County Commissioners for two terms and, while in this office, was instrumental in building some of the first roads in this county and was at one time the Republican candidate for Lt. Governor of Alabama.

In 1939, Mr. Cogswell said, "There is nothing to keep our town from being a great city. We have a fine network of highways and railroads, plenty of power, natural gas and when the Coosa River is made navigable, there is nothing to keep us from growing." He also called the turn on World War II. "A general European war is inevitable," he said. "And we are bound to be drawn in sooner or later for reasons of self defense."

Mr. and Mrs. Cogswell donated land for Pell City schools and churches and deeded the site of the old Pell City News building to Ben M. Jacobs Masonic Lodge for a Masonic Temple to be constructed. Mr. Cogswell was a member of the Episcopal Church and a life member of Ben M. Jacobs Masonic Lodge. He was called the Father of Pell City.

Mr. Cogswell had been ill and confined to his home for more than 2 years when death came at 2:25 a.m. Thursday, November 7th, 1946, at age 85. Funeral services were held November 9th, from Kilgroe's Funeral Chapel, with interment in Valley Hill Cemetery, Cropwell. Rev. J. L. Oldham officiated.



From the Secretary's Desk

Hello, Everyone:

Springs is on the way and let's hope we all have a good one.

Dues notices for 2007 are out and if any one didn't receive theirs, please get in touch with me.

We are working on the reunion and you will receive a letter with all the information in the mail soon.

Please, when you change your email address or your snail mail address, send me your new one.

We are looking for some volunteers to fill some of the officers' places whose terms are up. If you would like to become an officer or a director please get in touch with our President Pat Cogswell or with me. We need your input and all your help.

Hope you all have a nice spring and a good summer.

Yours truly,

Claire Cogswell-Daigle, Secretary.

The Cogswell Family Association, Inc., welcomes:

Nancy Hanson, Taylorsville, UT

Wilfred Le Forestier, Troy, NY

Marc J Mandercheid, St. Paul, MN

Bruce A Daigle, Ware, MA

Thomas M Cogswell & Family, Boothbay Harbor, ME

Todd S. & Shelley Lutz, Hinckley, OH

Tonya L Lutz, Berea, OH

Travor S. & Verna L. Lutz, Los Vegas, NV

Births



Emma Brynn Cogswell (left) was born Friday, December 8th, daughter of Brent & Ali Cogswell, Flagstaff, Arizona. Grandniece of CFA member Donald Cogswell (Salt Lake City?)

Meadow Lorisdotter, daughter of Lori Susdotter, was born 7 December 2006 in Warminster, Wiltshire. Proud grandparents are Steve & Sue Aberle of Battle Ground, Washington.

Deaths

Elsie Cogswell, Canoga Park, Ca; She was the wife of George Cogswell.

Mabel (Cogswell) Smith died February 13th, 2007, age 100, at home in Iroquois Falls, Ontario. (See December, 2005, Courier)

Grace Naomi (Harold) Shockey died Feb. 21, 2007, age 100, in the Health Care Center at Heritage Village in Gerry, New York. (See December, 2006, Courier)

From the Editor's Desk

My Apologies and a Correction

One of the duties of an editor is to check that the facts are accurate. In the last issue, I failed in that part of my duties. My informant was wrong. The Eleanor Cogswell who married John Burmester was not the daughter of Hon. Henry Hezekiah Cogswell, but his daughter-in-law. Nova Scotia Archives and Records Management (NSARM) has their marriage bond on microfilm. The bond is dated May 3rd, 1848. John Claridge Burmester was a bachelor and major in the army, and Eleanor Cogswell was a widow. The date fits with Eleanor Belcher, widow of Rev. William Cogswell, who had died on June 5th, 1847. That would also explain the middle name of her grandson, Bryce Belcher McMaster. So the major story in the last issue was not about Cogswell descendants, but at least they do have a Cogswell connection.



About the Cover of This Issue



Actor W. J. Cogswell performed from the 1870s to 1906 on Broadway. In the picture he poses as the Marquis de Presles in "The Two Orphans," circa 1875. (The story is of a blind French girl named Louise, of a noble family, taken to Paris by her adopted sister, Henriette, to cure her blindness during the French Revolution. Henriette is abducted by a marquis [Our relative? The only "Marquis" among the pictures] but is rescued by another aristocrat. Louise falls into the clutches of a beggar woman; Henriette and her lover are sentenced to the guillotine but fortunately, a revolutionary, Danton, comes to their rescue.) There are three playbills that list W.J. Cogswell as playing the role of the Marquis de Presles in the clippings folder: Union Square Theatre, Dec. 26, 1874; Feb. 8, 1875 and May 5, 1875. W. J. Cogswell and about 25 other people were defendants in a complaint dated Aug. 21, 1875, against them of violating the copyright of a play titled *The Two Orphans* which they had performed for six months at the Union Square Theatre. (The outcome is unknown to me.) W. J. Cogswell also performed in *Bedford's Hope* in 1906. **Does anyone know anything more about this actor?**

New Cogswell Book

Ed Cogswell's book, "CIVIL WAR COGSWELLS AT BATTLE OF VICKSBURG, MISS.," has been published by Xlibris Corporation. The subtitle of the book is: 28th Mississippi Cavalry. Library of Congress Control Number: 2006901626 ISBN 10; Hardcover: 1-4257-0880-3; Softcover: 1-4257-0879-X. To order copies of this book, contact: Xlibris Corporation: 1-888-795-4274; www.Xlibris.com; Orders@Xlibris.com. Their book number is 33327. 384 pages; Non-Fiction

Ed's great grandfather and his brother left Canada before 1860 and went south. One went to Boston, Mass. and the other went to Lupolo, Mississippi.

2006 News

There are about 8 pages of Cogswell News items that did not get onto the Cogswells in the News pages in 2006. If anyone would like to receive them, I'm willing to send them – with pictures in color. Please send the editor \$2.00 for postage and handling to the United States or Can. \$1.50 for postage and handling to Canada. Be sure to include your name and proper address. Some of them deserved to be included but there just wasn't room.

The **Quebec Family History Society**, on its 30th anniversary, presents **ROOTS 2007**, an International Conference on Family History in Quebec (and elsewhere) June 16th, 17th and 18th, 2007, at McGill University, Montreal Quebec. All lectures and activities will be in English. For information and online registration, go to <http://www.qfhs.ca/roots.html> or write Q.F.H.S., P.O. Box 1026, Pointe-Claire, Quebec, H9S 4H9 [telephone (514) 695-1502]



Canadian Connection

Editor's note: In June, 2006, my wife attended a Federated Women's Institutes of Canada Convention in Red Deer, Alberta. While there, she took the opportunity to visit a relative on her grandmother's side, who is an enthusiastic genealogist. Not content with her own genealogy, she looked up some Cogswell genealogy as well and gave my wife a copy of "The Cogswell Story" written by Bertha Cogswell, wife of DJC 8251 Elisha Elihu Cogswell. What follows is a combination of that story and other information I already had in my files and received from a grandson. **MC**



Bertha's parents were George Mulgrove and Sarah Laycraft, both born in Quebec. Bertha was born in Providence, Rhode Island. Elisha worked for Bertha's uncle George Laycraft, who married Hattie, Elisha's sister. Bertha received her high school education in Coronation (Alberta) and taught school for a few years.

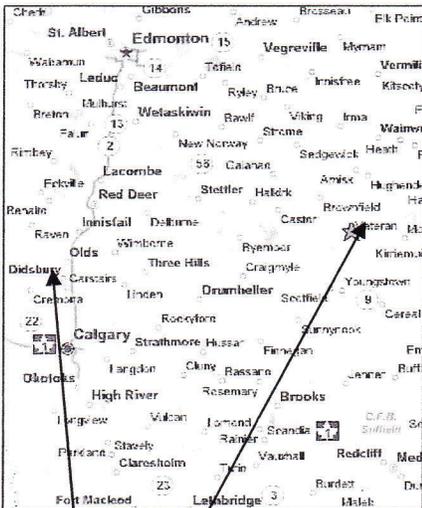
Elisha Cogswell was born September 29th, 1891, in New Brunswick, and later moved to Fort Fairfield, Maine. He and his sister Hattie came to Veteran, Alberta, in 1912. He enlisted in the Canadian Army under the name Elisha Le Forest Cogswell and served in the Calgary Regiment overseas until the end of World War I. He endured bullet wounds, numerous shrapnel wounds, mustard gas poisoning

and one wound while crawling into no-man's-land to bring back and save the life of his wounded captain. In hospital, he was visited by King George V, who presented him with the Distinguished Conduct Medal for bravery. By the time the Armistice was signed (November 11th, 1918) Elisha was back in the trenches.

Elisha, locally known as Eli, returned to Veteran in 1919. (Bertha was quarantined with smallpox at the time.) They were married in June, 1919, and rented her Uncle George's farm where the two older children, Hope and Garth, were born. In 1923, they bought a different farm and moved to the Zella district on July 12. They attended the Union Sunday School and the Baptist church services held in the Zella School and took part in community activities. They lost a baby boy at birth in 1925. On the death of her father in 1926, they moved back to Veteran, remaining until 1929. Daughter Jean was born in 1928. Elisha was a charter member of the (Zella?) branch of the Royal Canadian Legion, serving in various offices over the years, including president. He was also a trustee of the local school board. During World War II, he sold Victory Bonds and took part in the Red Cross. He always looked on the bright side. Once, after losing his crops to a hailstorm, he gathered hail stones and used them to make ice-cream.

Because of ill health, they moved 10 miles east to Didsbury in 1947. There, Elisha was caretaker of the local Post Office and did odd jobs. Both continued active in the Red Cross; Elisha served a term as its president and Bertha was women's work convener for at least 14 years. They joined Zion Evangelical Church in 1955 and, in 1969, celebrated their 50th anniversary with an "At Home" in the church basement. An anniversary gift from their nephews and nieces was plane tickets to attend a Cogswell reunion in Houlton, Maine. Elisha died Sept. 1, 1980; his wife in 1986. He was a renowned poet and story-teller, often called to recite at public events. He sang in the church choir until he was 75.

Bertha mentions their children and spouses. Clarence Stroud (Hope's husband) was a hardware salesman, living in Red Deer, Alberta. (They had four daughters and a son and two granddaughters at time of writing.) Garth worked in a plastic plant in Milford, Connecticut. (He had two teenage sons and a two-year-old daughter at time of writing – wife's name not given.) Jean's husband, Bill Broadhurst, was a plumber in Red Deer, Alberta. (Had a teen-age daughter and a boy at time of writing.)



Didsbury Veteran

Mrs. Mary Woolsey



I am Mary Esther Cogswell Woolsey and I was born in upstate New York on May 17, 1832, the tenth of eleven children of Daniel (DJC 2116) and Sabrina (Conger) Cogswell. I married Luther Smith Woolsey and when I was 21 gave birth to our son, William Jerome, in 1853.

In 1865, a decision to move to Sacramento, California was almost unbearable for me as a mother. Our son was to remain in New York with family so that he could continue with his education. I had no idea what schooling would be available in California.

Our first home in Sacramento was at 86 M Street. Luther worked as a machinist and pattern maker for the Sacramento Iron Works for four years and then as a machinist for the Central Pacific Railroad. We purchased property at 10th and E Streets and 916 E Street but, when little May Hollister was born on November 13, 1866, we quickly outgrew our home at 10th and E Streets and began to build at our 916 E Street property.

In 1868 we returned East to be with our son and my husband went to work as a clerk in a family business in Sandusky, Ohio. In 1876, we returned to our home on E Street in Sacramento and I plan to remain here for the rest of my life.

Little May was doing exceptionally well in school and on May 25, 1877, she graduated at the top of her class in Primary School. After a long hot carriage ride to Davis that was made even more unpleasant by the mosquitoes, our little girl became ill and was in bed for several days before she died on September 21, 1879, just before her 13th birthday, from encephalitis. Unable to reconcile ourselves to May's death, we consulted two spiritualists which, at the time, was quite common.

In 1892, I gathered up over 500 of May's personal mementos and some of our family's personal items and without anyone knowing, not even my husband, I sealed them in a trunk and hid it away in a closet under the stairs. This was a common Victorian obsession with the death of a loved one. In my mind, I felt the trunk might be found someday and, in some way, become a tribute to the little girl we loved so deeply and was taken from us much too soon.

EPILOGUE: Mrs. Woolsey died at her E Street home on February 19, 1895, from unknown causes. Her husband remained in their home until his death on January 24, 1914. Their estate was left to their only grandchild, Jenny May, who was living in the East when her grandfather died. The trunk that Mary Woolsey hid away in 1892 with so many family memories was discovered in 1979 by a new owner of the Woolsey home and it has indeed become a living memorial for the little girl who died in 1879. You can see the trunk today on display at the Discovery Museum in Old Sacramento.

Courtesy <http://www.oldsacramentolivinghistory.com/> (select Characters, Mary Woolsey)

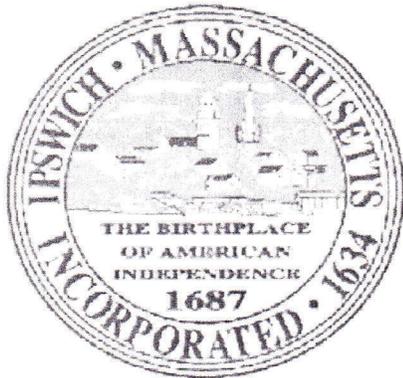
MAY WOOLSEY'S TRUNK:

Using a replica of the May Woolsey trunk and its contents (on display at the Discovery Museum History Center), students can explore the life of a 12-year-old girl in the late 1800's and learn what life was like for a child in Victorian-era Sacramento. This program meets California History and Social Science standards for *understanding our ancestors from long ago*.

Program Length: 1 hour. Maximum class size is 20 students per program Cost: \$125.00 for one program; \$200.00 for two programs; \$250.00 for three programs.

Cogswell Neighbors in Ipswich

Ipswich: The Birthplace of American Independence



Ipswich, first called Agawam, as it began as a native Indian tribal village, was settled by colonists in 1633, incorporated in 1634 and prides itself as being "The Birthplace of American Independence". This title arises from a protest, led by Reverend John Wise in 1687, with the angry townsfolk refusing to submit to "taxation without representation" promoted by the oppressive "Taxation Edict" of notorious Royal Governor, Sir Edmund Andros.

In 1684, the Court of Chancery annulled the Massachusetts Charter. In 1686, the Stuarts established the Dominion of New England, an administrative unit stretching from New Jersey to Maine.

In 1687, Ipswich citizens protested a tax that English Governor Sir Edmond Andros attempted to impose on the colony. Ipswich residents, under the leadership of John Wise, led the protest,

arguing that, as Englishmen, they could not abide taxation without representation. The citizens were jailed and fined for their action.

The Glorious Revolution offered New Englanders a chance to revolt. They imprisoned the Stuart representatives (Edmund Andros, Joseph Dudley and Edward Randolph) and sent them back to England. The Colonists received a new charter from the new sovereigns, King William and Queen Mary, in 1691, making property rather than religion the basis of suffrage. It also provided for a Governor to be appointed by the Crown, a Council elected by the General Court but subject to the Governor's veto and Royal review of legislation. Some who objected to suffrage by property rather than religion, led by John Wise, formed the "Old Charter Party."

Wise was the hero, politically, of Massachusetts and was someone who prized work and the farmer. Wise wrote in favor of the common man and wanting the common man to be self-sufficient. It was more about the utility of what people did. When people came to America, they were asked what can you do, not who they knew or who they were.

John Wise was born in Roxbury, the son of an indentured servant, Joseph Wise, and was baptized on August 15, 1652. After attending public schools near his home, he was admitted as a charity boy at Harvard College (now Harvard University). After graduating from Harvard in 1673, he began studying theology and preached in Branford, Connecticut, and Hatfield, Massachusetts. On August 12, 1683, Wise was ordained as the pastor of the newly organized Chebacco Parish, a new parish formed out of Ipswich. William Cogswell (DJC 4) entertained at his house the Ecclesiastical Council that met Aug. 12, 1683, to organize the church and to obtain Mr. John Wise, their first pastor. John Wise (1652-1725) was the first pastor of Chebacco Parish.

The hamlet of Chebacco (now Essex) was started around 1634. In 1635, the good ship Angel Gabriel left England and brought the Cogswell and Goodhue families and many others to America's shores. The new inhabitants of Chebacco had the most difficult time getting to church and voiced their concerns to Ipswich. They wanted their own minister because they were concerned about the moral fabric of the people. These people were Puritans! But Ipswich didn't want to lose the tax support money from the people in Chebacco parish and denied any man permission to build a church.

Evidently, the women of Chebacco Parish wouldn't have it and took matters into their own hands in 1680. Indignant and infuriated, they took up the challenge and engaged men from other towns, like West Gloucester, to start building a new church, thus precluding the men of the parish from breaking the law. It is reported that a local woman, Madam Varney, assembled the town's women and construction of a meeting house was carried out by them while the men looked on. William Cogswell gave the land on which to erect a meeting-house, a lot thirteen rods by three. They got their church.

In 1692, five members of the Cogswell family were among the 31 people who signed the petition drawn up by the Rev. John Wise on behalf of Goodwife Proctor, accused of witchcraft: William Cogswell, William Cogswell Sr., Jonathan Cogswell, John Cogswell Jr. and John Cogswell. (DJC 4, 19, 20, 22 and 26)

Did any Cogswell women join Madam Varney in the building of the new church? Were Cogswells among those who refused to pay taxes? Did any of them go to jail for that refusal? Does anyone know?

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Incorporated Massachusetts
February 17, 1989

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