

# The Cogswell Courier



Professional baseball player  
Ed Cogswell 1854-1888

*"I neither despise nor fear"*

*August 2009*





# Cogswell Courier

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## Admiral James Kelsey Cogswell and Family

James Kelsey Cogswell was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on Sept. 27<sup>th</sup>, 1847, the son of George and Celeste (Stone) Cogswell, and grandson of James Cogswell (DJC 2214). He was educated at Racine College in Racine, Wis., and graduated from the Naval Academy in 1868. He first served as a Midshipman aboard the Powhattan in the South Pacific in 1868. In 1870-71, he was an Ensign aboard the Saginaw, which wrecked upon an uninhabited island. He commanded the Ticonderoga, the Essex, the Kearsarge, the Tallapoosa and the Marion. Apparently, the Admiral lost a vessel early in his Navy career, managed to save his crew, and was decorated for his heroism. He was promoted to Captain Feb. 4<sup>th</sup>, 1904, and retired March 24<sup>th</sup>, 1904. He was promoted to Rear Admiral while retired. He married Annie Miller Hatch in 1885 in Portsmouth, N.H. Annie Miller Hatch was born in March, 1860, in Portsmouth, N.H. James Kelsey Cogswell and Annie Miller Hatch had the following children:



- 1 Bianca Cogswell (born in November, 1886)
  - 2 Adm. Francis Cogswell (born on 19 August, 1887)
  - 3 James Kelsey Cogswell, Jr., (born in March, 1893)
- Admiral Cogswell died at South Jacksonville, Florida, on August 12<sup>th</sup>, 1908.

On March 19<sup>th</sup>, 1898, the U.S.S. Oregon, under Captain Charles E. Clark and with Lieut. Commander James Kelsey Cogswell, steamed out of San Francisco harbor under orders to join the U.S. fleet in Florida because of possible war with Spain. It was a long, difficult trip. To save fresh water, the men drank water from the boilers. The coal began to smoke and the crew had to shovel through it to find and extinguish the fire. They reached the Straits of Magellan late on April 15<sup>th</sup> and in one of the worst storms of the season. They did not get through the Strait until the 18<sup>th</sup>. The ship remained three days in Punta Arenas for re-supply and standard maintenance. On April 30<sup>th</sup>, the Oregon entered the harbor at Rio de Janeiro and got the news that America and Spain were at war. Spanish agents were reading Washington newspapers, which eagerly reported on the location and orders of the Oregon until Captain Clark put an end to the messages back and forth. On May 4<sup>th</sup>, they sailed out (the Brazilian government sent a cruiser ahead of them to make sure the expected fatal action did not happen in Brazilian waters) and about the 18<sup>th</sup> reached Barbados. The people of Barbados, like those of Brazil, did not like the Spanish but, because of neutrality, they were only allowed to remain 24 hours and provided with just enough coal to reach the United States. The American Consul sent a cable message to Washington saying the Oregon had arrived, but neutrality required the Spanish Consul to be able to send a similar message to his government. On May 24<sup>th</sup>, the Oregon steamed into Jupiter Inlet, Florida. Many were amazed that it arrived so soon, and ready for battle without any major repairs.

American forces invaded Cuba and six Spanish ships were blockaded at Santiago. The Spanish ships were the Infanta Maria Teresa (the flagship under Admiral Cervera), the Cristobol Colon, the Viscaya, the Almirante Oquendo, the Pleuton and the Furor. The blockading fleet included the New York (flagship under Admiral Simpson), the Brooklyn (under Commodore Schley, second in command), the Texas, the Oregon, the small yacht Gloucester, the Iowa and the Indiana.

By July 2<sup>nd</sup>, the United States Army was advancing so much that Admiral Cervera was ordered to steam his ships out of the harbor to avoid their capture. Sailors, sent ashore to serve beside the army, were recalled to their ships and they had a full head of steam by 2 p.m. American lookouts saw the smoke and knew something was happening, but not what. Orders were passed to keep the blockade in good order that night. Nevertheless, in the morning its formation was a little disarrayed. To add to that, Admiral Simpson had an appointment with the army commander and took the New York to get to that meeting.

At 9:00 a.m., Cervera made his move. With his flagship in the lead and the others following at seven minute intervals, he sailed out to face the enemy. His ship shot first, with the Iowa responding. On the New York, a hail from a lookout in the foretop stopped Admiral Simpson on the gangplank and his meeting was forgotten. He thought he would be well placed if the Spanish ships turned east, but they went west instead.

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The Spanish flagship survived less than an hour before settling on the beach to burn. The Oquendo was so badly damaged and burning that, when it ran aground at 10:30 a.m., it broke in two. The smaller Pleuton was hit by a projectile which exploded the forward boilers, blowing up the deck, and veered to hit a headland. The Furor was steaming in circles because the boatswain had been killed and part of his body was tangled in the tiller ropes. Another shell destroyed the engine, and a few were able to abandon ship before another shell struck the engine room, blowing the ship to pieces. That left only the Cristobol Colon, which had slipped along closer to the shore so that the other ships protected her from American fire. It had a six mile lead on the Brooklyn, the Oregon and the Texas. But about 12:30, the good coal ran out and the Colon began to lose speed. The Oregon fired a number of shots, one exploding so close to the ship that there was massive concussion damage and the Colon surrendered.

For eminent and conspicuous conduct in that decisive battle, **James Kelsey Cogswell** was promoted to Commander. Your editor has been unable to discover what role he played. In fact, the only reference found to his personal actions is in the diary of one of the crew of the Oregon, who reports that Mr. Cogswell was drunk most of the time from arrival in Rio until arrival in Florida.

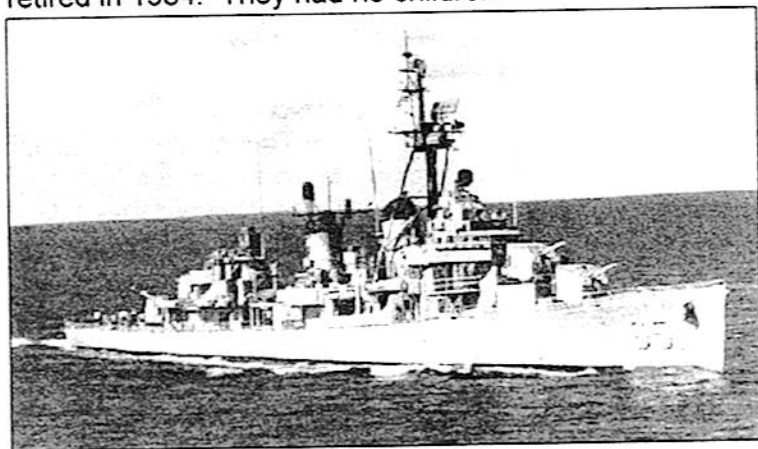


**Captain Francis Cogswell** was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1887, son of Admiral Kelsey Cogswell. He was appointed to the U. S. Naval Academy in 1903 and graduated in 1908. Captain Cogswell was awarded the Navy Cross for service during World War I, when he commanded the U.S.S. Fanning and the U.S.S. McDougal. In 1935, he commanded the U.S.S. Oglala, the flag ship of a flotilla of minesweepers assisting the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in charting the Aleutian Islands. The flotilla included the Kingfisher, Quail, Gannet, Tanager and Sandpiper and an aviation attachment. Captain Francis Cogswell died at Bremerton, Washington, in 1939.

Citation:

The Navy Cross is awarded to Lieutenant Commander Francis Cogswell, U.S. Navy, for distinguished service in the line of his profession as commanding officer of the U.S.S. Fanning and the U.S.S. McDougal, engaged in the important, exacting and hazardous duty of patrolling the waters infested with enemy submarines and mines, in escorting and protecting vitally important convoys of troops and supplies through these waters, and in offensive and defensive action, vigorously and unremittingly prosecuted against all forms of enemy naval activity.

Francis Cogswell's wife, Grace Phillips Cogswell, was born in New York City in 1887. She served in the U.S. Foreign Service and later in the Central Intelligence Agency. Grace Cogswell retired in 1954. They had no children.



In 1943, a U.S. Navy destroyer was named after Captain Francis Cogswell and his father, Rear Admiral James Kelsey Cogswell.

The U.S.S. Cogswell was a general purpose destroyer, built by the Bath Iron Works of Bath, Maine. She was commissioned in Boston, Massachusetts on 17 August 1943. The ship was named after Rear Admiral James K. Cogswell, a Spanish-American War hero, and his son Captain Francis Cogswell, who distinguished himself in combat during

World War I. It is noteworthy that on the day of commissioning, **James Kelsey Cogswell III** USNR was a member of ships company and served aboard throughout the war. He received a citation for his part in the demilitarization of Japan. Also noteworthy is that **Lieut. Harry Hull III**, a great grandson of Rear Admiral Cogswell and a nephew of Captain Cogswell was a member of the ship's

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company on October 1, 1969, when the Cogswell was decommissioned. Because he was related to the ship's namesake, he received the last U.S. flag flown aboard the Cogswell. Harry Hull is also a member of the Cogswell Association (persons who served on the U.S.S. Cogswell) and currently resides in San Francisco, Cal.

Displacing a full load weight of about 2,900 tons, she was 376 feet long, with a beam of 39 feet. Her 60,000 horsepower propulsion-system was capable of speeds in excess of 35 knots. Her missions included naval gunfire support, anti-submarine warfare, escort, convoy and rescue duties.

After commissioning, the Cogswell underwent shake down training off Bermuda and then she steamed through the Panama Canal and joined the Pacific Fleet, where she was to participate in many of the major naval campaigns for the remainder of World War II. In December, 1943, she joined Task Force 58 for the assault on the Marshall Islands and was part of the initial assault force on Kwajalein Atoll. Following this, she participated in the strikes against Truk, Palua, Ponape, Yap and New Guinea. In June, 1944, she supported the amphibious assaults in the Marianas against Guam, Saipan and Tinian.



From there the Cogswell moved to Iwo Jima, Chi Chi Jima as well as Mindanao and Luzon in the Philippines for air and surface strikes. In October, 1944, the Cogswell was assigned to Task Force 38, providing support for strikes against Okinawa, Formosa, Indo China, Hong Kong and the Chinese mainland. Later, she participated in raids against the Japanese home islands. She was also involved in sinking several Japanese warships and she destroyed several key installations on the Japanese homeland. The Cogswell was the first warship into Tokyo Bay and was present at the signing of the Japanese surrender.

She was decommissioned and placed in the fleet reserve in January, 1946. She was brought back to active service on June 7, 1951. She made several deployments, including a world cruise in 1953-54 participating in the Korean conflict as a part of Task Force 77. Since World War II, she has deployed 12 times as a unit of the Pacific Fleet. Four of these deployments were to support our nation's efforts in Vietnam. The ship returned from her last operations in December, 1968, having provided naval gunfire to our forces in Vietnam as well as rescue destroyer for carrier U.S.S. Constellation CVA 64 in the Gulf of Tonkin. After her return state side, she operated out of San Diego fleet training schools and participated in major fleet exercises. In early August, while preparing for her 13th deployment, the Cogswell was to be decommissioned and turned over to the Turkish Navy. On October 1, 1969, she was taken out of service and given to the Turks and she continued as the TCG IZMIT D-342. After several years with the Turks, she was scrapped in 1981. It should also be noted that the Cogswell never was damaged by the enemy. She served her country

for 23 years. Over this period of time, it is believed that the crew members number over 3,500 men.

Fessenden S.

Blanchard and **James K. Cogswell, Jr.**

invented Paddle Tennis in 1928 on the grounds of the Cogswell home in Scarsdale, New York. (See April Courier) Is this the third child of the Admiral and younger brother of Captain Francis Cogswell?

Left: U.S.S. COGSWELL coming alongside the U.S.S. Ticonderoga CV-14 for refueling in heavy seas; Cogswell's bow is under water. Feb. 2, 1945.



## Cogswell Tavern, New Princeton

In 1745, Edward and Hannah Cogswell and their teenaged sons, Emerson and William, arrived in New Preston, Connecticut. The following year, Edward built an iron works where he could make the hardware that was essential to the community – nails, tools, farm implements, cooking equipment, wheels and underbodies for wagons and sleighs. The iron works continued until about 1800.

In 1756, 22 year old William built a house and was appointed by the Connecticut General Assembly as tavern keeper – a post of high community respect and responsibility. Besides this, he ran a 2,000 acre farm with 20 cows, 100 sheep and an orchard, had a  $\frac{3}{4}$  share of the iron works, a grist mill, a saw mill, a potashery, a distillery and a malt house. He was also a major in the state militia and a captain in the continental army. He had twenty men working for him most of the time. Thus, he made most of the beverages dispensed at the tavern – all except rum, which, according to receipts found in the house in 2006, was bought in the West Indies.

In 1781, George Washing stopped at the tavern for breakfast. It was the commonly accepted story that he spent the night there, took William's daughter Anna on his knee and sang the English song "The Darby Ram" to her, although there is no documentary evidence for this. There is also a story that he did not sit down for breakfast but paced back and forth, saucer, bread and milk in hand to view the townspeople who flocked to see him. However, Colonial era houses never had porches, so this is false. Around 1900, someone added that he had arrived by train.

On May 25<sup>th</sup>, 1932, the local chapter of the DAR mobilized a re-enactment of the famous arrival of George Washington and his troops at the Cogswell Tavern. The date



was chosen because it was the month and day of Washington's visit and the 200<sup>th</sup> year of his birth. Bertha Ney (right) took the role of George Washington and

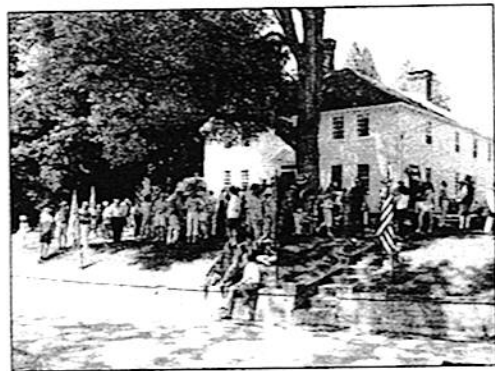


arrived by horse. Bertha was the granddaughter of the famous preacher, Rev. Henry Beecher, brother of Harriet Beecher Stowe. Music was provided by fife and drum.



Papers found in the house in 2006 give many details of ordinary life in that period, as well as some of the seedier side of life. Colonel William, son of Major William Cogswell, was a Justice of the Peace. One of the cases he heard was the complaint of one Sally Beardsley that one Russel Brown did "lie with her and have carnal knowledge of her," so that she was "begotten with child." She asked for a warrant to be issued to apprehend

Russel Brown and have him answer according to the law. William Cogswell and his brother Stephen, Constable, signed the order. Brown was ordered to appear in court in Litchfield in September, although the records of that trial have not been found.



On May 28<sup>th</sup>, 2006, another event was held to mark the 250<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the tavern. Music was provided by flute and violin rather than fife and drum, and they did not reenact Washington's arrival but did have a musketry demonstration. Comparing the pictures, was it a smaller crowd? (For details of the 2006 event, see the Courier, August 2006.)



## *Elinor Cogswell, Newspaper Editor*



The newspaper business has always been an old boys' network. But in Palo Alto, newswoman Elinor Cogswell took over as chief editor of the Palo Alto Times – the city's highly respected and lone daily newspaper. And, before she retired from journalism in 1959, Cogswell spent four decades in all at the Times, fighting for causes as big as racial tolerance and McCarthy-era free speech and as small as the preservation of the tiny plot of grass downtown that now bears her name.

Elinor Cogswell was born in the village of Klamath Falls, Oregon. As a small girl, she would stand across the street from the Portland Oregonian and tingle with excitement as the papers were shuttled out to the news trucks. Pursuing her love of writing, Cogswell moved to Palo Alto to attend Stanford University, earning a B.A. in English in 1916 and a Master's in 1917. After graduation and a year teaching with her mother in Maui, she returned to Palo Alto seeking a job. As it turned out, her timing couldn't have been better. On the day in 1918 when she walked into the office of the Palo Alto Times, the city editor had just gone out on another drinking spree, never to return. Soon she was covering city affairs on the three person staff of this small town newspaper.

In early days, Cogswell reported on almost everything – fires, murders, social news. She even put out the sports page on emergency occasions. And as the town grew, the paper also grew and Cogswell's duties increased. In the early 1930s, she assumed the rather antiquated title of "Editor of Woman's Interests." In 1938, when the paper's venerable editor, Dallas Wood, became executive editor of Peninsula Newspapers Incorporated, Elinor took over as the paper's chief editor. When she did, she became the only woman in California to hold that title. Over the next 16 years, Cogswell would lead Palo Alto's paper of record through the city's most expansive era.

While she was at the helm, Cogswell saw her paper as a cause for good – a watchdog protecting Palo Alto's quality of life as the city rushed forward in its expansion. As she asked on more than one occasion, "What effect is all this going to have on our charming, self-satisfied, self-sufficient community?" Cogswell kept the local drum beating on a variety of causes. A December, 1946, column included a variety of wishes for the new year including: "relief of the housing problems for the low income families now living under slum conditions, better lighting of the streets in the now dangerously dark residential districts, those downtown public toilets I have been talking about for nearly two years, and first steps toward getting underpasses at California Avenue and other death-trap crossings in the area." While not averse to writing on national and international matters, it was the fight for the people of Palo Alto to which Cogswell and her paper were most devoted.

Preserving her young city's history was always important to Cogswell. In November of 1954, she rallied her readers to support the "adequate display, and care, of the valuable collection of Palo Alto historical material. This is now crowded into a corridor of the [library] basement, accessible only to those who venture down a dark flight of stairs and hunt out Historian Guy Miller among the stacks." Of course, cherishing the relics of Palo Alto's past was not necessarily a natural impulse for the residents of a California city just 50 years old.

Still, Cogswell would critique Palo Alto when necessary. In the 1946 scramble for post-war housing, Cogswell wrote that there is "a widespread feeling that Palo Alto is shutting its doors in the faces of men who went through hell to keep such charming and smug communities secure." And she was concerned with the self-righteous air that Palo Altans put on in order to ignore the city's thornier problems. Once, Cogswell pointed to "the need for Palo Alto people to snap out of their smugness about 'our superior little city,' wake up to its shortcomings, share responsibility for them and participate actively in bringing about conditions that will make this community really superior."

Despite such tough talk, Cogswell cherished her city and the newspaper that she saw as an agent to change it for the better. Stepping down as editor in 1954 to become the paper's full-time editorial columnist, she said, "The sadness would be greater if I weren't going to have an office right off the news room. I'll be able to hear what's going on, catch the excitement of stories breaking and work in the middle of the familiar clatter." It is in the middle of the clatter and commotion of that old Times newsroom where Elinor Cogswell will always be remembered.

## *Cogswells in Sport – Ed Cogswell*

*(First reported in the Courier, December 2004)*



Edward Cogswell (left) played professional baseball for the Boston Red Caps (49 games, 236 times at bat) in 1879, the Troy Trojans (47 games, 209 times at bat) in 1880 and the Worcester Ruby Legs (13 games, 51 times at bat) in 1882. (Apparently, he did not play in 1881.) For all three teams he played at first base. During his professional career, he hit 146 singles, 16

doubles, 4 triples and one home run. In his first year, he was the 6th best hitter in the league – second on his own team – with a batting average of .322. (One source says he led the National League in batting average.) In 1880, his batting average was .301. Note the suits and ties in the team picture; also, that most of the players, but not Ed, had mustaches.



*Boston Red Caps 1879*

In 1879, Ed Cogswell and the Red Caps were in the World Series against the Providence Grays. The first game went to extra innings and Ed lined the first pitch he saw into center field for a single. The Red Caps won the game 6-3. In the second game, Ed Cogswell led off the 1st with a hard single to right. In the 5<sup>th</sup>, Tommy Bond singled, Ed Cogswell singled and a Jim O'Rourke single to right resulted in 2 runs. The Red Caps won 7-4. In the third game, Ed Cogswell was at bat four times and had two hits. The Red Caps won 6-5. In the fourth game, Ed Cogswell was only a pinch hitter in the ninth inning and took third base in the tenth. The Red Caps won 7-6 and took the series in four games.

In 1880, the National League allowed Troy to play their profitable exhibitions with neighboring Albany, but the rivalry almost cost the Trojans their spot in the league. Their May 15<sup>th</sup> game at Providence was rained out and rescheduled for Monday the 17<sup>th</sup> (no Sunday ball in the pious National League, of course). Troy was scheduled to play Albany and chose to forfeit the league game so as not to miss the more profitable engagement. The Grays were furious and sought Troy's expulsion, but the league decided that it was a "technical violation" since it was a make-up and not a regularly scheduled game. Providence had been so sure that Troy would get the boot that they had already started negotiating with Trojan player Ed Cogswell.

Edward Cogswell was born February 25<sup>th</sup>, 1854, in a place unknown in England and played in the major leagues from July 11<sup>th</sup>, 1879, to May 30<sup>th</sup>, 1882. He died July 27<sup>th</sup>, 1888, in Fitchburg, Mass., and was buried in Forest Hill Cemetery. A right hander, his height was 5' 8", and his weight 150 pounds. He had no nickname, but was known as Ed, Eddy, Eddie and Eb.

The Boston Red Caps pictured are: Jack Burdock – second base; Sadie Houck – right field; Charley Jones – left field; John Morrill – third base; Ezra Sutton – short stop; John O'Rourke – center field; Pop Snyder – catcher; Tommy Bond – pitcher; Ed Cogswell – first base; Curry Foley – pitcher; Bill Hawes – right field and Harry Wright – manager.

*I note that Ed Cogswell died at age 34. I also note that he did not play baseball in 1881, and in 1882, he played only until the end of May. His batting average was considerably lower in 1882 as well. Does this indicate the start of a serious and, in fact, terminal illness?*



## Cogswell-Foster Preserve



A bit of Cogswell in the west.... A little piece of Cogswell land three thousand miles west of Essex.

There is, in the Willamette Valley in western Oregon, a Nature Conservancy tract of ninety acres named the Cogswell-Foster Preserve. The preserve is in Linn County. The tract is located a few miles south of Halsey, Oregon, and it is the land of the Cogswell/Gay family's heritage. The land was homesteaded in 1872 (and that, for Oregon, is a very old date) by John Cogswell,

grandfather of Mrs. Lucille Foster (wife of Lee) of Halsey. She made a gift of that land to the Nature Conservancy in 1968.

According to the Nature Conservancy "Guide to Oregon Preserves," the tract is "an unplowed remnant of the Willamette Valley riparian woodland, prairie habitat. The preserve is home to stands of one-hundred year old Oregon White Oak (*Quercus garryana*) with Oregon Ash (*Fraxinum latifolia*) in wetter areas. The site serves as a good representative of riparian deciduous forest with forested wetlands habitat for associated wildlife."

Now, John Cogswell (# 4116), who married Mary Frances Gay on Oct. 28<sup>th</sup>, 1852, in Lane County, Ore., was the son of James Cogswell (#2214) and Mary (Stratton) Cogswell of Whitehead, N.Y. James was the son of John Cogswell (#1018) and Hannah Roys. It is at this point that the connection is a bit tenuous (see *Descendants of John Cogswell*, bottom of page 111) – John was the son of Benjamin Cogswell (# 423) and Lois Thompson Cogswell. Benjamin was the son of Joshua (# 139) and Mary (?) Cogswell. Joshua was the son of Samuel Cogswell (# 27) and Susanna Haven. Samuel was the son of John Cogswell (# 5), who married a Miss Rogers (again, another tenuous connection), and John (# 5) was the son of John Cogswell (# 1) and Elizabeth (Thompson) Cogswell, who were the American progenitors. The above genealogy would make John (# 4116) the 6th great grandson of the progenitor John and Elizabeth (Thompson) Cogswell.

The intrigue that was uncovered in the research for the Cogswell-Foster Preserve was that a second "Cogswell" Donation Land Claim was discovered. That one was listed for Francis Cogswell, and it was also in Linn County and near to John Cogswell's claim. Now, John's Donation Land Claim was # 1162. This Donation Land Claim for Francis Cogswell was # 1164 and the patent for it was dated July 19, 1876. In fact, both are dated July 19, 1876, and that likely was because they both made the trip to the Registrar's office in Roseburg, Oregon, on the same day. Donation Land Claims were the system used in the west for the U.S. government to distribute lands. Each settler could qualify for 320 acres and double that if married.

Now, who was Francis Cogswell? This is the puzzle. I have perused the "Descendants of John Cogswell" and found no such figure included. Then, by a lucky find, I came on a pedigree chart written by Hattie Elizabeth Harrison of Inkster, Mich., and she lists a Francis Cogswell born in 1825 in New York to James Cogswell (# 2214) and Mary Stratton. That would make him a younger brother of John Cogswell; and that would rather well explain his presence in Linn County, Oregon, in the mid 1850's and 1860's. He is rather a "phantom" figure, but the DLC certificates are clearly on file in the land offices in Oregon - from the time it was a territory! John Cogswell is buried along with his love, Mary Francis (Gay) Cogswell and their children in the Mary Gay Cogswell Pioneer Cemetery in Eugene, Ore. Whatever became of Francis is still a mystery to be solved.

These are the specifics for the documents;

1. Cogswell, Francis: R.B. 1164, 159.82 (Acres) 17S (Township) 2W (Range) 18, 19 (section)
2. Cogswell, John & wife: R.B. 1162, 321.75 (Acres) 17S (Township) 3W (Range) 13, 24

If there is anyone out there with further information on Francis, let it be known. Solve one mystery and another one is unearthed! Elizabeth Ann (Burnham) Wendlandt (left, in Preserve) from Essex, the homeland of Cogswells, wants to know.



## Mary Compton Rockwell (DJC 9642)

January 9, 1924, to March 21, 2009

Mary took very seriously her responsibilities as a mother and a citizen. She didn't talk about it, but she seldom missed a parent/teacher meeting. Or whenever a Cub Scout den mother or Campfire Girls leader was needed and no one else wanted to do it, she volunteered and did it year after year. During her 52 years at Chevy Chase Presbyterian Church, she held every office: deacon, elder, auditor, Sunday School teacher, Circle member, Bell Choir ringer, as well as numerous chores that arose from time to time. With Adele Rogers, she founded the Montgomery County FLES program (Foreign Language in Elementary School) and recruited the first teacher (who had to be a native speaker of French who was an American citizen). These things were the foundation of her life, but her real personal character just began there.

She skied alpine glaciers and Colorado mountains; scuba'd Polynesian and Caribbean seas; spent a week in a small boat swimming with schools of dolphins in the Bahamas; walked the Great Wall of China and consulted with yogis, swamis, Sufis and lamas from Kathmandu to Bali. She walked on hot coals and bent stainless steel cutlery with her mind. She had an audience with the Dalai Lama, who had his private physician give her a physical exam. She was baptized in the River Jordan and visited what was said to be the tomb of Jesus in Kashmir. And she toured the great museums, castles and art galleries in Madrid, Florence, Munich, Salzburg and Edinburgh.

She loved and practiced many forms of art: oil and watercolor, sculpture and pottery, charcoal and Japanese sumi-e brushwork. She studied each of these art forms through professional classes and filled the house with her beautiful creations.

She is fondly remembered by many people whose lives she profoundly influenced in their childhood. Her family gave a surprise party for her 80<sup>th</sup> birthday, where the only

permissible present was a first-hand story about Mary. She was astonished how many people showed up to tell their stories. Some reported, in tearful tones, how all their friends knew if they were running away or thinking desperate thoughts (as many teen-agers were in the 1960s), they could always stay in our basement. She made them call their parents every night, say they were safe and they loved them. They didn't have to say where they were or when they would return. They would join other kids, and an occasional stray dog or cat, and be kept warm, safe and well-fed, as long as they behaved themselves. If any were struggling to express artistic talent, she encouraged them and sometimes bought a painting or praised their sketches or music. And each one was convinced that their lives were drastically changed by the active love of this remarkable woman.

*The photo at left shows Mary, shortly after her 84<sup>th</sup> birthday, in a wheelchair after loss of a kidney, a series of strokes and heart attacks, a few months before her death but, nonetheless, Queen of the Ball. Note the relaxed arm. What a gal!*



## The Church in Ipswich

During the 1600's, one of the very important town appointed positions was walking up and down the aisles during Sunday church service waking up any sleepers. If the sleeping individual was just nodding off, he would be tickled on the face with a foxtail attached to a long stick. If the victim was really sound asleep, he would be pricked with a thorn. On June 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1646, one Allen Bridges spied Mr. Tomlins sleeping comfortably in the Ipswich church. Mr. Bridges dutifully thrust the thorn into Mr. Tomlin's hand, and here we quote: "Whereupon Mr. Tomlins did spring up much above the floor, and with terrible force strike his hand against the wall; and also, to the great wonder of all, profanely exclaim in a loud voice, 'Curse ye woodchuck!', he dreaming, so it seemed, that a woodchuck had bit his hand. But on coming to know where he was, and the great scandal he had committed, he seemed much abashed but did not speak."



Edward Cogswell and Thomas Bragg had a terrible fight in First Church, Ipswich, on March 29<sup>th</sup>, 1670. From Thomas Franklin Waters' book, *Ipswich in the Massachusetts Bay Colony*: "1670, March 29, Thomas Bragg and Edward Cogswell, for fighting in the meeting-house on the Lord's day, in the time of exercise, fined 10s a piece and costs and fees."<sup>1</sup> The number of rounds fought, which of the two combatants received the worse pummeling, and which threw in the sponge, are points not stated." Someone tells it like this: the Cogswell brothers taunted Thomas Bragg about his new hat, telling Thomas "that he was not such a pritty fellow," and finally provoking the normally mild-mannered lad to "hit Edward Cogswell, beat his head against the wall and make the blood fly out of his nose." Thomas Bragg was the eldest child of Edward and Elizabeth (Roberts) Bragg. Edward (1616-1707) came to Ipswich as an indentured servant, made a good marriage and acquired 120 acres of land – enough to put him among the richer of Ipswich's settlers, though he was not a freeman and held no town offices. The Bragg farm was in the eastern part of Ipswich (now Essex., Mass.), so the Braggs would have been neighbors of the Cogswells. In 1670, Thomas would have been in his twenties. Edward Cogswell (*DJC* 9) would have been about 41. On Sept. 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1675, Thomas died suddenly, only nine days after his wedding.

Note that this establishes Edward Cogswell's presence in Ipswich after his father's death. Not mentioned in his father's will, he must have received his share of the inheritance while his father was alive. The other possible interpretation is that the Edward who was fined was Edward Jr., the grandson of John. Neither John Jr. nor William Cogswell had a son Edward.

As the town of Ipswich grew, many of the early inhabitants found land, which was particularly fertile, near the Ipswich River and thus began Ipswich's suburban "sprawl." When these people prospered, they built their own houses farther and farther from the church. These pockets or zones that were a distance from the church were called hamlets. The definition of a hamlet was a "village that has no church."

The hamlet of Chebacco (now Essex) was started around 1634 and its first immigrants were also Puritans. In 1635, the good ship Angel Gabriel left England and brought the Burnham, Choate, Perkins, Cogswell and Goodhue families and many others to its 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.

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. They got their church; seemingly, the shipbuilders weren't the only movers and shakers in town. There is no record to tell whether any of the Cogswell wives or daughters were involved in this undertaking or not. However, the Cogswell homestead was in this area, so it is probable that some of them were involved.

<sup>1</sup> *Ipswich Records - Hammatt Papers, II, 59.*

## Cogswells in the News



Patelin Cogswell (left) received a Braille Award on Jan. 8<sup>th</sup> for proficiency in Braille at the Oklahoma School for the Blind. Patelin was first in the Lower Elementary section of the school. In the picture, she laughs as someone reads "Green Eggs and Ham."

McCool Junction Public Schools Superintendent Curtis Cogswell is now Dr. Cogswell. He has earned the Ed.D. from Seton Hall University, where he was among 32 to be accepted from a pool of 800-1,000 applicants. Coursework was completed in two years but researching, organizing, writing and defending his doctoral thesis took up four years and required more than 10 trips to New Jersey. His son, Coleman Cogswell of McCool Jct., Nebraska, was one of five winners of 4-H Intermediate Division – Purple (top level) Awards at the York County Livestock Judging in early June.

The Brick Township Policemen's Benevolent Association held its 20<sup>th</sup> annual "Helping Hands Benefit Basketball Game" March 27<sup>th</sup> at Brick (N.J.) Township High School. Proceeds from the game, which pitted members of the Police Department against the High School Green Dragon football team, went to 3-year-old Kelly Cogswell, who was diagnosed with mitochondrial disease and a seizure disorder two years ago and was given no more than three to four months to live. Today, Kelly is still waging a battle against the illness. The form is known as Leigh's syndrome, which affects her ability to eat, speak and breathe. The disease is so severe that Kelly must be fed through a feeding tube. She also has little head or trunk control and cannot walk. She smiles and laughs and recognizes people and voices, is very nosy and loves to talk on the phone. "We're overwhelmed by the generosity of it all," said Andy Cogswell, Kelly's father. Sue Cogswell, a registered nurse, has had to quit her job to care for her daughter.



Jennie Mae Roy (DJC 11481) (left in picture) earned silver in the Women's 19 and under class, while Lilla Roy (DJC 11478) (right) claimed bronze in the 20-25-year-old category at the Gatineau (Quebec) Loppet, Canada's #1 cross country ski event, Feb. 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup>. Dad, Pierre, cheered them on after an injury suffered during five weeks of training forced him to the sidelines before the event even began. Brother, Christian Roy (right DJC



11482), left his own mark in biathlon, claiming silver a week earlier in the Junior Boys' five kilometer pursuit at the Nova Scotia Biathlon Provincials, held in conjunction with the Eastern Canadian Championships in Charlo, N.B.



Scott Cogswell (left) was a member of the Valley East Basketball Association Bantam Boys' basketball team which won the Basketball Nova Scotia Bantam Boys' Division 6 Provincial Championship.

An ecology flag flies in front of the Newark Municipal Building in commemoration of Earth Day. Robert Cogswell's mom, Grace Cogswell, made the flag in 1970 when he was the president of the ecology club at his junior high. He said the symbol on the flag combines an "e" for environment and an "o" for organism to form a theta, the symbol for death, used as a warning.



John Cogswell, Ph.D. (left), of Research Triangle Park, the largest research park in the United States, located near Durham, Raleigh and Chapel Hill in the Research Triangle region of North Carolina, was awarded the 2009 Alzheimer Award for work published in 2008 "Identification of miRNA changes in Alzheimer's disease brain and CSF yields putative biomarkers and insights into disease pathways."

This summer, Hedgerow Theatre is remounting of the popular murder farce, *The Musical Comedy Murders of 1940*. Company member Maggie Cogswell (right) is shown playing Helsa Wenzel in this play.

Four high school students last fall joined the five other volunteer teams who take turns every Wednesday from September through mid-June staging the community supper in the parish hall at First Congregational Church in Lee, Mass. On May 27<sup>th</sup>, the supper was salad and spaghetti with meatballs and sauce. Will Cogswell said grace before the Italian meal was served. Cogswell said he and his classmates volunteer because, "It's a lot of fun, you help out the community and you get to hang out with friends."

Steven Cogswell will direct the musical, *Phantom*, opening August 28<sup>th</sup> and running through November 8<sup>th</sup> at the Candlelight Dinner Playhouse.

Alex Cogswell was a member of the Klahanie (Washington) B girl's team which was second in the 200 medley relay at the Midlakes Swimming League. She was also on the Klahanie A girl's team which won the 200 freestyle relay in the same league. Klahanie is on Vashon Island, south-southwest of Seattle.



## *This and That*

### *Early Pensioner*

Joe Cogswell, a 100-year-old Ottawa Indian (left), is shown receiving the first old age pension check from the Michigan state welfare department. The date was October 25, 1935.



### *Cogswell Finds Cogswell Music*

Tim Cogswell is a professional percussionist and his "day job" is working for the city of Eugene, Ore. He is the son of Curt Cogswell, grandson of Reuben Monroe Cogswell, great grandson of Myron Monroe and Loretta Cogswell and great-great grandson of David Cogswell (DJC 5517), who was married to Eliza Hobson. Tim was looking through a trunk that was dumped at the Waste Management and came upon some music that was composed by Hamlin E. Cogswell (DJC 6138). It was quite a find as Hamlin was born in the 1800's and was a composer of renown in opera music. (Tim would be an eighth cousin three times removed of Hamlin Cogswell.) Reuben Cogswell was a minister in the Friends Church in Hayden Lake, Idaho. Young and energetic, he began the Friends church in a school house. He built a church with his own hands, without much help. That was 65 years ago. Reuben passed away in 1991, but his dream for that church has surpassed anything that he could dream at the time. That church now has a school, K through 12, and many programs that help the community there in countless ways.

### *A Quarrel with the Minister*

Dr. Ripley, the minister at Concord, boarded with Emerson Cogswell (DJC 226) until Dr. Ripley got married. There is a tradition in the family that they later had a falling out and Mr. Cogswell stopped going to church "because he no longer got any information" from the sermons. He would sit on the porch, ostentatiously reading his Bible, while others were passing on their way to church. However, he sent his children – a descendant suggested they were to tell him if there were any information. They were entrusted to the care of a neighbor in church and were required to tell what the text was when they got home. If they did not go to church, they had to sit quiet and either read their own books or listen as their father read to them. When Emerson Cogswell died, Dr. Ripley attended the funeral and said that if there ever was a good man, he thought Cogswell was one, though they differed in their religious views.

### *Eve Cogswell and the Ghost*

More than once, the ghost of a lovelorn Minuteman is said to have made his presence felt in Littleton, Massachusetts. According to local legend, the spirit of a Revolutionary War soldier, Enoch Dole, felled by a cannonball at the Battle of Dorchester Heights, wanders fields and orchards searching for his lost love, Eve Cogswell, who, in the 18th century, lived on the farm next to Mitchell's home on Beaver Brook Road. The story goes that Dole pledged to return to his beloved Eve "in body or in spirit," and kept his word, his ghost startling the young woman as she milked the cows. There is some question of the legend, because Eve Cogswell was born in Littleton, Mass., Jan. 20<sup>th</sup>, 1785, after the war ended. On June 26<sup>th</sup>, 1814, Benjamin Kneeland and Eve Cogswell were married in the town of Westford in the County of Middlesex, Massachusetts.

Reports of a phantom in the barnyard continued in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The most recent sighting of the "Gallant Ghost" was in 1975, when a local handyman walking in the fields at night "felt a chill wind" and turned to see, at forest's edge, a man in 18th-century garb with a tarred pigtail.

Enoch Dole's headstone, detailing his battlefield demise, may be seen in the old burying ground on Littleton Common.

## Westbury Wiltshire News

Walkers and horse riders were advised to keep away from the Westbury White Horse following a barn fire near one of the footpaths February 25<sup>th</sup>. Wiltshire Fire & Rescue Service have said there is a slight risk of asbestos from the barn's asbestos roof and cordons have been put into place to secure the site. The fire is being treated as arson.



A divorced couple has wed again – 50 years to the day since first saying “I do”. Sandra and Terry Kaufman split up in 1960 after money troubles forced him to move away to find work. She remarried and had six kids, while dad-of-one Terry had two wives, both of whom died. The school sweethearts lost touch after splitting until retired chef Terry moved near Sandra in 2007. She proposed to him on February 29<sup>th</sup> last year and on November 29<sup>th</sup> they wed. Sandra, of Westbury, Wilts, said: “I was so determined not to lose Terry again, so I proposed. We were meant to be together and nothing will ever come between us again.”

Kelly Bradley, 21, who works at Westbury Infants School, paid tribute to young Oliver Ladd, who died of leukemia in January last year, aged five, by running the Bath Half Marathon on March 15<sup>th</sup>. Miss Bradley crossed the finishing line in two hours and 12 minutes. Along with Oliver's 17-year-old brother, she raised £800 on behalf of children's cancer charity CLIC Sargent, which provided invaluable support for the Ladd family when they needed it most. Miss Bradley said: “It was actually easier than I imagined it would be, even though it was extremely hot on the day. It was very emotional, both at the start and the end of the race, but the memory of Oliver kept me going.”



Andrew Wordley (right), 36, of Oldfield Road, Westbury, died in March, 2005, when his Kawasaki motorbike collided with the bucket of a tractor on the highway at Westbury. His fiancée Jaime Smith (far left with Andrew's sister, Angie Sheppard, left), 29, of Oldfield Road, said the family had left flowers and a plant pot secured to the ground at the scene to mark the fourth anniversary of his death. They were outraged to discover someone had gone to great efforts to steal the flowers. There was a wooden pot with spring flowers that had a metal rod in it to hold it in the ground. Whoever took it left the metal rod by the side.



Hundreds of passengers were left stranded on the platform at Westbury station after their classic train caught fire. As thick black smoke belched out of the engine, passengers, who had paid £130 a ticket for the return trip and dinner from Norwich to Torbay, had to wait at the station for another engine to come and take them home.



*Train builder David Miles takes Mayor Sue Ezra on a trip*

The West Wiltshire Society of Model Engineers launched their new home in Westbury June 6<sup>th</sup>. The new facility was officially opened by MP Andrew Murrison with new mayor of Westbury, Sue Ezra, also in attendance. The society, which was formed in 1965 and has 70 members, was left homeless when their former site in Queens Road, Westbury, was sold to Selwood Housing for affordable homes three years ago. In February last year, Lafarge Cement Co., which closed April 30<sup>th</sup>, offered the club a site near its Social Club.

Steve Oliver, who lives in Westbury, Wiltshire, used to demolish buildings for a living, but realized the things he was salvaging from old houses and selling on to dealers was bringing in more money than the demolition job itself. So he set up Reclaimers Reclamation in a former Mini car workshop in Horfield, Bristol.

Sam Puttick, a pupil at Westbury Leigh Primary School, was left paralyzed from the neck down after a car accident four years ago when he was just 16 months old. On May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2009, Sam fell ill and was later taken into Bristol Children's Hospital where he was diagnosed as suffering from meningitis. He died May 29<sup>th</sup>. His parents, Neil, 34, and Kazumi Puttick, 44, drove more than 100 miles to take their lives in Eastbourne where they leapt from the Sussex beauty spot on May 31<sup>st</sup>. They took with them the body of their five-year-old son in a rucksack and another filled with his toys.





## *From the Secretary's Desk*

Hello, All:

After raining for seventeen days, maybe we will see sun today.

The CFA is still growing, with two new members.

The reunion will be coming up soon but I have no information to give you. (See below.)

After being your secretary for the past fourteen years, I have sent word to Roger Bohn, our President, that I would like to retire. Any one interested and from Mass., please get in touch with Roger. The Secretary must reside in Mass. See you in the fall.

Yours truly,

Claire Cogswell-Daigle, Secretary

### *Welcome to the Cogswell Family Association, Inc.*

Gwen Harrison, Crestview, FL

Michael L. Cogswell, Fountain Hills, AZ

*Welcome Back:* Larry G. Cogswell Jalisco, MEXICO

### *Engagement*

Jesse Cogswell, Pinckney, MI, to Elizabeth Carney, Ypsilanti, MI, wedding June 2010 Detroit

### *Marriage*

Justin Cogswell and Samantha Swistek were married July 19<sup>th</sup>, 2009 (place unknown).

### *Deaths*

Audrey Lillian (Cogswell) Smisor, 103, Grants Pass, OR, died January 13, 2008.

Mary Compton Rockwell, 85, of Chevy Chase, MD, died March 21, 2009.

David Cogswell, 61, of Grafton, FL died March 30, 2009.

Donna Mae Cogswell (widow of Robert Eugene Cogswell), 85, Kirklin, IN, died Apr 5, 2009.

Rosemary E. Cogswell (widow of Philip J. Cogswell), 86, of Concord, MA, died May 3, 2009.

Harold Lloyd Cogswell, 84, of Mesa, AZ died May 16, 2009.

### *2009 Cogswell Family Reunion*

The 2009 Cogswell Family Reunion will be held at Carousel, Jack Cogswell's restaurant and marina, on October 10th; (Arrive Oct. 9th and depart Oct. 11th.) If you haven't done so already, please reply to President Roger Bohn's letter, which should have arrived before you get this Courier. The Rocktide Inn is a top class unit right on the water front of Boothbay Harbor, Maine. It will block out 40 rooms for us at a cost of \$90.00 per day. On the Internet, you can go to: [www.RocktidelInn.com](http://www.RocktidelInn.com). If you have any questions, you can call Jack Cogswell at: 207-633-2922 or e-mail him, at [CarouelMarina@myfairpoint.net](mailto:CarouelMarina@myfairpoint.net). Your editor hopes to see you there.

Among our business will be the appointment of a new Secretary, a new First Vice President and four new directors. If you would consider serving, please contact Roger Bohn at [rbohn49@gmail.com](mailto:rbohn49@gmail.com).

## From the Editor's Desk

In March, I gave in and joined Facebook. I don't like it much, but I needed to be on it to see things about people who interested me. On April 1<sup>st</sup>, Facebook sent me a message: "Barack Obama confirmed you as a cousin on We're Related." According to what they sent, I am a 4<sup>th</sup> cousin once removed... through my great-grandparents Charles James Smith (1916-1985) and Pearl Marie Petersen (1920-1999) who are not my ancestors and were aged 19 and 15 when I was born. Joke?

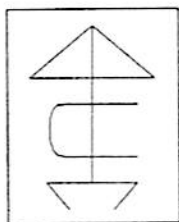


*About the Cover of this Issue:* See page six.

### *The Elinor Cogswell Story*

Matt Bowling of the Palo Alto History Project is the source of the story of Elinor Cogswell, slightly cut to fit on one page. He did not record her dates of birth or death or the names of her parents. Your editor suspects she was unmarried. From the U.S. Social Security Death Index, I found Elinor Cogswell, born September 30<sup>th</sup>, 1892, died in April, 1983, at Menlo Park, 94025, less than two miles from the Palo Alto Times office. The same Elinor Cogswell? If anyone can confirm this or knows how she connects with the rest of us Cogswells, I'd be glad to hear from them.

### *Fireplace Ornaments*



Above the fireplace in the Cogswell house in Westbury were three lumps which, on cleaning, turned out to be the clothier's mark used by Edward Cogswell (drawn, left), a set of initials (for Cogswell, Edward and Alice) and a date, 1591. (Plaster casts at right.) I showed the plaster casts to the Quebec Family History Society. Several members noticed the form of the A and said that the first thing that



came to mind when they saw it was the Masonic Lodge's "A," which is made in the same shape. They wondered if the A might serve a double purpose. Does anyone know how to research this?

### *Here's a Puzzle*

A friend handed me a sheet of paper recently. On it was the list of ancestors of her husband, who had recently died, tracing it back to a Mary Cogswell, who married James Burnham about 1671. The names of Mary's parents were not given. I told her I would try to look it up in *Descendants of John Cogswell*, as I did not recognize James Burnham, the husband's name. I looked for it and did not find it. That James Burnham just isn't in the book. Hester Cogswell, daughter of William and Susanna (Hawkes) Cogswell (*DJC* 4), married (1) Samuel Bishop and (2) Thomas Burnham, brother of James Burnham. As the Cogswells and James Burnham all lived in Ipswich, it seems logical to me that the son of Thomas Burnham, Sr., would have married a granddaughter of John and Elizabeth (Thomson) Cogswell. John had three sons, the oldest two of which are well documented, and had no known child named Mary. That leaved the third, Edward, who, according to proved records, simply disappears. If anyone knows about this Mary Cogswell, please contact me or Carol Soule, who handed me the paper and who lives at 257 Mystic Road, St. Ignace de Stanbridge, QC, J0J 1Y0 Canada.

### *Clarification*

The picture on the cover of the April Courier is the USS COGSWELL DD # 651. The picture on the April Courier clearly had D342. The D342 hull number is how the Turks classified her after she was turned over to them after her second decommissioning.





## Canadian Connection

### Pioneer Tugboat Skipper of B.C.



Ellice Martin Calvin (left, *DJC* 8281), was born in Victoria, Vancouver Island, B.C., on January 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1889. He was the sixth of eight children of Capt. John M. Calvin (a tugboat captain) and Sarah Theresa Cogswell (*DJC* 6805). Family records show that his parents were born and raised in, or near, St. Andrews, N.B., but one family tradition is that Sarah was born and lived for a time in Calais, Maine. They were married at St. Andrews in 1874.

John and his brother, Robert, traveled to Victoria in 1875 where they joined relatives. Sarah followed in 1877 to join her husband and had with her their child, Edith, born in 1875. Today, they have 55 descendants to join the list of Cogswell descendants.

Ellice was born in the family home near Victoria's harbor, and he and his three brothers all became involved in some way with the tugboat industry.

After starting in 1905 with the tug *Daisy*, which was skipped by his father, he served on the *Bute* and travelled to the Skeena River in northern British Columbia in 1908. The modern city of Prince Rupert, B.C., was then a tent town. Later, as mate on the *Hope*, he helped transport supplies to the logging camp at Powell River in its pre-pulp mill days. From the *Hope*, of which he became master in 1910 at 21 years of age, he transferred to the *Olive M.*, again as master. Towing logs to sawmills was the main work for the next few years until the Great Depression.

His job sometimes took him into the office of Victoria's C.P.S. Lumber Mill, and there he met the young lady who was to become his wife. He married Mary Ellen O'Neill in Victoria's St. Andrew's Cathedral in 1917 and, despite depression years, managed to raise a family of six.

In 1933, Ellice became captain of the *Dola*, the eighth steam tug on which he served, but not always full time. In 1936, as the economic situation showed improvement, he moved to the *Robert Preston* (right), a classic example of the wooden-hulled steam tugs which were being superseded by more powerful, economical diesel-powered vessels.



The year 1942 brought great changes. The *Robert Preston* and other Canadian tugs were chartered by the U.S. Army Transport Service to tow barges filled with wartime supplies from Prince Rupert to Skagway, Juneau and Sitka in Alaska. This job included both a considerable increase in pay and a captain's uniform similar to that of the USN, but with an anchor above the sleeve stripes instead of a star. This uniform led to some confusion (as he was saluted by USN sailors who soon realized their error,) and some humorous incidents as he was easily mistaken for the captain of a heavy cruiser or battleship.

By 1945 Ellice had served on several other tugs (at least 12 different boats during those 40 years) and then returned home to work for the Island Tug and Barge Co. In 1946, he became master of the *Island Champion* and remained on her until 1958 when he retired at age 70.

Three non-tugboat events took place during those last years. In 1954, Flo Chadwick, the famous long distance swimmer from California, was sponsored by Victoria businesses to swim the Strait of Juan de Fuca (separating Victoria from Port Angeles, Washington) as a publicity stunt. Island Tug and Barge supplied the *Island Champion* and Capt. Calvin to guide the swimmer, but the venture (roughly 18 miles of cold, tidal water) wasn't successful. In August, 1956 a young Canadian swimmer, Marilyn Bell, aged 18 (successful swimmer of Lake Ontario), made a north-south attempt, but was defeated by the tides. As she regrouped, another long distance swimmer from Ontario, Cliff Lumsdon, was successful from south to north. Later that month, again under the guidance of Capt. Calvin, Marilyn also was successful from south to north. Both swims received widespread publicity. By 1957, Strait swim attempts were quite popular and Ellice was navigator for a number of "mass" swims. One group had over 15 swimmers, with *Island Champion* again leading the way.

Capt. Calvin's varied seamanship skills, displayed during more than 50 years navigating coastal waters, truly qualified him for his certificate and title of "Master Mariner." During his retirement, he was often called on to advise on and supervise special towing jobs.

He had been predeceased by his wife, Mary Ellen, in 1958, and he passed away in 1975.

## Texas Confederate Cogswell Soldiers

I found a list of Texas men who were in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. Four of them were Cogswells. I tried to see what else I could find out about them. I found the most about the **first** of them.

Levi M. Cogswell (usually called simply L.M.) (DJC 5853), son of John & Martha (Cooper) Cogswell, was born August 11<sup>th</sup>, 1830, in Georgia and died August 28<sup>th</sup>, 1905, in Center, Texas. The 1850 census of Gwinnett Co., Ga, lists L. M. Cogswell, born 1830, age 20, the older of two brothers with his mother, age 40. The other brother was James, age 15. Supposedly, the boys were raised by an uncle, James Cogswell. Levi (L. M. Cogswell) married Sarah Sallie Wallis, daughter of William and Milly (Rainey) Wallis, on February 28<sup>th</sup>, 1854, in Marion Co., Miss. She was born July 16<sup>th</sup>, 1830, in Miss. and died November 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1912, in Center, Texas. After his marriage, but before 1862, the couple moved to Mineola, Texas. They had one son, Levi M. Cogswell, born 1867 in Mineola, Texas. At some point after their son was born, they moved to Center, Texas. Levi is an ancestor of CFA member Ron Cogswell of Oceanside, Cal.



In 1862, Levi Sr. joined Company E of the Texas 22nd Infantry Regiment (Hubbard's), which was organized during the early summer of 1862, using the 5th (Hubbard's) Texas Infantry Battalion as its nucleus. The 22nd was attached to O. Young's and Waul's Brigade, Trans-Mississippi Department, and fought in Louisiana and Arkansas, including the conflicts at Young's Point and Jenkins' Ferry. Company E was captured in its entirety at the Battle of Fort DeRussy on March 14<sup>th</sup>, 1864, and was sent off to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Later, it moved to Shreveport, Louisiana, then Hempstead, Texas. Here, the regiment disbanded before the surrender in June, 1865.

I thought I had found quite a bit about the **second** soldier, W. S. Cogswell. But when I looked closer, I discovered I had another Cogswell with the same initials, fighting on the other side. Lieutenant-Colonel William Sterling Cogswell (DJC 2492), on the Union side, came from New York and served with the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Connecticut Veteran Volunteers. W. S. Cogswell (from Texas) served in Company E of the Texas 6<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment, starting in 1861. Sent to Arkansas, the unit was captured at Arkansas Post in January, 1863. After being exchanged, it moved east of the Mississippi River. In September, 1863, it was consolidated with the 10th Infantry Regiment and the 15th Cavalry Regiment (dismounted). This command went on to participate in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Bentonville. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The **fourth** soldier, William T. Cogswell, also served in this regiment. Of him, I found only that he was born about 1835 and lived in Seguin, Texas, in 1861.

That leaves the **third** soldier: W. V. Cogswell, who served in the Texas 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Regiment, Company F. For the first few months, this regiment served in Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana, then was dismounted after crossing the Mississippi River. After fighting at Richmond, the unit was assigned to General Ector's Brigade in the Army of Tennessee. It participated in numerous battles from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee and aided in the defense of Mobile. This regiment totaled 565 effectives during the spring of 1862 and lost thirty-four percent of the 350 engaged at Murfreesboro. Very few surrendered on May 4, 1865. I found nothing further for sure about this soldier but found someone who thought he might be William Cogswell, who died in the Civil War, a brother of Levi Mangum Cogswell (first soldier above). William V. Cogswell is not listed in *Descendants of John Cogswell*.



## *Cogswell Neighbors in Ipswich*

### *William Bartholomew*

William Bartholomew was chosen as a feoffee of the Ipswich Grammar School on January 26<sup>th</sup>, 1652 – thus was one of those from whom John Cogswell, Jr., rented the school farm. This is the only way we know he dealt with the Cogswell family, although he was a mercer or dealer in silks and woolens in Burford, Oxfordshire, England, which might have put him in contact with John Cogswell, Sr.

William Bartholomew was born in Ipswich, Burford, Oxfordshire, England, about 1603, the son of William and Freswide (Metcalf) Bartholomew. He was well educated, undoubtedly a student at the well known Grammar School of Burford. He was probably employed in his father's store, probably received a practical business training there and must have written much to have acquired the smooth finished hand that he subsequently wrote. He moved to London by the age of thirty-two. He usually omitted the second "o" from his name, spelling it Bartholmew. The second son, he was omitted from his father's will, possibly because he had already received his portion of the inheritance, but more probably because he had become a dissenter. It is possible that William Bartholomew was a member of the Presbyterian congregation in London and imprisoned with them.

He came to America, settling in Ipswich in 1635 – the same year the Cogswells arrived. He and his wife Mary are listed as passengers on the Griffin from Afford, Lincolnshire, but no children. However, he had a daughter, Mary, born in 1630. There is uncertainty about his wife. Although Mrs. Mary Bartholomew is listed on the Griffin, some sources say he married Anna Lord, his only wife, in 1527, but she first appears in records under that name in 1653. Anna was a sister of Robert Lord, who was his neighbor in Ipswich. They worked together on various town projects. Also on the ship were Rev. Zachary Symmes, Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, Rev. John Lothrop and some thirty of the latter's London congregation, of which William may have been a member.

William was made a freeman the same year he arrived. He served as Deputy to the General Court in 1635, 1637, 1638, 1641, 1647 and 1650.

Two more children were born to him and his wife in America: Joseph Bartholomew was born in 1638 and William Bartholomew III was born in 1640, in Essex, Ipswich, Massachusetts.

Nehemiah Bourne of London, who had been a major in Rainsborough's regiment in Cromwell's overthrow of Charles I, named William Bartholomew of Ipswich as one of his agents and attorneys in America.

In 1654, he was chosen as County Treasurer.

Interesting is his association with Anne (Anna) Hutchinson. He had visited the Hutchinson home in London and had entertained Mrs. Hutchinson in his own home. The Hutchinson family came to America on the Griffin, the same voyage as William Bartholomew. When she came within sight of Boston and looked upon the meanness of the place, she said that if she had not a sure word that England should be destroyed, her heart would shake. She was later put on trial for her radical religious views and her "revelations" because by her bold advocacy of them, she became dangerous to the intensely religious community. William Bartholomew was called to testify and recalled her statement, but said he was very sorry to see her here because he had nothing against her. As a result of the trial, she was banished from the colony.

By May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1666, he had taken up his residence in Boston, where he was on a committee to relieve Englishmen who became prisoners of the French at the capture of St. Christopher's and who had come to Boston. He appears to have resided at Marblehead, 1674, and died at Charlestown, Suffolk Co., Mass., on Jan. 18<sup>th</sup>, 1681, and was buried at Phipps Street Cemetery, Charlestown, Mass., in a prominent location adjoining that of John Harvard, the benefactor of Harvard College. The inscription on the gravestone reads "William Bartholmew aged 78 yrs dec d Janr'y 18th 1680." At his death, his estate was very small. He must have divided the most of his property among his children before his death, as his conveyance to his son, Joseph, would indicate. He died at the home of his only daughter.

Henry Bartholomew, of Salem, was his brother.

# Cogswell Family Association

Incorporated Massachusetts

February 17, 1989

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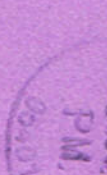


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August