

# The Cogswell Courier



*"I neither despise nor fear"*

*December 2019*





# *Cogswell Courier*

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The mission of the Cogswell Family Association is to perpetuate the memory, history and genealogy of the Cogswell family with particular emphasis on descendants of John and Elizabeth Cogswell who arrived in America in 1635. This mission is accomplished by collecting, preserving, recording and publishing family documentation, memorabilia and memorials, as well as promoting friendship, understanding, mutual assistance and collaborative research across the membership.

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# 2019 Reunion After-Dinner Speech

Judy Norton

*Judith Norton was born in Newport, Rhode Island, but she has lived all of her adult life in Nova Scotia. She attended Acadia University where she graduated with a degree in History. She has a Master of Theological Studies Degree from Atlantic School of Theology in Halifax.*

*In 1989 Judy was engaged by the Planter Studies Centre at Acadia to compile "New England Planters in the Maritime Provinces of Canada, 1759 - 1800; a Bibliography of Primary Sources."*

*When she and her husband, Ivan, "retired", they moved back to the Valley, where Ivan's Planter ancestors have dwelt since 1760.*

*Judy has a keen interest in the Planters; their lifestyle, community development, and religion. She has spent countless hours doing genealogical research, with a real focus on Planter families. Currently, she chairs the Community and Family History Committee at the Kings Historical Society and Museum.*



Judith Norton speaking at the 2019 Cogswell Family Association Reunion, Wolfville, Nova Scotia

Thank you for the warm welcome and for the invitation to be here with you this evening. Thanks to Roger and Howard and all of the others who have done the organization and found the pertinent locations and information and made the arrangements. This is a wonderful event, and it didn't happen without a lot of preparation. To those of you who have come a distance to be here this weekend, Welcome. Maybe I should say, Welcome back, or Welcome home. Many of you have roots here in Kings County. This is a wonderful place (especially between May and October). It has been 260 years since the agents came from New England to scout out the prospects of the land that was being offered around the Minas Basin. Our New England ancestors were canny enough that they weren't going to sign up for lands that they had no report of. They sent their committee. Rev. Jacob Whitman Cox<sup>1</sup>, in his *Sketch of the Congregational Church of Cornwallis*, published in 1925, wrote of the committee landing here, at their destination. "The country was in its best dress. The dyked meadows of Grand Pre and Canard were all dressed in living green, and the Acadian orchards and gardens were glorious with apple and cherry and plum trees in full array of blossoms. The committee were charmed with the prospect."

A year later, on June 4, 1760, hundreds of New England Planters arrived from Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. I often think about what they

must have thought, getting off those ships at Starrs Point and Horton Landing. We know that they couldn't have come into this province at a more beautiful time of year. The report that went back to CT with the vessels was that "they like the lands far better than expected."<sup>2</sup>

You have gathered here because you are all connected in some way with the Cogswell family – The ancestor of the Kings County Cogswells was Hezekiah Cogswell, born in Connecticut in 1709<sup>3</sup>. How many of you are descendants of Hezekiah? If I've counted right, he's the 5th generation from John Cogswell who came from England to Ipswich, Mass. in 1635. You can feel good about the fact that the Cogswells are among the founding, English-speaking settlers of two countries - what are today the United States and Canada. The information that is recorded in the Cogswell Genealogy tells that John and Elizabeth Cogswell and their eight children came from Westbury, in south-western England to Ipswich, Mass. on the ship, The Angel Gabriel, in 1635. I'm sure I don't have to tell you about the storm and the shipwreck. They had a rough time, but they all survived. They seem to have lived for a generation or two in Ipswich, Massachusetts before relocating to Connecticut. First to Saybrook, then to Canterbury, and finally to Lebanon, before they decided to take up the offer of land grants in Nova Scotia and became New England Planters.

Let me give you some background on the New

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England Planters in Nova Scotia. What is a Planter? First, let me tell you what it's not. It's not a Loyalist or "Tory". The American Revolution was still over 15 years in the future. The word "Planter" in this sense, has nothing to do with agriculture, although many were farmers. "Planter" is an old English word which means "colonist". Planters planted colonies for Great Britain. The word was applied to this group much later by historians, looking for a name for this significant group of people which would distinguish them from the Halifax merchants, who came 10 years or so earlier, and the Loyalists who came 15-20 years later.

We've all heard about the 13 Colonies at the time of the American Revolution. Actually, by 1759 England had 16 colonies in North America. There were the 13 that would be "rebellious colonies" and Quebec, and Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia. The colony of Nova Scotia included the area that now makes up the Canadian provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. This is the land of the Mi'kmaq, Goo-scapp's people. The French were the first Europeans to settle here. They called this land Acadie, and they were the Acadians. Their descendants in Louisiana are called Cajuns. In addition to the Acadian farmers and fishermen, the French had built a fortress at Louisbourg in Cape Breton. That was a convenient location. It is far enough out in the Atlantic that it gave French warships a wonderful port from which to disrupt navigation between London, England and Boston. France and Britain had been at war for a good part of the century, and this was a major threat to both England and New England. The tensions culminated, in 1755, with the infamous expulsion of the Acadians which was chronicled on Longfellow's poem, "Evangeline." While less than half of the Acadian population was actually rounded up and deported, the others were forced to leave their fertile dykes and farmlands and retreat to less fertile areas, like the French Shore in Yarmouth Co, Northwestern Cape Breton and Northern New Brunswick..

Within a very few years it became clear to the British officials in Halifax, London and Boston that if England was going to keep Nova Scotia as a colony (and that was considered vital to the security of New England and New York) it would have to be settled with English-speaking people. It was agreed that settlers should be sought from the other North American colonies, particularly from New England where the climate and conditions were similar, and where there was a shortage of good

land for the growing population.

A common literary form in the 18<sup>th</sup> century was the tract. There were political tracts, and religious tracts, and there were also documents known as "Colonization tracts." These were pamphlets encouraging emigration and settlement in various parts of the empire. Nova Scotia was not neglected in this literary genre. Some of the offerings, however, were far from encouraging. It's probably a wonder that Nova Scotia isn't still an unpopulated wilderness. Listen to this extract from a tract entitled:

*"A True Account of the Colonies of Nova Scotia and Georgia, 1774"*<sup>4</sup>

*"The climate of this country, though within the Temperate Zone, has been found rather unfavourable to European constitutions. They are wrapt up in the gloom of fog during the greatest part of the year. The fogs come off the sea, and sometimes, in an instant, envelope every object in an obscure darkness.*

*From such an unfavourable climate, little can be expected. Nova Scotia is almost a continued forest, and agriculture, though attempted by the English settlers, has hitherto made little progress. In most parts, the soil is thin and barren, and the grass intermixed with a cold, spungy moss."*

Obviously the author was more interested in finding colonists for Georgia than Nova Scotia. The New England Planters must have had a more promising account, because they applied to come in sufficient numbers. Close to 2500 families, comprising over 8000 individuals, made their ways from southern New England to Nova Scotia during the 15 years between 1760 and the beginning of the American Revolution in 1775<sup>5</sup>. The settlement process was begun by Governor Charles Lawrence in October 1758. He issued a proclamation which was published in the Boston newspapers. This document stated simply that lands in the province of Nova Scotia had been vacated by the English military victories, and that the government would respond favourably to proposals to repopulate the area. This description of Nova Scotia which accompanied the proclamation differed significantly from the one in the colonization tract:

*"... consist of upwards of One Hundred Thousand Acres of interval Plow-lands... which have been cultivated for more than a Hundred years past, and never fail of Crops, nor need manuring. Also,*

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*more than One Hundred Thousand Acres of Upland, cleared and stocked with English grass, planted with Orchards, gardens, &c. The wild and unimproved lands adjoining to the above, are well timbered and wooded. All these Lands are so intermixed that every single farmer may have a proportionate quantity of Plow-land, Grass-land, and wood-land, and are all situated about the Bay of Fundy, upon Rivers navigable for Ships of Burthen.”<sup>6</sup>*

His offer generated a good deal of interest among residents of the colonies to the south, but the New Englanders wanted more information, specifically about details such as the size and terms of the grants, taxation, the method of government, religious freedom, and the courts and justice system. In January of 1759 Governor Lawrence issued a “Second Proclamation” to answer the questions<sup>7</sup>. Within a few months associations were formed in many New England towns and agents were sent to Nova Scotia to have a look at the lands and make proposals for settlement.

The selection of agents was interesting. Presumably they were men who had some standing in their community and a fair degree of local trust. They negotiated the terms for settlement, and then returned to their communities to sign up families who wanted to take up grants of land in Nova Scotia. One of the agents from the Lebanon area, who recruited for Cornwallis, Horton and Falmouth townships, was Amos Fuller. He was an interesting choice, because he had spent time in jail in both Connecticut and New York. He was a counterfeiter. His specialty was 3 pound Rhode Island notes. He may be the only Planter that we have a physical description of - you know, “a male, about 5 and a half feet tall, fair complexion, light hair, when last seen he was wearing a grey homespun jockey coat with brass buttons.” He and several others had broken out of jail in new York and there was a “Wanted notice” place in The New York Gazette in 1747. But the people of Lebanon didn’t seem to hold that against him, as he was one of the top recruiters, with about 60 families coming to take up lands in Nova Scotia.<sup>8</sup>

Among the conditions negotiated by the agents for the agricultural townships was free transportation to Nova Scotia for the grantees, their families and up to 2000 pounds of stock, provisions and equipment for each individual. For Horton and Cornwallis Townships this took the form of British troop transport ships which took

on passengers and their belongings at New London, Connecticut. Google maps suggests that by the “Old Colchester Road” it’s about 25 and a half miles from Lebanon to New London and today you might drive it in about 45 minutes. Those 60 families from Lebanon would have made quite a caravan, and they would have been joined on the way by others from Colchester and Montville and Norwich and other towns. But the travel would not have been easy. In the History of New London County, CT I found this information. “The first road between New London and Norwich was laid out in the year 1670 - but for more than a century it was little better than an Indian trail.”<sup>9</sup> Just picture Hezekiah and Susanna, with six of their children, most of them in their teens, making their way, possibly with oxen, the 25 miles south to New London, with their allotted 8 tons of baggage. (Don’t even *think* about what Air Canada would do with that!!)

Aside from the 2000 pounds of cargo transported to Nova Scotia by each settler, supplies and provisions were procured in various ways. Early Kings County settlers from Connecticut had apparently arranged before they left that goods would be sent to them before the winter set in. Amos Bill, Cornwallis grantee, 1761, had evidently stayed behind in Connecticut to organize the shipment, because he placed an advertisement in the New London newspaper on the 17<sup>th</sup> of October 1760. “This is to give notice to all persons who are employed to send provisions to the inhabitants of Horton, Cornwallis or Falmouth in Nova Scotia, that I have procured Mr. Christopher Reed’s storehouse in Norwich Landing to put provisions in that it may be put on board the sloop when she arrives.”<sup>10</sup>

Who were these New England Planters? Why did they leave their homes and communities in Southern New England to make a new life in this land of “fog and spungy moss”? Well, if there were 2500 families, I’m sure there are 2500 different stories, but I will try to give you some general information. The Planters were farmers from eastern Connecticut, and western Rhode Island. They were tradespeople from Providence and Newport, Boston, and Essex Co. Massachusetts - They were fishermen from Cape Cod and the Islands of Nantucket and Martha’s Vineyard.

Those who study migration – the movements of people – use a “push - pull” model – factors in the home community that encourage folk to move along, and perceived advantages to making a move. Every coin has

## *2019 Reunion After-Dinner Speech—continued*

two sides. Many of the Planters came because they saw a chance to better themselves. Free grants of land had been offered. In many areas of New England several generations of residence had resulted in farms being split between multiple sons to the point where they were too small to support a family. 500 acres, plus, was a wonderful dream! Some came because there was a recession happening in New England just then, and there had been a major wharf fire in Boston the year before. Business people opted for a new start. There was an established import and trading firm in Newburyport, Mass. – Hazen, Simmonds and White. They set up a branch operation in Conway - what's now Saint John, NB. And there were a few who came to escape creditors, or to escape the law. About 85 families came from the Lebanon, CT area. I have seen an account book for the General store in Lebanon, which included accounts for the year 1760. There were several of those accounts that belonged to folks that I knew had come to Nova Scotia, who had never settled their accounts. It made me feel really good to see that my husband's ancestor, Noah Fuller, had paid his account in full in May of that year.

An in depth study of who the Planters were and where they came from suggests several trends. While the New Englanders who came to NS represented a cross-section of the population, some groups were more numerous than others. Relatively few university educated professionals were among the emigrants (19 in all – 9 were clergymen), and those who had been community leaders or officials in New England were almost non-existent. They came with a variety of resources and skills. Some were tradesmen – carpenters, blacksmiths, millers, tailors, etc. Most identified themselves as yeomen, farmers or fishermen. Surprisingly (to me), they were not predominantly young families. Many of the grantees were men in their 40s, 50s or even 60s. Hezekiah Cogswell was 51 in 1760. Many of them came in extended family groups. In some cases that's obvious – the surnames tell the tale, but in many instances it isn't, because the relationships were through the females. And if they weren't connected by family, they were connected by community.

Virtually all of the Planters came in significant groups from communities in New England. I mentioned that 85 families came to Nova Scotia from Lebanon, Ct. Chatham, Mass. had a population of about 700 in 1760. Approximately 200 of those came to Barrington Township on the South Shore. Another interesting angle is

that many of the New England Planters, including the Cogswells, were from families which had moved several times in two generations. The voyage to Nova Scotia was just one more in a series of relocations. And in many cases, not the last either.

Let's think about what life was like for the Cogswells and their neighbours here in Kings County in the late 1700's. When they got here, the New Englanders found that not everything was what they thought they had been promised. Prospective settlers were assured that "the government of Nova Scotia would be constituted like that of the neighbouring colonies, the legislature consisting of a Governor, a Council and an Assembly. As soon as the people were settled, townships of 100 thousand acres would be formed, and each township would be entitled to send two representatives to the Assembly. What Governor Lawrence did not specify was that the "neighbouring Colonies" that he had in mind were Virginia and the Carolinas, not Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. There was no provision for the system of local government by town meeting that the New Englanders held sacred. In 1771 a Committee, made up of Hezekiah Cogswell, Seth Burgess and David Bentlee, were selected to appeal, through Col. Alexander McNutt, to the Board of Trade in London "for a charter of Privileges, both Sivil and Relidgious." They were not successful. No problem. They went ahead with their Town Meetings anyway, in spite of repeated bans enacted by the Council. Halifax was a long ways away and they basically did as they pleased.

The proclamation also promised that full liberty of conscience would be granted to Christians of all persuasions, except Papists. And that while the Church of England would be considered the "state church" no taxes to support that church would be imposed on members of other churches. That didn't work out just the way they expected either. The Church of England did have advantages. Crown appointees in the upper levels of government were invariably of the Church of England. Only Anglican clergy were allowed to marry by license, and the marriage service from the Book of Common Prayer was the required form. Perhaps the most significant advantage held by the C of E was that their missionaries were sent out and paid by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which operated out of London. The dissenting Protestants, as they were called, had to try to entice ministers to come to Nova Scotia, and then they had to raise the funds to

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pay them.

The distance to Halifax was beneficial in some ways, but the lack of what we would call infrastructure was a major problem as well. Transportation was very difficult. The easiest way to get to Halifax was to go to the Fundy Shore and get a ship that was sailing around the province - past Yarmouth and back up the South Shore. It was much easier to go across the Bay to Saint John and that was the common choice. Most of the roads were little more than tracks, and there were rivers - tidal rivers. Forging was almost impossible in most places, not least on account of the deep sticky mud. Ferries were difficult on account of the tides and the currents. There are three rivers between here and the North Mountain over there - the Cornwallis, the Canard and the Habitant. And between here and Windsor where the Halifax road started, there is the Half-way River. There is a really good bridge there now - finally, but there has been considerable problem with the aboiteau and flooding within the past couple of years. In about 1780 the first bridge was built across the Cornwallis River at what is now Port Williams - right over there. Captain Mason Cogswell was in charge of the construction. The reports describe it as been of wooden construction with stone piers and no sides. It was wide enough for pedestrian traffic or riders on horseback, but not for pulling a wagon. We can assume that Mason Cogswell did a good job, because it was almost 40 years later that it washed out and had to be replaced.<sup>11</sup>

In the New England colonies there was legislation that required each community to provide a school for the children. Girls were to be taught to read, enough that they could read their Bibles. Occasionally girls learned to write as well. Boys were taught to read, then write, and cipher if they showed ability - in that order - reading first, then writing, then math. The only way that we have to assess literacy is by seeing whether a person was able to sign his or her name. The Planters who came to Nova Scotia from New England were basically literate. Most of the men and many of the women could write. In the early days in Nova Scotia there were a few buildings set aside as schoolhouses, but school masters (or teachers) tended to be itinerants - they travelled from place to place, maybe staying a few weeks or months and offering lessons and then moving on. Tuition was charged, and only the children living near the school would benefit. By the early 1800s Planter children and grandchildren were

often not literate. Most signed with an X.

You can't turn on the television today without hearing about Health Care, nobody's happy. We maybe need a bit of context. The very best of health care in the late 1700s was primitive and gruesome. The early records of Kings County indicate that there was one doctor among the Planter settlers, and another who arrived 15 or so years later, but the area is large and transportation was slow. Folks relied on home remedies and midwives and local "healers". I read about one of these healers who lived in Gaspereau in the early years of the 1800s. Now Gaspereau is on this side of the Cornwallis River, in Horton Township. Most of the Cogswells settled north of here in Cornwallis Township, but the conditions were basically the same, and since there are several medical professionals in the recent generations of the Nova Scotia Cogswells, I decided to share this story.

The woman's name was Fally Bishop, and she married a Coldwell in Gaspereau.<sup>12</sup> The nearest doctor was in Kentville so she served a fairly wide area. It is thought that she learned her skill from the Mi'kmaq fishers who came every spring to fish in the Gaspereau river. Some of her remedies included "dried fireweed to draw out infection." and smoking "dried Dock leaves to cure boils." I have no idea! Fally Coldwell was also believed to have second sight. She would occasionally turn up at a home or a farm shortly before the injury happened. One story tells that she arrived, mid-morning, at a certain farm. The farmer's wife probably eyed her suspiciously and asked her what her business was. Fally asked, "Is young Isaac out with the harvesters?" The answer was Yes. "Then you'll be needing me soon." And sure enough, it wasn't long before the cart came in from the field with young Isaac, who had cut his arm badly with a scythe. The men had rigged up a tourniquet to control the bleeding but the wound was deep and the lad was in danger of bleeding to death. The healer sent for cobwebs to stop the bleeding, but they were ineffective. So she sent for "fresh droppings from the pig sty" which she applied to the wound. The account that I read reported that the bleeding was stopped and the wound healed well. And we think we need a health care system!

There are a number of personal journals, or diaries, that were kept by men, and occasionally women, in Planter Nova Scotia. It's interesting to see what individuals thought was important enough to write down and keep track of. Some describe the weather in detail.

# 2019 Reunion After-Dinner Speech—concluded

Some keep track of crops or livestock. The diary of the Rev. John Seccomb of Chester is a rich source of information on the Planter diet.<sup>13</sup> The reverend gentleman described his meals in great detail, and that's virtually all that's in the journal. These meals frequently included several courses, featuring fish, pigeon pie, boiled beef, pork or mutton, a variety of vegetables, cheese and pye, or pudding. This diet was amply supplemented with wine, beer, and cyder, and varied occasionally with moose, beaver and wild fowl.

All of this indicates that the inhabitants of Planter Nova Scotia basically produced their own food and ate what they were able to grow, catch or procure locally. Green vegetables, such as lettuce and cucumbers that we eat only when they're fresh and crisp were a standard feature of soups and stews. Eggs were abundant and it was common for cake and pudding recipes to call for a dozen or more at a time. A few ingredients, however, had to be imported. Early shipping records indicate that Nova Scotians took cargoes of fish and timber to the West Indies. In return they bought sugar, molasses and spices to supplement what could be grown "back home."

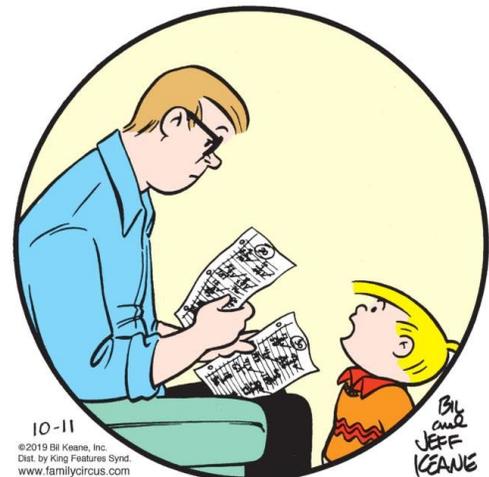
There are a few recipes that have survived from the early days in Nova Scotia. The startling thing is the quantity – this was not the modern "cooking for two" thing. Let me share with you this recipe for "Plumb Cake" -

7 lb. flour,	4 lb. sugar,	3 lb. butter,
2 doz'n eggs,	½ oz. Cloves,	½ oz. Mace,
½ oz. Cinnamon,	½ oz. Nutmeg,	4 lb. Currants,
1 bottle wine,	½ pound citron.	

Don't try this at home! You'd have to make it in a wash tub and you'd have enough fruitcake to send one to everyone you know next Christmas!

Back to business. The Cogswell family has made a significant contribution to the history of Kings County, NS – and they are part of the New England Planter immigration that is a significant group in the history of Canada. They were the first large immigration of English-speaking settlers. And they are unusual because they did not come to Canada as refugees, either political or economic – but as opportunists, seeing a chance to take a risk and improve their circumstances. Their spirit continues.

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**"Miss Johnson thinks she knows my trouble. What does 'hereditary' mean?"**

# Westbury Wiltshire News



Contributed by Malcolm Cogswell

Vehicles all over Westbury, Westbury Leigh and several other places have been damaged by someone possibly using an air gun, air rifle or a nail gun.

Pupils at Westbury Leigh Primary School have been selected to judge the 2019 science book shortlist for this year's Royal Society Young People's Book Prize Ben, a Y6 Pupil and science chair, said: "We are observing different books. This is positive because we have books for all age groups. We need science to look forward and solve issues."



Pupils, parents and teachers at Westbury Leigh Primary School are trying to raise £6,000 to develop a new outdoor learning area and small farm. So far, their crowd funding campaign has raised just £340 from 13 supporters but the school is hoping to meet its target. The school wants to expand its farm and vegetable plot and to provide outdoor shelters.



Eighty children and adults from Westbury Juniors, Westbury infants, Westbury Leigh Primary and Bitham Brook Primary, traveled onboard the 'Weymouth Wizard' — an

annual free outing by rail that has been running for several years -- to spend the day in Weymouth. This year's trip has been made possible by the Westbury Lions, GWR, Wiltshire Council, Transwilt and Hearts of Wessex Rail Partnership. The day-trippers departed on July 20th.

Eighty children and adults from the Westbury area have visited the seaside on a trip organized by Westbury Lions Club and the TransWilt Community Rail Partnership. Together with Great Western Railway, the children travelled on the 'Weymouth Wizard' diesel train on the Heart of Wessex line from Westbury to Weymouth. They all came from the Westbury Junior School, Westbury Infants School, Westbury Leigh Primary School and Bitham Brook Primary School. They left Westbury station on the 9.30am train on July 24th and returned on the 5.28pm service from Weymouth, having spent most of the day in the Dorset coastal town.

As part of the Westbury Festival artist Lesley Longworth and local historian, Lily Munday, have joined forces in a exhibition that tells the story of Westbury Leigh through its residents, documenting the village and its residents in artwork, photographs, interwoven with biographies and the history of the village.

Pupils at Westbury Leigh Church of England Primary School held their Harvest Festival in the school and year 2 celebrated in the local parish church, Holy Saviour, Westbury Leigh.

Nine-year old Lilly Goodall, a pupil at Westbury Leigh Primary School, is having her hair cut this month to donate it to The Little Princess Trust. The Little Princess Trust provides free real hair wigs to children and young people with hair loss, and funding vital research into childhood cancers.



The audience at Westbury Methodist Church were impressed by the performances and compositions of the younger members of The Philomel Singers, who were fundraising for the Salisbury District Hospital Stars Appeal. The free

concert had something for everyone, with the choir performing a variety of both traditional songs and more modern pieces. One of the pieces performed, Fly Away, was written by 11-year-old Ella Wilcock and impressed audience and choir alike. Performances by the highly talented young organist Anna Hallett and Annabel Bigland, a superb young soprano singer, were a showcase of what young musical talent in Wiltshire has to offer. The concert raised £200 for the Stars Appeal.

More than 1,000 people took to Westbury town centre on Saturday to watch the annual Christmas Lights switch on. The lights were turned on at 6.50pm by Oscar Bailey, a youngster



who won the mayor's Christmas card competition with his creative design. Santa Claus was also in attendance, with his group of elves, as he wished the crowd a merry Christmas.

# Cogswells in the News and Sports

Contributed by Malcolm Cogswell



**Justin Cogswell**, the founder of Operation Build Up, told Spectrum News that his service typically surprises veterans with vehicles or homes, but they did something different for Welch. The German Shepherd, Cogswell said, is “an amazing fit for him.”

**Don Cogswell** is president of the Minnesota Scottish Fair and Highland Games. He was excited to see two Scottish harp national champions at the fair. “There will be some country dancing for watching and some for participating,” Cogswell said. “They’ll give a demo and people can come up and try their hand at dancing.”



About 60 people attended a “Lights for Liberty” protest Friday evening in front of The Dalles post Office in opposition to conditions faced by immigrants in detention facilities. **Kathy Cogswell** of Rowena said she attended the protest in honor of her friend, retired RN Peggy Bowden, who is a volunteer working with immigrants on the southern border.

Gladwin Post 171 got off to a great start at the American Legion Baseball state tournament on July 25” edging Chief Pontiac Post 377 by the score of 3-2 in nine innings to start the tourney. **John Cogswell** got the win in relief, pitching the final 2/3 inning.

The first of several new eateries in the works from Zahav owners Mike Solomonov and Steve Cook is about to open. K’Far, an Israeli bakery and cafe led by James Beard Award-winning chef **Camille Cogswell**, had its official debut on July 318’,

Former UVa baseball star **Branden Cogswell** has spent the summer as a coach with the Tom Sox, after beginning his coaching career on the Cavaliers’ staff. Cogswell played three seasons with the Cavaliers, including a College World Series appearance, and was picked in the 7th round of the MLB Draft in 2014.

**John Cogswell** of Farwell is a member of Post 171 team in the American Legion Baseball Great Lakes Region tournament August 7<sup>th</sup> - 11<sup>th</sup>, on the

campus of Eastern Illinois University. He also plays football.

Sisters 6-year-old **Aaliyah Cogswell** and 9-year-old **Bella Cogswell** were brought the 30<sup>th</sup> Annual National Reptile Breeders’ Expo August 17<sup>th</sup> by their mother from Jacksonville to find a new pet. Standing in front of canister full of crickets, their older sister Rosie Cogswell, 20, held up a small, clear container with an albino corn snake they’d purchased from one of the vendors. Aaliyah said she wants to name their new pet Lavendar Queen but her sisters aren’t so sure.



Aug. 25 Meghan P Cogswell, 40, Colorado Springs, CO, ran the Pikes Peak Marathon in 7 hours 42 minutes and 54 seconds. Meghan is a Physician Assistant Specialist in Colorado Springs. She graduated with honors in 2008. Having more than 11 years of diverse experiences, especially in PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT, Meghan affiliates with many hospitals including University Colo Health Memorial Hospital Central,

**Chloe and Cora Jo Cogswell** are 11-year-old girls from Topeka. Both girls are diagnosed with Down syndrome and Chloe also has Autism. They were both adopted, Chloe at the age of 16 months from Taiwan, and Cora Jo from China about 4 years ago. The Cogswell family turned to the Capper Foundation after adopting Chloe, getting her into occupational therapy. Since therapy is working well for her, the Cogswells got Cora Jo into speech therapy as soon as they could. When she came home, she was fluent in Mandarin and sign language, but not English. Communication was hard and very frustrating for her.

The Apple Valley A’s finished third in Class A, defeating the Verndale Geezers 8-3 in their final game. Second baseman **Bryan Cogswell** added to the attack for the A’s, with Cogswell going 2-for-3 with a run scored. The A’s roster includes 70-year-old Don Cogswell, who was recognized as the state tournaments oldest player.

# Cogswells in the News and Sports—concluded

The Hammond Regional Arts Center hosted a Japanese tea ceremony that is a part of the Zen Aesthetics program... Its purpose is to embrace the techniques of making the tea that brings one peace, harmony and purity. **Frank Cogswell**, an attendee, expressed how he enjoyed the tea ceremony. "I think it is just wonderful that the Hammond Regional Arts Center is introducing a bit of a Zen culture because it's not something that we experience in our day-to-day lives," said Cogswell. "I plan on attending more of the Zen Aesthetics events and incorporating these lessons into my life."

**Bryan Cogswell**, 35, Savage, MN ran the Twin Cities Marathon Oct. 6<sup>th</sup> in 4 hours 15 minutes 54 seconds.

San Diego, CA, is scheduled to approve payout Tuesday of \$750,000 to a Chula Vista, CA, man, **Peter Cogswell**, who was injured when he fell in a hole which caused him to suffer a torn meniscus in his knee, a significant wrist injury and damage to his nervous system.



At the Nick Watney Invitational (Oct. 1-2), Seattle University Sophomore **Nathan Cogswell** took fourth out of 92 golfers. Cogswell was named Western Athletic Conference (WAC) Golfer of the Week for his notable performance.

Sophomore volleyball setter **Laura Cogswell** notched 20 assists to go with 20 digs, delivering legendary head coach Tom Turco his 700th career victory, while helping No. 2 Barnstable clinch its 10th consecutive Div. 1 South title .



**Jim Cogswell** contacted LaPerche Principal Julie Dorsey of the LaPerche Elementary School and said he'd like to add another piece to the school's garden. Cogswell contacted 14 businesses to sponsor his concept of

one bed for every class at LaPerche. "Each class here at LaPerche will be responsible for planting, determining what to plant, and the care for each garden," Dorsey said. Cogswell was able to find a local sponsor of \$250 for each garden, Dorsey said, for a total of \$3,500. He also got donations of wood, loam and compost from other local businesses.

October 26th, Senior **Will Cogswell** added the point after touchdown kick for a 29-7 Barnstable Red Raiders lead. Cogswell finished off two scores with PATs. The final score was Barnstable 43, Durfee 7.



**Patty Cogswell**, TSA Deputy Administrator, says We look at a lot of X-ray imagery. I really would like to get to the point where the vast majority of prohibited items are just automatically detected by the machine rather than the person". Cogswell also envisions AI being used to flag evidence in CCTV

footage for law enforcement response, such as a suspicious package sitting on a platform unattended for too long, a person standing too close to train tracks, or a person entering a secured part of an airport.

Deaths following heart transplants have increased in the year after a new allocation system was put in place to reduce wait times and prioritize donor organs for the sickest patients. The finding by **Dr. Rebecca Cogswell** at the University of Minnesota and colleagues is a preliminary look at the impact of the new system for deciding which donor hearts go where, but it could result in changes.



# Descendants of John Cogswell 1635-2019

The four volume second edition of Don Cogswell's genealogical history of the Cogswell family from John Cogswell's family emigrating from England to America in 1635 up to the current generation in 2019 has been published and distributed to early buyers. Don's first edition, published in 1996, was a single volume.

This was a collaboration between Don and the CFA historian, Ellie Gassert.. John Cogswell recently posted a [video interview](#) with Don & Ellie on YouTube (search for "Descendants of John Cogswell", if you can't use the link, above). It's well worth watching.



The book contains over 62,000 names (not all of them Cogswells), over 24,000 families and hundreds of illustrations.

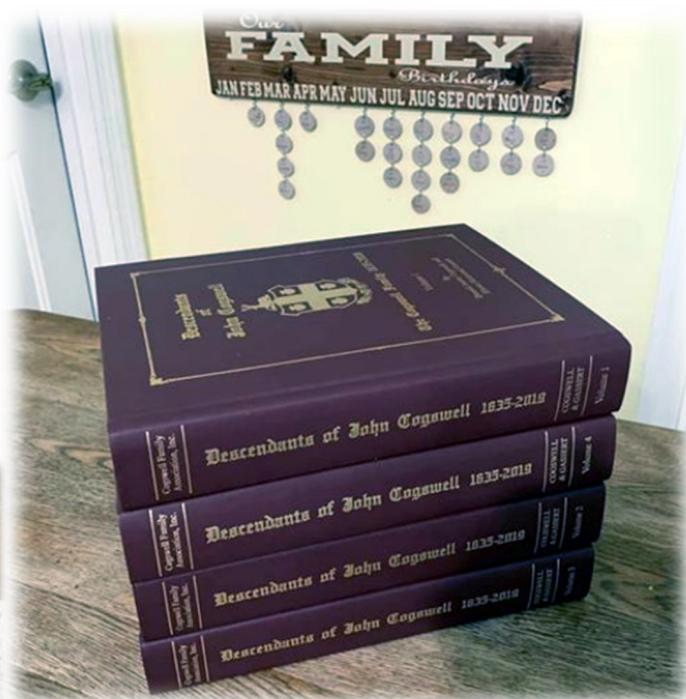
An order form (US only) is on the following page. You can also download a copy of this order form, or the international order form, from the [cogswellfamily.org](http://cogswellfamily.org) website.

Don says:

"If people will watch President Howard's Facebook interview, they will hear pretty much all I have to say about The Book. With twenty-five years of anecdotes in my memory banks, I could babble on for hours - and bore people into distraction. We were very fortunate to have Howard, a Broadcast Professional, handle the interview.

"I consider it an honor and privilege to have served the CFA and all the Cogswell Descendants to the best of my humble abilities. And

"I sincerely wish Elli and Tammy every success in continuing the Project and fulfilling the goals of our Mission Statement.



"Since we bumped into the printer's absolute page limit, I regret that I couldn't add about fifty pages of Thank-Yous to the many dozens of Members and Friends who contributed valuable information and unfailing support. I was particularly saddened that I couldn't include a dozen more pages on the life and times of John Heyland Cogswell, who supported and encouraged me for over twenty-five years."

# Descendants of John Cogswell 1635-2019



## The Cogswell Family Association, Inc.



### 2019 Book Order Form – United States

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Please mail completed order form, make check payable to the **CFA** and mail to:

**Roger Bohn – CFA Treasurer**  
28 Ross Street  
Batavia, NY 14020

# Marriages, Births & Deaths



**Robert Cogswell Nicklin**, “Nick”, 90 passed away Feb. 4, 2015, at Hospice House, Hutchinson, KS. He was born Feb. 19, 1924, in Darlo, Kan., to Willis and Faye (Cogswell) Nicklin. Robert graduated from Hutchinson High School in 1942. On Aug. 31, 1947, he married Nadine Helm in Hutchinson. She passed away Jan. 13, 2000. Robert retired after 43 years as foreman of the composing room for The Hutchinson News. He served in the U.S. Army from 1943-45. Robert loved the game of baseball; his favorite team was the Kansas City Royals. Since 2001, he traveled to all the major baseball stadiums to watch a game, or he would listen to a game on the radio and television at the same time.



**Eulalie (Fellows) Cogswell**, of Nashua, NH, passed away December 16, 2019 at age 92. She was the wife of the late Walter C. Cogswell. Devoted mother of Martha LaMontagne and husband Henry of Reading, MA, Laura Cogswell and husband John Thorson of Croydon, NH, and W. Cleveland Cogswell and wife Baysie Wightman of Boston, MA; grandmother of Christine (LaMontagne) and husband David Carosella, Brian LaMontagne and wife Rebecca Kelley, Kathryn (Thorson) and husband Ryan Flatley, Jill Thorson and husband Paul Robertson, James Cogswell and wife Danielle Castrechini and Joshua Cogswell; great-grandmother of Madeleine and Phillip Carosella, Spencer and Mabel Flatley, Nathan and Addison Cogswell, and Alexis Sheehan; her dear sister, Priscilla (Fellows) Carpenter of Manchester, NH.



**John Francis Gassert** (1943-2019), beloved husband of Eloise went home to be with his Lord on Sunday, November 24, 2019. He is preceded in death by his daughter, Madonna DeLuca and is survived by his sons David (Shannon) Gassert and Dean Gassert, and daughter Kristin Leigh Pimm. He is also survived by 27 grandchildren and 5 great-grandchildren.



*Editor's Note: Ellie's Historian's Page and Interview are not present in this issue, for obvious reasons. Ellie offered to write more on John and herself for the next issue.*

# *Officers & Directors*

**Incorporated Massachusetts, February 17, 1989  
 Founder & First President—Cyril Gray Cogswell**

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Cogswell Family Association

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