

The Cogswell Courier



Cyril Gray Cogswell 1904-1993



"I neither despise nor fear"

August 2021





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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Cogswell Courier Blog: <http://cogswellcourierblog.wordpress.com/>

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Cogswell Family Association—Part 1

The Beginning

by Edward R. Cogswell, Jr.

Introduction:

The Cogswell Family Association was formed in late 1989 with the idea of capturing what we knew of John Cogswell, and his descendants arrival in colonial America in 1635. Although Cogswell descendants had a rich history, not a lot was documented. This is the story of how it happened and who the key players were.

This series of articles about the CFA in the early years is based on past correspondence within the Cogswell Family Association and the two books that would follow: 'Descendants of John Cogswell' by Donald James Cogswell (1998) and 'Descendants of John Cogswell; The Cogswell Family: 1635-2019' by Donald James Cogswell and Eloise (Kananen) Gassert (2019). There is also a lot of good information in early CFA Newsletters. I found CFA Newsletter #5 (December, 1991) to be very interesting.

The Concept

The start of the Cogswell Family Association began in Southern Pines, North Carolina. Southern Pines is located between Charlotte and Raleigh, and is one of those typical small southern towns. In 2010 the population there was a little over 12,000 people, so I imagine the cost of living was pretty reasonable. It is in this small town that a nursing home called the 'Penick Home' existed. One of the tenants living there was Cyril Gray Cogswell, and he didn't realize it yet, but he would be the main driving force for the creation of the Cogswell Family Association.

Cyril Gray Cogswell [16813] was born on April 9, 1904 in Baltimore, MD. He was the first of three children of Colwort Kendall Pier Cogswell [13442] and Hortense Eugenia Gray. Cyril graduated from the University of Maine at Orono in 1927, with a B.A. in Economics and Sociology. Following college, Cyril worked in banks and manufacturing companies in the vicinity of New York City. You can read about his professional career in the latest 'Descendants of

John Cogswell' by Donald James Cogswell and Eloise Gassert (2019), volume 3, page 2776.

Cyril was also a member of the 'New York Society, Sons of the American Revolution' and 'Founders and Patriots of America'. He was also a Master Mason. So, it's easy to understand why American and Cogswell family history was important to him, but at the age of 85 his ability to help start a new family association was pretty limited, but it did not stop him. He could still use the phone and do what he could, and that's exactly what he did.



Ten years earlier, Dan Eckland, the President of Cogswell Polytechnical College in San Francisco, challenged those Cogswell family members attending the Founder's Day celebration at the College to form their own family society, under the auspices of the college. It was a nice idea, but little happened until 1985 when the regent of that college, Sumter A. Cogswell [9953], started working with the Cogswell family members to collect as many Cogswell names as possible, in an attempt to get most of them to join this new family organization. Sumter had heard of Cyril Cogswell in Southern Pines, NC and reached out to him in an initial meeting in 1987. They both started to work toward this common goal of formation a family association about the Cogswell's. They were later joined by William H. Cogswell, III [9929] of Charleston, SC. It was the combined effort of these three men that eventually would lead to the creation of the CFA.

Cyril was living in the Penick Home in 1988, and at the age of 85, his health was an issue. Cyril suffered from diabetes, and his eyesight was failing, but that didn't keep him from sending out the fol-

The Cogswell Family Association—The Beginning

Following letter to fellow Cogswell's on December 15, 1988. It was the holiday season, and he felt it was time to introduce the idea of the Cogswell Family Association. Here's part of that letter:

"My health has remained relatively stable with the exception of my diminishing eyesight. I am fortunate to have friends here at Penick Home who have been most supportive and encouraging in every way. I keep up my interest in the Sons of the Revolution here in North Carolina by encouraging membership and this year have attended Board meetings, two of which were held here at the home, one at Heywood House, a restored landmark in Raleigh, Tyson Palace, a former Governor's Residence, in New Bern, and the last one at Moores Creek Bridge Battlefield (1976) near Wilmington where I viewed the Battleship North Carolina from my hotel window.

With the cooperation of several other Cogswell family members I am active in promoting a Cogswell Family Association, to be incorporated in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. John Cogswell, in 1635, established the original homestead in Ipswich on a 600 acre grant. With the cooperation of Cogswell College of Cupertino, California (near San Francisco) we are reprinting Cogswells in America published in 1884, we are encouraging Cogswell descendants to update family records with a view toward eventually publishing a sequel to the 1884 genealogy. To that end I encourage you to accumulate factual information of your line not only for your own use but also to help bring your family genealogical records up to date.

It would please me to hear from you, wherever you are located, to tell me of your doings and hopes for the New Year.

*Faithfully yours,
Cyril Gray Cogswell"*

In order to make this new Association happen he needed the help of a lawyer, and about a month earlier had heard back from Mr. Daniel Flint of King of

Prussia, PA. Cyril had sent a check to Mr. Flint for \$500 as a retainer "for your usual out of pocket expenses relating thereto." Cyril had also reached out to SPNEA (Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities) for help in forming this new Association. He also spoke to Betty Blaisdell Berry for a copy of the bylaws of the Blaisdell Family Association (headquartered in Bristol, MA). So, the start of the Association had begun. It is amazing to think that a retired person in a nursing home was responsible for starting what is now the Cogswell Family Association!

There would be plenty of challenges ahead in the first year of the Association. How would the activities be financed? Would the CFA have to pay taxes to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the IRS? How could we get people to join, and what would the bylaws for this association look like? This will be discussed in the Part 2 of this series - 'The Birth of the Association'.



Cyril Gray Cogswell with his grandnephew Lawrence Perley Cogswell III, Grandson of Dr. Lawrence Perley Cogswell, brother to Cyril. The portrait of Cyril was by Artist Sally Geisler and this was taken in front of the artist's home in Aberdeen, NC, April 19, 1990.

Interview: Edna Cogswell Roberds



1 What is your full name and why did your parents elect that name for you?

My name is Edna Cogswell Staubes Roberds. My mother and my maternal grandmother were named Edna. Cogswell was my mother's last name. The name Edna in Hebrew means pleasure, rejuvenation and delight. Various women named Edna are referenced in the Old Testament apocrypha books. In 1866 Augusta J. Evans wrote the book *St. Elmo* much like the *Gone with the Wind* of its day. Many baby girls were named Edna after the strong heroine of that book. My grandmother, Edna, born in 1870, my mom, Edna, 1911 and me 1951. My goal is to bring that name back.

2 What are your plans for more baby girls being named Edna in the future?

Well, that's easy. I'm a Chick-fil-A addict. These young girls and boys always asked my name and I respond. Edna, "it means pleasure and delight ☺".

3 What do you know about the Cogswells and the CFA?

My mom shared with us the family history of the Cogswells. We have *The Cogswells in America* book by E.O. Jameson and *The Descendants of John Cogswell* by my friend, Donald James Cogswell. I have been a member of the Cogswell Family Association for many years. I was VP of the CFA in 1996 and president from November 1996-1999. Loved that very much. My brother Christopher B. Staubes, Jr. was legal counsel for years. Chris and I have both served on the Board of Directors. Chris died 10/22/08. I hosted the 1996 reunion in my home city of Charleston, SC. I invited Princess Diana and received a letter from her secretary Mrs. Colin MacMillan with Diana's regret. We are related to Diana through John Cogswell and now William, Harry ... If you have not received a copy of *Cogswell Connections to Famous People* from the CFA, you are missing out. Do you know that we are related to

three presidents? John Adams is one and a part of a letter he wrote to his wife before they moved into the new White house was carved into the fireplace mantle of the State Dining Room in 1945. It would be fun to have a reunion in DC and see it. The other two presidents that we are related to are John Quincey Adams and Calvin Coolidge.

4 How did your family come to live in America?

We came over on The Angel Gabriel in 1635. One relative Harvey Cogswell left New York and came to Charleston, SC at the age of 23. He died in 1833. The following obituary notice appeared in the Charleston, SC newspaper.

Departed this life after a short but severe illness (inflammation of the lungs). Mr. Harvey Cogswell, of the firm H. Cogswell & Co., merchants of the city, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. Mr. Cogswell was for the last eleven years a resident of this city. Few persons in our community have acquired or sustained a higher or fairer reputation for promptitude, activity and integrity in business or secure at the same age a stronger and deeper hold on the regard and esteem of his acquaintances. In all the various relations of life, as a citizen, friend, husband, father, he has left behind him a character worthy of all praise.

5 Are there other family members in this area and what do they do?

We have lots of family members in Charleston and gather as often as we can. My sister, my brothers, their children and grandchildren make 21. Add our Cogswell cousins and there are about 50 of us living here in Charleston. Our family is active in the Charleston community and we have lawyers, builders, developers, teachers, college dean, priest ...

Interview: Edna Cogswell Roberds—continued

6 What would you like written on your tombstone? Won't be room for that. I'll be buried in my family plot in Charleston, SC at Magnolia Cemetery. My father and mother are already there. It's a plot for 4. I will have the 3rd spot and my brother Vernon the 4th. My husband's ashes will be sprinkled at my feet. I'm not joking, that's what he wants. There are several other Cogswell plots at Magnolia Cemetery, the first being Harvey Cogswell from NY, 1799-1833. *See #4 above.

7 What was school like for you as a child? I loved school. Went to Memminger Elementary School on the same grounds that my mother went to Memminger High School. I was the youngest in my class and math was my subject. High School started in the 8th grade. Same building where my father went to High School on Rutledge Ave.. The Medical University of SC owns it now and uses it for offices. They have kept the integrity of the old building and the motto above the door, Enter to Learn Leave to Serve. MUSC stores our memorabilia and opens its doors for a reunion every year.

8 What school activities did you participate in? I was involved with the student council, on the yearbook staff and the fashion council. I played basketball, was a football cheerleader and ran track. Superlatives: Best All Around and Best Looking. Before high school, I ran track, played softball and tennis at our local playground. Held the state record for the running broad jump for several years.

9 I'm having a problem visualizing you as a basketball player. What attracted you to that game? Too funny!!! This was 1966-1969, height was not an issue. I was fast and coordinated. I could dribble the ball and was good at layups. Not good on the foul line. Should have practiced more.

10 Where did you go to College? As much as I loved sports, I choose an all-women's Methodist college, Columbia College in Columbia, SC. Go figure!!! My majors were Early Childhood and Elementary Education. I was editor of my senior annu-

al, student council, Christian association, library club, handbells, Who's Who...

11 What world events had the most impact on you while you were growing up? Vietnam War, I had 2 brothers overseas. Chris as an attorney and Vernon on the front lines. Both came home safely.

12 What was it like when you were a child? I grew up in Charleston, SC where we walked to school, church, playgrounds and had a short drive to two beaches. Now that Al, my husband, and I are back in Charleston we attend Bethel United Methodist Church where our Cogswell family has attended for 210 years. My father died when I was nine of lung cancer. He was sick with tuberculosis most of my life. That was hard on my family.

13 What is your career? I was an early childhood/elementary teacher in Summerville, SC, Frankfort, Germany and Atlanta, Ga. for 25 years. Been piddling in real estate for 10 years. My husband is my broker and I'm his only realtor.

14 How do you spend your free time? Most of my time is free now. I enjoy playing golf, riding bikes and gathering with my family and friends. At Kiawah I'm active in the Garden Club and the Kiawah Conservancy and am the host of the Naturally Kiawah Demonstration Garden. My objectives are to educate property owners about plants that deer usually don't eat and educate our residents about using native plants. I'm involved with the Charleston Horticultural Society and am also in charge of my church's landscape.

15 What about your garden? Favorite plants? Worst enemies? Mint Juleps after dinner? I'm known for my confederate roses, hibiscus mutabilis. The story goes, during the Civil War there was a particularly bloody battle. A slain soldier fell beside a confederate rose and his blood spilled into the ground at the base of the shrub. The flowers which started out white in the morning absorbed the slain soldier's blood throughout the day,

Interview: Edna Cogswell Roberds—continued

so that by evening they had turned a deep rosy red.

16 What makes you happy? Living in the moment and not taking life seriously.

17 How old do you feel? I'm 69 and feel like 50.

18 You look like 35, so how do you do it? That's nice of you to say. I think it's probably my smile???

19 If you could witness any event of the past, present or future, what would it be? Would love to see my parents growing up and watch the creation of the universe.

20 Any particular events you would like to see in your parents' lives? I want to see it all. They both lived in Charleston, SC with totally different life styles. They didn't know each other until my dad and his brother started working at Walker, Evans and Cogswell printing company. Daddy quit high school in the 9th grade to support his family. Mama went to Winthrop College, an all-girls college in Rock Hill, SC. I would, also, like to see my three Cogswell uncles during WW1. I have the letters they wrote from overseas. Their letters would make a great movie and love story!!!

21 How would your friends describe you? Behind my back I can only hope that I'll never know. I do seem to have an ability to organize just about anything. My energy level is high and I'm not one to be lazy.

22 One of your friends would describe you as: "The Finest Southern Lady I've Ever Met. Sparkling eyes that reveal a warm, caring, highly intelligent person inside." (Thank you so much for that ☺. Your check is in the mail.)

23 What kind of games did you play growing up? The usual board games, cards and jigsaw puzzles. My husband and I have been enjoying jigsaw puzzle since the pandemic. Mama always played solitaire and I've taken that back up.

24 Anything else? Yes, I tried my hand at a reality television show in 2014.

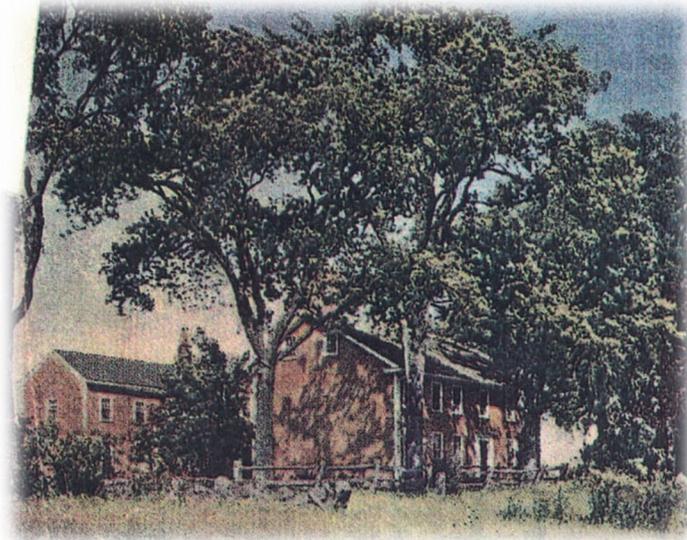
25 Do tell? In 2005 I invited three of my Kiawah girlfriends that rode bicycles to supper and we launched a monthly bicycle ride together. Now there are 9 individual "chapters" and 150+ women riding bicycles on Kiawah Island. Each of the 9 groups has a different nickname. They are, Biker Babes, Easy Riders, Coastal Cruisers, Gorgeous Gliders, Out Spoken, Water Wheels, Chain Gang, Spirits in Motion and Sprockettes. Since "The Babes" were so popular, three of us decided to try our hands at making a TV show. We hired a producer, a writer, a camera crew, designed our card, did a promo shoot and a pilot and spent lots of money. We're still waiting to be "found". C'est la vie.



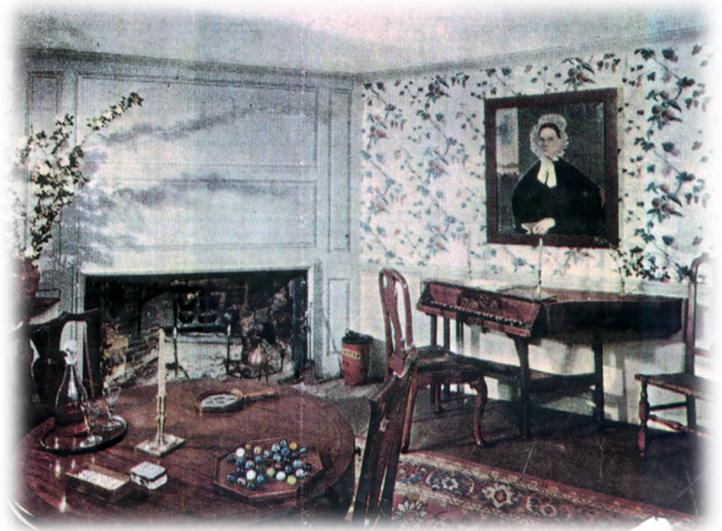
Letter from Princess Diana regretting she cannot attend a Cogswell family reunion.

Cogswell's Grant

Ladies Home Journal, October 1949



The earthy pigment for yellow ocher which produced a weather paint preferred to white by many a practical-minded early settler for his colonial dwelling still keeps this rare old farmhouse a mellow pumpkin color.



Plain white paneling above the parlor's corner fireplace points up the wallpaper's old prettiness. Under the primitive portrait is an eighteenth-century harpsichord from London; the marbles, an early game of solitaire.

This choice old house, filled with rarities, and a rarity itself, is near the upper coast of Massachusetts at Essex and just over some low green hills from the ancient town of Ipswich, pictured here in these pages several years ago. In fact, it was by the town of Ipswich in 1634 that the land was granted to John Cogswell, giving the house its name. The land has always done well by the house, even when after more than two hundred years of Cogswell ownership the property was bought in 1839 by a local shipbuilder named Adam Boyd, for Mr. Boyd supported the house most decoratively with acres of peacocks whose meat sold to the Boston market for \$1 a pound. It was Mr. Boyd who also beautified the grounds by planting the now huge and handsome elms that shade the house. You can tell the house is lived in by connoisseurs of early American arts and architecture, and you can also tell the house is really *lived* in.

By **RICHARD PRATT**
Architectural Editor for the Journal



Above the butterfly table in the sitting room hangs a primitive of Prudence Waters; across the shell cupboard, one of Jane Hutch. Past the red-spread dining table in what was once the kitchen, then through the door under an old cod weather vane, is the ancient buttery. The cupboard displays a collection of English earthenware, but in 1752 it held the family silver and porringers.

Cogswell's Grant—concluded



One of the choice features of the house is the painted cedar graining on the woodwork in the best bedroom, a fine example of Early American craftsmanship, which was the first finish given to the trim after the house was built. In the corner is a beautiful blue foot tub of Chinese export porcelain, probably brought back in the days of sailing ships.

This etching of the Cogswell Grant was available for a time to those who visited. Inside this notecard was blank with "Cogswell Grant" printed in the lower left hand side.



305 Warren Street

Brookline, Massachusetts 02146

March 26, 1990

Dear Mr. Cogswell:

With reference to your query about the Cogswell Assoc. offering the card of the house for sale, I think it would be a fine idea, but I think it would be better to wait until the house is no longer a private home. Otherwise some people might think it is a museum-house open to the public, which it is definitely not at the present time :

In 1940 I wrote a long article on the history of the Cogswell grant which was published (and copyrighted) in the Essex Institute Historical Collections.

If the Institute will agree I should like to have it photostated and give a copy as a memento to each descendant who attends the August meeting.

However, I need the definite number of expected attendants as soon as you have received the return replies from your notices of the meeting, as time is getting short to have this work done, and also to make the other needed arrangements. Early August is a very crowded time in the Essex area.

Looking forward to hearing from you,

Cordally,

Nina Little

At one time it was discussed that the CFA would make these available, but it apparently never became a reality.

Nina Little was the previous owner of the Cogswell Grant and wrote to the CFA in 1990...

Theodore Roosevelt Letter to William S. Cogswell

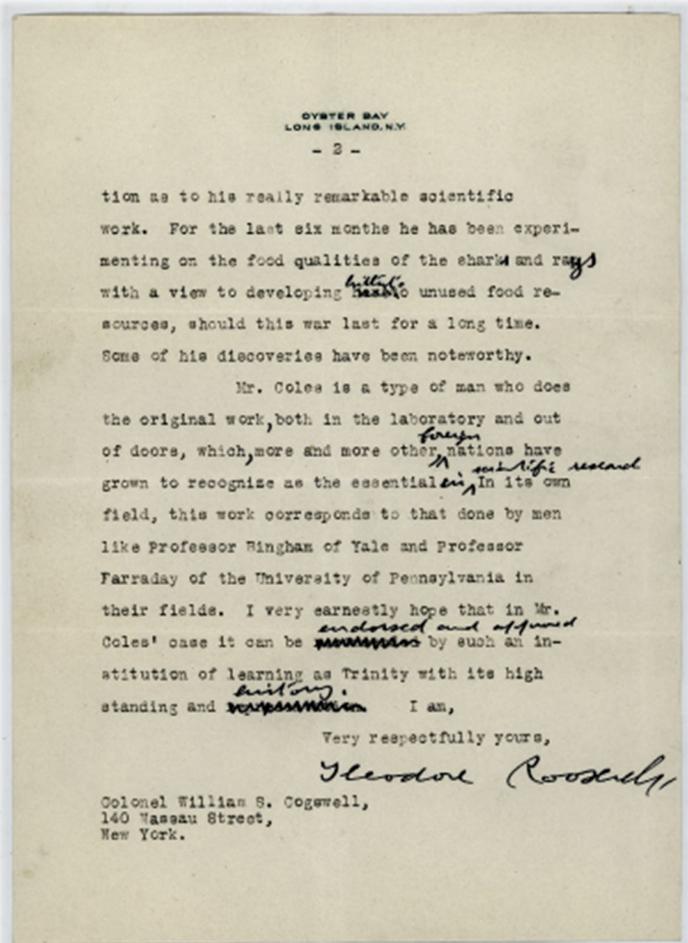
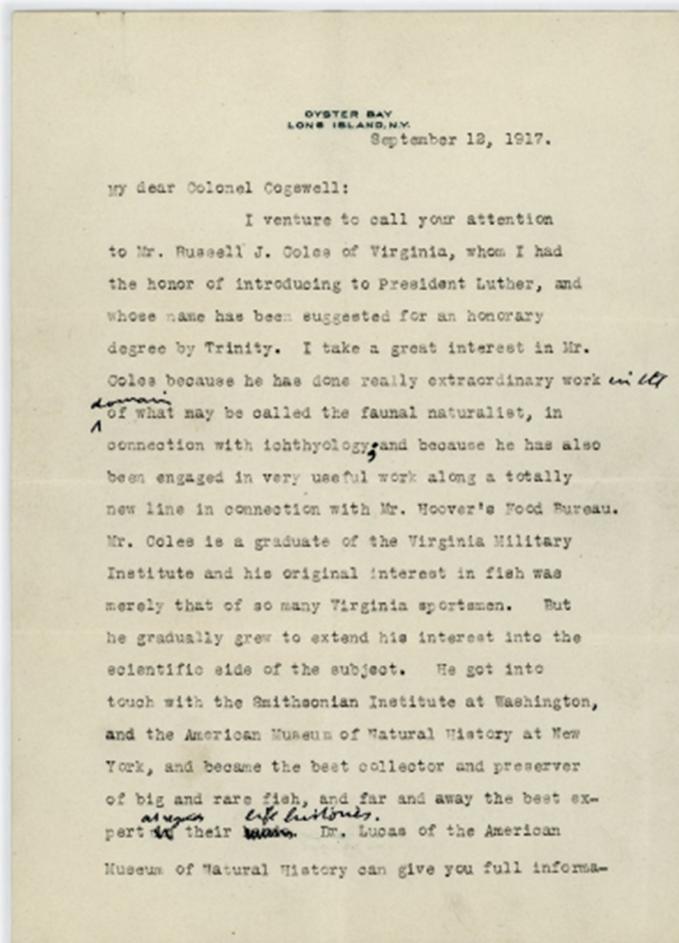
Contributed by Howard Cogswell

Written on September 12, 1917 (during Theodore Roosevelt's post-presidential years), this letter calls **William S. Cogswell's** attention to Russell J. Coles, whose name has been suggested for an honorary degree by Trinity College. Roosevelt is interested in Coles's past work in the field of ichthyology, and tells Cogswell about his current investigation into whether sharks and rays can be possible food sources. Roosevelt hopes Cogswell can endorse Coles's nomination for an honorary degree.

Citation:

Roosevelt, Roosevelt.: , (1917, September 12). Letter from Theodore Roosevelt to William S. Cogswell. Trinity College-Deceased Alumni File. Watkinson Library and College Archives, Trinity College (Hartford, CT).

Retrieved from <https://www.theodorerooseveltcenter.org/Research/Digital-Library/Record?libID=o299701>.



Amos Cogswell - Civil War

When the Civil War broke out in 1861 my third great uncle Amos Cogswell was 23 years old and I think might have been married at that time. Amos's Great Grandfather (Benedict Cogswell) and Grandfather (Amos Cogswell) both served in the Continental Army and fought in the Revolutionary War. Amos's Father (George Washington Cogswell) served in the Army and fought in the war of 1812 and saw combat in the battle of Niagara Falls. So, like Father, Grandfather, and Great Grandfather Amos wanted to join the Union Army and fight for his country.

Unfortunately, Amos Cogswell was shot in the lung at the battle at Gettysburg on July 1, 1863. Amos Cogswell died on July 12, 1863 only 12 days later while in hospital in Gettysburg Pennsylvania. Amos Cogswell is buried in the Gettysburg National Cemetery along with 174 of his 76th New York Infantry Regiment who are also buried there.

In my quest to learn more about my great uncle Amos Cogswell and his heroic death at Battle of Gettysburg. I did my best to research how he might have been wounded and lived out his final days in a Gettysburg Army Hospital after the battle.

Amos Cogswell was born on November 5, 1837 in Orwell NY to George Washington Cogswell third wife Lucy Montague Cogswell. Amos Cogswell was 23 years old when he enlisted into the Union Army on September 23, 1861 and was killed in battle at age 25 years old.

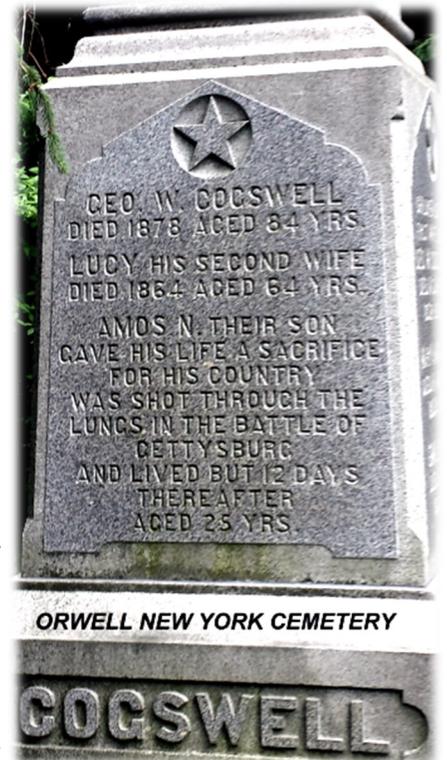
Originally, Amos Cogswell enlisted in Company G of the 24th New York Volunteer Infantry which was an infantry regiment in the Union Army during the Civil War from the state of New York, Oswego County. It was a part of the famed Eastern Iron Brigade.

The 24th New York Infantry regiment was first assigned to Keyes' brigade, of the 1st brigade, 1st division, and on March 13, 1862, the 1st brigade, 1st division, 1st corps, —the "Iron Brigade." In March 1862, the brigade moved to Centerville, but returned at once to Alexandria, and in April proceeded to Bristoe Station and thence to Fredericksburg. During June and July, it encamped at Falmouth after

a sharp encounter with the enemy at that point in April. It was present during the actions at Rappahannock Station and Groveton and in the second battle of Bull Run lost 237 men were killed, wounded, and missing. After a brief rest at Upton's hill, the brigade was again active at South mountain and Antietam, after which it went into camp at Sharpsburg until late in the autumn, when it moved to Fredericksburg, participated in the battle there, and then established winter quarters at Belle Plain. In the Chancellorsville movement the brigade was held in reserve and on May 29, 1863, the 24th was mustered out at Elmira, having lost 91 men by death from wounds with another 31 men who died on the field of battle. My great uncle Amos Cogswell most likely saw combat in all the above-mentioned civil war battles.

Amos Cogswell enlistment in the Union Army began in September of 1861 for three-years. Except for 3 men who joined the regiment after March 1862 the 24th New York Volunteers infantry regiment was disbanded in May 1863 two months before the Battle of Gettysburg. Because Amos Cogswell was serving a three-year enlistment Amos was transferred into Company F of the 76th New York Volunteer Infantry of the 1st Division, First Corps of the Army of the Potomac and immediately promoted to the rank of Corporal on his arrival to serve out the remaining of his three-year army enlistment which would have ended that coming September 1863.

The 76th New York Infantry was one of the premier units of the Army of the Potomac, having fought in 22 major engagements between 1862 and



Corp. Amos Cogswell - Civil War—continued

the time it was disbanded in 1864—including Rappahannock Station, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Cold Harbor and Petersburg.

The 76th New York is due the credit of firing the first guns at Battle of Gettysburg, with the exception of the skirmishing done by General John Beauford cavalry. The 76th New York was commanded at the Battle of Gettysburg by Major Andrew J. Glover who was killed in the first few minutes

of fighting on July 1st and Captain John E. Cook took over command. Nevertheless, Buford's and Wadsworth's units had purchased with their blood sufficient time for the remainder of the Army of the Potomac to come up and enter the engagement that became the three-day Battle of Gettysburg.

When the 76th NY Infantry started for Gettysburg from their bivouac at Marsh Creek that July 1st morning. The distance was about five and a half miles, and the infantry of Iron Brigades covered it within an hour. They marched very rapidly; faster, in fact, than the guns did, because when they got there, about 10 o'clock, both brigades were fighting like hell, and were to all intents and purposes standing off Heth's whole division, about 8,000 strong.

The Battle of Gettysburg began when Maj. Gen. Henry Heth dispatched two Confederate brigades toward the town of Gettysburg from his base at Cashtown to probe the Union positions. Led by Brig. Gen. James J. Archer south of the Cashtown Pike and Brig. Gen. Joseph Davis north of the pike, the two brigades first encountered dismounted Union cavalry units under Brig. Gen. John Buford. The embattled cavalryman sent word for infantry reinforcements. The first units of the Army of the Potomac approaching from the south belonged to Maj. Gen. John Reynolds's First Corps, led by the division under Maj. Gen. James Wadsworth. Wadsworth's front brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Lysander Cutler, rushed north along the west edge of the town, and crossed the pike. Before



Cutler's troops were well in place, Davis's brigade (from left to right, the Fifty-Fifth North Carolina, the Second Mississippi, and the Forty-Second Mississippi regiments) wheeled across a long sloping field and swooped down on them.

The 76th New York Regiment was the lead Union infantry regiment at the Battle of Gettysburg, arriving in mid-morning and advancing across the fields from Emmitsburg Road and past the Seminary to the location of the were the 76th New York Regiment monu-

ment stands today. It was here that it met Davis' Confederate Brigade advancing from the west and opened fire, just a little after its companion 56th Pennsylvania.

The 76th went into action with 348 enlisted men and 27 officers. Within a half hour, 18 officers and 151 enlisted men were killed or wounded.

Other units in this action also suffered heavy casualties. The 147th New York Infantry lost 207 killed or wounded. The 56th Pennsylvania lost six officers and 72 enlisted men. "All the regiments in this advance Brigade were fearfully cut up," wrote Abram P. Smith, historian of the 76th. At least one account states that Major Grover was the first Union regimental commander killed at Gettysburg. Smith also made a statement that has been openly refuted over the years:

While the 76th New York was marching by the flank the enemy, stationed a large force at about 300 feet away, where they were lying down concealed from view in a wheat field. Where the 76th New York was first exposed to their fire several minutes before replying. The men were cautioned to hold their fire until the enemy appears, when orders were given to commence firing."

At this point, the 76th was engaging Davis' 55th North Carolina Regiment. "At this juncture," Cook said, "a large force of the enemy deployed upon our right flank, subjecting us to a galling-cross-fire. Major Grover then ordered the right wing to change

Corp. Amos Cogswell - Civil War—continued

front to the rear to oppose the new force. Simultaneously it was here he fell, mortally wounded, and the brigade commander ordered the regiment to fall back."

After only twenty minutes the 76th New York was pulled back, having lost more than half its strength. It rallied at the railroad cut, (The battle at the railroad cut left behind many reports, memoirs, and interpretations, which sometimes conflict with each other and with the facts of the terrain, leaving several matters up in the air.) but the collapse of the Union defensive line at the end of the afternoon forced its retreat through town to Cemetery Hill. It was then posted to Culp's Hill for the rest of the battle, where a position marker stands today,

In July of 1863, the Western Maryland Railroad connected Gettysburg to the east, and an unfinished extension paralleled Chambersburg Pike (now US 30) on the west side of town. Although rails had not yet been laid, the roadbed was finished, including a series of three cuts through the north-south ridges. On the afternoon of July 1st these served as protection to Confederate units advancing on the field but became a fatal trap when Union troops attacked the cut. The railroad was completed after the war and is still in daily use today.

It is my hunch that Amos Cogswell was most likely shot in the lungs near the 76th NY infantry railing point at this railroad cut. If Amos was shot before the 76th NY railing point railroad cut he would have surely been left behind to die or be captured by the confederates rapidly advancing army due to his unit rapid retreat into the Town of Gettysburg. Confederate General Early and Davis did attack Culp's Hill that same evening where Amos Cogswell could have also received his mortal wound. However, I have only a hunch my great uncle Amos Cogswell been shot at or near the railroad cut before the 76th defensive line in early afternoon forced them to retreat.

When a civil war mini ball penetrates the lung, assuming it does not injure the heart or a major blood vessel, the lung may collapse. It is possible to survive being shot, multiple times, but it largely

comes down to the path the bullets take. After the mini ball tore into the flesh of my great uncle Amos Cogswell his fate became a roll of the dice. A 50-caliber mini ball which was typically the bullet used in the civil war travels at a speed of about 900 mph. All that momentum must go somewhere, the bullet transfers it to your body, causing it to expand and create a large cavity, then falling back in on itself. That tremor can cause serious damage to your organs and tissues. When a 50-caliber mini ball enters your body, your flesh absorbs a great deal of the momentum which the bullet was carries.

When you breathe, the outside air pushes into your windpipe (trachea) into your lungs. When there is a hole in the chest wall, the outside air can come in through that hole. The air gathers around the lung and collapses it. With a large amount of air around the outside of the lung, it cannot expand. This is called a pneumothorax. If the area around the lung fills with blood, the same thing happens, the lung collapses, known as a hemothorax. A combination of the two is called a pneumo-hemothorax.

The body will start to suffer the effects of low oxygen (hypoxia), eventually going unconscious and dying from lack of oxygen. The bleeding can also cause death by exsanguination (bleeding out). If the body loses enough blood, blood pressure drops, the heart starts racing and the person goes into shock. The time to unconsciousness would depend on how fast the bleeding is, and the patient's overall health.

To treat a collapsed lung without medical equipment, you need to turn the person on their side, injured side down. That way gravity will help keep the lung open. the hole in the chest needs to be covered so air will not get in. Chest wounds on the civil war battlefield had only an 8% survival rate. You had to worry about bleeding out and infections, but the problem was not just the injury itself, it was the sucking. The negative pressure in the thorax created by the chest wound. This effect caused the lungs to collapse, leading to suffocation.

The Union battlefield Doctors found a way to close the wound in the chest so it would not suffocate the soldier. The doctor would take a metal

Corp. Amos Cogswell - Civil War—continued

suture and place it over the wound, which was followed by alternating layers of lint or linen bandages. To finish the procedure the doctor would add a few drops of collodion, which is a syrupy solution that forms an adhesive film when it dries.

Today, we use a remarkably similar procedure, but not with the metal staying in the body. They would do the metal seal, but after recovering it will be removed. The stitching is what we use mostly today because it works more easily and more effectively. It is also not as big of a mess.

Charles Krauth house located just north of the Lutheran Seminary. Took in wounded of the First Corps on that July 1863 first day. Charles Philip Krauth (1797-1867), an accomplished scholar and theologian of the Lutheran Church, served as the first president of Pennsylvania College (now Gettysburg College) from 1834-1850. At the time of the battle, he was a professor at the Lutheran Theological Seminary (which he had earlier helped to establish), and lived with his wife Harriet and their daughter in a two-story brick home on Seminary Ridge, just 170 yards north of the seminary. The family had no sooner finished breakfast when the battle opened on July 1st, compelling them to take refuge in the cellar. Their home quickly filled up with wounded from the Union First Corps. Officers were sent upstairs, while enlisted men occupied the ground floor, under care of a surgeon named Bache - likely Thomas Huston Bache, Medical Director of the First Corps.

It was not yet noon when Amos Cogswell was wounded. By this hour battlefield hospitals were badly undersupplied and understaffed Amos was most likely carried in his army blanket (face down) from the railroad cut to the First Corps Charles Krauth house which was being used to houses First Corps wounded men.

About 3 p.m. on July 1st three guns (the fourth was previously disabled) of Capt. J. H. Cooper's Battery B, 1st Pennsylvania took up a position just yards in front (west) of the Charles Krauth house. A half hour later, remnants of the Federal defenders in front fell back and rallied between and around the

guns, at this point mainly consisting of soldiers from the Iron Brigade. Twenty minutes or so afterwards, the three guns were blasting away at oncoming North Carolinians in the brigade of Brig. Gen. Alfred M. Scales. Only a few more minutes elapsed before the Federals were compelled to retreat through town, and the fighting gradually subsided. Moving up behind them were the battered Confederates, with the 34th North Carolina possibly positioned alongside the house. A few minutes later General Robert E. Lee rode up to the ridge nearby. As relative calm returned, Rev. Dr. Krauth emerged with his family, only to find their house packed full of Federal wounded. They had to seek temporary shelter elsewhere for the night - perhaps in the Seminary building. Early the next morning they passed through Confederate lines to Jacob Hankey's place on the Mummasburg Road and ate their first meal in 24 hours. Here they joined a couple of dozen other displaced local citizens. The Krauth family returned to an empty home on July 6, but they found the floors and other possessions stained with blood. Fortunately, their home reportedly had not been badly ransacked, although some items were missing, including a prized four-piece silver set.

Capt. J. H. Cooper's Battery B men departed after dark on July 1, and the next morning, Brig. Gen. Junius Daniel's brigade filled the gap, with the 43rd North Carolina being drawn up near the house for the rest of the day. George Doles' Georgians would occupy the grounds on July 4th which means that my great uncle Amos somehow escaped being captured by the confederate army. Amos certainly would never have survived the 12 days after his serious chest wound had he been captured by the confederate army. The confederate army provided no medical treatment to captured union wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg. Some captured union wounded soldiers did survive but were mostly left where they fell until the confederates evacuated Gettysburg on July 5th. It is my hunch Amos Cogswell was removed from the Charles Krauth house most likely by wagon in the dark and taken to one of the Gettysburg 1st Corp battlefield hospitals.

Corp. Amos Cogswell - Civil War—continued

Hospitals of the Union First Corps were typically organized by a specific division (First, Second and Third), as a general, but not exclusive, arrangement. This list encompasses most of the primary sites used by soldiers of the First Corps, but there were undoubtedly several other locations pressed into service in and around town.

At the Lutheran Theological Seminary Hospital nearly 500 patients have been identified as having been here during and after the battle. Most of them represented the three divisions of the First Corps, but there were also a few Federals from other corps, and quite several Confederates. It is also possible my great uncle Amos Cogswell was transferred to Spangler Farm Hospital, 2nd Corp battlefield hospital. One of the first battlefield hospitals to receive the battlefield wounded on July 1st. However, Spangler Farm Hospital available patient records does not include my great uncle's name as ever spending time there.

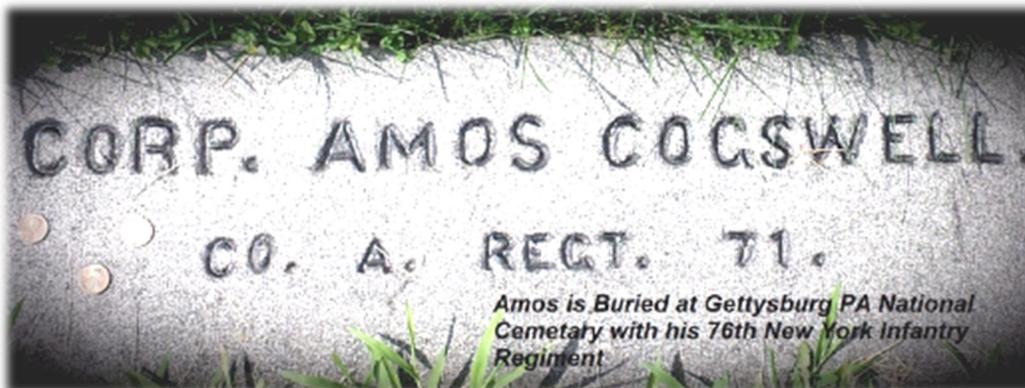
If the walls of the old Lutheran Theological Seminary Hospital could talk, they would tell horrific stories. "Old Dorm," which served as the first classroom and dormitory of the Gettysburg Lutheran Theological Seminary, is a familiar tourist site. Union Cavalry General John Buford directed the opening stages of the battle of Gettysburg from the building's distinctive cupola and some of the bloodiest fighting of the three-day conflict took place on Seminary Ridge. However, few visitors realize the building's important role as the second largest hospital at Gettysburg, both during and after the battle. During the peak occupancy, 600-700 wounded soldiers from both armies were cared for at this site. This work presents the history of the Gettys-

burg Seminary during the Civil War and the important cast of characters that have passed through its halls by utilizing the firsthand accounts of soldiers, civilians, surgeons, and relief agency personnel. Also included is the prewar and postwar history of the Seminary, as well as information about President Samuel S. Schmucker and the abolition movement.

For people unaccustomed to the sight of mass casualties gathered, or the instruments and operations of surgeons, revulsion and horror were common reactions. Wounds, after all, are horrific to look at; suffering is difficult to hear or see, and the methods used by doctors and surgeons to treat major wounds must, of necessity, sometimes cause great pain. The very tools used to repair and heal—probes, saws, scalpels, needles—were enough to make most witnesses shudder, especially if they did not fully understand what was being done or why. Furthermore, field hospitals posed dangers that were unrecognized at the time.

The Civil War was fought just prior to the discovery of bacteria and their role in causing infections, and the development of methods of sterilization used to prevent the transmission of disease from cross-contamination. Doctors operated in old blood-stained and often pus-stained coats. Surgeons used un-disinfected instruments from un-disinfected plush-lined cases, and still worse, used marine sponges which had been used in prior pus cases and had been only washed in tap water. If a sponge or an instrument fell on the floor it was washed and squeezed in a basin of tap water and used as if it were clean. Our silk to tie blood vessels was un-disinfected...The silk with which we

sewed up all wounds was un-disinfected. If there was any difficulty threading the needle, we moistened it with...bacteria-laden saliva, and rolled it between bacteria-infected fingers. We dressed wounds with clean but un-disinfected sheets, shirts, tablecloths, or other



Corp. Amos Cogswell - Civil War—concluded

old soft linen rescued from the family ragbag. Surgeons had no sterilized gauze dressing, no gauze sponges. Little wonder then, that wounds frequently became infected even after successful operations. Very often, injured men who survived the trip from the battlefield to the field hospital and underwent life-saving procedures died weeks or months later from the unrecognized bacteria that caused gangrene, tetanus, and other complications.

Amos Cogswell must have suffered terribly from his chest wound. He survived twelve days in hospital at Gettysburg after he was wounded. I believe Amos Cogswell was married to a woman from Orwell NY, but I have not yet learned her name or what became of her after Amos's death. It is almost certain Amos Cogswell died alone with no family members around to comfort him as he left this earth.

The cemetery authorities paid \$1.59 per body, and Washington supplied the pine coffins. A contractor buried the bodies in the new cemetery, three feet down and side by side.

Gettysburg National Cemetery is the final resting place for more than 3,500 Union soldiers killed in the Battle of Gettysburg, a Union victory often cited as a turning point in the Civil War. Numerous monuments stand in both the cemetery and battlefield to commemorate the Union and Confederate troops who fought there. At the cemetery's dedication on November 19, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln rose to deliver "a few appropriate remarks," now known as the Gettysburg Address. His two-minute speech served as a reminder of the sacrifices of war and the necessity of holding the Union together. Today, the battlefield and national cemetery form the Gettysburg National Military Park, a National Park Service unit dedicated to preserving and interpreting the battle, its aftermath, and the repercussions of Lincoln's famous words. A visitors' center and museum offer tours and auto, cycling, and hiking paths to park guests. The Gettysburg National Cemetery is one of 14 national cemeteries managed by the National Park Service.

My visits to Gettysburg Pennsylvania Battlefield

always take on a more personal visit for me now knowing that I have a Cogswell great uncle buried there. I even made a YouTube video of my hunt to find my uncle Amos Cogswell grave marker. Just do a simple search on YouTube by typing Amos Cogswell and you should be able to watch the video for yourself.

I got terribly upset when I first found Amos Cogswell grave marker at Gettysburg National Cemetery. Amos's grave is marked wrong. The footstone is marked with the 71st NY Regiment of Company "A". when Amos Cogswell served in the New York 76th Infantry, Company "F". This error must have also been terribly upsetting to Amos's half-brother Henry Cogswell who paid to have the largest grave monument ever installed in the Orwell NY cemetery which includes a description of his half brother's death and service in the Battle of Gettysburg.

Should you ever go to Gettysburg and locate my great uncle Amos Cogswell's grave please leave a dime on his footstone for me. If you want to say a pray; please as our Lord to never let our Cogswell relatives forget the price, we Cogswell's have paid for our country's freedom in both war and peace.

Chuck Cogswell

Cogswells in the News & Sports



Joshua Cogswell has been promoted to associate vice president for university development at the University of South Alabama

For the past five years Cogswell has served as director of university development at USA, where he provided leadership for fundraising initiatives to support the University's schools and colleges.

Cogswell said he is grateful to be a part of a university that is creating positive change in the world. "As a first-generation college student, I am passionate about the transformational impact of higher education," Cogswell said. "It is an honor for me to come to work every day to advance the mission of the University through promoting philanthropy."

During his tenure at South, Cogswell's development team has raised more than \$17 million for the University, including \$8.4 million for undergraduate scholarships. Additionally, Cogswell has secured major gifts to create several endowed faculty positions and, most recently, he was instrumental in procuring a naming gift for the USA Medical Center's Level 1 Trauma Center expansion.

"Josh has been an integral part of USA's development team for the past five years," said Margaret M. Sullivan, vice president for development and alumni relations at USA. "His leadership has elevated our philanthropic initiatives at South and, in his new role, Josh will be able to take our University's fundraising programs to the next level."

Originally from Cape Coral, FL, Cogswell received a bachelor's degree in English literature from Harvard University, a master of science degree in journalism from Columbia University. .

Cogswell lives in Mobile with his wife, Erin, their daughter, Kaylin, and son, Owen.



Coleman Cogswell, D.P.T., graduated with his doctorate of physical therapy degree from Creighton University in May 2020. He has studied and practiced in many different clinical settings, including orthopedics, neurologic rehab, pediatrics, geriatrics, sports therapy, and more.

As a physical therapist, Coleman specializes in manual therapy techniques and functional strengthening, which allows his patients to return to their prior level of functioning.

In his free time, Coleman enjoys being outdoors, working out, and playing basketball.



Alex Cogswell PhD

UBMD Psychiatry

The State University of New York, Buffalo, NY.

Dr. Cogswell's research focuses on adolescent personality development, with an emphasis on factors that encourage coherence in the developing personality. He also studies factors that

impinge on parent-child agreement in reporting a variety of content areas (e.g., parenting behavior, child symptoms) and how disagreement may be predictive of negative child outcomes. Clinically, he works with children and adolescents on an outpatient basis, with the majority of his practice focused on adolescents with anxiety and depressive disorders. Finally, he provides clinical supervision and teaches in both the psychiatry residency and child psychiatry fellowship programs, and is the coordinator of an Advanced Practicum program for psychology graduate students.



Michigan CFA June 2022 Reunion News

Notes from hosts Brenda and Carolyn Cogswell

In June 2021 we were expecting to host the biennial (every other year) CFA Reunion in Michigan.

Since the world was stricken with the virus and travel curtailed, this international reunion was postponed until 2022 in SE Michigan near the "downriver" community of Wyandotte.

PLEASE PENCIL IN THESE TENTATIVE DATES:

Thurs June 23 thru Sunday June 26, 2022

We are planning to coincide this 2022 CFA Reunion with the 70th local NorthWest Ohio Cogswell reunion that Sunday June 26 in Hillsdale Michigan (dinner at 1 PM about two hours away). You are welcome to join us for that event also.

You can easily fly in to Detroit Metro and take a shuttle to the hotel (TBA). There should also be shuttle service (five mile radius of the hotel) which can take you to the charming city of Wyandotte along the Detroit River in addition to shopping, entertainment, restaurants etc. There is much to do including Nature (Parks, Lakes, Rivers, Beaches, Waterfalls), Lighthouses, Museums, Historical sites/Casinos, Shopping, Breweries, Wineries, Food, Entertainment etc. Many are within minutes of your hotel. Some events maybe be planned including a banquet one evening but the emphasis will be on meeting new and reconnecting with Cogswell cousins.

PLEASE CONSIDER EXTENDING YOUR STAY (come earlier/stay later or both) TO VISIT LONGER WITH COUSINS AND ENJOY WHAT OUR GREAT LAKES STATE OF MICHIGAN HAS TO OFFER.

We are hoping the local Ohio/Michigan Cogswell families will be excited to attend and meet our distant cousins as we have over the last few years. We have attended the CFA Reunions in Nashville TN (2017) and Nova Scotia Canada (2019).

The CFA Reunions are amazing events and we learned so much about our current family members and family history. Family members ranged from the USA states of Washington and Arizona to Florida and

New York and Canada. Do you know how, why or when the Cogswell family came to Nova Scotia, Canada?

Just in February 2021, we were equally excited to vacation in Florida and revisit a few of our CFA cousins.

Any excuse to travel with the added bonus of a local perspective and private tour guide! Further details of both reunions will be coming.

Please also check:

<https://cogswellfamily.org>

[Cogswell Family Association on Facebook](#)

Michigan links to get you started:

[Michigan is the very best state and here's why Wyandotte](#)

[Pure Michigan](#)

[Michigan at Google Travel](#)



Best of health to you and your family,

Brenda and Carolyn Cogswell



Patricia Cogswell—Homeland Security

April 30, 2021 Homeland Security Today

Homeland Security Today is proud to announce that **Patricia Cogswell**, currently a Senior Strategic Advisor for Guidehouse’s National Security Segment and former Deputy Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), has joined the Editorial Board of HSToday and joined the Board of Strategic Advisors to the Government Technology & Services Coalition, owners of HSToday.

Cogswell’s long and distinguished career in public service includes leading programs at the White House, Department of Homeland Security, and Department of Justice related to intelligence, information sharing, border security, screening and watchlisting, and aviation, maritime and surface transportation.

“Deputy Administrator Cogswell is one of the nation’s leading security voices – her breadth of experience across homeland, and particularly at TSA, provides HSToday readers with even more insight and expertise in the complex security landscape,” said HSToday Executive Editor Kristina Tanasichuk.

Working for DHS since its creation, Cogswell served in multiple leadership positions with the agency. Prior to TSA, she served as Assistant Director for Intelligence at U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Acting Undersecretary for the Office of Intelligence and Analysis, Acting Assistant Secretary for Policy Integration and Implementation, and Deputy Assistant Secretary for Screening Coordination. She also served on the National Security Council staff as Special Assistant to the President for Transborder Security, and acting Deputy Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism between 2010 and 2013.

With a deep commitment to the security mission, she led complex initiatives across the federal government and with international partners, and championed innovation and mission transformation. Cogswell received the DHS Distinguished Service Medal in 2020, the DHS Policy Thought Leadership



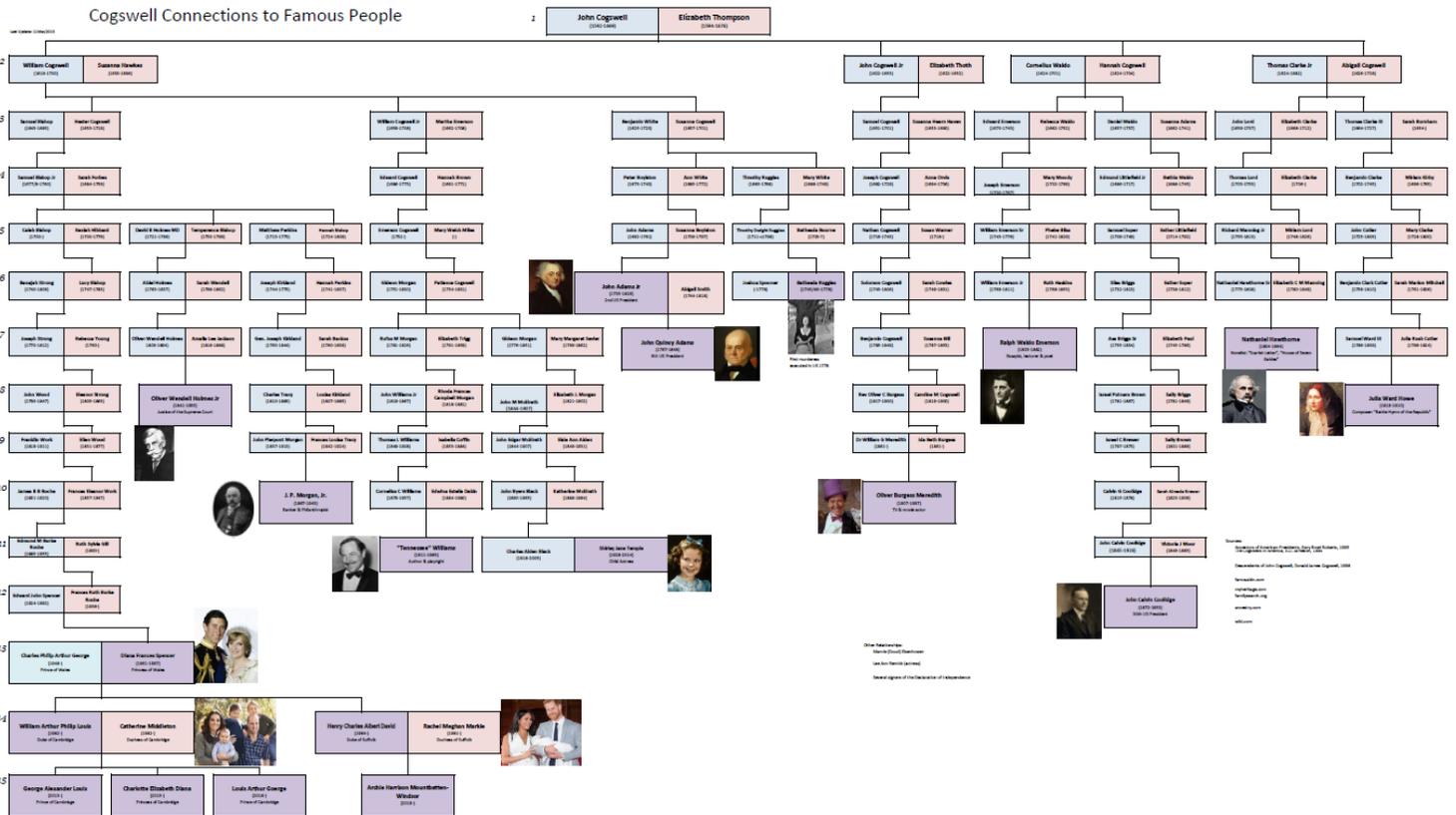
Award in 2010 and 2011, and the DHS Secretary’s Award for Excellence in 2008. Cogswell currently works alongside Guidehouse clients to develop and implement innovative and comprehensive solutions to manage national security risk.

“I’m honored to join the HSToday Editorial Board, and GTSC’s Board of Strategic Advisors,” Cogswell said. “As a longstanding supporter of the type of engagements and articles GTSC provides, I’m excited to rejoin former DHS colleagues and the great team at HSToday to advance understanding of the critical issues and needs in the Homeland arena.”

Deputy Administrator Cogswell joins a number of distinguished columnists and colleagues including former Homeland Security Secretary Michael Chertoff, former Acting Homeland Security Secretary Elaine Duke, former FEMA Administrator Brock Long, and Francis X. Taylor, former head of Intelligence & Analysis for DHS, among others.

See <https://www.hstoday.us/>.

Cogswell Relationships to Famous People



In Edna's interview (page 3), she refers to the chart of Relationships to Famous People. This chart shows documented connections with famous people:

- John Adama & his son John Quincy Adams
- Ralph Waldo Emerson
- Oliver Wendell Holmes
- Nathaniel Hawthorne
- Julia Ward Howe
- J. P. Morgan, Jr.
- Tennessee Williams
- Oliver Burgess Meredith
- John Calvin Coolidge
- Shirley Jane Temple
- Diana Frances Spencer , her sons William & Henry and their children.
- Plus Bethesda Ruggles, the first murderess executed in the US, 1778

This chart was made available at recent reunions. You can download the PDF file here:

[Relationships to Famous People](#)

It's designed to print on 11x17 paper, otherwise the text is illegible. If you wish to print it, copy to a little USB drive and take to your local printer (UPS Store, FedEx Office, etc.) . They have the equipment to print in the large size paper.

Births, Marriages & Deaths

Marriages

Megan Kay Coffin and **Bryan Joshua Cogswell** were married on Saturday, May 15, 2010, at Dunning Memorial Chapel on the Alma College Campus in Alma. Parents of the couple are Randy and DeAnna Coffin of Ithaca, and Donald and Karyl Cogswell of Egan, Minn.



Nicole Lee and **John Cogswell** were married on Saturday, June 16, at the First Congregational Church in West Boylston, MA. John is the son of John and Anne Cogswell, of Jefferson, MA. He is also the grandson of the late Francis Lepore, and Marjorie Lepore, of Sterling and Joan Cogswell of Boca Raton, FL.



Mr. and Mrs. Mike Bussey Sr. of Greenwood, MS, announce the engagement and upcoming marriage of their daughter, Lauren Elizabeth Bussey of Beaumont, Texas, to **Jesse Bledsoe Cogswell** of Beaumont, TX, the son of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Cogswell of Nashville, TN.



Deaths

Betty Faith (Cogswell) Sixel, age 98, passed away on Saturday February 27, 2021 at Pine Haven Christian Home where she had been a resident since 2016. She was born February 23, 1923 in Manitowoc, a daughter of the late Rual and Alvina (Lindholm) Cogswell.



Born January 12, 2002, in Pendleton, Oregon, **Jasmine Elizabeth Cogswell** passed away unexpectedly in an automobile collision Monday, June 7, 2021, in Clayton, WA. She is survived by her parents, Todd and Shelley Cogswell; grandparents Dan Cogswell, Epi and Rosie Brito, all from Athena, Oregon, and grandpa Bob Card of Prescott, Washington; one sister, Spencer Cogswell



Births, Marriages & Deaths II

Lynn Burke Cogswell was born March 14, 1936, in Center, Texas to Ed Cogswell and Lena Bridges Cogswell. Lynn died on July 22, 2020, in Garrison, Texas. The service will be graveside at 10:00 AM on Saturday, July 25, 2020 at Antioch Cemetery in Center, Texas.

Lynn honorably retired from the United States Air Force, where he served as a flight engineer with the 84th MA's Air Lift Command. He loved his country very much. Lynn thoroughly enjoyed the outdoors and could be found gardening and working in the yard. He also loved spending time on the farm which included working cows and riding horses.

Lynn was involved with Antioch Baptist Church where he served his God whole heartedly and with sincere love. He loved time with family and friends and will be greatly missed.

Lynn is survived by his daughter, Stephanie and husband Justin Tatom; son, Michael Cogswell; son, Ricky Cogswell; granddaughters, Presley and Henley Tatom; sister, Linda Lawler; sister-in-law, Joyce Cogswell; sister-in-law Nelda Shillings; and special niece, Keela Johnson.



Florence Lorraine (Sather) Cogswell, Age 99, of NE Mpls, formerly of Crystal, MN passed away on April 23, 2020. Preceded in death by husband, Kenneth T. Cogswell. Born April 17, 1921 in Madison, MN to parents, Sigfred and Mary Alice Sather. She loved growing up on the farm. Flo was very proud of her Norwegian heritage. Flo married Kenneth Cogswell August, 1952 and successfully raised 4 children. She was very social, loved her family and friends; she had strong faith (Thank you Olive Church!) and retained her wonderful wit even with Alzheimers.



Eulalie (Fellows) Cogswell of Nashua, NH, passed away at her home on December 16, 2018.



She was 93 years old. Beloved wife of the late Walter C. Cogswell, to whom she was married for 64 years, she was the devoted mother of Martha (Cogswell) LaMontagne and her husband, Henry, of Reading, MA, Laura

Cogswell and her husband, John Thorson, of Croydon, NH, and W. Cleveland Cogswell and his wife, Baysie Wightman, of Boston, MA.

Eulalie was a long time member of Main Street United Methodist Church in Nashua. In earlier years, she served as President of the United Methodist Women, Chairperson of the Religious Education Board, and was a Sunday School teacher. She also served on the Board of Directors of the Nashua Y.W.C.A. and was a past member of the Nashua Women's Club, the Nashua College Club, the Nashua Retired Teachers Association, and volunteered in the coffee shop at the N.H. Southern Medical Center. She and Walter were long time members of the Nashua Country Club. Eulalie was proud to have been one of the founders of the former Greater Nashua Child Care Center and served on its board for many years.

In their retirement years, Eulalie and Walter enjoyed traveling, spending winters in Clearwater Beach, Florida, attending auctions and flea markets, and spending time with family and friends.

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

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Richard Ziegler	Eloise Gassert	Brenden Martin
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Cogswell Family Association
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