

Cogswell

"I neither despise nor fear" April 2000

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April, 2000 Volume 11, Issue 1

Cogswell Courier

Why the Angel Gabriel Went To Pemaquid

....by Neill De Paoli

Robert Aldworth and Gyles Elbridge, the owners of the *Angel Gabriel* and several other vessels, were leading commercial and political figures of Bristol in the first third of the 17th century. The historian David Sacks considered Aldworth to be "perhaps the greatest Iberian and Mediterranean trader of his day." Elbridge began as an apprentice to Aldworth

and became his partner in 1615, carrying on the business when Aldworth died in 1634.

Robert Aldworth was one of Bristol's commercial and political leaders during the late 16th and early 17th centuries. He had trade contacts in Portugal, Spain, France, Africa, and the Middle East. In 1612, Aldworth established Bristol's first sugar refinery. His sugar business successfully competed with London refineries for the

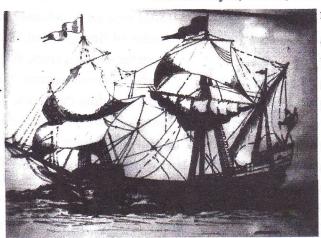
English market into the 1630s. He was unusually well equipped for overseas trade. In 1626, Aldworth owned three good-sized ocean-going merchantmen, a large wharf, and ship-building and repair facilities. His 1634 will was a testament to his wealth. Among

other things, Aldworth made monetary bequests of 2500 pounds to family members and the poor of Bristol. The Bristol merchant parlayed his commercial success into political power. Members of the city's prestigious and powerful Society of Merchant Venturers thrice elected him the organization's master. From 1596 to 1634, Bristol freemen elected Aldworth mayor, sheriff, common councilor, and alder-

man.

Gyles Elbridge began his business career working as an apprentice merchant for Robert Aldworth from 1608 until 1615. He continued to work with his mentor, as a partner, until the latter's death in 1634. Elbridge was probably handling most of the daily affairs of their partnership by the beginning of the early 1620s. By then, Robert Aldworth was in

his early sixties. In contrast, Elbridge was in his midto late twenties, well versed in his former master's business affairs, and an experienced merchant in his own right. The late 1620s and early to mid-1630s were probably the pinnacle of Gyles Elbridge's ca-



An artist's rendition of the Angel Gabriel based on Pictures and measurements of similar ships. This is a Photograph of the original which is in the Pemaquid Light house Museum in Pemaquid, Maine.

Why the Angel Gabriel Went to Pemaquid

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reer. During that period, he served as the Society of Merchant Venturers warden and treasurer. Elbridge was also active in Bristol politics, serving as city councilman and sheriff.

By the late 1620s Aldworth and Elbridge owned outright or jointly six vessels. The *Angel Gabriel* was one of the largest ships of Bristol's merchant fleet. Well-armed, it carried twenty cannon. In fact, forty-five of Bristol's merchantmen were armed, carrying from two to twenty-one cannon. That virtually all of the West Country port's merchant fleet was armed was a testament to the dangers of English coastal and overseas trade. Merchants had to contend with Irish, Spanish, French, and Turkish pirates and privateers operating off the English coast and in the Mediterranean.

The Angel Gabriel was heavily relied upon by its owners as an overseas carrier, regularly sailing to and from Portuguese, Spanish, and French ports with cargoes of textiles, lead, sugar, butter, raisins, wine, oil, tallow, and calf skins. What is not clear, due to a gap in port records, is whether the Angel Gabriel was used as a regular transatlantic shuttle and cargo ship.

Aldworth and Elbridge had committed themselves to New World colonization and trade in the mid- to late 1620s. In 1626, Abraham Shurt purchased Monhegan Island on Maine's south-central coast for fifty pounds for the two merchants. Soon after, English fishermen and planters established a year-round settlement on the Pemaquid mainland. In 1632, the Council of New England gave Aldworth and Elbridge formal control of this land with a twelve-thousand acre proprietary grant. By the time the *Angel Gabriel* anchored in local waters, Pemaquid had

developed into a small but thriving fishing and trading plantation on New England's northern frontier.

Despite Pemaquid's geographic isolation, the settlement maintained contact with the outside world. Local boats and coastal traders shuttled between Pemaquid and settlements such as the French Acadian outpost of Pentagoet (present-day Castine), Strawberry Banke (Portsmouth, New Hampshire), and Plymouth, Massachusetts. On occasion, Pemaquid's Bristol proprietors sent merchantmen to New England.

Pemaquid was well situated for merchantmen on their western run across the Atlantic. Typically, they sailed west for Newfoundland or the northern reaches of New England, then worked their way down the region's coast, allowing for the prevailing winds and ocean currents. Stopping at a number of ports, including Pemaquid, Saco (Maine), Richmond's Island (outside of Portland, Maine), and Plymouth, these ships undoubtedly carried cargoes of supplies, provisions, equipment, livestock, passengers, and mail. Usually they returned with stocks of beaver and otter skins and pelts, fish, and correspondence.

The Angel Gabriel had two destinations when she sailed from Bristol for New England. Her first stop was Pemaquid. Here the ship's crew would have unloaded provisions and supplies for Elbridge's fishing plantation. Then the men probably would have refilled her hold with local stocks of fish, furs and pelts, and timber products. Once this task was complete, the merchantman would have headed south for Massachusetts Bay with her contingent of English emigrants, personal belongings, livestock, and goods destined for Bay area merchants. On her return voyage, the

(Continued on page 8)

From the Secretary's Desk

... By Claire Cogswell-Daigle



Hello Cousins,

Here we are well into the new year and we are still growing at a good pace. We have three hundred and twenty-one members.

Dues notices have been sent out and the response has been excellent. Thank you very much for making my job that much easier.

If any of you change your e-mail address or get a new one would you please keep me informed.

Reunion plans are under the control of Edward

Cogswell and Steve Aberle. I believe they are putting

the finishing touches to their plans. Next step will be for us to make our plans to attend. Mine are all made along with reservations for hotel and plane trip. Are yours??

Hope to see you at the reunion.. Your Secretary,

Claire Cogswell-Daigle

New Members of the Cogswell Family Association



Membership questions

Contact

Claire Cogswell-Daigle

On the internet at
secretary@cogswell.org

The Cogswell Family Association, Inc. welcomes the following members into the family:

Margaret M. Wilson , Troy, NY

Barbara Cogswell May, Everett, WA

Lois M. Cogswell, Hillsdale, MI

Frederic Neils Cogswell, Guisborough,

Cleveland, England

Patricia (Couch) Swanson, North Saint

Paul, MN

Elizabeth Wendlant, Portland, OR Susan Cogswell Mann, Arleta, CA Sandra E. Holmes, Sierra Vista, AZ Ronald C. J. Cogswell, Portsmouth, NH
Judith Ann Cooper, Thousand Oaks, CA
William J. Cogswell, Edgewood, WA
Lori Dolby, Southampton, England
Gary L. Shirley, Rochester, NY
Frances Rae White, Cheney, WA
Rick Findlay, Littleton, MA
Mr. & Mrs. Charles A. Cogswell,
Friend, NE
Grace Cogswell Reuter, Jackson, WY

From Your Webmaster

I thought you'd like to know what's been happening with YOUR web site (www.cogswell.org) since the last Courier came out. If you haven't looked at it lately you should, because there are some new pages. The page on Reunion 2000 has been updated to show all the "real" details about this event. A hotel has been selected and you can now make your reservations; a new page was added to help the CFA find lost members (this was Claire's idea). Hopefully, everyone on the Internet will see our page, someone will know where these family members have gone and let us know; and the Prominent Cogswells in History page has been updated with new relatives. So drop by YOUR web site and see what's changed.

In the near future, I would like to add a page that shows a list of all our family members. I was thinking about showing each member's name, city and state. If for some reason you

....By Pat Cogswell



would rather not have your name appear on the page, please drop me a note in the regular mail at 5902 Golden Road, Sebring, Florida, 33872 or you can call Directory Assistance in Florida for our new number there after the seventh of April. I certainly don't want to put anything on the web site that would cause problems for any CFA member.

If you have any suggestions for other new pages please let me know. I really enjoy doing the web

pages for the CFA and would give any suggestions a shot. visit YOUR website often, as it changes on a regular basis. Don't forget it's: www. cogswell.org. (Tell a friendespecially if your friend is a Librarian!) be glad to Please

NOTE WELL!

Pat & Don Cogswell are

moving to Florida.

Read article for new

address.

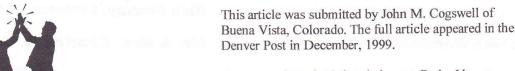
Cogswell Is Colorado's Teacher of the Year

Teaching the American Revolution to ninth-graders is not easy, but Craig Cogswell seems to keep his students interested. They may say, "This guy is so weird," but the Westminster High School social studies teacher's style is so effective that he has been named Colorado's 2000 Teacher of the Year.

As an example of his technique, Cogswell challenged his students to find who fired the first shot of the Revolution. Among the resources he provided were eyewitness accounts of some of the British and Colonial soldiers who fought in the Battle of Lexington in 1775.

Cogswell spends a great deal of time meeting with his students individually in this suburban Denver school. Some of his students have learning disabilities or are just beginning to learn English. "They don't start at the same place in the race," a colleague noted, but Cogswell makes sure they all win the education race, she said.

* * *



If anyone of you in Colorado knows Craig, I hope you will give him a call and congratulate him on behalf of the Association. Perhaps he would like to become a member.



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COGSWELLS AND A UTOPIAN COMMUNITY

. By Hal Lieberman

The 1840s were a time of social ferment in the United States. Reform movements of various kinds were widespread, including temperance, anti-slavery, pacifism, etc. There was much interest in utopian community experiments, and some forty-five of them were in various stages of development, the most famous of which were probably Brook Farm in Massachusetts and the Oneida Community in New York.

In 1843 two agents of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society came to Syracuse, New York, to speak on abolition. One was the now-famous Frederick Douglass, the other was John Anderson Collins, a close associate of William Lloyd Garrison. It soon became apparent that, while Collins was staunchly anti-slavery, his first interest had become utopian socialism and the view that people had no right to hold property as individuals. As a result of his speeches, Collins began to attract a number of persons to the idea of establishing a communal society in the Syracuse area. Thus encouraged, Collins amicably parted company with the Anti-Slavery Society to concentrate on organizing a new community.

Several meetings were held to discuss general plans and whip up interest, and some friends of social reform began looking for a site for the proposed community. Finally, in August, a meeting at the Unitarian church proposed a 300-acre farm just north of Skaneateles, twenty miles west of Syracuse. The purchase price was \$15,000. A financial committee was elected; of its eight members, two were David [#2378] Cogswell and his wife Mary Cogswell.

But now a major problem occurred. How could property be owned by people who did not believe in the ownership of property? It was concluded that, in this case, they were compelled by necessity. Thus the money was raised and the purchase of the farm took place. The land was conveyed to seven individuals who were to act as trustees of the new community. One of these seven was David Cogswell; another

was Samuel J. May, soon to be minister of the Syracuse Unitarian church. (The Rev. May, uncle of Louisa May Alcott, was to become a leading antislavery crusader in the next two decades.)

Community Place, as the farm came to be known, was favorably situated. There were several substantial buildings, the property was well fenced and cultivated, there was a large apple orchard, and ample water power was available. Soon a sawmill was

erected and the community adthat it would do blacksmithing, ing, carpentry, masonry, printing and sawing. A community newspaper was also established.

Soon after the purchase of the farm, John Collins issued a declaration of principles which shocked outsiders and disturbed many who had subscribed to the enterprise. Up to now, his pronouncements had

Cogwells in the middle of reform and controversy. To own or not to own property; that is the question!

been general, emphasizing broad rather than specific reforms. But now he made clear his views on the proper program for the community. They included the following: (1) Denial of revealed religion and the authority of the Bible. (2) Denial of any government's right to use force, hence members should not vote, pay taxes, serve on juries, do military duty, or testify in court. (3) All goods would be held in common. (4) Marriages could be dissolved when members had "outlived their affections," and "new alliances" could then be made. (5) The use of meat, narcotics and alcohol was prohibited.

There was immediate dissent from these principles by a number of members, and Collins was forced to back down. He issued a statement of "diluted" principles, which he summed up as "Believe what you may, but act

(Continued on page 6)

Cogswells and a Utopian Community

(continued from page 5)

as well as you can." While the uproar subsided, Collins had sown the seeds of dissension within the community, as well as provided outsiders with ammunition to attack the social experiment.

By and large, the community was successful. Production from the farm and sawmill yielded enough for a substantial profit. Not all the members lived in the community. Indeed, it was necessary to employ a number of nonmembers to get all the work done. Cultural and educational pursuits were strongly supported. Lectures and discussions were frequent and well attended, and music and dancing parties took place often.

Community Place was visited by many who were interested in the utopian movement. The most famous such visitor was Robert Owen, the English reformer and founder of the community experiment at New Harmony, Indiana. In May, 1845, Owen stayed for four days, said that he was much more favorably impressed than he had expected to be, and declared that he would have liked to have been able to "end his days" there.

Collins, who was in effect the general manager of the community, began to have problems with some members because of his strong beliefs, although his support was substantial even among those who did not subscribe to all his views. Some members left, and the community rules were revised to permit those desiring to leave to recover the amount of money they had brought into the organization.

Seeing the need for legal protection and stability, the community relaxed its opposition to appeals to law and decided to apply to the New York state legislature for incorporation. Under the state laws of the time, the members could not hold property as a community. Securing a corporate charter would permit them to hold and protect their property as a legal entity. Accordingly, a bill was introduced in the January, 1846, session of the legislature for the incorporation of the community.

This action provided opportunity for critics of the social experiment to focus their opposition. Cries of "free love," "anti-Christian," "atheist," and other accusations were not new, but they were now heard at a legislative level. Opponents claimed that granting corporate status would confer

"privileges prejudicial to the best interests of society." In the end, the vote was 62-35 against the bill.

This marked the beginning of the end for Community Place. The members were greatly depressed by the legislature's action. Collins apparently lost hope and decided to abandon the experiment. Calling the members together, he announced his resignation, turned his portion of ownership over to the members, and, with great disappointment, left Skaneateles. After his departure in May, 1846, many members left and the property was sold. All debts were paid, and nobody lost money on their investment.

David and Mary Cogswell never moved to Community Place. They in Syracuse, where David engaged in numerous real estate transactions, became a master mason, and built a number of office blocks, hotels, churches, and homes in the area. During the War Between the States, he was a Master Builder for the United States Navy, erecting a number of military buildings and maintaining a store at Hilton Head, South Carolina. But his association with the Skaneateles experiment was an unforgettable period in his life.

actually remained

David and Mary

Cogswell—prime movers

In a classic

utopian community

experiment in central

upstate New York.

Sources: W. Freeman Galpin, Central New York: An Inland Empire, 1941
Lester G. Wells, The Skaneateles Communal Experiment, 1953



CFA Publishes Informational Brochure

.....By Pat Cogswell

At last year's Reunion in Salem, Massachusetts, the Officers and Board of Directors decided that we should develop a brochure about the CFA. I volunteered to do the brochure and boy! did I have FUN! The creative juices just started flowing and before I knew it I had something to share with the Officers/Board Members.

The front of the brochure has the Family Crest and Arms and is highlighted in an eye-catching blue (in hope that people will actually pick it up and read it!) Inside is a brief excerpt from the "Descendants of John Cogswell" (we're hoping to sell more of those books); plus a special Thank You to SPNEA for maintaining the Cogswell Grant; and a membership form that can be cut off the brochure and mailed to our secretary, Claire Cogswell-Daigle. On the back is a brief history of the CFA describing who we are, that we've published a book, that we award two scholarships annually, how many members we have, a list of past and future Reunions, and information on where to find us on the Internet. Such a lot of information for a tri-fold brochure!

The first draft of the brochure was mailed to the Officers/Board Members in early August, with a request for their approval of the format and cost to have it printed. 17 letters were sent out and 17 responses came back (a record,

I'm sure!) 1,000 copies were ordered and the printer had an overrun of 800 copies so we made out like bandits. Several hundred copies were shipped to SPNEA at the Cogswell Grant and they put our Cogswell brochure on display in their gift shop. Several hundred copies were shipped to the Lighthouse Museum in Pemaquid, Maine, for display there as well. The rest were shipped to Claire Daigle, our secretary, and she has found a new use for them. She puts one of the brochures in the package she mails to prospective new members, what a good idea!

I think the Cogswell Family Association has created a brochure you will be very proud of. I want to thank the Cogswell Family Association for giving me the opportunity to use my creativity. I thoroughly enjoyed doing the brochure and wouldn't hesitate to offer to do it again. If you haven't seen one and would like to, please contact Claire Cogswell-Daigle and I'm sure she'd be glad to send you one.



Once again Henry Daniel Cogswell (# 4057) makes his mark. Washington's Monuments:

A Guide to the Monuments and Memorials of the Nation's Capital, by Alex Padro will be published in May. Among the more than 750 sites covered in this 960-page volume is the Cogswell Temperance Fountain, a monument that has outlasted its critics.

Why the Angel Gabriel Went to Pemaquid

(Continued from page 2)

Angel Gabriel would have sailed for England or directly to Europe to sell her cargo of New England products.

Precise details of the *Angel Gabriel's* final voyage remain to be discovered. What were conditions like on the ship during the trip? What was the ship carrying when she left Bristol for New England? What would the ship's exact destinations have been when she left Pemaquid? How close to Ipswich would the ship have been able to take the Cogswell family?

The greatest promise for answering these and related questions lies in further study of British commercial and legal records and in archaeological research. Efforts in both areas are being pursued, and there is hope that more information about the *Angel Gabriel* and its last voyage will be brought to light in the not-too-distant future.

* * * * *

The author, Neill De Paoli, is a member of the Department of History, University of New Hampshire. Sources include: James P. Baxter, Documentary History of the State of Maine, 1884; Bristol Port Books 1616-1638; Patrick V. McGrath, The Merchant Venturers of Bristol; Samuel E. Morison, Of Plymouth Plantation 1620-1647; "Plymouth Company Accounts," Collections of Mass. Hist.. Society, 1846; David Sacks, The Widening Gate, 1991.

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The Cogswell Family Association is a member of the Federation of Genealogical Societies, a confederation of more than 525 societies in the United States and Canada. One benefit to you is that you are entitled to a subscription to its quarterly magazine, *Forum*, at the discounted price of only \$11 per year.

Each issue of the magazine contains articles designed to advance your knowledge of genealogical research. Previous issues have covered areas such as cemetery and courthouse research, the IGI, research in specific states, etc. A typical issue is 40 pages.

Forum has the most complete "Calendar of Events" of any genealogical magazine. A typical issue shows as many as 50 different seminars and lectures being held throughout the United States. A handy

"Calendar of Events by State" allows you to easily pinpoint which events are in your area.

The column "State Reporting" lists many activities of various genealogical societies and other groups that might advance your research. The "Record Access" column describes the status of accessibility of information by state. Other regular columns appear for family associations, ethnic/international, book reviews and new briefs. If work of a particular society is unusually significant, their efforts appear on the "Society Spotlight" column.

If you wish to subscribe now, send \$11 to FGS Forum, P.O. Box 200940, Austin, TX 78720-0940. Be sure to state that you are a member of the Cogswell Family Association.



The President's Corner

Our newsletter is a good place to share with each other our experiences and projects in the pursuit and enjoyment of family history.

My mother, Edith Hall, is the writer and historian in our family. In the following, she tells of our latest family project

From C.J. Castagnaro

Thoughts From Edith Hall

Cogswell Family Association reunions are of great interest to those who come for several reasons, of course, but one of the big reasons has to be our curiosity as to how much we have in common with our cousins. Physical appearance? Talents? Health? One thing I have discovered at the five reunions I have attended is that the Cogswells I have been able to visit with are such interesting people.

A few send Christmas letters that tell of their travels, hobbies or places where they live that are a bit unusual. Why can't we learn more about each other with some items in our newsletter? To begin with, I will tell you about one of my unusual projects, and some of you historians and gardeners may relate to it.

When my aunt Cora Cogswell and her husband, a Chapman, adopted my sister and me, we went to live in a beautiful place in Illinois named Elm Row Farm. I chose that name as the title of a book I.am now writing, but since Dutch Elm disease struck in the 1960s no one recognizes the farm by that name.

Recently an ad in Yankee Magazine challenged all to "re-elm" America. How could I "re-elm" the farm? So I sent for the information. In New Hampshire a group of arborists and scientists has risen to the challenge and developed or cloned disease-resistant American Liberty Elm trees. They have formed a non-profit nursery and are selling guaranteed disease-resistant saplings up to ten feet tall. Two Chapman relatives have already sponsored three trees, so I have ordered five six-foot trees to be delivered to the farm by UPS.

All of this is with the cooperation of

the present owner of the local Hancock County Hisety. In April the relatives, the society members, and any interested neighbors will meet there and with some little ceremony and "earth patting," hang a brass plaque on each tree in memory of relatives who established and loved this old landmark place.

torical SociNew disease resistant
Dutch Elm trees to restore
old landmark farmstead to

farm and the

former beauty.

It thrills me to think about it! What have the rest of you been doing with your lives?



More on "Searching for the Children of John and Elizabeth Cogswell"

Stephen Aberle's search of Wiltshire parish records, described in the December, 1999, Cogswell Courier, raised a number of questions. Some possible answers may be found in other sources, including Alan and Mickey Cogswell, *The Search for a Heritage*, 1982 (hereinafter A&M).

Mystery solved?

Many remain.

More research

Needed.

Who is Abigail? She is listed in CIA and DJC, but is not found in the parish records. According to A&M, Heaster (found in the records but not in the books) was actually known as Abigail. If so, this would explain Abigail's apparent absence from and Heaster's presence in the parish records,

since they would be one and the same person.

Why are there no Westbury parish records for Sarah and Elizabeth, though both books list them? The

probable answer is that both were born in Ipswich after the family came to America. Essex County, Massachusetts, vital records might confirm this, if they are available. As for Sarah, she married Simon Tuttle and died in 1732. (See Hammatt Papers, Early Inhabitants of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of First Settlers of New England.)

What of the second Elizabeth? She is not mentioned in A&M, but her date of marriage and spouse are listed in both books. And why the name when there already was a first Elizabeth? If the first one had died before the second was born, that would be the simple explanation, but the record indicates that brother John visited her in London in 1652. So the mystery remains. Incidentally, A&M list the first Elizabeth as having married Thomas Millard in Westbury on 11 September 1636.

Ancestral Tour to England Cancelled



Regrettably, the planned May, 2000, trip to Cogswell country in England has had to be cancelled. A number of people signed up for the tour, but several found that they had to withdraw. Thus, the number of participants was not large enough to warrant continuing the undertaking. Perhaps some time in the future another tour could be planned. In the meantime, individuals are encouraged to go on their own. Locations of Cogswell sites are described in *Descendants of John Cogswell*.

The Year of Alice

The American School for the Deaf has designated the 1999-2000 academic year as "The Year of Alice—Honoring All Deaf Children and Their Families." On April 13, the restored Alice Cogswell gravestone in Hartford's Old North Cemetery will be rededicated. The ASD Museum will also be open to the public.

Early in the evening, a banquet for ASD students and the public will be held. Limited seating is available for the public. Later there will be a student performance at Newington High School. Tickets for the dinner are \$15 per person, \$10 for the performance, or \$20 for both. The Cogswell Family Association and

individual members have contributed to the restoration of the gravestone. CFA member Arnold Cogswell will speak at the rededication ceremony, as well as at the banquet.

The next day, April 14, is ASD's Founders Day. Following a community open house and campus tours in the morning, Founders Day ceremonies will include the laying of wreaths to honor Gallaudet and Clerc, community service awards, and a Lower School children's performance.

Those interested in attending should contact June McMahon, 139 W. Main St., West Hartford, CT 06107-1269.

Cousin Structure Can Be Confusing

Q What is a second cousin twice removed or a first cousin once removed?

A You have the same grandparent as your first cousin, who is a child of your aunt or uncle. You have the same great-grandparent as your second cousin, the same great-great-grandparent as your third cousin, and so on.

A cousin who is one generation away from being your first cousin is your first cousin once removed. The person could be either the child of your first cousin or your parent's first cousin.

A cousin who is two generations away from being your first cousin is your first cousin twice removed—either your first cousin's grandchild or your grandparent's first cousin.

-Rogers Cadenhead, Fort Worth Star Telegram

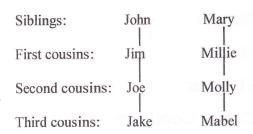
Thanks to Claire Cogswell-Daigle for this item.

See the next column for examples!

John and Mary are brother and sister. Their children (Jim and Millie) are first cousins. Their children's children (Joe and Molly) are second cousins. And their great-grandchildren (Jake and Mabel) are third cousins.

However, if there is a generation gap, the concept of "generation removed" comes in. For example, Jim is "the first cousin once removed" of Molly and "the first cousin twice removed" of Mabel, while Joe is "the second cousin once removed" of Mabel.

All counting begins with siblings (brothers and sisters) and moves down the generations. Thus, if two people have a common ancestor, you can figure out the relationship, even though it may only be something like "sixth cousin eight times removed"!



Cogswell Connections

The 30th President of the United States, John Calvin Coolidge, was born in Plymouth, Vermont, but made his political career in Massachusetts. Graduating from Amherst College, he practiced law and entered Republican state politics. After serving as Northampton mayor, state senator, and lieutenant governor, he was elected governor in 1918. He attained national prominence during the Boston police strike in September, 1919, when he called out the state guard, declaring, "There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, anytime." His name came before the 1920 Republican convention, and he was nominated for vice president with Harding at the head of the ticket. Upon Harding's death in August 1923, Coolidge became President and was the victor in the 1924 election. As President, he opposed The League of Nations, vetoed bills providing farm relief, favored tax cuts and refused to intervene in the coal strike of 1927. In August of that year, he announced, "I do not choose to run" in the 1928 election. Coolidge's philosophy of government was summed up by his statement, "the business of government is business." Historians consider him lucky to have left office before the 1929 crash.



Both President Coolidge and his wife, Grace Anne Goodhue are Cogswell descendants.

Their lines are as follows:

John Cogswell

Hannah Cogswell

Daniel Waldo

Bethia Waldo

Esther Littlefield

Esther Soper

Asa Briggs

Sally Briggs

Sally Brown

Sarah Brewer

John Calvin Coolidge

(John) Calvin Coolidge, Jr.

John Cogswell

William Cogswell

John Cogswell

Hannah Cogswell

Rachel Burnham

Joseph Andrews IV

Issachar Andrews

Caroline Andrews

Andrew Goodhue

Grace Anne Goodhue

(Thus, Calvin and Grace were eighth cousins twice removed!)

From the Editor's Den

You may have noticed that we have included both the city and state of the new members in this edition of the Courier. It is my hope that you look over the list carefully to see if there is anyone living in a town or city near you. If there is, perhaps you could give them a welcoming call.

As always there is a "CALL FOR PAPERS" for the August edition of the Courier which of course are due JULY FIRST. It is very important that I have them on time because I can't plan the layout until I have everything. If you have an idea for something let me know; perhaps I can help.

It is about this time of the year that the snow disappears and it really begins to look as if summer may become a reality, that Hal and I begin planning our trip to the CFA reunion. The reunion is the focal point of our trip. We actually plan our vacation around the reunion. It is usually a long drive from the center of Minnesota to wherever. So it is the

Cogswell Family Reunion 2000

DATES: September 15-17, 2000

LOCATION: Henry Cogswell College, Everett,

WA.

HQ HOTEL: Howard Johnson Plaza Hotel,

3105 Pine Street, Everett, WA.

425-339-3333

This facility is close to Henry Cogswell College and has parking, indoor pool, exercise rooms and sauna.

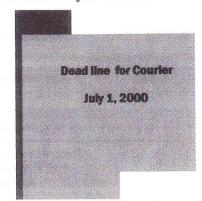
. By Mary Lieberman

perfect opportunity to see more of the country, visit new places and, if we are lucky, visit some old friends.

I am sure many of you do the same thing. Ed and Debbie Cogswell (this year's hosts) have already done much to make this year's reunion "an experience." Steve Aberle has also contributed much. Pat Cogswell has kept the website updated for those of you with Inter-

net access. There will be personal invitations and registration forms mailed to all in the near future.

HAPPY SPRING TO ALL



There is a fee-based shuttle service from the Sea-Tac Airport.

There is also a CFA Reunion 2000 special room rate (\$72/night). For reservation, contact the headquarters hotel directly (not the Howard Johnson 800 number, as this is a local special).

FEATURED EVENTS: Group Tours of Henry Cogswell College

Boeing 777 assembly plant

Mt. Rainier Scenic Railroad

Family History Workshop

Special Reunion Banquet



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