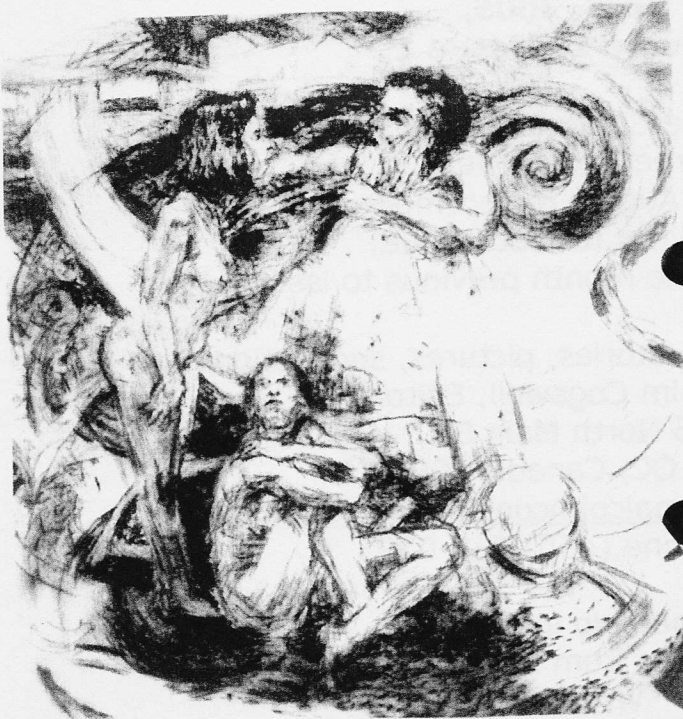


# The



# ogswell

# ourier

"C", drypoint on paper, 1995  
by Jim Cogswell. See page 16.

*"I neither despise nor fear"*

*April 2005*





# Cogswell Courier

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# Cogswell Farm on Tinker Hill

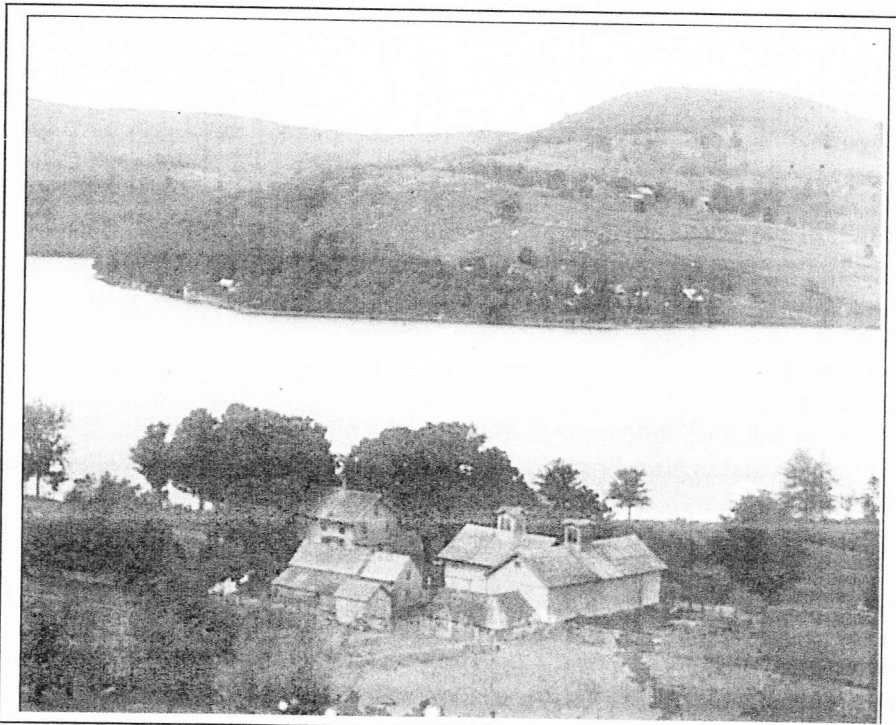
By Bill Byrne

(07/2004)

## The Farm on Tinker Hill Road

In 1996, Mary Harwood published her inspiring book A History of Lake Waramaug<sup>i</sup>. After a brief history of the New Preston area, Mary begins at the southern foot of the lake and proceeds clockwise around the lake, giving a history of the lakeside homes and properties. She gives a brief history of the properties, then introduces the owners, describing their lifestyles, homes and businesses.

On her guided tour around the lake, she was puzzled by an unidentified barn on the north face of Tinker Hill which appears in several of her early photographs<sup>ii</sup>. The barn, shown in the picture below dating from around 1880, was on a farm that extended from the top of Tinker Hill to the shore of the lake. This picture<sup>iii</sup> was taken from across the lake and above the Beeman house.



A barn and cow house were among the farm buildings and are visible in the picture as two small white buildings immediately adjacent to one another. They are located half way down the hill in front of a line of trees. The buildings were located on what is now Tinker Hill Road, at the bend in the road east of the intersection with Loomarwick Road. A farmhouse once sat alongside or across the street from the barns.

The land seen above the farm buildings was used as cow pastures while the land below the buildings served as meadows and planting fields used to grow potatoes and vegetables. The clump of trees, seen to the left of the barn, was part of a peach orchard.

Mary's mystery barn, we now know, was part of a farm owned and operated by several generations of the Cogswell Family. According to probate records and land records, the farm on Tinker Hill was known over the years as the Cogswell Farm, the Riley Cogswell Farm and Tinker Hill Farm. The farm was established by Reuel Cogswell via a series of land acquisitions begun in 1793 and completed in 1816. It's likely that pieces of the farm existed prior to 1793 since Reuel purchased several existing working farms in his efforts to build up the size of the Cogswell Farm, eventually covering 130 acres on Tinker Hill. The farm was later operated by his son Captain Elisha Cogswell. When Elisha died in 1870, the farm was divided among his many heirs who subsequently sold their inheritances to a variety of individuals interested in building lakeside inns and homes.

The location of Reuel's farm, as described in 1827 and 1828 estate records located in the Litchfield County Probate Office, is roughly shown below, superimposed on an 1857 map of New Preston made by George Hopkins, Jr. The map shows the upper portion of Tinker Hill Road connecting the farm to Gunn Hill Road and New Preston Hill. Reuel Cogswell lived on New Preston Hill along with many of the residents of New Preston at the time. The lower portion of Tinker Hill Road connected the farm to the village of New Preston which was a residential and industrial center containing stone, saw, twine and textile mills, situated along the East Aspetuck River.

Tinker Hill Road today hasn't changed much since the 1800s. The extension of the road shown on the 1859 map running down toward Cheree Point no longer exists but that part of the road also isn't visible in the 1880 picture.



Tinker Hill Road as described in probate records from 1828 and 1870 was exactly where it is today.

## Origins of the Cogswell Farm on Tinker Hill

While Reuel Cogswell may have been the individual who acquired and assembled parcels of land into the Tinker Hill Farm, it is important to appreciate Reuel's role in the extended Cogswell family that lived in New Preston. The Cogswells and Averills were founders and leaders of the region. In addition to farming, they developed commercial and industrial enterprises that made New Preston a thriving community from 1745 through 1850. They also helped organize the residents of New Preston into their own ecclesiastical society and then petitioned to establish New Preston as its own parish. Prior to this they traveled to a parish in Woodbury for weekly service.

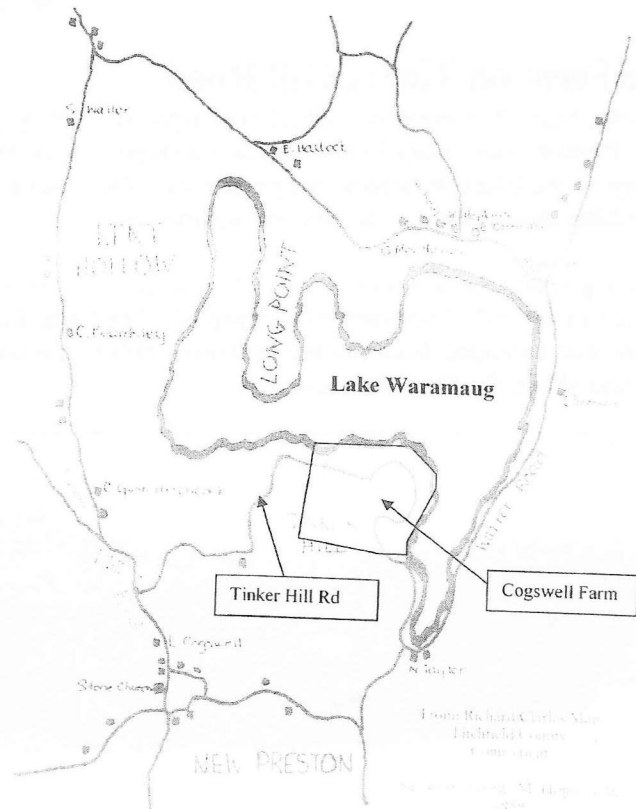
Reuel Cogswell (born 1769 in New Preston, died 1827 in New Preston) was a great grandson of Edward Cogswell (born 1686 in Gloucester Mass, died 1773 in New Preston). In 1745, Edward, together with his sons and his son-in-law Daniel Averill, moved from Preston, Ct., to the area they named New Preston. At the age of 59, Edward had nine children with him when he moved from Preston. Edward became a very successful landowner and industrialist in New Preston. He and his sons acquired over 2000 acres of land from both the New Milford "North Purchase" as well as from the "Waramaug Reserve". Some of this land would be acquired by Reuel and consolidated into the Tinker Hill Farm.

Edward's youngest son, Major William Cogswell, owned and operated the Cogswell Tavern on Christian Street. He served in the Revolutionary War and later became a representative to the Connecticut General Assembly. (See Sidebar opposite.) Major Cogswell became a dominant landowner in the area and he owned much of the land which Reuel acquired to form the farm on Tinker Hill.

Land records in the town of Washington show that Reuel first acquired a 90-acre parcel of land in 1793 from Chauncey Camp<sup>iv</sup>. This land had passed from Major Cogswell to John Smith to Chauncey Camp and then to Reuel. The exact location is uncertain but it is described as being by the lake (referred to as the West Pond in 1793) and adjacent to land owned by the heirs of Major Cogswell and also adjacent to land owned by Reuel's father, Edward Cogswell, Jr<sup>v</sup>. In 1798, Reuel acquired a 72 acre farm from Major Cogswell's two sons Roger and Captain Stephen. *This was probably the land referred to above as being next to the 90 acre parcel he bought in 1793 because it is described as abutting Reuel's existing land<sup>vi</sup>.*

In 1809, following the death of his father, Reuel purchased 30 acres previously owned by his father as well as land on New Preston Hill where Edward likely lived.<sup>vii</sup> This latter parcel of land was in the area of the original New Preston Meetinghouse. The existing Stone Church replaced the original Meetinghouse in 1824.

In 1810, Reuel added another 21 acres of land he purchased for \$178.00 from Homer Sackett. This land is described as along the lake in the vicinity of the "Strong" land.<sup>viii</sup> The exact location is a bit uncertain but it seems to be land along the lake and north of Mark's Hallow. The "Strong" land ran from Mark's Hallow down to the lake.





Reuel made his last two additions to the farm on December 2, 1816. He purchased two parcels of land that day, both adjacent to his existing farm on Tinker Hill. The first was 25 acres of land from Gould Camp which bordered the lake and was also about 30 feet from Reuel's barns.<sup>ix</sup> The second was a 16 acre parcel owned by Curtis Hitchcock that ran along the lake and was east of his existing land.

<sup>i</sup> Harwood, Mary. *A History of Lake Waramaug*, 1996, Design to Print, Washington Depot, CT

<sup>ii</sup> Harwood, references on pages 37 and 42

<sup>iii</sup> Harwood, picture shown is from page 67

<sup>iv</sup> Town of Washington Land records, Volume 4, page 135. Sold on 9/30/1793 for 100 pounds. The 90 acre parcel was probably one of the original parcels sold from New Milford's North purchase. These parcels were 1000 feet (along a public accessway, which roughly corresponds to New Preston Hill Road) by 4000 feet, or 90 acres. The fact that it was originally sold by Major William Cogswell makes it more likely to be a North Purchase lot since Edward Cogswell and his sons reported they ended up with 20 of the 64 North Purchase lots.

<sup>v</sup> Edward Cogswell, Jr. (born 1735 in Preston, Ct, died 1808 in New Preston) was the grandson, not the son, of Edward Cogswell who originally settled New Preston. Edward Cogswell, Junior is therefore not officially a Junior. Edward Cogswell, Jr, was the oldest son of Samuel Cogswell, the oldest son of Edward Cogswell (Senior). Although he was called Edward Cogswell, Jr, this was apparently for convenience. When Edward Cogswell (Senior) moved from Preston to New Preston in 1745, his son Samuel and his wife and nine children (his son Edward was 10 years old at the time) came with him. The grandson was probably called Edward Cogswell Jr. to distinguish him from his grandfather. Grandfather and grandson lived concurrently for 38 years in the same towns. Samuel Cogswell left New Preston around 1755 leaving the older children behind. The task of overseeing Edward Jr during his formative years seems to have fallen to a farmer Daniel Owen and his wife. Edward Jr ended up marrying Daniel's daughter Jane Owen.

<sup>vi</sup> Town of Washington land records, Vol. 5, page 105, purchased 10/30/1798 for 100 pounds.

<sup>vii</sup> Town of Washington land records, Vol. 8, page 54, purchased 2/21/1809 for \$250.00. This land is also described in Vol. 1, pages 17 and 18 as land purchased by Edward Cogswell, Jr., for 500 pounds from his father-in-law Daniel Owen. The record indicates that this land was Daniel Owen's farm on which he lived. It also indicates that the 500 pounds also satisfied an obligation that Edward owed to Daniel Owen and his wife for support during his life. Perhaps when Edward, Jr.'s father, Samuel Cogswell, left New Preston, Edward, Jr. was apprenticed to Daniel Owen. One of Samuel's other sons, Joel, was indeed apprenticed. It's interesting that Edward, Jr., married Daniel Owen's daughter, Jane Owen. Major Cogswell originally owned the land which Daniel Owen sold to Edward, Jr., and which Reuel later purchased.

<sup>viii</sup> Town of Washington land records, Vol. 8, page 136, purchased 6/22/1810 for \$178.00.

<sup>ix</sup> Town of Washington land records Vol. 9, page 125, purchased 12/2/1816 for \$300.00. Gould Camp was a cousin of Reuel Cogswell.

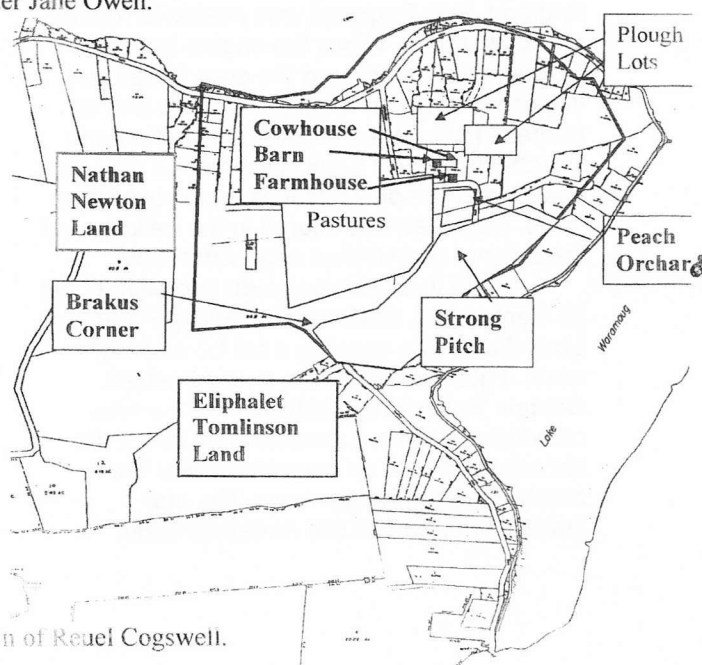
### Major William Cogswell (1734 - 1786)

William is the most famous Cogswell in Connecticut. At the age of 21 he purchased 90 acres from his father. Over the years William added more land until he had about 2000 acres in the New Preston Parish. He also owned the famous Cogswell Tavern, a country store, iron foundry, a saw and gristmill, potash, a distillery and a malt house. From his orchards thousands of barrels of cider were made each year.

William Cogswell served as a Major in the army under Gen. Washington. Gen. Washington and his officers were entertained at Major Cogswell's Tavern. When the treason of Benedict Arnold was told to Washington, he was at a point where he would pass through New Preston the next day. Early the next morning, he sent a page to Major Cogswell's tavern to have breakfast ready at 6 a.m. When he reached the tavern, he was so agitated he did not sit down but took a bowl of milk and walked the room while eating.

Major Cogswell led the retreat from Long Island in 1776 when the British defeated the Patriots. Under his command, on July 5, 1779, the British were repelled during the invasion of New Haven.

He was selectman of New Milford from 1774 - 1777; elected moderator of the first meeting held in Washington in 1779; selected as the first selectman of Washington and he was the first elected representative of the new town to the Connecticut General Assembly.



# Captain Robert Whitney Cogswell, Pilot, Hero

Robert Cogswell's crew earned the unenviable tag of "jinx crew" almost from the time of their first mission on 10 July 1943. They ditched before the end of July, barely managed an emergency landing at an RAF base a month later and bailed out four weeks after that. Throw Hamburg and Schweinfurt into the mix of those first 13 missions and it was a recipe for disaster.

Eddie Deerfield (front, 2<sup>nd</sup> from left in picture) writes: "Target Kassel on 30 July. We lost number four engine on crossing the enemy coast en route to the target, but didn't abort. We were beaten up by flak and fighters going in and coming back. We lost another engine on the return leg. We exhausted our fuel over the North Sea, and Bob Cogswell ditched about 22 miles off Felixstowe. We cleared the B-17 and were in the dinghies in less than a minute, hauling out Ed Cobb, the injured navigator. *Upstairs Maid* went under a minute later. A P-47 circled overhead protecting us and sending a distress location. In less than an hour, we swept to safety by a British Air-Sea Rescue mosquito boat.

"Target Watten on 27 August. Our favorite B-17 *Iza Vailabie* was heavily damaged by deadly accurate anti-aircraft fire and we barely made it back to England for an emergency landing at a coastal RAF base. As we walked around the aircraft checking damage, we counted more than 200 flak holes, yet none of us was wounded.

"Target Nantes on 26 September. The mission was recalled because of cloud cover over the target. On the return, approaching Southampton on the southern coast of England, Bob Cogswell was unable to feather a runaway prop. When the engine began to pour smoke, he ordered the crew to bail out. We came down on rooftops, in trees and on farmer's fields in the vicinity of Alresford and Winchester. *Lady Luck* crashed in a field near a lake, and the only fatalities were six grazing cows. Cogswell was injured in the bailout, and the original crew drifted apart after that."

But it could have been a lot worse. On 26 September, 1943 the B17 Flying Fortress *Lady Luck* was carrying a full bomb load, when it got into difficulties over Alresford. Captain Robert Cogswell ordered his nine crewmen to bail out remaining on board the aircraft himself in an attempt to steer the bomber away from the town. The plane crashed just east of Old Alresford Pond,



Back: Robert De Wall, Robert Cogswell, Alvin Etheridge, Augustus Brundage, William Stamper. Front: Paul Davis, \*Eddie Deerfield, John Kennedy, \*Harold Timm, Gilbert Bengston

[Photo courtesy of Eddie Deerfield]  
(Underlined names are those on all three missions: ditching, crash landing and bail out.  
\* indicates those still living. Missing: Edward Cobb.)

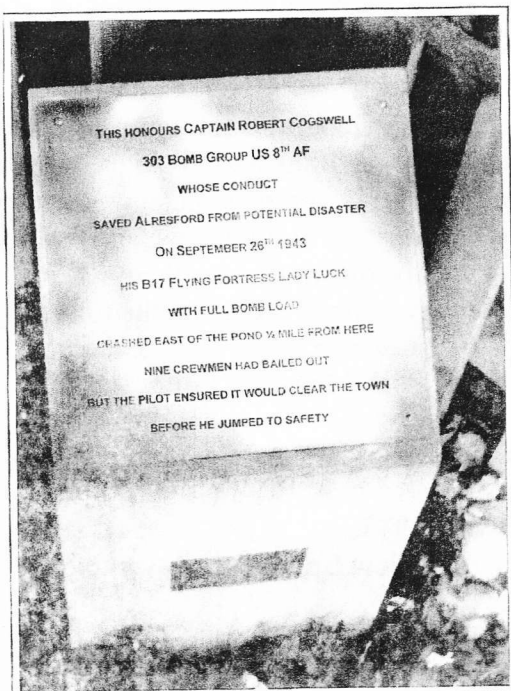
Captain Cogswell having jumped to safety himself shortly before it crashed. Had he jumped with the others, the plane would have come down in the town itself. The bombs did not explode.

Robert Cogswell, having flown 14 missions, was temporarily medically grounded after aborting a mission on 04 Oct., 43 due to back injuries during the bail-out, and was transferred to Squadron/Group Operations. He recovered from his injuries and was assigned to the 306<sup>th</sup> Bomb Group, and flew another 12 missions.

For Leadership and Valor, Major Cogswell was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Air Medal with four Oak Leaf Clusters and the Purple Heart.

In 2003, the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the event, New Alresford unveiled a permanent marker to the memory of the American pilot who on Sept. 26, 1943, risked his life so its houses did not burn.

He was honorably discharged Oct. 7<sup>th</sup>, 1945, but reenlisted Nov. 30<sup>th</sup>, 1947. Robert was shot down over the Sea of Japan on October 23<sup>rd</sup> 1951. As a Major in



the US Air Force, he was a crew member of a B-29A Superfortress with the 372<sup>nd</sup> Squadron, 397<sup>th</sup> Bomber Wing, based in Okinawa. The aircraft was attacked by enemy MiGs near Namsi Airfield, North Korea. It headed toward

the Yellow Sea and crashed. Of the thirteen men on the plane, only one was rescued. Five became prisoners of war, two were killed, and five were missing in action. Robert Cogswell, first listed as missing in action, was presumed to have died while missing in action on February 28, 1954. His body was never recovered.

Robert Whitney Cogswell does not appear in *Descendants of John Cogswell*, but it would be an honor to count him as one of our family. He was born August 18<sup>th</sup>, 1917, the son of Wesley and Emma Cogswell. He had a brother, Raymond, and a sister, Alice. He called Bridgeport CT home and may have been born there, although Edgewood, PA, is also a possibility. He was married to Dorothy (maiden name not given). Can anyone connect him to the rest of us?

(Much of the above information is from the 303<sup>rd</sup> Bomb Group Association web-site [www.303rdbga.com](http://www.303rdbga.com). Additional material was received from the editor of their newsletter, Eddie Deerfield.)



## Cogswell Soldier home from Iraq



After a 15-month deployment to Iraq, Sgt. Louis Cogswell, Company A, 141<sup>st</sup> Signal Battalion, crosses the finish line during the Army 10-miler run. He completed the course in 74 minutes. The run was the kick-off event for the 2004 Association of the United States Army (AUSA) convention in Washington, D.C. Cogswell said he felt all the racers took

the event seriously. "Everybody on the team put in a lot of hard work," he said. "And, if you look at the results you can see the effort was worth it." The division's runners team captured seventh place showing among the 20,000 runners that entered the race and over 1,100 teams. Sgt. Cogswell currently lives with his wife and son in Germany.

During three presentations, the Iron Soldiers told their stories to members of the U.S. and allied nations' armed forces, Department of Defense contractors and other convention attendees. All three presentations were based on the division's actions during Operation Iron Sabre. The operation took place April 18 through July 3, 2004, in several cities located south of Baghdad. During Iron Sabre, soldiers quelled a militant uprising of anti-Iraqi forces operating in the Multi-National Division-Central South sector.

Story & Photo, credit SGT Andrew Meissner, 1<sup>st</sup> Armored Division Public Affairs Office





## A Most Widely Known Cogswell

Dr. Fred Cogswell (November 8<sup>th</sup> 1917 – June 22<sup>nd</sup> 2004)

Type “Fred Cogswell” into the Google search engine on the Internet and it will come up with over 1000 sites. Add the name of your own state, and if it has a university or an association of poets, you’ll get a result. He was certainly the best known Canadian Cogswell. Maybe the most widely known Cogswell anywhere.

He was the recipient of many awards, including the following:

Bliss Carman Award for Poetry, (1945, 1947.) (*Bliss Carman was a Canadian poet.*)

Gold Medal, Philippines Republic, for Distinguished Poet, Magazine Editor, 1957.

Member of the Order of Canada, 1981.

L.L.D., St. Francis Xavier University, (Nova Scotia) 1983.

D.C.L., King's College, 1985.

L.L.D., Mount Allison University, (New Brunswick) 1988.

Alden Nowlan Award for Excellence in Literary Arts, New Brunswick Government, 1995. (*Alden Nowlan was a Canadian poet and novelist.*)

Medal for 125th Anniversary of Canada, 1997.

Order of New Brunswick 2004 (Posthumous)

He grew up in Centreville, New Brunswick, (less than 15 miles from Maine), served overseas with the Forestry Corps (1940-45), earned a Ph.D. from the University of Edinburgh and taught English at the University of New Brunswick (Fredericton) (1952-83).

In addition to his own poetry, he was noted for helping young poets by publishing their work as “Fiddlehead Poetry Books” (now “Goose Lane Editions” [Fiddlehead Press.]

He translated a considerable amount of French poetry into English – his mother had (French) Acadian roots – including the poems of Quebec poet Emile Nelligan and Acadian poet Herménégilde Chiasson, as well as translating and editing *The Poetry of Modern Quebec* and *Unfinished Dreams: Contemporary Acadie*.

In 2002, he moved to New Westminster, British Columbia (where his daughter lives) and the University of New Brunswick renamed its English lounge “Cogswell’s Corner.”

Canadian poets, remembering that symbolism is one of a poet’s tools, will note that June 22<sup>nd</sup>, the day of his death, was Father’s Day in 2004.

Many of his poems were short, and sometimes laconic:

### TV Commercial

The announcer said,  
THE WHOLE EARTH IS  
EXPLODING.  
BRING THE FAMILY.

### Out of Man’s Pre-History

came two miracles:  
raw meat transformed by  
fire, sex purified by love...



### Etching

Winter, false mourner  
at Autumn’s funeral,  
heaps frost-flowers  
on the naked pall.

With a white shroud  
she hides the stain  
where her ice dagger  
has lately slain

a sister season  
whose emerald spread  
and fruitful trees  
she coveted.

### On growing old

You want to fly back  
to live in your nestling days.  
But where are your wings?

Fred Cogswell’s last  
book, *The Kindness of  
Stars*, was published by  
Borealis Press in 2004.



## *That Missing Cogswell* by Peg Simons

The August issue of the *Courier* included an article about a Robert Cogswell being in the List of Land Owners in New Haven, Ct., in 1640/41. The title of the article is "A Missing Cogswell". He is still "missing" but below is more information about him. This Robert Cogswell and a John Cogswell are on the List of the Settlers in New Haven from the year 1639 to 1645. However, The Names of the Planters where their landholdings are listed only lists Robert and not John. John was one of those who organized the first church of the colony. No further reference to John is made.

Robert is mentioned in quite a few history books<sup>1</sup> as the commander of a bark in 1641. (A bark is a ship of three to five masts with the after mast fore-and-aft rigged.) They do not go beyond his taking the colonists from New Haven in the spring of 1641 to Varkins Kill, which is now Salem Creek, N.J. His name also appears in Lambert's List of Families and Estates in 1643, in New Haven, CT. He may have returned to England.

### **New Haven background**

Theophilus Eaton, a Puritan founder of New Haven Colony, sailed from England for Boston, arriving on the "Hector" in June 26, 1637. In August, 1637, he and several others went to New Haven. Several stayed to secure their claim when Eaton went back to Boston to see about getting the title. In April, 1638, they did not have a clear title to the land. Mr. Eaton returned to New Haven where he was an influential proprietor.

It was not until November 24, 1638, that "Articles of Agreement" between English Planters and the Indians were signed. Shortly after this first acquisition, the son of the Indian Sachem voluntarily offered to surrender a title to a much larger area of land. On December 11, 1638, he conveyed to Mr. Eaton and John Davenport and sundry other English planters land surrounding the first purchase.

When the New Haven Committee in 1638 bought "ten miles in length from north to south," they found whites already in possession of a portion of this territory and probably for a consideration the following clause was added at the end of the deed: "We, Robert Cogswell, Roger Knapp and James Love renounce all right to any and every part of the fore mentioned land;" This was duly signed by these men. They may have been squatters on the land.

The town was originally laid out in nine equal squares, of which the square in the center was sequestered as a market place. The remaining eight squares and the suburbs were divided into house lots. Robert did not have a house lot in one of the squares, but is listed as being a proprietor in the suburbs on the west side of the West Creek.

In January, 1640, arrangements were made for the division of the neck, the salt meadows and a tract which, extending in every direction about a mile from the town, was called the two-miles square. The division was so arranged that every free planter should have some land in the neck, some in the meadows and some in the upland of the two-miles square.

A schedule was prepared, exhibiting the name of every proprietor, the number of persons in his family, the amount of his estate and the number of acres belonging to him in each of four classes of land. Robert Cogswell's estate was sixty pounds and he had a family of four.

In the first division of out-lands: every planter having a "proportion of land according to the proportion of estate which he had given in, and the number of heads in his family." Five acres were allowed for every hundred pounds of estate, and an equal quantity for every two heads. Robert had thirteen acres in the first division.

At a general court held October 23, 1640, it was "ordered that in the second division every planter in the town shall have, for every hundred pounds of estate given in, twenty acres of upland and for every head, two acres and a half." Robert had twenty acres in the second division.

The meadows were sufficient to afford five acres for every hundred pounds of estate and a half an acre for every head, and an addition in quantity to some allotments where the quality was inferior. Robert had five acres in the meadows.

The neck was divided so as to give one acre for every hundred pounds, and half an acre for every head. Robert had 17 ½ acres in the neck.

After the second division of lands, it was ordered that "all the upland in the first division, with all the meadows in the plantation, shall pay four pence an acre yearly; and all the land in the second division shall pay two pence an acre yearly to raise a common stock or public treasury." Robert's annual tax was ten shillings two pence.

New Haven court records show him in court twice. The first time was the 2<sup>nd</sup> of July, 1640. He was ordered to pay unto Mr. Attwater and his brother, David, the money which he owes them, before the next court. On the 6<sup>th</sup> of November, 1640, it is recorded: "Whereas there was a rope lent by Mr. Craine

to John Tompson, but lost by Robert Cogswell who took charge of the boat in which it was left, it is therefore ordered that John Tompson shall make it good to Mr. Craine, and Robert Cogswell shall satisfy John Tompson for it".



### The Nine squares of ancient New Haven

A copy of the 1641 Brockett map as shown in "Three Centuries of New Haven, 1638-1938" by Rollin G. Osterweis, published in 1953 by Yale Univ. Press. Robert Cogswell's name is eighth from the bottom, indicated by an arrow.

Cogswell, replied that it was not their intention to settle under any government, if any other place could be found, but that should they settle within the limits of the States-General they would become subject to the government. The New Haveners then headed for the Delaware.

They finally reached a place which they selected for a settlement not far from the Delaware on a small stream called Varkins Kill, otherwise called Hog Creek, now Salem Creek, N.J.... In the following year, they extended their activities to the junction of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers to participate in the valuable beaver trade with the Indians. The Englanders built a blockhouse, the first edifice definitely recorded as erected within the present limits of Philadelphia. Their settlement had been observed by the Dutch commandant of Fort Nassau on the Delaware River and information of what was passing was soon transmitted to the director at Fort Amsterdam. They realized that they were nursing vipers. On May 15, 1642, the council at New Amsterdam resolved to expel the English from the Schuylkill. The governor, a week later, ordered that two vessels should be prepared and dispatched to the Delaware with orders to visit the English and to reduce or disperse the colony. This order was speedily obeyed; the Dutch made an entrance upon the settlement, seized Lambertson's bark, took possession and carried men and goods to New Amsterdam as prisoners and burned the blockhouse and adjacent dwellings. Lambertson escaped with his vessel, but later was tried in the Swedish court at Fort Christina (Wilmington, DE)

Upon their release at that place, the unsuccessful settlers of the plantation at the junction of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers made their way back to New Haven. The Swedes who were established upon the Delaware gave aid and assistance to the Dutch in this attack upon the English colony.

Although the English families at Varkins Kill suffered severely from sickness, they stayed and did not meet with active opposition from the Swedes under Peter H. Ridder. But peaceful relations with their Scandinavian neighbors came to an end, February 15, 1643, when John Printz arrived as the successor of Ridder with instructions to bring the English on the Delaware under Swedish rule. Urged on by the Dutch commandant, Printz forced the English on the Delaware to take an oath of allegiance to Sweden or to depart. To over-awe those who remained, he built Fort Elfsborg just below Varkins Kill. The party at Salem Creek was also driven away, the Swedes, at Fort Christina lending a helping hand. Lambertson

### Adventurous New Haveners

Although the lands surrounding the harbor of New Haven were ample for a single plantation, the leaders of the group dreamed of a colony that would stretch along the coast from the settlement of the grantees of the Earl of Warwick at the mouth of the Connecticut River to Delaware Bay and include part, if not all, of Long Island.

Captain Nathaniel Turner, a merchant from New Haven, initially purchased land on both sides of the Delaware in 1640. In the spring of 1641, he and George Lambertson outfitted a company of twenty families or sixty persons, who sailed in a vessel belonging to George Lambertson, under the command of Robert Cogswell. They were instructed to act in close connection with the mother colony; they were to plant the lands and engage in trade, and were also to establish churches in gospel order and purity.

They touched at Fort Amsterdam on their voyage, and the authorities at that place became thus apprized of the nature of the object they had in view. Governor Kieft was too much alive to the movements of the English to look with indifference upon the present attempt, and he at once protested against it. The English commander, Robert

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Upon their release at that place, the unsuccessful settlers of the plantation at the junction of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers made their way back to New Haven. The Swedes who were established upon the Delaware gave aid and assistance to the Dutch in this attack upon the English colony.

Although the English families at Varkins Kill suffered severely from sickness, they stayed and did not meet with active opposition from the Swedes under Peter H. Ridder. But peaceful relations with their Scandinavian neighbors came to an end, February 15, 1643, when John Printz arrived as the successor of Ridder with instructions to bring the English on the Delaware under Swedish rule. Urged on by the Dutch commandant, Printz forced the English on the Delaware to take an oath of allegiance to Sweden or to depart. To over-awe those who remained, he built Fort Elfsborg just below Varkins Kill. The party at Salem Creek was also driven away, the Swedes, at Fort Christina lending a helping hand. Lambertson



Robert Cogswell's name does not appear again, as far as we know, until an entry in the New Haven records in 1646 that states that a William Thompson owned "Robert Cogswell's land".

- # Delaware River
- ## 1613-1664

[illegible]

A teacher asked one of her pupils, "What's the nation's capital?" The reply was "Washington, D.C." On being asked what DC stood for, the pupil added "Dot com."

## *Cogswells in the News – 2004*

(Source: mostly the Internet)

**(New Zealand)** February 15, 2004. Richard Blakey of the Tamaki Yacht Club won the **Cogswell Cup** (Laser class) at the Auckland Anniversary Regatta.

**(USA)** **Kurt Cogswell**, Mathematics Department, 101 Harding Hall, S.D.S.U., Brookings, S.D., announced his Spring Math 2004 courses, Summer 2004 workshops and Fall 2004 course in English, and, for those who do not speak English as a first language, in Pig Latin, Binary and Martian. (In Martian, he is "earthling 11392XZ12 Department of childish earthling mathematics.")

**(USA)** Highland Dance Competition Class winners 2004 CENTRAL STATES CHAMPIONSHIP - 16 & OVER CLASS Champion: **Kira Cogswell**, Ray, Michigan, formerly of Eagan, Minnesota. She was Champion in the 18 and over class at Long Beach, CA, 2001, Denver, CO, 2002 and Grandfather Mountain, NC, 2003. Kira also won "Premier Dancer of the Day" and "Premier Sword Challenge and Honored Clan." (More next issue – I hope. Editor.)



**(Canada)** **Eric Cogswell** (at right in picture) was on the team winning the Alexander Trophy at the Leaside Curling Club, Toronto, Ontario. Eric is also a Club judge at the National Yacht Club in Toronto.

**(Australia)** **Anne Cogswell**, a very active member of St. James' Anglican Church, Sydney, was a member of the City 2 Surf Team. Actually, they were walking, not surfing, for a Water Project in the Philippines. They had a 25 member team and were looking for more. In 2003, they had 23 members and raised AUS\$3000.00 for the project.

**(England)** **David Cogswell**, 13 The Prebend, North End, Southam, Warks, is Treasurer of the Dragon Boat Racing Association.

**(USA)** **Erin Whitney Cogswell Wolfe**, granddaughter of CFA member Lois M. Cogswell from Hillsdale, MI., (below) starred as Princess Belle, in *Beauty and the Beast*, October 29<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup>,



2004, at Theater of the Stars on Sunset Boulevard. M.G.M. Studios, Walt Disney, Florida. (She has also played Cinderella, Aurora and Ariel.)

**(England)** 18th November, 2004. Animal rights group SPEAK, an organization leading the campaign against a proposed University science laboratory on South Parks Road, is offering a £2,000 reward for information on alleged animal cruelty at the University after Thames Valley Police revealed it has investigated an employee regarding abuse of a monkey. Spokesperson **Robert Cogswell** said the organization decided to take action because of "obstruction" from the police. Cogswell denied accusations that this has been a cynical publicity stunt after nine members of the organization were given court injunctions last week. Oxford University has reacted swiftly to this latest twist in the animal rights saga and has assured the public, "Animal welfare is of primary concern to us. We have rigorous procedures in place to ensure that we fulfill our responsibilities under the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act and have every confidence that our internal control mechanisms are robust and effective."

# Questions and Answers

## Angel Gabriel Passenger List

I have been searching for quite a few years now for any primary source(s) listing the passengers on the Angel Gabriel for its final voyage in 1635. Each resource located to date has quoted another publication (as if it is tribal knowledge), but never the original source(s) from which the information was gleaned. Any assistance in finding the primary source(s) will be appreciated.

## Other Cogswell Immigrants

Rumors have it that another Cogswell family (besides our John and Elizabeth in 1635) settled in the New England colonies in the early years. Does anyone have any records showing another Cogswell arrival prior to 1700, perhaps even in Ipswich?

## What Do You Think of This Theory? – Reply

In the December, 2004, issue of the Cogswell Courier, Jim Clarke of Newfield, NY, proposed a 3-part Cogswell lineage theory. To keep all family members "in the loop," here is an excerpt from my e-mail back to him regarding those theories:

Between the various Cogswell books (*Cogswells in America*, *The Search for a Heritage*, *Cogswells and Cloth in Avon Vale* and *Descendants of John Cogswell*) there are several versions of who was actually in the 2nd Cogswell generation and very few references to source documentation. Someone mentioned to me at the CFA reunion in 2000 that there is an indication that a 2nd Cogswell family arrived in the colonies shortly after John and Elizabeth in 1635. This might help explain why the 2nd generation members seem so fluid from publication to publication. However, sorting out multiple family lines will certainly make the research task more complex.

As far as I can tell, there was only one J&E Cogswell daughter named Elizabeth (a), and she was baptized in Westbury on Sunday, 15 Sept., 1616. I've been through the parish registers (of which I have a complete set of digital photographs) both forwards and backwards and cannot find another Elizabeth born around 1633. We do have Alice Cogswell baptized on Thursday, 29 Sept., 1631, and Ruth Cogswell baptized on Monday, 25 Nov., 1633, the latter of which could have been considered an infant at the time the Angel Gabriel sailed. In the 1653 letter written by John Cogswell, Jr., he never mentions the given name of his sister. There has indeed been much speculation that that sister was Elizabeth, but this assertion remains unproven, and it is perhaps the source of the "two Elizabeth" line of questioning.

The theory that the eldest J&E Cogswell daughter, Elizabeth, was a widow in 1653, sailed from England to America with her brother John, and subsequently married Nathaniel Masterson would be hard to prove. One would need (at minimum) the combination of a marriage record (presumably in a parish register held at the Wiltshire Swindon Records Office in Trowbridge), a burial record and a will for the deceased husband (possibly at the National Archives in Kew) and a passenger list for the ship on which John sailed (and died) that includes both the widow and her two children. Finding those documents would entail a lot of work as well as a substantial amount of luck. I have personally searched the Westbury parish registers for any Cogswell marriages fitting the "left behind in England in 1635" criteria, but can find none that match.

So where does that leave us? Without some additional documentation, we can only conclude that there was just one Elizabeth (a), she was baptized in 1616, sailed on the Angel Gabriel with her parents at age 19 and (as a spinster) married Nathaniel Masterson in 1657. I am always open to hearing new theories and ideas and am happy to be used as a sounding board by other researchers. I definitely think the questions surrounding why the William Clarke house was built on the property of John Cogswell, Sr. is worth pursuing. That 1652 lawsuit might be a key element in the explanation.

[All above from: Steve Aberle (360) 910-5710 [mx-cogswell@aberle.net](mailto:mx-cogswell@aberle.net)]

Please submit your own questions and/or answers.





## *From the President's Desk*

by Pat Cogswell

2005 is supposed to be an election year for the Cogswell Family Association. That means new officers and new board members. We usually have a reunion of family members in the fall and that's when we hold our election.

Well, I think that 2005 is going to be a very different year. First, I have been unable to find anyone to host this year's reunion; could it be that having a reunion every year is too much? There's still time to plan a reunion, so if you are interested, please contact me right away by phone at 863-471-2735 or via e-mail at [patcogswell@earthlink.net](mailto:patcogswell@earthlink.net) or by snail mail at 5902 Golden Road, Sebring, FL 33875-6099.

I am currently on the lookout for people to hold the following offices: President, 1<sup>st</sup> Vice President, 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice President, one Board member to complete Ralph Cogswell's term (2001-2007) and four (4) new Board members for 2005-2011. I will be contacting people for the next couple of months to see if they will serve as an officer or Board member of the CFA.

Just so you know, following is a description of responsibilities of each of these positions:

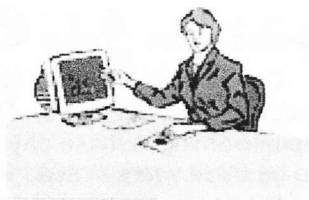
- The **President** shall preside at all meetings of members and of the Board of Directors and shall generally perform the duties incidental to the office and shall appoint any Standing or Special Committees.
- In the absence of the President, the **First Vice President** shall preside and otherwise perform the duties of the President. The First Vice President shall be responsible for appointing the host/hostess and helping with development of the programs for the Association's annual meetings and reunions.
- The **Second Vice President** shall generally perform the duties incidental to that office.
- The government and management of the Association shall be vested in the Officers, **Twelve (12) Directors**, and the most recently retired President, all of whom must be members of the Association. The Board of Directors may appoint an Executive Committee; determine compensation paid to the Directors; and appoint an Advisory Committee.

What all this means is - we need folks to help run the Cogswell Family Association, we don't expect you to have to dedicate too much time to the association, and we would love to have you help us keep our family growing.

If we don't have a reunion this year, then we will vote for new officers and board members via a mass mailing to all members. Claire Cogswell-Daigle has agreed to help me out with this task.

I have enjoyed my two years as your President and look forward to helping whoever takes over this position. Let me know if you want to be a bigger part of our thriving organization. New ideas and new participants are always welcome in the Cogswell Family Association.





### *From the Secretary's Desk*

Hello, Cousins:

We are well into the New Year and the dues notices have been sent out. Your replies have been great. Anyone who didn't receive their notice, please get in touch with me.

Oh yes, please, when moving, send the CFA your new address and new e-mail address. Some of the members have changed servers and have not notified the secretary so our list is now incomplete.

We have well over four hundred members now and we still have hopes of reaching five hundred in the coming years.

Looks like there are no plans to hold a reunion this year. Next year, let's hope we have a large turn out.

Spring is in the air and let's hope it warms up real fast. We have had enough snow and cold to last us a long time.

Next Courier will in be August and until then, stay healthy and safe.

Your secretary,  
Claire

### *Deaths for 2004*

Barbara Williams-Johnson	June 16 <sup>th</sup> , 2004
Kingman Grover	2004
Dorothy Bowman	2004

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

Ariel Harper	Enfield, CT
Carol Cogswell	Hermitage, PA

### *Congratulations! It's a boy!*

JEREMY FRANKLIN COGSWELL was born to Dana (DJC 8974) and Andrea Cogswell in Seattle, Washington, on January 25, 2005. Weight: 6 lbs, 1 oz., 18.5 inches. A great new grandson for Prescott (DJC 7778) & Wilma Cogswell





## *Not all Cogswells in Canada are descended from John Cogswell*

Samuel Cogswell and Elizabeth Tilley: Samuel was a weaver by trade. He was born in 1760 and died in 1849 at Trowbridge, England.

Samuel and Elizabeth had six children: Sarah, Jacob, James, William, John and Benjamin.

According to the Cogswell Family Historian, William left home at the age of fifteen years to try and make his way to New Zealand, and was never heard from again. For a fifteen year old boy to do this, he would have to work his passage.

Our William arrived in Newfoundland at the age of eighteen years. That would be appropriate timing in those days for a sailing ship to be three years at sea. Perhaps he tired of the ocean and decided to try his land legs again. When landing in Newfoundland, William worked with a couple of the Morgan boys, who had family on Cape Breton Island. It was while on a visit to Cape Breton with these boys that he met and married their sister, Bridget. They had three sons and three daughters and their descendants spread through Canada and USA.

+++++

Here are pictures of (wives of?) a couple of his more recent descendants.

Stephanie Cogswell enjoys the easy life as shoppers agree to push her around the Superstore in a shopping cart. Stephanie is joined by her son, store manager Allan Acker and the Hawk's (radio station in Port Hawkesbury, N. S.) Scott Oakley. On March 5, 2003, she had won the station's "Battle of the Sexes" with the quote "I know my wedding cake trivia." Stephanie lives in Evanston, N.S.



Lola Cogswell won a DVD player from Sony Universe at Schwartz in Port Hastings and the Hawk. Here she is receiving it from Jason MacEachern of Schwartz, as the Hawk's Kelly Atchison looks on.

No date is given, but this probably happened in 2002. (judging from a date on another item on the same page.)



The Story of William, and some of his descendants can be found at <http://www.geocities.com/-posieplace/Cogswell.html>



# *This and That*

## *Congratulations*

Chris Aberle<sup>13 & 14</sup> (John Cogswell<sup>1</sup>, William Cogswell<sup>2</sup>, William Cogswell<sup>3</sup>, Edward Cogswell<sup>4</sup>, Hannah Cogswell<sup>5</sup>, Mary Beale<sup>6</sup>, Elisha Whittlesey<sup>7</sup>, Elisha M. Whittlesey<sup>8</sup>, Elisha J. Whittlesey<sup>9</sup>, Virginia Whittlesey<sup>10</sup>, B. Jeanne McGrew<sup>11</sup>, Stephen Aberle<sup>12</sup>) and (John Cogswell<sup>1</sup>, John Cogswell<sup>2</sup>, Elizabeth Cogswell<sup>3</sup>, Abraham Wellman<sup>4</sup>, Jacob Wellman<sup>5</sup>, Jacob Wellman<sup>6</sup>, Hannah Wellman<sup>7</sup>, Daniel W. Jennings<sup>8</sup>, Elizabeth A. Jennings<sup>9</sup>, Elisha J. Whittlesey<sup>10</sup>, Virginia Whittlesey<sup>11</sup>, B. Jeanne McGrew<sup>12</sup>, Stephen Aberle<sup>13</sup>) earned his Masters Degree in Computational Plasma Dynamics from the Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics at the University of Washington in December, 2004.

The University of Washington's Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics is one of the original Aerospace Engineering departments in the nation and is the only one of its type in the Pacific Northwest. Yes, this means that **there is a rocket scientist in the extended Cogswell family!**



## *Don't Believe It*

Cogswell Family Association members know about Alice Cogswell, the little deaf girl, the first pupil of the American School for the Deaf.

I found this on the Internet: "Henry Clay Trumbull (1830-1903) was a noted author, editor, and Sunday-school missionary. Trumbull was born in Stonington, Connecticut, to a prominent family. ...Trumbull attended Stonington Academy and Williston Seminary. He moved to Hartford, Connecticut, at age 21 ... and in 1854, he married Alice Cogswell, the daughter of Dr. Mason Cogswell and pupil of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet."

It isn't true. He actually married, May 23, 1854, Alice Cogswell Gallaudet, (born Sept. 15th, 1833) 7th child (4th daughter) of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, teacher, and of Sophia Fowler, older classmate of Alice Cogswell. They were married Aug. 29, 1821, at Guilford, New Haven, Conn. Alice Cogswell died Dec. 23, 1830, at age 25.

What is true is that **Alice Cogswell's teacher named one of his own children after her.**

## *Revolutionary Family*

In the Revolution, Mr. Nathaniel Cogswell, of Atkinson, NH, gave eight sons to the service, besides loaning money to the town for "bounty and military equipments," the greater part of which, by the depreciation of currency, he lost. These eight sons performed more than thirty-eight years of service. They all survived the Revolution and settled in life, and were the Hon. Thomas Cogswell, of Gilmanton; Hon. Amos Cogswell, of Dover; Capt. Nathaniel P. Cogswell, of Atkinson; Moses Cogswell, Esq., of Canterbury; Dr. William Cogswell, of Atkinson; John Cogswell, Esq., of Landaff; Dr. Joseph Cogswell, of Yarmouth and Mr. Ebenezer Cogswell, of Wiscasset,

## *Cogswell Places*

There is a Cogswell Mountain in New Hampshire. There is a Cogswell dam on the San Gabriel River in California. There is a Cogswell Point in or near Zion National Park in Utah. It's where Kane County borders Washington County, about 30 miles south of Cedar City, and east of St. George. I am told there is a Cogswell peak in the Grand Canyon in Arizona. Our recent editor, Mary Lieberman, investigated the community of Cogswell, North Dakota, but could not find out how it got its name. Many communities have a Cogswell Street, Road, or Avenue. And there are a number of Cogswell buildings. Presumably, these were all named after somebody. But who?

Do you know how any place named Cogswell got its name?

Your editor would like to know, because he believes that our readers would be interested. So please send the information to [malcolmkogswell@hotmail.com](mailto:malcolmkogswell@hotmail.com) or to 66 North Main St., Sutton, QC, Canada J0E 2K0. And then it can be shared with all our readers.

## From the Editor's Desk



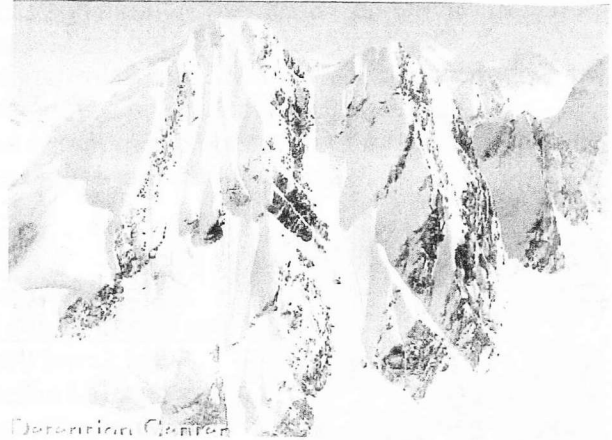
Oh! The trials of being an editor! I found an interesting painting of Cogswell Wharf on an art web site in Gloucester, Mass., but when I wrote for permission to use it, I discovered it was a typo, and actually Cowell's Wharf in San Francisco.

And some of my ideas are things that have already been used. I was looking through old *Couriers* trying to find an article I am sure was there, and couldn't find it, but I did find some articles on things that I had thought of using. The *Courier* has been there, done that.

And some things I find, I can't really use. For example, I found that a distant cousin in Alaska (Sue Cogswell – I assume she's a cousin, a descendant of John Cogswell) was campaigning to have a mountain named after another distant cousin, Brigadier General Jimmy Doolittle, (your editor is also descended from Abraham Doolittle) but of what interest to other Cogswells is that? The campaign was successful, and a Mountain formerly known as the Detention Center by local skiers as now Mt. Jimmy Doolittle. This was Approved by the Alaska Historical Commission and the USGS as of Dec., 2004.

Some things are of limited use. Someone sent me a genealogical chart showing that President Bush and John Kerry are 9<sup>th</sup> cousins twice removed. Not useful, except that it turns out that Peg Simons, our Vice President, is descended from the same common ancestor as they are. She's the same relation to President Bush as John Kerry is and a 9<sup>th</sup> cousin 4 times removed of John Kerry. Your editor is also related to both of them, (but not through the same common ancestor) being a 9<sup>th</sup> cousin of John Kerry (common ancestor: Major John Mason) and an 8<sup>th</sup> cousin once removed of President Bush. (common ancestor: Andrew Newcomb, son of Capt. Andrew Newcomb[e]) If you want to see how you are related, President Bush's ancestors are listed at <http://members.aol.com/wreitwiesn/candidates2000/bush.html> and you can find the ancestors of John Kerry at [http://members.aol.com/ht\\_a/wreitwiesn/candidates2004/kerry.html](http://members.aol.com/ht_a/wreitwiesn/candidates2004/kerry.html). (Your editor is also a 3<sup>rd</sup> cousin 6 times removed of Benedict Arnold through his mother. In Halifax, Nova Scotia, Benedict Arnold is known as the father of the designer of the famous Citadel [fort].)

But then there are times when things go right. No less than three people sent me the "Just Say No" Fountain article. When it first arrived, I wondered whether to include it, since it was covered in the April 1997 *Courier*. But by the time the third copy arrived, I knew it was time to include it again. (I've written for permission to reprint the article but it has not arrived. Therefore, it will be in the August *Courier*.) KEEP THOSE ARTICLES COMING, FOLKS!!! It's better to get one three times than not to get it at all.



## About the cover of this issue

Jim Cogswell, Professor, School of Art & Design, University of Michigan, was born and raised in Japan as the child of missionary parents. After studying English Literature in college, he returned to Japan, where he first began the study and practice of painting. Since that time, his paintings, drawings, prints and sculptures have been exhibited nationally and internationally. He graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Rhodes College in Memphis, Tennessee, a National Merit Scholar, with a degree in English Literature. He received his M.F.A. in Painting and Drawing from the University of New Mexico in 1982. He joined the faculty at the University of Michigan in 1990. He has had exhibitions in Florida; Grand Rapids, Fayetteville, Arkansas; Purdue University; Nashville; Houston, Austin, and Dallas, Texas; Tallahassee and Jacksonville. He has lectured on his work at colleges and universities around the country and has been invited to speak on projects growing out of his creative work at international conferences in Japan, Ireland, and Israel. He has also collaborated in performance works and installations with dancers, composers, scientists, poets and other visual artists. He collaborated with dancer Peter Sparling to create "Seven Enigmas," staged at the Power Center for the Performing Arts in Ann Arbor in 1997, along with biostatistician Fred Bookstein and space physics research scientist John Clarke. Starting in 1994, he made an **anthropomorphic alphabet** in various media, which has been on display in various places. He has allowed us to use the letter C from his alphabet on our cover.

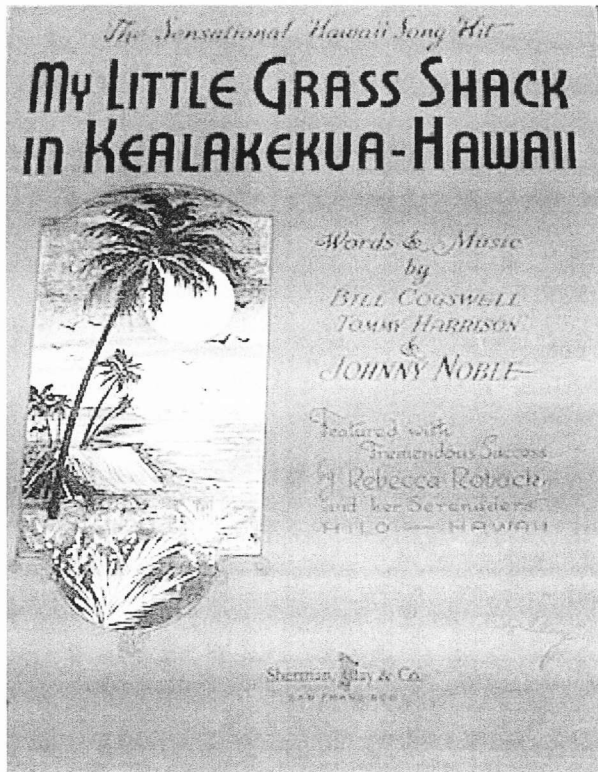


## My Little Grass Shack in Kealakekua, Hawaii

by Bill Cogswell,

Tommy Harrison & Johnny Noble

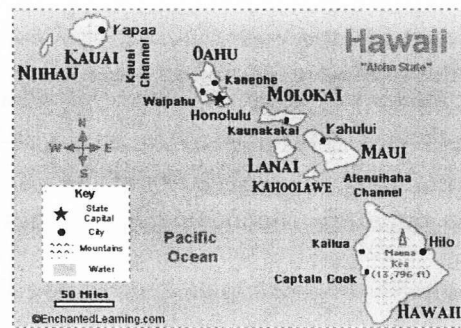
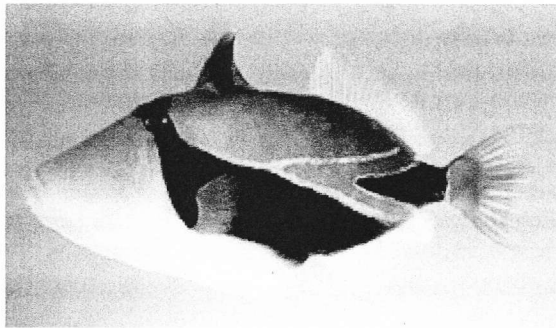
I want to go back to little grass shack  
In Kealakekua, Hawaii  
I want to be with all the kanes and wahines  
That I used to know long ago  
I can hear the old guitars playing  
On the beach at Honaunau  
I can hear the old Hawaiians saying  
Komo mai no kua i ka hale welakahao  
It won't be long till my ship will be sailing  
Back to Kona  
A grand old place  
That's always fair to see, you're telling me  
I'm just a little Hawaiian  
A homesick island boy  
I want to go back to my fish and poi  
I want to go back to my little grass shack  
In Kealakekua, Hawaii  
Where the humuhumunukunukuapua'a \*  
Go swimming by



This song was introduced in Kona, Hawaii, at the July 4th canoe races, 1933. Harrison gave

the song to John Noble to publish, who revised the music to give it an almost new melody without changing Cogswell's words. This was done to dispel the claim that others had written the song. Once published, the song became a smash hit. Noble turned over the royalties to the Sherman Clay Co. in San Francisco for \$500.00 advance royalty, giving the credit to Cogswell and Harrison. Kealakekua is the bay where Captain Cook was killed in 1779. Honaunau is the ancient City of Refuge and Kona is the district where both are located on the Big Island. (Located on map where it says Captain Cook.)

(A different sheet music cover for this song was reproduced in the August, 2002, Courier.)



\* State Fish: *humuhumunukunukuapua'a*. (Pronounce that fish Hoo-moo-hoo-moo-noo-koo-noo-koo ah poo-ah-ah.) This is still the *unofficial* State fish, because the Hawaiian State Legislature has never gotten around to making it official. One translation says that the name means (loosely) a fish put together in pieces like a jigsaw puzzle, with a face like a pig. Another rumored reason for the name is that when it is caught and brought out of the water it snorts like a pig. (One of its defensive characteristics is its ability to puff up somewhat, wedging itself between rocks or in coral recesses. When it is brought to the surface, this puffing is released, making the snorting noise.) The word "pua'a" in Hawaiian means "pig". According to this version, the name, *humuhumunukunukuapua'a* literally means "Fish who comes out of the water and sounds like a pig" - so who knows?



Cogswell Family Association  
Incorporated Massachusetts  
February 17, 1989

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# Cogswell Family Association

"Descendants of John Cogswell" Order Form

Complete the appropriate fields (please print) and mail to address shown below.

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Payment Policy: Prepaid

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To inquire about your order: Phone: (863) 471-2735 Fax: (863) 471-6235  
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Cogswell Family Association  
Editor Malcolm Cogswell  
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First Class

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