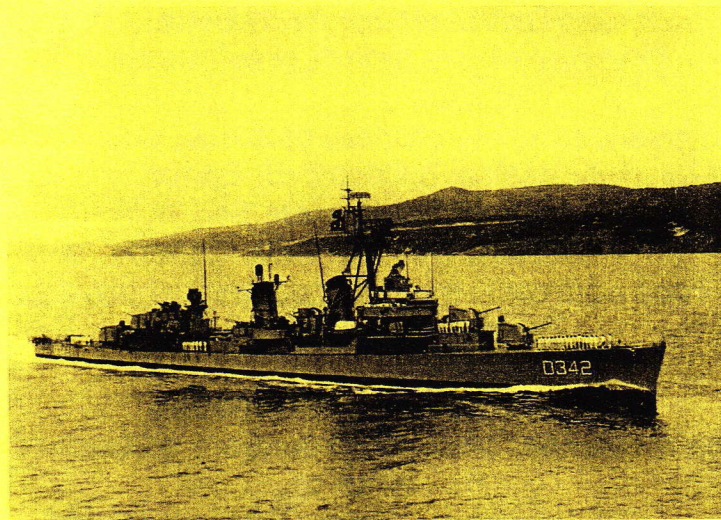


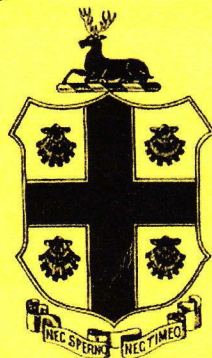
The Cogswell Courier



USS Cogswell

"I neither despise nor fear"

April 2009





Cogswell Courier

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First Lady Lou Henry Hoover

DJC # 1. John Cogswell & Elizabeth Thomson

4. William Cogswell & Susanna Hawkes

16. Hester Cogswell & Samuel Bishop

62. Margaret Bishop & Ichabod Griggs

185. Hannah Griggs & John Goffe III

523. John Goffe & Jemima Holden

1086. Polly Goffe & Jonah Wallace

2294. Nancy M. Wallace & John Scobey

4236, Philomelia Sophia Scobey & Phineas Weed

6071. Florence Ida Weed & Charles Deland Henry

7591. (Wife of 31st President of the USA)

Lou Henry & President Herbert Clark Hoover

Not mentioned

Herbert, Jr., and Allan Hoover

Charles Henry was hoping his child would be a boy. It turned out to be the baby was a girl. Lou Henry is what they decided to name her. As Lou grew up, Mr. Henry took her on fishing and camping trips and instilled in her a love of nature and wildlife. In the wintertime, she loved sledding and skating on the same Cedar River that she fished in during the summer. She spent time walking the paths behind her home where she would gather hazelnuts. Her father even taught her how to trap rabbits. Florence Henry loved to sew. She taught Lou and her friends how to sew little Christmas presents. Lou organized baseball games in the street and climbed trees in her front yard. She organized circuses in which the children would play various roles. In the 1880's, girls were expected to be prim and proper. Lou Henry didn't mind being called a tomboy. She had a love of horses and learned to ride bareback on a big farm horse at her uncle's farm in Iowa. She also learned to ride sidesaddle as ladies had to do in the 1800's.



In 1885, the family decided to move to Whittier, California. This was a new town, where Mr. Henry was going to help open a new bank. It would be a good move for improving Mrs. Henry's health. The sunshine of California would do wonders for her. Lou thrived in California. Her skills in athletics and organization gained her many friends. As befitting her character, she played Joan of Arc in the Bailey Street School play. The family moved once more, to Monterey, where Charles Henry started yet another bank. He was to become a partner in this bank.

In September of 1891, Lou enrolled at the Los Angeles Normal School. She transferred to San Jose Normal School in 1892 and received her teaching degree. Lou attended a lecture by a famous geologist from Stanford University. After the speech, Lou approached Dr. Branner to inquire about the study of geology for a woman. With his and her parents' encouragement, she enrolled in the Department of Geology at Stanford. While at Stanford, Lou met a senior assistant named Herbert Hoover. Lou and Herbert found out that they had much in common. They had been born within 100 miles of each other in Iowa, they were both geology majors and they both loved to fish. Lou completed her degree in 1898. While Lou was studying at Stanford, Herbert was mining in Australia. He had been sent to the middle of Australia by the British mining company for which he worked. Lou received a cabled proposal of marriage from "Bert." He was to come to California from Australia to marry Lou and, right after the wedding, they were to board a ship sailing to China!

The whirlwind wedding was planned around the sailing of the ship on February 11th, 1899, so Lou and Bert were married on February 10th. The Quaker Herbert Hoover and the Episcopal Lou Henry were married by Father Mestres, a Roman Catholic priest from the Monterey Mission. Lou and Bert caught the 2:00 train to San Francisco where they would sail on the 11th of February. Bert had been engaged as Director General of the Department of Mines of the Chinese Government. The young Emperor was trying to bring in modern methods. Hoover was to explore and investigate the conditions and the deposits and make recommendations for technical improvements. The Hoovers settled in the city of Tientsin. Lou spent her time exploring Peking, Tientsin and the

First Lady Lou Henry Hoover

countryside around her. She secured a tutor and learned to speak and write Chinese. Herbert said that, "the English-speaking Chinese in town always address her in Chinese and me in English."

In early June, 1900, reports told of the Boxer uprising, which came about because the reforms of the young Emperor did not sit well with the old ruling class in China. Their objective was to drive all foreigners into the sea and kill the Chinese tainted by association with them. Shortly, soldiers began to patrol the streets. Civilians helped the military by patrolling the settlement at night, and Lou took her turn on guard duty. She also volunteered to work in the hospital and helped to build barricades. She was given the duty of, "Chief Cowboy and Dairy Maid" as she took charge of some cows and calves brought in from the country before the uprising. Lou supervised the distribution of milk for children and the wounded. She rode her bicycle around Tientsin. Once her front tire was struck by bullets but Lou didn't get upset. She took everything in stride. During the siege in the summer of 1900, 233 foreigners, mainly missionaries and their children, and 30,000 Chinese Christians were killed by the Boxers. It was no wonder that Charles Henry was relieved to receive the one word telegram which proclaimed that Lou and Herbert were "Safe." Their deaths had already been published in a New York paper. The Hoovers left China in August of 1900 when relief troops came. They sailed to London. Lou wrote a manuscript on her China experiences during the Boxer rebellion but she never published it.

London would become the Hoover's home base, but the Hoovers traveled the world. As Herbert inspected mines, Lou accompanied him. They went to Australia, New Zealand, Japan, China, Burma, Egypt and Russia. Nothing kept Lou Hoover from a trip with Bert. After giving birth to their first son, Herbert, Jr., on August 4th, 1903, Lou was ready to travel within five weeks. The baby, a nurse and the Hoovers left for Australia with baby Herbert in a basket. By the time Herbert, Jr. was one year old, he had been around the world twice. While doing some research at the British Museum, Lou came across a book, Agricola de re Metallica, published in Latin in 1556. It was a manual of mining and metallurgy. Lou had been fascinated by this book since she had seen a copy of it at Stanford. After securing a copy for themselves, Lou and Herbert began to translate it into English. They worked on the translation over the next five years. The translation was published in 1912. Allan Hoover was born on July 17th, 1907, in London. Not to be out done by his brother, Allan was packed off to Burma before he was six weeks old. In 1908, Herbert formed his own consulting firm. Their home in London became famous among traveling Americans because the Hoovers often entertained. The house became a magnet for Californians traveling to London.

The war years, 1914 -1917, would send Lou and Bert Hoover on the road of public life. Lou had been planning to take Herbert, Jr., now 10, and Allan, 7, back to California so that they could attend school and she could begin work on the Hoover dream house. However, war broke out in Europe. Thousands of Americans poured into London, desperate to find a way back to the U.S. Their paper money, letters of credit and even their reservations on steamships were not being honored because of the war. While Herbert Hoover was helping with finances and transportation for stranded Americans, Lou Hoover began to work for the relief of American women and children stranded in London. She mobilized the Society in London to provide help in the form of clothing, lodging, food and even tours around London. Lou Hoover took the boys home to California on October 3rd. Luckily, their ship did not have any problems with the German submarine torpedo attacks. By October 22nd, Herbert Hoover was appointed official Chairman of the Commission for Belgian Relief. Lou became his partner in this venture. She organized a California branch of the Commission for Relief in Belgium and she raised financing for one of the first food ships to be sent to Belgium from California. Lou commuted between her husband in London and her boys in California during the war years (1915-16). She was President of the Society of American Women in London, which undertook various relief projects. She arranged for the sale of Belgian lace to help that industry survive during the war years. When America entered World War I, Herbert was asked by President Woodrow Wilson to become America's Food Administrator. The Hoovers settled in Washington, D.C. Lou worked to enlist women in America into the food conservation program.

Lou Hoover took an active interest in the Girl Scout movement and devoted many hours to them. She was asked to be a troop leader for a Washington, D.C., scout troop. Lou had the scouts

First Lady Lou Henry Hoover

cultivate a war garden. She was a strong advocate for girls experiencing a love of the outdoors. She took the girls on hikes, visited camps and took part in many Girl Scout ceremonies. She became a member of the Girl Scout Council in Washington. After the Armistice, Lou turned her attention to their dream house in California. She made preliminary architectural drawings for the house. During the Presidency of Warren G. Harding, Herbert Hoover was appointed Secretary of Commerce. It was back to Washington, D.C., for the Hoovers. Lou spent much time entertaining. These duties did not interfere with her work for the Girl Scouts. She served every branch of Girl Scouting from troop leader to President of the national organization to national board member. She particularly liked the service aspects of Girl Scouting. She believed that scouting made the girls better homemakers, citizens and friends, and that it encouraged keener minds and stronger characters.

Lou Hoover also was a strong advocate of physical fitness for girls and women, so it was natural to become involved in the women's division of the National Amateur Athletic Federation. In the 1920's, men's and women's amateur sports were expanding rapidly. A division arose between those who advocated mass participation in sports and those who preferred elite varsity sports. There was also opposition to the participation of girls and women in International Olympic Games. These concerns led to the establishment of the National Amateur Athletic Federation. The Federation became the forum for discussions about sports on a national level. Lou Hoover was named a Vice President of the NAAF with a challenge to organize a women's division. Lou used her organizational skill to arrange a conference in Washington, D.C., in April, 1923. The conference developed a model of athletics for girls and women based on, "egalitarian principles, and healthful sports activity." Lou Hoover contributed generously of her time and finances to the NAAF. However, they were unable to secure long term funding from major foundations.

Lou Hoover entered the White House as First Lady on March 4th, 1929. She restored the Lincoln Study to an office from its status as a bedroom. She refurbished the study with as much original furniture as she could locate. Many White House restoration projects were done at her own expense. She eliminated barriers between special and ordinary guests. A Girl Scout would receive as much attention as would an ambassador. A typical day for Mrs. Hoover at the White House included breakfast with the family, followed by work on answering the mail or writing a speech. Lunch would usually provide an opportunity to entertain guests and at afternoon tea guests were invited. Some afternoons, Mrs. Hoover was scheduled to visit a hospital or attend some official ceremonies. Dinner was also an occasion to entertain. Her days were as fully scheduled as the President's. Occasionally, Mrs. Hoover sought relief from social functions by a horseback ride through Rock Creek Park, some work in the gardens around the White House or a walk with the dogs. She drove her own car around Washington and, occasionally, would take a picnic lunch. Lou Hoover was constantly in the public eye, but she tried to maintain her own informal ways. She was hurt when she was condemned by some papers for having invited Mrs. Oscar DePriest for tea. Mrs. DePriest was the wife of a black congressman from Chicago. She was praised by some and condemned by others. The incident made Mrs. Hoover more wary of the press.

Throughout her life, Lou Hoover always enjoyed getting away and doing something outdoors. She located and oversaw building a retreat in the Blue Ridge Mountains for President Hoover. Once, while recovering from a back injury by relaxing there, she discovered there was no school in the mountains. She and Herbert built The President's Community School and hired a teacher for it at their own expense. They also built a small apartment for the teacher's use.

The Hoovers left Washington, D.C., in 1933. Lou was looking forward to time for books, family and fishing trips. She kept up her work with the Girl Scouts and opened her home to Stanford University functions. She lent her managerial skills to the Friends of Music at Stanford. Lou Hoover transplanted her home once more. They moved to the Towers at the Waldorf Astoria in New York City so that Herbert could work on relief efforts once again. This time, it was the Finnish Relief Fund, necessary because of the outbreak of World War II. As usual, Lou Hoover assisted with the relief work. After attending a concert with friends on January 7th, 1944, Lou Hoover retired to her bedroom for a brief nap. About 7:00, she was struck by an acute heart attack from which she didn't recover. Lou Hoover was 69 years old when she died.

The Case of Cogswell vs. Cogswell

When John² Cogswell died at sea on his way back from England after visiting his sister, he left three small orphaned children: Elizabeth, John³ and Samuel. His father, John¹, and brother William were their official guardians; his sister, Hannah, and her husband, Cornelius Waldo, seem to have been looking after them while he was in England. As well as the orphaned children, John² left a thousand-year lease for his property and desperate debts. He had written from England that he owed £184 to a Mr. Deane, who had agreed that £100 could be paid in Boston, and had asked his bother-in-law, Geoffrey Armitage, to pay it. He also owed £53 to his cousin, Stevens, and Mr. Goade.

The inventory of John²'s property after his death put its value at £341 10s, which, after the acknowledged debts (£237) were paid, left little more than £100 to raise three children. In his will, he had instructed that Elizabeth be sent to school until the age of 14, when she was to go into the service of some family and earn her own living. For the boys, if either of them were capable of being a good scholar, he should have the opportunity; the other brother to be apprenticed at age ten to someone who would teach him husbandry – probably farming. His property was to be divided, two parts to John³ and one to Samuel. Elizabeth was to get her portion in money.

Elizabeth married Abraham Wellman but there is no record of whether she received any money from her father's estate. Samuel moved to Saybrook, Connecticut, about 1665 as a teenager, perhaps going with the family to which he had been apprenticed. How much he received from his father is open to question but he sold ten acres of salt marsh to Abraham Perkins in 1674, this being part of the land in the thousand-year lease.

In 1664, they brought in account to the court in Ipswich to the full of the estate and were discharged by the court. William had given £200 bonds. That should have settled the estate.

In 1675, however, John³ and Margaret (Gifford) Cogswell sued his uncle, William Cogswell, for an account of the estate of his late father probated. Since it had been discharged by the court in 1664, William did not propose to give an account. On reference to the clerk of the court, the original account could not be found, so that William was in a strait. The court would not give further time and passed judgment of £54 18s 0d, to the plaintiff, i.e. John³ Cogswell, with costs. William appealed to the next court, which confirmed the sentence, and bound the defendant to the sum of £300 to give a just and full account. The account was delivered to John, who claimed that it was false and it was therefore rejected.

A suit against William was entered at Salem, in January 1676, which brought in judgment of £300 against the defendant.

From this, appeal was made to the court in Boston. This court reversed the judgment in September, 1676, and brought costs of court, £13 4s, against John³ Cogswell.

John³ did not pay these charges but, in October, 1676, delivered his person to the marshal and, in the same October, petitioned the General Court, pleading his sad condition and inability and asked another hearing. The court ordered him to liberty and granted him a hearing, to which William was summoned.

The whole case was heard over again May 29, 1677. The conclusion was that John³ Cogswell had to pay the judgment rendered, £13 4s.

Depositions in this case were made by Samuel Haines, who came with the Cogswells to America as a servant; William Furber and William Tarbox, both of whom also followed the Cogswells to Ipswich and then hired themselves to John¹ for a year; Mary (Cogswell) Armitage, a sister of John² and by William Thomson, a nephew of Elizabeth (Thomson) Cogswell and her husband, John¹.

These depositions all concerned what belonged to the family shortly after the wreck of the *Angel Gabriel* at Pemaquid. Mentioned are feather beds, utensils of pewter and brass and a Turkey worked carpet which was laid on a table. Also mentioned are two mares and two cows which were brought on a different ship and safely landed the same summer. Only Mary says anything about the possessions of John² Cogswell, stating that he had only one feather bed, five pewter plates and two brass kettles.

Could it be that the suit was really about the inheritance from John¹ rather than John²?

Clayton Cogswell – Movie Maker

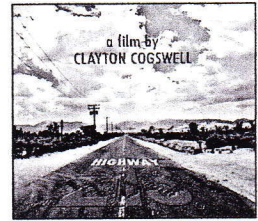


We've got another Cogswell movie maker. A native of Los Angeles, Clayton Cogswell studied theater at the University of Illinois, Regents College in London, and the Sanford Meisner Center in Hollywood. While in Illinois, he purchased a digital video camera and was soon hooked. He checked himself into the New York Film Academy and has subsequently directed over twenty short films.

Since film school, Clayton has directed four promotional films for MTV, television commercial spots, several comedic webisodes for Bioré Skincare and a series of one act plays that premiered at the Minnesota Fringe Festival. His four minute short film, *A Word Problem*, won the Audience Award at the nation wide "Had To Be Made" Film Festival in 2005. *Highway 213* received official selection at the 2004 Scremfest Film Festival and was a finalist in the 2006 Shriekfest Film Festival. Clayton has co-directed a full season of MTV's critically acclaimed documentary series, *The Paper*.

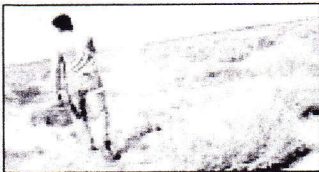
Clayton has also enjoyed experiences in the art department for such films as Wes Craven's *Red Eye*, Amy Heckerling's *I Could Never Be Your Woman* and *Miss Congeniality 2*. He has also served in the location department for Christopher Nolan's *The Prestige* and in the property department for *Charlie Wilson's War*, *Frost/Nixon* and *Angels and Demons*.

Clayton is the fourth generation to work in the motion picture industry. His great-grandfather, Lee Hazen Cogswell, started his career as a building contractor but found it was difficult to get work during the Great Depression. MGM Studios was hiring workers on a day-to-day basis. Lee and hundreds of other men would stand in a mass outside the studio gates hoping to be called in for work. When his chance came, he so impressed the foreman with his intelligence, ingenuity and work ethic that he returned home that very day as a qualified prop maker. Lee's son, Ronald Richard Cogswell, was the world's authority on motion picture sound recording and introduced the Nagra sound recording device to the U. S. Ronald was an honorary member of the American Society of Cinematographers and wrote the chapter on sound recording for the ASC Manual. Ronald had three sons and one daughter. Ron Cogswell is a well respected production sound mixer in both film and television; Steven was an early pioneer of video assist technology and created the company, Cogswell Video Services; Richmond, the youngest, continues the legacy and now runs Cogswell Video; Sue is a manager at a commercial media distribution company. Clayton's brother, Joshua, is the Vice President of Global Digital Media for Viacom's MTV Networks.



Clayton describes how he got the idea for *Highway 213*: While driving across country, my girlfriend (now wife) and I had crossed Route 666 in the Arizona desert. We had been reading of the many haunted tales that supposedly occur on that road. They were stories of homicidal phantom trucks, hellhounds and disembodied spirits that can be seen at any time, day or night. I was amused by how frightening a lonely stretch of road can be even during the day. At the same time, Alexandra Stafford had another idea of a mysterious caller that haunts a man every day during the same radio hour. We melded the two together.

Summary of the story: Frank, of Harris & Sons Garage, has inherited his father's business after he passed away. He's irritable and is making his employee's life hell. When a lady calls in asking for his assistance in towing her off the 213 Highway, he goes out there to find that no one is there. Upset, he returns to work. And the rest of the week, she continues to call and begs for his help in picking her up, confessing that if her husband finds her and his car out on the highway, he might actually kill her. He goes back out to the highway and discovers a grim scene of a different time. Something evil arises and chases him down until he can at last get back in his car to safety. The lady was murdered in the 1950's and had called Frank's father for help. She was



denied service because of the inconvenience of the distance and her husband murdered her in the desert.

Clayton directed the film, written by himself and his wife, Heather Cogswell, who also acted in the film. The film runs 8.49 minutes. "On 213, we only had a budget of \$240.00, so we didn't have the luxury of time. Everything was preconceived and prepared beforehand. On a super low budget, nothing can be left to chance. It's a good way to work. You have more control that way." With a production crew of two people and a cast of five (very talented friends), the film took one month from conception to final completion.

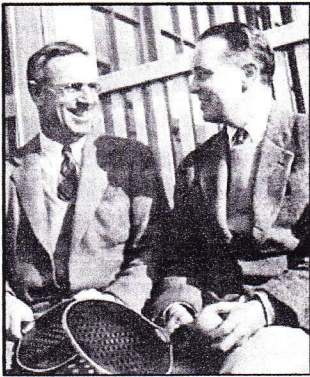
The entire crew was glad to know that they grabbed one of the very few true screams of terror from the audience at the 2004 Scremfest L. A. The critic there remarked, "Clayton Cogswell's debut film, *Falling*, was pure brilliance, and his first attempt at suspense is equally successful. I am quite partial to this film because it was directed by a man, whom I was convinced a long time ago, was a genius. Matt Smith, Noel Carroll and Heather Cogswell, the cast, truly show that they bring their acting chops to the table. And the disembodied, desperate and emotion tugging portrayal of the lady on the phone pleading for help is a testament to the acting power housed within Stephanie Ohanesian."

Clayton Cogswell thinks the greatest horror writer is H. P. Lovecraft. Grant Cogswell, the other Cogswell movie maker, made *Cthulhu* based on an H. P. Lovecraft story.

Cogswells in Sports

James K. Cogswell, Jr., Platform Tennis Inventor

James K. Cogswell, Jr., is not listed in *Descendants of John Cogswell* and, apart from his involvement in sports, your editor could find nothing about him on the internet.

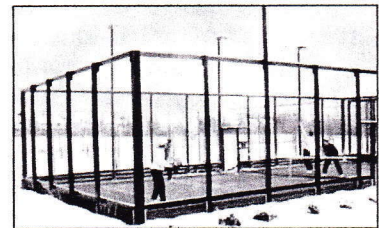


James K. Cogswell, Jr., (right) and Fessenden S. Blanchard (left), both avid tennis players from the affluent New York suburb of Scarsdale, found themselves bored by the lack of activity during the winter months. But they were interested in getting exercise. And so, in 1928, they built a miniature wooden court on an elevated platform in Cogswell's backyard. It was about the size of a badminton court, and their initial idea was that snow could easily be shoveled off the elevated platform to clear a playing surface for badminton or volleyball. However, the area



proved too windy for badminton and they couldn't find enough hardy neighbors to get a good game of volleyball going on winter days. In a search for appropriate equipment for the court, a quarter of the size of a tennis court, Cogswell discovered a boxed set of paddles and balls for sale at a sporting goods shop. The wooden paddles and spongy balls were sold to people who played paddle tennis – a sport invented in 1898 and perfected in 1921 by the Reverend Frank Beal in Albion, Michigan, as a recreational activity for underprivileged urban youth. So they tried paddle tennis. The court was about the right size, but it was no fun chasing the ball into the snow when it left the platform, which happened pretty often. The next step was to surround the platform with an 8-foot-high cage of chicken wire. Since that interfered with the backswing when a player was near the court boundary, Blanchard and Cogswell decided it should be legal to play the ball off the wire. Legend has it that during a particularly heated match, a hard-hit ball lodged in the wire mesh. Both an innovator and a natural competitor, Blanchard ran behind the fencing, smacked the ball as hard as he could and called the shot "good." After some discussion, the men agreed that the new off-the-wall rule was a good rule, adding dimension to the game and broadening the skill set necessary for the sport. They also built a new, larger and sturdier platform, 31 by 60 feet, with screens 12 feet high. Soon, quite a few neighbors were enjoying the new sport and some of them built their own courts. In 1931, a court was installed at the nearby Fox Meadow Tennis Club. The club had been losing members and revenue because of the Great Depression. Platform tennis proved so popular that another court was added in 1934. Meanwhile, Blanchard and Cogswell began selling plans to other clubs that were interested in the new sport.

They were not the first to play the game on a platform. Deck tennis was a popular cruise ship diversion and some of the era's tennis stars, including Bill Tilden and France's four mousquetaires, would regale the passengers by playing on deck during trips across the Atlantic. But this was winter on terra firma and Cogswell and Blanchard soon arrived at some new concepts, stretching chicken wire high around their court to keep the balls out of the snow and then deciding that balls that rebounded off the wire after bouncing inside the lines were still in play. The two men used wooden paddles instead of rackets with strings and also used softer balls to slow down the game. From the beginning, their game was a diversion for the elite: in part because constructing the court on a platform, a necessity with the ground frozen below, was an expensive proposition, which it remains today, at an approximate cost of \$60,000 a court.

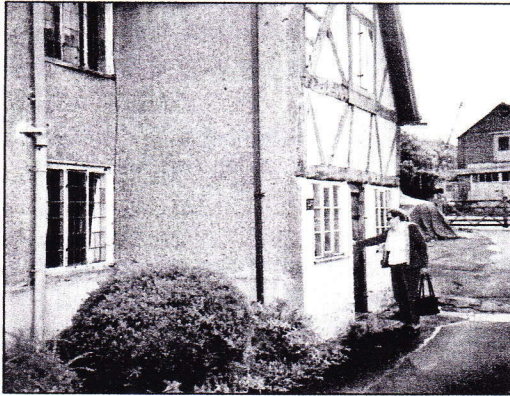


A court today

Both James Cogswell and Fessenden S. Blanchard were named to the Platform Tennis Hall of Fame in 1965, the year the Hall of Fame started.

Editor's Visit to Westbury Leigh

In November, 2008, I rented a car to drive to Westbury from London. I had lived in Bermuda for five years, so driving on the left side of the road was no problem, but following the route was difficult. In several places where I had to go onto a new road, there were signs for two places and I didn't know which I should head for. I guessed wrong at least twice but eventually got there. Peter Jones, who lives in the old Cogswell house, had sent me a map so I had no trouble finding Westbury Leigh – although finding a place to park near the house was a bit of a problem. When our ancestors lived there, Westbury and Westbury



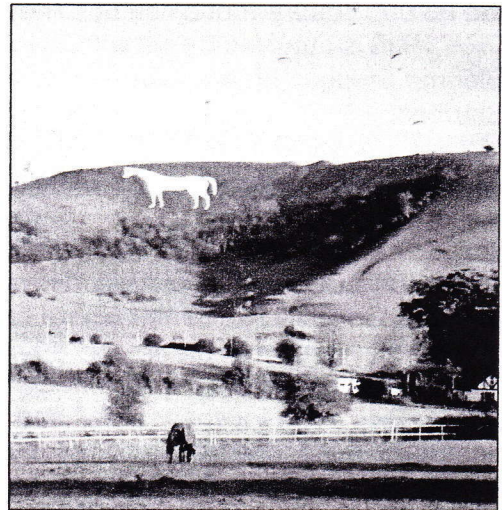
Leigh were separated by fields. Not today. We were warmly received, shown through the whole house and given tea. I noticed a Cogswell Courier in the kitchen. It was too dark for exterior pictures so we arranged to go back the next morning. Peter led us to the Bed and Breakfast where we were to spend the next two nights.

Peter Jones also raised an interesting point about Cogswell History. How did John Cogswell and his family, some very young, get from Westbury Leigh to Bristol – a distance of twenty-five miles or more? They were taking a lot of possessions with them on their way to America. He suggests that they may have walked as far as Bradford on Avon (about eight miles) and then floated down river on a

barge for the rest of the way. They would have had to have a cart of some kind to carry their possessions. At that time, the Avon River was probably navigable that far, although that is not true today. I do not think anyone has tried to research that question.

From our Bed and Breakfast we could see the White Horse between two roofs. And we had a full English Breakfast – (our London hotel gave us only a continental breakfast) or almost. I passed on one or two of the heavier items. We found our way back to the ancestral home with some difficulty and took pictures. Mrs. Jones gave us plaster casts of ancestral initials and of the date – 1591 – but they had not been able to find the cast of the clothier's mark. Then we drove to see Stonehenge – about an hour by car (less if we had known the way). It was sunny in Westbury, but at Stonehenge, it was cloudy with a cold wind. Then back to Westbury where we found a closer view of the White Horse. There were paragliders flying over it that day and you can see them in the picture. Unfortunately, near this point, the clutch of the rental car decided to burn itself out completely.

Sandy Newbury, the lady at our Bed and Breakfast, took charge after a kind couple drove us back there. She arranged to have the car retrieved and, after a big run-around from the rental car company, managed to arrange for us to get another car. She also arranged a hotel reservation at the Heathrow Hilton for our last night in England. If anyone wants to stay overnight in Westbury, I can certainly recommend Sandy and Dave Newbury at Redwood Lodge, The Ham, Westbury, Wilts, BA13 4HE. www.redwoodlodgeuk.com She even did a load of laundry for us.





CFA Legal Counsel Chris Staubes, Jr., Dies of Cancer

Chris Staubes, Jr. (DJC 9933), who has served as legal Counsel to the Cogswell Family Association since its founding in 1989, died of bone cancer on October 22nd, 2008. He was 64.

A Charleston, S. C., attorney, he was a founding member and managing partner of the Clawson and Staubes law firm.

Born in Charleston, he graduated from the High School of Charleston, Wofford College and the University of South Carolina School of Law. He

served in the U. S. Army JAG Corp., in Okinawa, Japan, as a judge advocate general officer and had experience as a government prosecutor, chief of claims and chief of legal assistance. He was a brother of CFA Past President Edna Cogswell (Staubes) Roberds, a first cousin of founding CFA member William Harvey Cogswell III and a second cousin of the second CFA President, Sumter A. Cogswell.

Staubes had a history of involvement in local civic and developmental efforts and was active with the Charleston Light Infantry. He represented the Washington Light Infantry and the Washington Light Infantry/Sumter Guard Board of Officers for Marion Square. He was a member of Kappa Alpha Order.

He served as Chairman of the Real Estate section of the South Carolina Bar and during his career owned and subdivided several rural tracts of land. Five historic buildings he renovated received the Preservation Society of Charleston's Carolopolis Award.

Friends said he was an over-achiever.

"Chris Staubes was an instrumental force in the growth of our firm from three attorneys in 1980 to 31 today," said Sam Clawson, managing partner of the law office. "His calm and steady hand helped guide the firm. Even into his retirement and eventual final illness, he always had time to advise and counsel young attorneys. He will be greatly missed both personally and professionally."

He was active in various church and civic affairs, an elder at Second Presbyterian Church and President of the church corporation. He has served as President of the Harleston Village Association (Harleston is a neighborhood in which the Cogswells have lived for many generations), Commander of American Legion Post 10, President of the Association for the Blind, President of the Sertoma Club of Charleston and a trustee of the Magnolia Cemetery Trust.

Staubes also managed apartment complexes. He constructed and managed the commercial office buildings at 291 East Bay St., 304 Meeting St. and 310 Meeting St. in Charleston. He also co-developed and co-managed the development of 100 Calhoun St. and the construction of the 68,000 square-foot office building on that site.

He is survived by his wife, Evelyn Robertson (King) Staubes, and two children, Christopher Blohme Staubes III, and Lauren Robertson Staubes. He was predeceased by a son, Ryan DeWitt Staubes.

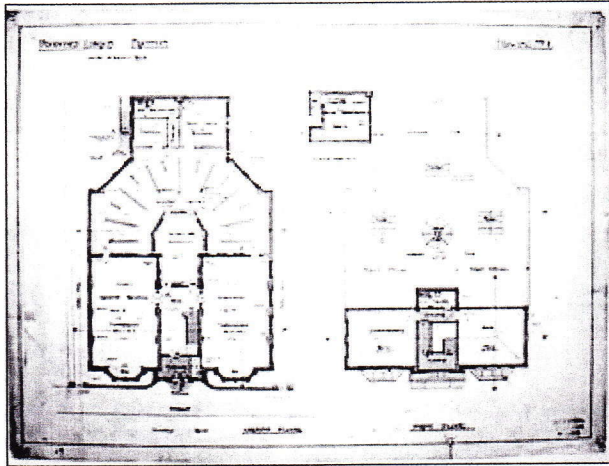
Autistic Cogswell Artist

Billy Cogswell is autistic. However, he is one of the most popular selling artists at the Creative Diversity Art Center where he pays \$70.00 per month for studio space. Although he has been drawing most of his life, his art has matured greatly over the last two years through his involvement as a studio artist with Studio in Louisville, Kentucky.

Billy's eye for linear detail and brilliant color lead the viewer deep into *his* world; the world of an autistic mind, one where complex and sometimes even simple concepts are non-existent, yet somehow an image is formed, a visual story told, a powerful message revealed.

His birthday is March 14th. He attends St. Mark's Episcopal Church, 2822 Frankfort Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky 40206, where he is occasionally on the prayer list.

Arthur Edward Cogswell, English Architect

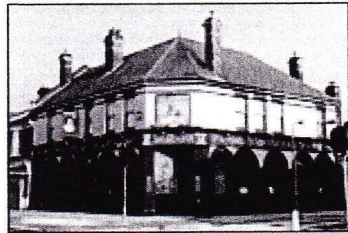


Shown at left are plans of the Carnegie Library, which stands on Fratton Road, Portsmouth, England. These are part of a large, colorful collection of architectural plans and elevations drawn by local architect Arthur Edward Cogswell who has left his imprint on the surviving Victorian and Edwardian urban landscape.

Arthur was the son of a Peterborough wood carver whose family arrived in Portsmouth around 1870/72. He became apprenticed to George Rake, the most renowned contemporary architect, in 1872. His apprenticeship would have included work on Kingston Jail (opened 1877) and Milton Lunatic Asylum (later St. James' Hospital), which opened in 1879. He entered into a partnership in

1878. His brother and sons subsequently became involved in the business, which undertook private residential work as well as designing schools in Gosport, Fareham and Portsmouth.

A sixty year career involved Cogswell turning his draughtsman's hand to every type of building: schools and stores, churches and cemeteries, banks and mortuaries, cinemas and libraries, offices and hotels and many, many pubs. In 1930, he even was the architect who built a new synagogue. One site lists 117 major buildings he designed, besides private houses and small shops.



Much of his practice's work came from the brewery companies in the last quarter of the Victorian era – then a boom time for pub building. According to his grandson, the country chosen for his annual holiday determined the pub style for the coming year. Many of his pubs survive, including a distinctive series of half-timbered and turreted Public Houses

The Tangier, built in 1912 - The Talbot, Pelham and Rutland Hotels. He also designed ceramic pub fronts; the pale-green glazed bricks of the Eastfield Hotel are a particularly fine example.

There are significant survivals but much of his work has been lost, the victim of war and development. Morants Store in Palmerston Road and Bulpitts Store in Kings Road were hit in the bombing raids of 1941. The Evening News building in Stanhope Road was demolished in 1972, seemingly to make way for the Zurich Insurance car park and, in an act of civic vandalism two years earlier, a fine urban landmark - the Portsmouth Water Company building in Commercial Road was demolished.

The library was named after Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the Pittsburgh millionaire, who responded to a request for funds. The Portsmouth Council provided the land. Carnegie donated £4,500 for the establishment of the library in the Kingston district, upon condition that the town provided the site and upkeep. It was just one of thousands of libraries all over the world that he funded. Cogswell designed the library free of cost and it was opened on September 12th, 1906, eleven months after the start of building work. Separate reading rooms were built for ladies and gentlemen and the library also featured an octagonal dome light. (Between 1886 and 1917, the Carnegie Foundation funded the building of one thousand six hundred and seventy nine free libraries in America and six hundred and sixty in Britain.)

Arthur Edward Cogswell died in 1934 but his sons (Victor and Douglas) carried on the business for some years. Many of Cogswell's fine buildings still stand in the city today.

Other Cogswell Architects include George Washington Cogswell (*DJC* 2194), architect, Orwell, N.Y. (1795-1878), Charles Northend Cogswell (*DJC* 4700), architect, Boston and Cambridge, Mass. (1865-1941), Arthur R. Cogswell, living architect, Chapel Hill, N.C. and architectural student Alexander S. Cogswell, Cambridge, Ont.

Cogswells in the News

Maggie Cogswell played the role of Irene Adler in "Sherlock Holmes: The Final Adventure" at Hedgerow Theatre, Oct. 14-Nov. 16, in Philadelphia. Maggie Cogswell also played Louka in George Bernard Shaw's comedy, *Arms and the Man*, at the same theatre March 3-April 5.

Democrat Libby Heiny-Cogswell will take over as a new supervisor in Oshtemo Township, Kalamazoo County, Michigan. She will be Oshtemo Township's first woman supervisor. She said she is looking forward to working on a master plan and a new five-year parks plan.



Dec. 11th: Dani Cogswell, of the Skyline High School Spartans gymnastics team, took first place in the vault, bars and beam and was the meet's all-around top finisher. But it wasn't enough to come out on top. Cogswell won the vault (8.850 points), the bars (8.600 points) and the beam (9.450 points) at a meet against the Issaquah (Wash.) High School Eagles.

December 11th: In girls' soccer, Jefferson West Virginia's Sarah Cogswell is The Herald-Mail All-Area Girls Soccer Player of the Year.

David Cogswell, Grades 3 and 4 teacher at Forest Glen School, Moncton, N.B., one of the first schools designated as a community school, has his students play bridge during their math class. David says it reinforces their skills in addition to teaching students other critical life skills. Bridge requires a certain knowledge of math and critical thinking. Cogswell says the students are excited to go play it each time and they're learning without even realizing it.

William Johnstone Cogswell, class of 2011, of Asheville, Maine, has been named a Sarah and James Bowdoin Scholar at Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine.

George and Brandy Cogswell, Hermiston, Oregon, (See Cogswells in Sports, April, 2007, Courier) have sold their skate center to Tim and Kimberlee Owens, who had worked at Hermiston's Wal-Mart Distribution Center and were ready for a change.

Retired principal Clint Cogswell was one of four new members who took their seats at the Concord (N.H.) School Board January 5th. He had won a special election November 4th for a one-year position to replace longtime board member Betty Hoadley, who retired this winter. (For an account of his retirement, see "This and That, December, 2006, Courier.)

A Cherry Grove, Oregon, family, Tom and Kathy Cogswell, reached out for help after heavy rains nearly washed their home away. The house is unsafe to live in after a 12-foot section of the foundation eroded away. The river of water that caused the collapse of part of the foundation dug a 10-foot deep hole next to the house. The loss of support caused the house to twist, and with more rain on the way, the owners said they fear the whole thing may come down. The Cogswell family has lived in the house since the mid-1980s.



Shaun Howard Cogswell and Myles Langille were walking through the parking lot in Cole Harbour, N.S., January 3rd, when they heard shots and one of them was struck by one bullet. Shaun Cogswell, 23, was shot in the neck as he and a friend were walking through the parking lot of the Forest Hills Shopping Centre at about 1:50 a.m. Mr. Cogswell was taken to the Queen Elizabeth II Health Sciences Centre in Halifax, where he underwent surgery. Sources say the accused and the victim had an argument at the Big Leagues Beverage Room, which is in the shopping centre, shortly before the shooting. Keith Gordon Stevens was charged with attempted murder.

Michael Cogswell is trying to secure the sponsorship he needs to complete this season after his backers pulled out due to economic problems. It leaves him at risk of missing out on subsidies worth £50,000 a year up to 2012, which will be handed out to top performers at the Disabled World Championships in October. After six years building up the experience needed to challenge for top honors, a change in the regulations helped his aim of qualifying for the Paralympics. The three-person class will demand someone of his type of disability to be in the boat. (See August, 2005, Courier.)



Jan Cogswell, 55, of Swindon, Wiltshire, and Mark, 53, (surname not given) were looking forward to being married on February 17; however, in early January he was diagnosed with a stomach tumor and two weeks later they learned his illness was terminal. On January 27th, staff at Great Western Hospital organized their wedding in a matter of hours. They also arranged for a registrar to come and marry the couple at 3 p.m. Friday morning, January 30th, Mark slipped away with Jan by his side.

Charles Goldman, who lives on Cogswell Street, Haverhill, N.H., designed and built a racing bed that remains unbeaten after five contests on the ice of Lake Winnepesaukee, New Hampshire's largest body of fresh water. The rider, always a child, sits inside, holds on tight and has a ball. The race takes a minute and a half to two minutes.



This and That



David Cogswell has written a book, "Existentialism for Beginners," with art by Joe Lee. Cogswell begins with Hegel as a representative of the philosophic idealism which gave the existentialists something to react against. He continues with an historical overview of the main philosophers associated with existentialism and their chief concerns: a consistent emphasis on the importance of the individual, a rejection of the so-called objective point of view and a desire to make their writings relevant to the everyday life lived by ordinary people. Cogswell also takes pains to place each writer in their social and historical context. A final section discusses existentialism in the arts, psychology, politics and popular culture. Readers will explore the lives and works of nineteenth-century writers, including Kierkegaard, Dostoyevsky and Nietzsche; twentieth-century German philosophers Jaspers and Heidegger, and the flowering of the movement in postwar France brought forth by Jean Paul Sartre, Albert Camus, Simone de Beauvoir and beyond. The cover shows Jean-Paul Sartre, Albert Camus and Simone de Beauvoir, clad in conservative dark suits, drinking coffee in a café surrounded by a haze of cigarette smoke.

The release date for *Existentialism for Beginners* was October 14, 2008. Copies may be ordered from online book dealers such as Amazon (<http://www.amazon.com/>). Further information about the "For Beginners" books, including a catalog of all their titles, is available from the company web site at <http://www.forbeginnersbooks.com/>. Price: \$14.95 (\$16.95 Canadian)

Evans and Cogswell Lithograph

In 1861, the Charleston printing firm of Evans & Cogswell made about 200 lithographs of the Ordinance of Secession. One hundred and seventy South Carolina men signed the original ordinance in Charleston on Dec. 20th, 1860, signifying the state's departure from the union and the growing likelihood of war. Gregory Lorris decided to give his copy to the South Carolina Historical Society. Society President Tom Tisdale gladly accepted it Monday, December 22nd, 2008, and gave Lorris an honorary membership, a necktie and a lot of thanks in return. It is unclear exactly when the society will put the lithograph on public display, but it will occur before the 150th anniversary of the secession arrives in December, 2010.

Cogswell Testifies Against Civil War Prison Inspector

Rufus D. Pettit served with Company A of the 1st New York Volunteers in 1846 in the war with Mexico. When the Civil War began, he recruited an army unit from among his friends and neighbors. Early in the war, he was an officer; firm but fair, respected and loved by his men. After the Battle of Chancellorsville, he resigned from the service for medical reasons, rejoining the army in March, 1864, with the U.S. Veteran Reserve Corps, a branch for veterans not fit for active field duty. Four months later, he was made superintendent and inspector of Union military prisons in Alexandria, Virginia. Then, after his appointment as prison superintendent in 1864, his personality turned dark.

Rufus D. Pettit was court-martialed for his cruelty and by November, 1865, his future lay in the hands of the military judges.

A member of the Pennsylvania Unit, Sergeant Stacy Cogswell (DJC 4411), wrote, "Captain Pettit constantly ordered men strung up. Their arms were swollen and their faces were purple, with bloodshot eyes and noses dripping blood, begging for relief. It made my heart sick to see such cruelty." He added that the men received no food during these ordeals.

Guilty was the verdict, dismissal from the army the sentence.

The only other reference I could find to Stacy Cogswell is that Hattie, his wife, of Indianapolis, was a step-daughter of a woman who died in 1895... if it is the same Stacy Cogswell. Our records say he married Maggie Mitchell in 1864.

Westbury Wiltshire News

Motorcyclist Rob Shaw (right), 16, from Westbury, scooped the British MiniMoto title October 26th at Llandow, Wales, in only his second year in the competition. Shaw took part in the 50cc class for riders aged 15 and over who weigh between 50 and 75 kg. He came sixth in the championship last year.



The Gregory family of Westbury (See December Courier) hosted a visit from Wessex Water, who gave them some vital tips for saving water in their home and garden. Mr. Hollex noted the water level in the Gregory's toilet cistern was much higher than the manufacturer's recommendation so he adjusted the ball valve for them. He gave Mr. Gregory some Tapmagic fittings to put on the end of the taps to save water. For their final challenge, they put their driving skills to the green test. David Major, who runs Institute of Advanced Motoring courses in West Wiltshire, took Carolyn and Simon Gregory out on the road to see how they could improve. They were told to go up a gear much sooner than before and to let the car slow down rather than brake sharply. Mrs. Gregory says: "I have found that we are cutting back on using electrical things and we are definitely putting less on our meter now. The kids are definitely switching off their games when they aren't using them, which they didn't before."



16, 19 and 20-year-old men, all from the Westbury area, were arrested on suspicion of burglary after they were tracked down by a 15-month-old German Shepherd, Reggie, the youngest dog in the Wiltshire police force. Reggie also led officers to a nearby outbuilding where all the property allegedly stolen from the house was recovered.

Two Westbury rugby players had to resuscitate a referee during their game at Westbury on Saturday, December 20th, after the official collapsed on the pitch. Hadden Graham (center) suffered a suspected heart attack. A close friend said: "Thank God, there was a medic on the pitch playing and he knew there was a defibrillator at the Westbury Leisure Centre. Matt Inseal (left), and Paul Jones (right) administered CPR and got his heart going again." Mr. Graham was unconscious when he was airlifted by the Wiltshire Air Ambulance and initially taken to the hospital in Bath before being transferred to Bristol. By December 30th, doctors had confirmed that Mr. Graham did not have a heart attack as first thought but didn't know what caused him to collapse.



January 13th: The Rt. Rev. Dr. Alan Smith, who grew up in Westbury, Wiltshire, before becoming a student at Birmingham University and the University of Wales, announced his appointment (on YouTube) as the next Bishop of St Albans. He trained for the ministry at Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, and has worked in Bradford, Walsall and Stoke-on-Trent. Dr Smith, who is Bishop of Shrewsbury, will be the 10th Bishop of St Albans (Wales).



Engineers with Network Rail worked "round the clock" to stabilize a landslip caused by heavy rainfall that saturated the embankment near Westbury train station, which caused major delays to rail services in the region. Trains did not call at Westbury and alternative services were provided for passengers travelling between Westbury and Frome. Network Rail engineers were at the site Sunday morning, January 25th, working to stabilize the embankment and restore services as quickly as possible.

Matravers, Westbury Infants and Westbury Junior Schools were closed due to ice and snow on February 3rd. Police put out a warning to drivers to avoid some roads, including Long River Road leading to the White Horse in Westbury, which was impassable. Westbury Infants remained closed February 4th.



Westbury's First Responder team has received over £1,600 from events organized by town counselor Cuthbert-Murray over the last year. Team leader Nigel Inseal, also thanked the town council, Pub Watch, The Shining Light Awareness Centre and the Westbury Lions for their contributions to the cause. Last year, the responders attended 96 incidents in the Westbury area and the increased efficiency of a recently introduced call out system means that 2009 looks set to be a busier year, with over 20 calls already attended in January.



From the Secretary's Desk

Hello, Everyone:

Spring is on the way and we are all waiting for it. It has been a long and cold winter. Too much snow!!!

Membership dues have been mailed out. Anyone who didn't receive theirs, please get in touch with me.

When you move, will you please forward me your new address. Then I can change your address in the computer.

I don't have any information the next reunion.

Yours truly,

Claire Cogswell-Daigle, Secretary

Welcome to the Cogswell Family Association, Inc.

Gail Munero Clifford	Woodville, MA
Thomas Mabson West, Jr.	Birmingham, AL
Kensyle F. Cogswell	Rusagonis, NB, Canada
Luellen Trilisch	Dallas, TX

Deaths

Daniel Cogswell Roberts, of O'Fallon, MO, died May 12, 2008.

Geneva Erikson, of Vancouver, WA, died September 20, 2008

Chris Staubes, Jr., 64, of Charleston, S.C., died October 22, 2008

Eleanor M. Cogswell, 88, of Northborough, Mass., died Monday, November 3, 2008.

Eric A. Cogswell, Jr., 19, of Breaux Bridge, La., was electrocuted Nov. 17, 2008

Alice Cogswell Jette Boglisch, 96, of Manchester, Conn., died January 23, 2009

Genealogy Lesson

A little girl asked her mother, "How did the human race appear?"

The mother answered, "God made Adam and Eve and they had children and so was all mankind made."

Two days later the girl asked her father the same question.

The father answered, "Many years ago, there were monkeys from which the human race evolved."

The confused girl returned to her mother and said, "Mom, how is it possible that you told me the human race was created by God, and Dad said they developed from monkeys?"

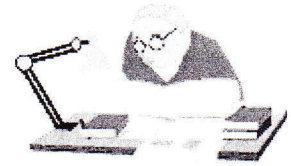
The mother answered, "Well, dear, it is very simple. I told you about my side of the family, and your father told you about his."

A New Barber

An obviously new barber nicked a customer several times while giving him a shave. The new man, in an effort to smooth things over, asked solicitously, "Do you want your head wrapped in a hot towel?" "No thanks." said the customer. "I'll carry it home under my arm."

From the Editor's Desk

I'm always afraid that I'm going to run out of good stories for the Courier. That was especially true of Canadian stories. Imagine if I had to have a story from California (slightly more people than Canada) or Texas (slightly less) each issue. So I wrote to the Canadian CFA members (there are fourteen of them) to ask if any of them had stories. Two sent me stories and another promised. A fourth offered to do some research for me if I had a topic. (I have one – the Nova Scotia Cogswell who helped E. O. Jameson with *The Cogswells in America* – I have some information on him but not enough is available on line.) A fifth mailed me some poetry. Please consider this your invitation to send in your stories – wherever you may live. On a personal note, I had a basal cell cancer removed from my back February 27th. No complications as far as I or the doctor knows.



About the Cover of this Issue

Pictured on the cover this month is the ship USS Cogswell. It was a 2,050 ton destroyer constructed at the Bath Iron Works Corporation, Bath, Maine. Its keel being laid on February 1st, 1943, and it was launched on August 17th of the same year. It was named in honor of Rear Admiral James Kelsey Cogswell, DSN, and his son Captain Francis Cogswell, DSN. Next issue there will be a major story about them, but you get the picture now.

Courier Blog

I received a message from someone at Yahoo saying they had found my blog, liked it, and thought I could get more exposure if it were easier to find. There have been over 3,230 hits on the Cogswell Courier Blog during the past three years, so I'm quite satisfied. Some of the hits are random. Last September, someone from a country with a foreign alphabet entered "TT61AEA6B8TH not found, using Courier" into a search engine and then visited the site twice for the entry on the missing Cogswell daughter being found. The search engine had only found two sites. I hope the other one helped with whatever he or she was looking for – at least that site used the same foreign alphabet. Someone using that alphabet has visited the site several times – maybe my most regular visitor. In the three years, only a few people have left messages – one thanking me for visiting his site. That disappoints me. Have you visited <http://cogswellcourier.spaces.live.com/> ? Why not do so and leave a note?

A Note on Col. Milton Cogswell

A. Charles Cannon, Jr. writes: "There is a memorial tablet hanging among portraits of distinguished men on the wall of the main meeting room of the Charleston City Hall, which is located at the corner of Broad and Meeting Street. That tablet lists the names and dates of office of all the Mayors and Intendants who have governed the City. Those of us who are Cogswell descendents were well aware of the name of Col. Milton Cogswell on that list, but were quite certain he could not be one of our Southern Cogswells, since he governed the City during the time of Federal occupation which was part of the dreadful Reconstruction period in our South Carolina."

Other News

There are five pages of other news about Cogswells from 2008. That means I collected eight pages of news and pictures in very small type and the pictures are small also. There are also fourteen pages of Westbury Leigh News that has not appeared in the Courier, but that covers a three year period. If anyone wants to have a copy of those pages, I'll print and send them for the price of paper, envelope and postage. For the Cogswell news, that's US \$1.00, but the pages for the Westbury news would probably require double the postage, so it would be US \$2.00. In the past, one person asked for the Cogswell News, nobody for the Westbury news.



Canadian Connection

Stewart W. Cogswell

Stewart Cogswell was born Canadian, although he died American. He was born Jan. 1st (or 2nd), 1891, (according to the census record) or 1892 (according to the draft registration record) in Halifax, Nova Scotia, son of Arthur W. Cogswell, M.D. [DJC 7008] and Helen M. (Lithgow) and grandson of dentist Dr. Alfred Chipman Cogswell. (See December 2007 Courier.) He became a U. S. citizen on June 9th, 1928, at the Supreme Court, Mineola Co. (Long Island?). He had an uncle, James Crichton Lithgow, who served in the Canadian army in World War I. (Stewart's mother, Lithgow's sister, was listed as next of kin.) He learned to fly at Hammondsport, N. Y., in 1912. He was a test pilot for the Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corp. at Hammondsport from 1911 to 1914.



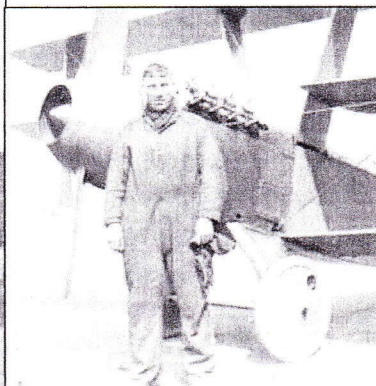
I have recently discovered that while he was a test pilot, he was also a rowing champion, being the champion of the North West Arm Regatta in 1912, 1913 and 1914, setting a new record time in 1912. Stewart W. Cogswell was North West Arm Regatta Champion; Junior Champion, 1912, and also Intermediate Champion New England States, Charles River Course, Boston,



Mass., Oct. 12th, 1912. In 1913, he was again Harbour Champion, setting a new record time of 10 minutes, 4.5 seconds. The race was rowed on the North West Arm Championship course – 1 ½ miles with turns. In 1914, he was again Harbour Champion, N.W.A. Course, with a time of 10 minutes, 12.2 seconds. He was also Sr. Maritime Provinces Champion in the ¼ Mile Dash. (Pictures and race statistics are in the Nova Scotia Archives.)

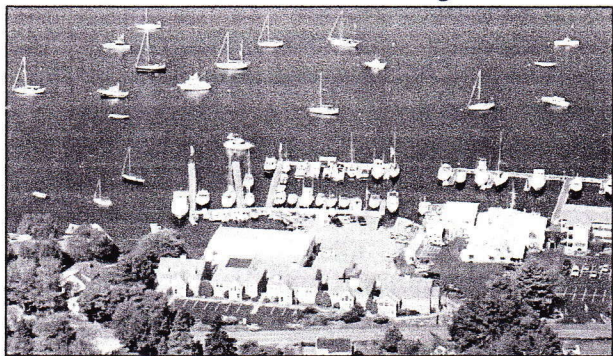
He was a flight instructor at the Curtiss School in 1914 and the Canadian Curtiss Co., Toronto, from 1914 to 1915. During World War I, he was chief flying instructor for the U. S. Army Air Corps. From 1919 to 1921, he was test pilot for the Curtiss Engineering Corp. at Garden City, L. I., and from 1921 to 1936, he was private pilot for Harold S. Vanderbilt, for whom he and two others designed the first all metal flying boat. Later, he was President and General Manager of the Aero Service Company until retirement. He died of cancer at his home in Daytona Beach, Florida, August 21st, 1956, following a five-month illness. He was buried at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

We would still like to know whether or not he was married, and, if so, did he have any children and who were they? (From border crossing records we know he was single in 1935, but in December, 1936, Mary Cogswell was with him.)



Stewart Cogswell, with a group of people from Curtiss School, and with an unidentified airplane.

2009 Cogswell Family Association Reunion

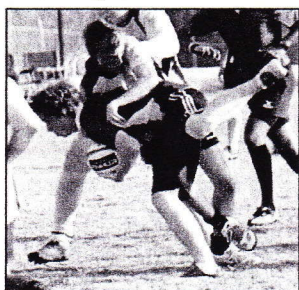


picture of Carousell from the internet.

Vice President Ed Cogswell was asked about a 2009 CFA reunion. His reply was "Yes, it's my turn to have a reunion." He got together with his brother, Jack, who is also a director, in Boothbay Harbor. They came up with a date – October, 2009, at Boothbay Harbor, at Jack's Restaurant and Marina, Carousell. Ed says it will knock our socks off. More information will be mailed to you, or included in the August Courier. Left is a

Kuwait Cogswells

Dick, Melanie, Jake and Aubrey Cogswell are currently in Kuwait. Dick has been there since 2006, working for ITT, which deals in water and fluids management, defense and security, and motion and flow control. Melanie left Kansas City in May to join her husband. She left their son, Jake, and daughter, Aubrey, with family. After school ended the children were to go to Germany. Melanie got a job in the mailroom on an army base. She thinks it is interesting to be in an environment where people walk around heavily armed, and the landscape consists of Bradley armored vehicles and M1 tanks. Jake and Aubrey arrived Sunday the 31st of August, to start school at the American School of Kuwait.



Jake (left, dark uniform) plays both soccer and rugby for his school team and is into music. He thinks school is nice, but the classes are freezing. "Funny to think that you could be cold in a desert," he says. Aubrey (right, dark uniform) tells of "a kid (who) walked on the bus with a guitar. I looked up at his face and thought, 'Is he trying to dress up like Elvis?' It was the



funniest thing that I had seen here yet."

Judging by their blog, much of their life is centered on sports. The family flew in and out of Dubai and travelled by bus to Abu Dhabi for a rugby game by Jake's team. On the bus was a team of beer-drinking, bawdy song-singing Brits who made Melanie miss home and family and her small group and sweet friends-who-don't-sing-obscene-songs. Otherwise, it was a fun weekend – Jake played very well and, even more importantly, left the field under his own power and with all his teeth. Melanie reports that Aubrey is enjoying her soccer season and has even played some games on the varsity team.

They had some comments on the month of Ramadan, which Jake found "pretty lame," because there was not much to do. Melanie says what happens is that "everything (and I do mean everything – hospitals, pharmacies, stores) closes all day, every day, and the roads and public places are deserted. Until sunset, that is, when all those cranky-from-hunger-and-shopping-withdrawal Kuwaitis hit the roads in their expensive, fast cars to cram twelve hours worth of consumption into three or four. (Have I mentioned that they all drive like maniacs here?)"

Cogswell Neighbors in Ipswich

Thomas Clark

There seem to have been two Thomas Clarks, possibly father and son, although their birth dates are close enough that it seems unlikely. If they are father and son, it is the son who interests us, and his mother was Susanna Ring. With the spelling of that day, his name can be found as Clerk, Clarke and Clarck.

Town records say that he came to Ipswich in 1637. In 1641, he was given permission to set down two tan-vats by the river. According to *Descendants of John Cogswell*, he married Abigail Cogswell about 1646. (Someone told the Mormons it was about 1664, and she was his second wife – the first being Mrs. Abigail de Chauncey about 1657.) Town records also show that in 1652 Thomas Clark and Reginald Foster were to receive £10 for cutting a passage ten feet wide and deep enough that “lighter may pass through laden... from this river into Chebacco River,” and building a ford and a foot bridge over it. In 1662, permission was given for Thomas Clark and Robert Pierce to have a wharf and, in 1678, Thomas Clark is listed as a tailor.

More information of doubtful authenticity can be found on the Internet. For example: Abigail Cogswell was born about 1626. She was christened in All Saints Parish, Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England. She died in 1728; she was 87. (Dates make her 102 by my count.) Item: Thomas was a tailor who was born in 1638 and died in 1682; he was 44. (In another place, he is listed as Sergeant Thomas Clark.) However, probate records show that Thomas Clark, Sr., died about March 25th, 1690, his will being extant but not proved. They also show Thomas Clark; Clarke; Clarck; Clerk, died about June 30th, 1691, at Ipswich, testate.

Descendants of John Cogswell reports one child – John Clark, born November 13th, 1666. The Internet says he was born in 1639 (before his parents were married) and that he was married to Mary Burnham on Oct. 9th, 1672, (when *DJC* says he was age 6) born in 1652 in Ipswich, Mass. She died in 1709. They had one child: Isaac Clark. Someone told the Mormons Thomas and Abigail had six children (with birthdates given in brackets): Thomas (1664), John and Elizabeth, (both February 20th, 1668) Jonathan (1670), Abigail (1672) and Samuel (1673). Note that these dates leave Abigail having her first child at age 40 and her last at age 49.

Another Neighbor – Jonathan Wade

Jonathan Wade was born ca 1612 in Northampton. He came to New England on the Lyon, arriving September 16th, 1632, with his wife, Susannah. He had two brothers, Nathaniel and Thomas. He lived first at Charlestown, was a merchant and, with his wife, was received into the church May 25th, 1633, and made a freeman May 14th, 1634. He moved in 1636 to Ipswich, was on a grand jury in 1637, had 200 acres granted in 1639 and 400 more in 1649. Susanna died before 1660 and he remarried. His second wife was Mrs. Dorothy Buckley, whom he married Dec. 9th, 1660. She also died and he married a third wife, Susannah, who died Nov. 29th, 1679. He was a merchant and tavern keeper. He was a representative from Ipswich in 1669, 1681 and 1682. In 1665, he was allowed to have a saw mill on the Chebacco River. In March 1672, a case was brought by Richard Endell of the Isles of Shoals against Jonathan Wade of Ipswich for fish and oil delivered to Wade for several years; the case turned on the price of fish in 1666. (A non-Cogswell ancestor of your editor, Andrew Newcomb, testified about the price of fish at that trial.) Jonathan died at Ipswich, Mass., on June 13th, 1683.

Children: Mary (ca1633-), Jonathan (ca1637-1689), Prudence (ca1639-1711), Sarah (ca1641-), Elizabeth (ca1644-), Nathaniel (ca1648-1707) and Thomas (ca1650-1696).

The Wade House, 5 Woods Lane, was a Federal style private residence and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.








Cogswell Family Association

Incorporated Massachusetts

February 17, 1989

Founder & First President - Cyril Gray Cogswell

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