

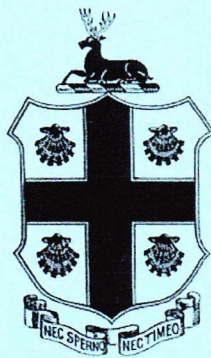
The Cogswell Courier



Civil War (1861-1865) Issue

"I neither despise nor fear"

April 2010





Cogswell Courier

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Ransler Cogswell – Civil War Prisoner

Ransler Cogswell served with Company K of the 36th Wisconsin Infantry on the Union side in the Civil War. His parents are not named, but the 1860 census shows a Ransleear J. Cogswell, age 12, living at Half Moon, Eau Claire Co., Wisconsin, along with Ira G. Cogswell, 43 (DJC 1828), Franklin Cogswell, 21 and Myron Cogswell (DJC 3456), 16. The 1850 census shows Ira and Eliza Cogswell living at Carroll, Coos Co., N.H., with children Benj F, Miron, and newborn Charles. Ira's first wife, Eliza (White) Cogswell, died when Myron was 6 years old. The baby probably also died. Ira's second wife (married October 9th, 1853) was Melissa, widow of Daniel Gary, who moved west with him at least to Wisconsin. She had a son, Charles Rancelor Gary, who served in the Civil War as Ransler Cogswell. He was born in Portland, Maine, on September 20th, 1847.

Ransler Cogswell's rank is listed as musician. Each company in an infantry regiment had a musician who was usually a drummer. They were relied upon to play drum beats to call the soldiers into formation and for other events. Drums got the soldiers up in the morning, signaled them to report for morning roll call, sick call and guard duty. Drummers also played at night to signal lights out or "taps." The most important use of drums was on the battlefield, where they were used to communicate orders from the commanding officers and signal troop movement. The U.S. Army purchased more than 32,000 rope-tension drums between 1861 and 1865.

Drummers were often accompanied by a fifer. The fife was a high-pitched instrument, similar to a piccolo, and usually made of rosewood. Fifers were used as orderlies to run messages to the various companies.

Not all drummers, fifers and bandsmen were allowed to go into battle. When fighting appeared imminent, musicians were often ordered to the rear to assist surgeons and care for the wounded. Some brigade bands did accompany their commanders onto the field and played patriotic songs while the battle raged all around them.

Musicians ranged greatly in age, from the famous Johnny Clem at age 10 to Almon Laird of the 27th Massachusetts who, in 1864, died in a prison camp in Savannah, Georgia, at the age of 48. Musicians did not usually carry weapons except for a useless light sword.

Hazel eyed, brown haired, light complexioned, 5 foot 1 inch Ransler Cogswell enlisted on February 29th, 1864, from Eau Claire County and was mustered in March 23rd, 1864, at Madison, Wis. His instrument is not stated. At that time, he was 16 years old. (He claimed to be 17.)

On March 20th, 1864, his army bunkmate, Fred Allen, born in Two Rivers (Skowhegan), Maine, and also age 16 and a private, mentioned him in a letter home:

Camp Randall, Madison March 20, 64. We are now comfortably stowed away in barracks no. 22. We arrived night before last about 6 o'clock to late for supper and to late to draw rations for the next day and had it not been for Co I of the 36th we would have had to tumble in without supper, but they nobly volunteered to cook supper for us and after waiting about 2 hours their orderly came over and announced that it was reddey.... About 8 or 10 of us went up to headquarters to get a pass yesterday but could not get one however they said it was to late (it was about 4). I almost forgot to say that we drew our blankets the moment we got here. They are just like the one that Ed sent up. We got one apiece we are very comfortably quartered. Rans and I bunk together there is not much danger of catching cold. Our bunk is one of the top ones near the stove. There is 3 stoves in the barracks 1 for the cook and 2 for us. We have a table to eat on about 100 feet long. There has been but 3 or 4 deaths from small pox in about 4 weeks.



Fred Allen

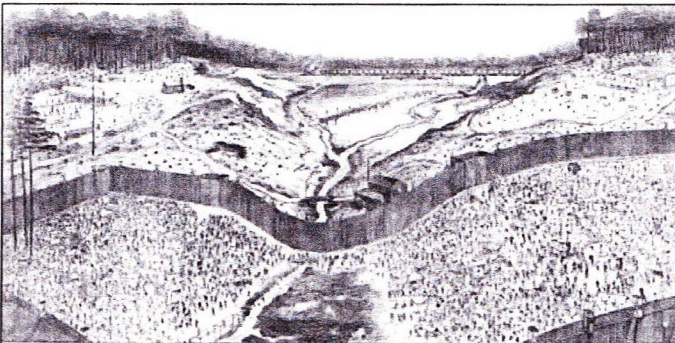
Fred mentions him in another letter on April 14th, 1864:

It is with regret that I write to you to inform you that I am a prisoner and confined in one corner of our barracks in company with about 14 others. But I shall have to tell you how we were arrested. Last night there was a theatre uptown and the commander of the camp prommised to pass all the soldiers that wanted to go to it. I bought my ticket and got a pass from 7 untill 11 o'clock. 12 of our company got a pass and went out. We got back about half past 10 and went to bed. When the roll was called last night those that were not here to answer to it were reported. The Col. had us taken to his office and examined us and our sentence was that we were to be confined for three days and to all the extra work about the camp. He then told the captain not to present any furloughs for the men under arrest and that they should have no more passes to go up to town. Now I should think that these was gross injustice done us for we expected that we were doing perfectly right in going out on a pass from Head Quarters for only yesterday a man presented a pass to the Col. and he told the man that he would have to go to the Major (the man that signed ours) to get it signed, and now he says that the Major has no right to sign passes. From your son Fred P.S. Among the prissoners is Rans [Ransler] Cogswell.

This letter was written from Camp Randall Barracks No. 22. Fred Allen and Ransler Cogswell would be together throughout the war. Although captured on different days, both were in the same prisoner of war camp and both were mustered out at Madison, Wisconsin (Fred two days before Ransler), before their company was disbanded. Was their survival through prison camp, where three of every ten soldiers died, in part because they looked out for one another? After the war, they went their separate ways – Fred to Florida, Ransler to Washington.

Organizing and training was accomplished by May and the company was ordered to Washington, D. C., May 10th. It served at Spottsylvania Court House May 18th-21st, North Anna River May 23rd-26th, on line of the Pamunkey May 26th-28th, Totopotomoy May 28th-31st, Bethesda Church June 1st, Cold Harbor June 1st-12th, before Petersburg June 16th-18th, at the Siege of Petersburg at Weldon Railroad June 22nd-23rd, at a demonstration north of the James River July 27th-29th, Deep Bottom July 27th-28th (sic), at a demonstration north of the James at Deep Bottom August 13th-20th, Strawberry Plains August 14th-18th and at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864.

Ransler Cogswell was captured at Ream's Station, Virginia, on June 29th, 1864, when the company found Confederate soldiers where it expected to find Union forces. He was held at Andersonville. This is the first battle of Ream's Station – mostly cavalry. The second is listed above. He was the only Cogswell to have been a prisoner of war there during the Civil War. His bunkmate, Fred Allen, became a prisoner of war on June 13th, was initially imprisoned at Camp



Andersonville Prison remembered by former prisoner
more abundant food supply. Prisoners began arriving at the prison in late February 1864, and by

Libby in Richmond and was later at Andersonville, where he stayed almost eleven months. He also survived and lived to be 82 – until 1929.

Andersonville, or Camp Sumter as it was officially known, was one of the largest of many Confederate military prisons established during the Civil War. It was built early in 1864 after Confederate officials decided to move the large number of Federal prisoners kept in and around Richmond, Virginia, to a place of greater security and a

early June, the prison population had climbed to 20,000. Consequently, it was decided that a larger prison was necessary, and by mid-June, work was begun to enlarge the prison. The prison's walls were extended 610 feet to the north, encompassing an area of roughly 10 acres, bringing the total prison area to 26.5 acres. The extension was built in about 14 days by a crew of Union prisoners consisting of 100 whites and 30 African Americans. On July 1, the extension was opened to the prisoners, who subsequently tore down the original north wall, then used the timbers for fuel and building materials. It was designed to hold 10,000, but by August 1864, due to deteriorating resources and the breakdown of the prisoner exchange system, the prison population had swelled to over 32,000.

During the 14 months the prison existed, more than 45,000 Union soldiers were confined here. Of these, almost 13,000 died from disease, poor sanitation, malnutrition, overcrowding, or exposure to the elements. Available shelter was reduced to crude shelters; huts made of scrap wood, tent fragments or simple holes dug in the ground. Many had no shelter of any kind against the elements of rain, heat and cold. No clothing was provided and many prisoners were left with rags or nothing at all. Diseases, such as dysentery, gangrene, diarrhea and scurvy, took many. The Confederates lacked adequate facilities, personnel and medical supplies to combat the diseases.

How long Ransler Cogswell remained a prisoner is not stated, only that he survived. However, the prisoner exchange system broke down, so he was probably there for most of the rest of the war – probably until early May, 1865. He did not rejoin his company when he was exchanged, but returned to Madison where he was mustered out.

The company continued fighting. It took part in a number of battles, culminating in the pursuit of Lee and was present for the surrender of Lee and his army. It moved to Washington, D. C., May 2nd-12th, and held a Grand Review May 23rd. It moved to Louisville, Ky., June 17th, and there mustered out July 12th, 1865. Ransler Cogswell mustered out on May 22nd, 1865, seven weeks before the Company disbanded. That is probably shortly after the date of his release from prison camp. The regiment lost during service 7 officers and 150 enlisted men killed or mortally wounded and 3 officers and 182 enlisted men by disease.

Ira Cogswell, Frank Cogswell and M. Cogswell came to Goose Lake Valley, California, in 1869, but not Ransler. Ira lived for a while in Lake County, Oregon; he engaged in stock raising for a number of years and moved to Tacoma in the mid 1870's. Ira died in June, 1896, at age 78.

Charles Gary (Ransler Cogswell) appears in the 1880 census at Lakeview, Lake Co., Oregon. He was 32 years old, single, and a boarder at the home. He married Fanny Robins February 17th, 1884. He died in a railroad accident April 25th, 1899, and is buried in a cemetery at Gig Harbor, Wash. (This paragraph is from a descendant, Darilee Bednar of Marysville, Wash.)

During and prior to the Civil War, musical training for band musicians occurred at the "School of Practice for U.S.A. Field Musicians" at Governor's Island, New York. The earliest reference about the school is found in "*Ten Years in the Ranks, U.S. Army*," written by a young soldier, Augustus Meyers, age 12, about his experiences at the school.

The living quarters were sparse, consisting of double bunk beds, with insufficient space for comfort or convenience. The beds were large sacks stuffed with straw. The meals consisted of boiled salt pork and beef, rice soup, bread, potatoes, bean soup and coffee.

There is nothing to suggest that Ransler Cogswell attended this school.

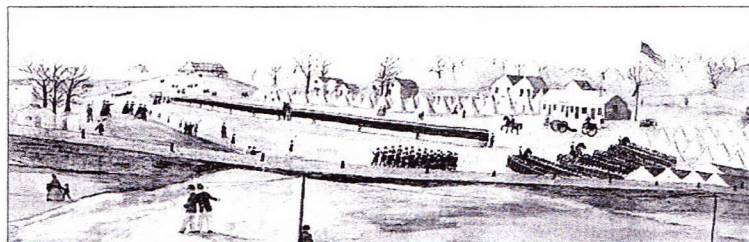
Willie Johnston, drummer of Company D, 3rd Vermont Volunteer Infantry, was the seventh soldier in the U.S. Army to be honored with the Congressional Medal of Honor. He received the award on September 16, 1863, for bravery during the Seven Days Battles, being not quite 14 years old. Willie still remains as the youngest to ever take the nation's highest honor.

Letters and Photo of Fred Allen Courtesy of: Regar Collection, duPont-Ball Library, Stetson University



Band, U.S. Army, standing on steps, Headquarters of Gen. T.W. Sherman, Beaufort, S.C., between 1861 and 1865. Note the size of the drummer in front.

Camp Randall



The Wisconsin Agricultural Society first used the Camp Randall site (where Ransler Cogswell and Fred Allen trained) for its state fair grounds. The Society handed the land over to the government in 1861 to be used as a military training post during the Civil War and it was named Camp Randall in

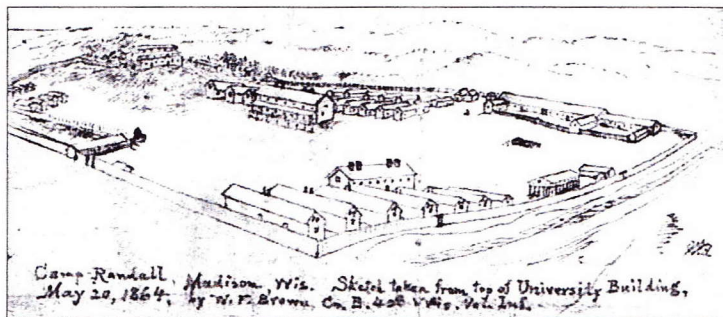
honor of Gov. Alexander W. Randall. More than 70,000 troops trained at the site: 2nd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 23rd, 29th, 30th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 40th, 49th, and 50th; also Company G. of Berdan's Sharpshooters.

Camp Randall was used as a Confederate prison camp. In the spring of 1862, the camp was taken entirely by surprise that some 1300 Confederate prisoners of war captured in the operations at and around Island No. 10 were to be sent there for confinement.

The camp had no provisions for housing prisoners. A corner of the camp was stockaded off and numerous wooden frame huts were built. On April 20th, 1862, the first group of prisoners, some 881 men, arrived in Madison by train.

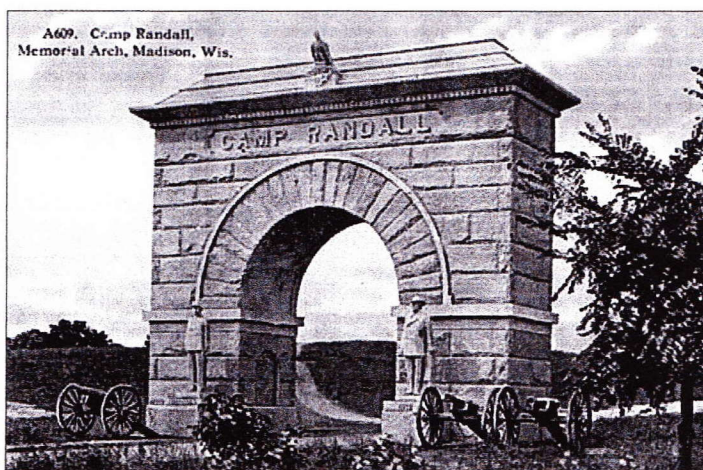
They were described as being in generally good spirits and, as they marched to the camp the band of the 19th played "Dixie," at which the step and military bearing of the men improved considerably. Many good natured remarks passed between the prisoners and the Madison natives. During its short three month existence, 139 men died. Most were Confederate soldiers from Alabama. They are buried at Confederate Rest Cemetery. The prisoners able to travel were sent to other prisons or shipped out in early June, and were paroled and exchanged near Vicksburg later that summer. The sick men stayed behind until the deaths stopped and the survivors were well enough to travel, at which point they too were sent south for exchange.

Once the war ended, the land was given back to the University of Wisconsin and converted into a memorial athletic field in 1893. In 1911, a section of the property was set aside as the Camp



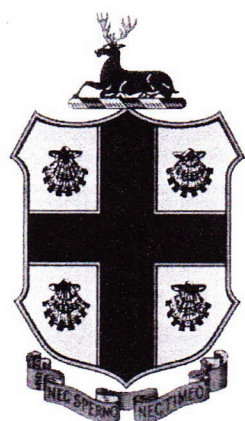
Camp Randall, Madison, Wis. Sketch taken from top of University Building, May 20, 1864, by W. F. Brown. Co. B. 4th Wis. Vol. Inf.

Randall Memorial Park, with a memorial arch completed in 1912 to honor Wisconsin's Civil War soldiers. During World War 1, the camp was temporarily reactivated as a drill ground for troops destined for overseas, many of them university students. Today, it houses one of the largest stadiums in the nation. Football fans entering the Camp Randall grounds today enter through the memorial arch. Five historic cannons that date back to the Civil War era are in the Camp Randall Memorial Park. One was scheduled for relocation May 9th, 2007, while a replica carriage was built. A few of the cannons in



the Camp Randall Memorial Park used to be shot off at UW homecoming ceremonies in the 1930s and 1940s. All five of the cannons in the park are dormant and may never be used again. All of the cannons have been plugged.

Cogswell Coats of Arms



The Cogswell Family Association accepts the coat of arms at the left as the Cogswell coat of arms. It is described as a cross sable (black) on a field argent (silver or white) with four escallops (scallop shells). Above it is a buck couchant (lying down), sable (black) horned and elved or mantled gu dubbed silver. Beneath is a scroll with the motto, "Nec Sperno Nec Timeo," translated as, "I neither despise nor fear." It was granted to Sir John de Coggeshall in 1337. We do not know if he was our ancestor or not.

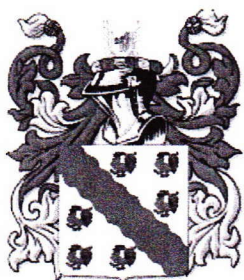
Sir John de Coggeshall III was born 1302 in Essex, England, and died in 1361. It is documented that he was knighted by Edward the Black Prince. He was Lord of Coggeshall (which he held of the Abbots of Westminster and of Coggeshall), and High Sheriff of Essex and Hertfordshire 1336-49 and 1353-56. He married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Humphrey de Stanton, from whom she received the manor of Alesford. Inquest Post Mortem (similar to our probate inventory), 26 June, 1361, showed that Sir John held the manors of

Sutton, Beneflete, Coldham, Coggeshall, Samhill, Hokewell, Ailsford, Fratyng and Thoriton, Pagesham and Roghir, in addition to lands in the towns of Bokkyngg (Bocking) and Feryngg (Feering), Co. Essex, all of which went to his eldest son Sir Henry de Coggeshall.

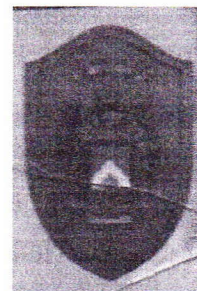
(Your editor was unable to find the words "elved" and "gu" in anything about heraldry. I wondered if gu was a form of gules [red], but I can't see anything red except the scroll with the motto. Elved may mean elevated – but I have no proof.)

The cross represents someone who went to the Crusades, which ended before this coat of arms was granted, but may have honored an ancestor who went. The scallops represent someone who went to distant places (or a victorious naval commander – but we know of no Cogswell who fits that description.) The buck represents one who will not fight unless provoked; peace and harmony.

This is, however, not the only Cogswell coat of arms. Dentist Henry Cogswell, of temperance fame, used another on his tomb monument. He claimed (on the carving) that it was granted to Lord Humphry Cogswell in 1447. (Your editor was unable to find anything about Lord Humphry Cogswell or his coat of arms apart from descriptions of this monument, although he is mentioned in the History of Essex.)* It shows a lion rampant (on hind legs) beneath a chevron beneath crossed swords and three small crosses. Around the arms are two laurel branches and Henry Cogswell's own motto: "I honor meritorious deeds of philanthropy, heroism and fidelity. I encourage temperance, art, science and mechanics." Above it is the head of some animal. The lion represents strength, the chevron (shaped like a roof) represents shelter and crossed swords and crosses seem to represent London. The laurel represents victory. Since this coat of arms is carved in stone there is no indication of what colors were used.



On the internet another coat of arms is found connected to the name Cogswell. It shows a bend (diagonal) gules (red) on a field argent (silver) between six cocks gules. The bend represents the shield suspender of a knight commander and signifies defense or protection. The cocks represent courage and perseverance, a hero or an able man in politics. Copies of this coat of arms are offered for sale and its history is not offered unless you buy it. The decorations around the coat of arms are used on all the company's illustrations. A warning states that this may not be the oldest on record.



Claire Cogswell Daigle has a picture of another Cogswell coat of arms – from the picture I can only make out a chevron argent (white) on a field gules (red).

* "If 'Lord Humphry' is (not) a myth... proof of what and when and who he was, and especially the evidence of that "direct" descent, would please (us.)" From *New England Historic Genealogical Register*, Volume XXIV, 1870

Jim and Leslie Cogswell, Hood River, Oregon

Leslie (Wilson) & Jim Cogswell live in Hood River, a small town in Oregon that is home to a great bike race – Mt. Hood Cycling Classic. In the spring of 2007, they volunteered to host a cycling team for this event. About a week before the event, they were asked to host Team Rwanda, the



first ever professional cycling team from the smallest country in Africa. The preparations began almost immediately. They exchanged e-mails with Jock (the coach of the Rwandan bike team) about sleeping quarters for the riders and, most importantly, food. What do they eat? How do they like it prepared? They talked with the neighbors and all joined together to welcome the team and make it a week to celebrate. They began reading anything they could get their hands on about Rwanda and its terrible past, watched "Sometimes In April," a film about the 1994 genocide, read about the team on their blog and tried desperately to remember names along with their personal stories. They

were outside talking with a neighbor when the Motor Queen pulled up. Jock leaned his head out the window and said his casual "Hello." The team slowly emerged from the bus, but quickly began to smile as they saw the signs and colorful welcoming flags greet them. Rafiki began filming immediately and soon they were all laughing. That laughter became a big part of the week. Leslie thinks of other special moments.

"Having five Rwandans in the kitchen, all wanting to help prepare the meal! I would demonstrate how to peel, wash and cut the vegetables. Their most favorite was to peel the cloves of garlic and use the garlic press. I would show them a task once and they would remember it for the next time. Recognizing the click, click from the basement as they tried to figure out the washing machine. Again, one lesson and they had it mastered. Coming home from work to find them all relaxing on our patio, laughing and talking. I would change clothes, get out my knitting and sit with them to listen to their laughter. Also, at meal times, they would sit, eat and talk and laugh for hours! Speaking of meal time: one meal, four chickens surrounded with vegetables, salad and two loaves of dense wholegrain bread consumed; no problem. Plus dessert. A time I remember most was sitting in their room downstairs, all of them, including Jock. They were all casually embraced in some way and hilariously laughing and sharing their tan lines. I enjoyed this moment because it was obvious the trust and respect these men had for their coach, mentor and sometimes friend.

"Ahhh,...the week spent with this team. It is still very much alive in our hearts. They are five men who have suffered so much already in their young lives, and yet exude pure joy. We are very grateful for the time spent with this team and can't wait until the next time they are in our home."

The team did not do so well in the race. They were up against faster racers than at home and two of them were involved in a bicycle accident – the other two coming in around 80th place. However, Jock reported, "We were showed to our super lodgings, met the neighbors, the dog and whoever else was curiously wandering by the house. Soon, I mean almost instantly, we were part of a family that included neighbors and friends from all over. We felt at home, we were at home! We realized more and more how incredibly blessed and fortunate we were landing in this household! One evening, we had the local drum group come up and give us an incredible concert right out in front of our house, complete with dancers!"

Jim and Leslie are distance runners themselves. Both have participated in many races, including several marathons, with Leslie finishing the Boston Marathon last April. Leslie was the contact person for the 2009 Columbia Gorge Marathon to be held in Hood River Oct 25 and has been involved in the annual Mt. Hood Cycling Classic, also in Hood River.

Leslie Cogswell was a winner of Providence Hood River Memorial Hospital's Hearts of Gold award program, launched in 2004. Each year, three awards are given: to one physician, one health care professional and one community member. She was also instrumental in producing a 2006 United Way calendar in which twelve local businessmen posed in the buff — albeit using a few well-placed props.

General William Cogswell (from His Obituary)



Gen. William Cogswell (*DJC* 1808), the Representative of the Sixth Massachusetts District in Congress, died in Washington City, May 22, 1895. He was born in Bradford, Mass., August 23, 1838. He attended college at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and entered Dartmouth College in 1855. He left college, spent a year at sea, then entered Dane Law School, Harvard University, graduating in 1860.

The call to arms in 1861 led him to organize the first volunteer company in Massachusetts and he served throughout the war from the grade of Captain to that of Brevet Brigadier General. He was Colonel of the Second Massachusetts Infantry when he received his brigade command and was assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps. He was with the Army of the Potomac early in his service, but was with Sherman's Army in the "March to the Sea" and took part in several notable battles. It was while in the army that he formed his friendship with Gen. Harrison, who was Brigade Commander along with himself, under Gen. Ward. This friendship afterwards stood Harrison in good stead. (See below.)*

Gen. Cogswell came out of the war with such prestige that within two years, still under thirty, he was elected Mayor of Salem, where he resided. He was re-elected five times and served in five years in the lower house of the State Legislature. He was Inspector General of Fish and, in 1885/86, was a member of the State Senate. There he chaired the Committee on the Judiciary and was a member of the Committee on Rules. He had in these years a more liberal attitude than most of his Republican Party toward matters affecting the suffrage, naturalization and sumptuary laws, and opposed the policy of prohibition for the State.

Gen. Cogswell was elected first to Congress in 1886 and was re-elected in 1888, 1890, 1892 and 1894. He rapidly took a front rank among the Republican members and, while he seldom spoke at length, usually succeeded in accomplishing what he set out to do. He was put on the Appropriations Committee in the Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses. He gave conspicuous study to the needs of the public service, and Massachusetts officials who came in contact with him were much impressed with his attention and his quick grasp of details.

A striking proof of the hold he had upon his associates on the floor was afforded when the Ways and Means Committee was framing the Tariff Bill in the last Congress. Mr. Stevens, who represented the New England Democrats on the committee, was contending for a moderate duty on fish. The Southern members did not see the use of it and were about to wipe it out, when Mr. Stevens remarked that the figures were furnished him by Gen. Cogswell. "Does Cogswell want that?" asked a prominent Southern member. "If Cogswell wants that, I guess he will have to have it." And the fish schedule went into the bill as he had drawn it, a substantial form of compliment probably paid to no other Republican member by the framers of the Democratic tariff.

*Gen. Cogswell was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1888 and his first choice was his old army comrade Gen. Harrison. He did much to pave the way for a heavy New England vote for Harrison when the break came and the latter often expressed to him his keen appreciation for the service thus rendered. Mr. and Mrs. Cogswell were frequent guests at the White House festivities during the Harrison Administration and, when 1892 came, the General again had the opportunity to do signal service to the President. He was again a delegate to the National Convention and was chosen Chairman of Committee on Credentials. The anti-Harrison men were disturbed when they found how strong a supporter of the President had been put at their head, but Gen. Cogswell ruled with such fairness that the committee reported unanimously in favor of the Harrison delegates in a majority of the contested cases.

He was married twice. He left a wife and a grown daughter. His father, Dr. George Cogswell, was still living, at an advanced age.

Gen. Cogswell was exceedingly popular with the war veterans, was a member of most of their organizations and was in frequent request as an orator at their gatherings. He was often mentioned as a strong candidate for Governor but always preferred to remain in Congress.

Corrections, Queries and More Information

December Courier, page 1: A. Charles Cannon, a great grandson of Harvey Cogswell II, writes of the Walker, Evans and Cogswell article: "In the 2nd line of the 3rd paragraph the joint owner of the firm is referred to as Harvey Cogswell I, but that Harvey Cogswell died in 1833 in Charleston. He is # 3869 in *DJC*. It was actually his son, Harvey Cogswell II, # 5609 *DJC*, who was a principal of the firm with his brother in law B. F. Evans in 1860." He writes: "I was one of those who owned stock in the company when it was finally sold, together with the exception building it occupied." Your editor regrets the error but, considering the difficulty of writing this article, is glad there were not worse ones.

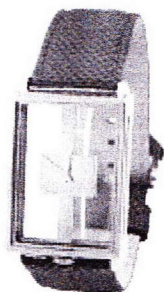
December Courier, page 8: Howard Cogswell has a reference for William F. Cogswell – the New York celebrity: William Watson Webb, born 1850, studied law with William F. Cogswell, one of the leaders of the Bar of that day. Is this the one who married Estelle O'Brien?

Steve Aberle asks if the two Eli Cogswells could be the same man. There is a reference in the *Records of the Governor and Council of the State of Vermont, Volume 5*, October 18th, 1810: "I have to inform the house of the actual removal of Major General Eli Cogswell out of the state, and that of course the office of Major General of the 2d div. of the Militia of this State becomes vacant." Steve points out that the references in Ohio appear to be after that date. He refers to a news item: Mount Moriah Lodge No. 37, Free and Accepted Masons, was established at Waterford in accordance with a dispensation issued by Henry Brush, Grand Master, and Eli Cogswell, S. W., to hold a lodge of Ancient York Masons. This dispensation was issued September 28, 1816. Steve also included census data for Peter Cogswell (Eli's father) and Eli Cogswell in Rutland, Castleton, Vermont, in 1790 and for Eli Cogswell in Washington, Waterford, Ohio, in 1820. In these censuses only the heads of families were named, but it appears they could be the same person.

DAR Query

Sharon Bittner is trying to prove being a descendant of a Revolutionary War veteran - John Cogswell and his wife, Tryphena Spurrier. She needs physical proof of his fighting record and his birth, death and marriage. She also needs physical proof of the births, deaths and marriage of their daughter, Tryphena, who married William Martin. Her line descends from their son, James Martin and Electa Permelia Woodworth and she has information on James & Electa (Woodworth) Martin's children, their daughter, Rhoda Angeline Martin and Fayette Eugene Plumley, their son Leslie Edgar Plumley and Nora Olson, if anyone is collecting subsequent generations. If anyone has collected the physical proofs of the people mentioned above, she would love to get in touch with him/her. Sharon can be contacted at gbprinting20@yahoo.com.

Reader's Question



Akribos XXIV Cogswell Gold Plated Floating Mirror Dial Tan Strap Men's Watch;
Price: \$84.00 Retail Price: \$475.00 You Save: \$391.00.

Howard Cogswell is trying to find out why this watch is called a Cogswell watch! I checked with the seller and got the reply: "Sorry, but I don't know the answer to that one. This is how Akribos refers to it so I do too."

Does anybody know? (Or how to contact the Akribos company which seems to sell through other on-line web-sites but does not have its own.)

Joke

"What they put women through today when they're having a baby! They don't want to medicate them, as compared to previous generations. When my mom had me, she had so much medication, she didn't wake up till I was seven." – Dennis Wolfberg "Here's some good news - a woman in Milwaukee gave birth to a 13 pound, 12 ounce baby girl last week. Thirteen pounds twelve ounces. Doctors say the baby will be walking before the mother." – Jay Leno

Planters in Nova Scotia

This year marks the 250th anniversary of the arrival of Hezekiah Cogswell and his family in Nova Scotia. Settlers, called the New England Planters, arrived at Town Plot, Cornwallis Township, on June 4th, 1760. Presumably, Hezekiah and his family were among them. (Planter comes from “plantation” and refers to planting a farm or a colony.)

The Cogswell Family Association had been planning a reunion for Nova Scotia this year to mark the anniversary, but to date, no more information is available. It may or may not be held. Your editor had hoped it would coincide with some event planned in the province, but has only been able to find one such event – a four day academic conference planned by Acadia University and held every year. **If it is held, you will be hearing soon from our President, Roger Bohn.**

Planter Studies Centre, Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia: fifth conference on the New England Planters is to be held on 17-20 June, 2010, marking the 250th anniversary of the arrival of the Planters. The conference theme is “The Next Generation,” an exploration of the development of communities, religious and social institutions, family networks, economic activity, politics and warfare and Planter relations with other ethnic groups subsequent to their arrival in the 1760s.

Dr. Gwen Davies is scheduled to open the conference with the Esther Clark Wright Lecture on Thursday, 17 June, 2010. During the conference, the Atlantic Living Heritage Association is organizing a Planter encampment, recreating a civilian settlement from the late 18th century on Acadia’s campus.

The Planter conference is an academic get together and will show the schedule eventually at Planter Studies Centre or through the Acadia University website. Non academics are welcome.

For more information: Dr. Stephen Henderson stephen.henderson@acadiau.ca.

The Kings-Hants Committee is currently producing four booklets on the Planters, 1760 to 1820, in the townships of Horton, Cornwallis, Falmouth and Newport, the website and signs for significant Planter-related sites. They are scheduled to be available online at the web address below. (Hezekiah Cogswell lived in Cornwallis Township.)

The Kings County Museum in Kentville will have a Planter exhibit in addition to the permanent Parks Canada exhibit and is the centre for genealogy in the area. Related exhibits will also take place at the Randall House Museum in Wolfville and the Fieldwood Museum in Canning.

No municipality is planning any related celebrations that I know of, and the heritage groups have been occupied by the historical elements. The province has shown no interest either, though the KHHC canvassed them and the municipalities several years ago.

I believe the Colchester people are planning events for next year, which is the 250th for their Planters. (However, the early Cogswells had no connection with Colchester County.)

Keep up to date at www.Planter2010.com

A novel by Glenn Ells, *Starting over: Acadians and New England Planters in Nova Scotia in the 1760's*, is available in local bookstores and from the author. Write him at Canning, N.S., B0P 1H0, Canada, or telephone him at (902) 582-7298. A follow up novel, *Second Chance*, continuing the Planter story through the American Revolution, is planned to be published in April. (Glenn Ells is not a Cogswell descendant, although the two families have intermarried. Your editor enjoyed reading *Starting Over*, which gives many details of Planter daily life during their first year in Nova Scotia.)

Cogswells in the News

Julianna Cogswell is President of Guilderland (N.Y.) High School's Environmental Club. The Environmental Club has planted flowers in the courtyard, organized a trash cleanup of a nearby stream, organized a "don't drive to school day" event and encouraged the school to buy more recycled paper and stop using Styrofoam lunch trays.

Andrew Cogswell had a role in *The Grapes of Wrath* at Louisiana Tech's Theatre Department Oct. 29-30 and Nov. 4-7 at the Stone Theatre in the Howard Center for the Performing Arts, Tech, Ruston, La.

Corporal Wade Cogswell (right) was a member of 14 Wing's Olympic torch relay team (a group of 20 soldiers and civilian personnel representing many different units of 14 Wing), which carried the Olympic torch in Kingston and (Canadian Forces Base) Greenwood, N.S., November 20th. The route is 1.5 km (just under one mile) in length.



Patricia Cogswell, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary, is now in charge of the Screening Co-ordination Office of the Department of Homeland Security. (Early December, 2009) Cogswell has spent her whole career as a non-political expert on screening issues. In a policy arena that features sharp ideological divides about privacy and "Big Brother" aspects of the government, as well as difficult negotiations with foreign governments and the business community, Cogswell has managed to succeed without creating enemies.

Katherine Cogswell, senior in public health nutrition and dietetics from Greater Kansas City, was inducted as a new member at an induction ceremony for new initiates of K-State's Alpha Chi chapter of Phi Upsilon Omicron Dec. 6th, recognizing her excellence in scholarship, leadership and service.

Maggie Cogswell, recently seen in City Theater's production of *Sweeney Todd*, played the part of a nun in *Nunsense* at Hedgerow Theatre, Rose Valley, Pa., where she started her professional career. The play opened December 30th and ran until January 17th.

Michigan City's Mo Cogswell won the 200 free style swim in 2:17.15, and the 400 free style relay team, including Mo Cogswell, won in 4:08.31. These were over New Prairie December 17th at Michigan City High School.

Steven Cogswell played Bob Cratchet in *A Christmas Carol* at Candlelight Dinner Playhouse, Johnstown, Colo. He is directing *My Fair Lady* with auditions, which started January 11th.

In a close race, Steven Cogswell won the Best Director award for Candlelight's *Phantom*. Steven Cogswell also played Mrs. White in Candlelight Dinner Playhouse's production of *Clue! The Musical*. While it is completely obvious that a male is playing this female part, it is never acknowledged from the stage, making his antics funnier and funnier as the night goes on.

Adrienne Cogswell, Executive Director of the Inner City Churches Loaves and Fishes Society, Sydney, N.S., said their kitchen served a hot Christmas dinner with all the traditional turkey trimmings to about 85 people on Christmas day - up from between 50 and 70 last year. The turkey dinner on Christmas Eve is more popular with about 200 people attending this year, which Cogswell estimated to be on par with previous years.



The Sparrow Women's Board of Managers and the Sparrow Volunteer Services Department have selected Fred Cogswell of Lansing, Mich., as the February Volunteer of the Month. Cogswell joined Sparrow as a cardio ambassador in 2002 and quickly picked up other volunteer roles within the Medical Library, Volunteer Department and many other departments that have come to depend on him during different times of the year to complete projects for them. He became interested in volunteering for Sparrow when a cardio ambassador visited him during a hospital stay for heart complications. He was encouraged to attend a volunteer meeting with the group. From there, he began volunteering once a week, visiting with heart patients and their families. It wasn't long until he was looking for additional opportunities. He began volunteering with the staff in the

Medical Library and has served as President of that volunteer group for more than five years. The Volunteer Office also has utilized his talents for numerous duties, including recording volunteer hours, serving on the Volunteer Recruitment Task Force and helping with recruitment activities.

Will Cogswell, 21, traveling across South America, found himself in the midst of one of the most powerful natural disasters in history; a magnitude 8.8 earthquake that left cities in ruins and killed more than 700 people. He lives with a host family in a three-storey home near the center of Santiago, the capital city located about 200 miles northeast of the earthquake's epicenter. Cogswell, an Asheville, N.C., High graduate and a junior at Bowdoin College in Maine, is studying educational policy in Chile and Argentina as part of his academic program. Shaking floors, ceilings and windows jolted Will awake at 3:30 a.m. February 28th. The home only suffered minor damage. (There will be more in the August issue of the Courier, from Will's blog.)



This and That

Cogswell Civil War Soldier Honored



Private Horatio Frederick Cogswell of Company E, 2nd California Infantry, died of consumption May 24th, 1865, at the Presidio, San Francisco. This company was involved in some skirmishes in 1862, but otherwise saw duty at various barracks and districts. On Saturday, November 7th, 2009, he was among those honored at a ceremony to honor Civil War Veterans held at Jenny Lind Cemetery, Calaveras County, California. This could be *DJC* 3038, although the date of death is a month out. There was another Horatio F. Cogswell listed in Company A, 3rd California Infantry. Both were Privates.

Cogswells in the Civil War

179 Cogswells are listed as soldiers on the Union side in the Civil War. 19 Cogswells are listed as soldiers on the Confederate side. (This probably includes some who are listed twice.) Included were two surgeons, one hospital steward, one artificer and seven musicians. All these were on the Union side. There were fifty-two officers (forty-seven Union and five Confederate), including one Union Brevet Brigadier General (William Cogswell).

The seven Cogswell musicians in the Civil War were: Daniel Cogswell, 142nd Ohio Infantry (National Guard); Fred B. Cogswell, 23rd Ohio Infantry, also listed as Frederick V. Cogswell, enlisted as a musician May 20th, 1861 (at his discharge he was listed as a private); musician Friend W. Cogswell, Ionia, Michigan, enlisted August 10th, 1862, discharged for disability, February 1st, 1863 (played a fife); John P. Cogswell 16 Indiana Infantry; Ransler Cogswell (see story pages 1-3); Thomas C. Cogswell, 2nd Maine Cavalry, enlisted as a private but discharged as a bugler; William H. Cogswell, Capt. Cogswell's Independent Battery, Illinois Light Artillery. While it is not certain, it is probable that these were drummers except where a fife or bugle is mentioned.

John Cogswell Furniture

Winterthur Museum and Country Estate, 5105 Kennett Pike, Winterthur, Del., has two furniture pieces that are associated with John Cogswell: a desk and a bookcase. These pieces are both on display in the house but not in areas that are on the main tour. These are not signed by Cogswell, but are attributed to him as the maker. If you want to see them, contact the museum.

Young Cogswell Remembers

Connor Cogswell (age 4), of Sanford, waits for his father, Sean, a member of the N.H. Air National Guard, to march by during the Memorial Day Parade in York, Maine, on Monday morning. (Photo by Deb Cram, copyright 2005)

Connor Cogswell (age 9) was an outstanding blocker in Junior Division football as his Hannaford Brothers team had a 21-6 win over Kiwanis at Sanford, Maine, in mid-November. He and his brother, Cavin (7), had attended "Harvest Daze" and thought the whole spectacle was "awesome" when volunteers inside aircraft served as "bombardiers" and hurled pumpkins out the hatch at the target – a raft – below.



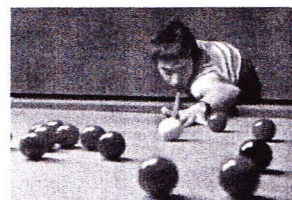
Westbury, Wiltshire, News



15-year-old George Turner was named Cadet of the Year by the county's St. John Ambulance and will become its representative at a reception at Buckingham Palace in March and the St. John's Day Service at St. Paul's Cathedral in June. George, who lives with his parents, Maurice and Marion, in Bratton, joined the Westbury branch of the St. John Ambulance eight years ago. The Matravers School pupil decided to deliver his presentation on the deployment of U.S. and British troops to the war in Afghanistan, for which he had just one hour to prepare. He hopes to become a fully-fledged paramedic.

Dave, 66, and his wife Elizabeth, 58, Wemyss from Westbury had gone to McDonald's in Frome to get a bite to eat. Taya McGreal, their 12-year-old granddaughter, and her friend Shannon came round to see them. Spotting a fire through the window, they rushed to Shannon's grandparents' house in the same street and raised the alarm. Fire crews from Westbury, Trowbridge, Warminster and Devizes were called to the blaze. One of the cooker hobs was on and it looked like some cardboard had caught fire. It would have been a lot worse had they got there about five minutes later, because the glass was starting to crack in the kitchen. The kitchen units had been damaged, the plaster on the ceiling had come off and there was smoke damage throughout the house. Mrs. Wemyss praised her granddaughter and Shannon. "Considering they're only 11 and 12, I think they've done brilliantly," she said. "I'm not sure what would have happened to our home if it hadn't been for them."

Ben Harrison, 18, a snooker ace, played snooker for 24 hours at his home club, Players, on the West Wilts Trading Estate, Westbury, breaking off at noon January 8th, to raise money for Macmillan Cancer Support. He said: "My girlfriend's mum was affected by cancer as has my nan and my mum's best friend. There are also a number of friends at Players who have lost family and friends to the disease, so I just wanted to do something to help. It's a brilliant charity and one that has helped a number of people I know." He raised about £1,300. The world record is 51 hours. He is considering a try to break that.



Due to snow in early January, First Great Western was unable to run trains between Westbury, Melksham and Swindon in Wiltshire or between Westbury and Brighton.



The 94 pupils at Chapmanslade School, Westbury, made a four foot mosaic in memory of Clara Grant (left), who was born opposite the school in 1869 and worked hard to improve the lives of poor children in the East End. Thus, they combined art and local history. They were helped by artist Anita Andrews (second from right) from the Wiltshire Council's Participatory Arts



Workshops Scheme. The mosaic will go in the playground so it can be seen.



Peter Elkins, 49, of Leigh Road, Westbury Leigh, was in third position in a round of the BTRDA rally series in the Forest of Dean on February 13th, when he and co-driver Andrew Joll saw the horrific crash up ahead of them. The car in front lost control on a 100 mph straight, left the road and went backwards into a tree. He noticed they were trapped. The co-driver was conscious, but Peter couldn't see the driver in the car. He managed to get the passenger door open and got the co-driver out. He found the driver lying in the back

of the car but was worried about moving him for fear of spinal injuries. But with petrol pouring out of the car, he wanted to get him away from the wreckage in case it caught fire. The race was abandoned and the driver, Simon Tysoe, and co-driver Cliff Simmons, were taken to hospital where they were treated for minor injuries.

Pupils from Westbury Junior School with head teacher Richard Hatt wear their crazy hat creations to raise cash for the Haiti appeal. Photo: Glenn Phillips





From the Secretary's Desk

Hello, everyone:

Winter is almost behind us and spring is on its way. We had very little snow, while most of you were being buried. Lets hope the spring and summer are warm.

We lost a very good member when the Lord called Mary Lieberman home as her work was done.

We have three new members and have lost three members.

Dues notices are out and if you didn't receive yours, please contact me.

This will be my last report to the members as I am retiring at the end of June. I have been your secretary for 18 years.

I now have a new man in my life and we have lots of trips to take. I have enjoyed my years and all the reunions. I love you all and hope to see you at the next reunion.

Your Secretary,
Claire

Welcome to the Cogswell Family Association, Inc.

William Badger Cogswell, Morag, CA
Mark Cogswell, Calgary, AB, Canada
Jean Cogswell Promeroy, Macon, GA

Births

Nicole Emily, daughter of Dana and Andrea (Radosevich) Cogswell, was born March 2nd, 2009, in Seattle, Washington.

Aaron Channing and Aiden Dudley, sons of Jonathan and Meaghan (Cogswell) Welch (right), were born November 29th, 2009, in Jacksonville, Florida; grandsons of Howard and Margaret (Peg) Cogswell.



Engagement

Tiffany Ellsworth and Jarrett Cogswell announced their engagement January 14th, 2010.
Marriage: July 10th, 2010 at Shelbyville, MI.

Deaths

Edwin King, CFA member, Charleston, WV, died 2009
Lucy Proctor Trumbull Owens, Lylydale, MN, died November 11, 2009
Barbara Ann "Bobbie" (Baldwin) Cogswell, 80, widow of Charles E. "Chub" Cogswell, Anderson, IN, died Sunday, Dec. 27, 2009
James I. Cogswell, 86, Georgestown, DE, died Jan. 6, 2010
Dorothy (James) Cogswell, 85, Sebring, FL, widow of Frederick Albert Cogswell, died January 29th, 2010, mother of CFA Historian Don Cogswell
Mary B. Lieberman, 82, St. Cloud, MN, former Courier Editor, died Jan. 31, 2010
Robert J. Hull, 86, Brush, CO, widower of Evelyn Cogswell, died February 18, 2010
Nancy Richardson Raymond, mother of CFA member Joy Winnie, Northampton, MA, died February 27, 2010

From the Editor's Desk

I am happy that I continue to receive comments from readers. (See the correction page.) I would really like to have stories or suggestions for stories. This issue has been designated as the Civil War issue. The major story, one shorter story and three items of "This and That" are connected with the Civil War. I have a story about one more Civil War soldier but thought that might be too much.



About the Cover of this Issue



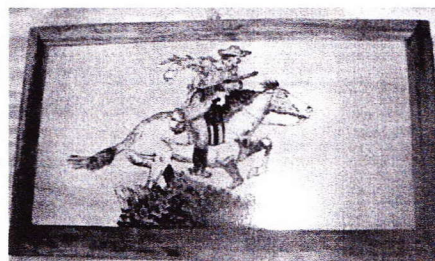
I considered using these pictures on the cover. The group is a reunion of the 36th Wisconsin Regiment, probably in the 1870s. The drummer on the left was short. Charles Ransler (Cogswell) Gary was five feet one inch tall and he was a musician – probably a drummer. Could it be him? There is no way to know. I decided to use a more generic drummer.



New Cogswell Website

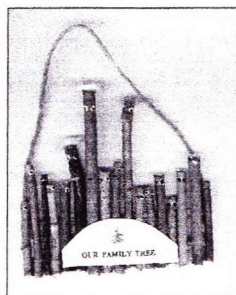


www.cogswellscogs.com is a new website opened by the Cogswell Family Association's Vice President, Ed Cogswell. It advertises his book, available in both hardcover and paperback: *Civil War Cogswells at Battle of Vicksburg, Miss.*, as well as his passion – pyrography – the art of decorating wood with burn marks, – which result when you carefully control the application of a heated object. It also shows samples of his work.



Update on Eve Cogswell and the Ghost

According to local legend, the spirit of a Revolutionary War soldier, Enoch Dole, felled by a cannonball at the Battle of Dorchester Heights, wanders searching for his lost love, Eve Cogswell, who lived on a farm on Beaver Brook Road. The story says Dole pledged to return to his beloved Eve "in body or in spirit" and kept his word; his ghost startling the young woman as she milked the cows. However, Eve Cogswell was born in Littleton, Mass., Jan. 20th, 1785, almost nine years after he died. An additional proof that the legend is wrong: Enoch Dole (born Oct. 6th, 1742 at Littleton) was surgeon of Colonel Ephraim Doolittle's regiment. He was married to Eunice Richardson (Oct. 26th, 1762) and had at least two baptized children. However, on the west side of Beaver Brook near the bridge was located a house, known as the Cogswell place. It was once a hospital for smallpox patients – it being customary at that time for people to go there and be vaccinated for smallpox.



Christmas Present

One of my Christmas presents last year was prompted by my interest in genealogy. It was a little bunch of sticks of different heights pasted on two popsicle sticks. Each stick had two eyes painted on it. Pasted on the front was a small piece of paper with a tamarack tree (it's orange – and I don't know any other conifer that changes color) and the words "Our Family Tree." I have it hung over the picture of a not very picturesque calendar.



Canadian Connection

A Small Story of a Cogswell Ancestor



Sarah Cogswell, (DJC 3768) married Blair Botsford in 1848. He was the warden at Dorchester Penitentiary (left) near Sackville, N.B. Blair Botsford was born at Sackville, N.B., in 1821, the son of Hon. William

B. Botsford, judge of the Superior Court of N. B., and Sarah Lowell Hazen. He was educated at Gagetown, N. B., clerked for a time with J. and H. Kinnear, merchants, in Saint John, N. B., and was a clerk in the Customs House there. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits for some five years then appointed Sheriff of Westmorland County in 1849, a position he held until 1880. He then became Warden of Dorchester Penitentiary, where he gained the respect of the convicts to a remarkable degree. At the annual meeting of officers of No. 4 Battery, New Brunswick Regiment, Canadian Artillery, on 14th March, 1887, a vote of thanks was passed to Blair Botsford, Esq., of Dorchester, N. B., for the gift of a valuable challenge cup, for which non-commissioned officers' among the batteries have competed by answers to questions.

According to the family story, Sarah (Cogswell) Botsford was at the station buying a ticket to go into "town," when a young woman came out of the prison with a young baby. Mrs. Botsford suggested she could hold the baby so the young mother would have her hands free to get her ticket.

"How long have you been here?" she was asked as the baby was handed over.

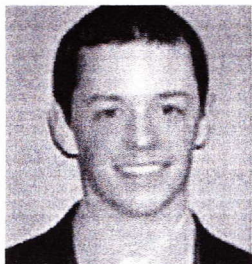
"Eighteen years," was the reply.

Response: "GIVE ME BACK MY BABY! You must have been sentenced for something terrible."

This story was submitted by CFA member Mrs. Frances P. Wilson of Victoria, B.C. A great granddaughter of Sarah (Cogswell) and Blair Botsford, she is a granddaughter of Sarah Frances (Botsford) (DJC 5475) and J. Harry Nickerson and daughter of David Blair Nickerson (Oct. 19th, 1887-Dec. 22nd, 1981.) She is a retired Registered Nurse. She suffered a cerebral aneurism in 1985 when she was sixty but, apart from some residual weakness on her left side, has made a good recovery. She has been "in care" for eight years. She is married to Don Wilson, who visits and stays for lunch most Sundays. Don's health does not permit her to remain in the home they built in 1994 on the waterfront in Sidney, twenty miles north of Victoria, where he now lives. For three years, she was President of the Resident Council and is now its Secretary-Treasurer. She has three sons, including Stephen, born New Year's Eve, 1953, and Dean, the middle son, who lives in the family home. Dean recently enlarged a bedroom and in the process discovered blackout screens built by his grandfather to use after the Pearl Harbor attack in 1941. She has at least four grandchildren, twin boys, Duncan Blair and Elian Robert Wilson, born Oct. 19th, 2000, and two granddaughters, Savannah Jane, who is the fourth generation to attend Victoria High School, and Lauren Frances who attends Camosun College and works part time in the Victoria Library System.

She reports that she has letters (originals at the Vancouver [B. C.] branch of the United Empire Loyalists) from Amos Botsford to his son William who was at Yale, suggesting that William needed to improve his bow, and should take dancing lessons. She does not say just what relation they were, but presumably ancestors of Blair Botsford, spouse of Sarah Cogswell, (DJC 3768).

GREEN MAN JACK COGSWELL

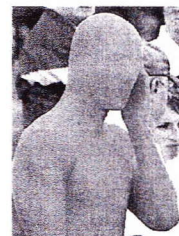


Jack Nicholas Cogswell (DJC 9917) is the son of Ken Cogswell, Circulation Director of the Kalamazoo (Mich.) Gazette and Elizabeth Heiny-Cogswell, Oshtemo (Mich.) Township Supervisor. He was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, August 30th, 1988, having an older brother, Adam Paul, and a younger brother, Vincent Charles.

From 1999 to 2007, he delivered the daily paper to over 200 subscribers and, during that time, he was a member of the Boy Scouts, reaching the rank of Eagle Scout. He took a spring break to do post-Katrina hurricane relief in Louisiana. From 2004 to 2007, he was a youth basketball coordinator, referee and camp counselor for the YMCA. Growing up in Kalamazoo, Cogswell was raised to support the cream and crimson of Indiana University (which his father attended). But that changed when his older brother decided to attend Michigan State University. In 2007, he took time to go sky diving before he also went to MSU. That summer, before starting college, he hired and managed an eight-man crew painting student housing near Western Michigan University. Before and after his first year of college, he was a park attendant at Kalamazoo County Parks.

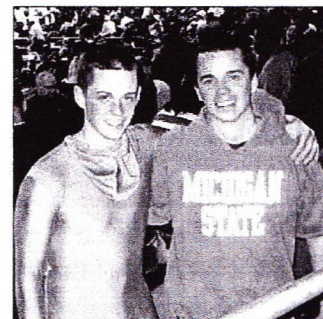
At University, he studied supply chain management and Mandarin Chinese. He was chosen VP of Operations/Director of the China Business Tour, coordinated the Broad China Business Society's annual China Business Tour and, in July and August, 2009, after studying Chinese Language and Culture for ten weeks in Harbin, China, at the Harbin Institute of Technology, led a group of Michigan State University students on a number of company site visits in a total of five Chinese cities.

But Jack's claim to fame came as a result of his purchase of a Halloween costume. It was Green Man, from the TV show, "It's Always Sunny in Philadelphia." On the way home, still wearing the costume, he was stopped by the police. "I was walking home and a cop car was driving right next to me, then they rolled down their window and called, 'Hey, come over here.' So I thought, 'Oh, crap,' and I walked over to them." After explaining the origin of the costume and its character, Cogswell had little left to do other than fulfill the officer's request. "So I did the dance for cops on the side of the road. People thought I was about to get arrested," Cogswell said.



Green is Michigan State University's color. Jack decided that he would regularly don the skintight, bright green bodysuit at men's basketball games. "As Green Man, I definitely dance a lot more and I guess that that's basically the biggest difference," Cogswell said. "I'm just a crazy fan either way; I just dance a lot more as Green Man." That has given him a number of special opportunities, such as a chance to compete in the cash crawl contest and to have a piggyback ride from Sparty (the team mascot) himself. "(Sparty) came over and pointed at his back, so I went and hopped on and he just took me around the court and that went over pretty well with the crowd," Cogswell said. Another opportunity came when the Spartans made their run to the Final Four. "I got shut out of the student ticket lottery and I thought I was going to miss the games," Cogswell said. "But then my brother Adam, an MSU alum, flew in from California and procured two tickets. He said I could have one on one condition: I had to wear the Green Man costume." So, wear it he did. Although MSU came up short in the championship game, it certainly wasn't because of a lack of effort on Cogswell's part. During breaks in the game, he ran around Ford Field trying to fire up the crowd and high-fiving everyone in sight.

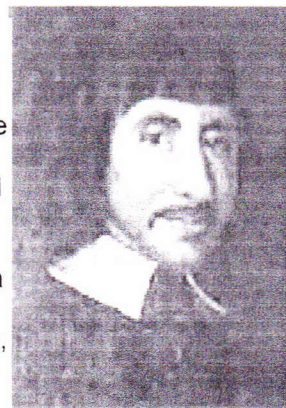
Jack finds the suit is actually quite comfortable. "I was a lot more comfortable in the Green Man suit because it's really breathable, as opposed to jeans, where my legs would get hot and nasty." But when the game is on, he has his priorities straight, preferring to remove the face mask in order to have maximum visibility of the game that inspires his school spirit. With an estimated three years until graduation, Cogswell said that Green Man is here to stay. "I was thinking about it for football but, I don't know, I don't think it would be the same," Cogswell said.



Jack & Adam Cogswell

Cogswell Neighbors in Ipswich

John Winthrop Jr.



John Winthrop, Jr., was the eldest son of John Winthrop, first Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and Mary Forth, his first wife. His parents were wealthy, and in 1622, at age 16, he was sent to Trinity College in Dublin, Ireland, for a general education. Two years later, he returned to England and studied law until 1627 when he went to sea, first to France, then to Turkey, Italy and Holland. When he came home to England in 1629, he found that his father was preparing to leave for America as the Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. His father left in the spring of 1630 and John stayed behind to care for his stepmother, Margaret (Tyndal) Winthrop, and the Winthrop children, as well as his father's businesses.

On February 8th, 1630/1, he married his cousin, Martha Fones, daughter of Thomas and Anne (Winthrop) Fones of London.

Late in August of 1631, John, his wife and the other Winthrops left for Boston. The group arrived in October, 1631, and in December, John Winthrop, Jr., was elected as an assistant to the Massachusetts Bay Colony. In March 1633, he established a settlement at Agawam (Ipswich). His wife and infant daughter died there in the summer of 1634; at which time he returned to England to visit friends. There, in 1635, he married Elizabeth Reade of Wickford, Co. Essex. So he was not in Ipswich by the time the Cogswells arrived.

In 1635, Lord Brooke, Lord Saye and others hired Winthrop to establish a colony at the mouth of the Connecticut River and agreed to make him "governor of the river Connecticut" for one year after his arrival there. He returned to Boston in October 1635, and in November sent twenty men to claim the land and build some houses. He named the area "Say-Brook" in honor of his employers. In March, 1636 Lion Gardner began construction of a fort and Winthrop arrived in April. He worked on the Saybrook project until his commission expired in July, then returned to Massachusetts. The Massachusetts Bay Colony conquered the Pequots of eastern Connecticut in 1637 and considered Pequot lands to be its territory. In 1640, the Colony gave Fisher's Island, at the mouth of the Thames River, to John Winthrop, Jr., and in 1644, he received a grant of land "at or near Pequott". Winthrop chose a site on the mainland across from his island. It later became New London.

The Winthrop family did not come to Fisher's Island until the fall of 1646 and, in 1647, they moved to New London. Winthrop was then serving in the government of the Bay Colony and traveled back and forth to Boston. However, the New England Confederation, formed to encourage co-operation among the New England colonies, ruled that the New London area should be a part of Connecticut. Winthrop refused re-election to the government of Massachusetts Bay Colony, was declared a freeman of Connecticut in 1650 and became active in Connecticut politics.

John Winthrop was more than a skilled leader. He was an avid chemist and practical scientist, famous for starting one of the first ironworks in Massachusetts (1633), for his interest in developing mines and for his experiments in obtaining salt from sea water by evaporation. He was also a physician who treated an average of twelve patients a day by traveling around the colony. It is believed that he served up to 500 families out of a population of some 5,000 persons. He was so successful as such that the people of New Haven (then a separate colony) persuaded him to move there in 1655.

New London tried to lure him back but, in May of 1657, he was elected Governor of the Connecticut Colony, and moved to Hartford. He could not be re-elected in 1658 as the one-term-only rule for governors was still in effect. That law was changed as of 1659. During 1658, John Winthrop served as Deputy Governor of the Colony of Connecticut. From 1659 to 1676, John Winthrop was always re-elected as Governor of Connecticut Colony.

Governor John Winthrop was sent to England in 1661 as the agent of the Connecticut Colony to obtain a charter. He returned to Connecticut in 1663 and, in 1664, he assisted in Charles II's surprise seizure of the Dutch New Netherlands (Manhattan Island). This act caused war between England and Holland, and Dutch harassment of shipping to the English colonies. Governor Winthrop lost at least one cargo of goods due to this and also suffered other financial reverses. He decided in 1667 to leave the governorship and devote time to his businesses, but the Connecticut Colony refused his resignation and exempted him from some taxes to persuade him to stay. He tried to resign again in October of 1670, but the Connecticut Colony again refused to grant his request, raising his salary and giving him land as a further enticement to stay.

His second wife, Elizabeth, died in 1672. John Winthrop did not remarry. The couple had nine children. On April 5th, 1676, he died in Boston. He was buried in the King's Chapel Burying-ground, beside his father, John Winthrop, Sr.

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Incorporated Massachusetts

February 17, 1989

Founder & First President - Cyril Gray Cogswell

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