

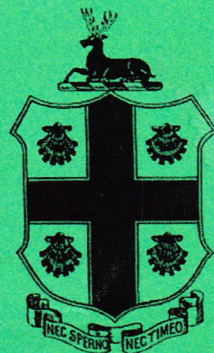
# The Cogswell Courier



Al and Susan Cogswell prepare meals for those in need, Christmas Day, 2006, Traverse City, Mich.

*"I neither despise nor fear"*

*December 2009*







# Cogswell Courier

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## Walker, Evans and Cogswell

The Charleston, S.C., firm of Walker, Evans & Cogswell was founded in 1821 by John C. Walker (not under that name), who was later joined by his brothers Joseph and Alexander; it was first located at 15 Broad St. The stationary and bookbinding business moved in 1837 to present-day 117 East Bay. In 1852, John C. Walker and Benjamin F. Evans became partners as Walker & Evans. In 1855, when Harvey Cogswell joined the partnership, it became Walker, Evans & Cogswell and has retained that name since then. In 1856, they moved to a new building. The building, 3 Broad Street, was designed by Jones & Lee and was built in 1853 for Edward Sebring, President of the State Bank at 1 Broad St. It was built by James P. and R. Earle, contractors. The first occupants were Samuel G. Courtenay, bookseller, on the first floor and Walker & James, publishers, on the upper floors. In 1856, the building was acquired by Walker & Evans, printers and publishers. After the war, the firm was located at Meeting and Market Streets for two years. Except for that interlude, the firm occupied this building until 1982, when the building was sold.

3 Broad Street is four stories tall, of Charleston grey brick laid in Flemish bond, with brownstone cornices and sills on the basket-arched windows of the upper levels. A bracketed cornice of pressed metal extends across the parapet roof-line. The Italianate style of the building was a popular one in Charleston in the 1850s and one in which Jones & Lee excelled.

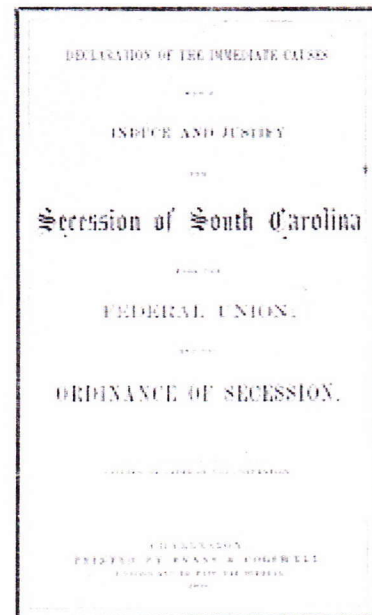
In 1860, James Walker took a back seat as a silent partner and was replaced by Benjamin F. Evans. The firm was renamed Evans & Cogswell. The junior partner, Harvey Cogswell I, continued in his role as the firm's general manager. Evans went to Europe in late 1861 and procured badly needed manpower and supplies. Evans had been sent to England by Confederate authorities and, at great risk, obtained printing equipment and artisans. On his way back, he had the curious distinction of having no less than three ships founder beneath him, making him the Jonah of the Confederacy. Although in the army, Evans (1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. or Major) saw no active service and spent the war detached to the firm. Evans was married to Harvey Cogswell's sister, Julia. In the days leading up to secession, Evans & Cogswell Printing Company was retained as printers to the Secession Convention, daily printed the minutes of the Convention in S.C. and printed the documents that communicated the secession to the other Southern States.

In 1860, the firm printed a pamphlet, *Declaration Of The Immediate Causes Which Induce And Justify The Secession Of South Carolina From The Federal Union; And The Ordinance Of Secession* (right).

The Ordinance of Secession, one of the most fateful and fatal documents in America's history, was lithographed by Evans & Cogswell. About 200 copies were made. One hundred and seventy South Carolina men signed the original ordinance in Charleston on Dec. 20<sup>th</sup>, 1860, signifying the state's departure from the union and the growing likelihood of war. On Monday, December 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2008, a copy was presented by Gregory Lorris to the South Carolina Historical Society.

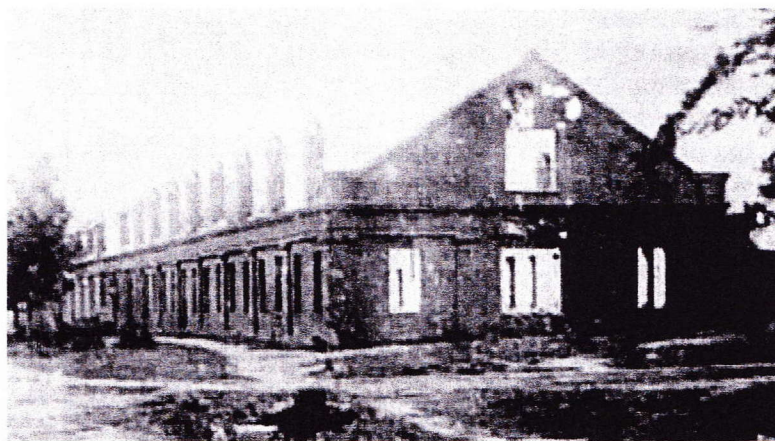
The firm printed a few bonds, starting in late 1861, only to have their materials and personnel seized by Blanton Duncan in May, 1862. Duncan then bought them out, Harvey Cogswell being under the misapprehension that Duncan was running a bona fide government establishment and that he was selling his plant to the government. When Major Evans' men arrived from Britain with supplies, the firm was started up again and was active doing large scale work for the Confederacy from 1862 on.

During the War Between the States, Evans and Cogswell printed small denomination currency, Government bonds, the Soldier's Prayer Book, books on war tactics, stamps and medical





books for the Confederacy. Walker tried to help out (and avoid the draft) by going to Britain in 1863. Operating under instructions furnished by Secretary Memminger, he contracted with S. Straker and Sons for the production of the Chemicograph backs, which were intended to be used as the new backs for the 1864 note issue. Unfortunately, the plates were captured while running the blockade, although Walker himself managed to return safely by another ship. Under the Act of February 17, 1864, a new issue of notes was authorized, which was printed in unlimited quantities (probably about a billion dollars). The bills above 50¢ were engraved by Keatinge & Ball, with work sublet to Evans & Cogswell, who helped print the \$1, \$2, \$5 and \$10 notes. When the Union blockade tightened around Charleston and shells from Morris Island began to land in the city (one hit the State Bank building on the corner of Bay and Broad Streets, right next door to the Evans & Cogswell offices), the firm moved to Columbia. There, it took over Kintsler's Hall, a large, airy, multistory building, where it continued its operations until the fall of Columbia to General Sherman in February 1865, when the plant was burned during the course of Gen. Sherman's infamous March to The Sea.



*The Confederate Printing Plant, Charleston, 1864-5*  
 still doing security printing work early into the 20th century. More recently, this firm survived as an office supply store. In the late 1980s, Harvey Cogswell V sold his plant and then conveyed the trade name to a young couple, who failed within a year or so in North Charleston. In 1983-84, the building was renovated as office condominiums.

At its pinnacle around 1920, WEC had printing contracts with businesses and governmental entities throughout the country. The extensive accounting records chronicle its intriguing history and its role in the American Civil War, Reconstruction and the New South Movement. The influence of WEC prior to the Civil War was primarily limited to South Carolina, although occasional orders were received from nearby North Carolina, Georgia and Florida. The major source of revenue during this period was from orders for stationery and bookbinding, including journals and ledgers. As a designer, manufacturer and supplier of account books and forms for businesses throughout the South, the firm may well have helped spread the concepts of double-entry accounting.

Benjamin F. Evans (1831-1873) died Dec. 25<sup>th</sup>, 1873, in Charleston, S.C., and is buried there in Magnolia Cemetery.

Harvey Cogswell was the father of Sumter Cogswell, prominent in the history of Pell City. (See April, 2007, Courier.)

A look at the list of some of its still existing publications reveals that, during the Civil War, Evans and Cogswell did a lot of printing, not only for the Confederate government but also in support of its cause. In 1860, its Steam-Power Presses produced *State sovereignty and the*



*doctrine of coercion* by Wm. D. Porter. In the same year, they produced a catechism for the oral instructions of colored persons who are inquirers concerning religion or candidates for admission into the church, and *Conscience and Civil Government: An Oration Delivered before the Society of Alumni of the College of Charleston*. During the war, it printed *The soldier's pocket Bible*, containing the most (if not all) of those places contained in the Holy Scripture, which do show the qualifications of the inner (self) that is a fit soldier to fight the Lord's battles, both before the fight, in the fight and after the fight; and so may supply the want of the whole Bible, which a soldier cannot conveniently carry about him. They also printed *The Colonel's Conversion: a chief of sinners made a chief of saints*, and *The Converted Soldier becomes a Zealous Missionary*.

Many of its publications were for the South Carolina Tract Society or other religious groups. An example is: *Napoleon's Argument for the Divinity of Christ and the Scriptures*, translated from the French, or *Our War, Our Cause, and Our Duty*, addressed to the Confederate soldiers. Another is Charles Todd Quintard's *A Few Words about Lent, with Penitential Psalms, Sentences from Scripture, and Other Devotions Suitable for that Holy Season*, in 1861. *Mounted Artillery Drill* and *The Ordinance Manual for the use of the Officers of the Confederate States Army* appeared in 1863, as did *The Confederate Soldiers' Pocket Manual of Devotions*. A Confederate Railroad Pass was also printed by Evans and Cogswell. It reads in part: "... Be pleased to furnish Transportation for H.V. Cox Private sick furlough, on your Railroad, from Goldsboro to Wilmington on official business..."

Not all of its printing was government business or propaganda. In 1861, they published Francis Perye Porcher's *Illustrations of disease with the Microscope* and *Resources of the Southern Fields and Forests, Medical, Economical and Agricultural* in 1869. At some point (date not given), the company reprinted *Report of the committee appointed by the General assembly of South Carolina in 1740 - South Carolina (Colony) Assembly. Committee to enquire into the causes of the disappointment of success in the expedition against St. Augustine* (from an old catalog.)

In 1873, Walker, Evans & Cogswell printed *The Washington Light Infantry of Charleston*, an account of the revival of the company, with the proceedings in commemoration of its sixty-sixth anniversary, including the oration of the Hon. William D. Porter, February 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1873, by Confederate States of America Army.

A great earthquake struck Charleston at 9:54 p.m., August 31<sup>st</sup>, 1886. Walker, Evans & Cogswell are credited as the authors of *Earthquake views, Charleston, S. C.*

The company still published religious material. In 1890, it published *A Memorial Souvenir of Rev. T. Wofford White, Pastor of Wesley M. E. Church, Charleston, S. C., who fell asleep, January 7<sup>th</sup>, 1890, aged 33 Years*, by George C. Rowe. But things were changing. Also in 1890, the company published *Our Heroes: Patriotic Poems on Men, Women and Sayings of the Negro Race*. In 1897, it published *Magnolia Leaves*, poems by Mary Weston Fordham, with Introductory by Booker T. Washington.

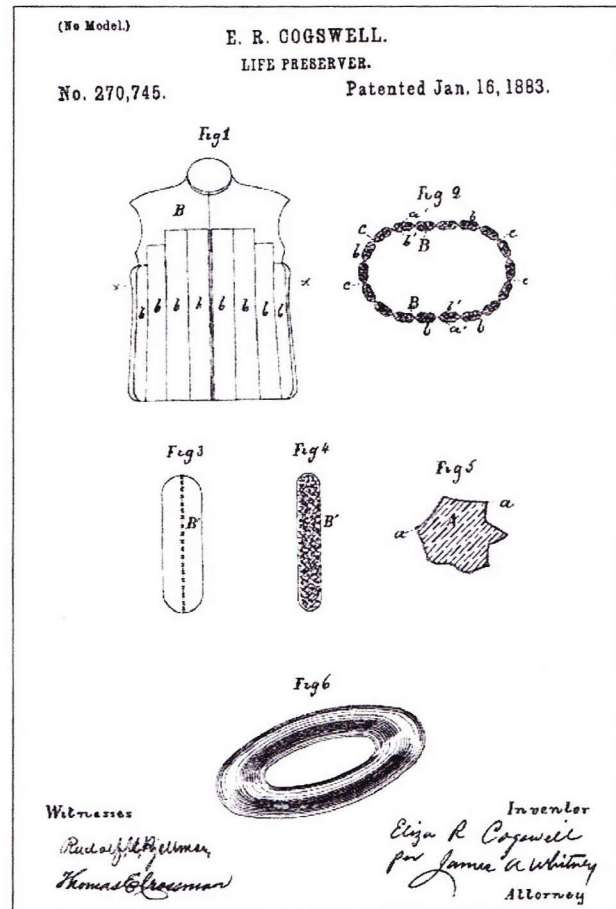
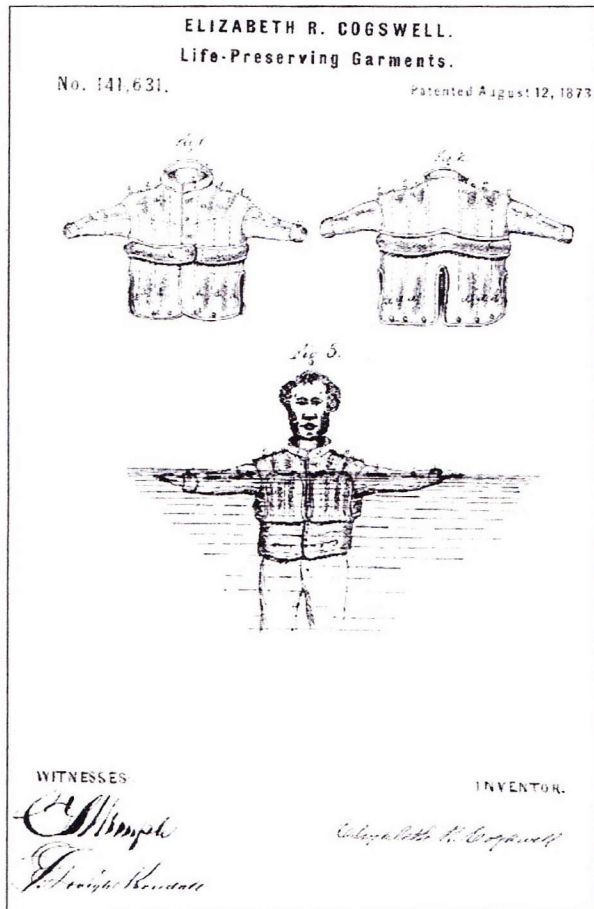
Historical material was also among the publications, including *The Defense of Charleston Harbor, Including Fort Sumter and the Adjacent Islands, 1863-1865*, by John Johnson, (1890) and *The Defense of Fort Sumter* by Roderick Tower. (1938)

Harvey Cogswell's rebuilt Columbia, S.C., printing plant is listed Number One among "South Carolina's 11 most endangered sites" by The Palmetto Trust for Historic Preservation. "The Historic Confederate Printing Plant was built in 1864 to produce stocks, bonds, and currency for the Confederacy. It was burned by Gen. Sherman, but later rebuilt. It is located in the Congaree Vista, a downtown area. However, the size of the building and lack of adequate parking have impeded its rehabilitation." During the October, 1996, Special Meeting and Reunion of the Cogswell Family Association, in Charleston, the Board of Directors voted to join the fierce battle being waged by the Palmetto Trust to preserve the priceless historic Cogswell Printing Plant in Columbia.

*(Someone complained that we have very little about the South. The complaint was justified. Apart from an article on Sumter Cogswell of Pell City fame and a story of a high school football player, there has been nothing. I haven't been able to find much. Does anyone have any other suggestions?)*



## Eliza R. Cogswell, Inventor



In 1873, Eliza (or Elizabeth) R. Cogswell of New York City patented improvements to life preservers. She did not invent the life preserver. They were already in existence, using cork for buoyancy. The first patent for a U.S. life preserver of cork was issued in 1841 to Napoleon E. Guerin of New York City for his "Improvement in Buoyant Dresses or Life-Preservers." It was in the form of a jacket or waistcoat. The jacket was described as being made from a doubled layer of material, with sufficient room for the introduction of from 18 to 20 quarts of rasped or grated cork. After the insertion of the rasped or grated cork between the layers, those parts of the garment left open would be sewn closed. The difference in quantity of cork was chosen according to the size of the person for whom the life preserver was to be made.

The improvement patented by Ms. Cogswell was: the granulated cork was dipped in melted paraffin so it was coated and could not deteriorate due to air or water getting into it. The cork was then placed in bags which were also coated with paraffin, and the bags were placed in the life jacket.

The patent was granted July 10<sup>th</sup>, 1873, as mechanical patent number 270,745. (Pictures accompanying this patent are shown above at left and are dated August 12, 1873.) There also exists a clothing patent, number 141,631, for improvements in life preserving garments, dated August 12<sup>th</sup>, 1873, granted to Elizabeth R. Cogswell of New York City.

There may have been some difficulty with the patent, since Eliza R. Cogswell filed another application on December 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1882, filing letters patent in which she explained that she was aware that cork had been used previously in life jackets, and also that granulated cork had been used. The patent was granted (or re-granted) as mechanical patent number 281,178, on July 10<sup>th</sup>, 1883. (Pictures with this patent, dated January 16<sup>th</sup>, 1883, are at right, above.)



## Our Cousin, Ralph Waldo Emerson



"By the rude bridge that arched the flood,  
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled;  
Here once the embattled farmers stood;  
And fired the shot heard round the world."

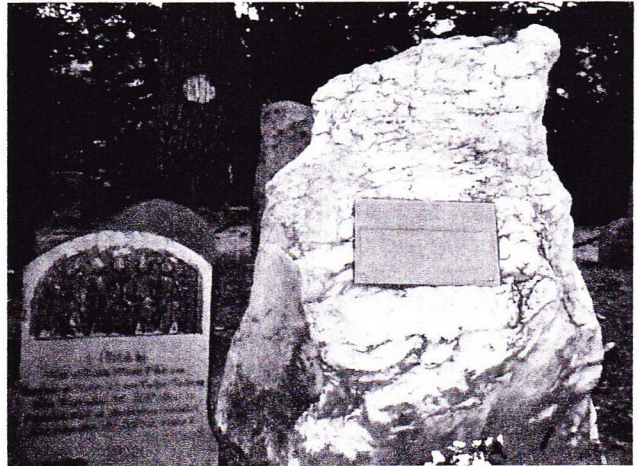
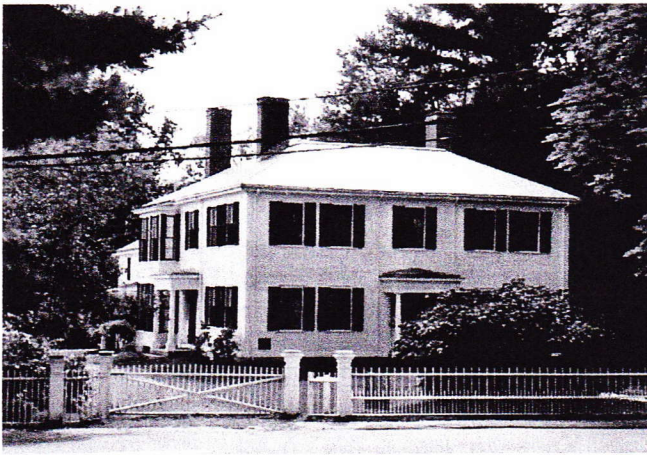
Written for the dedication of the Obelisk, a battle monument commemorating the valiant efforts put forth by area citizens on April 19, 1775, Ralph Waldo Emerson's "Concord Hymn" remains a piece of literature that rings through the hearts and minds of townsfolk and visitors alike who travel to the North Bridge battlefield today.



Today, this most recognizable stanza is inscribed on the base of Daniel Chester French's Minute Man Statue. Standing about the cultural landscape, pausing to read Emerson's famous stanza, visitors are able to reflect on and possibly feel, hear and see for themselves the activity of the citizens on the 19th of April, 1775.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, son of Rev. William and Ruth (Haskins) Emerson, son of Rev. William and Phebe (Bliss) Emerson, son of (Rev. William was in the manse overlooking the bridge), son of Rev. Joseph and Mary (Moody) Emerson, son of Edward and Rebecca (Waldo) Emerson, daughter of Cornelius and Hannah (Cogswell) Waldo, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Thomson) Cogswell, would be a 5<sup>th</sup> cousin of any 7<sup>th</sup> generation descendant.

September 23, 2007, my wife and I went to "Townshippers' Day" at Bishop's University in Sherbrooke (Lennoxville), Quebec. In the College Chapel, we attended "A Celebration of the Universal Spirit," a half hour Interfaith Worship Service. The closing words were from Ralph Waldo Emerson: "All goes to show that the soul in man is not an organ, but animates and exercises all the organs; is not a function, like the power of memory, of calculation, of comparison, but uses these as hands and feet; is not a faculty, but a light; is not the intellect or the will, but the master of the intellect and the will; is the background of our being, in which they lie, -- an immensity not possessed and that cannot be possessed. From within or from behind, a light shines through us upon things, and makes us aware that we are nothing, but the light is all. A man is the façade of a temple wherein all wisdom and all good abide. What we commonly call man, the eating, drinking, planting, counting man, does not, as we know him, represent himself, but misrepresents himself. Him we do not respect, but the soul, whose organ he is, would he let it appear through his action, would make our knees bend. When it breathes through his intellect, it is genius; when it breathes through his will, it is virtue; when it flows through his affection, it is love."



Ralph Waldo Emerson's house in Concord, Mass., and his grave in Author's Row, Concord, Mass.



## *Brandon Cogswell – Youth Baseball*



Brandon Cogswell is 16 years old and attends Shenendehowa High School in Clifton Park, N.Y. In 2007-2008, he was a freshman, in 2008-2009, a sophomore. Brandon is notable for his baseball. He plays for the Shenendehowa High Plainsmen, his school team, and in the summer of 2009, he also played for the South Troy Dodgers, a team that plays during the summer in the North Atlantic Region. (Pictures show him in his Dodger uniform,) On his high school team, he plays third base and has also been used as a pitcher. For the Dodgers, he plays short stop.

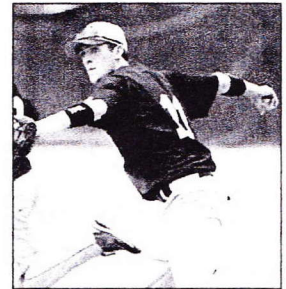
Newspaper reports throughout the two years show that Brandon Cogswell: singled, doubled twice and scored two runs; had a double and a single for Shenendehowa; loaded the bases with his single; hit a solo home run and singled and scored. In one game, it was reported that he started a gorgeous 4-6-3 double play against Niskayuna. Cogswell stabbed a hard shot to his left, pivoted and threw sharply to second. In another game, after Nowak missed with a curve on his first pitch, he challenged Cogswell with a fastball on the outside corner that the lefty-swinging shortstop calmly ripped into the left-center gap. In still another game, he robbed Columbia of an RBI single in the top of the third with a gorgeous diving stop on a grounder up the middle with two outs and runners on the corners.

That is not to say that his plays are always successful. In one game, it was reported that in a late inning he hit the brakes near home on a laser from right field to home. He slipped, ran back and, during the rundown, subsequently ran out of the baseline for the third out. In the last inning, he was hit by a pitched ball, but the forced run was not enough to win the game.

Brandon Cogswell and Mike Williams were going to All-Stars [Hitting Academy] every night and all that practice gave them confidence for the game in which Shenendehowa won a baseball championship the hard way May 20<sup>th</sup>, edging Niskayuna 4-3 to win both the league's North Division and overall titles.

In 2009, Brandon was named to the Suburban Council Baseball All-Stars First Team. He was the only sophomore on the team – there was one junior; the rest were seniors.

When high school closed for the summer in 2009, Brandon joined the South Troy Dodgers. Cogswell, a shortstop, is one of the most important new additions to the Dodgers this summer. "Cogswell is a 16-year-old kid that just came to us," South Troy manager Kevin Rogers said. "I would put him against any 16-year-old in the state. He's hitting .500 for me and, at this level, for him to hit .500 is exceptional." It is so exceptional that one reporter suggested he had professional potential.



On July 24<sup>th</sup>, the South Troy team met in a winners' bracket contest at the North Atlantic Regional, seeking a berth in the 10-team 2009 Connie Mack World Series in Farmington, N.M., "There is a first for everything," 16 year old South Troy infielder Brandon Cogswell said. "We are here to win baseball games and so are they." Cogswell provided his South Troy team a 1-0 lead with an RBI single in the first. The Dodgers made it 6-0 with five runs in the second, highlighted by a two-run double by Cogswell. The Dodgers went on to register a 7-2 triumph. On July 25<sup>th</sup>, Brandon Cogswell's team, the South Troy Dodgers 18-year-old team, beat teams from Long Island (2-0) and Connecticut (5-0) and on July 25<sup>th</sup>, beat Brooklyn (13-1). The victory means the Dodgers make their fourth trip to the Connie Mack World Series in Farmington, N.M. The Dodgers began World Series play Aug. 7<sup>th</sup>.

Unfortunately, the South Troy Dodgers lost 7-3 to the host Four Corners N.M. team on August 7<sup>th</sup>, and then had to play the 2008 champion East Cobb Yankees, losing 8-0 on August 8<sup>th</sup>, ending their participation in the series, although Brandon Cogswell made one hit in each game – the only hit in the game against the Yankees. His fly ball to second base ended South Troy's hopes in the first game.



## *Corrections and More Information*

### **August Courier, page 4**

Sally Woodroffe, who lives in the Cogswell Tavern, points out that it is in New Preston, not New Princeton as the title states. (I don't know how we missed that error.) Edward and Hannah had 13 children. One would assume that they came with all the surviving 9 children (not just two), including William, who was 12 (not yet a teenager.) Her understanding is that sugar was bought in the West Indies, but that it was made into rum in Connecticut (not in the West Indies). The song sung by George Washington may be an invention of a local Journalist, and the 1965 article where it appeared did not say to which child it was sung. As to the number attending, there were well over 300 people there during the afternoon of May 28th, 2006. We have no figures for the 1932 event.

### **August Courier, page 7**

Elizabeth Ann (Burnham) Wendlandt wanted her e-mail address included in case anyone had information about the Francis Cogswell who donated land to the Cogswell-Foster Preserve. The address is [eawjrw@aol.com](mailto:eawjrw@aol.com). Francis was in Oregon and there are some tax years for him. Also, a sister Mary was in Oregon staying at John & Mary's house. I found Francis back in Michigan at his father's house in the 1860 Census. Then Mary returned to Michigan with two children; she was a widow and stayed out in Michigan. After James & Mary (the mother) died, Mary returned to Oregon with her two daughters and died in Oregon. Both of her daughters lived together and never married.

### **August Courier, page 15**

Des Cavin has pointed out that the story of his father had the name spelled incorrectly throughout the article. The Pioneer Tugboat Skipper of B. C. was Ellice Martin Cavin, *not* Calvin.

**The Editor sincerely wishes to apologize for all these errors.**

### **August Courier, page 5**

Elinor Cogswell is the granddaughter of Amos (*DJC* 1826) Cogswell. Both her father and uncle were lawyers in Oregon, which is probably how she got so interested in writing and news stories. There is an Elinor Cogswell Plaza located in Palo Alto, California. It is a 1/2 acre park named after her, since she fought so hard to keep this area a park. During the summer months there are free concerts.

### **August Courier, page 14**

Freemasonry does not use an "A." Rather, they use a "square and compasses" symbol (which might look like an "A" from a distance). Use of that symbol in England didn't come until a couple of hundred years after the "A" was set into the Westbury Leigh fireplace. In 1591, Freemasonry existed a bit in Scotland, but not England.

### **August Courier, page 14**

James Burnham did have a wife, Mary, but her maiden name is not known. She died in November, 1738, at age 76 and therefore was born about 1662. That means she would have been nine in 1671, when my information says she was married. However, James' first four children, James, Mary, James and Thomas (born 1677, 1678, 1679 and 1681) are listed with only their father's name. The last three children, Sarah, Joanna and Joshua were born after longer intervals in 1685, 1689 and 1694. It is much more acceptable that Mary was a second wife and that she was 23 years of age when daughter Sarah was born.

In 1735, Emerson Cogswell claimed land in the Narraganset tract in the right of Edward Cogswell, who apparently fought in 1675-76. Edward is not described as his father, so it would appear that Edward Cogswell had no living children by 1735 - but Mary lived until 1738, so she was probably not a Cogswell, unless Emerson was the grandson of Edward by Mary's older brother, so had the right of inheritance.

Note that this information tells us that Edward Cogswell (probably *DJC* 9) was living in 1675/6 when he fought in Narraganset, six years after his fight in the church (see **August Courier, page 9**.) Perhaps he fought under John Mason, Jr., father of the wife of Samuel Cogswell (*DJC* 134), who was fatally wounded in that battle. How much longer he lived, we do not know - he might even have died in that battle.





### **New York Celebrities Wed**

Miss Estelle O'Brien, daughter of Morgan J. O'Brien, and William F. Cogswell, New York celebrities, were recently married. The picture shows Esme O'Brien, flower girl, with the newlywed couple, leaving the church (circa 1920).

### **Who were this couple?**

There is no date on the newspaper clipping, but the bride was probably the daughter of Morgan J. O'Brien (Nov. 28<sup>th</sup>, 1850-1937) and his wife, Ellen Tobin. In 1917, when her sister Maude married, Estelle was still single, and her brothers and sisters were listed as Morgan J.G., Esmond and Kenneth O'Brien; Mrs. Henry James, Mrs. Littleton Fox and Mrs. Stuart Dungan Preston. Her father was a graduate of St. John's College, Fordham, and received the degree of A.M. from the St. Francis Xavier College, in Sixteenth Street. He also graduated from the Columbia College Law School, and had practiced law in New York City for some years. In 1887, he was appointed as Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New York. He

was Justice of New York Supreme Court, 1st District, 1900-03, Justice of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court, 1st Department, 1900 and a delegate to Democratic National Convention from New York, 1912, 1920 and 1924. In 1926, to celebrate the occasion of his son, Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., becoming a director of the new Dublin bank, the Irish Industrial Trust Co., he visited Ireland (Homeland of his parents). The newspaper also noted that he was father of able Manhattan lawyer Kenneth O'Brien and that there were four sons. The family lived (1917) at 729 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.

But who was the groom? The marriage is not recorded in *Descendants of John Cogswell*. There are eight William F. Cogswells: William Fiske Cogswell (DJC 1366, [1829-1847]), William Francis Cogswell (1635 [1824-1876]), William Forrest Cogswell (DJC 1729 [1815-1869]), William F. Cogswell (DJC 1746 [1827-?]), William Frederic Cogswell (DJC 3168 [1870-?]), William F. Cogswell (DJC 3281 [1844-1864]), William F. Cogswell (DJC 5106 [1878-?]) and William Furlong Cogswell, M.D. (DJC 5326 [1867-?]). All of these are too early to be married after 1917. There are also 71 William Cogswells without a middle name or initial – some of whom might have been William F., such as the artist, William F. Cogswell [1819-1903].

**Can anyone identify the groom, or why he was called a celebrity?**

### **General Eli Cogswell**

Does anyone know anything about General Eli Cogswell? He was the son of Peter Cogswell, born 1728 in Coventry, Conn., a blacksmith and farmer who moved to Castleton, Rutland Co., Conn., in 1776. A fort was built between him and his neighbor, the stockade enclosing both their houses. The following year, Eli was chosen as the first town clerk. Previous to 1782, he served as constable and as a lister; his father served as a tithing-man. In 1778-79 he taught at one of the two schools in town. He was among the earliest merchants in the town and, in 1809, was a selectman. In 1791, he obtained a license for making potash from the holder of the first U.S. patent. A photostatic copy of that license is the only evidence that the owner ever allowed anyone but himself to use the method.

There was another Eli Cogswell in Washington Co., Ohio, where, as a JP, he performed a number of marriages in 1812/13 and on other dates, and was among those given dispensation to start Mt. Moriah Masonic Lodge.

**No Eli Cogswell is listed in *Descendants of John Cogswell*. Does anyone know anything about either of them?**



## The Courtship of Margaret Gifford

From the records and files of the Quarterly Court of Essex County, Massachusetts, we get an interesting, if somewhat confusing, story of how John Cogswell III courted Margaret Gifford.

Margaret was the daughter of Dr. John and Margaret (Temple) Gifford. Dr. Gifford was in London, England, in 1673 when the courtship began.

John Cogswell had been to the house two or three times before but, about the middle of February, one afternoon he asked for liberty to speak with her privately. Margaret replied she could not allow that without her mother's permission ("mind and will") and her mother was away. John accepted that answer and left, returning the next morning. This time, he asked Mrs. Gifford if he could speak privately with her daughter. Mrs. Gifford was willing and went "up into the chamber," leaving the couple alone below for an hour or more. (Of course, they did not know how long she would stay upstairs.)

After only a couple of visits, some of the neighbors told Margaret that John was visiting her as a suitor. Margaret told her mother, who had also heard that opinion expressed. Three or four days later, they saw him coming and Margaret met him at the door. Believing what the neighbors had said, she invited him in and he sat for a while, then asked the way to Reading. Told he could not miss the road, he still wanted to be shown, and Mrs. Gifford sent a somewhat reluctant Margaret to show him.

A week or two later, John returned one evening. Mrs. Gifford and Margaret were planning to go to Boston next day. John's horse would provide some assistance on their journey, so Mrs. Gifford invited him to spend the night – except she "had no entertainment for his horse," so John declined the invitation. He returned next morning, riding the horse. He offered to carry Mrs. Gifford. (Apparently he did not have a carriage or wagon at his disposal.) She agreed to ride with him as far as neighbor Capt. Marshall's place. When she got off the horse John asked if he might carry Margaret, and Mrs. Gifford agreed. It must have been a slow trip, since they had to go at the pace of one person who was walking. Then they met a man on the road and Mrs. Gifford wanted to speak to him. John and Margaret offered to wait with her, but she told them to go on and she would follow. So they went on for a distance and then waited for an hour for her to catch up. How far John accompanied them is not recorded.

John's next visit occurred again when Mrs. Gifford was away, and he stayed for a while but left before she returned. Margaret told her mother about the visit and what had gone on. John came again and again that summer. About the middle of the summer, Mrs. Gifford agreed that John should have her daughter Margaret as his wife, but that they should not be married before Dr. Gifford returned from England "if he did come in some short time." (John apparently believed that Mrs. Gifford had heard something about the "School Farm" [rented in a thousand year lease by his father and presumably his to inherit] which made him a suitable husband.)

Near the end of August, however, Margaret and John had some kind of a quarrel. The neighbors knew of it and told Mrs. Gifford. She asked Margaret, who said, "Aye." Her mother was disappointed, as she believed John was coming "with good estate" and the neighbors thought so, too. She wished Margaret had been wiser and kept him "in hand," at least until her father got home. Then, if Margaret wanted to break it off, her father could have done it for her.

Fortunately, the couple patched up their differences by themselves.

That leaves me wondering: why did John Cogswell go to court on July 21<sup>st</sup>, 1674, petitioning that Mr. and Mrs. Gifford of Lynn and their daughter Margaret should appear before the court for a hearing? A special warrant was issued asking them to appear the next day at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Gifford affirmed that John Cogswell had made a solemn promise to marry Margaret while Mr. Gifford was in England.

*Descendants of John Cogswell* records the marriage of John and Margaret that very day.

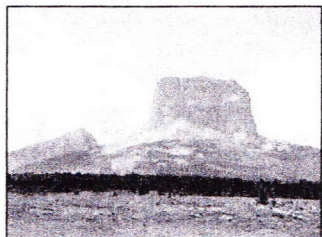
Editor's Note: The above is taken from notes taken of testimony at the hearing – probably of several people's testimony. I hope I have sorted them correctly.



## *Cogswells in the News*

\* Joy Cogswell, Director of the Snyder Music Academy of Snyder Memorial Baptist Church, has been recognized again by Kindermusik International as a Kindermusik maestro for 2009-10. Mezzanine level maestros represent the top 5 per cent of Kindermusik educators internationally for building an expansive program and proving masterful in reaching a large number of families.

\* Recruit turned Officer William Cogswell of Norfolk, Va., says "This academy class of 84, they're all go-getters. We're hoping to bring something new to the table, just going out there and cleaning stuff up." He was one of 21 recruits who joined their brothers in blue as Norfolk police officers July 22<sup>nd</sup>.



\* Paul Cogswell climbed Chief Mountain in early July. He was impressed with the mountain's beauty. "I asked myself, if I did want to take just one rock for a souvenir, how could I ever decide which? They are all so beautiful." The top of the mountain he found "a little narrow in a few places, so I kept focused and became pretty comfortable eventually. After a little picnic on top, we explored the rest of the summit ridge and took pictures." Chief Mountain is a "klippe" that survived erosion to stand slightly apart. It straddles the border of Glacier National Park and the Blackfoot Indian Reservation.

\* Beth Cogswell, of Fairfax, was among 160 teachers getting a feel for history by walking the path of those who made it. The teachers, who specialize in history, social studies and related disciplines, came to Fredericksburg area battlefields July 25<sup>th</sup> to take part in the 2009 Teacher Institute sponsored by the Civil War Preservation Trust. Taking a walk along Sunken Road and hearing about the damage done in battles here, Beth came to understand some of the far-reaching damage the war did hereabouts. The population of Spotsylvania County didn't make it back up to pre-Civil War totals until the late 20th century. Half of the people who fled from Fredericksburg during the war never returned; 84 buildings were destroyed; and the income in the city plummeted some 70 per cent.

\* Louis D. Cogswell, who has been in the Army for more than eight years, was recently promoted to Captain. He is stationed in Augusta, Georgia, where he is training young soldiers. He has been to Iraq twice.

\* Hundreds of women and men gather each year to run to the summit of Pikes Peak. Susie Cogswell, 61, has been running in Pikes Peak events since 1983. August 16th, 2009, was her 14th competition. She ran to the top and back down in the Pikes Peak Marathon. "You either do it once and never do it again or you always come back," Cogswell, an average runner, said. "It's a love-hate relationship. It's you against the mountain, and it's not like any other mountain. It's gorgeous. And it's powerful." She did not expect to be the first woman across the finish line in downtown Manitou Springs.



\* Alex Cogswell (see Dec., 2008, Courier) is on tour. Halesowen cycle stars prepare to set off for the Junior Tour of Wales. The three day tour attracts an international field and comprises five stages of fast and furious road racing across South Wales. The race travels through the counties of Gwent, Dyfed and Powys – through the spectacular scenery of the Brecon Beacons, while the final stage takes in the breathtaking climb of Tumble Mountain – a five mile climb on a ten per cent gradient.

\* Steven Cogswell directed Candlelight Dinner Playhouse's production of the musical "Phantom" at Johnstown, Colorado.

\* In September, Coleman Cogswell earned a Purple Award Aerospace, Unit 2 and a Blue Award for a Photography Action Display, and Connor Cogswell earned a Red Award on his Bird Display. Both are 4-H members and competitors at the Nebraska State Fair and live in McCool Junction. The McCool Junction boys' cross country team had four runners finish in the top 25, September 24<sup>th</sup>, at the Thayer Central Invite in Hebron. Coleman Cogswell was 10<sup>th</sup>. The McCool boys' cross country team finished first at the Falls City Invite, Oct. 8<sup>th</sup>, in Falls City. Coleman Cogswell placed 6<sup>th</sup>, running a strong race and continuing to get better as the season progressed. He ran 1:06 faster than he did on this course last year.



\* Richard Cogswell (left), an Afghanistan veteran, was among veterans who attended the Ralph H. Johnson VA Medical Center Welcome Home 2009 event at Patriots Point, S.C. The event was to provide assistance with jobs, health, housing, education and legal issues. The event was held on the hangar deck the aircraft carrier Yorktown.

\* Jefferson's Sarah Cogswell, two-time High School Girls Soccer Player of the Year, notched her 100th and 101st career goals as a member of the Jefferson High School girls' varsity soccer team in a 6-0 win Oct. 13<sup>th</sup>. "It's 100 goals, but I've had excellent teams behind me. I couldn't have done it without every single one of the girls," she said.

\* Oñate, New Mexico. High School's Kris Cogswell finished 7<sup>th</sup> in the boys' race at the Field of Dreams cross country course, Las Cruces, N.M. Oñate boys placed 1<sup>st</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup>. The total number of runners is not stated. He finished 65<sup>th</sup> at the State cross country meet in Rio Rancho Nov. 7<sup>th</sup>.



## *This and That*

### *Scholarship Given in Memory of Richard U. Cogswell*

Richard U. Cogswell, '25, was one of three brothers from Warner, New Hampshire, to graduate from UVM (Universitas Viridis Montis – the University of Vermont) – Richard, Col. William N. Cogswell, '28, and Thomas G. Cogswell, '34, MD, '38. Their father, Dr. Lloyd H. Cogswell, helped reorganize the Merrimack County Telephone Company in Warner in 1921 and became its principal shareholder in that year. Upon his death in 1939, his son, Richard, became treasurer and a director, serving until the merger with the Hopkinton Telephone Company in 1977. During his school vacations from UVM, Richard worked for the telephone company as a lineman. He served as a director of the company until his death in 1985. When the company was sold in 2001, Nancy, her twin sister, Mary, and brother, Richard Jr., were beneficiaries from this business transaction.



Because their parents were deceased prior to the sale, the siblings decided that both parents' colleges – UVM and Boston University – should receive gifts in their memory: the amount – a million dollars to UVM. "Unfortunately for my parents, none of us married and had grandchildren for them to enjoy," says Nancy. "Since we have such wonderful memories of them, this was a way for us to show our love and appreciation by setting up a scholarship fund in their memory at their respective universities to help others pursue their dreams." A total of \$82,000 has been awarded to 26 New Hampshire students in seven UVM schools and colleges since the Cogswell scholarship was established.

### *Newspaper Article: 1836*

**Distressing Accident** On Thursday, the 18<sup>th</sup> of August, as Lemuel Beman<sup>1</sup>, aged 77 years (a Revolutionary pensioner), the wife and infant daughter of Mr. Harley Beman and a son<sup>2</sup> of Mr. Riley Cogswell, aged 10, were crossing the pond in Warren in a boat. Near Mr. Cogswell's the boat upset and all except Mrs. Beman were drowned. The bodies were not found until next day. Mrs. Beman was partially buoyed up by her clothes until assistance reached her from the shore though, when taken from the water, life was nearly extinct. The boat, we learn, belonged to Mr. Cogswell, and the lad got into it for the purpose of rowing it across the pond for Mr. and Mrs. Beman to visit a connection, when it is supposed they all got upon one side and upset it.

<sup>1</sup>Lemuel Beman was married to Lydia Cogswell, possibly Riley Cogswell's aunt (DJC 1106).

<sup>2</sup>This would be Leonard Cogswell (DJC 4304). This happened in Connecticut.

### *Wine Bottle in Temperance Fountain*



When millionaire temperance advocate Dr. Henry D. Cogswell put up a temperance fountain in San Francisco in 1879 (this one a statue of Benjamin Franklin), he put a time capsule in it. When opened in 1979, it was found to contain many of his business papers (including his proposal to establish the Women's Pioneer Hotel), a number of newspapers from the San Francisco Bay area and New York, almanacs, catalogues, business cards, advertisements, dictionaries, a railway timetable and pamphlets (including Christian publications), as well as a small number of books. The contents are now with the California Historical Society, where it is housed in three boxes, two cartons and one oversize flat box. A new time capsule was placed in the fountain, to be opened in 2079. The new capsule's contents include a pair of Levi jeans, a copy of Armistead Maupin's *Tales of the City* and a bottle of wine. That's ironic, considering Dr. Cogswell's temperance stand – a bottle of wine in the Temperance Fountain.



## Westbury, Wiltshire, News



\* Rachelle Allen, 24, and Jonathan Scott, 26, were at Wembley Stadium July 6<sup>th</sup>, when someone stole their three-year-old disabled boy's wheelchair from outside their home. The £700 buggy was custom-made for Jacob Allen by the Wheelchair Service. Jacob suffers from a rare condition similar to cerebral palsy that doctors have so far been unable to diagnose. He can use his hands to make himself a drink or feed himself finger food, but he's more like a nine-month-old baby than a three-year-old toddler. At the moment, the professionals think he will never walk. Jacob was being looked after by Miss Allen's mum, Jackie. His shoes and the rain cover for the buggy were dumped by a roundabout near their house. The theft has left Jacob and his mum effectively housebound, as they had no means of getting to Trowbridge where a nursery cares for him. Robbie Williams, a guitarist, professional boxers and a former England and Bath rugby star got in the ring to raise money for Jacob. Since the theft, charities and groups had raised £1,000 towards a new wheelchair but another £1,000 was still needed.



\* The Lions Club in Westbury held its fourth annual Donkey Derby at Westbury Country Park on September 6<sup>th</sup>. As well as the eight races, there were rides for children, stalls for children and adults, fairground rides, and the bar put on a barbecue. More than 2,000 people attended and more than £2,500 was raised for local charities. Meanwhile, the Lions teamed up with Westbury Rotary Club to put on a music festival in the town, which took place over the weekend of September 25<sup>th</sup>. The festival took place across four venues: Edington Parish Church, Dilton Marsh Holy Trinity Church, Westbury Parish Church and Westbury Country Park. Acts included a top Abba tribute act and a Moldavian pianist accompanied by a Croatian soprano.

\* A 52-year-old farmer, Rob Rawlins, was taken by the Air Ambulance to the Royal United Hospital in Bath after he was bitten by an alpaca (similar to a small llama) when he tried to stop a "dominance fight" with another male in Bratton, near Westbury. Alpacas are very docile animals and don't normally bite, so he was the first person in Britain to be attacked by an alpaca since they were introduced to Britain twenty years ago. He was able to remove his arm using his other hand. Earlier reports said it took three men to pry the jaws of the alpaca apart to release the arm.

\* 38-year-old Alison Jacobs, who lives in Westbury, was diagnosed with cervical cancer two years ago and was helped by Macmillan Cancer Support, who offered invaluable advice and support. So she held a fundraising coffee morning at Westbury Leigh Community Hall September 26<sup>th</sup>. Last year, nearly 600 Macmillan coffee mornings held across Wiltshire raised £77,000 towards funding specialist nurses and doctors and also for grants and advice for people who have money problems. Several such coffee mornings were held.

\* Haine & Smith Opticians in Westbury recently carried out eye examinations and provided spectacles for four of the eight children visiting the area from Belarus. The youngsters have all been affected by the lasting affects of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

\* Around 75 members of the 100-member strong Westbury Amateur Swimming Club, which has been running since 1897, took part in a challenge to swim the distance from Dover to Calais to raise money for the Dorothy House Hospice, as well as the club itself. The swimmers actually covered twice the distance. The club was raising money in memory of Jonathan Sims. He died of a brain tumor in March at the age of 25 and was cared for at the hospice.



\* The organizers of the August 30<sup>th</sup> Moonfest music festival in Westbury sent teams who, using jets of recycled rainwater and templates, created images by washing away some of the dirt on the surfaces to advertise the festival. John Green, the organizer, was astonished to hear that "environmentally friendly" advertising was being described as criminal damage. The ads appeared on the parapet of Town Bridge in Northgate Street, a pavement in New Park Street and on the wall of the Bear Hotel in

the Market Place.





## *From the Secretary's Desk*

(Claire Cogswell-Daigle, our Secretary, is still on duty; she has resigned but not been replaced. She did not send a message for this issue.)

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

Andrew J. Cogswell, South River, NJ  
Darlene Anderson, St. Petersburg, FL  
Jeffery Benson, Oland Park, IL  
Ann Cogswell Waterman Sheedy, Pittsburg, PA

### *Births*

Savannah Elizabeth, daughter of Chris & Emily Cogswell, born Aug. 25<sup>th</sup>, 2009, Provo, UT  
Jonathan Robert, son of Jonathan & Rebecca Cogswell, born Aug. 19<sup>th</sup>, Mount Pleasant, MI

### *Marriages*

Dan Cogswell and Courtney Elder were married in January, 2009 at Boston, MA  
Leah Cogswell married Bryant Lopez, September 26<sup>th</sup>, 2009, at Othello, WA

### *Deaths*

Edith Branscombe, 86, Sussex, NB, died November 6, 2008. (sister of 2 CFA members)  
Norman Alexander Cogswell, 69, of San Antonio, TX, died March 1, 2009  
Dorothy Cogswell, 82, of Kenosha, WI, died April 5, 2009  
Horatio A. Cogswell, 74, Santa Rosa, CA, died April 11, 2009  
Katherine (Cogswell) Brown, 94, Owingsville, KY, died May 1, 2009  
Phyllis K. Cogswell, 89, wife of Ralph Cogswell, Wimberley, TX, died May 4, 2009  
Vivien Hammond Cogswell, 97, widow of Philip Cogswell, Portland, OR, died May 7, 2009  
Sandra Cogswell, 67, wife of Bernard Cogswell of Lower Sackville, NS, died June 12, 2009  
Edna Mae Cogswell, 97, McAdam, N.B., widow of George H. Cogswell, died June 30, 2009  
John H. Cogswell, Sr., 70, Kingston, NY, died July 10, 2009  
Peggy Ann Cogswell, 75, wife of Coleman Cogswell, Monticello, IN, died August 19, 2009  
Patsy Ann Cogswell, 66, wife of Jerry Cogswell, Tucson, AZ, died August 19, 2009  
Edward Johnson Cogswell, Jr., 67, Macon, GA, died August 30, 2009  
Hazel I. Cogswell, 84, widow of Adrian Cogswell, Rochester, MN, died Nov. 3, 2009

### *Joke*

It is interesting how people arrive at the names to give children. When one works in an orphanage, the problem becomes even more difficult.

One young fellow from Arizona had a mixed parentage. The father, an Hispanic National, was a traveling salesman for one of the major insurance companies, Kemper Life, though the mother would not give any more information. The mother was from a Native American tribe in Northeastern Arizona.

She called the boy Juan, after his father, it was believed, and she gave him up for adoption. She left it to the kind people at the orphanage to take care of the baby, including completing his name. Eventually, they arrived at a name that tied together all of his roots.

People always bugged the child about his name, but he liked it. They asked how he could put up with such a motley mélange, but he would stand tall and say with great pride, "I am Juan Hopi Kemper."



## *From the Editor's Desk*

It's not often that I have to apologize to as many people as this month. So many, in fact, that I've used a whole page for corrections and information sent in by readers about stories in the last issue. I am happy to say that those who wrote to point out errors did so gracefully. They all said they appreciated the stories, even if the facts were not quite right. Readers of the Cogswell Courier are usually kind people, and it is good to hear from you – be it a complaint or praise. Keep those e-mails, letters and telephone calls coming. Getting better at my job requires your input.



### *About the Cover of this Issue*



CFA members Susan and husband Al Cogswell prepare meals for those in need Christmas day, 2006, in Traverse City, Mich. It was bitter cold, so the picture shows them bundled to the max. I found the picture on the internet and, when I asked their permission to use it, they not only gave permission (it's not one of their favorites) but also sent a picture of their 30<sup>th</sup> wedding anniversary party, May 6<sup>th</sup>, 2008. Since their retirement, they have been avid volunteers so, when a friend who owned a restaurant needed a few servers of food to the less fortunate, it was not unusual that they immediately said yes. Susan was President of the Economic Club of Traverse City and of the Symphony Board of Directors and received the Civic Leader Award. She began a three-year term as a Community Foundation Board member this August.

### *Death*

CFA member Horatio A. Cogswell, Santa Rosa Valley (DJC 7779), died April 11<sup>th</sup>, 2009, aged 74. Born in El Monte, California, July 21<sup>st</sup>, 1934, he graduated from Oregon State University and taught school for several years before moving to Orange County, California, where he worked as an appraiser for the Orange County Assessor's Office for thirty years. He served several years as a member of the Anza Borrego Desert State Park Foundation. He was a liver transplant recipient and an active member of the Ventura County/West Valley Transplant Recipients International Organization (TRIO), holding the position of Treasurer for many years.

### *USS Cogswell Caps*

CFA members may be interested in knowing that they can purchase a ship's cap on-line at <http://www.shipshatch.com/>. These hats have the name of the ship, a silhouette and the hull number (DD 651) embroidered on the front. You can also add "scrambled eggs" on the bill to signify senior officer rank. They only make these caps for actual US Navy ships - past and present. When you order, you need to specify the "USS Cogswell DD 651."

### *In the Next Issue*

The major story for the next issue is the story of a young Civil War soldier and prisoner of war. Ransler Cogswell was only a Cogswell by adoption and later went back to his original name, but fought under the Cogswell name. I enjoyed researching the story and hope you will like it.

### *Offices Needed*

If the Cogswell Family Association is to continue, we need a Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Legal Counsel and Historian. Two positions are vacant. Three want to resign.





### A Sad Story



Michael Hughes (left) was the great-grandson of CFA member Suzanne (Cogswell) Graham (who submitted the story) and great-great-grandson of Daniel Mason Cogswell (DJC 5338). By the age of twenty-two, he had left his home, Pocologan, N. B. He and his dog had hitchhiked to Vancouver, B. C., at the other end of Canada. In the summer of 2007, he moved to Moncton, N. B., but spent his time between Moncton, Halifax, N. S. and Montreal, Quebec. In February, 2008, he got a new girlfriend. Early in April, 2008, he got a job at the Barnyard BBQ Restaurant.

On Friday, April 4<sup>th</sup>, he, his girlfriend and his dog walked to the restaurant to drop off some information for the payroll department. Walking back, they took a train bridge over Hall's Creek, the girlfriend walking beside the tracks and Michael and the dog on them. Suddenly, the girlfriend saw a train coming from behind them. They had not heard it and it was suddenly right there. Michael was able to get off the tracks, but the dog was not on a leash and wouldn't come to them.

It wasn't the first time. Three or four weeks earlier, the dog had done the same thing and Michael had to grab the dog off the tracks. His father had warned him to be careful. "Nothing is worth a human life," he told him. "But, when you love something, you gotta..." he added to reporters. "He thought he could do it."

But the second time, Michael was not so lucky. He called the dog but it wouldn't come. He ran towards it and dove to try to grab the dog and bring it back...and then the train was there. The train hit him and knocked him into the creek. His girlfriend, standing on the side of the bridge, was not hit by the train but she saw the whole thing. And she saw him in the water. She was, naturally, traumatized.

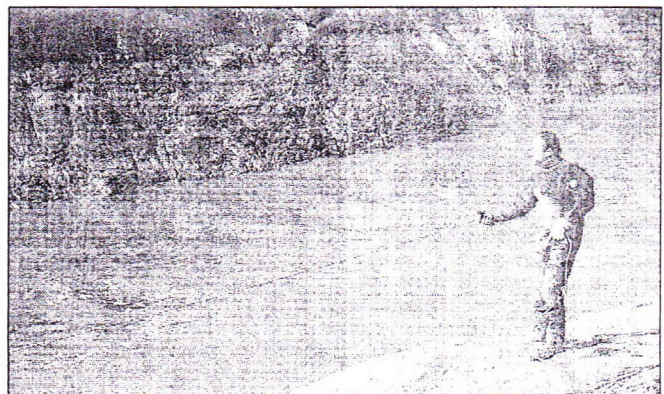
A search team was called to try to find the man in the water. It included RCMP officers and a dive team as well as police dogs, CN (railway) police, members of fire departments from Moncton, Dieppe and Riverview, paramedics and a rescue helicopter from Greenwood N. S. air base. They searched Friday evening, using grappling hooks, and resumed the search Saturday, but the RCMP dive team leader said the current was too strong for diving, so the divers waded around the creek with poles to try to find the body. The search was officially called off on Sunday afternoon. The risk of injury to those in the water was just too great. The tide was high, the current strong and ice on the banks was unstable.

Hall's Creek flows into the Petitcodiac River (famous for its tidal bore), which flows into Sheddy Bay. Unless the body became trapped or tangled in something, it could have been in the river within fifteen minutes and in the bay within three hours. The tidal bore was not due for four hours.

Michael's father, Edwin Hughes, is a professional diver. He and some colleagues took up the search Sunday and continued until Wednesday. Police said it was still too dangerous, but they understood it was important for the family, and those who continued searching were trained. Edwin Hughes is shown, left, dragging the waters of Hall's Creek in his search for his son's body.

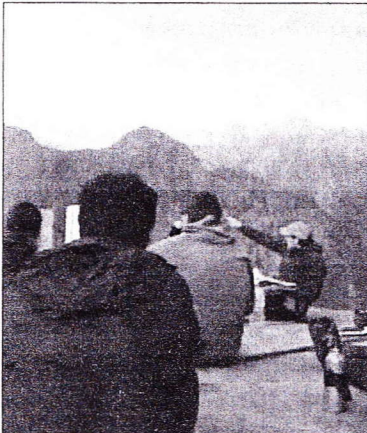
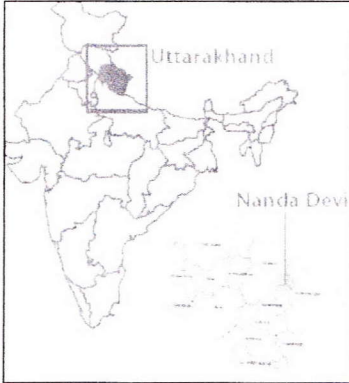
The body was eventually found, still in Hall's Creek, in the spring, after the snow and ice had gone from the creek and the river.

The dog was found under a train car. It was not killed outright, but was so badly injured that it had to be euthanized.





## India Trip



*One of many beautiful "classrooms" Mahal.* The last three weeks had been spent travelling and trekking in the Indian Himalayas. It has been an incredible journey so far. June 10<sup>th</sup>, he was off to the holy city of Varanasi (commonly known as Benares, on the west bank of the River Ganges, one of the oldest continually inhabited cities in the world), and four days later to Darjeeling (in the Indian state of West Bengal) for a week.

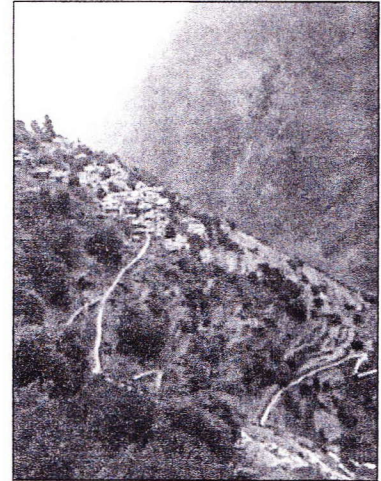
By June 21<sup>st</sup>, he was in Delhi, just returned from a four day stay in Darjeeling. It was perhaps one of the most beautiful and serene places he had ever been. A quiet mix of Tibetans, Nepalese, and Bhutanese made a nice escape from the noisy and insane Indian cities. There are spectacular views of Kanchenjunga (India's highest peak). Unfortunately, he was not lucky enough to partake in these views, as it was cloudy every day. But the 75 degree weather was a welcome relief from the 125 degree weather in the plains, nonetheless. Time in Darjeeling was spent walking through the jungle and vast foggy forests of Japanese cedar, shopping around at Tibetan antique merchants, sipping the world famous Darjeeling tea and exploring the peaceful Tibetan monasteries. The heat and chaos of Delhi were again interrupted by a trip north back



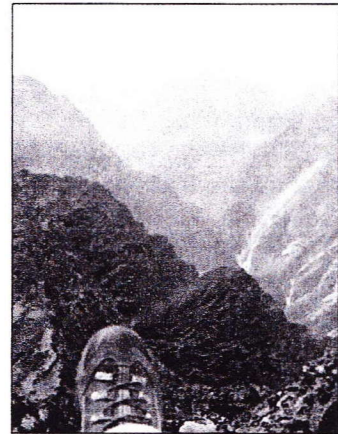
David Cogswell, of Missoula, Montana, is a Washington native who goes to the University of Montana where he studies geography and international development. He enjoys words, four legged beings and places that are minimally disturbed by humans. On May 17<sup>th</sup>, he began making his way to India. The first three weeks, he spent with a group of ten students and a few faculty members in the Garhwal Himalayas. They trekked and visited remote villages of the Bhotiya people (Indo-Tibetans) and learned about their lives and the Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve where they live. The classes were on mountain development, resource issues and eco-tourism. After three weeks, he parted with the group at the Taj Mahal and they returned home. He spent the next three weeks exploring India with a friend from school. They planned to float around and see where the winds blew them.

On June 9<sup>th</sup>, he was in Agra, having just wrapped up a visit to the Taj Mahal. The last three weeks had been spent travelling and trekking in the Indian Himalayas. It has been an incredible journey so far. June 10<sup>th</sup>, he was off to the holy city of Varanasi (commonly known as Benares, on the west bank of the River Ganges, one of the oldest continually inhabited cities in the world), and four days later to Darjeeling (in the Indian state of West Bengal) for a week. By June 21<sup>st</sup>, he was in Delhi, just returned from a four day stay in Darjeeling. It was perhaps one of the most beautiful and serene places he had ever been. A quiet mix of Tibetans, Nepalese, and Bhutanese made a nice escape from the noisy and insane Indian cities. There are spectacular views of Kanchenjunga (India's highest peak). Unfortunately, he was not lucky enough to partake in these views, as it was cloudy every day. But the 75 degree weather was a welcome relief from the 125 degree weather in the plains, nonetheless. Time in Darjeeling was spent walking through the jungle and vast foggy forests of Japanese cedar, shopping around at Tibetan antique merchants, sipping the world famous Darjeeling tea and exploring the peaceful Tibetan monasteries. The heat and chaos of Delhi were again interrupted by a trip north back into the mountains and a stay at Dharamsala, where the Tibetan government in exile currently operates.

India is quite different from the U.S.A. That is David's favorite part about it. He had never even left the United States, save for Vancouver and Tijuana. So to end up on the other side of the world in Asia was a little shocking, and a lot exhilarating. On at least two occasions, he was "blessed," here with a red spot on his forehead, once with a yellow spot. About the first of August, David was back in Montana.



*Village Lata at the beginning of the serious trekking*



*Monastery at Darjeeling*



## The Man Who Took the Cogswells from Pemaquid

In 1635, John Gallop was engaged to transport the Cogswell family from Maine. John Cogswell had embarked from Bristol, England, on May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1635. The passage was long and disastrous and the passengers lost their belongings when the ship *Angel Gabriel* broke in two at Pemaquid (near Bristol, Maine). John Cogswell and his family were spared their lives as were most of the others. Fortunately, they had salvaged a large tent, which was pitched upon the beach and sheltered them until help arrived. At his first opportunity, John Cogswell took passage for Boston, where he engaged Capt. Gallop, who commanded a small bark, to sail to Pemaquid and transport the Cogswell family to Ipswich, Mass., Bay Colony.

John Gallop, son of John and Mary (Crabbe) Gollop, was born about 1590 in England and died Jan. 11<sup>th</sup>, 1650, in Boston, Mass. He married, Jan. 19<sup>th</sup>, 1617, at St. Mary's, Bridport, Dorsetshire, England to Christobel Brushett, who died Sept. 27<sup>th</sup>, 1655, in Boston, Mass.

John Gallop set sail for Boston on Mar. 20<sup>th</sup>, 1630, on the *Mary and John*, captained by Thomas Chubb. The reason for his departure is speculation; conceivably, he may have wished to explore the possibilities of settling in New England; perhaps he may have desired to consider the prospects of engaging in transporting immigrants to the New World. Seventy-one days later, on May 30<sup>th</sup>, 1630, Capt. Chubb nosed the *Mary and John* into the cove behind Nantasket Beach and dropped anchor off where the village of Hull stands. In violation of his contract to land his 140 passengers on the bank of the Charles River, he discharged them on the sand dunes of Nantasket. The stranded passengers hired a boat to carry them to Watertown and subsequently the party removed to unoccupied land in what is now Dorchester, Mass. John Gallop did not remain in Dorchester long. He removed to Boston and was one of the earliest grantees of land at the northerly part of the town, where he had a wharf-right and house. He had acquired a ship, was engaged in coastal trade and, on occasion, served as pilot for ships entering Boston harbor.

His wife and children had not accompanied him to the New World. Apparently, Christobel hesitated to undertake a long and uncertain sea voyage to an undisclosed country. John was so concerned that he contemplated returning to England. Because he had become an important man in the colony, this disturbed Governor Winthrop who wrote to the great Puritan leader, the Rev. John White in Dorchester, asking him to persuade Mrs. Gallop to come. This was successful and she and the children arrived on Sept. 4<sup>th</sup>, 1633, on the *Griffin*, after an eight weeks crossing. Her husband piloted the ship into Boston Harbor through a new channel he had discovered.

On Dec. 6<sup>th</sup>, 1632, Gallop and his vessel were engaged by the Massachusetts Magistrates for the first naval task force sent out by any New England colony. The French had fortified a couple of outposts and from these footholds, they raided Penobscot, carrying off 300 weight of beaver skins belonging to the Plymouth colony, and they also captured and robbed an English sea captain, Dixy Bull. Bull, stripped of his cargo, turned pirate and was preying upon Massachusetts fishing and shipping. Capt. Gallop's ship, manned with 20 volunteers under command of his friend, John Mason (grandfather of the wife of Samuel Cogswell, [DJC 134]), was dispatched to police these depredations. Head winds and a blizzard forced Capt. Gallop to take refuge in Cape Ann Harbor; here he was storm-bound two weeks, returning to Boston on Jan 2. When spring came, he sailed forth again but he failed to find his quarry, for Bull had sailed south to Virginia. The General Court of Massachusetts voted £10 each to Gallop and Mason to pay for their expenditures.

In the spring of 1636, John Gallop, on a spring trading cruise, sighted a small ship anchored in a broad cove close inshore. On approaching, he recognized a pinnacle of John Oldham, a coastwise trader; on deck there was a score of Indians lying asleep. Convinced that Oldham was in trouble, Gallop hauled up alongside and was greeted with a shower of spears and arrows and a volley from several muskets. His sons opened fire with two great duck guns mounted on swivels – no mean armament – and the savages took refuge below deck. In the cabin, they found John Oldham's head, the skull crushed, hacked from the body which lay in a corner, stripped naked, slashed with wounds, disgracefully mutilated.

John Gallop had five children: Joan, born about 1618; John, baptized Jan 25<sup>th</sup>, 1620; William, born about 1622, who returned to England and died there fighting for Cromwell and Samuel and Nathaniel (twins), born about 1628 and baptized Aug 16<sup>th</sup>, 1629.










# Cogswell Family Association

Incorporated Massachusetts

February 17, 1989

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