

Cogswell Register Report

Jameson claims that the Cogswell name is tied in with the town of Coggeshall, Essex, England. This town dates to Roman times, when it was called Canonium. When the Saxons ruled, the name became Coed Garr's Hall, with its subsequent morphing to Coggashael in the time of Canute the Dane and finally to the modern Coggeshall^[3]. The family supposedly lost its standing during the time of Henry VI and suffered its own diaspora around England at that time^[3].

In 1046, Coggeshall was turned over to the Church in support of the Benedictine Monks of Canterbury, with the Abbey being officially founded as a Cistercian Order in 1139 at the behest of King Stephen and Queen Matilda^[3].

In 1337, the M.P. from Gloucester, Gloucestershire, England was one Johanus Coggeskale. Jameson then refers the reader to "The Annals of Coggeshall" by Bryan Dale and "The Chronicles of Ralph de Coggeshall" (Latin text)^[3].

Supposedly, the Cogswells originated in Essex and moved west to Westbury, Wiltshire, England. Westbury is in the Domesday Book with the entry "The King holds Westburie. Queen Editha held it, and it paid geld for 40 hides." Queen Editha held the area in 1044. She was consort of King Edward the Confessor^[2].

Westbury's Arms were officially registered with the Heralds in 16 Elizabeth (1573). Supposedly, they are identical to John of Gaunt (fourth son of Edward III, bore). It was granted its charter of incorporation by Henry IV. Jameson says, "It is a parish forming the Hundred of Westbury, County of Wilts, and comprising the borough of Westbury, the chapelries of Bratton and Dilton, and the townships of Hawkeridge, Hayward, and Leigh, and containing about seventy thousand inhabitants, upward of two thousand of whom are in the town of Westbury. This town is twenty four miles northwest from Salisbury and ninety-eight miles west by south of London. The place is of great antiquity. It occupies the site of the old Roman military and trading station, Verlucio..."^[2] Supposedly, this town was the seat of the West Saxon Kings. The Avon flows nearby. The major industry of this town was clothing^[4].

Name Variations.: Cogswell, Coggswell, Cosewell, Cogshall, Cogswel, Coggeshall, Hoggeshale, Cogesholl, Cogeshole, Coggashael, Cogshol, Coxhall, Cockshall, Coggshale. Coggeshall and Cogswell were fairly interchangeable in England, but in America they are two distinct families descended from two different men^[2].

The Ancient Family Arms are:
Argent, a cross between four escallops sable.
Crest, a stag lodged sable attired or.
Motto, "Hec sperno nec timeo"^[2].

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First Generation

1. Robert¹ COGSWELL died in 1581 in Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England and was buried on 7 June 1581 in St. Mary's Parish, Dilton, Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England^[1]. Through careful of reading Robert's will, we can see that he was a "manufacturer of Woollen Cloth" – an occupation which was a family trade in an area known for its clothing manufacture^[1]. It seems that Robert was an educated man, proved in part by his signature on his will

Robert's will was dated 1 June 1581 and proved on 14 July 1581 at the Probate Court in London, England and reads as follows:

"In the name of God, Amen. I, Robery Cogswell bequeath my soul to God & my bodye to be buried in the Church or in the Churchyarde of Westburye. To St. Mary's Church, Saram, sixpence. To Westbury Church, twelvecence. To the Church in Dilton, twelvecence. Item: I give to the poore people of Leigh & Dilton a sack of wheate to be broken and given unto them. Unto my sonne Robarte Cogswell, the house of Hancock, &c. To Rychard Cogswell, my sonne, 3£ 6s. 8d. To Stephen Cogswell, my sonne, 6£. Item. I give unto Rychard & Stephen, my sonnes, all my sheares with the rest of my workinge tooles, that pertayneth to my occupation, after their mother doe give up the use of them, Stephen to have his portion at the age of 24. To Margaret Cogswell, my daughter, 6£ 13s. 4d. To Margery, my daughter, and to Edith, my daughter, 6£ 13s. 4d. each. To Roger and George Cogswell, the sonnes of Robert Cogswell, one ewe each. To Margaret Cogswell, the daughter of Edward Cogswell, one ewe."..Several gifts of live stock to persons by the name of Smith & Freestone..."To my son Edward Cogeswell, my best weather sheepe. To Roger, son of Robert Cogswell, certain vessels of Brass after the death of Alice my wife."...He appoints his wife Alice sole Executrix.

Signed: Robert Cogswell

Witnessed: Geo. Oldlambe, John Whatley, Wm. Franklyn, Nicholas Beaser^[5].

Robert married **Alicia [surname not known]**. Alicia died in 1603 in Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England and was buried on 1 August 1603 in Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England^[1].

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|----------|-------|---|
| 2 | i. | Robert ^[1] |
| | ii. | Richard ^[1] |
| | iii. | Stephen ^[1] |
| | iv. | Joane married [not known] FREESTONE ^[1] . |
| | v. | Margaret married [not known] FRANKLENE ^[1] . |
| | vi. | Margery Margery married John WHATLEY ^[1] . |
| | vii. | Edith married Thomas STEVENS ^[1] . |
| 3 | viii. | Edward² (-1616) ^[1] |

Generation: G11 Grandparents

Person Numbers: 15008/15009

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Second Generation

2. Robert² (*Robert*¹) COGSWELL had the following children:

- | | | |
|---|------|----------------|
| 4 | i. | Roger |
| | ii. | George |
| 5 | iii. | Robert (1604-) |
| 6 | iv. | Agnes (1606-) |
| 7 | v. | Alice (1609-) |

3. Edward² (*Robert*¹) COGSWELL died in 1616 in Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England^[5] and is buried in the Churchyard of Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England^[6]. Edward, too, went into "the family business" and was a clothier^[5].

Edward lived his entire life in his family's ancestral town of Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England. His estates were designated Ludborne, Horningsham and Ripond Mills. Ripond Mills (or Mylls) was in Frome Selwood, near the Selwood Forest, a few miles from Westbury Leigh^[7].

His will reads as follows:

"In the name of God, Amen. The 23d of June, 1615, I Edward Cogswell, clothier of Westburie Leighe in the countie of Wilts...do bequeath, My soul to God and my bodie to be buried in the Church or Churchyard of Westburie. To Margaret Marchante, the wife of Thomas Marchante £20. To Elizabeth Ernly, the wife of Richard Ernle, £30. To Margery Wilkins, the wife of John Wilkins, £10. To Elizabeth Marchante, the dau. of Thomas Marchante 20 marks at her marriage. To the other children of my three who shall be born and living at the time of my decease, £4 each. To Elinor Smythe, the wife of Stephen Smythe, 40 shillings. To Joane Freestone, widow, to Margaret Francklene, widow, to Margery Whatley, the wife of John Whatley, to Edith Stevens, the wife of Thomas Stevens, to every of these four my sisters, £2. To Henry Freestone, 10 shillings. To Edward Franklene, 10 shillings. To Robert Cogswell the son of Stephen Cogswell, ten shillings. To Margery Stevens, the dau. of Thomas Stevens, ten shillings. To Edward Cogswell, the son of Robert Cogswell, deceased, ten shillings. To George Cogswell, his brother, twenty shillings. To every of my godchildren besides these aforesaid, 12 pence. To John Cogswell, my son, £240, bed, bedding, and other household stuff &c. To my son Anthony, the whole estate, right and interest and term of years which I have in and to Ludborne, with the appurtenances, together with the Lease of the same for the term of his life to be delivered to him at the age of 23. After his death my son John Cogswell to have and enjoy the said Ludborne, &c., for his life only" remainder to Jeffrey, my son. To Anthony, the sum of £80, and four of my best kyne at 23. To my son Jeffrey Cogswell, all my estate, right and term of years which I have in little Horningsham, &c., with the Lease of the same for his life only. After his death the said little Horningsham to the party next mentioned in the said Lease to him and his assigns. To my son Jeffrey, £80 and four oxen, now in the hands of Robert Northen of little Horningsham, all to be delivered to him at the age of 23. To my son, John Cogswell, all the right and term of years which I have to the Mylls called Ripond, place situate within the parish of Froome, Selwood for his life. After his death, to the party next mentioned in the Lease thereof to enjoy the remainder of the term. I owe John Boutcher, my sercant, £60 10s. to be paid at any time on his demamd. To Alice, my wife, my dwelling house, &c., so long as she keepeth herself widow and in my name. After her death, to my son John, and his heirs forever. To Alice my wife, yearly out of Ludborne, £8, after the delivering up of the same; and from Horningsham £12 yearly, after the delivery of the Lease thereof to Jeffrey; so long as she keepeth herself widow and no longer. The residue of goods and chattels unbequeathed, to Alice my wife, my sole executrix.

My well beloved Jeffrey Whitaker and Anthonye Selfe, overseers"

Signed: Edward Cogswell

Witnessed: Robert Foster, Clerk & Richard Painter^[5].

Proved 12 January 1615/1616

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Edward married **Alice [surname not known]** who died in 1616 in Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England^[5].

Alice's will reads as follows:

"In the name of God, Amen. The 25th June 1615, I, Alice Cogeswell, of Westburie leighe, in the countie of Wilts, widowe, bequeath my soul to God & my bodie to be buried in the churchyaarde of Westburie. To my daughter Margaret, wife unto Thomas Marchaunt, £40, 2 pair of sheets, two pair of Pillstaxes, one of my best gownes & Petticoat. To Margery, Alice, Margaret, & Philadelphus, their children, £4 each. Unto Thomas, children, Wlizabeth Marcharnt, £20. To Elizabeth Erneley, £40, and sundry articles of linen. To Bridget, Catharine, Marie and Anne Erneley, £4 each. To Margery Wilkinge, her daughter, £40, & certain articles of linen. To Anthony & Anne, children of John Wilkinge, £4 each. To Anthony Cogeswell, £100, at the age of 23, and to have his livinge of Ludborne, when he is 21 years aged. To Jeffrey Cogswell at 23, £100. To each godchild twelve pence. I give unto the poore, 10/. I give unto Westburie Church, 10/. The residue of my estate to John Cogswell, my sonne, whom I appoint my Executor."

Signed, Alice Cogswell

Overseers: Jeffrey Whittaker, of Westburie; Anthony Selfe, of Dilton

The Will was proven and Probate - pending suit – was granted to John Cogswell, 11 May, 1616, and subsequent sentence admitted Walter Cogswell, a son not named in the Will^[8].

Edmund and Alice had the following children:

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| 8 | i. | Margaret |
| 9 | ii. | Elizabeth1 (-1581) |
| 10 | iii. | Elizabeth2 (-1661) |
| 11 | iv. | John1 (-1592) |
| 12 | v. | Robert1 (1588-<1590) |
| 13 | vi. | Andrew (Twin) (1590-) |
| 14 | vii. | Robert2 (Twin) (1590-) |
| 15 | viii. | John2³ (1592-1669) |
| 16 | ix. | Margery |
| 17 | x. | Anthon (1595-<1596) |
| 18 | xi. | Anthony (1596-) |
| 19 | xii. | Geoffrey (1598-) |
| 20 | xiii. | Elenor |
| | xiv. | Walter |

Generation: G10 Grandparents

Person Numbers: 7504/7505

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Third Generation

4. **Roger (*Robert²⁻¹*) COGSWELL** had a daughter named Elliner. She was baptized on 15 August 1613 in St. Mary's Chapel, Dilton, Wiltshire, England.

5. **Robert (*Robert²⁻¹*) COGSWELL** was baptized on 21 April 1604 in St. Mary's Chapel, Dilton, Wiltshire, England.

6. **Agnes (*Robert²⁻¹*) COGSWELL** was baptized on 7 October 1606 in St. Mary's Chapel, Dilton, Wiltshire, England.

7. **Alice (*Robert²⁻¹*) COGSWELL** was baptized in February 1609/1610 in St. Mary's Chapel, Dilton, Wiltshire, England.

8. **Margaret (*Edmund², Robert¹*) COGSWELL** married **Thomas MERCHANT^[5]**.

9. **Elizabeth1 (*Edmund², Robert¹*) COGSWELL** was buried on 20 January 1581/1582 in Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England^[5].

10. **Elizabeth2 (*Edmund², Robert¹*) COGSWELL** was buried on 1 April 1661 in Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England. On 28 March 1608/1609 Elizabeth2 married Richard ERNELEY^[5].

11. **John1 (*Edmund², Robert¹*) COGSWELL** was buried on 11 April 1592 in Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England^[5].

12. **Robert1 (*Edmund², Robert¹*) COGSWELL** was baptized on 28 May 1588 in Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England and died in Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England before 30 November 1590; he was 2^[5].

13. **Andrew (*Edmund², Robert¹*) COGSWELL** was baptized in Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England on 30 November 1590^[5].

14. **Robert2 (*Edmund², Robert¹*) COGSWELL** was baptized in Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England on 30 Nov 1590^[5].

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15. John²³ (*Edmund², Robert¹*) COGSWELL was born in 1592 in Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England^[9,10,11] and baptized in Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England on 2 April 1592^[12] and died in Chebacco, Ipswich, Essex co., MA on 29 November 1669; he was 77^[11,12,13] and is buried in The Old North Graveyard of the First Church, Ipswich, Essex co., MA^[14]. John was also a Clothier and was also referred to as a London Merchant. Jameson avers that he may have had a commission house there, leading to this particular title in some records^[15]. John was educated – he signed his will and his estate included books^[10].

John Cogswell, like William Ivory, left a very comfortable existence to come to America. Jameson recounts: "...At the age of twenty-three years he married the daughter of the parish vicar, succeeded to his father's business, and settled down in the old homestead. His parents died soon after his marriage, and he received by inheritance 'The Mylls called Ripond, situate within the Parish of Frome Selwood,' together with the home place and certain personal property. Like his father, he was a manufacturer of woollen fabrics, largely broadcloths and kerseymeres. The superior quality of these manufactures gave to his 'mylls' a favorable reputation, which appears to have been retained to the [1880s]. [In the 1880s,] [t]here are factories occupying much the same locations and still owned by Cogswells, which continue to put upon the markey woollen cloths that in Vienna and elsewhere have commanded the first premiums in the world exhibitions of our times..."^[15]

So, with the following sale of their estate and home, they headed for America.

11 Charles First, Trinity Term, (1635):

Anthont Selfe and Henry Allyn, Plaintiff, and John Cogswell and Elizabeth, his wife, Defendants, whereby Anthony and Henry give to John and Elizabeth £40 sterling for one messuage, two Cottages, one barn, two gardens, two orchards, 4 1/2 acres of land, one of meadow and four of Pasture, with the appurtenances in Westbury and Westbury Leigh, Co. Wilts^[16].

It appears that the family unit which came over definitely included: John [Sr.], Elizabeth (his wife) and their children Elizabeth, Mary, William, Edward and John [Jr.]. (Abigail & Sarah were born in America.) The question marks remain around Phyllis, Alice, Esther and Ruth; of whom there are no more records save their baptisms. At least one of them is the unnamed daughter who remained in England. She had two children and was visited by her brother John on his ill-fated final voyage to London. Jameson claims that eight of the children born in England went to America^[15].

John, Sr. and his family sailed from Bristol on 23 May 1635 on the *Angel Gabriel*. It was shipwrecked off Pemaquid, ME on 15 August 1635^[10,30]. The account of the voyage and wreck of the *Angel Gabriel* follows:

The *Angel Gabriel* and the Great Storm of 1635

August of 1635 had been a fair one for the small settlements which were striving to establish themselves in New England. In the wheel of the year, haying would have just concluded, with the settlers mowing, drying, gathering and storing the hay for the upcoming winter during the hottest, most unforgiving part of summer. Crops would be nearing their peak, nearly ready for the September harvest time. However, for "...[t]he whole of the second week of August the wind had blown from the direction of south-southwest with considerable force..." [Perley] Suddenly, about midnight on 14 August, the wind changed to the dangerous direction of northeast and soon blew to hurricane strength. The winds blasted the crops in the fields and the small houses of the English settlers.

On the shoreline, the winds and storm surge took the waters to heights that none had ever seen before. Boston suffered through two high tides of twenty feet and "[t]he Narragansett Indians were obliged to climb into the tops of trees to save themselves from the great tide in their region. Many of them failed to do so, and were swallowed up by the surging waters..." [Perley]

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The storm lasted the 5 or 6 hours such hurricanes do and when the storm at last had passed, the settlers who could do so emerged to a changed world. Crops were flattened. Some houses had lost their roofs or were blown down completely. Most incredibly to the colonial senses, entire swathes of trees were snapped in two or blown down completely.

Several ships were lost off the coast of New England, but the most celebrated was the *Angel Gabriel* – a bark of some 240 tons and 12-16 cannon (depending upon the source of information). From the letters of “John Aubrey, the celebrated antiquary of Wiltshire” the *Angel Gabriel* was originally built by Sir Charles Snell for Sir Walter Raleigh, “for the designe for Guiana, which cost him the manor of Yatton Regnell, the farm of Easton Piers, Thornhill, and the Church-lease of Bp. Cannins, which ship upon Sir Walter Raleigh’s attander was forfeited.” [Aubrey’s Letters; Vol. 2, p. 514; Mss.; Bodleian Library; Oxford, England]

A wonderful account of the voyage of the *Angel Gabriel* & its sailing partner the *James* (and the storm which befell them) comes in excerpts from the Journal of The Reverend Richard Mather, who was traveling on the *James*. The two ships sailed together for a great deal of the voyage. Based upon the several different sources for excerpts for this journal, the journey unfolded as written below. The voyage itself took 12 weeks and 2 days, from the time they left King’s Road in Bristol on 23 May 1635 until the *James* landed in Boston, MA on 17 August 1635. [Mather]

23 May 1635: The *Angel Gabriel*, Captain Andrews, Master; the *James* (220 tons), Captain Taylor, Master; the *Mary* (80 tons), the *Bess* (or *Elizabeth*) and the *Diligence* (150 tons) left King’s Road, Bristol, England en route for New England and Newfoundland. [MaryJohn]

24 May to 2 June 1635: They then lay at anchor for these 11 days before departing. [Mather]

27 May 1635: “...While at anchor, Captain Taylor, Mr. Maud, Nathaniel Wale, Barnabas Fower, Thomas Armitage, and myself, Richard Mather went aboard the *Angel Gabriel*. When we came there we found diverse passengers, and among them some loving and godly Christians that were glad to see us. The next day the visit was returned...”[Mather]

Thursday, 4 June 1635: “...the wind serving us, wee set sayle and began our sea voyage with glad hearts, yt God had loosed us from our long stay wherein we had been holden, and with hope & trust that Hee would graciously guide us to the end of our journey...” Meanwhile, the *Angel Gabriel* had an omen of things to come: “...And even at our setting out we yt were in the *James* had experience of God’s gracious providence over us, in yt the *Angel Gabriel* haling home one of her ancrs, had like, being carried by the force of the tide, to have fallen foule upon ye forept of our ship, w’ch made all the mariners as well as passengers greatly afraid, yet by guidance of God and his care over us, she passed by without touching so much as a cable or a cord, and so we escaped yt danger...”[Mather]

4 to 6 June 1635: The ships spent three full days tacking between King’s Road and Lundy [Mather] Island, which lies only 10 miles out in the Bristol Channel [LonelyPlanet].

6 to 9 June 1635: The ships lay at anchor at Lundy Island for three more days, stuck there by “adverse seas and wind”. [Mather]

9 June 1635: It only took this one day to sail from Lundy Island to Milford Haven, Pembroke co., Wales. [Mather]

10 to 22 June 1635: However, once at Milford Haven, they lay at anchor there for another 12 days – due first to rough seas and then to a lack of wind. While Mather and the other passengers chafed at the constant delays, “the day was more comfortable to us all in regard to ye company of many godly Christians from ye *Angel Gabriel*, and from other vessels lyin in the haven with us, who, wanting means and home, were glad to come to us, and we were also glad of their company, and had all of us a very comfortable day, and were much refreshed in the Lord.” [Mather]

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Sunday, 14 June 1635: "...Still lying at Milford Haven. Mr. Maud, Mathews Michael of the James and many of the passengers of the *Angel Gabriel* went to church on shore at a place called Nangle, where they heard two comfortable sermons made by an ancient grave minister living at Pembroke, whose name is Mr. Jessop. Ps XCI-11 "For He shall give his angels charge over Thee to keep Thee in all thy ways..."[Mather]

Monday, 22 June 1635: The small fleet finally sets sail from the English coast, bound for America. This was the last sight of land for many weeks and the last sight of home for nearly all the emigrants.

23 June 1635: The Master of the *James* decided to stay with the *Angel Gabriel*, since both ships were bound for New England and not Newfoundland. They quickly lost sight of the smaller, faster *Mary, Bess* and *Diligence* on the evening of the 23rd. Mather's thoughts on the *Angel Gabriel* were: "...The *Angel Gabriel* is a strong ship & well furnished with fourteene or sixteene pieces of ordnance, and therefore oure seamen rather desired her company; but yet she is slow in sailing, and therefore wee went sometimes with thre sayles less than wee might have done, yt , so we might not overgoe her..."[Mather]

Wednesday, 24 June 1635: "...We saw abundance of porpuyses leaping & playing about our ship". And wee spent some time that day in pursuing with the *Angel Gabriel* what wee supposed was a Turkish pirate, but could not overtake her..." [Mather]

Monday, 29 June 1635: The seamen decided to kill one of the porpoises for sport. They had originally planned upon killing it on 28 June, but that day was the Sabbath. Out of respect for the passengers' faith, they waited until the following day. Mather's description of this follows: "...The seeing him haled into the ship like a swyne from ye stye to the tressele, and opened upon ye decke in viewe of all our company, was wonderful to us all, and marvellous merry sport and delightful to our women & children. So good was our God unto us in affordin us the day before, spiritual refreshing to our soules, and ye day morning also delightful recreation to our bodyes, at ye taking and opening of ye huge and strange fish..." [Mather]

That afternoon, Captain Taylor, The Reverend Mather and Matthew Mitchell went aboard the *Angel Gabriel*. "...They found much sickness aboard and two cases of small pox, but the latter were recovered. They had supper with the ship's master and had good cheese, boiled mutton, roasted turkey and good sack..." [MaryJohn]

Saturday, 4 July 1635: "...This day ye sea was very rough...Some were very seasicke, but none could stand or go upon ye decke because of the tossing & tumbling of the ship...This day (July 4) we lost sight of the *Angel* sayling slowly behind us, and we never saw her again any more..."[Mather]

Sunday, 2 August 1635: "...And ye wind blew with a coole & comfortable gale at south all day, which carried us away with great speed towards or journeyes end..."[Mather]

3 August 1635: "...But lest wee should grow secure and neglect ye Lord through abundance of prosperity, or wise & loving God was pleased on Monday morning about three of ye clock, when wee were upon the coast of land, to exercise us with a sore storme & tempest of wind & rain, so yt many of us passengers with wind & rain were raised out of our beds, and our seamen were forced to let down all ye sayles, and ye ship was so tossed with fearfull mountains and valleys of water, as if wee should have beene overwhelmed & swallowed up. But ye lasted not long, for at or poore prayers, ye Lord was please to magnify his mercy in assuaging ye winds & seas againe about sun rising..."[Mather]

8 August 1635: The *James* makes land at Menhiggin [possibly Monhegan, ME?] [Mather]

14 August 1635: At 10 o'clock at night they dropped anchor at the Isle of Shoales and there "slept sweetly the night until daybreak". [Mather]

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15 August 1635: The Great Storm hits. The *James* is anchored off the Isles of Shoals, the *Angel Gabriel* off Pemaquid, ME. Mather's description of the storm: "...ye Lord sent Forth a most terrible Storme of rain, and ye Angel Gabriel lying in at anchor at Pemaquid, was burst in pieces, and cast away in ye Storme and most of ye cattle and other goodes with one seaman and three or four passengers did also perish therein, besides two of ye passengers died by ye way. Ye rest having lives given ym. ' The Angel Gabriel was the only vessel which miscarried with passengers from Old England to New, so signally did the Lord in his Providence watch over the Plantation of New England."

Perley gives an excellent account of how the *James* survived the hurricane: "...The ship *James*...was near the Isles of Shoals when the gale came on. The vessel was tun into a strait among the islands, the master thinking probably that he had secured a harbor; but when well in he found that it was an unprotected passage. The anchors were lowered, and all three of them were lost, the violent and almost irresistible wind snapping the cables and leaving the anchors at the bottom of the deep. The Bessel was then placed under sail and run before the northeast gale, but neither canvas nor ropes held, and she dashed through the foaming crests on toward the rocky shore of Piscataqua. Instant destruction seemed inevitable. But, lo! As if a mighty overruling hand controlled the angry elements, when within a cable's length of the ledges, the wind suddenly veered to the northwest, and the ship was blown away from the deadly rocks back toward the islands again...they were plowing along toward rocks as dangerous as those they had just escaped. When about the strike in a last fatal plunge a part of the mainsail was let out, which caused the vessel to veer a little, and she weathered the rocks, almost touching them as she plunged past. The desired harbor was finally reached in safety..."[Perley]

Mather records that the reaction of the passengers to this stroke of fortune was thus: "...When news was brought to us in the gun room that the danger was past, oh how our hearts did then relent and melt within us! And how we burst into tears of joy amongst ourselves, in love onto our gracious God, and admiration of his kindness in granting to his poor servants such an extraordinary and miraculous deliverance. His holy name be blessed forever..."[Mather]

At Pemaquid, there was no such miracle for the *Angel Gabriel*. She broke up on the rocks. Luckily, only 3-5 of the passengers & crew lost their lives but all who survived lost virtually everything they owned. A bark commanded by Captain Gallop made several trips, eventually conveying all the survivors to Boston, Suffolk co., MA.

16 August 1635: "...This day we went directly before the wind, and had a delight all along the coast as we went, in viewing Cape Anne, the bay of Saugust, the bay of Salem, Marblehead and other places and came to anchor at low tide at Nantasket, in a most pleasant harbor, like to such I had never seen, amongst a great many lands on everyside. After the evening exercise, when it was flowing tide again, we set sail and came the night to anchor again before Boston and so rested that night with glad and thankful hearts that God had put an end to our long journey, being 1,000 leagues, that is 3,000 English miles, over one of the greatest seas of the world. First of all it was very safe and healthful to us, for though we were in a ship with 100 passengers, besides 23 seamen, 23 cows and heifers, 3 suckling calves and 8 mareas, yet not one these died by the way, neither person nor cattell, but came all alive to land, and many of the cattell in better condition than when they first entered the ship. And most of the passengers are in as good health as every and none better than my own family, and my weak wife and little Joseph as well as any other:. They had seasickness but were spared the fever, small pox and other diseases. Richard Beacon lost his right hand in the storm and one woman and her small child had scurvy, "we all conceived to be for want of walking and stirring of her body upon her bed. We had a comfortable variety of food, seeing we were not tied to the ships diet, but did victual ourselveds, w had no want of good and wholesome beer and bread, and as our land stomachs grew wearily of ship diet of salt fish and salt beef and the like, we had liberty to change for other food which might sort better with our health and stomachs and therefore sometimes we used bacon and buttered peas, sometimes buttered bag-pudding made curraynes and raisings, and sometimes drink pottage of beer and oatmeal and sometimes water pottage well buttered..."[Mather]

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17 August 1635: The *James* manages to make it to Boston Harbor proper with "her sails rent in sunder, and split in pieces, as if they had been rotten ragges." [Mather]

Mather summed up his trip with "On June 2 we lost sight of our old English coast, until August 8 where we made land again at Menhiggin, it was but six weeks and five days yet from our first entering the ship in King road on May 23 to our landing in Boston on August 17, it was 12 weeks and 2 days. For we lay at anchor in King Roade 11 days before we even set sail and 3 days at Lundy and 12 days at Milford and spent 3 days tacking between Kind Roade and Lundy, one day between Lundy and Milford and 8 days between Menhiggin and Boston. Again, let our gracious God be blessed forever. Amen..."[Mather]

John, Sr. took all he owned: "...several farm and household servants [one of whom was Samuel HAINES], an amount of valuable furniture, farming implements, housekeeping utensils, and a considerable sum of money..." aboard the *Angel Gabriel*^[34]. After the wreck, he and his family took to Ipswich whatever they could salvage from the water. John, Sr. lost the equivalent of £5000 sterling^[15]; yet some say he salvaged nearly that much from the shipwreck^[31,32,33].

Some accounts have John, Sr. and his son, John, Jr. walking from Pemaquid, ME to Boston, MA to summon help after the hurricane. Other accounts imply that Captain Gallup's ship was already at Pemaquid, ME and the Cogswells hired him to take them and their belongings to Ipswich, Essex co., MA.

Once the tragedy of the *Angel Gabriel* was behind them, Captain Gallup brought them to Chebacco [now Ipswich], Essex co., MA^[10,35]. Once there, the settlement gladly accepted the family and the ability of John Cogswell to contribute to the growth of the town, as seen by the tremendous grants of land to him. The Cogswells prospered. In 1635 or 1636, "...Granted to Mr. John Cogswell Three Hundred acres of land at the further Cebokoe, having the River on the South east, the land of Willm White on the North west and a Creeke romminge out of the River towards William White's farme on the North east. Bounded also on the West with a Creeke and a little (creeke)...Also there was granted to him a parsell of ground containinge eight acres, upon part whereof ye sd John Cogswell hath built an house, it being the corner lot in Bridge street and hath Goodman Bradstreet's house-Lott on the South East." ^[35]

Furthermore, "There was granted to him five acres of ground...Mr. John Spencer's buttinge upon the River on the south, having a lott of Edmond Gardiner's on the South East, and a lott of Edmond Sayward's on the south west; with six acres of ground, the sd John Cogswell hath sold to John Perkins, the younger, his heirs and assigns." ^[36,37] On an unknown date, John Perkins, Jr. sold to 'Mr. John Cogswell' 'five and forty acres and the weirs'... ^[10,36] In addition, "...On 2 January 1651/2, 'John Coggeswell Sen'r,' with the consent of 'Elizabeth my wife,' deeded to 'son-in-law Cornelius Waldoe my dwelling house at Chebacco Falls,' with 49 adjoining acres^[39]. On 3 February 1651[2], John Cogswell Sr., with the consent of his wife Elizabeth, exchanged lands with son John Cogswell, trading sixty acres on Chebacco River and ten acres bounded by 'my son William's ground' for the younger John's right in 'the house and lands at the falls'^[40]. On 16 April 1657, John Cogswell and his wife, Elizabeth, confirmed the granting of land to sons John and William, being 300 acres called 'Westberry Lee', excepting property sold to Roger Hascall..."^[41] Finally, in November 1651, John & Elizabeth gave their son William "...a deed of land on the south east side of Chebacco River..."^[14] At the same time, he gave a house at Chebacco Falls to his son-in-law Cornelius Waldo^[14].

The "three hundred acres of land at the further Chebokoe" lay first in a part of Ipswich. This part of town was later incorporated as Chebacco Parish (5 May 1679), then the present town of Essex (5 February 1819). [I believe the Cogswells are buried in the old burial ground which lies on Rt. 133, north of Woodman's, next to the White Elephant Antique Shop.] The western boundary of John Cogswell's land is the main road running from Ipswich to Gloucester. The southern boundary is the Chebacco River. The northern boundary is an unnamed creek. The eastern boundary is the Atlantic Ocean^[38].

Cogswell Register Report

The "eight acres" on which John built his house is near the present site of the courthouse. While his house was gone by 1884, the "Kimball House", built by Hon. Charles Kimball later occupied the same site^[38].

Late in 1636, John and his family moved to the Chebacco site, which remained in the family until at least the late 1800s -- living in a homestead built by William Cogswell in 1732^[38]. This made John the third settler in what is now Essex, MA.

John was made a freeman on 3 March 1635/6^[10,21], he must have been made a member of the Ipswich church prior to that date^[10] or he would not have been able to take the Freeman's Oath.

According to Jameson, John, Sr. was a leader in town and church affairs. This is indicated by the fact that he was given the appellation of "Mr." -- an honorary title of gentlemanly distinction^[43]. He also served on the Essex grand jury on 25 September 1649^[10,42].

Of course, Colonial America brought its share of disputes. Like most Englishmen of his station, John reverted to the courts to settle what discussion between men could not. "...On 8 July 1645, 'John Coxall' brought suit against John Layton^[17]. On 4 November 1645, 'Mr. John Cogswell' sued Mr. James Noyse^[18]. On 29 September 1646, John West sued John Cogswell for breach of promise^[19]. On 28 September 1647, John Cogswell acknowledged a judgement against him in favor of William Huse^[20]. At the same court he chose a referee to address the suit brought against John Leighton^[20].

Despite all his education and business acumen, John, Sr. died intestate. Details of his estate are as follows:

Administration on the estate of Mr. John Cogswell, intestate, granted Mar. 29, 1670, to Elizabeth, the widow, "...she to enjoy the whole estate during her life..." The inventory was delivered into court^[22,23].

John's estate was inventoried on 27 December 1669 by John Burnham and William Haskale and was set at £115 19s. He had no real estate.^[10,23,24]: "...Inventory of the estate of Mr. John Cogswell, taken Dec. 27, 1669, by John Burnum and William Haskole: two oxson, 10li.; one Cowe, 3li. 10s.; Two hayfors, 3li.; Two Calfs, 2li.; one Meare, 4li. 10s.; Swine, 4li.; Plow tacklinge, 15s.; Toungs, slice, , spits, 2 wegs, tramils, bitell Ring, 1li. 4s.; Hops and boxses for wheels, 1li.; Two Brass Pots and Pothookds, 1li. 10s.; one bras posnit and sceilleat, 10s.; one Iron pot and pothooks, 15s; Two bras Citells, 1li. 14s.; 5 bras pans, 2 scimors, one bras ladell and snofors, 2li.; one warming pan, 8s.; Peuter platers, 3li. 6s.; one flagon, 10s.; one saltselor and drine Cowp, 8s.; one Bras mortar, 8s.; one chafing dish, 1s.; tinn pan and earting weare, 5ssss.; one mosket, sword ,,, belt and Rest, 1li. 2s.; one bed and bedings, 5li.; one payre of Andirons and ould Irons, 12s.; a Coubrd, 4s.; Tabell and Bench, 6s.; one tube and payles, 9s.; Barells and other wooking ware, 2li. 2s.; Books, 1li.; Bead and bedinge, 2 bedsteads, 13li. 10s.; 16 yards of Coton and Lining Cloth, 2li. 8s.; one Carpey and foure Coushings, 1li. 8s.; more Coushings, 9s.; one Carpite, 3li.; his waring cCloths, 8li.; Bed Lining and tabell Liningse, 11li. 4s.; Chayrs and a tabill, 10s.; 2 Candellsticks, 5s.; one Bead and bedinge, 6li.; Trunks and 2 spinning wheele, 16s.; Inglish and Indon Corne, 16 li.; total, 115li. 19s..."^[25]

"...For the hous And Barne and 10 Acers of ploud Land and the Litell pastor by the barne, Halfe the frut of he orchard, Kepinge fror 10 head of Catell on the farme for hay ground and grasing apprised at 10li. per years, this is but for tearme of the widdows life. [Received Mar. 29, 1670 in Ipswich court.]..."^[10,26]

Symon Tuttle and Thomas Clarke, fr., made oath in court Mar. 29, 1670, that "...our father Cogswell did promise upon mariage that he would give all hee had & what he should more gitt unto his daughters Abigaill and Sarah, and they should have it when hee and his wife dyed..." Thomas Clarke, sr., made oath in court to the same^[27,28].

Cogswell Register Report

Samuell Cogswell declared in court Mar. 29, 1670, that he was willing to dwell with his grandmother Cogswell until he should reach the age of twenty-one years^[29].

On 10 September 1615 when John was 23, he married **Elizabeth THOMPSON**, daughter of The Reverend William THOMPSON & Phillis [surname not known], in Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England.^[11,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63] Elizabeth died on 2 June 1676 in Chebacco, Ipswich, Essex co., MA, æ 77 y.^[11,12,13] and is buried in Old North Graveyard of First Church.

Anderson, et. al., make the following apt observation about Elizabeth: "...We may assume that Elizabeth was younger than average at marriage, given that the estimated age of her youngest child requires 30 years of childbearing..."^[12]

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| 21 | i. | Elizabeth (1616-) |
| 22 | ii. | Mary (1618->1677) |
| 23 | iii. | William (1619-1700) |
| 24 | iv. | John⁴ (1622-1653) |
| 25 | v. | Phyllis (1624-) |
| 26 | vi. | Hannah (1626-1704) |
| 27 | vii. | Esther (1628-1655) |
| 28 | viii. | Edward (1629-) |
| 29 | ix. | Alice (1631-) |
| 30 | x. | Ruth (1633-) |
| 31 | xi. | Abigail (ca. 1641-1728) |
| 32 | xii. | Sarah (ca. 1645-1732) |

Generation: G9 Grandparents

Person Numbers: 3752/3753

16. Margery (Edmund², Robert¹) COGSWELL married **John WILKINS** on 3 September 1610^[5].

17. Anthon (Edmund², Robert¹) COGSWELL was baptized on 30 August 1595 in Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England and died before 19 January 1596/1597; he was 1. He was buried on 28 June 1597 in Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England^[5].

18. Anthony (Edmund², Robert¹) COGSWELL was baptized in Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England on 19 January 1596/7^[5]. Anthony married **Margaret [surname not known]**.

19. Geoffrey (Edmund², Robert¹) COGSWELL was baptized in Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England on 10 December 1598^[5].

20. Elenor (Edmund², Robert¹) COGSWELL married **Stephen SMYTHE**^[5].

Cogswell Register Report

Fourth Generation

Family of Roger COGSWELL (10)

21. Elizabeth (John³, Edmund², Robert¹) COGSWELL was baptized in Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England on 15 Sep 1616^[12]. On 31 Jul 1657 when Elizabeth was 41, she married **Nathaniel MASTERSON**, son of Richard MASTERSON, in Ipswich, Essex co., MA^[11,12,64,65].

22. Mary (John³, Edmund², Robert¹) COGSWELL was born in 1618 and died after 1677; she was 59^[11]. Mary was baptized in Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England on 24 Jul 1618^[12]. When she was deposed on the matter of the *Angel Gabriel* on 5 April 1677, her age was given as 58^[12,66]. In 1649 when Mary was 31, she married **Godfrey ARMITAGE**, in Boston, Suffolk co., MA^[11,67]. They had one child, Samuel, who was born in April of 1655^[67].

23. William (John³, Edmund², Robert¹) COGSWELL was born in 1619/20^[68] and was baptized in Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England in March 1619/20^[12]. William died in Ipswich, Essex co., MA on 15 December 1700; he was 81^[12,68,69]. William lived in Chebacco, Ipswich, Essex co., MA^[68] and was also deposed about the *Angel Gabriel* in April 1677, and gave his age as 56^[12,70]. He and his son Jonathon bravely signed a petition for John & Elizabeth [Bassett] Proctor during the Salem Witch Hysteria of 1692.

In 1649 when William was 30, he married **Susanna HAWKES**, daughter of Adam HAWKES & Ann BROWN, in Ipswich, Essex co., MA^[11,67].

They had the following children:

- i. Elizabeth
- ii. Hester
- iii. Susanna
- iv. Ann
- v. William
- vi. Jonathon
- vii. Edmund
- viii. John
- ix. Adam
- x. Sarah

24. John⁴ (John³, Edmund², Robert¹) COGSWELL, Jr. was baptized in Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England^[11,71,72]. John died in at sea on 27 Sep 1653; he was 31^[11,71] and is buried in Old North Graveyard, First Church, Ipswich, Essex co., MA. John was a Farmer in Chebacco, Ipswich, Essex co., MA^[71].

In 1651, he leased of the feoffees of the Ipswich Grammar School lands called "The Neck" (later known as "Jeffries Neck") for 999 years in return for an annuity of £14; paid as follows "£4 in Butter and cheese, £5 in pork and Beef, and £5 in Corn, at the current prices." ^[71]

After his wife's death in 1652, he left his children in the care of family (His sister, Hannah Waldo was charged with their care. His father, John and his brother, William were appointed legal guardians) and friends while he went to London on business. Unfortunately, he died on the return voyage. His children were parcelled out to various friends and family, with William acting as the overall legal guardian^[71].

Cogswell Register Report

While in London, John wrote the following letter to his parents - addressed: "To My very loving Father, Mr. John Cogswell. At his house in Ipswich. These be in Essex.":

"London, this 30th of March, 1653.

Most loving father and mother, I having an opportunity to send to New England could not but write to you, to certify to you that I am thro' God's goodness to safe arrived in England, & have had my health well, & my friends are in general well. My sister hath 2 children. I am as yet unmarried, & little hoped I have to marry here; but I intend to make haste over to New England, with some servants, as fast as I can. My condition at present is very low, & I am in great straits. The Lord in mercy help me. Mr. Deane hath dealt kindly with me, hath taken bond of me to receive for £84 here, £100 in Boston. I pray, father, will you be assistant to my brother William, & both to my brother Armitage, in the payment of this £100; for I have written to my brother Armitage to pay it for me, because he lives in Boston. I have not as yet agreed with my cousin Stevens nor Mr. Goade. I owe them £53, besides interest. I pray, father & mother & brother William, be careful of the little corne, cattle, goods & my house & land, that it be not forfeited; for I am in a very low and sad condition here, & have nothing to pay my debts withall, nor to maintain my poore, motherless children withall, but with is in your hands. I pray you will have a fatherly & motherly care of my dear, motherless babes, & at present fatherless. I have been with my brother Waldo's friends; his mother lives in Berwick; his Uncle John is dead; his brother Thomas is in Ireland, & his Uncle Barrow is dead; the rest are in health. I pray be earnest with my sister Waldo to be loving & tender to my three babes, for she knows not how soon hers may be left to the wide world. I would have Jnl. & Wlizabeth goe to school this summer. Thus on my knees, craving your prayers to God for me in my undertaking, that I may be brought safe to you again, remembering my duty to you both; my love to my 3 children, & to my brothers & sisters & cousins, with my service to Mr. Rogers & Mr. Morton; my love to goodmen Lords; my respects to all my friends. Humbly craving all your prayers, I commit you all to God. I rest your obedient son, very loving father & brother & friend & servant,

John Cogswell.

"This letter I wrote in great haste."

"This is a true copy of a letter that my brother, John Cogswell, sent to my father from London, the 30th March, 1653."^[73]

Anderson, et. al., discuss this letter's implications in detail:

"On 19 April 1653, 'Samuell Thomsonn' of Taunton, Somerset, called John Cogswell Jr. of Ipswich 'my cousin' and 'my kinsman' and indicated that John was visiting him^[74].

John wrote that "I have not yet agreed with my brother Stevens...I have been with my brother Waldoe's friends. Hi mother lives in Carrick. His brother John is dead. His brother Thomas is in Ireland & his uncle Borron is dead"^[75,76] He further wrote that "...my sister hath two children,' which Ferris interpreted to mean a blood sister^[77]; given the context of the rest of the letter, a sister-in-law is more likely..."^[78]

John's estate was inventoried at £341 10s. 0d.^[71] against the desperate debts outlined in his letter to his parents and a lease of 1000 years. Gave £200 in bonds. It was spent on the care and education of his children. His will was dated 13 December 1652 and was accepted at the Ipswich court on 30 September 1653. His executors brought the will to account to the court in Ipswich to the full of the estate and were discharged by the court. The disposition of John's estate is the key issue in the matter of *Cogswell vs Cogswell* [1675-1677], the lawsuit which pitted John's brother and executor William against John's son.

John Proctor -- who was executed during the Salem Witch Hysteria -- helped John's family during the awful time after his death. He was repaid by the Cogswells with much support during his failed attempt to defend himself during 1692.

Cogswell Register Report

John's will reads:

[words & letters in brackets are illegible on the original and are left out of the version of John's will printed in the Probate Records of Essex County. However, they were included in Jameson's book.]

"[I, John] Cogswell, of Ipswich, being bound for England, upon due considerations moving me to it, have made [my father] and my Brother, William Cogswell, and my Brother [Armitage], Executors in trust, and Mr. Nathaniell Rojers, [Overseers, to] order and dispose of my children and Estate as [far as they s]hall see fit to be for my good; to pay my debts[, and to buy and sell] wth my Estate for my use; and if it should [please God so] to order it by his Providence that I come [no more there, to] take ye Care of my children and breede ym [up in the fear] of God and to learninge, and if any one of ym be [capable of]beinge Good scoler, yn I would have him brought [up to it, and] ye other to be bound prentiss at 10 years oud to a [Godly, honest] man, where he may be wel brought vp [and know how to hus]bandry affairs & yt vy yt should h[ave been laid out on him] to be [p]ut to encrea[se against he is 21 years old.

And my] daughter Elizabeth [I desire that she may be bred at school untill she is fourteen years old, and then to goe to service and earne her living, and not allowes anything toward their maintenance after they are at service; and if I should (not) come again, I would entrete you to make the most of all my goods, to sell it and buy young cattle with it, and to sett out my farme in parcells or what way you shall see best to make the most of it untill my] so[ns be twenty-one years old; and then my farmes and goods yt] is then left to b[e equally divided between my three chidr]en, ye la[n]d to [my two sons,] 2 parts [to John and one part] to Samuel, and [to] my daughter Elizabeth [a portion] of moneye, [di ye to her pportion viz in 4 less] according to proportion, viz., one part in four less than my sonn Samuell[; provided,]if my daughter should be maryed before (21) [years] old, yt she should haue her portion, as neer as [it can] be Cast vp, to be pd to her at her maridge day; and also my sonns to have theyre portions deliuered to them at 21 yeres oud. Whereto I sit my hand [this 1]3th of December, [165]2. [3] John Cogswell, Junior."

"[This I] testifie, that before me John Cogswell, Junior, [his depar]ting into England, tould me he had or would make [his w]ill, and had made his father, his brother Wm., and his brother Armitage his Executors; and, further, I doe believe it to be his owne hand wrighting.
Robert Lord"

"I, Cornelius Waldo, testify the same."

"I Francis waldo testifi the same." - Essex County Probate Files, Docket 5, 829.]

"And it was accepted and allowed in Court, held at Ipswich, to be the will of John Cogswell, the 30 Sept., 1653.
Robert Lord, clerk."

"Vera copia out of the original on file. Attest: Robert Lord, clerk." [79,80]

Proved 27d: 7m: 1653. Inventory received. Mr. John Cogswell and William Cogswell, executors^[81].

Cogswell Register Report

Inventory of estate of John Cogswell, jr., taken 25: 7: 1653, by John Prockter and Wm. Varnye; one Red Rudge, 1li., 13s., 4d.; 5 Cussings, Culler red, 10s.; Curtens and Wallens, 4li.; one feather bed and bolster and two pillowes, 4li.; a litle flock bed, two old blankets, and an old Coueringe, 14s.; two window Curtens, 8s.; one Carpitt, 10s.; two payer of sheets 1li. 6s. 8d.; one payer of sheets, 15s.; two payer of pillowbears, 13s. 4d.; a dyaper table Cloth, 16s.; 6 napkings, 1li.; byaper duble Clutes, 10s.; 7 neck clothes, 16s.; 3 payer of hand cuffes, 6s.; 4 head dressinges, 8s.; 2 lace crossclothes, 5s.; 3 forhead Clothes, 6s.; a shift and a bidgen, and one old bed and stomeger and 2 other Cloutes, 6s.; [A Swathe & a pinquishion, 4s. - copy] a brush, ___; a waskote and nyght houd, 1s; a payer of white glouffes, 1s.; a payer of stockings, 4s. 4d.; a Childe barringe Cloth, 2li. 4s. 8d.; one stufe gowne, 1li. 10s.; a wascote, 10s.; a petticote, 1li. 6s. 8d.; a white shute, 13s. 4d.; 4 aperens, 1li.; a hatband and Hatte brush, 3s.; a houd, 3s.; a dublet and payer of hose, 1li. 3s. 4d.; a Cloake, 1li.; lethers for stoules, 9s.; Course twolels, 3s.; [6 Course Naapkins - copy], 4s.; 5 pewter platters [10s. - copy]; a pewter flaggon [5s. - copy]; 3 old pewter pottes, 3 potte gengers [pottingers - copy], 3s.; a bassen and spone, 2s; 2 skingmers, and bastinge laddle, 3s.; one brasse skillet, 3s.; a brasse candlestick, 3s.; two tynn Candle sticks, 1s. 6d.; one pestle and Morter, 3s.; one warminge pann, 7s. 6d.; one old dublet, a payer of stockinge, 6s.; a Chamber pott, 2s.; a payer of billowes, 1s.; two payer of Andines, 5s.; a trunke, 10 s.; a Chest, 10s.; a litle trunk, 4s.; a pillen, 5s.; 3 scakes 10s.; a tumbrell, 12s.; Blundiviles book, 3s.; more Goods prayed by John Prockter and george Gittans, the 26: 7: 1653: swayne, 6li.; one bridle, Saddle, stirips and girtes, 10s.; one Rudge, 1li. 10s.; two traytes, 1s. 4d.; one stocke of bees, 12s.; halfe a sworme, 8s.; a payer potthook [2 Chaines - copy], 8s. 8d.; [Lamp, 2 stools, one basket - copy], 2 brushes, one bas[ket], Cheese vate, 3s. 6d.; one lether Jacck, 2s.; one botle, a salt siller, an heure glase, 5s. 2d.; one spitt, one axe, 5s. 10d.; one brasse kittle, 1li. 13s. 4d.; one brasse kittle, 15s.; one book, Mr. John Collens works, 4s.; one sucken bottle, 6d.; one bedsteed and cord, 15s.; one Roudge, one bed boulder, 2 blankits, 2li. 10s.; one Iron pott and Iron hangers, 8s.; one payer of poot trameles, 2s.; one spad and 7 trayes, 8s. 6d.; one Cheese press, 3 spones and drippen pann, 7s.; one Charne, 2 seves, 4s. 6d.; one beer barrell, one powdering tub, 4s.; one hogshhead and virkinge, 2s. 6d.; two barrell, one forke, 3s. 10d.; two betle Rings, a strangen dish, payle, 2s. 10d.; 3 wegges, 4 dishes, 3s. 2d.; Chaynes, one plow sheer, 1li. 6s. 6d.; one table, 6s. 8d.; 5 coves, 25li.; one bull yeare and Vantage, 2li. 10s. two hayfers, 10li.; one bull 2 yeare and Vantage, 3li.; one bull, 6li.; one bull stagg, 7li.; one bolster, one dublet, 1li. 4d.; 4henns, 4s.; one cart and wheels and all the Irons belongen, 2li. 10s; one Chayne, 3 youckes wth Irons, 15s.; [One Cart Rope - copy], 5s.; [One pair of Sheetes - copy], 8s.; [One pott hanger, 1 Brass skillet, 1li. 4s. 8d. - copy], 4s. 8d.; [A Cannow, 8s. - copy]; in Lace, 5li.; 17 yeards of lickren, 1li. 2s.; 2 payer of showes, 8s.; his apperell, 5li.; 2 payer old boots, 12s.; hay seed, 10s.; a Curriers knyfe, 4s.; 2li. of threed, 6s.; one book, 1s. 6d.; one Chest, 6s.; one skillit, one chamb poot, one porenger, two spones, 5s. 6d.; two payer of crose garner & a payer of esses for doores, 6s. 6d.; a pillen cloth, 6s.; musket and bandelers, 15s.; a saddle, 6s.; 3 hundred of bord, 15s.; a gridian, 1s.; two howses, 14li.; the lease of his farme, 100li.; total, 247li. 5s. 8d.

Received in Ipswich court Sept. 27 1653. Essex County Probate Files, Docket 5, 829^[79].

On copy of inventory the following: What is owing him: Goodwife winbrough of Boston, 1li.; Mr. Genit, 4li. 1s.; Mark hamms, 36li.; Mr. Webb, 1li.; Hennry Muddle, 38li.; In desperate debts on his book, 28li., 3s. 4d.; total, 94li. 4s. 4d. There is 19li. to be paid out this Estate to Mr. John Cogswell, Sr. for a child committed to him.

Mass. Archives, vol. 39, leaf 495^[82].

Mr. John Cogswell and Willm. Cogswell of Ipswich brought in 27: 7: 1664, an account of disbursements for the bringing up of the children of John Cogswell, jr., deceased, unto whom they were executors, and also by the discharge of several debts due from the said John Cogswell to the full value of the estate they received, except the land, which they return to the use of the children, and are discharged of their executorship, they yet to take care of the children until they choose guardians.

Ipswich Quarterly Court Records, vol. 1, page 137^[82,83].

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Sometime around 1648 when John was 26, he married in Ipswich, Essex co., MA.^[11,84,77,85,71,63,86,87,88,56,89] His wife died in 1652^[11,71]. "...John's wife's deathbed wishes are given in the testimony of her sisters-in-law, but not her name..."^[72,90]

They had the following children:

- i. Elizabeth was born in 1648 and died on 10 May 1736; she was 88^[71]. She married **Abraham WELLMAN**^[71].
- 33** ii. **John⁵ (1650-1724)**
- iii. Samuel (1651-)

Generation: G8 Grandparents

Person Numbers: 1876/1877

25. Phyllis (John³, Edmund², Robert¹) COGSWELL was baptized in Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England on 2 July 1624^[72].

26. Hannah (John³, Edmund², Robert¹) COGSWELL was baptized in Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England on 6 April 1626^[72]. Hannah died in 1704; she was 78^[11]. Before 2 January 1651/2 when Hannah was 25, she married **Deacon Cornelius WALDO**, in Ipswich, Essex co., MA^[11]. He was born ca. 1624 and died on 3 June 1700/01; he was 76^[11,91].

They had the following children:

- i. Elizabeth
- ii. Daniel
- iii. Martha
- iv. John (Twin)
- v. Cornelius (Twin)
- vi. Deborah
- vii. Rebecca
- viii. Judith
- ix. Mary

27. Esther (John³, Edmund², Robert¹) COGSWELL was baptized in Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England on 2 May 1628 and died in Boston, Suffolk co., MA on 7 June 1655; she was 27^[72,92].

28. Edward (John³, Edmund², Robert¹) COGSWELL was born in 1629. At the age of 1, Edward was baptized in Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England on 16 April 1630^[72]. Edward did migrate with his family to New England^[66,72], but then disappears from all records and was not named in his father's will.

29. Alice (John³, Edmund², Robert¹) COGSWELL was baptized in Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England on 24 September 1631^[72].

30. Ruth (John³, Edmund², Robert¹) COGSWELL was baptized in Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England on 28 November 1633^[72].

31. Abigail (John³, Edmund², Robert¹) COGSWELL was born ca. 1641^[72,90] and died in 1728; she was 87^[11]. Before 1664/1666 when Abigail was 23, she married **Thomas CLARK**, son of Thomas CLARK, in Boston, Suffolk co., MA^[11,72]. Thomas was a tailor who was born in 1638 and died in 1682; he was 44^[11,72].

32. Sarah (John³, Edmund², Robert¹) COGSWELL was born ca. 1645^[93,94] and died in 1732; she was 87^[11]. Before 1664 when Sarah was 19, she married **Simon TUTTLE**^[72,95], son of John TUTTLE, in Ipswich, Essex co., MA^[11]. He was born in 1631 and died in 1692; he was 61^[11].

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Fifth Generation

33. John⁵ (*John*⁴⁻³, *Edmund*², *Robert*¹) COGSWELL, 3rd was born in 1650 in Chebacco, Ipswich, Essex co., MA^[96]. John died in Chebacco, Ipswich, Essex co., MA in 1724; he was 74^[96]. According to Jameson, John was captured by "a hostile band of Indians" he was pursuing^[97].

COGSWELL VS. COGSWELL

ABSTRACT:

In 1675, he brought suit against his uncle William Cogswell. John sued for an account of the probated estate of his father. William, having been discharged by the court in 1664, did not propose to give an account. The clerk of the court reported that the original account could not be found. The court would not give William any more time and decided in John's favor for £54 18s. 0d., plus court costs. William appealed, but the higher court upheld the judgment and bound William to the sum of £300 to give a just and full account. William delivered an account to John, who claimed that it was false. Thus, the court rejected the account and the suit against William was entered at Salem in January of 1676. The court brought judgment against William to the sum of £300. William appealed to the court in Boston. This court finally reversed the judgment in September of 1676 and ruled that John owed court costs of £13 4s. John refused to pay these charges; instead delivering himself to the marshal in October of 1676. During that same month, John petitioned the General Court -- pleading sad condition and inability -- and asked for another hearing. The court freed him and granted his request for a hearing. William answered the summons and the whole case was heard again on 29 May 1677. The court ruled in William's favor and ordered John to pay the judgment of £13 4s^[98].

FULL ACCOUNT:

"William Cogswell and his father, John Cogswell, were 'Executors of Estate of John Cogswell, deceased. Inventory £341 10s. 0d, with the desperate debts as a lease of 1000 years being part. Gave £200 bonds. In 1664 they brought in account to the court in Ipswich to the full of the estate and were discharged by the court.' ..."^[99]

"In the year 1675 William Cogswell was sued by John Cogswell, his nephew, son and heir of John Cogswell, deceased, for an account of the estate of his late father probated. His uncle, William Cogswell, had been discharged by the court in 1664, and did not propose to give an account. On reference to the clerk of the court the original account could not be found, so that said William Cogswell was in a strait. The court would not give further time, and passed judgement of £54 18s. 0d. to the plaintiff, i.e. John3 Cogswell, with costs. William Cogswell appealed to the next court, which confirmed the sentence, and bound the defendant to the sum of £300 to give a just and full account. The account was delivered to John, who claimed that it was false. It was therefore rejected, and suit against William was entered at Salem, Jan., 1676, which brought in judgement of £300 against the defendant; from which, appeal was made to the court in Boston. This court reversed the judgment, Sept., 1676, and brought costs of court, £13 4s. against John Cogswell. John did not pay these charges, but in Oct. 1676, delivered his person to the marshal; and in the same October petitioned the General Court, pleading his sad condition and inability, and asked another hearing. The court ordered him to liberty, and granted him a hearing, to which William was summoned. The whole case was heard over again, May 29, 1677. The conclusion was that the plaintiff had to pay the judgement rendered £13 4s..."^[100]

Cogswell Register Report

FOLLOWING ARE SOME OF THE DEPOSITIONS IN THE CASE:

DEPOSITION OF WILLIAM TARBOX, SEN., aged sixty-two years or thereabouts. This deponent testifieth and saith: "That in the year of our Lord 1635, I, the said deponent, did come in the ship called the 'Angel Gabriel', along with Mr. John Cogswell, Senior, from Old England, and we were cast ashore at Pemaquid; and I do remember that there were saved casks, both of dry goods & provisions, which were marked with Mr. Cogswell, Senior's mark; and that there was saved a tent of Mr. Cogswell's, which he had set up at Pemaquid, and lived in it with the goods that he saved from the wreck, and afterwards Mr. Cogswell removed to Ipswich; and in November, after the ship was cast away, I, the said deponent, came to Ipswich, and found Mr. Cogswell, Senior, living there, and hired myself with him for one year. I, the said deponent, do well remember that there were several feather beds, and I together with Deacon Haines, a servants, lay together on one of them; and there were several dozen of pewter platters, and that there were several brass pans, besides other pieces of pewter and other household goods, as iron work and other necessaries for house keeping, then in the house there; and I, the said deponent, do further testify that there were two mares and two cows brought over in another ship, which were landed safe ashore, and were kept at Misticke till Mr. Cogswell had them. I do further testify that my master, John Cogswell, Sen., had three sons which came over along with us in the ship called the 'Angel Gabriel'. The eldest son's name was William, and he was about 14 years; and the second son was called John, and he was about 12 years of age then; and the 3d son's name was Edward, who was about 6 years of age at that time; and further said not."

"William Tarbox then came and made oath to all the above written, the first day of Xber, 1676.

Before me,
Richard Martyn, Comm."^[101]

1676.

THE DEPOSITION OF SAMUEL HAINES, now aged sixty-five years or thereabouts. This deponent testifieth and saith: "The I lived with MR. John Cogswell, Sen., in Old England about three years, a servant with him, and came over along with him to New England in the ship called the 'Angel Gabriel', and was present with him when my Master Cogswell suffered shipwreck at Pemaquid, which was about forty years age the last August when the ship was cast away. I, the said Haines, do remember that there were saved of my master's goods a good quantity of good household goods, both feather beds & bedding, and also a good quantity of brass and pewter, and also several pieces of plate; and to the best of my remembrance of this brass, there were several brass pans. Furthermore, I do remember that my master had a Turkey worked carpet in Old England, which he commonly used to lay upon his parlour table, and this carpet was put aboard among my master's goods, and came safe ashore, to the best of my remembrance: all which goods, together with some provisions which were saved then, good-man Gallup brought to Ipswich in his bark for my master, except some of them which the vessel could not hold; and I, the said deponent, came along with him in the vessel from Pemaquid, and lived with my Master Cogswell at Ipswich the same year following; and, also, I do remember that my master had two mares and two cows, which were shipped aboard a ship at South Hampton in Old England, and came safe ashore to New England that same summer as we came here, and were delivered to my master. I do further testify that about four years after that I lived with my master in Ipswich; that I went to Old England, and when I returned again, which was about a year and a half after, I brought over for the use of my Master Cogswell between four score and one hundred pounds' worth of goods in several particulars, which were delivered to him; and, furthermore, I do very well remember that my Master Cogswell had 3 sons which came over along with us in the aforesaid ship. The eldest son's name was William, who was about fourteen years of age then; and the 2nd son was called John, who was about twelve years of age then; and the third son's name was Edward, who was about six years of age at that time; and further saith not."

"Samuel Haines, Sen., came and made oath to all the above written, the first day of December, 1676.

Before me,
Richard Martyn, Comm."^[32]

Cogswell Register Report

1677.

THE DEPOSITION OF MARY ARMITAGE, daughter of John Cogswell, Sen., deceased, aged about fifty-eight years, saith: "I, coming from Auld England with my father in the ship called the 'Angel Gabriel'. My father put a good estate into that ship, which by God's providence was cast away at Pemequid in this country, and there lost a considerable part of his estate; yet it pleased God that some part of his estate was preserved at the time of the shiprack. There were saved several beds and bedding, tow suits of curtains & vallise, one sute green & the other sute green & red. There was saved table lining, both draper and damask, and also a Turkey work carpit, which was my father's carpit of his father's parler table in Auld England, & this carpit was in my father Cogswell's possession unto his dying day, & I heard it was prised in my father's inventory. There was also saved several pieces of plate and several dozens of pewter platters, & also several brass pans & som iron vessels, & also several sorts of provisions. These things I doe perfectly remember was saved, & my father went to Boston from Pemequid & hired auld goodman Gallup with his bark, & he came to Pemequid and brought my father's family & goods & provisions & tent to Ipswich, only some of my father's goods the bark could not bring, which goods was brought in another vessel; & also, I testify that my brother, John Cogswell, deceased, had but one fether-bed, as ever I heard of; & i never heard of but five pewter platteres & two brass kettles; & I never knew that my brother, Jno. C. Cogswell, had any brass pans; & I never heard that my brother John had ever any Turkey made carpit; & I doe believe that he never had such a carpit."

"Taken upon oath, April 5, 1677.
Before me,
Edward Tyng, Assistant."^[66]

1677.

THE DEPOSITION OF WILLIAM THOMPSON, aged about twenty-eight years, testifieth: "The I lived with my Uncle & Aunt, Mr. John Cogswell, Sen., of Ipswich, and Mrs. Cogswell, about 16 years, & I did frequently see a Turkie-work carpet which they had, and I have heard them say that it was theirs in Old England, and used to lie upon their parlor table there, and that they brought it with them into this country when they came; and being this last winter in Old England, I heaerd my father, Doctor Samuel Thompson, say that he did well remember that my Uncle & Aunt had a Turkie-work carpet, which used to lye upon their parlour table in Old England, and took it away with them."

"May 26, 1677."^[66]

Estate: John's will was dated 16 September 1713 and proved 31 August 1728. He does mention his wife, Margaret, three sons and six daughters in this will^[97].

On 22 July 1674 when John was 24, he married **Margaret GIFFORD**, daughter of Doctor John GIFFORD & Margaret TEMPLE, in Ipswich, Essex co., MA.^[11,102,63,103,104,105]

They had the following children:

- | | | |
|-----------|-------|---|
| 34 | i. | Margaret⁶ (1675-1748) |
| 35 | ii. | Elizabeth (1677-1718) |
| 36 | iii. | Gifford (1679-1752) |
| 37 | iv. | Sarah (1681-) |
| 38 | v. | John (1683-1719) |
| 39 | vi. | Mary (1685-) |
| 40 | vii. | Bethany (1687-1755) |
| 41 | viii. | Susanna (1691-) |
| 42 | ix. | Samuel (1693-) |

Generation: G7 Grandparents

Person Numbers: 938/939

Cogswell Register Report

Sixth Generation

34. Margaret⁶ (John⁵⁻³, Edmund², Robert¹) COGSWELL was born on 6 September 1675 in Lynn, Essex co., MA^[106]. Margaret died in Lynn or Saugus, Essex co., MA on 19 October 1748; she was 73. She is buried in Old Saugus Cemetary, Sec. B, Row C, Stone 4.

On 10 May 1698 when Margaret was 22, she married **Moses HAWKES**, son of John HAWKES & Rebecca MAVERICK, in Ipswich, Essex co., MA^[107]. Moses & Margaret resided in Lynn, Essex co., MA^[108].

They had the following children (*surnamed HAWKES*):

- i. **Moses (1698-)**
- ii. Margaret (1700-)
- iii. Adam (1702-1729)
- iv. John (1704-1748)
- v. Rebecca (1708-)

Generation: G6 Grandparents

Person Numbers: 468/469

35. Elizabeth (John⁵⁻³, Edmund², Robert¹) COGSWELL was born on 1 August 1677 in Chebacco, Ipswich, Essex co., MA^[97] and died on 16 June 1718; she was 40^[97]. On 16 June 1701 when Elizabeth was 23, she married **Ebenezer HAWKES**^[97].

36. Gifford (John⁵⁻³, Edmund², Robert¹) COGSWELL was born on 4 August 1679 in Chebacco, Ipswich, Essex co., MA^[97]. Gifford died in March 1752; he was 72^[97]. On 27 December 1722 when Gifford was 43, he married **Sarah PARSONS**^[97].

37. Sarah (John⁵⁻³, Edmund², Robert¹) COGSWELL was born on 16 September 1681^[97].

38. John (John⁵⁻³, Edmund², Robert¹) COGSWELL, 4th was born on 6 September 1683 in Chebacco, Ipswich, Essex co., MA and died in 1719; he was 35^[97]. In 1708 when John was 24, he married **Sarah BROWN**^[97].

39. Mary (John⁵⁻³, Edmund², Robert¹) COGSWELL was born in December 1685 in Chebacco, Ipswich, Essex co., MA^[97]. Before 8 September 1716 when Mary was 30, she married **Jacob PARSONS**^[97].

40. Bethany (John⁵⁻³, Edmund², Robert¹) COGSWELL was born in 1687 in Chebacco, Ipswich, Essex co., MA and died on 23 Apr 1755; she was 68^[97]. On 22 July 1723 when Bethany was 36, she married **Samuel GOTT**^[97].

41. Susanna (John⁵⁻³, Edmund², Robert¹) COGSWELL was born on 5 May 1691 in Chebacco, Ipswich, Essex co., MA^[97]. On 14 December 1721 when Susanna was 30, she married **Jeremiah PARSONS**^[97].

42. Samuel (John⁵⁻³, Edmund², Robert¹) COGSWELL was born on 23 February 1693 in Chebacco, Ipswich, Essex co., MA^[97]. In 1723 when Samuel was 29, he married **Mary LUFKIN**^[97].

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