

JOHN COGSWELL

Coggen, for and in consideration of the sum of fifty shillings sterling, and twenty bushels of Indian corn, to him in hand paid by Manasseh Kempton, of Plym[outh], hath, with and by the consent of the said James Glasse, sold and assigned unto the said Manasseh Kempton all the residue of the term of years which the said James is to serve him, the said Henry Coggen" [PCR 1:139].

Given his appearance on the 1639 Scituate list of those who took the oath of fidelity, and then the above record which places him in Barnstable early in the following year, Henry Coggan must have moved from Dorchester to Scituate in 1639 at the time that the Lothrop group was about to move to Barnstable, and then almost immediately joined them in that move.

On 5 June 1644, the "action depending betwixt Henry Coggen, plaintiff, & Robert Waterman, defendant, for a canoe, is, by consent of both parties, referred to Mr. Anthony Thacher and Mr. Thomas Dinmack, to be ended by them" [PCR 2:72].

The flurry of court action in early 1659, in which complaints were laid against John Phinney regarding his treatment of his stepchildren began just a few weeks after the death of Thomas Coggan, and might indicate that their was some suspicion that Phinney had contributed to the boy's death.

McCracken thought that the son Henry was "living in 1654, not living 1659" [NEHGR 111:177]. The earlier date would be based on the letter of Thomas Bishop, and the latter date on the court actions of early 1659. The record of 3 May 1659 speaks of "one of the sons of Henery Coggen, deceased, [whol] should be removed from the family of John Finney," and who should be kept at school [PCR 3:160-61]. Immediately after this is the record in which John Coggan chooses a guardian. We interpret this to refer to two sons, and at the date of this record Thomas had recently died, so the son to be removed from Phinney and to stay in school could only be Henry.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTE: In his massive study of the many ramifications of the Coggan family, George E. McCracken produced a comprehensive study of this immigrant and his family [NEHGR 111:174], and we have followed his conclusions here, except in the matter of the fate of the son Henry.

ORIGIN: Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire
MIGRATION: 1635 on the *Angel Gabriel*
FIRST RESIDENCE: Ipswich

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP: Admission to Ipswich church prior to 3 March 1635/6 implied by freemanship.

FREEMAN: 3 March 1635/6 [MBCR 1:371].

EDUCATION: His inventory included "books" valued at £1.

OFFICES: Essex grand jury, 25 September 1649 [EQC 1:175].

ESTATE: In 1635 or 1636 "Mr. John Cogswell" was granted at Ipswich "three hundred acres of land at the further Cheboky, ... also ... a parcel of ground containing eight acres, upon part whereof the said John Cogswell hath built an house, it being the corner lot in Bridge Street, ... also ... six acres of ground, late Mr. Spencer's, ... which said six acres of ground the said John Cogswell hath sold to John Perkins the younger" [ITR]. On an unknown date, John Perkins Jr. sold to "Mr. John Cogswell" "five and forty acres and the weirs" [ITR].

On 2 January 1651/2, "John Coggeswell Sen'r," with the consent of "Elizabeth my wife," deeded to "my son-in-law Cornelius Waldoe my dwelling house at Chebacco Falls," with 49 adjoining acres [ILR 1:93]. On 3 February 1651[1/2], 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" [ILR 1:116]. 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 [ILR 2:237].

Administration on the estate of Mr. John Cogswell, intestate, was granted 29 March 1670 to Elizabeth, the widow [EPR 2:180].

The inventory of the estate of "Mr. John Cogswell," taken 27 December 1669, totalled £115 19s. and included no real estate [EPR 2:180]. The "house and barn and ten acres of plowed land and the little pasture by the barn," and other crops and cattle appraised at £10 per year, "is but for term of the widow's life" [EPR 2:180].

When the inventory came to court, 12 April 1670, Simon Tuttle and Thomas Clark Jr. made oath that "our father Cogswell did promise upon

marriage that he would give all he had and what he should more get unto his daughters Abigail and Sarah, and they should have it when he and his wife died"; Thomas Clarke Sr. supported their claim [EQC 4:249].

BIRTH: Baptized Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, 2 April 1592, son of Edward Cogswell.

DEATH: Ipswich 29 November 1669.

MARRIAGE: Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, 10 September 1615 Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of Rev. William Thompson of Westbury (in his nuncupative will of 10 July 1623, "William Thompson clerk" named, among others, wife Elizabeth, sons William and Samuel, and "each of his five daughters," and appointed John Cogswell as one of his executors [PCC 26 Byrd]; on 26 May 1677, William Thompson, aged about twenty-eight years, deposed that "I lived with my uncle and aunt, Mr. John Cogswell Senior of Ipswich, and Mrs. Cogswell, about 16 years, & I did frequently see a Turkey-work carpet which they had, ... and being this last winter in Old England, I heard my father, Doctor Samuel Thompson, say that he did well remember that my uncle & aunt had a Turkey-work carpet" [Cogswell Gen 12 (John and Elizabeth Cogswell would have been great-uncle and great-aunt to this William Thompson)]. She died at Ipswich 2 June 1676. (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.)

CHILDREN:

- i ♀ ELIZABETH, bp. Westbury Leigh 15 September 1616; m. Ipswich 31 July 1657 Nathaniel Masterson, son of RICHARD MASTERSON {1629, Plymouth} [GMB 2:1236-38].

- ii ♀ MARY, bp. Westbury Leigh 24 July 1618; m. by 1651 Godfrey Armitage (eldest known child b. Boston 14 April 1651 [BVR 33]; on 5 April 1677, "Mary Armitage, daughter of John Cogswell, Senior, deceased, aged about fifty-eight years," deposed with regard to the *Angel Gabriel* [Cogswell Gen 12]).

- iii ♀ WILLIAM, bp. Westbury Leigh [blank] March 1619/20 (deposed aged 56 in April 1677 [EQC 6:277]; d. Ipswich December 1700, aged 81 years); m. by 1654 Susanna Hawkes (son Edward aged above 14 years on 23 November 1668 [EQC 4:69-70]), daughter of ADAM HAWKES {1634, Charlestown} (in the distribution of the

estate of Adam Hawkes on 27 March 1672, "Mr. William Cogswell for his wife" was to receive £90 [EPR 2:255]).

- iv ♀ JOHN, bp. Westbury Leigh 25 July 1622; m. by about 1647 _____ (eldest child Elizabeth aged six in 1653 [EQC 6:161]; John's wife's deathbed wishes are given in the testimony of her sisters-in-law, but not her name [EQC 6:154]).

- v PHYLLIS, bp. Westbury Leigh 2 July 1624; no further record.

- vi ♀ HANNAH, bp. Westbury Leigh 6 April 1626; m. before 2 January 1651/2 Cornelius Waldo [ILR 1:93].

- vii ESTHER, bp. Westbury Leigh 2 May 1628; d. Boston 7 June 1655 ("Ester Cogswall deceas[e]d] at Godfry Armitage's house 7th-4th month" [BVR 51]).

- viii ♀ EDWARD, bp. Westbury Leigh 16 April 1630; arrived in New England in 1635 [Cogswell Gen 12]; no further record.

- ix ALICE, bp. Westbury Leigh 24 September 1631; no further record.

- x RUTH, bp. Westbury Leigh 28 November 1633; no further record.

- xi ♀ ABIGAIL, b. about 1641 (deposed aged 35 on 20 June 1676 [EQC 6:154]); m. by 1666 Thomas Clark (eldest known child b. Ipswich 13 November 1666). (This was Thomas Clark, tailor, son of Thomas Clark, carpenter, of Winnissimmett and Ipswich [see sketch of THOMAS CLARK {1634, Ipswich}].)

- xii ♀ SARAH, b. about 1645 (deposed aged 19 on 29 March 1664 [EQC 3:141]; deposed aged 30 on 20 June 1676 [EQC 6:154-55]); m. by 1664 Simon Tuttle (on 29 March 1664, "Sarah Tuttle, aged nineteen years," deposed about "her husband," identified in another petition as Simon Tuttle [EQC 3:141]), son of JOHN TUTTLE {1635, Ipswich} [TAG 54:174, 59:213].

COMMENTS: Richard Mather tells of how the *Angel Gabriel* was "burst to pieces and cast away" in a storm at Penaquid in August 1635 [Young's First Planters 478]. Cogswell's family survived, but some of his provisions did not [Cogswell Gen 11-12; GMN 7:17-18, 24].

On 19 April 1653, "Samuell Thomsson" of Taunton, Somerset, called John Cogswell Jr. of Ipswich "my cousin" and "my kinsman" and indicated that John was visiting him [EQC 1:307-8].

In a letter dated 30 March 1653, John Cogswell Jr. wrote from London that "I have not yet agreed with my cousin Stevens ... I have been with my brother Waldoe's friends. His mother lives in Carrick. His brother John is dead. His brother Thomas is in Ireland & his uncle Borron is dead" [EQC 6:153; NEHGR 15:177]. In the same letter, he wrote that "my sister hath two children," which Ferris interpreted to mean a blood sister [Dawes-Gates 1:189]; given the context of the rest of the letter, a sister-in-law is more likely.

In 1884 E.O. Jameson published the results of English research on the Cogswell family, which correctly identified the parents and the parish of origin of the immigrant [Cogswell Gen vi-xv]. A portion of the section on parish register entries was described as "THE REGISTER OF THE PARISH OF ALL SAINTS, Westbury, Wilts Co., England," which was immediately followed by extracts from "THE REGISTER OF WESTBURY, Wilts Co., England" [Cogswell Gen xii]. These items are in fact from the same parish, and the same register.

Furthermore, these two sets of extracts do not begin to represent the totality of Cogswell events recorded in this parish, as seen in the list of children above. Worst of all, though, the burial record given as "1592. John Cogswell, fl. Edwd. Cogswell, Apl. 11" [Cogswell Gen xii] is a serious misreading for the actual parish register entry: "John Cogswell filius Edw[ar]di Cogswell baptiz: fuit ijth Aprilis" 1592. The entry is a baptism rather than a burial, and "ij" should be read as 2 and not 11.

On 8 July 1645, "John Coxall" brought suit against John Layton [EQC 1:79]. On 4 November 1645, "Mr. John Cogswell" sued Mr. James Noyse [EQC 1:87]. On 29 September 1646, John West sued John Cogswell for breach of promise [EQC 1:109]. On 28 September 1647, John Cogswell acknowledged a judgment against him in favor of William Huse [EQC 1:127]. At the same court he chose a referee to address a suit brought by John Leighton [EQC 1:127].

BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTE: In 1884 E.O. Jameson published *The Cogswells in America* (cited above as Cogswell Gen), which included extensive (but incomplete) material on the family in England.

In 1943 Mary Walton Ferris published a good treatment of this family [Dawes-Gates 1:188-89]. In 1945 Donald Lines Jacobus treated this immigrant briefly [Granberry 199-200]. Both of these authors relied on the earlier work of E.O. Jameson for the records of the family in England.

JOHN COKE

On 30 June 1635, "[John] Coke," aged 27, servant of Henry Collins, was enrolled at London as a passenger for New England on the *Abigail* [Hotten 97].

COMMENTS: There is no evidence that this man arrived in New England.

MARY COKE

On 6 April 1635, "Marie Coke," aged 14, was enrolled at London as a passenger for New England on the *Hopewell* [Hotten 49].

COMMENTS: There is no evidence that this woman arrived in New England.

RICHARD COKER

On 3 March 1634/5, "it is ordered, that Rich[ard] Cokar shall be whipped here this day, & on the fifth day of the next week, at Boston, for enticing several persons that were servants to run away to the Dutch plantation, & to steal diverse things, to carry with them" [MBCR 1:135].

COMMENTS: On 2 July 1640, Richard Coker sued John Cable at a Particular Court in Connecticut [CCCR 1:54]. On 28 December 1648, Richard Fellowes sued "Richard Coker" in the same court [CCCR 1:172]. Otherwise, the name is not found in early New England records. If these two Connecticut records refer to the same man as the Massachusetts Bay record of 1635, we might conclude that the "Dutch plantation" referred to in the earlier record was the Dutch trading post on the Connecticut River. We are left with the mystery of only two appearances in Connecticut records, at a wide interval. Perhaps he was a trader who made occasional visits to the river towns.