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## COOK STROBRIDGE ROCKER ASSOCIATION FAMILY HISTORY MEETING

Salt Lake Family History Library  
Thursday, April 2, 2009 - 6:00 pm

### AGENDA / REPORT

- WELCOME: Ronald S. Cook, President
- OPENING PRAYER: Patty Young (Opening Prayer for Reunion Meeting)
- ATTENDING: Alonzo Cook, Harold & Marie Hymas, Patty Young (Reunion only), Arlene Heiner (Reunion only), Ilene Harrison, Jay B. Karren, Ronald S. Cook, Laraine Burrows, Marilyn Greenwood, David Zolman, Larry Piatt, Craig LaRocco, Richard E. Cook, Paul Henke, Barbara Anderson.

#### 1 Financial Report:

Total donations since our last meeting:	\$ 300.00
Expenditures since our last meeting.	
US Treasury	\$ 300.00
David Zolman (Chapman Research)	\$1,500.00
• Balance in the Association Reunion Fund:	\$1,034.45
• Balance in the Association Research Fund:	3,450.38
• Total balance in the Association Account	\$4,484.83
Bills to pay:	
Paul Henke - Yearly Ancestry.com fee	\$155.00
Reunion - No bills turned for reimbursment.	

#### 2 Reunion Committee Report:

The reunion committee is very active and very excited about the July 16/17 Cook Strobridge Rocker Reunion. The following was discussed:

- The cabins at the Heber Valley Camp reserved for us by Mary Cook, have almost all be reserved. Each cabin will house 16 plus, and cost \$45.00. It is available at 2:00 pm Friday and must be vacated by 5:00 pm Saturday.  
\*\*\* For those who have reserved cabins please send the \$45.00 to Paul Henke as soon as you can. As of today we do not know when we have to give

this money to the camp. However, we would like to have the money available so when it is needed it can be paid. Paul's address is. Paul Henke, 2071 S Hwy #40, Heber City, UT 84032.

- 4/13/2009 - **ATTENTION!!! ATTENTION !!!** We have just reserved 14 more cabins. Those who would like to reserve one of these cabins need to contact Patty Young at 801-756-7005 or by E-mail at [patty@airwired.net](mailto:patty@airwired.net). Based upon how fast the cabins at this camp have been reserved I don't believe it will be possible for us to get any more. So, if you want a cabin for your family to use during the reunion you need to contact Patty Young immediately.
- We are considering having the meals at the camp catered. This would save having to haul cooking equipment to the camp. Catered meals would be for Friday evening and Saturday morning and noon). Please share your ideas about this.
- Initial plans have camp check in at 2:00 pm Friday with elective activities and presentations for all reunion participants starting at 4:00 and the main reunion program and meeting at 7:00 pm. Elective presentations, display explanations and other activities would be available Saturday morning after breakfast, with a closing reunion meeting at 2:00 pm.
- Hiking, waterfront activities, games and other activities available and planned. There are small cost associated with some of these activities. The reunion committed will share specifics in their next report.
- Please share your concerns and ideas with our reunion committed chairperson; Marie Hymas, 62 Timberlake, Heber City, UT 84032 Phone 435-785-8117 or email at [hvmchymas@gmail.com](mailto:hvmchymas@gmail.com).
- It was also suggested that for those who are interested, that we might have a work project at the Cedar Fort Cemetery, the Wednesday before the reunion. We hope by then that we might have the
- pavilion built and ready.
- It was also suggested that we might have a "Family Day at the Salt Lake Family History Library on Thursday before the reunion and a Family Night at either the Mount Timpanogos of Provo Temple on Thursday night. Please make your feelings about these last two suggestions known to us.

Thank you "Reunion Committee" for your efforts to make our 2010 Family Reunion a great one for all.

### 3 **Chapman Research Report**

Larry Piatt

Three findings caught my attention from Mr. Piatt's report on his Chapman Research. First, Anna Darby Chapman's death date is May 29, 1852. Her death notice appeared in the records of the Edremont, Massachusetts Congregational Church. She was 89 years old. Second, Amasa Chapman of Hancock appeared on a "muster roll," dated July 3, 1778, of individuals from the Hancock, Massachusetts who had signed to fight in the Revolutionary War until

“January next. And third, was Mr. Piatt feelings that Ebenezer Chapman of Hancock may be Amasa Chapman’s father.

All three of these finding and many more are outlines in detail with the documentation to support them in the attached 28 March 2009 “Amasa Chapman Report. Please review this report and let us know of any feelings you may have.

Thank you Mr. Piatt for your efforts in behalf of the Cook Strobridge Rocker Association.

#### **4 Cook Research Report**

Ronald S. Cook

Below I (Ronald S. Cook) have listed the Cook and Cole ancestors of Henry Freeman Cook as outline in the books *Thomas Cooke of Rhode Island*, by Jane Fletcher Fiske (SLC Family History Library # 929.273 C776f v,2) and *The Descendants of James Cole of Plymouth, 1633*, by Ernest Byron Cole (SLC Family History Library film # 929229). I have reviewed both of these books and find the information contained in them about our ancestors very interesting. I have also found additional information on the Internet and in other books. Below I have shared just a little of what I have found on the Internet about two: James Cole who came to American in 1633, and his son Hugh who came with his parents to America when he was 5 or 6.

The two volume set of books *Thomas Cooke of Rhode Island*, is still available on a limited bases, from Jane Fletcher Fiske, who “compiled and published” the book. I obtained a copy of both volumes by writing directly to Jane Fletcher Fiske at GENBOOKS, 44 Stonecleave Road, Boxford, MA 01921. I was told the cost for the books plus shipping and handling, was \$88.00. She said I overpaid and sent a few dollars back, I can’t remember exactly how much. For those interested in family research I feel this is a very good purchase.

I have copied the information about our ancestors from both of these books. I am going to share it with our family as I have a chance to go over it thoroughly and make sure I typed it as it was written. I am also going to send what I have typed to Jane Fletcher Fiske to see if she will give us permission to put that information on our website. In the mean time, please remember that what I send you is copyrighted. It should be treated as the valued property of those who wrote or compiled it, and should not be used for purpose other than to share information about our family members. Always, credit should be given to those who “own” this property. Thank you.

There is still much to be researched and learned about the grandparents and ancestry of Henry Freeman Cook. With the research there will be a great deal of temple work that will need to be done. “The field is white already to harvest.” I feel that we will best serve our ancestors both in doing research and in doing temple work by coordinating our efforts. Those interested in helping with either of these two great undertakings please contact me, Ronald S. Cook at 520 East 630 North, American Fork, Utah 84003. I can be contacted by phone at 801-756-2885. My E-mail address is ronaldscook@hotmail.com.

### **HENRY FREEMAN COOK - COOK AND COLE ANCESTORS**

The Cook and Cole ancestors are listed in order from Henry Freeman Cook back to as far as we now know. They are listed son to father in order below starting with Henry Freeman Cook on the Cook line and with Susanna(h) Cole, Abial Cook’s wife and Henry Freeman Cook’s grandmother on the Cole line.

NAME	BIRTH	DEATH
Henry Freeman Cook	12 Jan 1815, Courtland, NY	14 Apr 1882, Cedar Fort, UT
William Cook	6 Sep 1780, Mass.	4 Nov 1840, Comstock, MI
Abial Cook (Susannah Cole)	1740	11 Sep 1807
Job Cook	11 Dec 1716, Tiverton, Mass (RI)	Jan 1755, Tiverton, RI
Thomas Cook	1689, Tiverton, Mass (RI)	Jan 1779, Tiverton, Mass.
John Cook	1656, Portsmouth, RI	Jan 1737, Tiverton, Mass.
John Cook, alias Butcher	Mar 1630, St Mary, Dorset, England	16 May 1691, Portsmouth, RI
Thomas Cooke, alias Butcher	Apr 1600, St Mary, Dorset, England	1667, Portsmouth, RI
Thomas Cooke, alias Bowcher, Bocher or Butcher	1570 Dorst, England (?)	20 May 1614, Dorst, England as Thomas Butcher
Susanna(h) Cole (Abial)	25 Jan 1742	Aft 6 Sep 1780
William Cole	15 Cot 1719, Swansea, RI	17 Oct 1804, (Shaker Village), Berkshire, Mass
John Cole	3 Nov 1695, Swansea, RI	?
John Cole	15 May 1660, Plymouth, Mass	25 Jun 1748, Kickemult (?)
Hugh Cole	1627, London, England (Ply, 1633)	22 Jan 1699, Swansea, Mass
James Cole	Bef 1616, Highgate, London Engl (Came to Plymouth, Mass. 1633)	(No Record of Death)

## **JAMES COLE** by Rita Jacobs

I find our Cole ancestor to be one of the most colorful characters I have found in my family tree. In reading the second-hand accounts of his appearances in public records I would characterize James Cole of Plymouth, Massachusetts as intelligent, respected, prominent, business-oriented, politically astute, and notorious.

James Cole arrived in Plymouth, Massachusetts in 1633. Although some published accounts of his arrival in the colonies place him first in Saco, Maine, later published records show that a different James Cole most probably settled in Saco, Maine.

The most comprehensive information on the descendants of James Cole is found in an extensive genealogy, *The descendants of James Cole of Plymouth 1633*, by Ernest Byron Cole, published in 1908. Several later published articles have corrected and amplified Ernest Byron Cole's work.

Although an early "myth" about James Cole claimed he married the daughter of a famous botanist, whose surname was Lobel, more recent published information cites records from Barnstaple, Devonshire, England that identify Mary Tibbes as the wife of James Cole. His first two children, James and Hugh, were likewise baptized in Barnstaple, Devonshire.

James Cole had at least two more children for whom records can be found: John and Mary.

Of particular interest is James Cole's apparent lack of church membership among the scores of early prominent settlers whose places of prominence in the community were usually paralleled by leadership roles within the church. Not only did James Cole appear to avoid

church, but also operated a rather rowdy tavern - almost reminiscent of those which gave the old west a notorious flavor.

James Cole became a freeman in Plymouth about 1634. He obtained from the colony a license to operate a public house, and by 1637 his first violation of the liquor control laws was recorded in the court records. A later account describes the throwing of stools and general disturbance until early morning hours. By 1640 the court withdrew James Cole's license to sell liquor, after which he was fined for selling liquor without a license. His license was not restored until 1645.

James continued to operate an inn even without his liquor license. He was apparently financially successful and acted as surety on bonds at various times and loaned money. He undoubtedly won the respect of the townspeople. He was elected constable in 1641/2 and again in 1644. He was also appointed highway surveyor several times beginning in 1642.

James Cole, as well as his wife, continued to experience problems in operating the tavern within legal boundaries after his license was restored. James and Mary were fined for allowing drunkenness in the tavern, selling liquor on Sunday, and selling liquor to Indians. In 1652 one of his tavern patrons was up all night drinking in Cole's house before he went out fishing and accidentally drowned.

James himself was cited three times by the court for being drunk, the last time in 1671. In defense of his third offense he claimed to have an infirmity which caused him to appear drunk, and was not fined. He was also charged with battery in 1650, but cleared of the offense.

Despite the rowdy reputation of Cole's tavern, the court in 1653 decided to pay James Cole for his expense of operating an "ordinary," and provided him with "necessaries" for entertaining strangers. In 1659 the court again paid Cole 10 pounds for improvements in his "ordinary."

James also appeared numerous times in court records as either plaintiff or defendant in various actions involving business contracts and debt collections.

In 1670 the operations of the tavern succeeded to James, Jr., who was not charged the excise tax that year because he was beginning anew business. The operation of the tavern went smoothly after James, Jr. took it over, and there were no more fines for license and liquor violations, although one of the patrons was charged with "drinking, gameing and uncivil revelling" in 1671 when he brought a mare into Cole's parlor. Although James, Jr. was not held responsible he was cautioned to "keep good order in his house ... " with "no revelling there."

There apparently is not recorded of the deaths of James and his wife Mary.

(The above was taken from the Internet [[www.arq.net/~ljacobs/cole.html](http://www.arq.net/~ljacobs/cole.html)] from an article by Rita Jacobs called *Our Cole Ancestors*, "James Cole" pages 1-2. The [web] site is maintained by Lou and Rita Jacobs, 3312 Stoneleigh Drive, Lansing, MI 48910. Email: [ljacobs@arq.net](mailto:ljacobs@arq.net).)

### **BROTHERS HUGH AND JOHN COLE** by Rita Jacobs

Hugh Cole was baptized on 29 June 1628 in Barnstaple, Devonshire, England. He moved with his family at five or six to Plymouth, Massachusetts. The early records of Plymouth show him on a 1643 list of men able to bear arms. He was also paid 50 bushels of corn by the town of Plymouth in 1634 for tending the cows of the townspeople - bringing the up every morning to be milked, taking them to feed, and bringing them home at night.

In contrast to his parents, Hugh Cole had fewer encounters with the courts for violating

the laws, became a prominent citizen and founder of a new town, and also became a prominent church leader. He married Mary Foxwell on 8 January 1684/5 in Plymouth. Despite a later showing of good character, Hugh was fined 20 shillings in 1655 when he and his wife were found guilty of “keeping company each with other in an undecent manner, at an unreasonable time and place, before marriage.”

Hugh Cole’s first seven children were born in Plymouth. In 1668 he moved his family to Swansea and built a home on the west bank of the Mattapoisett River, now called Cole’s River. His brother John also moved with him to Swansea.

Hugh Cole negotiated land purchases with the Indians and was also an experienced surveyor. He was active in the management of the town, being chosen surveyor, serving as a selectman from 1672 to 1675, deputy to the Plymouth colony General Court in 1673, 1674 and 1675, and a member of the Swansea Prudential Affairs Committee in 1672. He also served several times as a juror.

Various accounts have been written concerning Hugh’s relationship with the Indians. Although he was a frequent visitor to the Indian camp and had peaceful dealings with King Philip, Philip was charged with incivility toward Hugh in 1671. Hugh also sued King Philip for 200 pounds for breach of a land sale agreement which he later settled. Hugh warned Plymouth Colony leaders in 1671 that he had observed the Narraganset Indians repairing guns and making weapons. Subsequently Hugh was asked by colony officials to visit the Wampanoag Indian camp and report back to them concerning the activities there. Hugh observed a number of strangers at the Indian camp and reported this back to colony officials.

Several published sources give various accounts of the kidnapping of two of Hugh’s sons by the Indians shortly before the outbreak of King Philip’s War. Supposedly King Philip ordered members of his tribe to return the children to their home. Legend also reports that King Philip warned Hugh of the impending attack by the Indians at the outbreak of the war, enabling Hugh to remove his family from Swansea before the Indians attacked. Hugh’s home was one of the first burned in the attack.

Hugh’s family remained in Portsmouth during the war. Although Hugh Cole’s record of military service during King Philip’s War is unknown, he was frequently recorded as Sergeant Hugh Cole afterward.

Upon his return to Swansea Hugh rebuilt his home at a new location. He was again elected selectman and deputy and resumed his active role in town affairs.

Hugh and Mary Cole had twelve children. The date of Mary’s death is not know. Hugh married twice after Mary’s death and he died in Jan 1699/1700. He was buried in Tyler Point Cemetery in Barrington, Rhode Island. There is no marker on his grave.

Hugh’s brother John, born 21 November 1637, was also one of the original proprietors of Swansea, but was not as active and prominent in town affairs as his brother. He married Elizabeth Ryder, daughter of Samuel Ryder of Yarmouth. They had four children. John died in 1677 in Swansea. His daughter Elizabeth married our ancestor William Hammond of Swansea on 10 Jan 1695.

(The above was taken from the Internet [[www.arq.net/~ljacobs/cole.html](http://www.arq.net/~ljacobs/cole.html)] from an article by Rita Jacobs called *Our Cole Ancestors*, “James Cole” pages 2-3. The [web] site is maintained by Lou and Rita Jacobs, 3312 Stoneleigh Drive, Lansing, MI 48910. Email: [ljacobs@arq.net](mailto:ljacobs@arq.net).)

## 5 Cedar Fort Data Base Coordination Report

Paul Henke

Paul Henke has been working for several years gathering information about those who have lived in Cedar Fort. It started with his desire to help me (Ronald S. Cook) with the work I was doing on the Cedar Fort Cemetery. It quickly expanded to include far more than those who are buried in either of the two Cedar Fort Cemeteries.

The Purpose of the Project:

- To identify residents and former residents who lived in Cedar Fort between 1850 through 1930.
- To identify documents linking these individuals to Cedar Fort and to make a listing of these documents in one data base.
- To find how these residents came to Cedar Fort and why and where they went after leaving Cedar Fort.
- To create a resource for future historical projects.

Scope of the Project:

- Create a list of all individuals listed on census records as living in Cedar Fort from 1850 to 1930.
- Make a listing of all early church records and identifying the individuals on these lists with those listed on other records (census, church records, death certificates, draft registrations, and pioneer company records).
- Central date is collected on Microsoft Excel spreadsheets. This records is in one database with 11 separate worksheets. These worksheets are used to make sure all information in all resources is documented and recorded in a central document.
- A separate individual summary is made of each individual who has lived in Cedar Fort with the information which has been identified for that individual. This summary includes census information, church records, draft registrations, obituaries, life sketches, etc. Source documentation is included with this record.

This project when completed, will provide a fabulous resource for not only finding information about individuals who lived in Cedar Fort between 1850 and 1930, but will be great for demonstrating the influence, throughout the country those who once lived in Cedar Fort have had. For example: Harvey Glines who once lived in Cedar Fort and who after his death was brought back and buried in Cedar Fort, moved to the Ashley Valley in eastern Utah. He is credited with developing the irrigation system in the Ashley Valley that made it possible for Vernal and other surrounding communities in the valley to begin to “blossom as a rose.”

Another example is Helen Lucretia Burdick daughter of Horace and Sarah Cathrine Hodge Burdick, who is listed in the 1856 census as living in Cedar Fort. They came to Utah in the Thomas Burdick (father of Horace Burdick) Company 1853. Her family left Cedar Fort and moved to California. Helen married Frederick S. Eaton. Frederick was an engineer who saw the water crisis coming to the Los Angeles area and proposed an water aqueduct system to bring water from all over California to the Los Angeles area. He oversaw the development of that system which allowed Los Angeles to continue to grow. He later was elected mayor of Los Angeles. Before becoming mayor, Frederick, besides the water project, worked tirelessly to develop parks in and around Los Angeles. When he died it was reported that he was basically responsible for the development of every park in Los Angeles - he was called the “Father of the Town’s

Parks.”

This is just an example of what happened to two individuals who once called Cedar Fort home. Paul’s project is going to be very enlightening. It is going to surprise us as to the many areas little Cedar Fort has touched.

Thank you Paul, for your efforts and for your willingness to share your research with us.

**6 ourcookfamily.org**

Alonzo Cook

Alonzo reported that when he first suggested setting up ourcookfamily.com he thought that once it was set up it wouldn’t be too hard or take much of his time to keep it going. However, he has learned that keeping it safe and available for our family’s use is very demanding. We have been “hacked,” had one individual complain about information about her family on the website and had other problems that continue to keep him busy. But, he is happy to report that the lady who complained is now a “friend” and contributor to the site, our information is being accessed by researchers from all over the world and that the information on the site is safe.

**7 Agenda items to be added**

\* Our next Association “Family Research Committee” meeting will be held at 6:00 pm at the Salt Lake Family History Library, July 2, 2009. See you there.

CLOSING PRAYER

(I didn’t write down who said the closing prayer and now I have forgot who it was. I apologize.)