

THOMAS COOKE

(13 April 1600 - 1677)

know as

THOMAS COOKE, alias BUTCHER

Son of Thomas Cooke

Father of John Cook

GGGGG Grandfather of Henry Freeman Cook

(Henry Freeman, William, Abial, Job, Thomas, John, John, **Thomas**, Thomas)

THE FIRST GENERATION IN AMERICA

(The following was taken from the book *Thomas Cooke of Rhode Island*, Compiled and published by Jane Fletcher Fiske, Boxford, Massachusetts, 1987, Volume One, pages 13 - 19, 23.)

THOMAS COOKE alias **BUTCHER** was probably the child baptized 13 April 1600 in the parish church of St. Mary, Netherbury, Dorsetshire, England, as **THOMAS BOWCHER**. He died at Portsmouth, Rhode Island in the spring of 1677, probably just before 21 May, when his inventory was taken, as **THOMAS COOKE**. (See pages 1 through 5 for a discussion of the alias.)

He is known to have had two wives name Mary, but it is not known whether the first Mary was his first wife, married in England and thus the mother of his first three children. She was his wife in May 1660, when she signed her mark to a deed, but she had died by March 1672/3, when the second Mary wrote a good signature on another deed. It is likely that the first Mary died about 1670, when several members of the family of Thomas Cook died within a few months time.

The second Mary Cooke, who survived her husband, was much younger — young enough to have been his granddaughter. She and Thomas had no surviving children, and her identity is therefore not critical to Cooke descendants, but she married, second, in 1679, as his second wife, Jeremiah Brown of Newport, son of Chad and Elizabeth (Sharparowe) Brown, and born him at least two children. Although proof is lacking, this compiler considers it a strong possibility that the second Mary was Mary Shearman, born in May 1645, daughter of Philip and Sara (Odding) Shearman of Portsmouth. It was believed by some genealogists, including Edward H. West and G. Andrews Moriarty, both authorities of Rhode Island, that she was Mary Slocum, sister of Giles Slocum, but it is now quite clear that this belief was based on an erroneous reading of Thomas Cooke's will, printed by J.O. Austin in his [Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island](#). It has also been claimed that she was Mary Havens, daughter of Williaam and Dennis Havens of Portsmouth, but this also must be incorrect, because by 30 March 1680 — when William Havens named his daughter as Mary Cook in his will — Mary, the widow of Thomas Cooke, was already married to Jeremiah Brown and had had one child by him.

The Cookes and the Shearmans were close neighbors in Portsmouth. Philip Shearman's will, dated 30 July 1681, named his daughters only by their first names, but he left to daughter Mary ten ewe sheep, a legacy which suggests both that she was married and living not too far away. He was Recorder of the colony, and his daughter would probably have been literate, as Mary Cooke is known to have been. As the wife of Jeremiah Brown, she gave to two of her children the names of the children closest to Mary in age in the Shearman family: Daniel and Hannah. Furthermore, the deed which she co-signed with Thomas Cooke in March 1672/3 was witnessed by Samson and Benjamin Shearman, brothers of Mary. (See also notes by this compiler in NEHGR 128, pages 152 and 306).

The earliest known reference to Thomas Cooke by that name is dated 1626, when a survey of the manor of Yondover in Netherbury listed as a cottager "the Widdow Tackle ... her sonne Thomas Cooke tennant in reversion" (Dorset County Archives, MS 7623, more fully quoted above). According to Sir Frederick Pollock in The Land Laws (London, 1896), page 127, "English lawyers regard an interest in remainder or reversion not as a future interest, but as a present interest ..." In all probability Thomas was living and working on the property in question, although his mother had lifetime rights in it.

No record of the first marriage of Thomas Cooke alias Butcher has been discovered under either surname or variants, and it is believed that this probably took place in a parish other than Netherbury. Since no baptismal record has been found for his son, Thomas, presumed to have been the oldest child, this too may have occurred in the parish of the child's mother.

Thomas and his family were evidently living in Netherbury on 30 March 1630 when, as "Thomas Cooke alias Butcher," he had his son John baptized there. When they came to America in 1637 there were three children, but the third has not been identified.

It has long been known that Thomas Cooke settled in Taunton, but we now know that he came with the group that accompanied Elizabeth Poole and her brother William in 1637. A recent discovery by Peter Wilson Coldham, F.A.S.G., in port books in the public Records Office in Chancery Lane, London, has made it possible to state with certainty that Thomas Cooke, his wife, and three children sailed on the ship Speedewell, Mr. Robert Corbin, master, from Weymouth, Dorset, probably shortly after 22 April 1637, the date on which the fee for their passage was paid. The lists found by Mr. Coldham indicate that Elizabeth Poole, (the woman called by Gov. Winthrop "that ancient made," who was all of forty-nine years old when she came to America and founded Taunton, Massachusetts), was either on the Speedewell or on a companion vessel that sailed at the same time. The name of the other ship, whose master was John Driver, has been lost, [was it perhaps the Hopewell, of which John Driver was master on an earlier sailing to New England in 1635?], but there is some duplication of names on the two, and Mistress Poole and her entourage of friends, servants, and goods appear on both lists (PRO, port books, E190 876/11, printed in the National Genealogical Society Quarterly, volume 71, page 176, [September 1983]).

Others who evidently came, some with families, on the same voyage in the two ships, were Henry Cogan, Thomas Farwell, John Cornish, Anthony Buxtone, William Harvey, Thomas Tayer, John Derby, Walter Deane, John Reade, John Gilbert, Richard Smith, Henry Webb, Edward Rawson, Henry Smith, Richard Babson, Edward Wiatt, Elizabeth Winter, John Crocker, Thomas Claff, William Scaddinge, Walter Harris, Giles Richard [Rickard, later of Plymouth], and William Longe. None of these have been identified as of Netherbury, but several subsequently settled in Taunton and other town in Plymouth colony.

The personal motivation for Thomas Cooke's coming to New England can be a matter only of speculation, but it does not appear to have been religious. Many families, from all social and economic levels, were leaving Dorset for the colonies during that period. There may be a clue in the parish register of Netherburyh, in a record kept from 1619 to about 1640, "a brief chronologie of some memorable things," quoted more fully above. "In the year 1634 from the 10 day of March unto the 8 day of Aprill there fell littell or no raine and then it was wett from the 8 day of Aprill unto the 16 of May and after was it inclined to drouth for the most part until the beginning of October ... In the yeare 1635 it was dry for the most part from the second day of May unto the 21 of June except somtimes som smale raine ... In the yeare 1636 there fell no raine to be accounted of from the 10 day of Aprill, unto the midst of June." With the unstable political situation in England which drove many people to become colonists in the New World, three years of difficult weather may have helped decide the issue.

The place of landing in New England is not known, but was certainly in the Boston area, probably Dorchester. In any case, Thomas Cooke and his family did not remain there, for his name appears on a list of "ancient prchasers" of Taunton who made a Cohannet Purchase from the Tetiquet Indians in 1638. There were forty-six such proprietors, holding various numbers of shares; Thomas Cooke owned six (original list kept in a scrapbook in office of the Taunton City Clerk). This earliest settlement was at the east end of what is now Taunton, and during the time that he lived there, it was under the jurisdiction of Plymouth Colony.

In 1643 Thomas Cooke took the oath of fidelity required of freemen in Taunton and both he and his son, Thomas Cooke Jr. were on the list of men between the ages of 16 and 60 who were considered able to bear arms (Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, ed., Reconds of Plymouth Colony [rep. 1976], 195). Later that year the family removed to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where on 28 November Thomas was received as an inhabitant and granted land (Early Records of the Town of Portsmouth, p. 23).

On 4 September 1648 the Portsmouth Town Council gave Thomas Cooke thirty acres "at the head of his howse lott and to Run towards Mr. Burtun's ferrie." Thomas Jr. was granted the same amount of land next to that of his father. At the same council meeting, Thomas Cooke Senior was "apoynted to fetch away such timber trees as are fallen in our bounds on that side of the Iland by Newport men" (ibid., p. 23, 38).

On 25 October 1649 William Brenton sold to Thomas Cooke Senior of Portsmouth a parcel of land there on which Cooke had built "his now dwelling house," this being half an acre or more, together with a parcel of land lying near the first, bounded on the "north with the fence of Mr. Benton's ffarme (that is now in the hands of Gyles Slocum)"; this deed, witnessed by William Baulston and Philip Shearman, was not recorded until 11 November 1670 (Portsmouth LE 1:107). The land was on the eastern shore of the Island of Aquidneck, located about six miles north of Newport in the vicinity of present Glen Road. Edward H. West in his History of Portsmouth mentions that "the stream running through the Glen had a grist mill built by Giles Slocum"; early maps show a mill on the stream there. In his will, Thomas Cooke referred to this brook as a land boundary with Giles Slocum, but Austin and other less familiar with Seventeenth Century script read the word "brook" as "brother," thus creating the story which persists to this day that the two men were related. The brook is still there, near the old Slocum Cemetery on the Glen Farm in Portsmouth.

Thomas Cooke, Sen'r, was among those listed as freemen of Portsmouth in 1655 (Bartlett 1:300). He was chosen on 3 March 1656 as one of three men to sit at the General Court of Trials

to be held at Newport the following week (Early Records of Portsmouth, p. 75). On 19 November 1657 the Town council granted him eight acres “for and in lieu of eight acres formerly granted him in the Common fence [Common Fence Point, on the north end of the island, the site of the first Portsmouth settlement] to be layd out on the south Side of the swamp called Brigs swampe, below Newport path,” and “also 10 December 1657 two acres ... so lay out ten acres ... bounded west by markt trees at the head of Mr. Burton’s farm on one side and the land of Thomas Cornell on another side and the land of Thomas ffish on another side, and the land of Thomas Cooke jur. on the other side ... this layd out 6 February 1657,” signed by William Hall and John Albro (Portsmouth LE 1:107).

Mr Thomas Cook was chosen a juryman for the General Court of Trials 13 March 1659 (Rhode Island Court Records 1:61). On 2 March 1660 it was ordered at Town Meeting that Thomas Cooke Sr. and his son Thomas, along with Philip Tabor and Thomas Cornell, “should not injoy that parcill of land that is between Mr. Brenton’s land and there land with out they will lay downe so much of there owne land at the upar End of there Lotts” (Early Records of Portsmouth, p. 103).

On 14 May 1660 Thomas Cooke Senior, alias Butcher, of Portsmouth, deeded to John Cooke alias Butcher, “my sonne lawfully begotten of my owne body,” about sixty acres in Portsmouth, “the west and upper end ajoyning to the common, the east and lower end ajoyning to the common and the south ajoyning to Captin Cooke’s land and the north ajoyning to the land of the above named John Cooke which formerly I bought and purchased of the town of Portsmouth ... [I] grante freely and vollenterylly give and bestow for Severall Respects moving me there to ... [I] Resarve those priviledges to my selfe vis. that I the above named Thomas shall have free Egress and Regress through the land for the convaience of timber or other occations that may consarn my Nessary ocations to my howse or land from the Common ... liberty to cut wood ... my wife Marie” surrendered her dower right, signing by a mark combining the initials “M” and “C”; Thomas signed with his mark, “T”. The deed was stinessed by John Cranston and Peter Parker (Portsmouth LE 1:30). It was the wording of this deed, misunderstood over the years to mean that both Thomas and John Cooke were butchers by trade, that led finally to the discovery of the parish in England from which the family came.

Thomas Cooke, Senyor, was one of seven men who on 23 April 1667 were directed “to consider of a way to prevent the destruction of wood and timbar in the Commons of this township and to [-----] a way of Redres and to present there thoughts to ye Next towne meeting” (Early Records of Portsmouth, p. 137).

Each freeman had his own cattle mark, by which his livestock could be identified. “The Eare Marke of Thomas Cooke Sen’r” was entered in the Portsmouth Town Records 9 March 1667/8 with the notation that it ws of 26 years standing or thereabouts. It is described as a crop on the left ear with a halfpenny under the lower side of the same ear, and a slit on the right ear (ibid. p. 275).

Within a few months time in 1670 and 1671, Thomas Cooke’s eldest son, Captain Thomas Cooke, the latter’s wife, at least three of their children and a son-in-law all died. It seems likely that his own first wife Mary also died at that time. He married the second Mary before 6 March 1672/73, the date on which he finally deeded his Taunton land to Increase Robinson, house carpenter, of the Colony of New Plymouth, for two hundred weight of good Barr iron. Mary Cooke signed her name, while Tomas again used his mark, “T”. Witnesses were Shadrach Wilbore, who was town clerk of Taunton at the time, and Samson and Benjamin

Shearman. The land was specified to be of the ancient purchase of Taunton. This deed was not recorded until 15 February 1758 (Bristol County, Mass. Deeds 43:16).

Thomas Cooke, Senior, signed his mark to his will 6 February 1673/4, witnessed by Obadiah Holmes and Thomas Dungan. Although it lacks the usual religious preamble to such a document, the fact that Tomas nominated as overseers his "loving friends" Obadiah Holmes and Joseph Torrey, both Baptist ministers, leaves little doubt that he himself was at the time a Baptist. The original will is no longer in existence, and the recorded copy is in the handwriting of John Anthony, town clerk of Portsmouth.

Because many incorrect versions of this will have been printed over the years, causing a proliferation of errors, it is transcribed here in full. Interlined words are marked and enclosed in parentheses. The reader should remember that even learned people of that time were not concerned with spelling, and that the original will must have been written out by someone else, (perhaps one of the witnesses), in response to the wishes and direction of the testator.

The Last Will and Testament of Thomas Cook Senior of the Towne of Portsmouth on Rhod Iland in the Colony of Rhod Iland and Providence Plantations who tho weake in body yett of perfitt memory have thought of setting my house in order soe that after my departure there may noe dfferance arise amoungst my Relationes that shall survive me and therefore doe publish and declare as followeth imprimas my will is that my Loving wife Mary Cook shall bee my Excecetrckes unto whome I give and bequeath my mantion house and the land thereto belonging with all the prevelidges and apportenances thereto belonging during her natural life and farther my will is that my wife my Excecetrickes shall have and enjoy my hole Estate consisting and being in moveables as in coves oxen sheep horses or any other kind of creatures and farther my will is that my wife my Excecetrickes shall have and enjoy all my household stufe and all and Every other thinge that may not be perticklerly Expressed before – farther my will is that my wife my Excecetrickes shall pay all my just depts that I am indepted or justly owe unto any man out of tht Estate before bequethed to her – farther my will is that my wife my Excecetrickes shall pay all such legusies as are hereafter mentioned – my will is that my son John Cook shall have one cow and all his children one shiling apeece ittem my will is that my deceased son Thomas two youngest dafters shall have fefteene pounds apeece vedilesitt Febea Cook and Martha to be payd to Each of them at the age of Eighteene yeares or at the day of each of ther marriages but in case it should be deffecult for my wife my Excecetrickes to pay fiteene pound to Each or Either of them at the time before Expressed then I leave it to her lebertye to pay to each of them seven pound ten shillings at the time before expressed and the other seven poiunds ten shillings to each of them at the age of ninteene or within one yeare and a day after marriage – farther my will is that my grand son John Cook son of my son Thomas Cook deceased shall have and enjoy my house and the land ajoyhning to it as orchard plow land pasture or of any other improvemens whatsoever with all the prevelidges thereto belonging after the decease of or death of my said wife my Excecetrickes with land is bounded on the north by the land and farme of Mr William Brenton East or Esterly by the Sea west or southerly by the hyghway or brocke/(Giles Slocumbe) as the bounds in

now stated and knowne – item my will is that my Exceceptricks Receive all depts due to me – farther my will is that my wife my Exceceptrickes shall have that ten acres of land that was Layd out to mee on the west Eand of Mr Brentones farme and one the north /(bounded) by the land that was layd out to Thomas Cornall on the west /(bounded) by the land of Thomas Fish on the south by land in the possession of John Cook as her one (own) to her /(and her) heires for ever with all the preveledges and apportenances thereto belonging – farther my will is that my grand son John Cook shall when he comes to possess the aforsaid house and land before bequethed to him shall pay unto the Rest of his brothers Georg Steven and Ebenezer fortye shillings apeece within one yeare after he comes to possess or when they or either and every of them comes to the age of one and twentye – farther my will is that my wife my Exceceptrickes shall pressarve the orchard that ther may be noe wast made thereof dureing her life – farther my will is and I doe Request my Loveing friends Obadiah Hulme and Joseph Torrey shall be my overseeres to see this my will performed and to be asistant to my Ececeptrickes in advice and counsell in all matters when she shall have occation to macke use of them – farther as an Explainnation of my Intention in the desposing of my house and land that I have willed before that my grandson John Cook is to possess. My will is that in case hee dye before he come to possess and have Lawfull heires betotten by his bodye then my will is that the youngest son of my son Thomas deceased called Ebenezer shall posses and enjoy the aforesaid house and land and to pay unto his two brothers Georg and Steven ten pounds apeece and in case hee dye before hee come to possess and have Lawfull heirs begotten by his body then my will is that George Cook shall posses it and pay unto his brother Steven Cook Twentye pounds within one yeare after he possesses or when the aforesaid Steven Cook comes to the age of one and twentye but in case that both John Ebenezer and George dye and posses not and Steven sarvive then my will is that Steven shall posses and enjoy the same to him and his heires for Ever and father my will is that Sarah Parker wif eof Peter Parker shall have five shillings – farther my will is that Sarah Parkers three children Penellophe Peter and Sarah shall have five shillings apeece payd unto them at the age of eighteen years old – farther my will is that in case my sone George Cook come and demad it that my Excecutrickes shall pay unto him upon demand five shillings.

This I declare to all the World as my Will and /(as a) Ratification of I sett to my hand and seale this sixe day of February in the yeare one thousand sixe hundred seaventye and three or fowre

Signed in Presance of
 Obadiah Hullme
 Thomas Dungan

his Mark
 Thomas Cook

The will does show some signs of having been hastily drawn up. There are a number of interlined words and phrases, including the controversial reference to Giles Slocum, which seem intended to clarify instructions, and occasionally a word appears to have been left out. The testator was described as weak in body, and chances are he was not expected to recover. On 11

March 1673/4 George Cook was granted by the Dutch authorities in New York a permit to travel to Rhode Island on urgent business (See page 40).

Thomas evidently lived three ore years. No record of his death has been found, but the inventory of his estate was made by John Albro and Joshua Coggeshell on 21 May 1677. It showed a value of £187:16, of which housing and land accounted for £130. The original inventory has survived, in the Portsmouth Scrap Book, page 72, and is pictured and quoted in full below. His will was presented to the Town Council on 4 June 1677, by the widow Mary, executrix, and the two witnesses were sworn. This was repeated on 29 June, when it was accepted by order of John Anthony, town clerk, who finally recorded it on 13 July 1677 (Portsmouth LE 1:145-146).

The following receipts are recorded on Portsmouth LE Book 1, pag 307:

“In ye year 1678 ... John cook, Sr. received of my mother-in-law [i.e., step-mother] Mary Cooke as executrix to the estate of my deceased father Thomas Cook....”

“31 March 1680 at Newport ... “Received of Jeremiah Brown of Newport now husband to Mary the late widow to Thomas Cook of Portsmouth ... in full of legacy that belongs to my now wife Phebie” signed by Oliver Arnold and Phebia Arnold, who made her mark. “P,” witnessed by Jaine Saxbie and Edmund Calverley.

“18 June 1680 ... Peter Parker of the town of Shrewsbury of the Province of New Jersey do acknowledge to have received twenty shillings of Marey Brown of Newport in Road Iland ... widow of Thomas Cooke the elder ... the money was given to my wife and my three eldest children by their grandfather upon is will before his decease....”; witnesses where Jo(n) Jakob and Elizabeth Williams.

Newport, 24 December 1683; Receipt signed by John Woodcock and his wife, Martha, who used a mark, “M,” granddaughter of Thomas Cook, witnessed by Ephraim Turner and Mercy Paine.

All of these were recorded together on 4 July 1692. At that time the clerk made an error, setting down the date of Thomas Cooke’s will as the date of his death, a mistake which has been perpetuated in print.

On 29 March 1688, Jeremiah Browne of Newport and his wife Mary, formerly wife of Thomas Cook, Sr., deeded to John Cooke of Portsmouth for £39 ten acres of Portsmouth, evidently the ten acres which Thomas had left to Mary in his will for her own use (Rhode Island Land Evidence 1:211).

Mary, widow of Thomas Cooke, married Jeremiah Brown of Newport, as his second wife, probably in 1679. Jeremiah Brown was still of Newport in September 1688 when he was appointed sealer of leather for the town, but was “not capable to come to court, so Caleb Carr Senr. Esq. [was] chosen to give him [the] oath” (Newport Court Book A, p. 108). He was of Kings Town 16 September 1690 when he was appointed on a committee to apportion among the various towns the tax for the Indian War, but evidently died between then and 30 October 1690, when it was noted that “Mr. Jeremiah Brown of Kings Town is dead” and others were appointed in his place on the committee to apportion the tax (Bartlett, 3:276, 279). He left a will dated 11 April 1688, which was proved in 1690, witnessed by Samuel Carr and Ephraim Turner; it is referred to in a list of wills in Newport dated between 1676 and 1695 that were presented to the Court in 1700 by interested parties, the law requiring three witnesses and these wills having only two (Newport Historical Magazine, 3:58; Austin, p. 260). The will has not survived, but reference to it is made also in various deeds whereby his sons conveyed land in South Kingston

(Austin is in error in stating that there is no evidence to show that Daniel, William, and Samuel of Kings Town were his sons).

On 21 October 1691, one ninety acre farm, the twenty-first in the second division in East Greenwich, was laid out “unto Mary Browne Widdow and relect to the late departed Jerimiah Browne” (East Greenwich LE 1:13). This is followed on the same page by a grant dated 18 April 1691 (six months earlier) to Jerimia Browne for “one four acre lott being the seventeenth lott in the second division...”; unless other dates are in error, news of his death had not reached East Greenwich. Many such grantees never actually lived there, and no evidence has been found to indicate that Mary did so.

Of the Brown children, Mary was the mother of at least Samuel, born in 1680, and Hannah, born ca. 1688. See NEHGR 80 [1926] for the Brown Genealogy.

Children, (first three born in England and with their parents at time of sailing).

(by first wife, probably Mary ----):

- +2 i **THOMAS**, b. probably ca. 1626; m. Thomasin ----.
- +3 ii **JOHN**, bapt. 30 March 1630; m. Mary Borden.
- +4 iii **Child**, living in 1637; perhaps **GEORGE**, bapt. 25 Jan. 1634/5 at Netherbury as George, son of Thomas Butcher, (However, a George Butcher was married in Netherbury in 1657.) If the child was George, he evidently died before 1647 when another son of that name was born. **ROBERT**, son of Thomas Cooke, was baptized in Beaminster 12 Nov. 1623, but the name Robert is conspicuous by its absence in the next generation of the Portsmouth family. (The Robert Cook who m. Tama Tyler in 1678 at Portsmouth does not appear to have any connection with the Thomas Cooke family.”
- +5 iv **GEORGE**, b. ca. 1647 in Prtsmouth; m. Ann -----.

For those readers who are interested in knowing just what constituted Thomas Cooke’s worldly goods at the time of his death, the following transcription of his inventory is given:

Inventory of the estate of Thomas Cooke, Senior, of Portsmouth, taken 21 May 1677 by John Albro and Joshus Coggeshall (spellings modernized and punctuation added):

Housing, lands orchards	£130:00:00
15 sheep and 5 lambs	5:00:00
Two horses	6:00:00
6 cows	16:00:00
3 yearling cattle	3:00:00
Ten swine	6:00:00
Pewter	1:05:00

5 brass kettles	2:10:00
Iron pots and kettles	2:05:00
tramels, spit, tongs	0:15:00
two guns and two swords	1:10:00
one table and two cupboards	1:15:00
one pair of stilliards	0:10:00
one pair of sheep shears, two pair of hoods	0:03:00
Tin colander and tramel	0:02:00
4 burks	0:08:00
carpenters tools	1:05:00
3 axes	0:08:00
old iron	0:08:00
two chains	1:04:00
one iron crow [bar]	0:15:00
3 hoes	0:09:00
one whip saw	0:06:00
one branding iron & two scythes	0:06:06
one cart rope and another rope	0:08:00
one chair	0:03:00
3 jugs, two bottles	0:08:00
one box, one [? basket]	0:06:06
woolen yarn	1:00:00
two sieves, two [?spinning] wheels	0:10:00
4 pair of cards [used in spinning]	0:09:00
linin yarn	0:08:00
one coverlet	1:10:00
one sheet, one pair of sheets, one pillowbear	1:05:00
two chests	0:15:00
one bed and bedding	7:00:00
his wearing clothes	2:00:00
more bedding	3:00:00
more bedding	2:00:00
one bag and hops	0:12:00
wool	0:06:00
one churn	0:06:00
flax	1:10:00
one bridle	0:02:00
one Indian Boy	3:00:00
lumber	5:00:00
	£187:16:00

(*Thomas Cooke of Rhode Island*, Compiled and published by Jane Fletcher Fiske, Boxford, Massachusetts, 1987, Volume One, pages 13 - 19, 23.)

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(The following is taken from the book *Little Compton Families*, Published by the Little Compton Historical Society from records compiled by Benjamin Franklin Wilbour, "The Cook Family" Salt Lake Family History Library call # 974.56/L2 D3w, 1985, "The Cook Family" p 205.)

THOMAS COOK, born about 1603 probably in Earls Colne, Essex County, England, died 6 Feb. 1677 in Portsmouth.

He married first (?). He married second about 1623 MARY (----). She married second about 1680 Jeremiah Brown, son of Chad and Elizabeth (Sharparowe) Brown.

He was a butcher and resided in Portsmouth. He was one of the 46 original settlers of Taunton in 1637 and in Portsmouth in 1643. His home lot on the east side of the island of Portsmouth 6 miles north of Newport. In 1876 the well and remains of the chimney and cellar were there and were a few yards from the wharf.

His will made 6 Feb 1674 and proved 20 June 1677: "Executrix wife Mary: To wife my mansion house and land belonging there for life and she to enjoy whole estate including movables for life; to son John a cow and to all his children 1 shilling each; to two daughters of deceased son Thomas, namely Phebe and Martha, at 18 or marriage 15 pounds each; to grandson John, son of Thomas, my house and land adjoining at death of my wife and bounded partly by my brother Giles Slocum, and said grandson where in possession of same to pay his brothers George, Stephen and Ebenezer 40 shillings each at 21 years of age. If said John should die then to Ebenezer, then to George and if he dies then to Stephen the said real estate. To Sarah Parker, wife of Peter Parker, 5 shillings and to Sarah's three children Penelope, Peter and Sarah each five shillings at eighteen. If my son George come to demand it, he to have 5 shillings...."

Children, probably born in Portsmouth:

- i. **JOHN**, b. in 1631.
- ii. Capt. **THOMAS**, d. in 1670; m. Mary Havens, daughter of William and Dionis Havens.
- iii. **GEORGE**.
- iv. **SARAH**, m. Peter Parker, son of George and Frances Parker.

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