

# Francis Cooke 1583-1663

By  
James C. Retson  
Last revised at  
<https://www.retson.ca/cooke.pdf>  
August 7 2022

## Contents

Francis Cooke .....	1
1583-1663 .....	1
Context.....	1
Massachusetts, A Puritan Commonwealth .....	1
1. Francis Cooke 1582-1663 m. Hester Mathieu 1582-1666.....	1
2 John Cooke 1606/08 – 1695 Sarah Warren 1614 -1696.....	5
3. Elizabeth Cooke 1641-1715 Daniel Wilcox .....	6
Appendices.....	7
Researching Cooke/Cook.....	7
Abbreviation .....	7
Old Style Calendar .....	7
Sources .....	8
General Resources .....	8
Websites .....	8

## Context

This file was first opened September 13 2021 as a result of Story Scout from Ancestry. Three passengers on the Mayflower are traceable as our ancestors. This file concerns the Cooke or Cook family starting with our 10th Great Grandfather, on our mother's side. This file will only trace the line down to Elizabeth Cooke and the continuation will continue with John Wilcox at <https://www.retson.ca/wilcox.pdf>

## Massachusetts, A Puritan Commonwealth

Men and woman migrated to America because they were prevented from practicing their religion as they saw fit but no other colony was founded by religious groups whose's sole design was a new order of religious organization and discipline. Part of Massachusetts was began by the Pilgrims in the Plymouth Colony in 1620 followed by the Massachusetts Bay came into existence as a religious enterprise.

### 1. Francis Cooke 1582-1663 m. Hester Mathieu 1582-1666

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Cooke-36> Francis Cooke (abt. 1583 - 1663)

Francis Cooke's parents and ancestry are yet to be discovered. Some have suggested he came from Norwich England. Francis Cooke was born about 1583. Cooke is named a witness at Raphael Roelandt's betrothal in the historical record on April 25, 1603, in Leiden, He married Hester le Mahieu on July 20, 1603, or shortly

thereafter. She was a French Walloon whose parents had initially fled to Canterbury, England; she left for Leiden sometime before 1603. Their marriage occurred in Leiden, Holland six years before the Pilgrim church made its move there, so he was living there long before their arrival and must have met up with and joined them afterwards. What brought Francis to Holland in the first place is unknown: religious persecution of Protestants in England did not really begin until after King James took power in 1604.

In 1606, the Cookes left Leiden and went to Norwich, co. Norfolk, for a time (reason not known), but returned to have their first son, John, born and baptized at the French church in Leiden, sometime between January and March, 1607. On January 1 1608 "Francois Cooke et sa femme, de Norwich" was admitted to communion by letter by letter of transfer from another congregation.

In Holland, Cooke took up the profession of wool comber. (<https://wovember.wordpress.com/2013/11/13/a-short-history-on-wool-combing/> "A Short History of Wool Combing"). Cooke lived in Leiden for about six years before the 1609 arrival of the congregation of English Separatists led by Pastor John Robinson. Cooke was betrothed to Hester Mahieu at the French Walloon Church in Leyden, the Vrouwekerk ("Church of Our Lady"). She had joined the church one month prior. Her family were Protestant (Walloon) refugees who left Lille in the Spanish Netherlands to escape religious conflict and persecution, and who then left for England. According to historian Charles Edward Banks<sup>1</sup>, Leiden records show Francis Cooke's betrothal to be June 9, 1603. In the Leiden church Betrothal Book, Cooke is recorded as "Franchois Couck" and his bride, Hester Mahieu, with the witnesses to the marriage being two Walloons. They are identified as "...from England..." (Francis) and "...from Canterbury..." (Hester). Cooke and his wife departed Leiden in August 1606 to go to Norwich, England. The Leiden congregation had some Separatist members who had fled from Norwich. The Cooke's did not remain in Norwich long, because their son, John, was baptized at the Walloon Church in Leiden between January and March 1607, and then the couple, identified as "Franchoy's Cooke et Esther sa femme" in the Leiden records, received communion on January 1, 1608.

In February 1609, members of Robinson's church came to Leiden. The Cookes join the Leiden congregation sometime after daughter Elizabeth was baptized on December 26, 1611. When the congregation decided to go to America in 1620, Cooke and his thirteen year-old son John committed to the voyage, but his wife, Hester, and the younger children remained in Leiden, waiting until the colony was better established.

Francis, and his oldest son John, came on the *Mayflower* to Plymouth in 1620. He left behind his wife Hester and other children. Francis's wife and their daughter Jane and son Jacob arrived on the *Anne* in 1623. Two more children, Hester and Mary, were born at Plymouth.

Some confusion about the marriage of Francis Cooke's son Jacob's daughter Mary Cooke, is cleared up by Stratton, "Which John Rickard Married Mary Cooke?," MQ 49:122 After the Colony was founded and better established, he sent for his wife and children, and they came to Plymouth in 1623 onboard the ship *Anne*.

Francis lived out his life in Plymouth. Although he kept a fairly low profile, he was on a number of minor committees such as the committee to lay out the highways, and received some minor appointments by the Court to survey land. He was a juror on a number of occasions, and was on the coroner's jury that examined the body of Martha Bishop, the 4-year old daughter who was murdered by her mother Alice. He received some modest land grants at various times throughout his life. He lived to be about 80 years old, dying in 1663; his wife Hester survived him by at least three years and perhaps longer.

The records there describing him as a wool comber, unmarried, from England (MD 8:48).

The *Mayflower* departed Plymouth, England, on September 16 [O.S.], 1620. The small, 100-foot ship held 102 passengers and a crew of about 30-40 in extremely cramped quarters. By the second month at sea, the ship was

being buffeted by strong westerly gales that caused the ship's timbers to be badly shaken. The caulking failed to keep out seawater, and the passengers—even in their berths—lay wet and ill. This, combined with a lack of proper rations and unsanitary conditions, contributed to the death of a crew member and a passenger.

They spotted Cape Cod Hook (now Provincetown Harbour), on November 19, 1620 O.S.] after about nine weeks at sea. The vessel struggled for two days against strong winter seas while they tried to head south to their planned destination of the Virginia Colony. They were forced to abandon the effort, however, and return to the harbor at Cape Cod Hook. There they anchored on November 21 [O.S.]. The Mayflower Compact was signed later that day.<sup>1</sup> Almost half the passengers perished in the cold, harsh, unfamiliar New England winter that followed—in the space of just a few months.<sup>101</sup>

After the Pilgrims' arrival at Cape Cod, Cooke was one of those who signed the Mayflower Compact on November 11, 1620.

The plot of land for Cooke's house in New Plymouth was assigned to them late in 1620. It was located between the plots of Isaac Allerton and Edward Winslow. In the Division of Land in 1623, Cooke received two acres, one for himself and one acre for his son John. He also received four "Akers" for his wife and children who "...came out on the ship called Anne." in 1623.

Francis Cooke is still living, a very old man, and hath seen his children's children have children. After his wife came over with other of his children; he hath three still living by her, all married and have five children, so their increase is eight. And his son John which came over with him is married and hath four children living. (Bradford, *Of Plymouth Plantation, 1620-1647*)

There was an agreement signed in 1626 in which fifty-eight planters, including Cooke and many other "first comers", later known as "Purchasers", bought from the Merchant Adventurers from London all their colony stock, shares, and land. Later these Purchasers assigned all shares and debts in the company to eight Plymouth notables, and four former Merchant Adventurers, then to be known as "Undertakers". This was to be an investment organization with profits going largely to the colony.<sup>102</sup>

In the 1627 Division of Cattle at Plymouth, Cooke and Hester are mentioned: "The first lot fell to Francis Cooke & his Companie Joyned to his wife Hester Cooke." Also named in the 1627 records were their children John, Jacob, Jane, Hester, and Mary as well as two men—Cooke's nephew Phillip Delanoy (Delano) and Experience Mitchell, who married Cooke's daughter, Jane, soon after.<sup>111</sup>

On January 3, 1627/8, Cooke was one of six men named to lay out the boundaries for the twenty-acre land grants that would be made to everyone who came as a planter, under the employ of the joint-stock company. In early 1633, Cooke was assigned by the court to help resolve a dispute of a financial nature between Peter Browne and Dr. Samuel Fuller. These men are believed the men of the same names who were companions of Cooke on the Mayflower voyage, both dying later in 1633. During the 1630s and 1640s, Cooke held several public sector positions but was never in government or politics. In 1634, he was one of several Plymouth men tasked with laying out the highways. In 1637 he was appointed, along with others, to lay highways about the towns of Plymouth, Duxbury, and Eel River. Cooke and the others performed the task and two months later reported back to the Plymouth Court.

On October 1, 1636, John Harmon, son of Edmund Harmon, tailor, of London, became an apprentice to Cooke for seven years.

Cooke was awarded damages by the court on March 7, 1636/7 in a civil case involving the abuse of his cattle against Mr. John Browne the younger, who had previously been an assistant and magistrate. Others also charged, all being in the service of John Browne the elder and Thomas Willet, were Thomas Lettice, James Walker, and Thomas Teley. On June 7, 1637, due to Browne's failure to pay the damages, the court reaffirmed the verdict and ordered John Browne to pay.

In May 1640, Cooke and his son John were among those tasked to compute the number of acres of Edward Doty's meadows and make a report to the next court.

In October 1640, Cooke was appointed to compute the land boundaries between Thomas Prence and Clement Briggs at Jones River.

In 1640/41 he was one of twelve men tasked by the court to designate additional highways, and make a formal survey and mark the boundaries of plots of land in the town of Plain Dealing. The next year he was one of four Plymouth surveyors and was tasked to survey the highway for Jones River. In 1645 he was again highway surveyor for Plymouth. In June 1650, when he was almost seventy, he was still doing survey work, as when he and twelve others reported to the court that they had marked a new way from Jones River to the Massachusetts Path through John Rogers property. And even in August 1659, in his late 70s, he was again called upon by the Plymouth Court to resolve a land boundary dispute between Thomas Pope and William Shurtliff.

Although he was specially qualified to survey new highways, he did do other public service work, being on several petty and grand juries. He also served on civil case juries in late 1639, March 1640, mid-and-late 1642, and March 1643 court sessions. Most of the civil cases involved trespass, debts, or slander. He was also on grand juries in 1638, 1640, 1642, and 1643, which involved crimes of a misdemeanor or felony nature,

In 1643, Able to Bear Arms (ATBA) List, Cooke and his sons Jacob and John ("John Cooke, Jnr, his boy") are listed with those from Plymouth.

In 1651, Bradford recorded his impression of Cooke and his family in his later years: "Francis Cooke is still living, a very old man, and hath seen his children's children have children; after his wife came over, (with other of his children,) he hath 3 still living by her, all married, and have 5 children; so their increase is 8. And his son John, which came over with him, is married, and hath 4 children living."

On June 3, 1662, the General Court approved a list of thirty-three names "as being the firstborn children of this government," to receive two tracts of land purchased from the Indians by the colony. The list was wider in scope than just being for "firstborn" settlers, as it named several of the original Mayflower passengers, including Cooke, but was presumably for their children.

Their children,<sup>ii</sup>

2. i. John Cooke bpt in Leiden, Holland between January and March 1607 and died in Dartmouth on November 23, 1695. He married Sarah Warren on March 28, 1634, in Plymouth and had five children. She died after July 15, 1696.

ii. a child was buried in Leiden on May 20, 1608

iii. Jane Cooke b. abt 1609 in Leiden, m. Experience Mitchell aft 22 May 1627 in Plymouth aft. May 22, 1627, first three children are generally considered to be hers.

iv. Elizabeth Cooke bpt in Leiden 26 Dec 1611

v. Jacob Cooke b. abt 1618, Barrington, R.I., m. 1. Damaris Hopkins Damaris Hopkins shortly after June 10, 1646, in Plymouth and had seven children. Her father was Mayflower passenger Stephen Hopkins. 2. Elizabeth (Lettice) Shurtleff on November 18, 1669, in Plymouth and had two children. Jacob Cooke died in Plymouth in Dec 1675, bur. at Tyler Point Cemetery,

vi. Hester Cooke b. abt 1620 in Leiden, m. Richard Wright in Plymouth in 1644 and had six children. Hester died after June 8, 1666, and was buried at Burial Hill in Plymouth, Mass.[18]She was buried at Burial Hill in Plymouth, Mass.

vii. Mary Cooke b. in Plymouth abt.1625, d. Middleborough 21 March 1714, m. John Thompson 26 December 26 1645, in Plymouth both bur. Nemasket Hill Cemetery , Middleborough Massachusetts

Cooke executed his will on December 7, 1659, in which he left everything to "Hester my dear and loving wife." Francis Cooke died in Plymouth on April 7 1663 (PCR 8:23) and was buried on Burial Hill in Plymouth. An inventory of his estate was taken on May 1 1663. From his estate inventory, it appears that he was involved with sheep and wool as he had sixteen sheep and five lambs, a "woolen wheele & scales," three pairs of sheep shears, and twenty pounds of wool .

## **2 John Cooke 1606/08 – 1695 Sarah Warren 1614 -1696**

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Cooke-19> Jean Cooke (bef. 1607 - abt. 1695)

John Cooke son of Francis Cooke and Hester Mathieu was born in Leiden in 1607/08. He was baptised January-March 1607 at the French Walloon church in Leiden, Holland (MD 27:153). John spent his early years in Leiden, Holland, and came with his father on the Mayflower to Plymouth in 1620 at the age of about 13 or 14.

John was then raised in Plymouth; his mother and sisters came over on the ship Anne in 1623, along with his future wife Sarah Warren. He would marry Sarah, the daughter of Mayflower passenger Richard Warren, in 1634 at Plymouth. They would go on to have five daughters all born in Plymouth over the next twenty years. John would become a deacon in the Plymouth Church, in the 1630s and in 1636, Samuel Eaton (who was still breast-feeding when he came on the Mayflower) was apprenticed to him.

He became a deacon of the Plymouth Church in the 1630s. At some point during the late 1640s, John Cooke "fell into the error of Anabaptistry," and was cast out of the Plymouth Church. He was excommunicated from the church ca. 1657. The Church record states: "This John Cooke although a shallow man became a cause of trouble and dissension in our Church and gave just occasion of their casting him out; so that Solomon's words proved true in him that one sinner destroyeth much good.". He became a Baptist. He was a Baptist preacher and about 1680 established a Baptist Church in what is now Triverton, near Adamsville

He served as Deputy of the Town of the Plymouth Colony in 1638-1639. 1641-1644, 1647 and 1653 to 1656

He was a member of the Plymouth Military Company in August 1643. He defended Quakers in the Colony

He married Sarah Warren, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Walker) Warren, on 28 March 1634 at Plymouth. He removed from Plymouth and took up residence in Dartmouth, where he died in 1695. His wife Sarah was still alive in 1696, called "a very ancient woman"; her exact death date was not recorded but it was probably not long after.

He served on juries and on various special assignments, and was a long-time Plymouth deputy (see chapter 5). Probably around the time he was excommunicated, he became a Baptist. In 1664 he was granted fifteen acres of land near Dartmouth (PCR 4:67), and he had other significant land dealings in the area. In 1666 he was a deputy for Dartmouth (PCR 4:122). He was one of the advisers for the defense of Dartmouth against the Indians (PCR 4:146). He became a magistrate for Dartmouth authorized to marry, to administer oaths, and to issue warrants for court trials at Plymouth (PCR 4:163). Though Nathaniel Morton called him "a shallow man," he appeared to be a populist-type leader who was also able to command the respect of the authorities. He married Sarah Warren, daughter of Mayflower passenger Richard Warren 28 March 1634 (PCR 1:29), and they had five children. Cooke died 23 November 1695, (Dartmouth VR 3:25), having lived through the entire life of Plymouth Colony. He was frequently mentioned in Plymouth records as John Cooke, Jr., which was to distinguish him from John Cooke, Sr., see above, who was apparently no relation.<sup>1</sup>

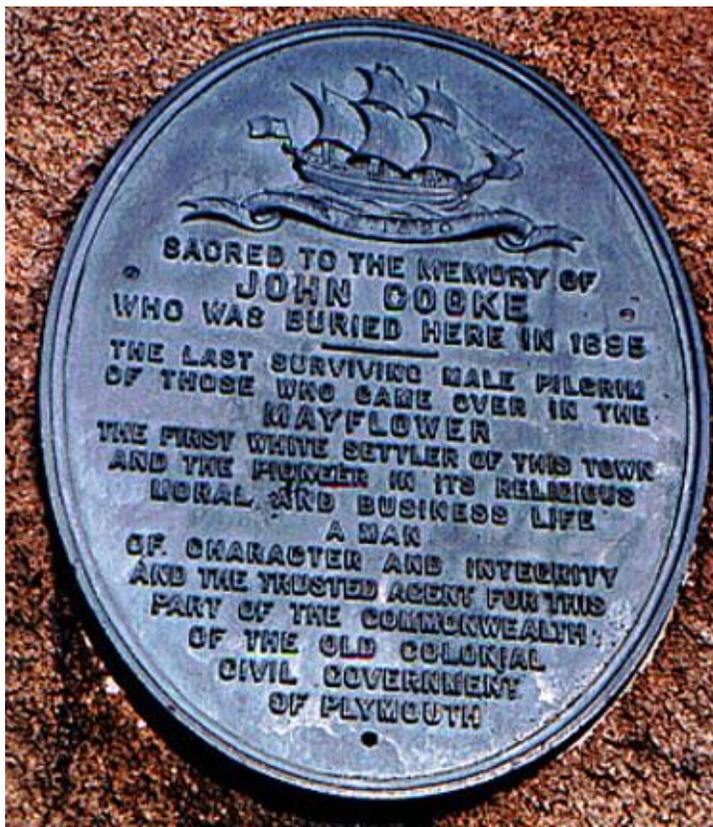
---

1

Stratton, Eugene Aubrey. Plymouth Colony: Its History and People: 1620-1691 (p. 271). Ancestry.com. Kindle Edition:

. Their Children

- i. Sarah Cooke b. , 20 Nov 1635 Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts, m. Arthur Hathaway 20 Nov 1652 Plymouth, d. 26 Feb 1712 Dartmouth, Bristol County, Massachusetts, United States of America
3. ii. Elizabeth Cooke b. 16 Mar 1641 Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts, m. 28 Nov 1661 Daniel Wilcox New England, USA, d. 06 Dec 1715 Tiverton, Newport, Rhode Island,
- iii. Esther (Hester) Cooke, b. 16 Aug 1650 Plymouth, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, m. Thomas Taber 1668 New England, d. 16 Apr 1671 Dartmouth, Bristol County, Massachusetts,
- iv. Mary Cooke b m. 1630 Plymouth, Massachusetts, m. Capt Richard Stillwell, May 1655 d. 25 Jan 1715 Dartmouth Bristol, Massachusetts
- v. Mercy Cooke b. 16 Aug 1650 Plymouth, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, m. Stephen West 1683 Dartmouth, Bristol, Massachusetts, d. 21 Nov 1733 Dartmouth, Bristol County, Massachusetts



He died November 23 1695, at Dartmouth<sup>iii</sup>.

### 3. Elizabeth Cooke 1641-1715 Daniel Wilcox

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Cooke-22> Elizabeth Wilcox formerly Cooke

Elizabeth Cooke, daughter of John Cooke and Sarah Warren was born March 16 1641 at Plymouth, Massachusetts. She married Daniel Wilcox November 28 1661. She died December 6 1715 Tiverton, Newport, Rhode Island, USA.

He was baptised March 4 1632 at Croft, Lincolnshire, England. He married his first wife. They had two children

- i. Daniel Wilcox Abt 1656/57, d. abt 1692
- ii. Samuel Wilcox Abt 1659, d. bef. 1697

He married Elizabeth Cooke November 28 1661 at Plymouth.. They had 8 children,

- iii. Mary Wilcox 25 Feb 1662 m. John Earle 1687 Dartmouth, Bristol, Massachusetts, d. 02 Feb 1728 Portsmouth, New, Rhode Island
- iv. Sarah Wilcox b. 1664 Tiverton, Newport, Rhode Island, m. Edward Briggs d. 06 Mar 1751 Tiverton, Newport, Rhode Island
- v. Stephen Wilcox b. 1668 d. 13 Nov 1736
4. vi. John Wilcox b. 1670 Little Compton, Newport, Rhode Island, m. Rebecca Mosher 1698 Little Compton, Newport, Rhode Island, d. 26 Feb 1717 Little Compton, Newport, Rhode Island,
- vii. Edward Wilcox b. 1670 m. Sarah Manchester d. 19 May 1718 Tiverton, Newport, Rhode Island

- viii. Thomas Wilcox b. 1672 Tiverton, Newport, Rhode Island m. Martha Emily Hazard 17 May 1710 d. 02 Sep 1712 Tiverton, Newport, Rhode Island
- ix. Lydia Wilcox b 1679? m(1) Thomas Sherman (2) Thomas Potter 1727 South Kingstown, Washington, Rhode Island, USA
- x. Susanna Wilcox b. 1680 Little Compton, Newport, Rhode Island, m. Jonathan Head 07 Dec 1704 Little Compton, Newport, Rhode Island, d. 06 Dec 1748 Little Compton, Newport, Rhode Island, USA

Daniel Wilcox left a will on June 9 1702. He died July 2 `792 at Tiverton, Rhode Island at 69. His will was probated August 5 1702.

## Appendices

### Researching Cooke/Cook

He was a Leiden Separatist. He was a founding member of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and a signer of the Mayflower Compact. In Plymouth Colony in 1643, Cooke's name appears on the list of those "Able to Bear Arms". This suggests that he was under the age of sixty to be on such a list, and would probably have been born no earlier than 1583.

Author Charles Edward Banks points out that there is at Biddenden, Kent a baptismal record for a child named Francis, a son of Thomas Cooke, dated April 6, 1572. Added to that, there was a considerable Walloon, or French–Belgian, colony in nearby Canterbury (Kent). Banks also speculates that he could have been born in England of foreign parents, who then returned to Holland before April of 1603, when Francis Cooke is recorded witnessing a betrothal in Leiden, Holland. This was six years before the arrival in Leiden of Pastor John Robinson's Pilgrims, who would later be passengers on the Mayflower's voyage to America."

Charles Edward Banks, *The English Ancestry and Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers: who came to Plymouth on the Mayflower in 1620, the Fortune in 1621, and the Anne and the Little James in 1623* (Baltimore, MD.: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2006) p. 48.

Memorial for Francis Cooke "Mayflower families through five generations: descendants of the Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth, Mass., December 1620 (Vol. 12: Francis Cooke)"

### Abbreviation

Abt. About aft after b. born bpt baptisms bur buried d. died OS Old Style  
NS New Style

### Old Style Calendar

The Old Style calendar was in use at the time of this history... The year began on 25 March and ended on 24 March of the succeeding year. March was the first month, December was the tenth month, February was the twelfth month, and so on. Because some parts of Europe, not England, had adopted the Gregorian calendar, still in use today, the New England colonists increasingly used a double year dating system between 1 January and 24 March. Though this practice adequately defines the year, it does not take into consideration the fact that the Julian calendar (Old Style) was ten days behind the Gregorian calendar during the 1600s (until 1 March 1699/1700 Old Style (O.S.), when it became necessary to add eleven days). Thus, to translate Plymouth Colony dates to the new calendar, it is necessary to add ten days. For example, the Mayflower Compact was signed on 11 November 1620 O.S., which is 21 November 1620 New Style,... see George Ernest Bowman, "Old Style and New Style Dating," *Mayflower Descendant* (hereafter MD) 1 (1899):17-23.[Stratton, Eugene Aubrey. *Plymouth Colony: Its History and People: 1620-1691* (p. 29). Ancestry.com. Kindle Edition.]

## Sources

“Francis Cooke” in Anderson, Robert Charles, *The Great Migration Begins Immigrants to New England Volume 1 New England Historic Genealogical Society Boston 1995*  
Page 467-471

Bangs, Jeremy Dupertuis, “The Pilgrims and Other English in Leiden Records: Some New Pilgrim Documents”  
NEHGR Vol 143: 195-212

Anderson, Robert Charles, *The Mayflower Migration, Immigrants to Plymouth, 1620*, Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2020

Dupuis, Jeremy, “The Pilgrims and other English in Leiden Records”, NEHGR 143 Pages 195-98 :

## General Resources

Andrews, Charles M. *Our Earliest Colonial Settlements*, Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press 1933

Bradford, William, *Of Plymouth Plantation: Historical Account Real History of the Mayflower Voyage, the New World Colony & the Lives of Its First Pilgrims*, Mosaic Books.

Fischer, David Hackett, *Albion’s Seed Four British Folkways in America: (America: a cultural history)*, Oxford University Press

Fraser, Rebecca, *The Mayflower, the Voyage, and the Founding of America*, New York: St Martin’s Griffin

Philbrick, Nathaniel, *The Mayflower and The Pilgrims’ New World*, New York: G.P. Putnam 2008

Philbrick, Nathaniel. *Mayflower . A Story of Courage, Community and War*, Penguin Publishing Group. Kindle Edition.

Stratton, Eugene Aubrey. *Plymouth Colony: Its History and People: 1620-1691 . Ancestry.com*. Kindle Edition.

## Websites

<http://mayflowerhistory.com/cooke-francis>

<http://mayflowerhistory.com/cooke-john> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis\\_Cooke](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis_Cooke)

<https://www.erfgoedleiden.nl/leiden-400-heritage-leiden-program-meet-your-pilgrim-ancestor/pilgrims-in-leiden/the-pilgrims-in-leiden>

<https://archive.org/details/pilgrimmemorials1851russ/page/n3/mode/2up?view=theater>

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/6797309/richard-warren> accessed Oct 30 2021 Memorial #6797309, citing Burial Hill, Plymouth, Plymouth County, MA

<https://www.mayflower400uk.org/education/who-were-the-pilgrims/2020/february/richard-warren/> How lone Mayflower traveller protected his family in Plymouth

<https://archive.org/details/pilgrimmemorials1851russ/page/18/mode/2up?view=theater> Pilgrims Memorial, and Guide for Visitors of Plymouth Village by William S. Russell

<https://archive.org/details/storyofpilgrimfa00arbe/page/n9/mode/2up?view=theater> The Story of the Pilgrim Fathers by 106-1623 As Told by Themselves, Their Friends and Enemies

Johnson, Caleb <http://mayflowerhistory.com/research-library>

[https://books.google.ca/books?id=zKEOAAAIAAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs\\_ge\\_summary\\_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false](https://books.google.ca/books?id=zKEOAAAIAAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false) Records of the Colony of Plymouth

## Relationship to Francis Cooke

### 10th great grandfather

	<b>Francis Cooke</b> b: 1583  d: 07 Apr 1663 Plymouth, Massachusetts
---	--

### 9th great grandfather

	<b>John Cooke</b> b: 1607 Leiden, Leiden, Zuid-Holland, Net d: 23 Nov 1695 Dartmouth, Bristol, Massachusett
---	---

### 8th great grandmother

	<b>Elizabeth Cooke</b> b: 16 Mar 1641 Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachus d: 06 Dec 1715 Tiverton, Newport, Rhode Island,
---	---

### 7th great grandfather

	<b>John Wilcox</b> b: 1670 Tiverton, Newport, Rhode Island, d: 26 Feb 1717 Little Compton, Newport, Rhode I
---	---

### 6th great grandmother

	<b>Rebeckah Wilcox</b> b: 14 Aug 1711 Little Compton, Rhode Island, Brit d: 26 Jul 1752 Beekman, Dutchess, New York, U
---	--

### 5th great grandfather

	<b>Jabez Mosher</b> b: 02 Sep 1731 Tiverton, Newport, Rhode Island, d: 1810 Cambridge, Washington, New Yor
---	--

### 4th great grandfather

	<b>Hezekiah "Ki" Mosher</b> b: 18 Oct 1756 Quaker Hill, Beekman, Dutchess d: Aug 1821 Augusta, Ontario, Canada
---	--

### 3rd great grandmother

	<b>Sophia Mosher</b> b: 18 Apr 1799 Augusta Twp, 1654301, Ontario, d: 18 May 1880 Augusta Twp., Leeds & Grenville
---	---

### 2nd great grandfather

	<b>Robert Nicholson Spicer</b> b: 11 Aug 1832 Augusta, Grenville, Ontario, Cana d: 26 Nov 1904 Maynard, Augusta, Grenville, Ont
---	---

### Great grandmother

	<b>Abigail Almeda Spicer</b> b: 13 Sep 1860 Prescott, Ontario, Canada d: 10 Jul 1940 Merrickville, Ontario, Canada
--	--

### Maternal grandfather

	<b>Edward Elbert Atkinson</b> b: 26 Feb 1887 Merrickville, Merrickville-Wolford, d: 14 Jan 1957 Vancouver, British Columbia
---	---

### Mother

	<b>Grace Elizabeth Atkinson</b> b: 11 Dec 1916 Waskada, Manitoba, Canada d: 04 Jun 2008 Truro, Colchester County, Nova S
---	--

### Self

	<b>James Clifford Retson</b> b: 28 Jul 1948 Truro, Colchester County, Nova S d:
---	--

---

<sup>i</sup> Charles Edward Banks, *The English Ancestry and Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers: who came to Plymouth on the Mayflower in 1620, the Fortune in 1621, and the Anne and the Little James in 1623* (Baltimore, MD.: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2006) p. 48.

<sup>ii</sup> Dates taken from *The Great Migration Begins Immigrants to New England 1620-1633 Volume 1 469-470* or from Bangs, Jeremy Dupertuis, *The Pilgrims and Other English in Leiden Records: Some New Pilgrim Documents*

<sup>iii</sup> *Vital Records of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, Boston, NEHGS 1929 Vol 3 Page 25*

<https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/203188-vital-records-of-dartmouth-massachusetts-to-the-year-1850-vol-3-deaths?viewer=1&offset=0#page=25&viewer=picture&o=&n=0&q=>